ASSESSMENT REPORT

2009 Ground Geophysical Program

CLEAR LAKE PROJECT

Work carried out July 7 to August 19, 2009

on the following claims:

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No	Expiry Date
YC66660-YC66665	DAYLIGHT	1-6 incl.	December 13, 2017
YC66666	DAYLIGHT	8	December 13, 2017
YC66764-YC66811	CL	7-54 incl.	January 11, 2018
YC66876-YC66909	CL	55-88 incl.	March 26, 2018
YC83502-YC83533	CL	89-120 incl.	September 26, 2014

Whitehorse Mining District
NTS 105L/11,14
UTM: 491683E, 6961560N, NAD 83, Zone 8
Latitude 62°47'03"N, Longitude 135°09'46"W
Yukon Territory

By

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January 12, 2009

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Clear Lake property (the "Property"), consisting of 121 Yukon Quartz mining claims, is located 65 km east of Pelly Crossing and 225 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. The Property has a dirt air strip, presently overgrown, and can be accessed by fixed wing plane or helicopter from Pelly Crossing, Carmacks or Whitehorse. There is also a winter road from Pelly Crossing. Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. ("Copper Ridge") has an option to earn a 100% interest in the Property.

Clear Lake was first explored in 1965. Drill programs in the late 1970's, 1980's and the early 1990's have included a total of 18,219 m in 71 drill holes. Since 1965, the Property has been subjected to numerous surface exploration campaigns. These have included primarily geophysics and soil geochemistry because of the relative lack of bedrock exposure. Among the geophysical techniques applied, gravity, horizontal loop electromagnetics ("HLEM") and, more recently, induced polarization ("IP") have been the preferred techniques.

Clear Lake is a sedimentary-exhalative (SEDEX) massive sulphide deposit that occurs in Devonian to Mississippian aged shales of the Earn Group. The pyritic massive sulphide body is sigmoidal in shape, approximately 1,000 m in length and up to 120 m wide. Base metal mineralization discovered to date occurs in two discrete horizons. In the massive sulphide-siliceous horizon, combined zinc-lead mineralization grading greater than 5% occurs in three elongate-shaped lenses, 5 to 30 m thick and 450 m in length that extend at least 300 m down dip. The tuff-barite horizon, 75 m into the hangingwall of the deposit, has a number of intersections of greater than 10% zinc over widths of one to six m. The favourable Earn Group stratigraphy occurs extensively within and external to the claim boundary. Numerous geophysical and geochemical targets have been identified over the years of exploration on the property, and many of these have been tested by trenching and drilling. Although a number of other base metal occurrences have been discovered, none other than Clear Lake have as yet been of significant size.

The Property was staked by Mr. Bernie Kreft in late 2007 and optioned to Copper Ridge in early 2008. Copper Ridge subsequently staked additional claims and, during the summer of 2008, flew a 235 km helicopter borne magnetic and EM survey. The survey successfully defined the Clear Lake deposit as a thick but weak conductor. Three other target areas, with signatures similar to Clear Lake, were identified for follow-up (Figure 7). Previous workers had determined that gravity was the best surface exploration tool for Clear Lake style mineralization, followed by IP, which is effective particularly around the perimeter of the Clear Lake deposit.

In July and August, 2009, Aurora Geosciences Ltd. ("Aurora") was contracted to conduct IP and gravity surveys over each of the three targets areas. Field work consisted of three lines over Targets 1 and 2 and a single line over Target 3, for a total of 11.1 km of line. A program of 1,250 m of diamond drilling, in 5 drill holes, is recommended to test the three targets.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Participating Personnel

This report summarizes the geology and exploration history of the Clear Lake Zn-Pb-Ag Sedex massive sulphide deposit and describes ground IP and gravity geophysical surveys carried out on the property during the period July 7 to August 19, 2009. The program was funded and operated by Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. Total expenditures for the ground geophysical survey being applied as assessment to the Clear Lake claims are $89,469.49. The author of this report visited the property during the 2008 and 2009 field seasons and planned and supervised the geophysical program described herein.

Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse was contracted for the linecutting, IP and gravity geophysical surveys carried out on the Property while Condor Consulting of Golden, Co, assisted with the interpretation of the survey and integration with the 2008 airborne VTEM survey results. Trans North Helicopters, Fireweed Helicopters and Black Sheep Aviation provided access to the Property.

2.2 Source Documents

This report incorporates data from historical work on the Property as recorded in the assessment report record as well as in private company reports. Much of the information in this report is taken from a property compilation that is being prepared for Copper Ridge in the form of a NI43-101 report by SRK Consultants.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Clear Lake property, consisting of 121 contiguous quartz claims covering approximately 2,450 hectares, is located 65 km east of Pelly Crossing and 225 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon (Figure 1). The center of the deposit is located at NTS coordinates 491680E and 6961560N, NAD 83, Zone 8 or in geographic coordinates - Latitude 62°47’03”N, Longitude 135°09’46”W. Elevations near the deposit range from 690 to 715 metres above sea level.

3.1 Physiography and Climate

The Clear Lake property covers the height of land between the confluence of the Pelly and MacMillan Rivers (Figure 4). Currently, access is via helicopter based in Carmacks, located approximately 90 kilometres to the southwest, or from Whitehorse, a distance of 225 kilometres. A dirt airstrip approximately 1000 meters long was used during previous drilling programs but is now overgrown. A winter road links the property to the all-weather North Klondike Highway at Pelly Crossing, approximately 65 kilometres to the west. The property is approximately 100 km east of Sherwood Copper’s new Minto mine (Figure 2).

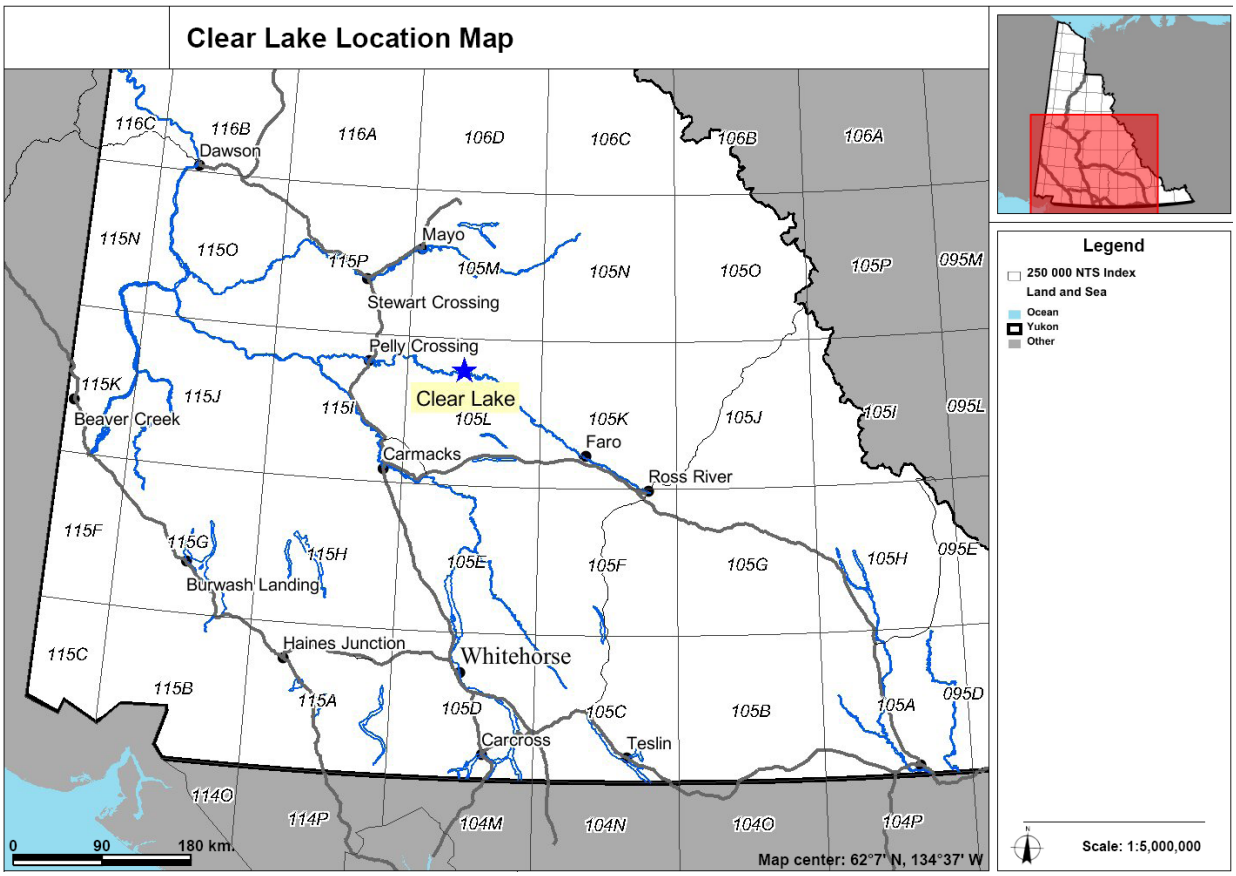

Figure 1. Location of the Clear Lake property, Yukon.

The climate in southwestern Yukon is one of contrast with short, moderately dry summers (30 cm annual precipitation) and long, cold winters with moderate snowfall. The exploration season extends from mid-May through to late September-early October. The property covers rolling upland between the MacMillan and Pelly Rivers with numerous small lakes and swampy basins contained by low hills. Topography is moderate with approximately 200 meters of relief. The highest point on the property is 800 meters above sea level. Vegetation on north and east facing slopes consists of stunted white and black spruce, willow, labrador tea and moss. South and west facing slopes sustain white spruce, aspen, poplar, lodgepole pine, and various grasses and shrubs. Cottonwood is restricted to river and stream valleys and stands of lodgepole pine grow on some dry, flat areas. Large areas have been burned within the last 25 years. They are now covered by stands of small spruce, poplar, and pine along with extensive growths of alder, birch and willow.

During the Pleistocene epoch two lobes of the Cordilleran ice sheet scoured a westerly trending glacial fabric across the region resulting in hundreds of drumlins, moraines and outwash deposits. Overburden in the Clear Lake area ranges in thickness from 1 to over 50 meters and outcrop exposure is generally poor.

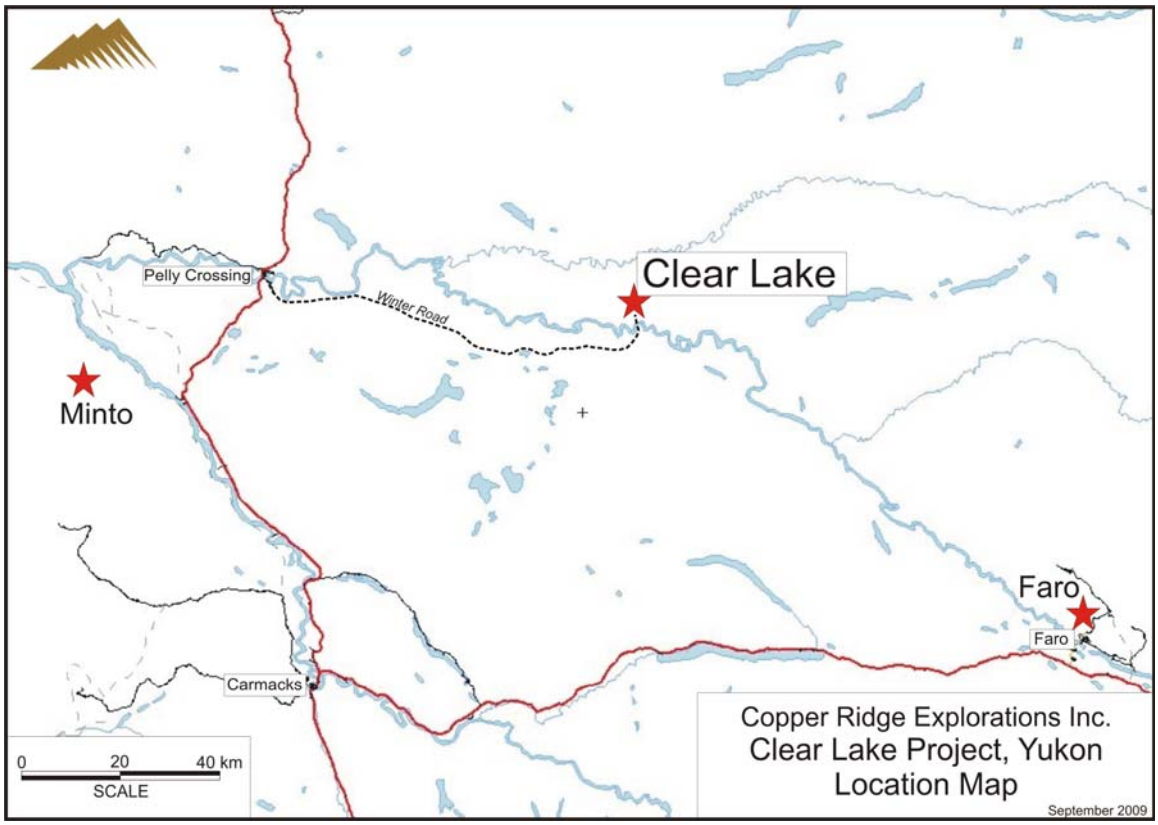

Figure 2. Infrastructure and access routes, Clear Lake property, Yukon.

