GEOLOGICAL REPORT

FREDY CREEK PROJECT

Cariboo Mining Division
TRIM Sheet 093B050
UTM (NAD 83) ZONE 10 561400E 5814500N

FOR

INDIGO EXPLORATION INC.
790 – 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B6

By: Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol.

August 17, 2009

SUMMARY

Indigo Exploration Inc.'s Fredy Creek property is road accessible and lies 54 kilometres north of Williams Lake, British Columbia. The 5868 hectare property consists of 12 mineral claims. Indigo is earning a 100% interest, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty, in the Fredy Creek property by issuing 4,000,000 shares and completing $2,000,000 in exploration expenditures over four years.

With the exception of a single rock exposure in the northeast corner of the property there is no outcrop on the Fredy Creek property due to a thick mantle of glacial till. The property is suspected to be underlain by marine sediments and volcanics of the Permian to Triassic Cache Creek Group. Regional aeromagnetics indicate a subdued circular feature that corresponds approximately with the north-central portion of the MMI soil grid.

The producing Gibraltar porphyry Cu-Mo Mine of Taseko Mines Limited is structurally controlled along a northwest trend. The Gibraltar Mine lies 12.6 kilometres to the northwest of the Fredy Creek property along this projected structural trend. Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. is currently exploring the ground between the Gibraltar Mine and the Fredy Creek property for porphyry Cu – Mo, again along the northwest-southeast trend.

A 150 metre by 150 metre Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil survey was completed over the suspected projection of the northwest-southeast trend on the Fredy Creek property by the vendor in 2007. Copper anomalies exhibit a reticulate pattern with possible trends in an east-west and north-south direction as well as northwest-southeast direction. Molybdenum anomalies have a fairly well defined east-west and north-south reticulate pattern.

A follow-up DCIP / MT ground geophysical survey over the Cu-1 and Cu-2 trends was successful in locating two areas of coincident chargeability and resistivity highs along the copper trends. (Target 1 and Target 2 – Figure 5). A third target of coincident resistivity high and anomalous MMI Cu and Mo was also identified. This survey also identified an east-west trending fault structure.

A 900 metre diamond drilling is recommended to assess these coincident geochemical and geophysical targets. This drilling program is estimated to cost $200,000.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Mr. Tim Henneberry, the president of Indigo Exploration Inc.

The purpose of this Technical Report is to compile the results of the 2007 and 2008 exploration programs on the Fredy Creek property and make recommendations for ongoing exploration.

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol., serves as the Qualified Person responsible for preparing the Technical Report.

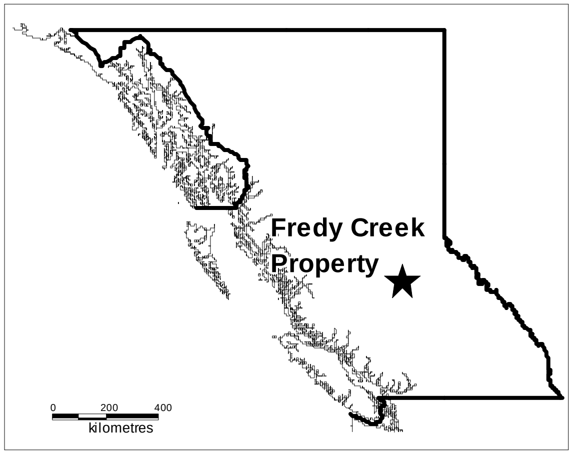
In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports listed in the References (Section 21) of this report and his extensive years of mineral exploration experience in British Columbia.

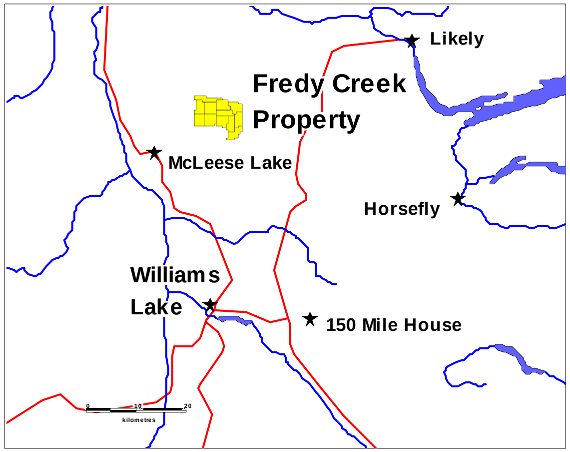
The author made a site visit to the Fredy Creek Project on June 24, 2009.

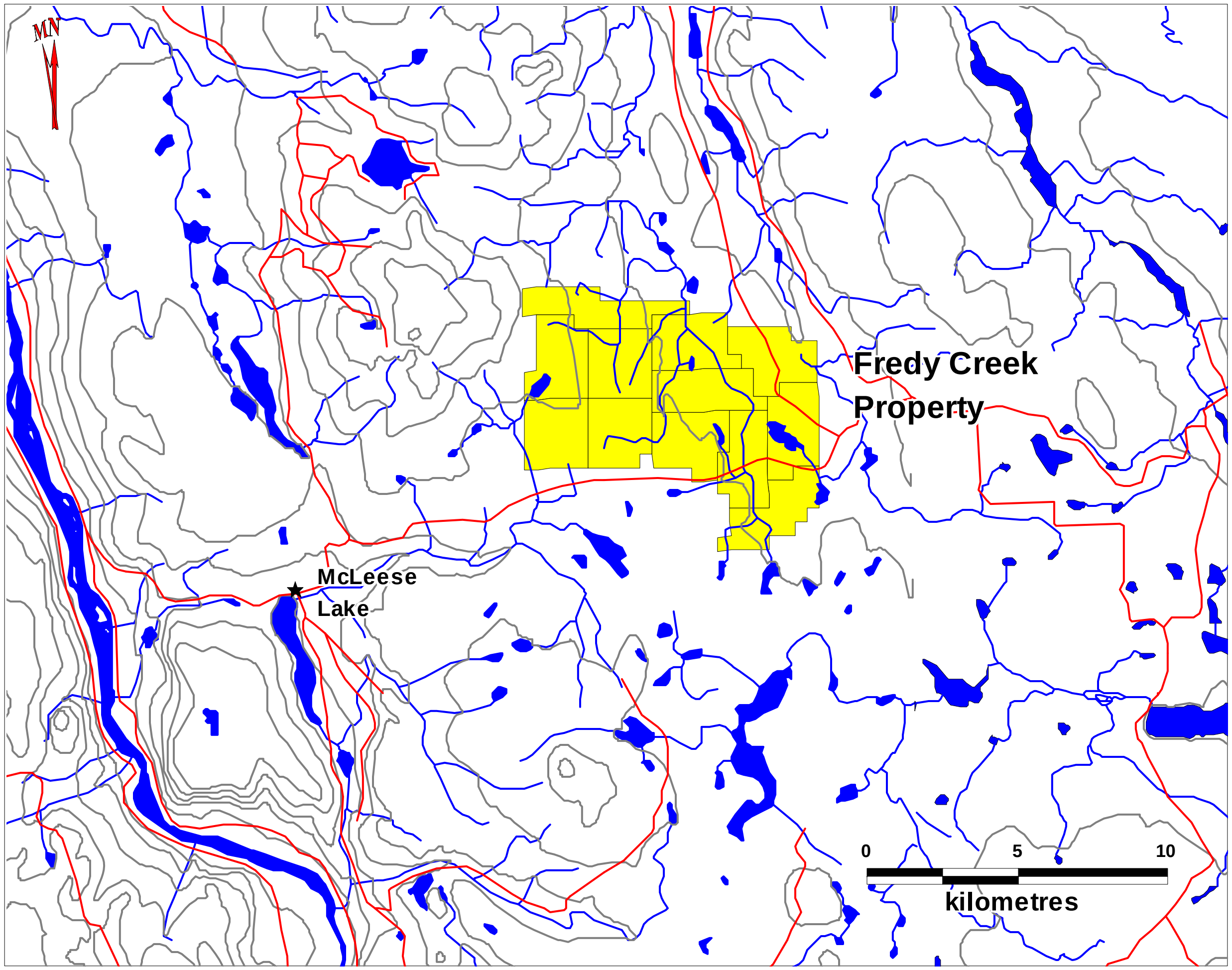
RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is not relying on a report or opinion of any experts. The ownership of the claims comprising the property and the ownership of the surrounding claims has been taken from the Mineral Titles Online database maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. The data on this site is assumed to be correct.

The section on the History of the property area has been taken from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Assessment Files. The geological assessment reports have been written by competent geologists and engineers to the industry standards of the day. The rock, soil and silt analyses were completed by reputable Canadian assay labs, again to the industry standards of the day.







Projection is UTM NAD83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROJECT
LOCATION
Figure 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Fredy Creek Project lies on TRIM claim sheet 093B050 in the Cariboo Mining Division. The property consists of 12 claims totaling 5,867.6 hectares. The claims are acquired by map staking on the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources MTONLINE on-line staking system. The geographic center of the property is approximately UTM ZONE 10 561400E 5814500N (NAD 83).

Table 1. List of Mineral Tenures

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Good To Date	Area
560439	BIG CREEK 1	129188	2010/jun/10	492.38
560440	BIG CREEK 2	129188	2010/jun/10	472.78
560441	BIG CREEK 3	129188	2010/jun/10	492.21
561749	FREDY CREEK 1	129188	2010/jun/10	492.67
561750	FREDY CREEK 2	129188	2010/jun/10	492.37
561752	FREDY CREEK 3	129188	2010/jun/10	492.01
561753	FREDY CREEK 4	129188	2010/jun/10	492.10
606406	WEST 1	129188	2010/jun/21	472.65
606408	WEST 2	129188	2010/jun/21	492.09
606411	WEST 3	129188	2010/jun/21	492.36
606412	WEST 4	129188	2010/jun/21	492.11
606414	WEST 5	129188	2010/jun/21	491.90
Total hectares				**5867.63**

All claims are held 100% by Mr. Sydney Wilson of Vancouver, B.C. Indigo Exploration Inc. is earning a 100% interest, subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR), in the claims under the following terms:

