

ABO (HARRISON GOLD) PROJECT

The **Abo** property (also known as **Harrison Gold**) is located 130km east of Vancouver and has seen significant exploration activity since 1975. Historical work has defined a NI43-101 compliant **Indicated Resource** of 1.845 Million tonnes grading 2.79 g/t gold containing **165,000 oz of Gold** and an **Inferred Resource** of 0.6 million tonnes grading 2.8 g/t gold containing **55,000 oz of Gold**. Property mineralization consists of a number of gold occurrences associated with a series of intrusive stocks and recent work by **Eagle Plains Resources** has discovered a new, high grade old occurrence in the Hill stock area. The property has excellent potential to host further gold mineralization.

The Abo project is 100% owned by **Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.** This is as a result of the execution of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. "Plan of Arrangement" in June 2006, where it spun-off several assets into the newly formed Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

The Abo gold property consists of 2106.8 hectares located at the southeastern corner of Harrison Lake, 4.5 km northeast of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. The property is road-accessible yearround, with hydroelectric power and rail-service located within 3 kilometers of property boundaries. A network of 4-wheel-drive gravel logging roads affords access to most of the claim areas.

The property was in good standing with previous owners from 1974 - 2000 when Eagle Plains crews acquired the ground within hours of its forfeiture. Historic exploration work has included mapping, soil sampling, ground-based geophysics and a total of 13,856m (45,448') of diamond drilling. Some small scale underground development has also been completed. Most of the work was focused on the northern part of the property in the area of the Jenner and Portal Stocks. Drill results from the Portal Zone include 30 meters averaging 3.17 grams per tonne gold (EMPR ASS RPT 19584). Drill results from the Jenner Stock include 64m averaging 3.77 gm/t (EMPR ASS RPT 20144). In 1987, Kerr Addison collected a 1053 tonne bulk sample from the Jenner Stock underground workings. Using the metallurgical results from this sample combined with extensive underground sampling and results from diamond drilling, Kerr indicated a grade of 3.2 - 4.1 g/t Au with an inferred tonnage of 1.3 million tonnes from surface to 100m elevation, and 2.2 million tonnes from surface to sea level (EMPRASS RPT 20144, MINFILE #92HSW092). Other gold-bearing stocks identified on the property include the Hill and Lake Stocks. These areas have seen limited exploration in comparison to the Jenner-Portal Stocks areas. Historic diamond drill intersections from the Hill Stock area include DDH BX88-130 which averaged 3.54 g/t Au and 6.3 g/t Ag over 27 meters, and contained 8m averaging 8.7 g/t Au and 14.2 g/t Ag (EMPR ASS RPT 20144).

In 2001 Eagle Plains acquired all existing data generated by past operators including **Abo Resources, Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Kerr Addison) and Bema International Resources Ltd.** An airborne geophysical survey completed over the entire property area in October 2001. In 2001 – 2002 relevant geological and geophysical data was compiled into a GIS type database which outlined numerous areas for follow-up including untested Au geochemical anomalies, geophysical anomalies and geological targets. All subsequent work has been integrated into the GIS.

In 2002 Eagle Plains entered a joint venture agreement with **Northern Continental Resources Inc.** on the Abo property. Northern Continental returned the project to Eagle Plains in 2005 after completing two work programs. In 2003, Northern Continental completed a total of 300m of trenching and 682m of diamond drilling in four holes. The trenching program located three previously unidentified zones of gold mineralization. Two new zones of gold mineralization were discovered within the Hill Stock during the process of reopening more than fifteen kilometers of prior road access across the property. Quartz vein mineralization from the northern margin of the Hill Stock was extended an additional 100m (400 ft.) to the north, and returned assay values from grab samples of 63.8 g/t (1.86 oz/t) Au with 184 g/t (5.37 oz/t) Ag and 31.8 g/t (0.93 oz/t) Au with 70 g/t (2.04 oz/t) Ag. The second zone occurs in the north-central Hill Stock, 150m (500 ft.) northeast of the collar of ABO 03-01. Quartz stringer mineralization, hosted by the diorite, returned assay values of 36.0 g/t (1.05 oz/t) Au and 51.8 g/t (1.51 oz/t) Ag in grab samples.