3.2 Land Tenure

The mineral claims comprising the Clear Lake property (the "Property") are shown in Figure 3 and listed in Table 1. The Clear Lake claims have not been surveyed. Claim details given in Table 1 were obtained using an online mineral tenure search engine available on the Government of Yukon web site. All claims listed in the table are in the Whitehorse Mining District within NTS map sheets 105L/11 and 105L/14.

The Property is under option to Copper Ridge from Bernie Kreft. In order to earn a 100% interest in the Property, Copper Ridge must make payments of $160,000 and issue 500,000 shares over 5 years, plus make a payment of $10,000 and issue 250,000 shares if an interest in the property is farmed out or sold to a third party. The vendor will retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, ¾ of which (or 1.5%) can be purchased for $1.5 million.

Table 1. List of mineral claims, Clear Lake property.

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No	Expiry Date
YC66660-YC66665	DAYLIGHT	1-6 incl.	December 13, 2017
YC66666	DAYLIGHT	8	December 13, 2017
YC66764-YC66811	CL	7-54 incl.	January 11, 2018
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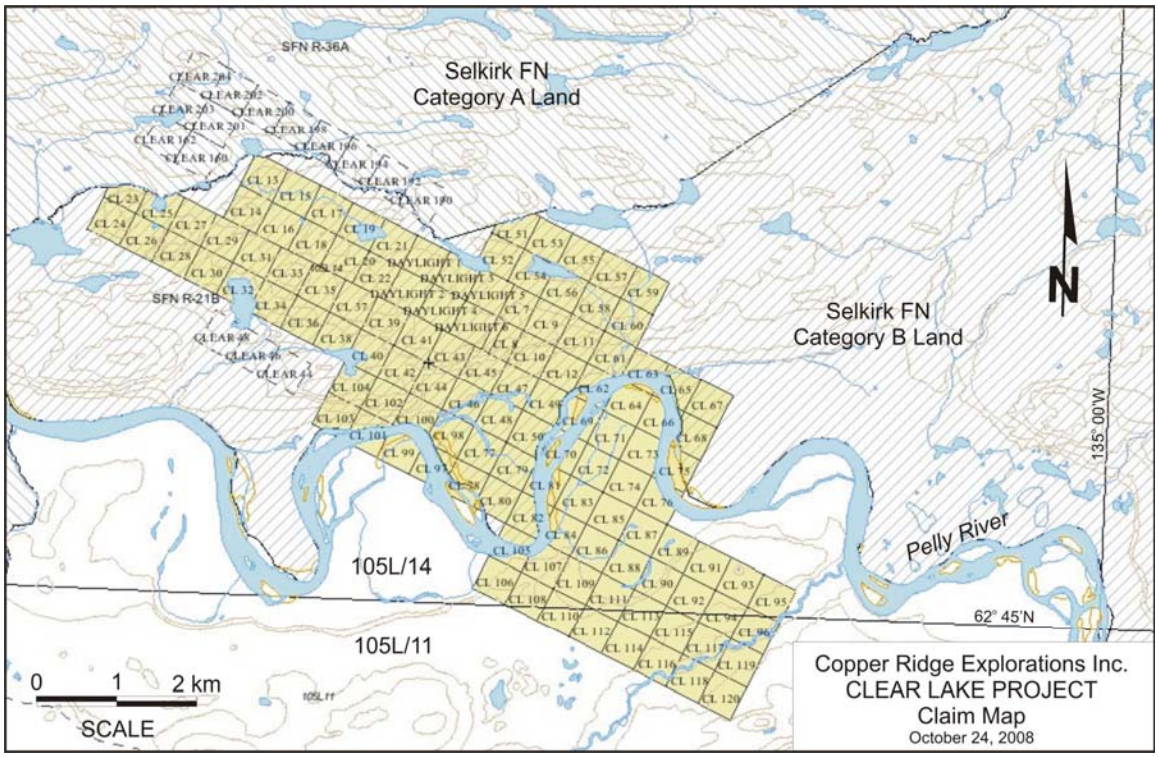

Figure 3. Claim map, Clear Lake property, Yukon.

3.3 First Nation Settlement Lands

According to a map published on the Government of Yukon website and the map shown in Figure 3 that was generated using the Yukon MapMaker online mapping system, much of the Clear Lake property is located within Settlement Lands of the Selkirk First Nation, specifically the parcel designated as SFN R-21B. This parcel is classified as Category B and is adjoining Category A Settlement Land to the north (SFN R-36A). The following descriptions of Settlement Lands and associated rights of access are taken from the Government of Yukon website.

Category A Settlement Land is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has ownership of the surface and subsurface, including minerals. All staking, exploration and mining activity is governed by the First Nations for new mineral interests.

Category B Settlement Land is settlement land where a Yukon First Nation has ownership of the surface. New and existing staking, exploration and mining activity are governed by the Yukon government.

In recognition of the surface rights embodied under the above agreements, Copper Ridge is consulting on an ongoing basis with representatives of the Selkirk First Nation. Head office for the Selkirk First Nation is located in Pelly Crossing, Yukon.

4.0 HISTORY

The following description of historical work done on the property is derived from the Yukon Geological Survey Minfile database, supplemented, where appropriate, with information contained in publicly available assessment reports. These assessment reports are listed in the References section of this report.

- 1965: First staked by Conwest Exploration Company Ltd, as part of a 734 claim block, following the discovery of the Faro orebody 80 km to the southeast. Limited prospecting, mapping, ground and airborne EM and magnetometer surveying was followed by drill testing of six EM anomalies. One of these holes intersected 0.45 m of massive pyrite.

- 1974 – 1979: Re-staked as the Sue claims in August 1974 by a syndicate of Conwest companies (Chimo Gold Mines Ltd, Consolidated Canadian Faraday Ltd and International Mogul Mines Ltd) and Teck Corporation Ltd. U.S. Steel Western Hemisphere Inc acquired the Teck interest early in 1975 and formed the Macmillan Joint Venture. The JV carried out bulldozer gridding, linecutting, EM, magnetometer and gravity surveying and geological mapping. This work was followed up by 17 drill holes (2,531 m) in 1978 and 10 drill holes (2,481 m) in 1979.

- 1980 - 1984: Conwest syndicate's interest was acquired by Getty Canadian Metals Ltd. in 1980. Getty carried out geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling, MaxMin EM and gravity surveying, followed by drilling of 3 holes (709.3 m) in 1981; linecutting, geochemical sampling, EM and gravity surveying and drilling of 3 holes (943.7 m) in 1982; linecutting, drilling of 69 overburden holes (531 m) and 2 diamond drill holes (2,045.5 m) in 1983; and diamond drilling of one hole (457.2 m) in 1984.

- 1989 - 1991: The Property was re-staked by Total Energold Corporation, which also purchased Conwest's NPI interest. Total Energold carried out geochemical soil and rock sampling and geological mapping to evaluate 18 target areas later in the year. The property was optioned to Mitsui Kinzoku Resources of Canada Inc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company Ltd in 1991. At the same time Total Energold purchased U.S. Steel’s interest in the property.

- 1991 - 1993: Total Energold and Mitsui carried out additional surface work and drilled 19 holes (4,588.2 m). In 1992 Total Erickson Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Total Energold, carried out diamond drilling of 10 holes (3,100.1 m), plus further surface work in 1992 and 1993. In 1993, Mitsui drilled an additional 6 holes (1,364 m) and then dropped its option.

- 2007 – 2008: The property was re-staked by Bernie Kreft and, early in 2008, optioned to Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. In July, 2008, Copper Ridge flew an airborne VTEM (versatile time domain electromagnetic – magnetometer) survey over the property.

- 2009: Copper Ridge completes an 11.1 km gravity and IP geophysical survey over three targets identified by the 2008 VTEM survey, the subject of this report. Copper Ridge contracts SRK Consultants to prepare a 43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Clear Lake deposit (in process).

5.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

5.1 General Property Setting

The compiled geology for the Clear Lake area taken from the Yukon Geological Survey MapMaker website is shown in Figure 4. A description of the legend for this figure is given in Table 2. Regional geological data included in the compiled map is from the Glenlyon 1:250,000 map sheet (105L) which was first mapped by Campbell in 1967 (Campbell, 1967) and the 1977 revised 1:1,000,000 scale MacMillan River map sheet by Gabrielse (Gabrielse et al, 1980).

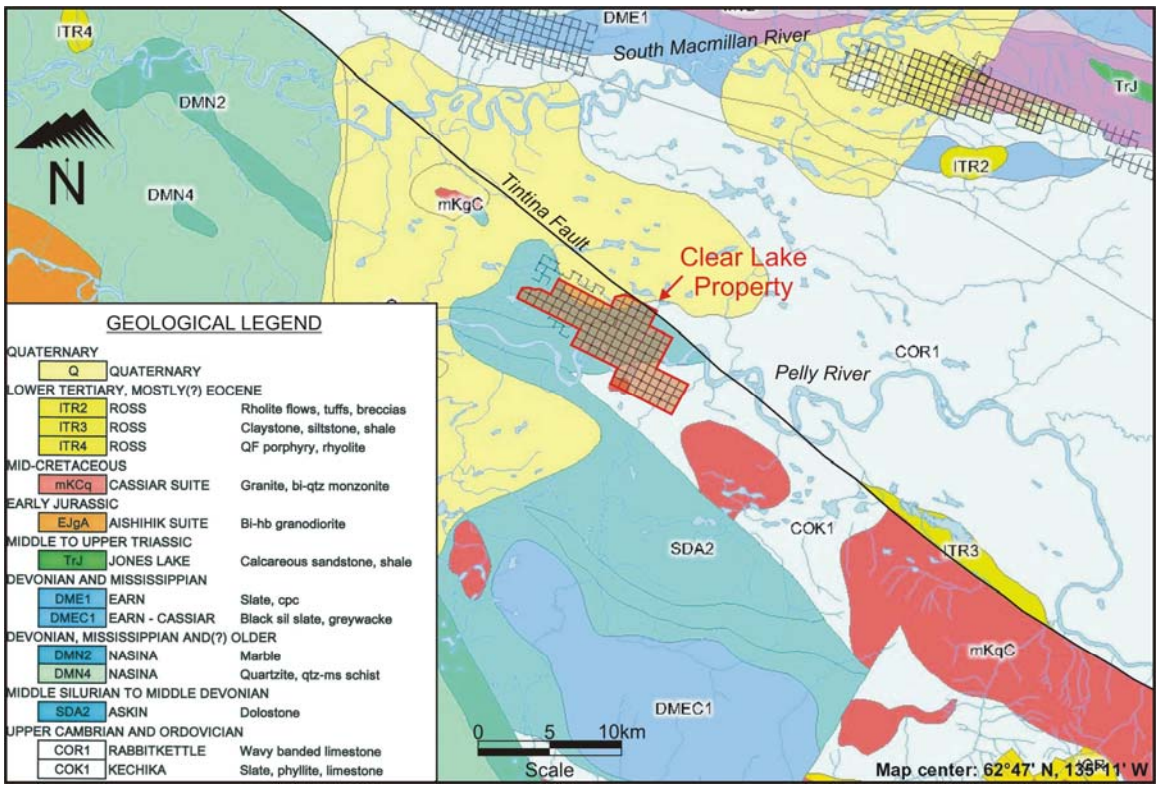

Figure 4. Regional geology, Clear Lake property.