Table 2. Agreement Terms

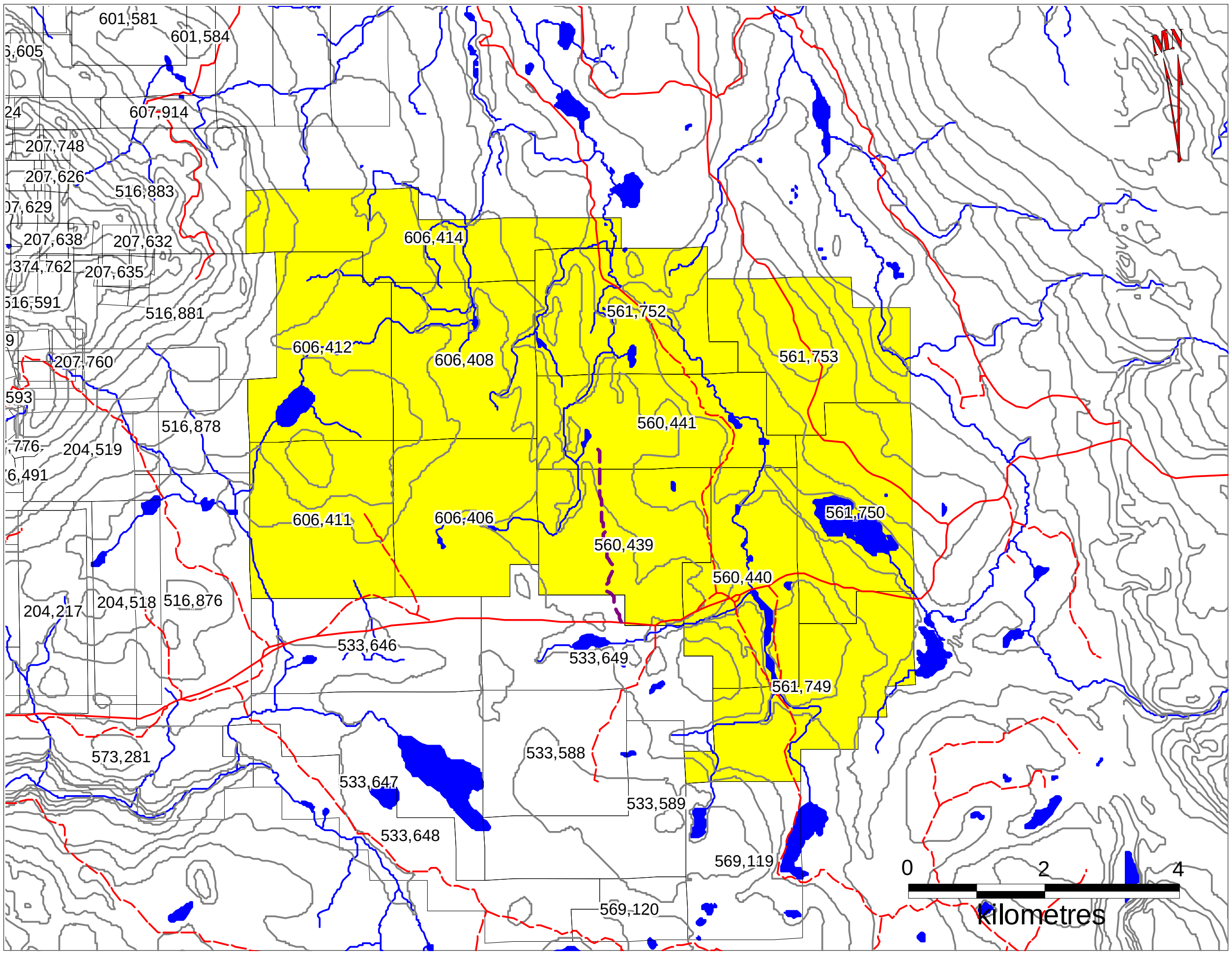
	Shares	Expenditures
01-May-2008	500,000	
01-May-2009	750,000	$200,000
01-May-2010	1,000,000	$300,000
01-May-2011	1,750,000	$500,000
01-May-2012		$1,000,000
	4,000,000	**$2,000,000**

The share payment for 01-May-2008 has been made. The remaining share issuances and expenditure requirements have been pushed back by one year by an amendment dated April 23, 2009. Indigo has spent approximately $222,750 on line cutting and a Quantec Titan 24 Deep IP survey so the 1st year exploration commitment has been met.

Indigo Exploration Inc. has the option to purchase ½ of the NSR, that is 1% NSR, for a one time payment of $1,000,000 at any time.

The Fredy Creek project is surrounded by open ground on the north and east property boundaries. The west boundary is contiguous to tenures 516876, 516878, 516881 and 516883 of Gibraltar Mines Ltd. The southwest boundary is contiguous to tenures 533589, 533649 and 569119 of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.

With the exception of one locality there is no bedrock mineralization on the Fredy Creek property. The location of the MMI soil grid and Titan 24 IP survey relative to the property boundary is shown on Figure 4.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
Claim Location (093B050)
Figure 2

The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Fredy Creek property.

The next phase of exploration on the Fredy Creek property will be diamond drilling to penetrate the glacial cover to test the coincident MMI and IP anomalies in search for a porphyry copper-moly deposit. A drilling permit generally requires two months of lead time and the posting of a small $5,000 to $15,000 reclamation bond.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Fredy Creek property lies 14 kilometres northeast of McLeese Lake, British Columbia. McLeese Lake is approximately 54 kilometres north of Williams Lake along Highway 97. Road access is via the Beaver Lake Road from McLeese Lake approximately 15 kilometres to the property. The Gibraltar porphyry copper-moly mine lies 12.6 kilometres northwest of the Fredy Creek Property.

The topographic relief on the Fredy Creek property is gentle ranging from 880 metres above sea level (ASL) to 920 metres ASL. The claims overlie a large glacial outwash plain, locally incised 20-40 metres along drainage courses. Much of the claim block has been logged and is primarily covered by second generation pine.

The climate of this part of the province is typical of the central interior of British Columbia. The summer field season is generally warm and dry and runs from mid- May through to mid-October. Winters are cold with significant snow accumulations. Temperatures can dip to minus 20 Celsius for extended periods.

The logistics of working in this part of the province are excellent. Gravel road access will allow the movement of supplies and equipment by road. Heavy equipment, supplies and fuel are available in Williams Lake or Quesnel. Accommodation is available locally in McLeese Lake. Depending on the type of exploration program to be conducted, the field season generally runs from mid-May to mid-October.

HISTORY

The ground presently comprising the Fredy Creek property was initially explored in the early 1970's during the staking rush associated with the discovery of the Gibraltar porphyry copper – molybdenum deposits in the late 1960's.

A small line cutting program was completed for D.W.Dodd on the DD claims (Arseneau, 1969). The DD claims cover part of current tenure 606412. There is no record of any further surveys on the DD claims.

Citex Mines Ltd. completed 36.8 line kilometres of line cutting, followed by limited soil sampling and magnetometer surveys over their large claim block (Venkataramani and Chisholm, 1970a; 1970b). Approximately 1900 metres of the grid was sampled at a sample spacing of 30.5 metres (100 feet) on lines spaced 122 metres (400 feet) apart. The results of these surveys were mixed with only small weakly anomalous areas. The soil surveys appear to have covered parts of current tenures 606408, 606412 and 606414.

Direct Development Ltd. completed 28.8 line kilometres (18 line miles) of ground magnetometer survey over a regional magnetic airborne high on the Ant Claims in 1971. The uniform results suggested the claims were underlain by favourable Granite Mountain Intrusive rocks. A series of magnetic lows in the southern part of the grid was thought to represent possible faulting or alteration. (Philip, 1971a). This survey covers part of present tenure 561750, though the maps with the report are of such poor quality the exact location of the survey cannot be attained.

Celtic Minerals Ltd. completed a further 33.3 line kilometres (20.8 line miles) of ground magnetometer survey over a regional magnetic airborne high on the Ant and Tan Claims in 1971. The uniform results suggested the claims were underlain by favourable Granite Mountain Intrusive rocks. No strong structural trends were identified (Philip, 1971b). This survey covers part of present tenure 561750, though the maps with the report are of such poor quality the exact location of the survey cannot be attained.

Morocco Mines Ltd. completed 49.6 line kilometres (31miles) of soil sampling over the Let Group in 1971. The sampling was completed with 122 metre (400 foot) spaced lines with 30 metre (100 foot) sample intervals along the lines. (Allen, 1971a) felt the geochemical survey results indicated the presence of copper in the overburden in a series of narrow easterly-trending zones probably controlled by the local topography. This survey covered much of present tenure 560439.

Vanguard Explorations Ltd. completed 42 line kilometres of soil sampling over their GR claim block (Allen, 19717b). The grid was sampled at a sample spacing of 30.5 metres (100 feet) on lines spaced 122 metres (400 feet) apart. Five distinct soil anomalies were identified. The soil surveys appear to have covered parts of current tenures 606408 and 606412.

United Gunn Resources Ltd. established 7.8 line kilometres of grid and completed 6.3 line kilometres of soil sampling over their Copper King Property (Payne, 1991). The soil lines were spaced at 100 or 200 metre intervals and sampled at 50 metre intervals. The soil sampling tested two IP anomalies from earlier work not available in the public record. Two multi-element soil anomalies were identified and further work was recommended. The survey included part of current tenure 606412, but the anomalies appear to lie to the west of the property boundary.

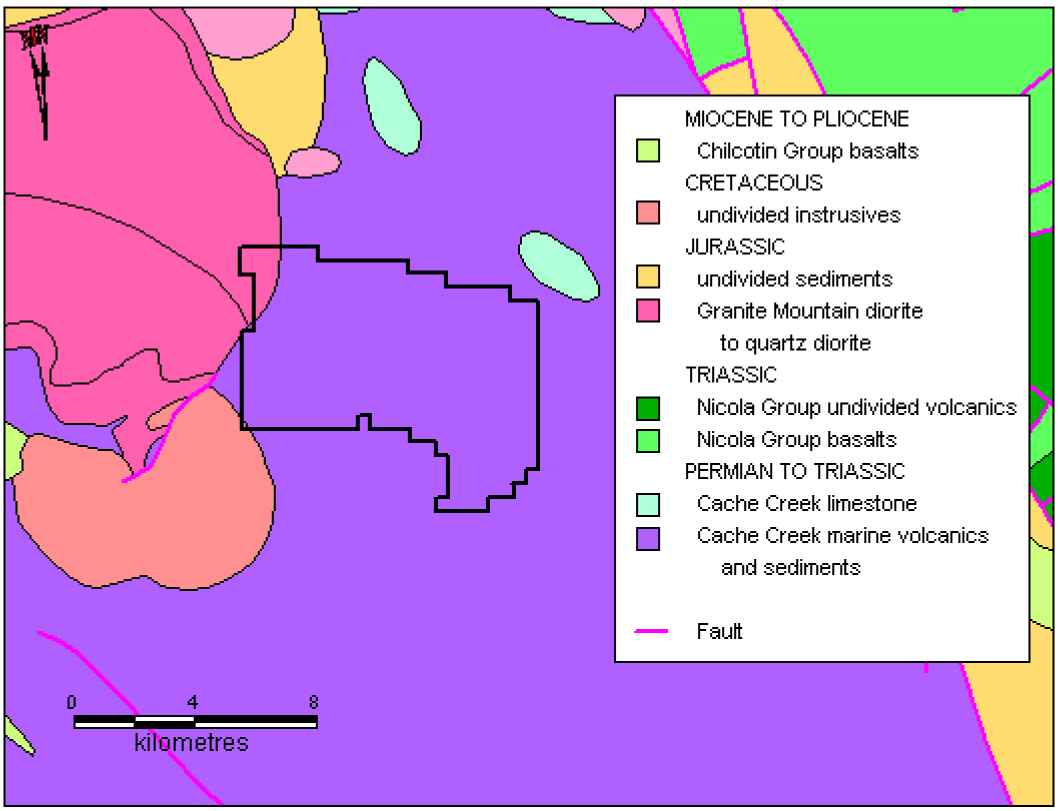
United Gunn Resources Ltd. continued exploring the Copper King Property in 1998. A total of 39.2 kilometres of grid lines were established, 38.75 line kilometres of soil sampling and 35.2 line kilometres of magnetometer and VLF-EM surveying were completed over two separate grids (Payne, 1998). The soil lines were spaced at 200 metre intervals and sampled at 50 metre intervals. This follow up work program met with mixed results and no further exploration was recommended at the time. The survey included part of current tenure 606412, but the anomalies appear to lie to the west of the property boundary.

