COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

Report on the 2006 Exploration Program on the Tom Zone, Scheelite Dome Project

June 11 to July 30, 2006

Located in the Highet Creek Area
Mayo Mining District
NTS 115 P/9 and P/16
63° 47'N – 136° 15'W

-prepared by-

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Scheelite Dome property, comprised of 509 contiguous claims, is located 25 kilometres northwest of Mayo in the Mayo Mining District of central Yukon. Subject to an NSR, Copper Ridge owns 100% of the project.

The history of exploration in the area stretches back to the turn of the century when gold placers were first worked in Highet Creek. Although the first hard rock discoveries were made on the Scheelite Dome property soon after, modern gold exploration was initiated by the discovery of, and modelled after, the large tonnage, low grade Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska. From 1994 to 1999, Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc., La Teko Resources Ltd. and Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. conducted thorough and effective exploration, completing detailed soil geochemical sampling, geological mapping, airborne and ground geophysics, extensive excavator trenching and four drilling campaigns. They discovered that the gold mineralization was related to the Scheelite Dome Stock, a Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) intrusion, but unlike Fort Knox, the greatest potential lay outside of the intrusion within metasediments of the Hyland Group.

The property is underlain by siliciclastics of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Yusezyu Formation which have been intruded by Triassic metadiorite and more importantly, early Late Cretaceous granodiorite, diorite, lamprophyre and monzonite. These latter intrusive units are part of the TPS which forms a narrow belt of east-west trending intrusions stretching 550 kilometres across the north-central Yukon. The TPS intrusions are spatially related to a wide range of base and precious metal occurrences including intrusion-hosted, sheeted gold veins and tungsten skarns at Dublin Gulch, high-grade Pb-Ag veins at Keno Hill and intrusion-hosted Au stringers and disseminations at Brewery Creek.

At Scheelite Dome, Intrusion-Related Gold System (IRGS) mineralization occurs in several different styles that are related to the Cretaceous TPS stocks and smaller intrusions. High-grade sulphide mineralization replaces limy horizons within metasedimentary rocks. Calc-silicate skarns with Au-W±Bi are developed in calcareous horizons adjacent to the Scheelite Dome stock. An extensive zone of discordant structurally-controlled quartz-sulphide veinlets and vein-faults are associated with the 3500 by 1500 metre Au-As-Sb soil anomaly centred over the Harvey-Rudolph Area and was the target of most of the previous drilling on the property. A similar zone of discordant quartz-sulphide veining has received limited drill-testing in the Héon Ridge Zone.

The Scheelite Dome property represents one of the better IRGS-type targets in the Yukon on the basis of the large alteration/mineralization system, the multiple controls for mineralization, and significant drill and trench results. A number of structural targets on the Scheelite Dome property still require drill-testing, including the Hawthorne Ridge, Tom Zone, Swede Zone, Big Time Structure and other soil geochemical anomalies.

An area called the Toby Zone, located south of most of the previous work at Scheelite Dome, hosts the strongest coincident arsenic and bismuth soil geochemical anomaly discovered to date on the property. Prior to 2006, however, this anomaly had received no follow-up work. The 2006 program of prospecting and geophysical surveying was proposed and executed to further investigate this very significant anomaly.

Further work is fully justified on the on Toby Zone and on the Scheelite Dome property in general. Specific recommendations for the Toby Zone include further prospecting and then trenching followed by a non-contingent program of diamond drilling. Further work on the property based on the recommendations of Harris (2002) and Doherty (2003) is also justified.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Scheelite Dome property is owned 100 % by Copper Ridge Explorations Inc, subject to an NSR as discussed more fully below. During the period June 11 to July 30 2006, Copper Ridge conducted programs of detailed prospecting and rock sampling, line cutting and geophysical surveying on an area called the Toby Zone in the southwest part of the property. The project was designed and overseen by the author, the prospecting and rock sampling was conducted by Aurum Geological Services of Whitehorse and the geophysical surveying was conducted by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse. The geophysical program consisted of IP, magnetometer and VLF surveys.

The Scheelite Dome property is located 25 kilometres northwest of Mayo in the central Yukon (Figure 1). The area has seen intermittent exploration since 1916 when the first lode claims were staked. The most recent exploration on the property was conducted by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc., La Teko, Copper Ridge and Yardley Capital Inc from 1994 to 2003, targeting bulk tonnage gold deposits. Widespread Au-As soil anomalies, and low and high grade Au mineralization were identified by systematic exploration by these operators.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the work and results done to date on the property, to detail the results of the 2006 program and to provide recommendations for further work on the property.

3.0 DISCLAIMER

This report is based upon the results of fieldwork directed by the author, publicly-available assessment reports, and certain private reports prepared for and provided by Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc and Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. There is no reason to believe that any of this information is incorrect.