The Pelly River region comprises Palaeozoic deep sea clastic sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin, deformed intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks of the Cassiar Belt and locally Mesozoic intrusive rocks. The Tintina Fault separates the Selwyn Basin and Anvil Allochthon in the northeast from the Cassiar Belt in the southwest. Thrust sheets and parallel faults have complicated the geology, particularly in the Clear Lake area. The Anvil Allochthon was formed by westerly derived thrust sheets that were active during

late Triassic to mid-Cretaceous. Recent interpretation of the regional geology suggests that numerous major faults occur in the area.

The Clear Lake deposit occurs within the Tunnel Basin in Upper Devonian-Mississippian black graphitic argillite along the western margin of Selwyn Basin (Grapes, 1987). The Selwyn Basin has a central basinal chert facies that is bounded by the Mackenzie and Pelly-Cassiar platformal carbonates to the west and east respectively. The western margin is partly truncated by the Tintina Fault. The Clear Lake strata occur within splays in the fault zone. To the north, the southwestward-dipping Paleozoic Anvil Range Group clastic metasediments are cut by northwest-trending, normal faults and are intruded by subvolcanic plugs and necks of Cretaceous andesite (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). Anvil Range Group rocks occur immediately to the north of the Clear Lake Deposit. Mid-Devonian Askin Group dolostone and quartzite occur to the southwest of the Clear Lake deposit (Grapes, 1987).

Table 2. Regional geologic map units.

Map Unit	Age	Group or Formation	Lithology
Q	Quaternary		silt, sand, gravel
lTR2	Lower Tertiary, mostly(?) Eocene		rhyolite, flows, tuff, breccia
mKgC	mid-Cretaceous		granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, granite
mKqS	mid-Cretaceous		granite, quartz monzonite, granodiorite
EJgA	Early Jurassic		
CPMC	Carboniferous to Permian		chert, shale, siltstone
DMN4	Devonian, Mississippian and(?) older		quartzite, qtz-musc-schist
DMEC1	Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian		slate, sandstone, conglomerate
DME3	Earliest Mississippian	Earn Group	flows, tuffs, chert
DME2	Devonian	Earn Group	chert, shale, argillite
DME1	Upper Devonian and Mississippian	Earn Group	siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate
SDA2	Middle Silurian to Middle Devonian	Road River Group, Askin Formation	mudstone, quartzite, limestone, dolostone
COK1	Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician	Kechika Group	slate, phyllite, limestone
COR1	Upper Cambrian and Ordovician	Rabbitkettle Formation	chert, siltstone, phyllite, limestone, conglo

An interval of erosion following tilting and probably open folding of Devono-Mississippian and older rocks in the Clear Lake area, occurred in the late Mississippian or early Permian (Grapes, 1987).

During the Late Cretaceous or early Tertiary regional stratigraphic and structural correlations within the Clear Lake area were obscured by offset along the Tintina Fault. The surface manifestation of the fault is the Tintina Trench, a northern extension of the Rocky Mountain Trench. It represents a zone of major, northwest-trending, steeply dipping, transcurrent faulting, approximately 960 km long on which 450 kilometres of right lateral displacement has been postulated (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). Displacements in the Clear Lake area occurred along steeply dipping, anastomosing fault surfaces making correlation between fault blocks within the fault zone extremely tentative.

Deformation in the Anvil Range culminated in the Mid-Cretaceous with intrusion of the Anvil batholith. The intrusion resulted in a domal or antiformal feature 64 km long and 24 km wide trending northwest parallel to the Tintina Trench, and terminating just east of the Clear Lake deposit. The northeast limb dips gently, whereas the southeast limb is steep (Campbell, 1967)

The geologic setting, deposit type, and host rocks (Earn Group) of the Clear Lake Zone are similar to the Cirque deposit in northern British Columbia.

5.2 Property Geology

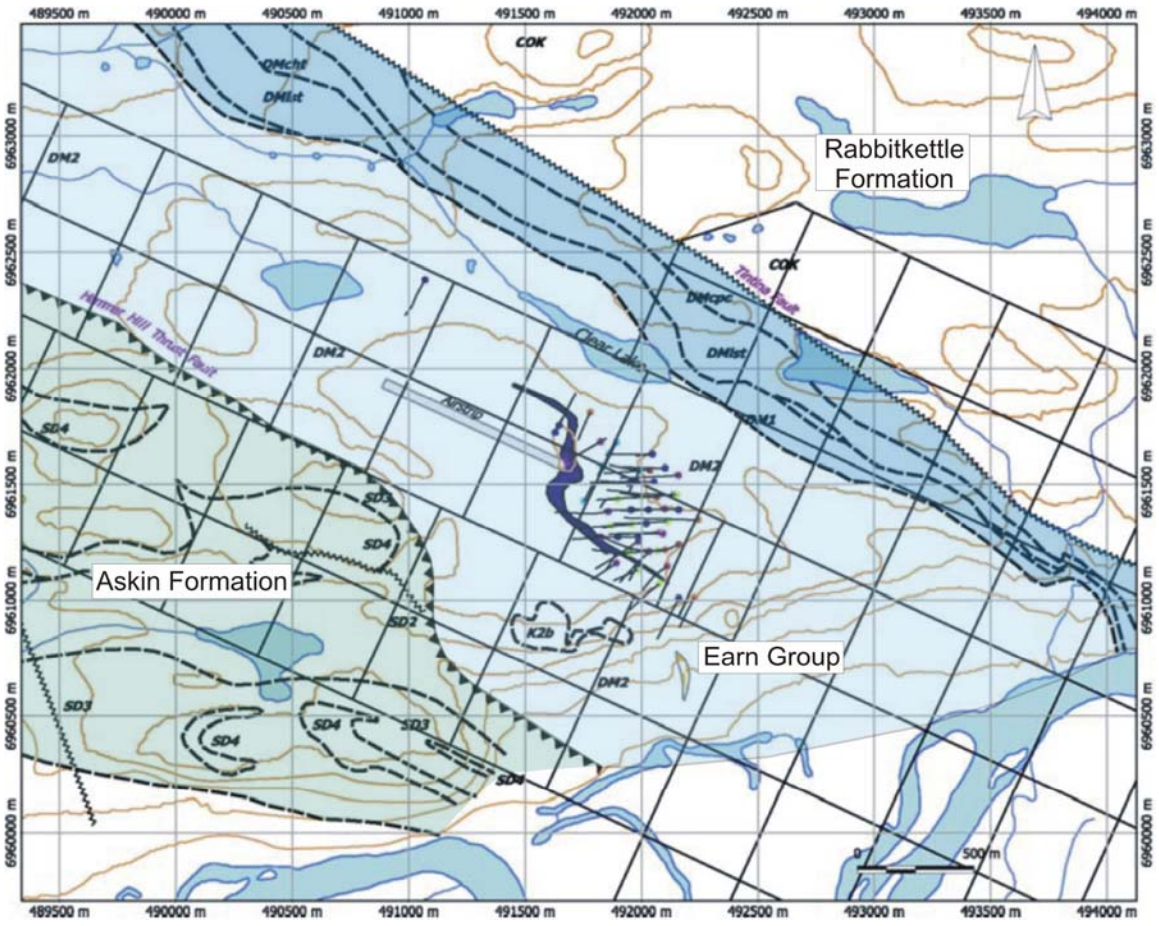

Figure 5. Property geology, Clear Lake deposit. Geology after Basnett, 1990. (See Table 3 for description of map units.)

Clear Lake is a barite-associated, shale-hosted, sedimentary-exhalative massive sulphide deposit that is hosted by carbonaceous argillite, siltstone, chert and tuff of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group. The favourable Earn Group stratigraphy occurs extensively within and external to the claim boundary (Figure 5).

Table 3. Table of Formations, Clear Lake property (after Basnett, 1990).

TERTIARY, MESOZOIC (?) OR MISSISSIPPIAN	
INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
K2	Mafic Intrusive Rocks – a: gabbro, diorite, b: diabase
K1	Felsite
MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR EARLIER	
DMCPC	Chert Pebble Conglomerate – locally heterolithic with Kechika Group clasts
DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN ***EARN GROUP***	
DMB	Barite
DMA	massive sulphide
DM6	mafic volcanic flow rocks
DM5	tuff
DM4	chert, dark grey, massive
DM3	breccia, conglomerate
DM2	argillite and shale
DM1	sandstone
DMLST	limestone
DMCHT	chert
SILURIAN-DEVONIAN ***ASKIN GROUP***	
SD4	quartzite
SD3	dolostone
SD2	argillite, shale
SD1	amygdaloidal andesite
ORDOVICIAN-SILURIAN ***ROAD RIVER FORMATION***	
OS	shale
KECHIKA GROUP	
COK	phyllite

The property is bisected by the northwest trending Tintina Fault. This strike-slip fault may have right lateral displacements of as much as 450 km (Templeman-Kluit, 1977). On the property, north of the fault are phyllites of the Cambrian to Ordovician Kechika Group. These have been correlated with the Lower Cambrian Mt. Mye Formation and calcareous phyllite and limestone of the Cambrian to Ordovician Vangorda Formation which are important host rocks for the massive sulphide deposits of the Faro district. South of the fault are Ordovician to Silurian shale of the Road River Group, Silurian to

Devonian quartzite, dolostone, argillite, shale and amygdaloidal andesite of the Askin Formation and sandstone, argillite, chert, limestone, shale, breccia, conglomerate and tuff of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group.

The Clear Lake stratabound massive sulphide deposit is hosted by carbonaceous argillite, siltstone, chert and intermediate tuff of the Earn Group. The precise age of the host sediments is not known due to lack of diagnostic micro or macro fossils (Grapes, 1987). The host rocks are steeply dipping to the northeast and are contained within a northeast dipping, overturned syncline. The Earn Group rocks unconformably overlie dolostone and quartzite of the Middle Devonian Askin Group. Regionally, the Clear Lake host rocks are correlative with lithologically similar Upper Devonian to Mississippian shales in the Pelly Mountains to the southwest and in the Selwyn Mountains to the east (Templeman-Kluit, 1981).

The youngest rocks on the Clear Lake property are mafic and felsitic intrusive rocks of unknown age. One such intrusion cuts Earn Group argillite and shale just south of the main Clear Lake deposit (Figure 5).

6.0 2009 GROUND GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

In 2008, Geotech Ltd. completed a 235 km VTEM helicopter-borne EM and mag survey over the Clear Lake property and adjoining ground to the east and south (Geotech, 2008, Carlson, 2009). Results of the survey were interpreted by Condor Consulting Ltd. (Witherly, 2009). The Clear Lake deposit produced a distinct VTEM signature, despite its relatively poor conductivity (Figure 6).

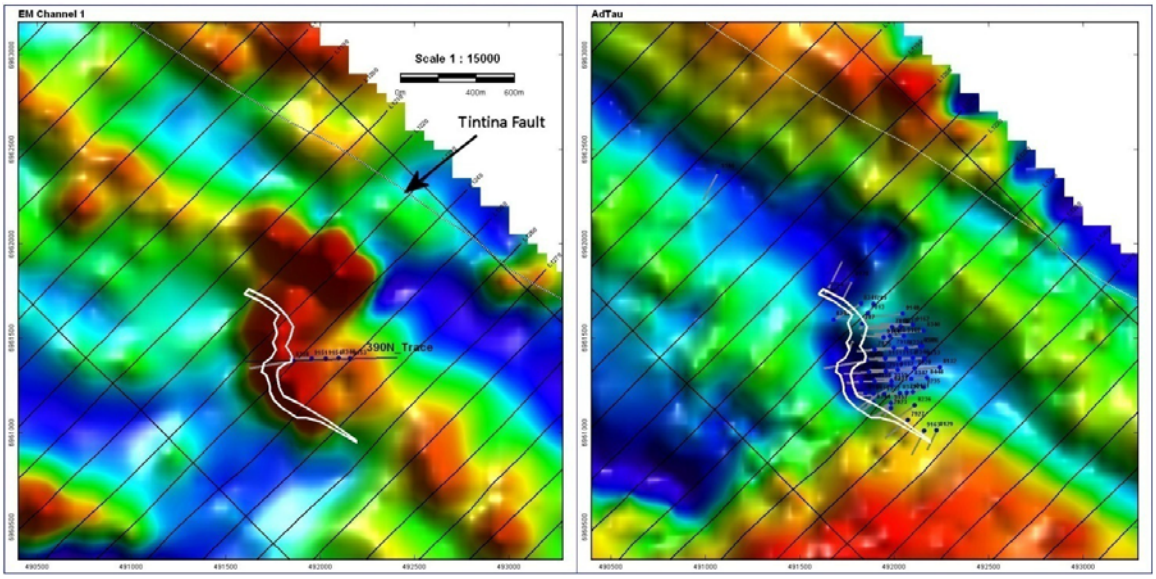

Figure 6. Channel 1 and AdTau over Clear Lake deposit.

