



FACT SHEET February 2009

About Corridor Resources Inc.

Established in 1995, Corridor Resources Inc. ("Corridor") is a Halifax, Nova Scotia-based resource company engaged in the exploration, development and production of oil and natural gas onshore in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and offshore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Corridor's New Brunswick Operations

Corridor has reserves of natural gas at the McCully Field, near Sussex, New Brunswick. In June 2007, Corridor completed the construction of a field gas pipeline gathering system, a gas plant and a pipeline connecting the McCully Field to market through the Maritime and Northeast Pipeline (M&NP). Natural gas production from the McCully Field averages almost 26 million cubic feet per day from approximately 26 wells on 11 well pads, with an efficiency of almost 100%.

Corridor currently holds an underground storage exploration license from the Department of Natural Resources to explore the salt formations at Salt Springs. The area is being investigated for its unique natural salt deposits.

Underground Salt Storage

There are a number of naturally occurring salt formations in the Salt Springs area. Corridor is exploring the salt deposits found in this area to see if they are suitable for underground storage cavern development.

Additional exploration work, such as seismic data acquisition and/or drilling a well or core hole to collect information on the geology of the area is required before suitability can be determined. Currently we do not know if we will proceed or how we will proceed with storage options.

Storage in underground salt caverns is one of the safest and most environmentally friendly ways to store natural gas and liquids (hydrocarbons). Underground storage has been used for about 90 years and underground storage in salt caverns for about 50-60 years. There are 60-70 storage facilities housing thousands of caverns worldwide. They are very economical in terms of land use, as multiple caverns can be located under a single surface storage facility.

One of salt's unique properties is that it is impermeable; making underground salt caverns an exceptionally safe form of hydrocarbon storage. Located at depths ranging from 500 to 2000 metres, hydrocarbons are separated from the oxygen by several hundred metres of rock, which helps naturally maintain the pressure required for safe storage, prevents fires underground, and also prevents wilful damage.



Source: PB Energy Storage Services Inc.

Underground salt storage caverns are constructed by drilling a well approximately 1 km below the earth's surface. Steel pipe is placed in the well and cemented to the rock formations. Fresh water is injected into the bottom of the cavern through the pipe, leaching out the salt. The brine (salt water) is then removed from the cavern to make room for storage.

For more information about Corridor Resources Inc. or Underground Salt Storage, please visit, www.corridor.ca or call, 1-888-429-4511.

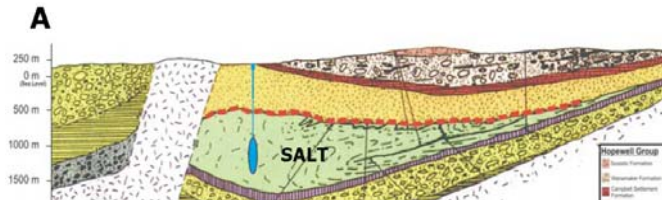


FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

February 25, 2009

Why are you exploring the Salt Springs area?

The area is being investigated for its unique natural salt deposits and its proximity to US and Canadian markets. This type of deposit does not exist in the North Eastern United States. It does occur in other locations in New Brunswick, but these areas may contain impurities or be in unsuitable locations. Corridor is interested in this area because it has a thick, pure, natural salt deposit necessary for salt cavern development; it is close to Saint John for support to the Energy Hub; it is close to the ocean for brine disposal; and there is easy access to the existing pipeline infrastructure, making it easier to deliver stored products to markets, which could provide a more stable price environment for New Brunswick.



What are Corridor's plans? Does Corridor have government approvals for this project?

Corridor is in the early stages of investigating the concept and development of an underground salt storage facility for natural gas or liquids near Salt Springs, New Brunswick. Additional exploration work, such as seismic data acquisition and/or drilling a well or core hole to collect information on the geology of the area is required before suitability can be determined. Currently we do not know if we will proceed or how we will proceed with storage options. Corridor has an underground storage exploration license from the Department of Natural Resources to explore the salt formation, which is what we are currently doing. This is the first step in a much longer, multi-year process.

When will Corridor know if it will store hydrocarbons in underground salt caverns?

We are still investigating the potential for underground storage. The underground storage exploration license allows Corridor to collect the required data to determine whether we can move forward with the project and start the regulatory process. It is our intention to keep the community informed of all activities and phases around underground storage.



Are environmental protections/regulations better in the USA than in Canada?

The oil and gas/energy industry in Canada is highly regulated. The regulations in Canada are very stringent with respect to the environment. The Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, the federal agency that oversees environmental assessment and protection in Canada, and the New Brunswick Department of Environment, which oversees provincial environmental assessments, both have stringent legislation to protect the environment.

What is the impact on the environment?

At this early stage, we have not yet identified the project components. If Corridor proceeds, it will be required to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under federal and provincial environmental legislation. An EIA describes the proposed project, the environment, any potential impacts and mitigation to address any impacts. There will be extensive public consultation associated with the identification of issues and development of the EIA. Corridor is committed to ongoing and frequent public consultation to identify any issues of concern. This provides an opportunity to investigate these areas of concern.



What impacts will a project like this have on local water? Will it contaminate the aquifer?

We recognize water is an important and sensitive issue. It would be studied thoroughly as part of a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment. The construction, development and operation of the caverns would be undertaken according to the highest safety, technical and environmental standards, that incorporate measures to minimize any potential impacts.



What safety/security measures will there be to minimize risks of a gas leaks, explosion, etc.?

Safety is a top priority for Corridor. Corridor ensures appropriate safety measures, policies and procedures are in place at all times in its operations. The company has been drilling wells in the McCully area for more than seven years and operating its natural gas plant for the past 2 years without any major occurrences or impacts to the public. Corridor is only in the early stages of investigation, but, in the unlikely event of an incident, it would ensure an Emergency Response Plan and trained personnel are in place to minimize risk to the public.

What economic benefits are there? How does storing natural gas or liquids underground benefit the community?

If a project is determined to be viable, local benefits could include:



- On-site employment during construction and development of caverns and facility;
- On-site employment during operations – long term, permanent positions created;
- Spin-off benefits of persons working on the project and spending money in the local area;
- Access to Corridor’s Community Sponsorship Program for support of local projects;
- Increased municipal tax revenue; and/or
- Possible access to natural gas in the surrounding area.

Regional benefits could include:

- Energy infrastructure which supports industrial, commercial and residential development;
- Reliable source of natural gas;
- More stable natural gas prices for New Brunswick; and/or
- Potential to displace oil furnaces in schools, hospitals, etc. and reduce CO2 emissions.