The author has relied on information provided by the Yukon Mining Recorder to describe the mineral tenure status of the property and believes, to the best of his knowledge, that this information is correct.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Scheelite Dome property is located 25 kilometres northwest of Mayo in the central Yukon. The property falls within the Mayo Mining District on NTS map sheets 115P/16 and 115P/9 and is centred at 63° 47' north latitude and 136° 15' west longitude. The claims cover Scheelite Dome, a prominent topographic feature, and the upper portions of Highet and Johnson Creeks. The Scheelite Dome property consists of 509 contiguous quartz claims, including 14 fractional claims (Figure 2), covering approximately 10 km^2 (10,000 hectares). The mineral claims are registered in the name of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. as outlined in Table 3.1.

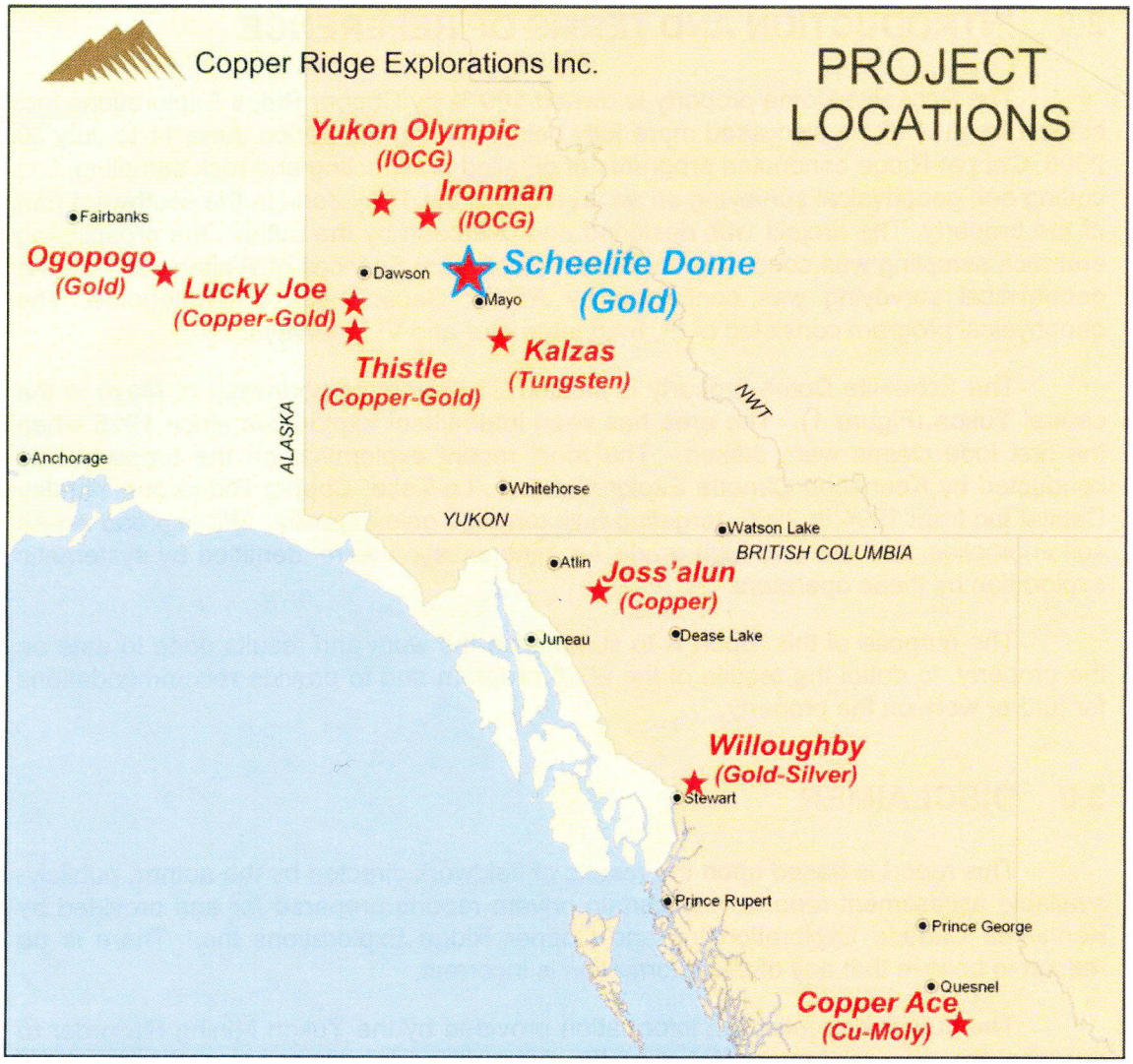


Figure 1 Location Map

The vendor of the Gant and Ade claims, Mr. Rudy Riepe, retains a 2% net smelter return (NSR) which can be purchased for $2,000,000. Kennecott retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on the remainder of the claims, of which 1% may be purchased for US$3,000,000. In addition, upon a decision being made to construct a mine, Kennecott shall receive a cash payment of US$1,000,000 if the decision is within five years of the agreement date (September 12, 2003), the payment increasing by 10% each year thereafter to a maximum of US$3,000,000. The A and B claims are owned by Mr. Ralph Barchen of Mayo, Yukon and are not part of the Scheelite Dome property. Kennecott surveyed most of the Gant and Ade claims plus a number of the SC claims with differentially corrected GPS (+/- 5 m accuracy). The Tang 1-16Fr claims were staked to cover fractions located by this survey.