Three other target areas, with signatures similar to Clear Lake, were identified for follow-up (Figure 7). Previous workers had determined that gravity was the best surface

exploration tool for Clear Lake style mineralization, followed by IP, which is effective particularly around the perimeter of the Clear Lake deposit.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. ("Aurora") was contracted to conduct IP and gravity surveys over each of the three targets areas. Field work consisted of three lines over each of Targets 1 and 2 and a single line over Target 3. This work was performed between July 17 and August 14, 2009 (Hildes, 2009). The following is a summary of the findings, with recommendations for a 5 hole drill test.

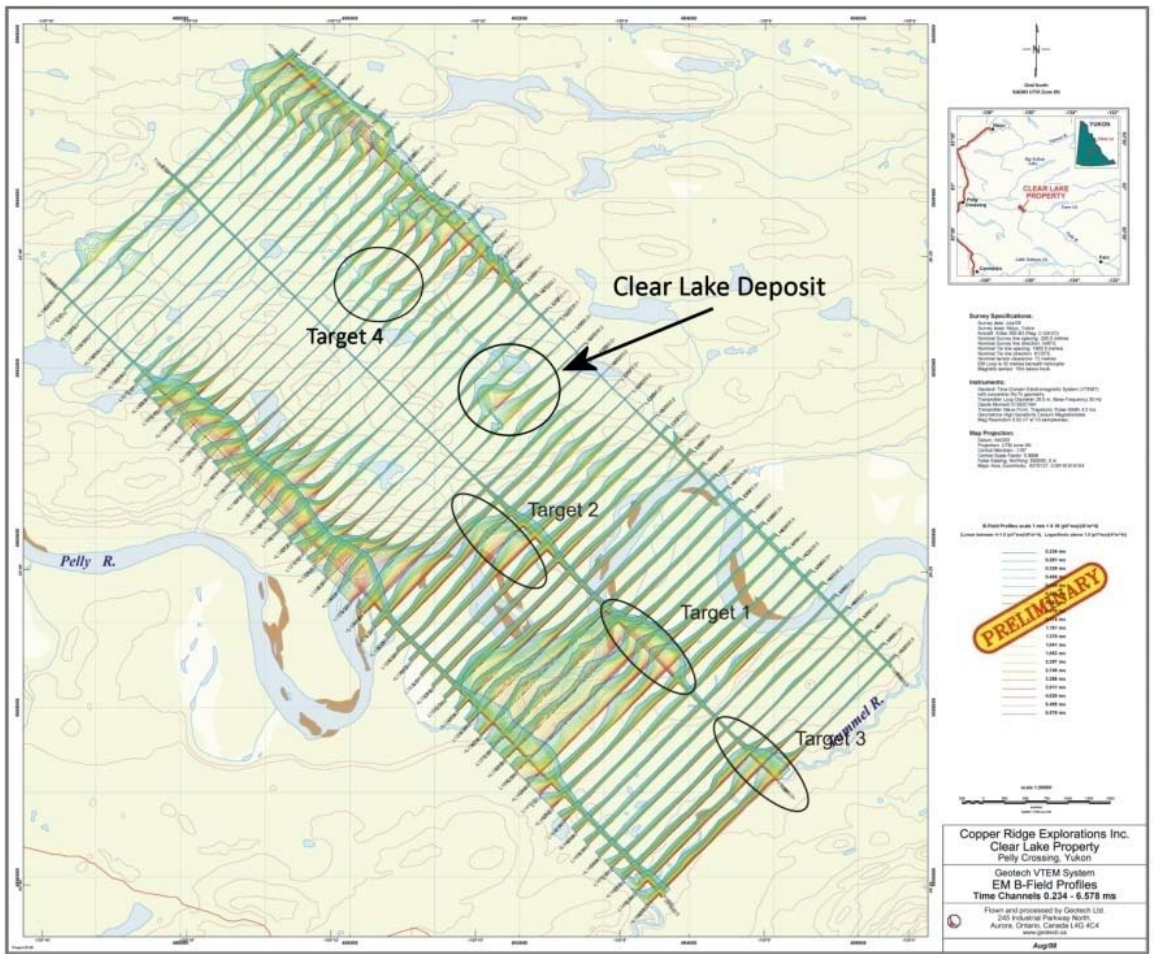

Figure 7. VTEM survey results and target areas for 2009 ground follow-up program.

6.1 Survey Results

Aurora provided a field report that included a full description of the survey and all data collected (Hildes, 2009 – see Appendix I). Aurora also provided modeled inversions of the IP data and the calculated Bouger anomalies for the gravity data. Condor Consultants provided a preliminary interpretation of the IP and gravity data and anomalies as they related to the 2008 VTEM survey results (K. Witherly, pers. com.).

6.1.1 Target 1

Target 1 is the highest priority target that coincides with previously defined gravity, IP and electromagnetic anomalies, also known as “Area 16” or “Grid 5”. Previous work has identified two gravity anomalies in this area. The southernmost of these is believed to be caused by a bedrock high, but the northern anomaly has been interpreted to be caused by sulphides (Basnett, 1990). This previously defined 0.5 milligal anomaly had coincident HLEM and IP chargeability anomalies. It has been tested by one drill hole, which did not reach bedrock. Overburden is believed to be 30 to 40 m thick in this area. The preliminary interpretation of the 2008 VTEM anomaly by Condor suggested that the EM response at Target 1 is caused by a flat-lying, weak conductor, possibly disrupted by a shallow fault, at a depth of about 150 m (see Figures 8 & 9). This anomaly could represent a massive sulphide body similar to Clear Lake.

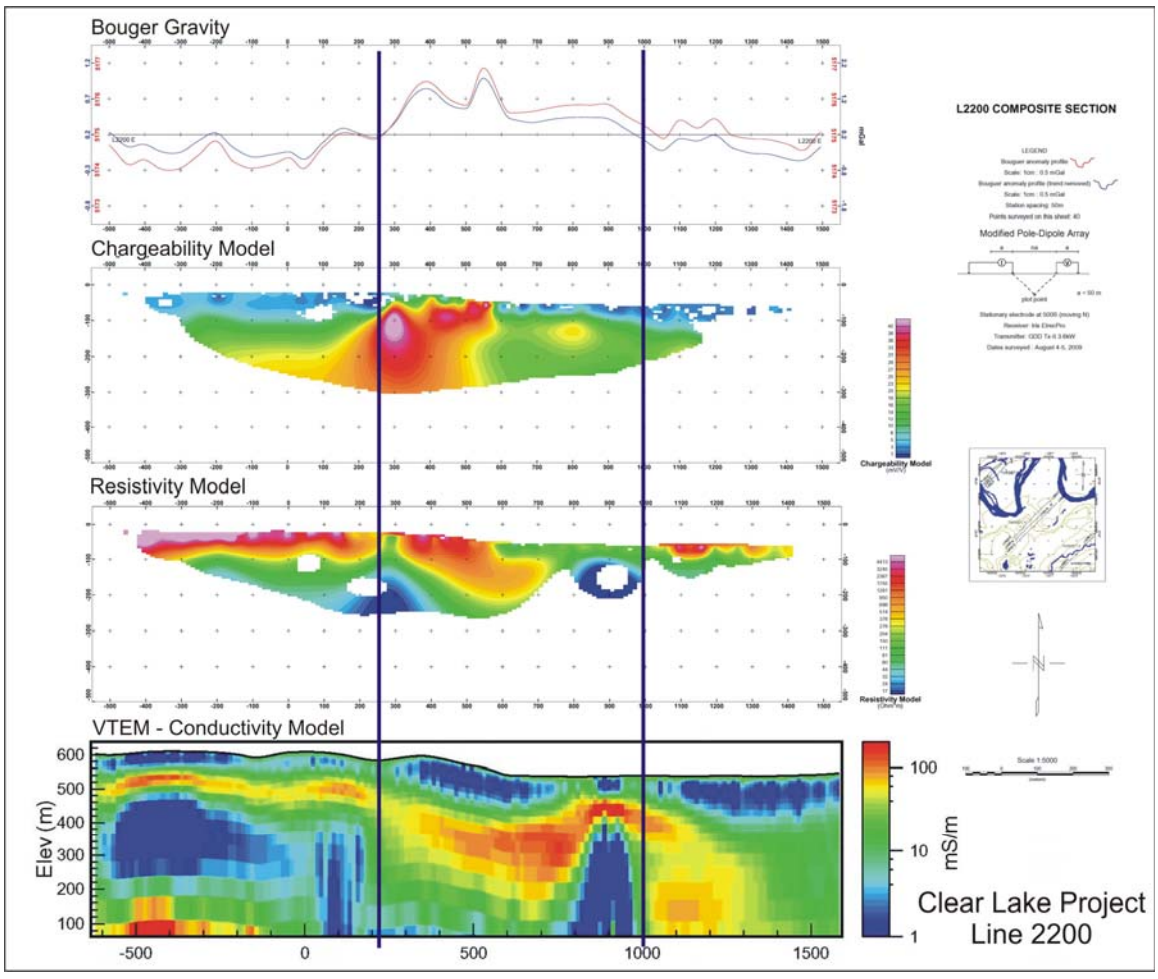

Figure 8. Target 1, L2200E showing profiles of gravity and modeled chargeability, resistivity and VTEM conductivity.

The 2009 surface geophysical program demonstrated a correlation between the VTEM conductor, a gravity anomaly and both chargeability and resistivity responses from the 2009 IP survey. On L2200E, a broad gravity anomaly, with a width of 750 m (from station 250 to 1000N – vertical bars in Figure 8) has an amplitude of approximately 1.0

mGal. It is coincident with a VTEM imaged conductor and on the flank of a strong chargeability (40 mV/V) response to the south-west. At Clear Lake, the highest chargeabilities typically occur on the flank of the massive sulphide body.

The conductor is too deep to be imaged well with the ground DC resistivity survey. There are two smaller scale Bouguer gravity anomaly features, each 0.5 mGal in amplitude, within the broad high, but the spatial wavelength (100 m) is too small to be attributable to the deep conductor. The gravity/VTEM feature could be a flat-lying sulphide body, similar to Clear Lake, at a depth of 200 to 300m. On the other hand, the short wavelength gravity features and IP chargeability appear to reflect a smaller, shallower source.