The northerly trending Breccia Zone along the western side of the Hill Stock, which returned values of 1.5 g/t (0.04 oz/t) Au over 29m (94.25ft.) including 7m (22.75 ft.) of 3.5 g/t (0.10 oz/t) Au in drill hole BX88-129, was extended over 300m (1,000 ft.) to the south. Quartz stockwork mineralization, hosted by bleached, silicified and sericite altered argillaceous sedimentary rocks, and oxidized sulphide-rich mineralization, containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, was discovered southwest of the Hill Stock.

The 2003 drilling program focused on the northern part of the Hill Stock Zone. Significant results from the drilling are tabulated below.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Assayed Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
AB03001	61.0	62.5	1.5	14.1	25.8
AB03001	114.5	116.0	1.5	5.6	10.2
AB03002	127.8	138.2	9.4	2.1	
AB03002	154.4	155.6	1.2	4.7	8.6
AB03003	54.7	55.5	0.8	4.5	5.8
AB03003	102.3	103.3	1.0	8.6	18.7
AB03003	146.1	147.6	1.5	14.2	29.5
AB03003	167.0	168.0	1.0	3.7	15.4
AB03004	No significant intersections				

In 2005, Northern Continental conducted a two-phase exploration diamond drilling program on the property. A total of 2990 meters of NQ and BTW drilling was completed in twelve holes. Significant results from the drilling are tabulated below.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Assayed Length (m)	Au g/t	AREA
AB05001	35.0	42.0	7.0	6.31	Portal Stock
	103	104	1.0	6.47	
	148	149	1.0	4.75	
AB05002	49.5	51.5	2.0	3.51	Portal Stock
AB05003	No significant mineralization				Portal Stock Breccia Zone
AB05004	No significant mineralization				Slide Stock
AB05005	No significant mineralization				Breccia Zone
AB05006	86.0	87.0	1.0	3.36	Hill Stock
AB05007	87.0	88.0	1.0	3.62	Hill Stock
	146.0	148.0	2.0	3.33	
	175.0	176.0	1.0	5.25	
AB05008	4.0	9.0	5.0	2.7	Hill Stock
	29.0	30.0	1.0	4.14	
AB05009	36.0	37.1	1.1	7.35	Hill Stock
	137.5	138.3	0.8	39.4	
	176.0	177.0	1.0	60.9	
AB05010	111.0	112.0	1.0	10.5	Hill Stock
	169.0	181.0	12.0	3.0	
AB05011	38.93	39.39	0.46	13.1	Hill Stock
	55.74	56.21	0.47	12.2	
	210	211	1	1.1	
	217	218	1	14.3	
AB05012	182.8	184.75	1.95	6.6	Hill Stock

Copper Canyon management feels there is excellent potential to increase the gold resource at the Abo both through drilling around existing mineralization and in areas that are as yet untested. Recommendations for future work on the property are to conduct a two-phased program. The first phase would be to complete the compilation of historical data on the project. All drill hole data including assay results, survey data and geological data should be entered into the existing 3D database. Also, the results from the underground sampling programs, the surface geochemical results and the geophysics should be compiled and input into the existing data base. This data base can then be used generate detailed block and grade models of the deposits and mineralization intersected and defined by diamond drilling. Based on favorable results from the data

compilation, a second phase program of surface mapping, geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended to test geological targets identified by the compilation. A budget for the proposed work is \$200,000 for the first phase of data compilation and target generation, and \$1,000,000 for the second phase of fieldwork and diamond drilling.