Stikine Gold Corp. completed 7.2 line kilometres of Induced Polarization (IP) and magnetometer surveying over the Catalan Copper Property (Mirko, 2006). The IP survey located the presence of a number of zones of anomalous chargeability response on the randomly oriented lines along the existing roads. Further exploration was recommended. The survey covered parts of current tenure 606412 and 606414.

Stikine Gold Corp. followed up the IP survey with a small drilling program (Mirko et al, 2007). Although 4 holes were drilled Stikine chose only provided logs for two of the holes: CC-07-01 and CC-07-04. CC-07-02 was lost at 25 metres and CC-07-03 was identical to CC-07-01. Hole CC-07-01 intersected graphitic argillites and lesser brecciated limestone of the Cache Creek Group. No mineralization was noted. Hole CC-07-04 intersected meta andesite with three small zones of foliated diorite. Pyrite, chalcopyrite and minor molybdenite were noted in sections of the core. Further work was recommended. The four holes were drilled in the northwest corner of current tenure 606412.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
(Summarized from MINFILE and Ash et al, 1999a)

The Fredy Creek property is located near the eastern margin of the Stikine Terrane in south-central British Columbia. The Stikine Terrane is dominantly oceanic and became amalgamated with the Quesnel Terrane to the east probably during Triassic times. The dominant rock types in the region are metabasalt, limestone and argillaceous metasediments of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group. These are intruded by the dioritic to quartz dioritic Late Triassic (early Jurassic?) Granite Mountain pluton and the Cretaceous Sheridan Creek pluton. Jurassic sedimentary rocks overlap both the Cache Creek and Quesnel terranes to the north and east of the plutons. Older rocks are largely obscured by Eocene to Oligocene sediments and mafic volcanics of the Endako Group and Miocene to Pliocene plateau basalts of the Chilcotin Group. Glacial tills and outwash mask large sections of the area.

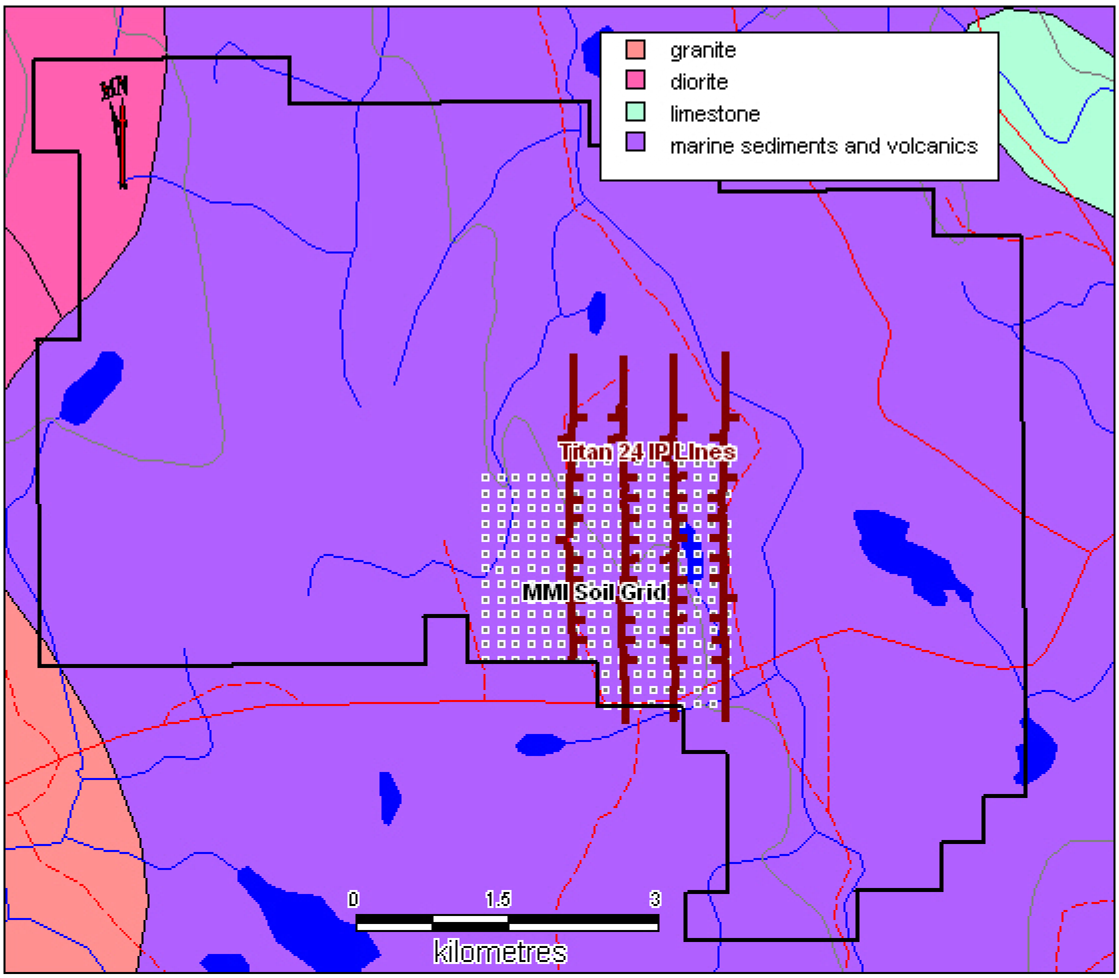


UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
Regional Geology
Figure 3

The Granite Mountain pluton has been affected by regional metamorphism (greenschist facies) and deformation along with the enclosing Cache Creek Group. The Cache Creek Group and the margins of the Granite Mountain pluton record effects of ductile deformation. The main body of the pluton has been cataclastically deformed.

The most important economic deposit in the area is the Gibraltar Mine. The deposit consists of 5 distinct orebodies that lie along the southern and western flanks of the Granite Mountain pluton. The Gibralar East deposit is one of the five orebodies that comprise the Gibraltar Mine; the others are Pollyanna, Gibraltar West, Gibraltar North and Granite Lake. The ore-grade mineralization is almost entirely confined to the Mine Phase Tonalite portion of the Granite Mountain pluton. The Mine Phase Tonalite appears to form a thin outer shell about the main body of the pluton and has been strongly deformed by shearing with the mineralization strongly associated with this deformation. Mineralization is generally accompanied by alteration and is confined to deformational structures. These generally northwest trending structures comprise small and large shear zones, foliation planes, short veins and various dilatant structures.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
Preliminary Property Geology
Figure 4

As a whole, the Gibraltar mineralized system is comprised of numerous structural hosts for economic mineralization ranging from highly mineralized shear zones to complex sets of sheeted shear veins commonly referred to as oriented stockworks. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, magnetite, bornite and cuprite. Associated alteration minerals include quartz, sericite, chlorite, epidote and carbonate. The Gibraltar deposits all show secondary oxidation and secondary enrichment with the formation of chalcocite as coatings and as replacement of pyrite and chalcopyrite (Minfile).

Production from 1972 to 1998 totals 325,696,830 tonnes yielding 100,174,052 grams of silver, 143,368 grams of gold, 876,712,378 kilograms of copper, and 9,036,601 kilograms of molybdenum. The 2003 measured and indicated resources stood at 149 million tonnes grading 0.31 per cent copper and 0.01 per cent molybdenum in the 12-year mine plan, plus additional measured and indicated resources of 596 million tonnes grading 0.28 per cent copper and 0.01 per cent molybdenum. None of this information has been verified by the author.

The Gibraltar Mine, restarted by Taseko Mines Ltd. In 2004, is undergoing a major multi-phase expansion. The Gibraltar Mine is a 36,700 tonne per day operation with an average life of mine production of 70 million pounds of copper and 1.1 million pounds of molybdenum. The current mine plan is for 14.5 years and there are additional resources that could extend the mine life to 30 years. With the major multi-phase expansion underway, annual copper production capacity will be increased to 120 million pounds by the middle of 2009, and up to 180 million pounds bt the end of 2010/

The Gibraltar Mine lies 12.6 kilometres northwest of the Fredy Creek Property.

The author has been unable to verify the information on the Gibraltar Mine. The information in the Gibraltar Mine is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Fredy Creek Property.

Fredy Creek Property Geology

The Fredy Creek property has not been mapped in detail. The outcrop exposure is very poor. The topography is typical of the Cariboo Central Interior, consisting of rolling hills with abundant water and swamps at the lower elevations.

The geological map of the area from the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website (Figure 4) shows that the Fredy Creek property is underlain by Permian to Triassic Cache Creek marine volcanics and sediments. A small body of Cache Creek marine carbonates lies to the northeast of the property boundary. The Early Jurassic Granite Mountain batholith abuts the northwestern corner of the property. Cretaceous intrusives just abut the extreme southwest corner of the property.

Much of the current property, including the MMI grid area, covers a large glacial outwash with no outcrop. The theory behind the acquisition of the Fredy Creek property by staking is the suspected presence of northwest-southeast trending faults and intrusive rocks related to the Granite Mountain pluton, and the coincident northwest trending structurally controlled Gibralter mineralized system. This was later supported by coincident northwest trending copper-moly MMI soil anomalies.

DEPOSIT TYPES

The Fredy Creek property is being explored for porphyry Cu – Mo deposits. The following description is summarized from the British Columbia Ore Deposit Models (Panteleyev, 1995).

Porphyry Cu±Mo deposits consist of stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks. In British Columbia, porphyry deposits are either Triassic-Jurassic or Cretaceous-Tertiary in age.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits are typically hosted in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries, commonly linked to subduction-related magmatism or in association with the emplacement of high-level stocks during extensional tectonism related to strike-slip faulting and back-arc spreading following continent margin accretion. They are associated with high-level (epizonal) stocks within volcano-plutonic arcs. Virtually any type of country rock can be mineralized, but commonly the high-level stocks and related dikes intrude their coeval and cogenetic volcanic pile. These intrusions range from coarse-grained phaneritic to porphyritic stocks, batholiths and dike swarms. Compositions range from calcalkaline quartz diorite to granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Commonly there is multiple emplacement of successive intrusive phases and a wide variety of breccias.

Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits consist of large zones of hydrothermally altered rock containing quartz veins and stockworks, sulphide-bearing veinlets; fractures and lesser disseminations in areas up to 10 km2 in size, commonly coincident wholly or in part with hydrothermal or intrusion breccias and dike swarms. Deposit boundaries are determined by economic factors that outline ore zones within larger areas of low-grade, concentrically zoned mineralization. Ore grade mineralization is often controlled by igneous contacts. Breccias, mainly early formed intrusive and hydrothermal types also commonly host ore-grade mineralization. Zones of intensely developed fracturing give rise to ore-grade vein stockworks, notably where there are coincident or intersecting multiple mineralized fracture sets.