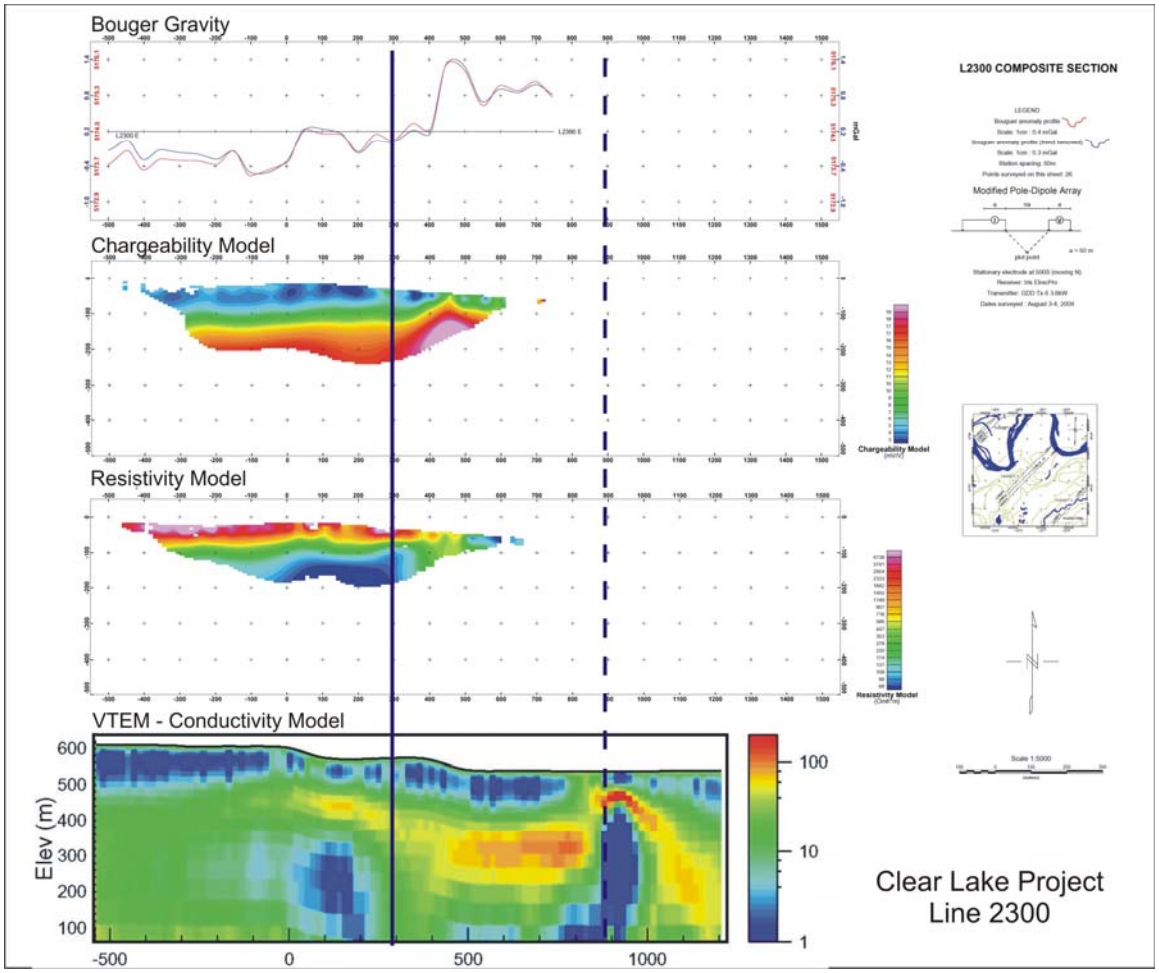

Figure 9. Target 1, L2300E showing profiles of gravity and modelled chargeability, resistivity and VTEM conductivity.

On the adjacent L2300E (Figure 9), a 0.8 mGal Bouguer anomaly is open to the north. Coverage on this line was curtailed due to swampy ground conditions. A smaller scale Bouguer anomaly (100 m) of 0.7 mGal amplitude is within the broader anomaly and is coincident with a modest chargeability feature (19 mV/V). The profiles on this line appear to be reflecting similar geology to L2200E, but with less intensity.

Drilling is recommended to test Target 1, with one hole to target the coincident gravity-chargeability anomaly that is evident on both lines (Station 500N – 200m depth) and one hole to test the centre of the broader main gravity anomaly and the VTEM conductor (Station 600-700N – 250-300m depth).

6.1.2 Target 2

Target 2 is of interest because it occurs where no previous exploration has been reported, yet it is on strike with the Clear Lake stratigraphy and it occurs adjacent to a zinc-rich gossan along the bank of the Pelly River.

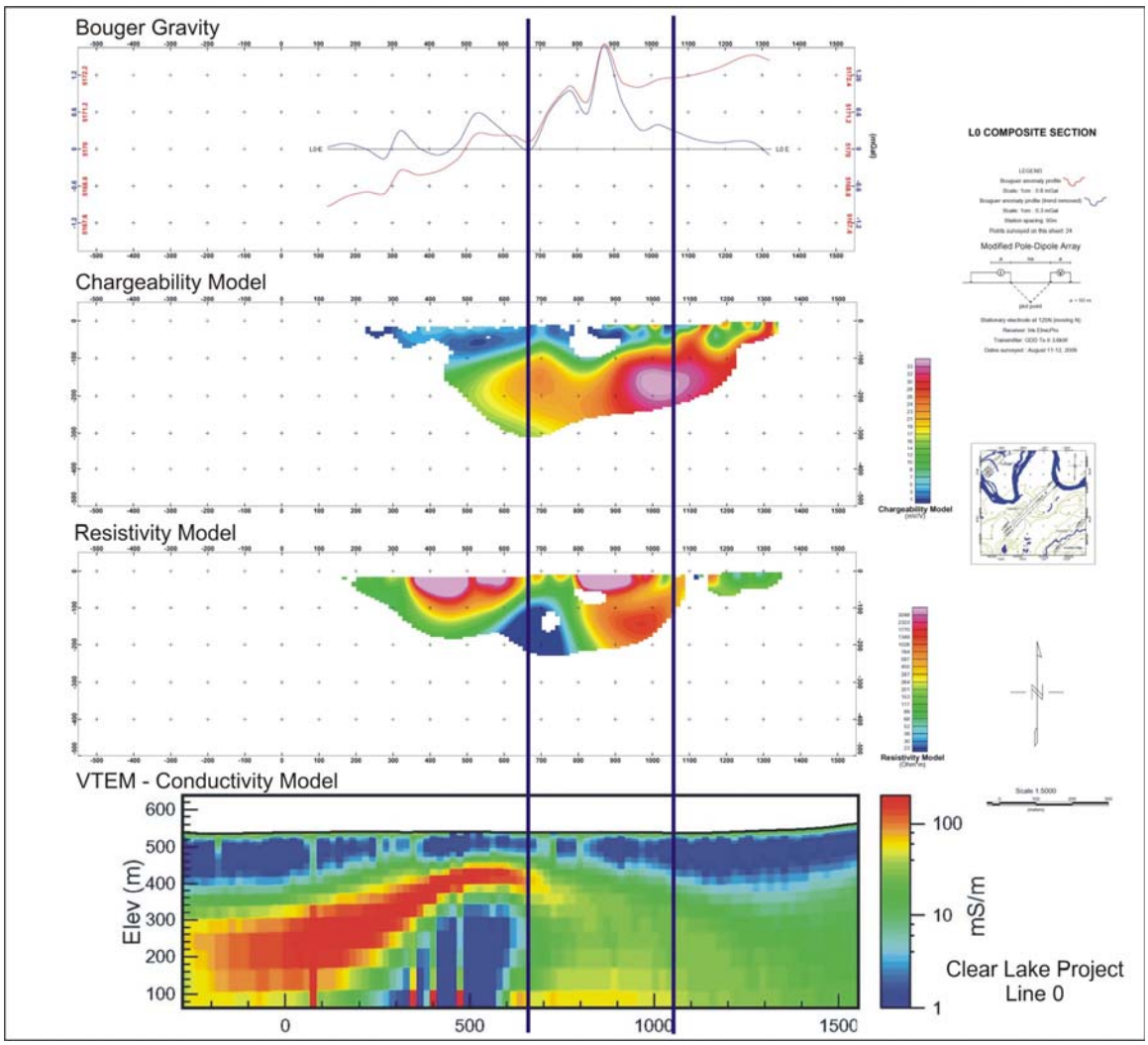

Figure 10. Target 2, L0E showing profiles of gravity and modelled chargeability, resistivity and VTEM conductivity.

Barite and pyrite have been observed on fractures in Askin Formation dolomite to the south of the conductor. In an overburden drill soil geochemical line west of the conductor, two Zn results ran 410 ppm and 450 ppm while three soils had Ag values from .9 to 1.8 ppm. In a separate soil survey, four auger soil samples had Zn results of 5,370, 2,640, 575 and 348 ppm Zn, but no other anomalous metals. These anomalous soil values

could be the result of dispersion from the Clear Lake deposit or from an undiscovered source.

Like Target 1, Target 2 lies on low, flat ground adjacent to the Pelly River. Initial interpretation of the VTEM survey (Witherly, 2009) outlined a gently dipping, monocline style fold with the strongest conductivity on the southwest side of the fold (Figure 10). A second discrete conductor is detected beneath the first. It was also noted that the VTEM data suggests that this is an area of structural complexity.

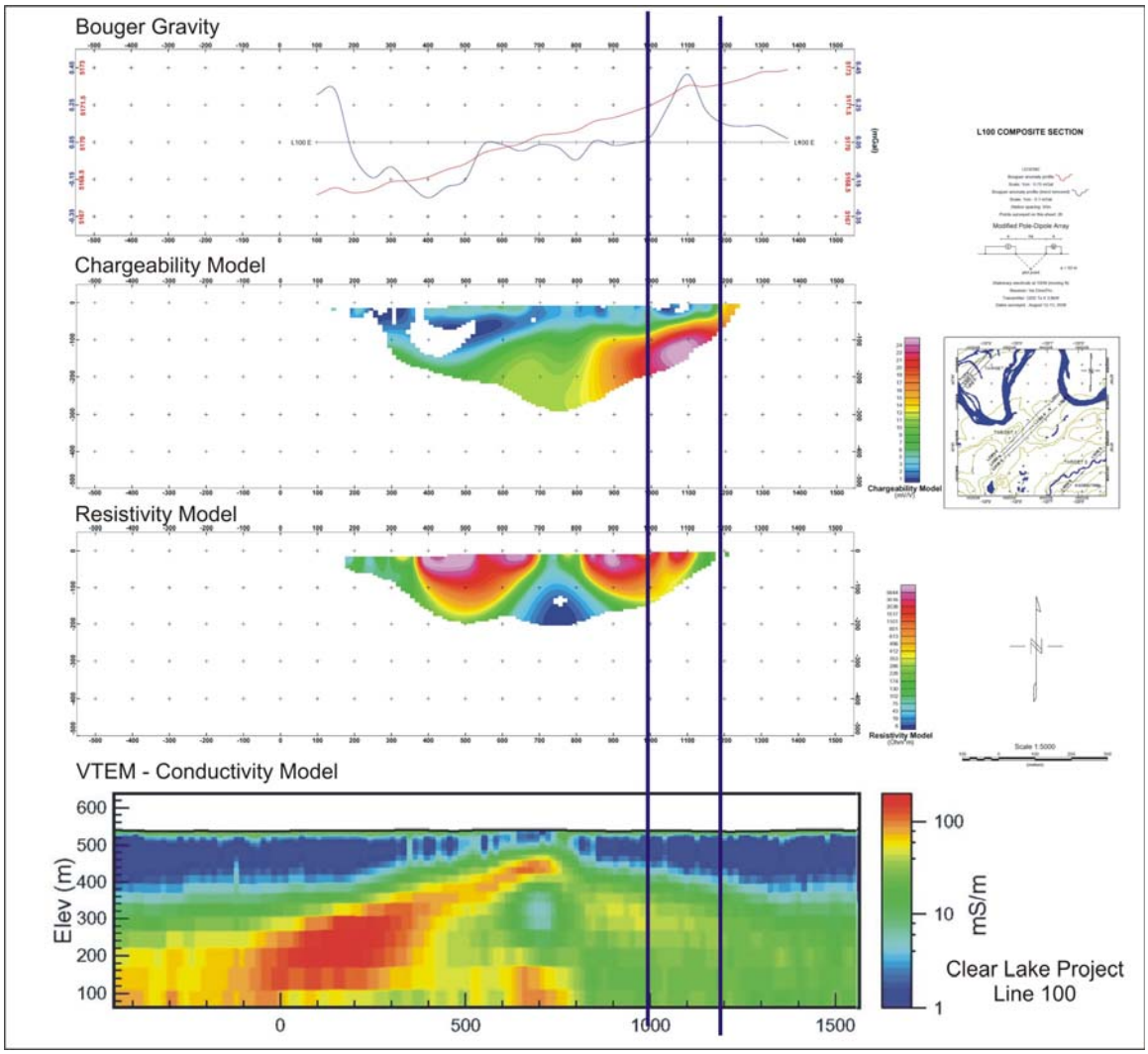

Figure 11. Target 2, L100E showing profiles of gravity and modeled chargeability, resistivity and VTEM conductivity.