NI 43-101 Resource (after Price, 2002)

Category of Mineral Resource	Tonnes	Grade Au grams/tonne	Contained Gold grams	Contained Gold (ounces)
INDICATED RESOURCE				
Jenner Zone	1,344,500	2.67	3,585,000	115,000
Portal Zone	500,574	3.12	1,562,600	50,200
TOTAL BOTH ZONES	1,845,074	2.79	5,147,600	165,200
INFERRED RESOURCE				
Jenner Zone	456,600	2.83	1,291,600	41,500
Portal Zone	157,000	2.69	421,700	13,600
TOTAL BOTH ZONES	613,600	2.79	1,713,300	55,100

Gold mineralization occurs mainly as free visible flakes up to 2 millimetres in size (generally 0.2-0.6 millimetres or less) within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system). The veins which contain the gold mineralization are comprised of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimetres are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins. The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks), or their immediate periphery. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide-fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone).

GRADE ESTIMATION(from Price, 2002)

A great deal of work has been done to determine correct gold grades at the Abo deposits. The overall grade, estimated from drill intersections by Norman in 1988 was 3.0 grams/tonne calculated from all drill holes piercing the footwall zone. It was recognized that gold grains visible in the core added an element of uncertainty to the definition of actual gold grades because of "nugget effect". (Some drill intersections of up to 1 meter of 69 g/t or 2.01 oz/ton were recorded). Comparison of drill_holes with underground exploration raises in the same area gave the following results:

Raise	Length	Average (Raise)	Average (drillhole)
9500N	24.2 m	4.095 g/t	2.309 g/t
9475N	24.3 m	4.054 g/t	3.788 g/t
9450N	20.8 m	2.385 g/t	3.145 g/t

The weighted average grade from these raises is 3.56 g/t. The results from raising vary from -24.2% (lower) to +77.3% (higher) than the corresponding drill holes, averaging 22% higher. Norman also compared the grades from raises with the grades from corresponding reserve blocks, and found an "upgrade" of 48.7% was suggested.

The average of all underground samples was 3.2 g/t to 4.1 g/t. Processing the material through the pilot mill gave a grade estimation (calculated back from recoveries) as 2.2 g/t to 2.5 g/t. However, it was recognized by Kerr Addison that the pilot mill had recovery problems in the gravity circuit.

Norman states: "Kerr (Addison Mines Ltd.) concluded from the 1987 sampling program that the assay average computed from the extensive underground sampling program was the most accurate as compared to drill_assays (3.0 g/t calculated from all holes piercing the footwall zone) and the pilot mill (2.2 - 2.5 g/t).

Additional testing was done on assay techniques: Metallic assaying, (separating out grains of metallic gold on screens, assaying this coarse fraction separately, and recombining the assays for both fine and coarse fractions), resulted in a 4% higher grade of gold in tested samples.

Comparisons of 30 selected samples from one drill_hole by Chemex Labs., using assays on 2 "assay_ton" and 1 "assay ton" gave such variable results that Chemex declined to estimate a mean and variation for the samples. However, splits from these samples were tested by cyanidation leaching by Bacon Donaldson, and it was found that the cyanide leach average (3.89 g/t gold) was comparable to the average of the above 9 fire assays, (3.88 g/t).

Therefore, the averaging of a number of duplicate assays or a number of separate intervals, may provide a reliable estimation of true gold grades for the deposit, but Bacon Donaldson suggested that in the future, a cyanide leach assaying technique be done systematically to provide a reliable and cost_effective estimation of grade.

From all work done to date, in the writer's opinion, the best estimate of the actual grade of the deposits is likely the results from underground sampling. It can be safely assumed by a prudent geologist or engineer that the material mined from underground will have a higher grade, (by some as yet unknown factor) than the grades obtained by the volumetrically smaller drill core assays. Uncertainty concerning the grade of the deposit should not be construed as uncertainty concerning the reliability of the resource estimate, which was done by qualified and experienced personnel.