Alteration mineralogy consists of quartz, sericite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, anhydrite /gypsum, magnetite, actinolite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, clay minerals, tourmaline. Early formed alteration can be overprinted by younger assemblages. Central and early formed potassic zones (K-feldspar and biotite) commonly coincide with ore. This alteration can be flanked in volcanic hostrocks by biotite-rich rocks that grade outward into propylitic rocks. The biotite is a fine-grained, 'shreddy' looking secondary mineral that is commonly referred to as an early developed biotite (EDB) or a 'biotite hornfels'. These older alteration assemblages in cupriferous zones can be partially to completely overprinted by later biotite and K-feldspar and then phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration, less commonly argillic, and rarely, in the uppermost parts of some ore deposits, advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-pyrophyllite).

Local swarms of dikes, many with associated breccias, and fault zones are sites of mineralization. Orebodies around silicified alteration zones tend to occur as diffuse vein stockworks carrying chalcopyrite, bornite and minor pyrite in intensely fractured rocks but, overall, sulphide minerals are sparse. Much of the early potassic and phyllic alteration in central parts of orebodies is restricted to the margins of mineralized fractures as selvages. Later phyllic-argillic alteration forms envelopes on the veins and fractures and is more pervasive and widespread. Propylitic alteration is widespread but unobtrusive and is indicated by the presence of rare pyrite with chloritized mafic minerals, saussuritized plagioclase and small amounts of epidote.

Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits the Fe oxide minerals magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite; molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Subordinate minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins commonly contain galena and sphalerite in a gangue of quartz, calcite and barite. Gangue minerals in mineralized veins are mainly quartz with lesser biotite, sericite, K-feldspar, magnetite, chlorite, calcite, epidote, anhydrite and tourmaline. Many of these minerals are also pervasive alteration products of primary igneous mineral grains.

Geochemically, calcalkalic systems can be zoned with a Cu±Mo ore zone having a 'barren', low-grade pyritic core and surrounded by a pyritic halo with peripheral base and precious metal-bearing veins. Central zones with Cu commonly have coincident Mo, Au and Ag with possibly Bi, W, B and Sr. Peripheral enrichment in Pb, Zn, Mn, V, Sb, As, Se, Te, Co, Ba, Rb and possibly Hg is documented. Overall the deposits are large-scale repositories of sulphur, mainly in the form of metal sulphides, chiefly pyrite. Geophysically, ore zones, particularly those with higher Au content, can be associated with magnetite-rich rocks and are indicated by magnetic surveys. Alternatively the more intensely hydrothermally altered rocks, particularly those with quartz-pyrite-sericite (phyllic) alteration produce magnetic and resistivity lows. Pyritic haloes surrounding cupriferous rocks respond well to induced polarization (I.P.) surveys but in sulphide-poor systems the ore itself provides the only significant IP response.

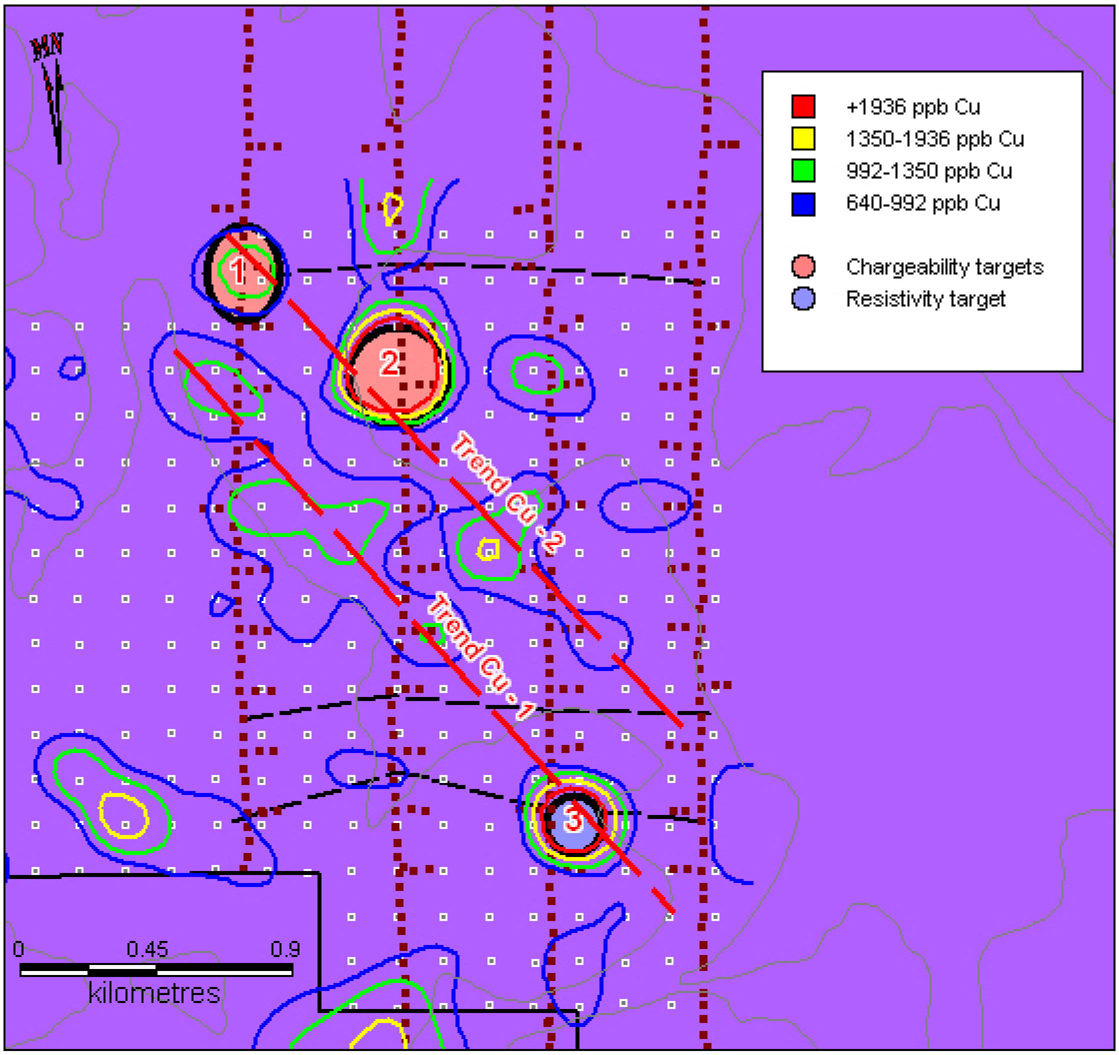
British Columbia porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au deposits range from 50 to 900 million tonnes grading 0.2 to 0.5 % Cu, <0.1 to 0.6 grams/tonne Au, and 1 to 3 grams/tonne Ag. Mo grades range from negligible to 0.04 % Mo. Median values for 40 B.C. deposits with reported reserves are: 115 Mt with 0.37 % Cu, *0.01 % Mo, 0.3g /t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag.

Mine production in British Columbia is from primary (hypogene) ores. Rare exceptions are Afton mine where native copper was recovered from an oxide zone, and Gibraltar and Bell mines where incipient supergene enrichment has provided some economic benefits.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of Cu, significant Mo resources and close to 50% of Au reserves in British Columbia.

MINERALIZATION

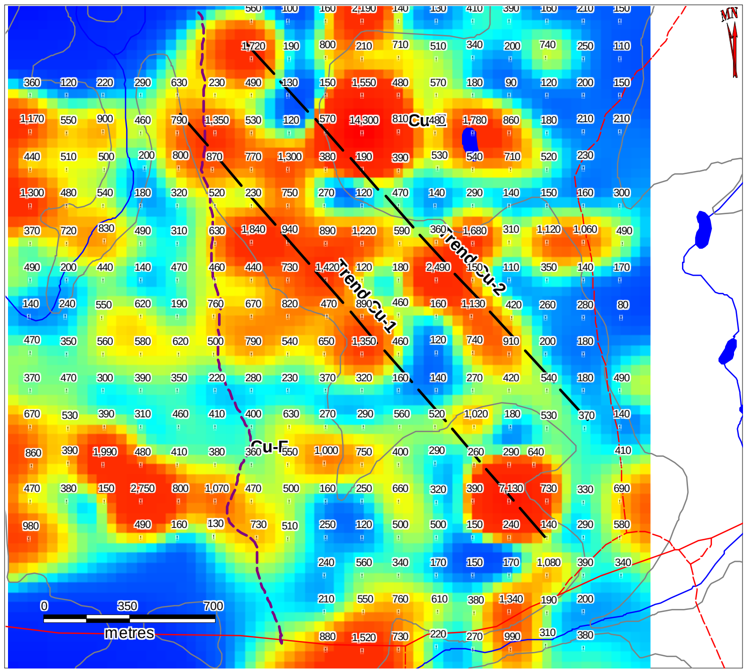
The Fredy Creek project is being explored for porphyry copper - molybdenum mineralization. There presently is no bedrock mineralization on the property.

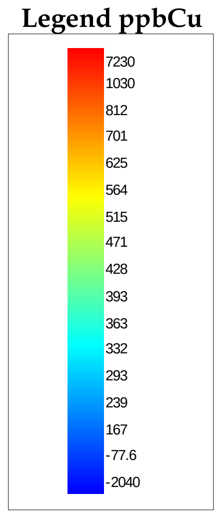


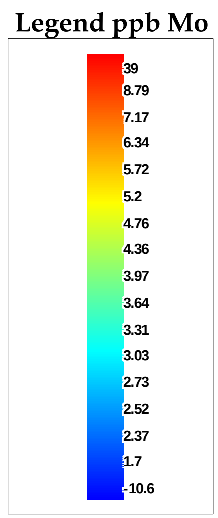
UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

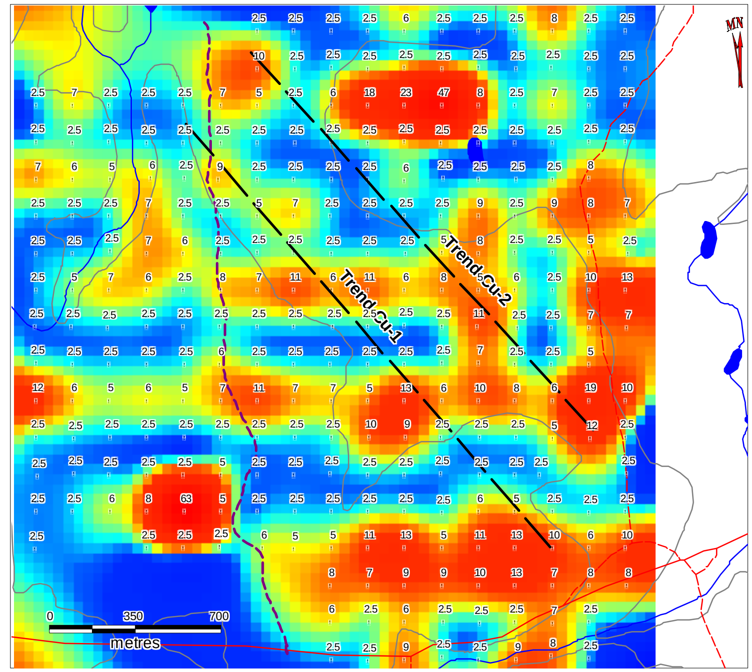
FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
Anomalous Zones
Figure 5

An MMI soil geochemistry survey was successful in locating two sub-parallel northwest trending copper anomalies (Trend Cu-1 and Trend Cu-2 – Figure 5) that also show semi-continuous elevated molybdenum values long the trends. A Quantec Geoscience Ltd. Titan 24 DCIP / MT was successful in supporting the northwest trending MMI data, with the strongest MMI anomalies coincident with resistivity-indicated structure and chargeability highs (#1, #2 – Figure 5). A distinct coincident MMI – resistivity anomaly (#3 – Figure 5) was also indentified. These three coincident anomalies are very high priority drill targets.









Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROJECT

MMI Plot for Cu (ppb)

Figure 6a

Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROJECT

MMI Plot for Mo (ppb)

Figure 6b

EXPLORATION

There have been two recent phases of exploration completed on the Fredy Creek property. The property vendor completed a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical soil survey. Indigo Exploration Inc followed this up with a Quantec Titan 24 deep induced polarization (IP) survey.

The heart of the Fredy Creek claims cover a large relatively flat glacial outwash plain so geological mapping was not undertaken. The thickness of the glacial debris is believed to be in excess of 30 metres. Conventional soil geochemistry has been shown to be ineffective in areas of thick glacial overburden.

There has been considerable research completed into a relatively new geochemical technique known as Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technology. This technology is based on the widely held belief that mobile metal ions are transported from deeply buried ore bodies to the surface. These mobile metal ions move into the weathering zone and become weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles.

The theory on MMI technology (taken from the MMI website www.mmigeochem.com) is summarized below:

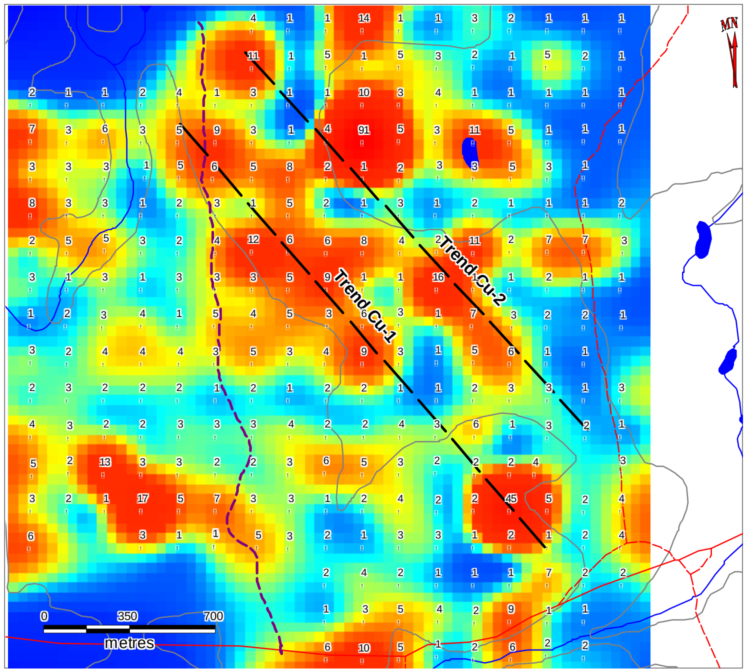
Mobile Metal Ions is a term used to describe ions which have moved in the weathering zone and that are only weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. It has now been proven in a CAMIRO study using Pb isotopes that these Mobile Metal Ions are transported from deeply-buried ore bodies to the surface. Scientists from around the world have been studying this phenomenon for many years.

Convection, electrochemistry, diffusion, capillary rise and seismic pumping are some of the theories which have been put forward. However, research and case studies over known ore-bodies have shown that mobile metal ions accumulate in surface soils above mineralization, indicating that the metals are derived from oxidation of the mineralization source. Capillary rise is thought to be a very important process in the near surface environment which is responsible for maintenance of anomalies and dictates depth for sampling. The hypothetical model suggests mobile ions are released from ore bodies, migrate vertically and accumulate in surface soils.

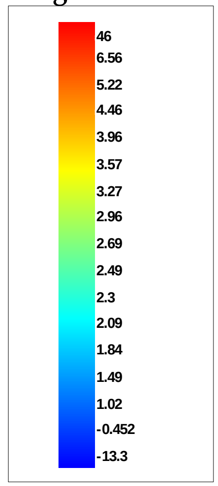
As the ions reach the surface, they attach themselves weakly to the soil particles. These are the ions that are measured by the MMI Technique to find mineralization at depths. The weakly attached ions are at very low concentrations. Because the ions have recently arrived to the surface they provide a precise 'signal' on where the ore-bodies are.

When the mobile metal ions have arrived at the surface they have a limited lifetime as 'mobile' ions. At the surface the ions are subject to weathering and are bound up by soil forming processes (i.e. they become part of the soil). Bound ions are subject to lateral movement away from the mineralization. Mobile ions, however, do not move away from the source (mineralization) because they have a limited lifetime before they are converted to a bound form.

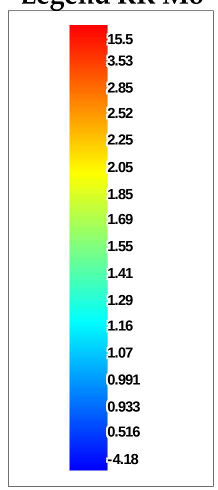
By only measuring the mobile metal ions in the surface soils, MMI Geochemistry will produce very sharp responses (anomalies) directly over the source of mobile ions. This source is ore-bodies at depth, which emit metal ions, which make up that ore-body. For example a Cu, Pb, Zn base metal deposit will emit (release) Cu, Pb and Zn ions.

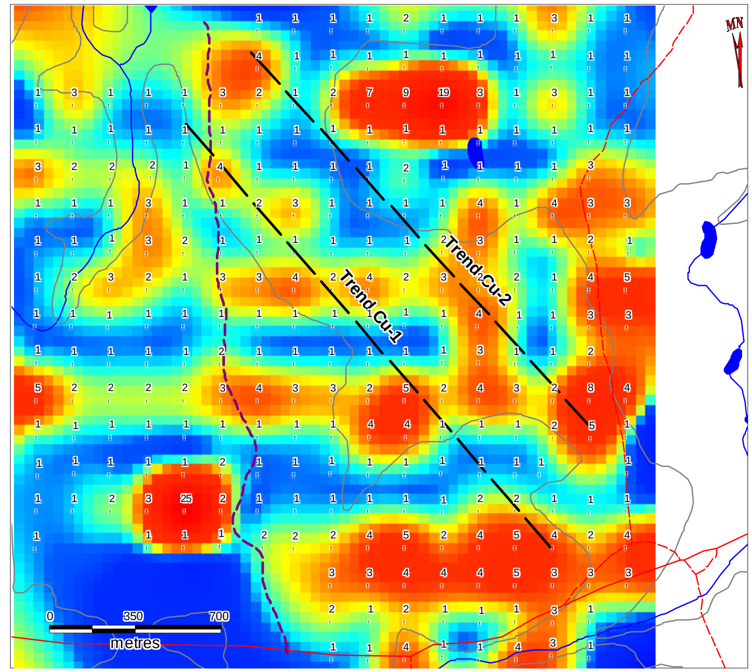


Legend RR Cu



Legend RR Mo





Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
FREDY CREEK PROJECT
MMI Response Ratio Plot for Cu
Figure 7a

Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10
FREDY CREEK PROJECT
MMI Ratio Response Plot for Mo
Figure 7b

The 2007 MI soil geochemical survey was conducted on a 150 metre by 150 metre grid over the southwestern corner of the property covering an approximate 2.5 kilometre by 2.5 kilometre area. A total of 269 samples were taken during the survey. Samples were taken from a consistent depth of 10 to 25 centimetres below the organic / inorganic interface. All samples were analyzed for the MMI-M multi element suite.

Plots were completed for copper and molybdenum (Figures 6a and 6b). These elements were contoured using the 75th through 98th percentile.

Table 3. MMI Geochemical Statistics

MMI Analysis			MMI Response Ratios		
percentile	ppb Cu	ppb Mo	percentile	RR Cu	RR Mo
25th	220	2.5	25th	1	1
50th	410	2.5	50th	3	1
75th	640	6	75th	4	2
90th	992	9	90th	6	4
95th	1350	11	95th	9	4
98th	1936	13	98th	12.72	5
maximum	14300	63	maximum	91	25

The MMI Technology manual strongly recommends that Response Ratios be calculated for each element to facilitate interpretation. Response ratios were calculated and plotted for copper and molybdenum (Figures 7a and 7b). Response ratios are calculated for each individual element as follows:

- the lowest 25% of the data for all samples in the survey area is determined
- all values less than the detection limit are included and a value of ½ the detection limit is assigned
- the average of the lowest quartile (25%) is calculated to determine the background value
- the response ratio is then calculated by dividing each sample value by the background value for that element. The numbers are then rounded to give whole numbers greater than or equal to 1
- samples with response ratios of 2 or less are considered background, while samples with response ratios greater than 5 are considered anomalous.

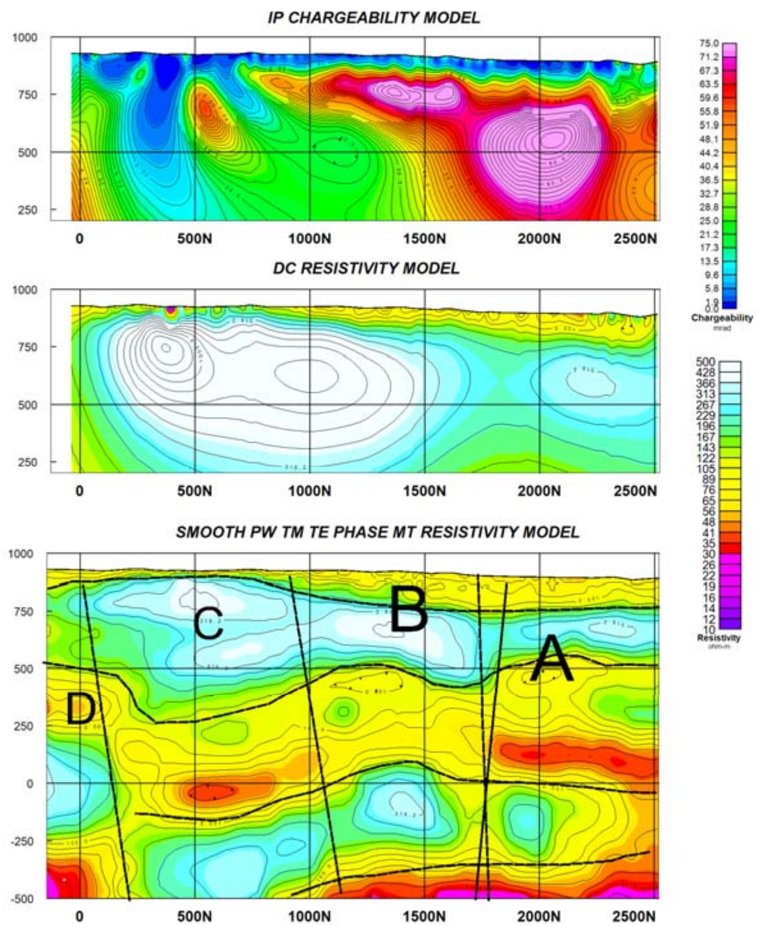
The benefits behind response ratios as the main interpretive method for analyzing MMI data is summarized below:

- Reduce the effects of dissolution variables during extraction, for example time and temperature;
- Allow the splicing of different data batches or data from varying regolith situations;
- Reduce the effects of sampling in different regolith units; and
- Facilitate multi-element data presentations for interpretation.