On L0E (Figure 10), a 1.9 mGal Bouguer anomaly with a width of 400m is coincident with a chargeability of 20 mV/V and is immediately northeast of the conductive feature mentioned above, as imaged by both the ground DC resistivity and the airborne VTEM. A smaller 100 m width, 0.6 mGal Bouguer anomaly is defined within the broader high. To the northwest of the smaller scale gravity feature, the chargeability reaches a high of

35 mV/V, comparable to the strongest chargeability on the fringes of the Clear Lake massive sulphide body.

On the adjacent L100E (Figure 11), a 0.35 mGal Bouguer anomaly with width of 150m is coincident with a 25 mV/V chargeability anomaly, both of which flank a conductor as imaged by both the ground DC resistivity and the airborne VTEM. The chargeability anomaly is modeled at a depth that would be consistent with the spatial wavelength of the gravity anomaly. This is a similar response to L0, but weaker.

A fan of two holes is recommended to test the coincident gravity-chargeability anomaly at station 900E. The holes would be drilled at -75^{o}, both to the north and south along the line and to depths of 200-250m.

6.1.3 Target 3

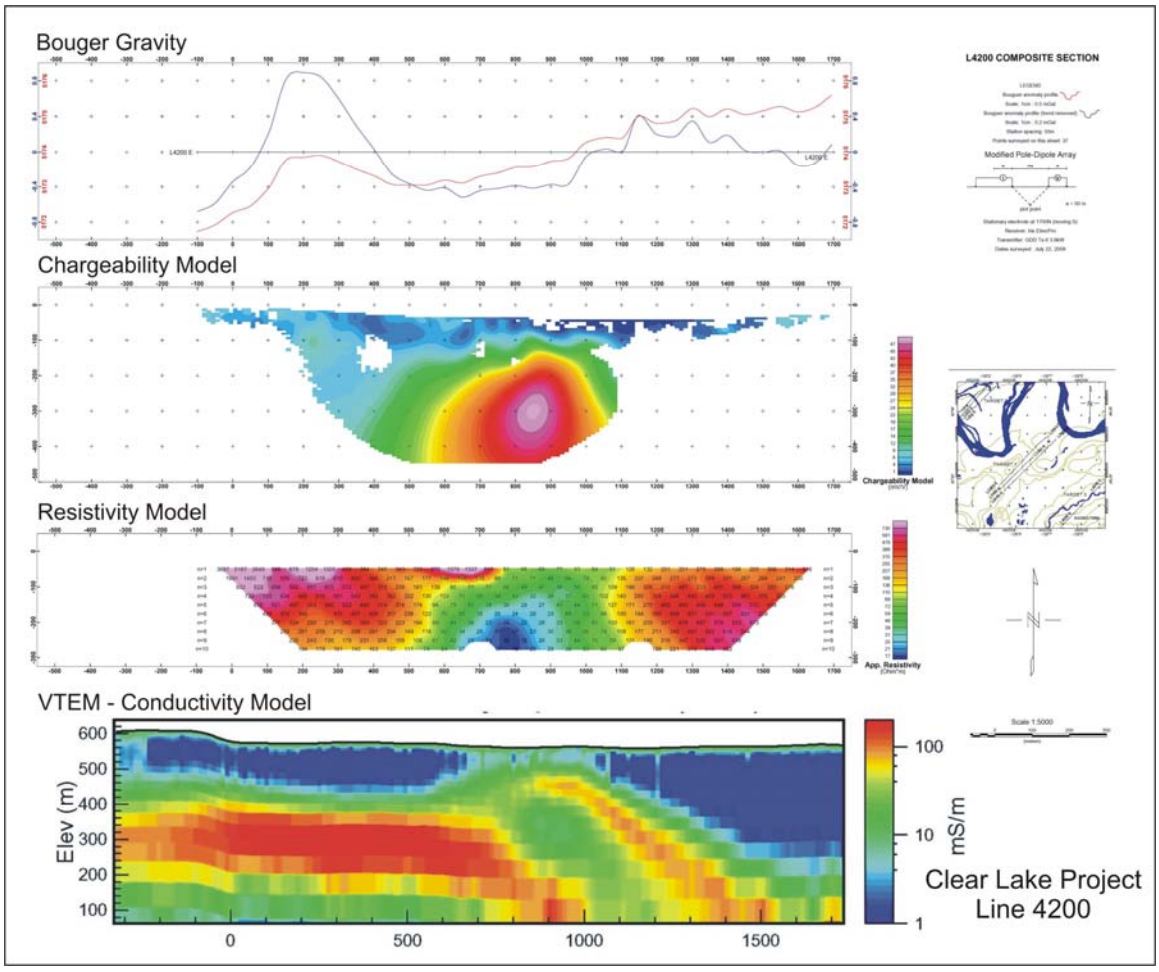

Figure 12. Target 3, L4200E showing profiles of gravity and modeled chargeability, resistivity and VTEM conductivity.

The original VTEM interpretation suggested a thrust, with a less conductive plate being thrust over the more conductive southern plate (Figure 12). However, this picture is complicated by a circular magnetic low partially overlapping the conductive feature,

offset slightly to the west. It is also noted that the conductive feature has a limited strike extent – approximately 400 x 600m.

On the L4200E profile, a well defined, 1.4 mGal gravity anomaly is centred at station 200N, over the strongest portion of the VTEM conductor. A strong chargeability anomaly (+40 mV/V), with a coincident resistivity low, is centred at 850N, well outside the gravity anomaly and coincident with the interpreted thrust. The chargeability-resistivity feature may reflect a buried intrusive with disseminated metallic mineralization, at a depth of 200-250m. The coincident gravity-VTEM feature potentially reflects a flat-lying massive sulphide deposit at a depth of about 300 m and should be tested by a single vertical drill hole at 200N.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Clear Lake property, consisting of 121 Yukon Quartz mining claims, is located 65 km east of Pelly Crossing and 225 km north of Whitehorse, Yukon. The Property was first explored in 1965. Drill programs in the late 1970's, 1980's and the early 1990's have included a total of 18,219 m in 71 drill holes. Since 1965, the Property has been subjected to numerous surface exploration campaigns, primarily geophysics and soil geochemistry because of the relative lack of bedrock exposure. Among the geophysical methods applied, gravity, HLEM and, more recently, IP have been the preferred techniques.

Clear Lake is a SEDEX massive sulphide deposit that occurs in Devonian to Mississippian aged shales of the Earn Group. The pyritic massive sulphide body is sigmoidal in shape, approximately 1,000 m in length and up to 120 m wide. Base metal mineralization discovered to date occurs in two discrete horizons. In the massive sulphide-siliceous horizon, combined zinc-lead mineralization grading greater than 5% occurs in three elongate-shaped lenses, 5 to 30 m thick and 450 m in length that extend at least 300 m down dip. A tuff-barite horizon, 75 m into the hangingwall of the deposit, has a number of intersections of greater than 10% Zn over widths of 1 to 6 m.

The favourable Earn Group stratigraphy occurs extensively within and external to the claim boundary. Numerous geophysical and geochemical targets have been identified over the years of exploration on the property, and many of these have been tested by trenching and drilling. Although a number of other base metal occurrences have been discovered, none have as yet been of significant size.

The Property was staked by Bernie Kreft in late 2007 and optioned to Copper Ridge in early 2008. Copper Ridge subsequently staked additional claims and, during the summer of 2008, flew a 235 km helicopter borne magnetic and EM survey. The survey successfully defined the Clear Lake deposit as a thick and weak conductor. Three EM anomalies, with properties similar to the Clear Lake conductor, were identified by the survey for ground follow-up.

A program of linecutting, IP and gravity surveying, for a total of 11.1 line km, was carried out by Aurora Geosciences during the 2009 field season. At Target 1, the 2009 surface geophysical program demonstrated a correlation between the VTEM conductor, a

gravity anomaly and both chargeability and resistivity responses from the 2009 IP survey. On L2200E, a broad gravity anomaly, with a width of 750 m has an amplitude of approximately 1.0 mGal. It is coincident with a VTEM imaged conductor and on the flank of a strong chargeability (40 mV/V) response to the south-west. At Clear Lake, the highest chargeabilities typically occur on the flank of the massive sulphide body. The gravity and IP responses are slightly weaker on adjacent L2300E. Two holes are recommended to test this target, for a total of 500m.

At Target 2, a 1.9 mGal Bouguer anomaly on L0E, with a width of 400m is coincident with a chargeability of 20 mV/V and is immediately northeast of the conductive feature imaged by both the ground DC resistivity and the airborne VTEM. To the northwest, the chargeability reaches a high of 35 mV/V, comparable to the strongest chargeability on the fringes of the Clear Lake massive sulphide body. On the adjacent L100E, a 0.35 mGal Bouguer anomaly with width of 150m is coincident with a 25 mV/V chargeability anomaly, both of which flank a conductor as imaged by both the ground DC resistivity and the airborne VTEM. Two holes, for a total of 450 m, are recommended to test Target 2.

At Target 3, on the L4200E profile, a well defined, 1.4 mGal gravity anomaly is centred at station 200N, over the strongest portion of the VTEM conductor. A strong chargeability anomaly (+40 mV/V), with a coincident resistivity low, is centred at 850N, well outside the gravity anomaly and coincident with the interpreted thrust. The chargeability-resistivity feature may reflect a buried intrusive with disseminated metallic mineralization, at a depth of 200-250m. The coincident gravity-VTEM feature potentially reflects a flat-lying massive sulphide deposit at a depth of about 300 m and should be tested by a single vertical drill hole.

In total, 1,250 m of drilling is recommended in five drill holes for a total estimated cost of $500,000.

8.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.	$89,469.49
Trans North Helicopters	$2,369.06
Black Sheep Aviation	$2,864.40
Fireweed Helicopters	$4,003.65
TOTAL	**$98,706.60**

See Appendix II for Invoices

9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerald G. Carlson, hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting mineral exploration geologist and President of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., 500 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, with a degree in Geological Engineering (B.A.Sc., 1969). I attended graduate school at Michigan Technological University (M.Sc., 1974) and Dartmouth College (Ph.D., 1978). I have been involved in geological mapping, mineral exploration and the management of mineral exploration companies continuously since 1969, with the exception of time between 1972 and 1978 for graduate studies in economic geology.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 12513 and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, Registration No. 0198.

4. I am the author of this report on the Clear Lake Project, Report on the 2009 IP and Gravity Geophysical Program. The report is based on a literature review, on private company reports and on property visits during the 2008 field season.

5. I am a Director, President and CEO of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., and I own shares in the company.

6. I was personally involved in the planning, execution and interpretation of the exploration programs discussed in this report.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 12th day of January, 2010,

Gerald G. Carlson, Ph.D., P. Eng.

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APPENDIX I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES REPORT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Whitehorse Office
34A Laberge Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5Y9
Phone (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

www.aurorageosciences.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Gerry Carlson
Copper Ridge Exploration

Date: Oct 20, 2009

From: Dave Hildes

Re: Clear Lake 2009 IP & Gravity survey – Field report

This memorandum is a field report describing a linecutting, IP and gravity survey conducted on the Clear Lake property, approximately 70 km east of Pelly Crossing, Yukon between July 17 and August 14, 2009. A total of 224 gravity points, and 11.1 line-km of IP were completed on three target areas. The surveys were based out of camp 1 (494692E, 6957079N) for targets 1 & 3 and from camp 2 (492006E, 6958902N) for target 2. All coordinates are in the NAD83 datum using a UTM Zone 8N projection. Mobilization and demobilization of the camps were by air (both fixed wing and helicopter) from Mayo. Some resupplies were from Carmacks which is equidistant to the property as Mayo.

The line-cutting production was low as the conditions were challenging. Some of the lines had to be altered or curtailed because of extensive and deep swamp.

A full survey log including daily production is attached to this report

Crew and equipment:

The surveys were conducted by the following personnel:

Ian Kickbush	Crew Chief (Jul 17 – Aug 14, 2009)
Earl Zimmer	Linecutter / helper (Jul 17 – Aug 14, 2009)
Louis Bissonnette	Linecutter / helper (Aug 6 – Aug 14, 2009)
JP Lemire	Linecutter / helper (Jul 23 – Aug 14, 2009)
Rafe Etzel	Linecutter / helper (Jul 17 – Jul 23, 2009)
Alex Poitras	Helper (Jul 17 – Aug 6, 2009)

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

1	Elrec- Pro IP receiver (S/N: 2315-2023534501-122)
1	GDD – TXII IP Transmiter (S/N: 242)
6 km	18 gauge wire
26	50m 10pin IP cables with electrodes
1	Ez 5000 Honda generator
1	CG-5 Autograv Gravimeter (S/N: 49349)
1	Topcon RTK Differential GPS systems, with base.
1	Pacific Crest PDL radio link with antenna (S/N: 6080810)
2	Non-differential GPS receiver
1	Laptop with Geosoft package
3	Power saws with tools and appropriate PPE

Survey specifications:

The gravity survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Readings	Stacked for 60 seconds. Standard deviation< 0.05 mGal otherwise repeated 3 times.
Seismic Filter	OFF
Gravity Base readings	Repeated 3 times twice daily.
Near terrain	20m surrounding in 6 zones with a handheld clinometer.
Datum/ Projection	NAD 83 Canada, UTM Zone 8N.
Geoid model	EGM96 15’
Grid	Cut lines with 50m station interval. The stations were marked with a nail and tag with flagging.

The IP survey was conducted according to the following specifications:

Readings	Stacked 15 times. Standard deviation< 5 mV/V otherwise repeated several times until repeatability assured.

Array	Modified Pole-Dipole Array
Dipole spacing	50m on all lines
Dipoles Read	N=1 through 10
TX	Time domain, 50 % duty cycle, reversing polarity 0.125 Hz
Grid registration	Handheld GPS points at line ends and every 200m, averaged 60 s or until estimated accuracy <10m. All coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 8N

Gravity survey notes:

GPS base station

Two GPS base station positions were used. The first was positioned on the ridge west of camp at 494486E, 6957311N NAD83, UTM zone 8N, marked with a cairn, flagging and labeled Clear Lake Grav 2009 - GPS BASE 1. It was used from Jul 27 to Aug 03 2009 and was used to survey Target 1 and 3.

The second base station position was located at camp2 at 0492002E, 6958913N NAD83, UTM zone 8N. This position was used from Aug 4 to Aug 14, also marked with a cairn, a nail and flagging and labeled Clear Lake Grav 2009 - GPS BASE 2. This GPS base station was used to survey Target 2.

GPS Elevation Geoid:

The program Oasis Montaj was used to convert the elevations from ellipsoid heights, used during data collection, to geoid heights using the world geoid model EGM96 15'.

Gravity QA/QC:

A gravity control point was taken at least twice a day for each survey day. Labeled L999 St 999, it was located in camp 1 (494679E 6957109N NAD83, UTM zone 8N) for targets 1 &3 and camp 2 (492009E 6968918N NAD83, UTM zone 8N) for target 2. The locations are marked with a nail and flagging with a cairn. The control point drifts are shown below

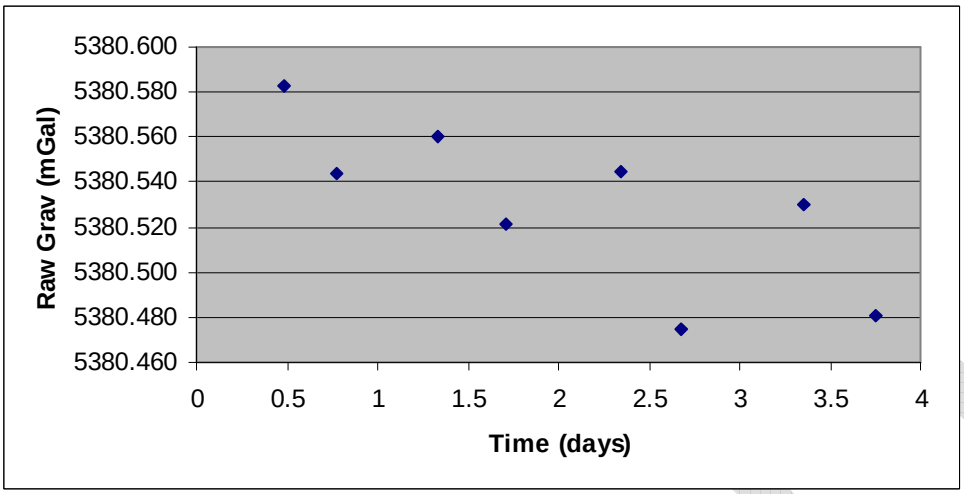

Figure 1: Grid drift graph for Targets 1&3, Control location L 999 St 999 (in camp 1), gravity (mGal) vs. time (days)

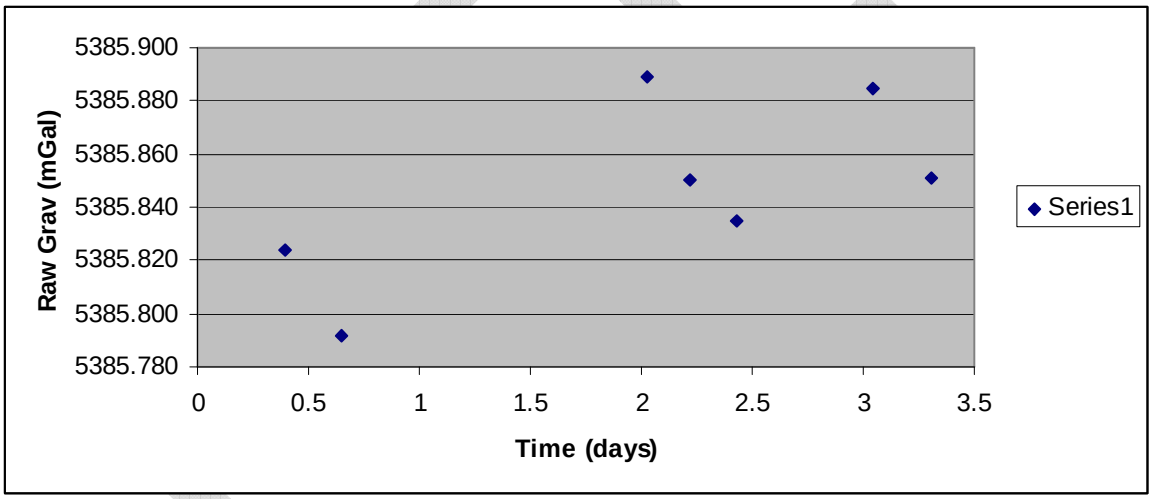

Figure 2: Grid drift graph for Target 2, Control location L 999 St 999 (in camp 2), gravity (mGal) vs. time (days)

Gravity corrections:

The tide corrections were done by the Scintrex on board algorithm with the parameters as 62.4N, 135.1W, GMT diff of 7 hours.

The proprietary software Gravred 2.1 developed by Amerok Geosciences was used to calculate the corrections for each gravity station. The corrections that were performed

on the data were: a drift correction which removes the drift of the gravimeter on a daily basis by linear interpolation between control points, a latitude correction which removes the effect of the latitude on the data , a Free Air correction which removes the effect of elevation on the data, a Bouguer correction which corrects for a effects of a uniform slab on the data, a Bullard B correction which corrects for the curvature of the earth, near terrain corrections which corrects for terrain effects within 20 meters of each data point and far terrain corrections which removes the effects of the terrain beyond 20 meters from each data point. The far terrain correction is done is two stages: the first is a more accurate calculation using a 20 m digital elevation model based on NTDB 1:50000 topographic maps, corrected to fit elevation data collected during survey while the second uses a coarser DEM with a 500 m cell size and a more approximate line-mass method. The finer resolution 20 m DEM had a lower left corner of 481500E, 6946300N and an upper right corner of 505800E, 6970500 giving a 10 km buffer around the survey area. The coarse outer DEM extends to approximately 100 km from the survey area.

A standard specific gravity of 2.67 was used for Bouguer, Bullard-B and all terrain corrections.

To remove a regional trend, the Bouguer anomaly for each target was gridded with 20 m cells and then upward continued for 400 metres. This upward continued grid was subtracted from the Bouguer Anomaly grid leaving the short wavelength features as the residual. The residual grid was resampled along the lines and plotted as profiles in the composite sections.

IP Data Processing:

Data was downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and readings which did not repeat were rejected from the database. Apparent resistivity was recalculated using a four electrode equation assuming a homogeneous earth. Average apparent resistivity and chargeability were calculated using a weighted mean based on the number of stacks and the standard deviation of the chargeability. In those areas that produced a relatively lower signal to noise ratio additional readings as well as greater stacks of averaged readings were taken in order to ensure repeatability.

GPS points were dumped from the handheld units and the coordinates for the stations determined by linear interpolation between GPS units. Elevations were determined from a digital elevation model equivalent to NTS 1:50:000 maps.

Prior to 2D resistivity modelling, errors in the apparent conductance were assigned to the data. There is no means of directly quantifying these errors because neither the transmitter nor receiver records the error in the current or voltage. Errors were assumed to be 0.001 + 5% S/m. Following error assignment, the data were inverted using default initial and reference models based on an average of the apparent

resistivity. After the default run, the data were inverted a second time using initial and reference models of 10000 Ohm-m, a much higher value than the average in the survey area. The purpose of this second run is to generate a model with a background resistivity greatly different than the average values used in the default run. After the second run, the two models were compared and the area where the models differed by a factor more than the DOI cutoff (see the *2D Processing Notes.xls* file for individual line details) was removed from the default run model. These points are not sensitive to the field data and there is no reliable subsurface information. Chi factors were adjusted to to ensure convergence and an appropriate level of structure to the model. Chi factors for individual lines are in the file *2D Processing Notes.xls.*

Prior to 2D chargeability modelling, the observed standard deviation of chargeability was used as a measure of error for apparent chargeability. To avoid zero errors, a minimum of 0.2 mV/V was added to each error measurement. The IP data were first inverted using default values (initial and reference model of a 0 mV/V half-space), with the same mesh as the resistivity modelling, using the default recovered resistivity model. After the first run, the data were inverted a second time using initial and reference models of 100 mV/V (a much higher value than the average in the survey area). The two models were then compared and regions in the default model which varied more than the DOI cutoff (see the *2D Processing Notes.xls* file for individual line details) were removed in the final models. In these regions, the final model is not sensitive to the field data and there is no reliable subsurface information. Chi factors were adjusted to ensure convergence and an appropriate level of structure to the model. Chi factors for individual lines are in the file *2D Processing Notes.xls.*

Composite sections of apparent resistivity, modelled resistivity, apparent chargeability, modelled apparent chargeability, apparent chargeability error, and Bouguer gravity anomaly profiles (both with and without the regional trend removed) were produced with an individual colour scale in PDF format.