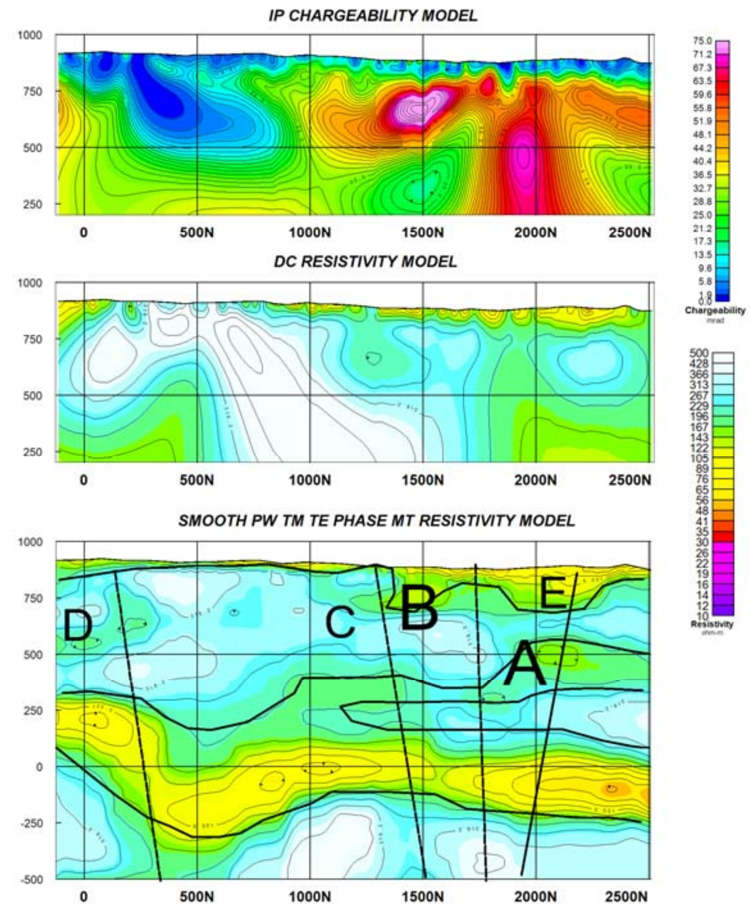
The Response Ratio background for molybdenum is 2.5 ppb and the Response Ratio background for copper is 157.5 ppb.

Line 0E DCIP/MT Section

Line 500E DCIP/MT Section



FREDY CREEK PROJECT
DCIP/MT Section 0E
Figure 8a



FREDY CREEK PROJECT
DCIP/MT Section 500E
Figure 8b

The molybdenum plot of response ratios (Figure 7b) shows the same anomalies as shown in the molybdenum ppb contour plot (Figure 6b). The response ratio plot suggests the centre of the grid could be slightly elevated in molybdenum,

While, the copper plot of response ratios (Figure 7a) shows anomalies Cu-E and Cu-F, the response ratios strongly suggest a different interpretation with respect to the trend of the anomalies. A northwest-southeast trend is clearly evident from the data as shown by linear trends Cu-1 and Cu-2. This is also supported by the coincident molybdenum anomalies (Mo-A and Mo-C). These two trends, mirroring the regional structural trend (Ash et al, 1999b), are high priority targets. There is also an east-west component to the copper anomalies that may correspond to similar orientated structures.

A 12 line kilometre Titan 24 DCIP and MT was completed over the heart of the Fredy Creek MMI grid by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario. Four 3 kilometre lines spaced approximately 500 metres apart were surveyed. The intent of the survey was to provide resistivity and chargeability mapping, providing targets that may be related to conducive and/or polarisable horizons, pod-like bodies and massive to disseminated zones of potential metallic mineralization.

The results from the survey are taken from the Quantec Geophysical Interpretation Report by Eadie et al (2009).

The survey suggests the Fredy Creek property is underlain by a thin (<100 metre) conductive layer that probably represents till and overburden. Immediately below this layer, a 200 metre to 400 metre thick resistivity high layer was well defined by the survey, with a similar thickness resistivity low lower below the resistivity high layer. The survey defined at least two sub-vertical structures.

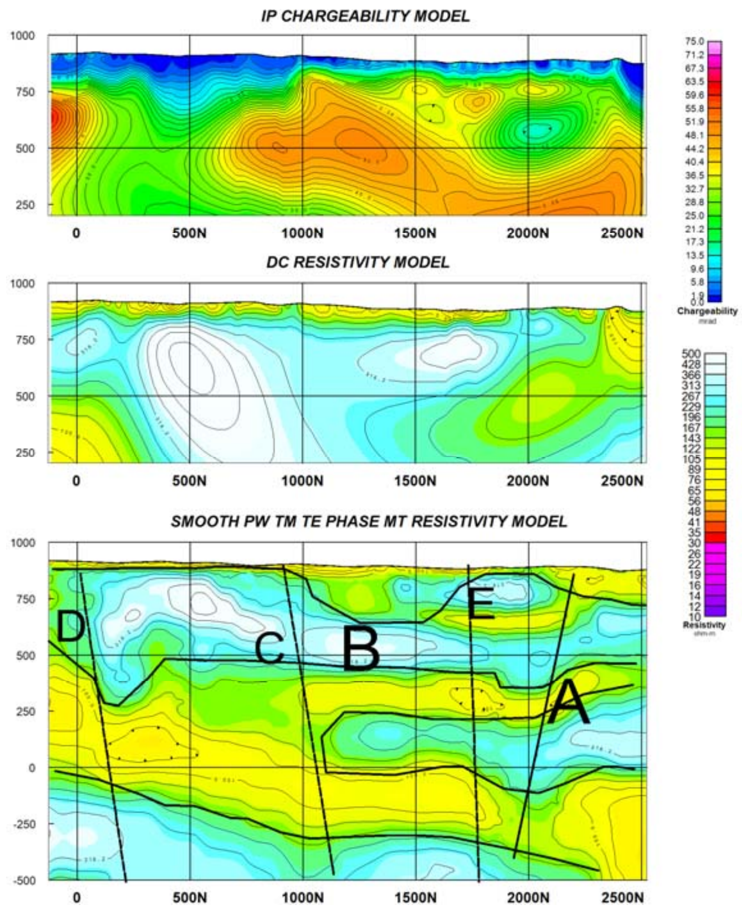
The DCIP / MT sections for each of the four lines (0E, 500E, 1000E, 1500E) and shown as Figures 8a through 8d respectively. The survey strongly suggests a northwest – southeast trend to the underlying geology. Five distinct anomalies were identified.

Anomaly A is an IP anomaly spatially related to a sub-vertical structure at 1800N to 2000N suggesting the structure has an east-west strike. The structure clearly separates two resistivity highs and is a structural resistivity target with a strong broad chargeability signature that could represent a porphyry signature though a manto or replacement style target is also a possibility. The depth to target ranges from 100 to 400 metres.

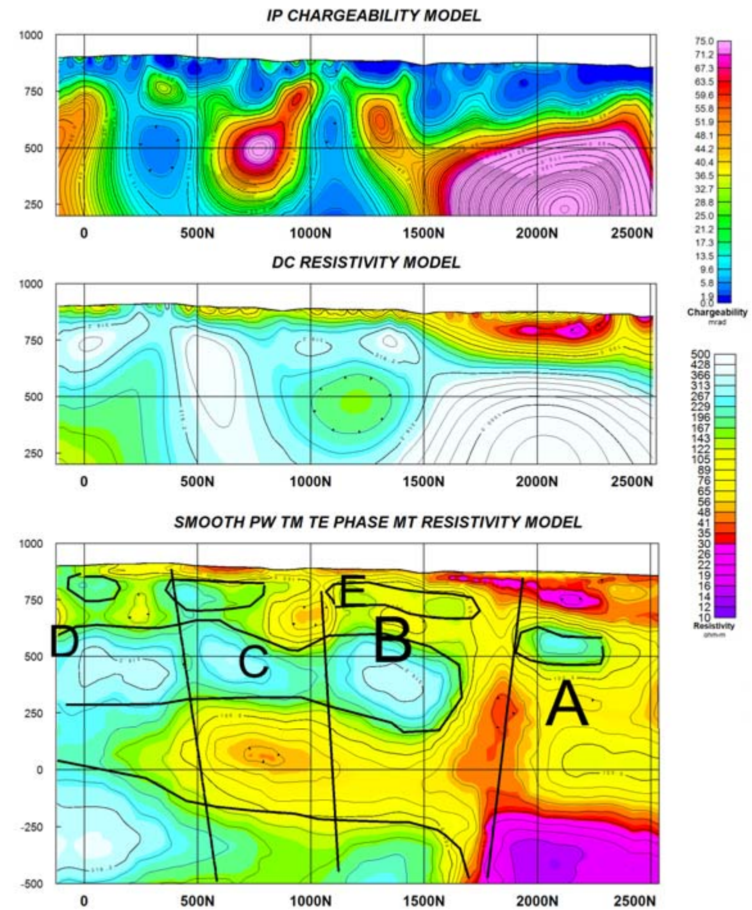
Anomaly B is an IP and DC resistivity sub-horizontal anomaly. There are three possible explanations for the anomaly: it may represent the bottom of the conducive surface layer (the base of the glacial outwash or till) or may represent replacement mineralization in a permissive host or may represent a dyke or porphyritic intrusive. The strength of anomaly B increases on the eastern two lines, suggesting one of the later two explanations may be more plausible.

Anomaly C appears to disrupt the upper resistivity law, suggesting it is a sub-vertical structural target.

Line 1000E DCIP/MT Section



Line 1500E DCIP/MT Section



Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROJECT
DCIP/MT Section 1000E
Figure 8c

FREDY CREEK PROJECT
DCIP/MT Section 1500
Figure 8d

Anomaly D is poorly defined chargeability anomaly due to its location at the southern end of the geophysical grid.

Anomaly E only appears on lines 500E, 1000E and 1500E. It is located in a thin sub-horizontal layer and occurs in an area of subdued resistivity. It may represent sub-horizontal intruded sills or alteration and mineralization due to mantos-style replacement

A plan map of the IP at 200 metres (Figure 9) appears to suggest a north northwest trend. This may represent a regional antiform signature or simply an east northeast dip or may represent an alteration signature in overlying lithologies that strike regionally in the north northwest direction. The plan map of the resistivity at 200 metres (Figure 10) shows the resistivity is relatively high over the area of the IP chargeability high.

The MMI anomalies are generally coincident with the resistivity highs. It is interesting that the resistivity high under the central western lines (0E and 500E) is coincident with the gross location of the core MMI high anomalies.