Products:

The following data files are appended to the digital version of this report

Raw folder\	RAW - All the instruments dump files
Final data folder\	IP and gravity data in Geosoft database (*.gdb), ASCII (*.xyz) and Excel (*.xls) formats. The *channels.txt files are ASCII files with a description of each channel in the datafiles.
Clear lake target 1 IP.gdb	
Clear lake target 2 IP.gdb	
Clear lake target 3 IP.gdb	
Clear lake target 1 IP.xyz	
Clear lake target 2 IP.xyz	
Clear lake target 2 IP.xyz	
Clear lake IP channels,txt	
Clear lake gravity.xls	

Clear lake gravity.xyz Clear lake gravity channels.txt	
Figures folder\ CL Composite Section T1-L2200.pdf CL Composite Section T1-L2300.pdf CL Composite Section T1-L2400.pdf CL Composite Section T2-L0.pdf CL Composite Section T2-L100.pdf CL Composite Section T2-L200.pdf CL Composite Section T3-L4200.pdf Clear Lake grid map.pdf	Composite sections of models, pseudosections and gravity profiles at a 1:5000 scale in PDF format and a grid map at 1:10000 scale showing the lines relative to topography and hydrology.
2D Inversions folder\ Images\ T1_L2200\ T1_L2300\ T1_L2400\ T2_L0\ T2_L100\ T2_L200 T3_4200\ Processing Notes.xls	2D inversion folders for each line with input and output files. The *Images* folder has images of dc and ip models with convergence curves and images of predicted versus observed values in JPG format, with individual colour scales. There are also JPG format images of the models with a common colour scale. The *Processing Notes.xls* file has line by line details of the inversion parameters.
Clear Lake 2009 – Daily report.pdf	Daily log
Clear Lake 2009 – Field report.pdf	A PFD of this report.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave Hildes

APPENDIX II

RECEIPTS

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife NT
X1A 2H1
Tel: 867-920-2729 Fax: 867-920-2739

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
6/12/2009	8925

Invoice To

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

P.O. No.	Project
	KRX-9534-YT Clear Lake Geophysics

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Tax
CLEAR LAKE GEOPHYSICS Service Invoice - June 11, 2009					
Client advance chargeable			38,000.00	38,000.00	

Clear Lake - Geophysics.
1432

POSTED

Approved by:		**Subtotal**	$38,000.00
Terms	Net 15 Days, 2% Monthly	**GST**	$0.00
Bank Info:	RBC Institute #003, Transit #09879, Account #1013606	**Total**	$38,000.00
GST/HST No.	886365816		

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife NT
X1A 2H1

Tel: 867-920-2729 Fax: 867-920-2739

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
7/31/2009	9025

Invoice To

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

P.O. No.	Project
	KRX-9534-YT Clear Lake Geophysics

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Tax
CLEAR LAKE GEOPHYSICS Service Invoice - July 11 - 25, 2009					
Equipment & crew preparation			1,750.00	1,750.00T	G
Prepare DEM for gravity	3	Hrs	75.00	225.00T	G
Project management & interim data processing; D. Hildes - July 11 - 25	6.25	Hrs	90.00	562.50T	G
Expediting - July 11 - 25	6	Hrs	80.00	480.00T	G
Linecutting crew; standby day - July 17	1	Day	1,400.00	1,400.00T	G
Linecutting crew - July 18 -21 & July 23 - 25	7	Days	1,625.00	11,375.00T	G
IP crew - July 22	1	Day	1,930.00	1,930.00T	G
Truck and driver; mobe & re-supply - July 23	1.5	Days	500.00	750.00T	G
Credit for low linecutting production	-4	Days	755.00	-3,020.00T	G
EQUIPMENT					
Standby for IP gear; mobe - July 17	1	Day	425.00	425.00T	G
Reduced standby rate for IP gear in camp - July 18 -21 & 23 - 25	7	Days	200.00	1,400.00T	G
Common equipment rental - July 17 - 25	9	Days	155.00	1,395.00T	G
4 man summer camp - July 17 -25	9	Days	130.00	1,170.00T	G
Client advance applied			-10,000.00	-10,000.00	.
GST on Sales			5.00%	992.13	

Clear Lake
1432

Approved by:	Dave Hildes 2009.08.06 15:50:23 -07'00'	**Subtotal**	$9,842.50
Terms	Net 15 Days, 2% Monthly	**GST**	$992.13
Bank Info:	RBC Institute #003, Transit #09879, Account #1013606	**Total**	$10,834.63
GST/HST No.	886365816		

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife NT
X1A 2H1

Tel: 867-920-2729 Fax: 867-920-2739

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/17/2009	9052

Invoice To

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

P.O. No.	Project
	KRX-9534-YT Clear Lake Geophysics

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Tax
CLEAR LAKE GEOPHYSICS Expenses to August 17, 2009					
Food - non-taxable			2,272.15	2,272.15	.
Food - taxable			707.55	707.55T	G
Field supplies			200.60	200.60T	G
Gas/Propane			520.46	520.46T	G
Administration charge on expenses (15%)			555.11	555.11T	G
Fixed wing air charter			2,728.00	2,728.00T	G
Fuel (Bulk)			784.60	784.60T	G
Administration charge on expenses (10%)			351.26	351.26T	G
Client advance applied			-5,000.00	-5,000.00	.
GST on Sales			5.00%	292.38	

POSTED

Clear Lake
14-32

Approved by:	
Terms	Net 15 Days, 2% Monthly
Bank Info:	RBC Institute #003, Transit #09879, Account #1013606
GST/HST No.	886365816

Subtotal	$3,119.73
GST	$292.38
Total	$3,412.11

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
3506 McDonald Drive
Yellowknife NT
X1A 2H1
Tel: 867-920-2729 Fax: 867-920-2739

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/31/2009	9072

Invoice To

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

P.O. No.	Project
	KRX-9534-YT Clear Lake Geophysics

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount	Tax
CLEAR LAKE GEOPHYSICS Service Invoice - July 26 - August 25, 2009					
Project management; July 26 - Aug 14	7.75	Hrs	90.00	697.50T	G
Running 2D inversions - Aug 15 - 25	8.5	Hrs	75.00	637.50T	G
Expediting - July 26 - Aug 14	12.5	Hrs	80.00	1,000.00T	G
Linecutting crew; work days - July 26, 28 & Aug 8	3	Days	1,625.00	4,875.00T	G
Linecutting crew; standby day & camp move - Aug 6	1	Day	1,400.00	1,400.00T	G
2 man linecutting crew: work days - July 27, 31, Aug 1-2, 7, 9-10 & 14	8	Days	870.00	6,960.00T	G
Standby day; crew chief & helper - July 27 & Aug 14	2	Days	680.00	1,360.00T	G
Gravity; work days - Jul 30-31, Aug 2-7, 9-10	7	Days	1,610.00	11,270.00T	G
IP survey; work days for IP crew - July 29, Aug 3-5, 11-13	7	Days	1,930.00	13,510.00T	G
IP survey; work day for 2 IP helpers - July 30	1	Day	660.00	660.00T	G
Truck & driver; demobe & re-supply - July 31, Aug 6 & 14	3	Days	500.00	1,500.00T	G
Credit for low linecutting production			-755.00	-755.00T	G
EQUIPMENT			0.00	0.00	
Standby for IP gear, demobe & camp move - Aug 6 & 14	2	Days	425.00	850.00T	G
Standby for gravity gear, mobe, demobe & camp move - July 27,Aug 6 & 14	3	Days	780.00	2,340.00T	G
Reduced standby for IP gear in camp - July 26-28, 30-31, Aug 1-2 & 7-10	11	Days	200.00	2,200.00T	G
Reduced standby for gravity gear in camp - July 28-29, Aug 3-5 & 11-13	9	Days	350.00	3,150.00T	G
Common Equipment - July 26 - Aug 14	20	Days	155.00	3,100.00T	G
4 Man summer camp - July 26 - Aug 14	20	Days	130.00	2,600.00T	G
Client advance applied			-23,000.00	-23,000.00	.
GST on Sales			5.00%	2,867.75	

Approved by:	Dave Hildes 2009.09.09 12:42:31 -07'00'	**Subtotal**	$34,355.00
Terms	Net 15 Days, 2% Monthly	**GST**	$2,867.75
Bank Info:	RBC Institute #003, Transit #09879, Account #1013606	**Total**	$37,222.75
GST/HST No.	886365816		

COUREUR DES BOIS
LTD./LTEE.

3 RYDER PLACE, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 5T5
TELEPHONE: (867) 668-2593
FAX: (867) 668-2592

BILL TO: Copper Ridge EXPLORATIONS INC
Suite 500 - 625 Howe St
Vancouver BC
V6C 2T6

INVOICE Nº 1339

27 July 2009

QUANTITY	JOB DESCRIPTION	PRICE PER	AMOUNT
	Att: Mr. Gerry Carlson RE: Clean Lake Area		
8	Monday 2 men x June 28 to July 1/09 with Sno + Camp.	350.00	2800.00
	GST 101175909RT0001	5%	140.00
	Receipts To Reimburse		
		Page 1	523.10
	Clean Lake.	Page 2	461.15
	1410	Page 3	114.67
		INVOICE TOTAL	4038.92

Willow Printers Ltd.

TRANS NORTH HELICOPTERS
A DIVISION OF TURBO AIR LTD.
Box 8, 115 Range Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 5X9
Tel: (867) 668-2177 - Fax: (867) 668-3420

INVOICE NUMBER 45630

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Ste 500, 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T6

INVOICE DATE: 27 07 09 — AREA: B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐

A/C TYPE: BH206-B — AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C: GTNY

FLIGHT DATE: DAY 23 MONTH 07 YEAR 09

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
V		CHX		

HOOK INSURANCE — DECLINED ☐ INT _____ — ACCEPTED ☐ — VALUE _____

TNTA'S TARIFF LIMITS THAT TNTA'S LIABILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE TO GOODS CARRIED IS 50¢ PER LB.

FROM	TO	UP	DOWN	HOURS	REMARKS NO. OF PASS
CHX	Clear Lk.	1905	1937	0.5	1 Pax + Gear
Clear Lk	Lcl	1958	2048	0.8	Crew Moves + Slinging
Clear Lk	CHX	2055	2130	0.6	1 Pax + Gear

02345287

1492

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT				
1925	502	1985	50	D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐	1.9 @ 1045.00	1985 50
1900	131	270	75		@	
				HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.	
0000323		112	81	FUEL	216.6 LT @ 1.25 / LITRE	270 75
				FUEL	@ / LITRE	
				MEALS & LODGINGS		
				OTHER		
				OTHER		
				SUB TOTAL		2256 25
				GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		112 81
				TOTAL		$ 2369 06

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.
2% INTEREST PER MONTH (24% PER ANNUM) WILL BE CHARGED ON ALL OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS OVER 30 DAYS. IF INTEREST IS NOT PAID, FUTURE FLIGHTS WILL BE ON A CASH BASIS.

X _____ CHARTERER'S SIGNATURE

_____ CHARTERER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INITIALS: WXK — PILOTS SIGNATURE

CMP ISE — ENGINEER'S NAME: Chris, Terry

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.
Gasoline	3	1203	II-SL

CARRIAGE SUBJECT TO TERMS OF PUBLIC TARIFF.
TARIFF AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC VIEW AT TRANS NORTH OFFICE.

THIS IS YOUR ONLY INVOICE – PAY UPON RECEIPT

8/15/2009
Due Discount Payment 0038
9.06 Cheque Amount 2,369.06
2,369.06
2,369.06
e Amount 2,369.06
2,369.06
COPPER
2,369.06
009
ount Payment 003896
unt 2,369.06
2,369.06
BOM - Canadian $ Ac Invoice 43633
2,369.06

Sheep Aviation & Cattle Co. Ltd.

ox 21318
horse, Yukon Y1A 6R6

INVOICE

Invoice No.: 3784
Date: 08/14/2009
Ship Date:
Page: 1
Re: Order No.

Sold to:

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Gerald G. Carlson
500 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

Ship to:

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Gerald G. Carlson
500 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

Business No.: 137475521

Item No.	Unit	Quantity	Description	Tax	Unit Price	Amount
MCW-Miles	Miles	248	Flight Ticket #5946	G	11.00	2,728.00
			G - GST 5% GST			136.40
			Clear Lake 1444			
Black Sheep Aviation & Cattle Co. Ltd. GST: #137475521						

Shipped By: Tracking Number:

Comment: Invoice due upon receipt. 2% interest per month charged on any account due past 30 days.

Sold By:

Total Amount 2,864.40

FIREWEED HELICOPTERS

INVOICE

INVOICE #2450

TO: Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500 – 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

POSTED

Attention: Accounts Payable

DATE OF INVOICE: August 17, 2009

****

RE: Helicopter Charter

Aug. 12, 2009	Ticket #5473	HOURS:	3.0	FEES:	$3,300.00
		TOTAL HOURS:	**3.0**		
				TOTAL FEES:	$3,300.00
				FUEL:	$ 513.00
				SUBTOTAL:	**$3,813.00**
				GST #128659828 @ 5%:	$ 190.65
				BALANCE DUE:	**$4,003.65**

Clear Lake
1442

PAYMENT DUE UPON RECEIPT

THANK YOU

Terms: 2% interest per month will be charged after 30 days of invoice date. **Confidential Contract**

WHITEHORSE DAWSON CITY
867-668-5888 867-993-5700
fax: 867-668-7875 fax: 867-993-6839
Box 26, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5X9