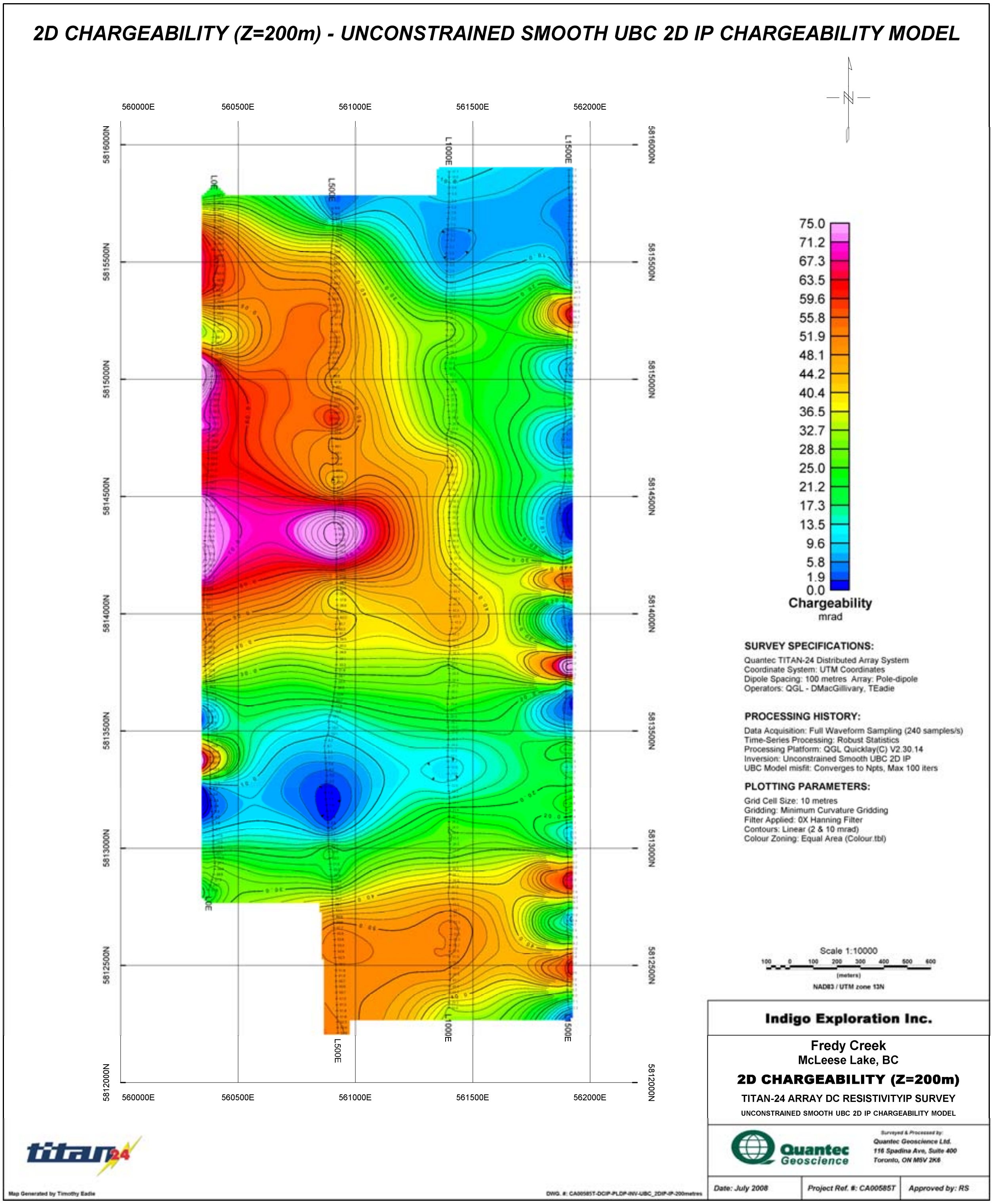
DRILLING

Indigo Exploration Inc. has not completed any drilling on the Fredy Creek property. As documented in the history section, Stikine Gold Corp. completed 4 drill holes on their Catalan Copper Property in 2007. The holes appear to lie in the northwestern section of current tenure 606412.

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The only sampling completed over the Fredy Creek project was an MMI soil geochemistry survey. The heart of the Fredy Creek claims covers a large relatively flat glacial outwash plain. The thickness of the glacial debris is believed to be in excess of 30 metres. Conventional soil geochemistry will not produce reliable results.

Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) technology is a relatively new geochemical process. It is based on the widely held belief that mobile metal ions are transported from deeply buried ore bodies to the surface. These mobile metal ions move into the weathering zone and become weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

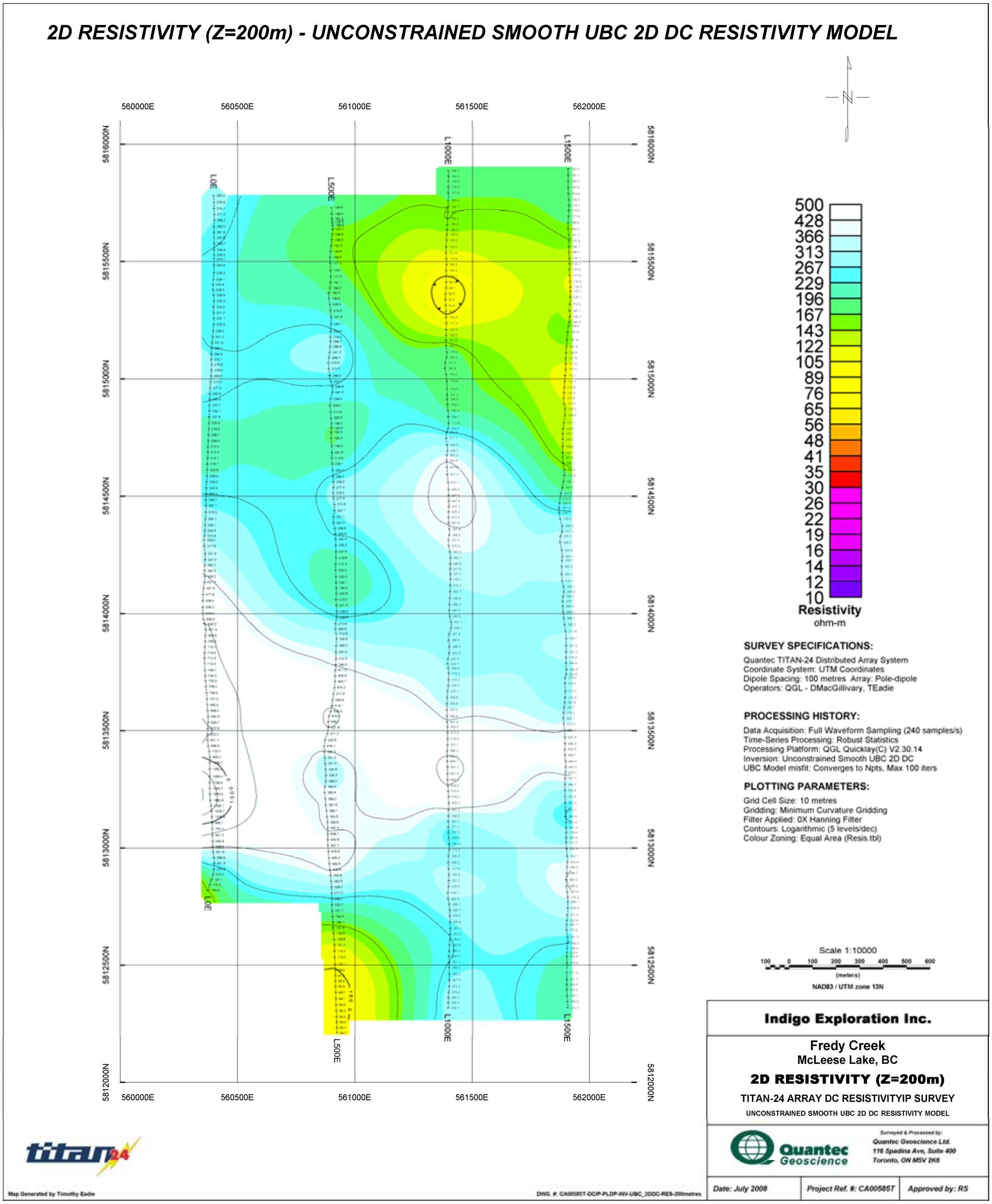
FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
IP Chargeability Plan at 200 Metres Depth
Figure 9

This MMI technology has its roots in Australia in the early 1990's where MMI was proven successful in locating buried mineralization in laterite weathering zones. The MMI technique has resulted from an initial series of 13 case studies where the following attributes were documented (MMI Manual Version 5.04):

- Constrained, precise anomalies, vertically above oxidizing mineralization and occasionally at up-dip projection positions on the surface;
- Commodity elements respond reducing the need for pathfinders;
- The anomalies can precisely target mineralization at significant depths;
- The incidence of false anomalies is very low in comparison to conventional geochemistry;
- Surface soil anomalies are repeatable and persist over time; and
- Anomalies have a better signal to noise ratio related to mineralization in a much wider range of regolith units when compared with conventional techniques.

The sampling procedure for the MMI grid soil sampling is as follows. East-west trending lines were laid out at 150 metre intervals. Each soil line was flagged and sampled at 150 metre intervals along the line, resulting in a 150 metre by 150 metre grid. The MMI case studies have shown that care must be taken in the collection of the samples. All samples were taken at a consistent depth, 10 to 25 centimetres below the organic / inorganic (or true soil) interface. Each sample comprised a minimum of 250 grams and was placed in a 90 by 150 millimetre snap seal (Ziploc) bag. A sequentially number assay ticket was also placed in the corresponding bag. The location was marked as a waypoint, stored in the memory of Garmin 72 or Garmin 76 GPS unit. The waypoint coordinates and assay ticket numbers were also recorded in a field notebook at the corresponding sample location as back-up. Details on soil color and proximal rock outcrop were also recorded in the field notes. The GPS data was downloaded daily into an excel spreadsheet. The corresponding sample number and the soil color and proximal outcrop were also entered. Sample holes were infilled once the sample had been collected.

The 2007 Fredy Creek MMI grid soil geochemistry survey covered an area approximately 2.4 kilometres by 2.4 kilometres. There is no chance of bias or other factors from this MMI survey as similar pits were dug to a consistent depth at each sample location and the material from a 10 to 25 centimetre depth was collected an placed in sample bags. No rock types were detected as the sampling was undertaken in glacial till 30 to 100 metres above bedrock. There presently is no known bedrock mineralization on the Fredy Creek property.



UTM NAD 83 Zone 10

FREDY CREEK PROPERTY
DC Resistivity Plan at 200 Metres Depth
Figure 10

SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

The MMI soil samples were taken by 665777 B.C. Ltd. personnel, an independent geological contractor. All samples were taken to the 665777 head office in Kamloops were they were sorted by ticket number, boxed and shipped by bus to the SGS Minerals Labs in Toronto, Ontario.

Table 4a. SGS Mineral Services Duplicates

SGS Mineral Services Duplicates

	all elements in ppb							all elements in ppb					
Sample	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Duplicate**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**
290501	61	1.2	2490	8	20	<20	290501	59	1.1	2170	7	10	<20
290513	7	<0.1	370	12	80	1820	290513	7	<0.1	410	11	90	1900
290525	20	<0.1	270	10	100	250	290525	18	<0.1	330	11	110	320
290537	11	0.2	560	7	40	260	290537	12	0.3	580	7	40	240
290551	10	0.6	1720	10	20	240	290551	11	0.6	1450	9	20	230
290563	9	0.3	210	<5	30	<20	290563	8	0.4	200	<5	40	<20
290571	11	0.5	120	<5	30	40	290571	14	0.3	130	<5	40	50
290583	8	0.2	310	6	70	470	290583	8	0.2	290	5	70	430
290595	31	0.4	490	<5	30	20	290595	30	0.4	390	<5	30	20
290607	17	0.3	800	<5	40	230	290607	15	0.3	670	<5	40	180
290631	15	0.6	620	<5	50	110	290631	15	0.8	650	<5	50	120
290641	9	0.2	170	6	90	510	290641	9	<0.1	160	6	90	430
290653	10	0.1	160	<5	100	490	290653	11	<0.1	160	<5	110	470
290665	16	<0.1	90	<5	90	940	290665	16	<0.1	90	<5	90	890
290677	4	<0.1	120	7	150	2060	290677	5	<0.1	130	8	140	1990
290689	28	0.5	470	<5	30	240	290689	29	0.6	500	<5	30	200
290701	12	0.2	160	<5	70	170	290701	10	0.1	160	<5	50	130
290713	15	0.4	670	<5	20	90	290713	14	0.5	600	<5	20	90
290725	72	0.8	1020	<5	50	80	290725	73	0.9	990	<5	50	70
290737	10	0.2	470	<5	20	100	290737	12	0.3	600	5	20	130
290749	19	<0.1	390	6	110	100	290749	18	<0.1	370	6	110	100
290901	13	0.6	480	<5	50	250	290901	14	0.5	490	<5	50	290
290913	17	0.1	210	6	110	880	290913	14	0.2	190	5	110	960

The MMI Process uses leachant solutions which have been specially developed to selectively 'release' the adsorbed ions from the soil material. The aim of the selective leaching is to remove metals which are loosely bound on the surface of particles within existing soil profiles, without attacking or influencing the natural mineralization of the soil or specific substrates. Using sensitive ICPMS instrumentation, the MMI Process is able to detect Mobile Metal Ions in digest solutions at sub-parts per billion level. SGS Mineral Services in Toronto, Ontario is the only Canadian lab licensed to undertake Mobile Metal Ion Analysis. SGS Mineral Services is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified by the Standards Council of Canada.

Table 4b. SGS Mineral Services Standards and Blanks

SGS Mineral Services Standards and Blanks

	all elements in ppb							all elements in ppb					
Sample	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**	**Duplicate**	**Ag**	**Au**	**Cu**	**Mo**	**Pb**	**Zn**
MMISRM14	15	35.3	630	29	100	290	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	18	42	730	33	100	320	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	18	39.4	680	32	90	300	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	15	39.1	630	32	90	320	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	15	39.8	690	35	140	310	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	18	38.1	880	40	150	370	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	17	40.1	740	35	140	300	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	18	40	730	33	100	320	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	17	41.6	680	36	80	270	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20
MMISRM14	17	41.7	680	35	90	280	BLANK	<1	<0.1	<10	<5	<10	<20

MMI standards are not readily available, so the only quality control measures implemented were the repeats, standards and blanks inserted into the sample stream by SGS Mineral Services for internal quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The duplicates and repeats performed well. A summary of the duplicates, standards and blanks is shown in Tables 3a and 3b. These repeats, standards and blanks preformed relatively well.

The author feels confidence in the assay results from SGS Minerals, based on the labs in-house re-checks and standards, along with the duplicate samples.

DATA VERIFICATION

The primary quality control measure for the data was the SGS Mineral Services in house repeats, standards and blanks. These quality control measures for the 2007 MMI soil geochemistry survey were sufficient for the stage of the Fredy Creek exploration program.

The sample sites have been refilled and therefore the author was unable to verify the depth at which the samples were collected. The flagging tape marking the sample sites is still present so that sample locations could be verified by the author. He is relying on the 2008 report filed by R.T, Henneberry, P.Geo., the president of Indigo Exploration Inc., but independent at the time of the survey that the data is true and accurate and the results can be relied upon.

The author has reviewed the report and results of the DCIP / MT survey completed by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. an independent contractor and is satisfied that the survey was carried out properly and the results can be relied upon.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

This report is not relying on information from adjacent properties.

MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

There has been no mineral processing or metallurgical testing undertaken on the Fredy Creek property.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are presently no mineral reserves or mineral resources on the Fredy Creek property.

OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no additional relevant data or information known that is not disclosed on the Fredy Creek property.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Fredy Creek property lies in an area of high geological potential. The porphyry Cu – Mo Gibraltar Mine of Taseko Mines Limited lies 12.6 kilometres to the northwest of the Fredy Creek property. Taseko placed the mine back in production in 2004. Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. is currently exploring the ground between the Gibraltar Mine and the Fredy Creek property for porphyry Cu – Mo.

The Fredy Creek property remained historically under explored due to the thick glacial debris covering bedrock. Recent advances in deep penetrating soil geochemistry have made this property an attractive grass roots exploration project. The MMI survey was implemented to assess this project for its potential to host porphyry copper – molybdenum mineralization along the southeast trend from the Gibralter mine.

The MMI soil geochemistry survey was successful in identifying several spot Mo and Cu anomalies and two distinct northwest – southeast trending linear multi element anomalies, linear trends Cu-1 and Cu-2.

A follow-up DCIP / MT ground geophysical survey over the Cu-1 and Cu-2 trends was successful in locating two areas of coincident chargeability and resistivity highs along the copper trends. (Target 1 and Target 2 – Figure 5). A third target of coincident resistivity high and anomalous MMI Cu and Mo was also identified.

The two phase exploration program of MMI soil geochemistry and ground geophysics met its objectives by identifying three target areas within the MMI grid on the Fredy Creek property. Diamond drilling is now required to assess these targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A diamond drilling program is recommended to follow up on the coincident MMI soil and ground geophysical anomalies. Three distinct target areas were identified: Target #1, Target #2 and Target #3. Initially, 300 metres of drilling is budgeted for each target, making the next exploration phase a 900 metre diamond drilling program.

Table 5. Diamond Drilling Cost Estimate

Diamond Drilling				25 days		
allow 900 metres						
allow 5-8 vertical holes to test MMI / IP targets						
Sample in 7 foot (2 metre) intervals						
300 metres will be overburden - no samples						
600 metres at 2 metre per sample = 300 samples						
Project Manager	5	days	@	$600	/day	$3,000
Geologist	25	days	@	$500	/day	$12,500
Assistant	25	days	@	$400	/day	$10,000
Room & Board	70	days	@	$100	/day	$7,000
Vehicle + Fuel	5	days	@	$150	/day	$750
Vehicle + Fuel	25	days	@	$150	/day	$3,750
Excavator or cat Mob / Demob						$2,500
Cat or excavator (all in)	40	hours	@	$150	/hour	$6,000
Drill Mob / Demob						$5,000
Drill footage (all in)	900	metres	@	$130	/metre	$117,000
Analysis - core	300	samples	@	$35	/sample	$10,500
Analysis - QA/QC	30	samples	@	$35	/sample	$1,050
Travel						$2,000
Sundries						$2,000
Permitting						$2,500
Documentation						$7,000
Contingency						$7,450
Total Budget						**$200,000**

The cost of the diamond drilling program is estimated at $200,000. Any further exploration will be contingent upon positive results from this diamond drilling program.

REFERENCES

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines Minfile website provided a geological summary on the 093B map sheet.

www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/default.htm. The British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines MapPlace website provided the regional geological map and legend.

www.mmigeochem.com. The Mobile Metal Ion Technology Website. The applicable case studies are:

- CS-05 – Base Metal Exploration in Manitoba, Canada
- CS-06 – MMI at the San Jorge Porphyry Copper Deposit, Mendoza Province, Argentina
- CS-36 – MMI Geochemistry, Jacks Pond, Buchans District, Newfoundland

Allen, A.A. (1971a). Geophysical, Geochemical Survey on the Let Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 03001.

Allen, A.A. (1971b). Geophysical, Geochemical Survey on the GR 1-20 Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 03080.

Areseneau, N. (1969). Line Cutting on the D and D Group. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 01779.

Ash, C.H., Rydman, M.O., Payne, C.W. and Panteleyev, A. (1999a). Geological Setting of the Gibraltar Mine, South Central British Columbia (93B/8&9). British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1998. pp. A1-A15.

Ash, C.H., Panteleyev, A., MacLennan, K.L., Payne, C.W. and Rydman, M.O. (1999b). Geology of the Gibraltar Mine Area, NTS 93B/8 &9. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Open File 1999-7.

Eadie, T., Moraga, C., Ohren, M., Hearst, R. and Sharpe, R. (2008). Geophysical Survey Interpretation Report. Titan-24 MT and DC/IP Surveys over Fredy Creek Project, McLeese Lake, British Columbia.

Henneberry, R.T. (2008). Geological Report on the Fredy Creek Project. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 29647.

Mirko, J.M. (2006). Geophysical Assessment Report on the Catalan Copper Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 28544.

Mirko, J.M.; Bowen, B. and Middleton, M. (2007). Geophysical Assessment Report on the Catalan Copper Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 28544.

MMI Manual for Mobile Metal Ion Geochemical Soil Surveys. Version 5.04. Wamtech Pty. Ltd. 2004. Found at www.mmigeochem.com.

Panteleyev, A. (1995): Porphyry Cu+/-Mo+/-Au, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 1 - Metallics and Coal, Lefebure, D.V. and Ray, G.E., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1995-20, pages 87-92.

Payne, C.W. (1991). Soil Geochemical Report on the Copper King Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 21874.

Payne, C.W. (1998). Geophysical and Soil Geochemical Report on the Copper King Property. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 25682.

Philip, R.H.D. (1971a). Magnetometer Survey Report on the Ant Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 02957.

Philip, R.H.D. (1971b). Magnetometer Survey Report on the Tan and Ant Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 03060.

Venkataramani, S. and Chisholm, E.O. (1970a). Geological Report D, Sue, Noah, Barney, Acadian, Dolly Group of Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 02440.

Venkataramani, S. and Chisholm, E.O. (1970b). Geological Report D, Sue, Noah, Barney, Acadian, Dolly Group of Claims. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 02848.

CERTIFICATE OF S.B. BUTRENCHUK

I, Stephen B. Butrenchuk , P.Geol. of 34 Temple Crescent West, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1K 4T4 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for:

Indigo Exploration Inc.
790 - 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B6

I earned a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in geology from the University of Manitoba (1966) and a Master of Science degree in geology from the same university in 1970.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta as a Professional Geologist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 39 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of
NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 39 years of exploration experience for base and precious metals in the North and South America including previous experience with porphyry copper deposits.
- 20 years as an industrial minerals geologist for government and industry working with phosphate, gypsum, zeolite, silica, barite and potash. I authored a bulletin on the British Columbia Phosphate Deposits.

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Geological Report Fredy Creek Project" and dated August 17, 2009, relating to the Fredy Creek property. I completed a site visit to the Fredy Creek property on June 24, 2009.

I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of August 17, 2009 to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of the issuer after applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this Technical Report effective August 17, 2009.

Dated this 17th day of August, 2009.

Stephen B. Butrenchuk

Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P.Geol.