A Class III Mining Land Use Permit is in force for the Scheelite Dome property until June 22, 2011. Variances and amendments, however, should be acquired for each addition stage of work proposed, including the work proposed in this report.

435000 mE

440000 mE

445000 mE

450000 mE

7075000 mN

7070000 mN

7065000 mN

7075000 m

7070000 m

N

0 2,000 4,000

metres

Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd.

Scheelite Dome Project
Toby Zone
Claim Map
Location of 2006 Work

Date:4/1/2007	
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: As Shown	Projection: NAD 27 Zone7

Figure 2

TABLE 4.1 - CLAIM DATA

Claim Name	Grant Number	No. of Claims	Expiry Date
Gant 1-11	YA83206-216	11	May 31, 2008
Gant 13	YA83217	1	May 31, 2008
Gant 15-34	YA83218-237	20	May 31, 2008
Ade 1-10	YA83747-756	10	May 31, 2008
SC 1-64	YB42504-567	64	May 31, 2012
SC 65-80	YB43132-147	16	May 31, 2012
SC 81-84	YB43175-178	4	May 31, 2010
SC 85-150	YB43319-384	66	May 31, 2012
SC 151	YB43769	1	May 31, 2012
SC 152-188	YB43730-766	37	May 31, 2012
SC 189-204	YB43770-785	16	May 31, 2012
SC 205-208	YB43786-789	4	May 31, 2009
SC 209-210	YB43767-768	2	May 31, 2012
SC 211-292	YB43790- 871	82	May 31, 2009
SC 293-334	YB44537-578	42	May 19, 2008
SC 335-372	YB64197-234	38	May 31, 2008
SC 373-374	YB64392-393	2	May 31, 2008
SC 375-409	YB64235-269	35	May 31, 2008
SC 496	YB64707	1	May 31, 2011
SC 497	YB64708	1	May 31, 2007
SC 498-533	YB64709-744	36	May 31, 2011
SC 534	YC01099	1	June 12, 2007
SC 535	YC01096	1	June 12, 2007
SC 536	YC01097	1	June 12, 2007
SC 537	YC01098	1	June 12, 2007
Tang 1-6Fr	YB80826-831	6	May 31, 2008
Tang 7-9Fr	YB80832-834	3	June 9, 2008
Tang 10Fr	YB80835	1	May 31, 2008
Tang 11-12Fr	YB80836-837	2	June 9, 2008
Tang 13-14Fr	YC01093-094	2	June 12, 2007
Tang 15Fr	YC01092	1	June 12, 2007
Tang 16Fr	YC01095	1	June 12, 2007
		509	

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Access to the property from Mayo is via the Silver Trail, leading to Elsa and Keno City, and the Minto Lake road, from which the Highet Creek road branches off at 11 kilometres. The Highet Creek road leads to the Morrison Creek and Scheelite Dome roads. Only the Silver Trail is maintained during the winter months. During the summer months, alternate access to the property is by helicopter based in Mayo. The 1994 through 1999 exploration programs were based out of a camp established on the property. The 2007 program was supported from the Silver Trail Inn located on the Silver Trail highway.

The area was subjected to Pleistocene glaciation with the exception of ridge and hill tops. Hillsides are covered by talus and scree. Valleys are generally floored with glacial debris and glaciofluvial outwash. Patches of permafrost can be found throughout the property, especially on north-facing slopes. Rock outcrops are rare, and largely restricted to ridges, cliffs and creek bottoms. Soils consist of talus fines and glaciofluvial deposits.

Scheelite Dome, at an elevation of 1597 metres, is a prominent hill within the Stewart Plateau. Steep hills with local cliffs and felsenmeer-covered ridges are cut by a dendritic drainage system. Elevations on the property range from approximately 850 to 1597 metres. Most of the Scheelite Dome property lies at approximately 1370 metres. Vegetation in the valley bottoms consists of alder, birch, balsam fir and white and black spruce. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buck brush' (alder), dwarf willow and moss. The tree-line is at about 1525 metres.

The climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold, and temperatures of -30° C to -40° C are common. Summers are moderately cool to hot, with daily highs of 15° C to 30° C. Scheelite Dome, being a prominent peak, attracts frequent rain shower activity during the summer months. The property is generally snow-free from early June to mid September.

6.0 HISTORY

The earliest activity in the area consisted of small scale placer mining following the discovery of placer gold in 1884 on Johnson Creek and later in 1903, by John Hiatt, in Highet Creek. Highet Creek has produced the largest amount of placer gold in the Mayo area and remains active to date. The first recorded lode exploration on the property dates back to 1916 when J.A. Anderson and R. McNeil discovered and located claims over the Hawthorne vein. In 1933, local prospectors and placer miners J. Hawthorne and R. Rasmussen re-staked and hand trenched the Hawthorne Vein. These claims were optioned to United Keno Hill Mining Limited in 1948 who constructed roads and bulldozer trenched. The results of their program are not publicly available. A.H. Moisey purchased the claims from J. Hawthorne in 1965 and conducted bulldozer trenching. J. Hawthorne re-staked the claims when they lapsed and carried out additional trenching in 1969 and 1970. In the 1920's and 1930's hand trenching by the Cantin family over the current B claim (not part of the Scheelite Dome property) exposed weak skarn mineralization with disseminated mineralization in siliceous horizons (Hulstein and Zuran, 1997).

TABLE 6.1 - LODE MINERAL EXPLORATION HISTORY

Year	Company	Program	Sample Type	# of Samples	Analyzed For	Analytical Technique
1916	J.A. Anderson R. McNeil	Staked Hawthorne Vein				
1920's, 1930's	Cantin Family	Hand Trenching				
1933	J. Hawthorne R. Rasmussen	Hand Trenching Hawthorne Vein				
1943	T. McKay	Hand Trenching Cominco Zone				
1948	United Keno Hill Mining Limited	Road construction, Bulldozer Trenching				
1965	A.H. Moisey	Bulldozer Trenching				
1969	G. Elvins	Mapping	Soil			
1969-70	J. Hawthorne	Trenching				
1970(?)	International Minerals and Chemical Corp.	Bulldozer Trenching	Soil			
1979	Cominco Ltd.	Mapping, Bulldozer Trenching	Soil	144	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag Sn, Au Mo W	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag: HNO_3±A.R./A.A. Sn: XRF, Au: A.R./A.A. Mo: HNO_3 / colourimetric W: dithiol colourimetric
		3 ddh's: 271.9 metres	Silt	26	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag Sn, Au Mo W	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag: HNO_3±A.R./A.A. Sn: XRF, Au: A.R./A.A. Mo: HNO_3 / colourimetric W: dithiol colourimetric
			Heavy Mineral Concentrate	27	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag Sn, Au Mo W	Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag: HNO_3±A.R./A.A. Sn: XRF, Au: A.R./A.A. Mo: HNO_3 / colourimetric W: dithiol colourimetric
1991	H6000 Holdings Ltd.	Trenching, Road Construction	Grid Soil	734	Au, As	n/a

TABLE 6.1 - LODE MINERAL EXPLORATION HISTORY (cont'd)

1994-96	Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc.	Prospecting, Mapping, Road Construction	Traverse, Grid Soil	1994-96 Total: 4075	Au + 32 elements	-150# split, Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
			Stream Sediment	1994-96 Total: 232	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
			Rock	1994-96 Total: 3302	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
			Heavy Mineral Concentrate	n/a	Au +33 elements	Instrumental Neutron Activation
1995	Kennecott	Prospecting, Mapping, Traverse, Grid Soil; Stream Sediment 19 Trenches: 1.23 km 8 NQ ddh's: 1035.0 m	Rock, Core		Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
1995-96	Kennecott	Helicopter-borne EM, VLF, Mag		1275 km		
1996	Kennecott		Grid Soil		Au + 32 elements	-150# split, Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
1997	Kennecott	Mapping, GPS surveying	Soil	158	Au + 32 elements	-150# split, Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
		13 RC Holes: 1052.3 m	RC chip	765	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
		8 Trenches: 1757 m	Rock	760	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
1998	La Teko Resources Ltd.		Grid Soil	107	Au + 32 elements	-80# split, Au: FA/AA (10g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
			Rock	11	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
		7 ddh's: 1268.0 m	Core	934	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
	IP Resistivity	IP Resistivity		12.4 km		
1999	Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.		Grid Soil	690	Au + 34 elements	-150# split, Au: FA/AA (30g) 34-element A.R./I.C.P.
			Rock	60	Au + 34 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 34-element A.R./I.C.P.
		Ground Magnetometer		54.55 km		
		13 ddh's: 1357.5 m	Core	994	Au + 32 elements	Au: FA/AA (30g) 32-element A.R./I.C.P.
2003	Yardly Capital Inc	7.8 km of IP and Magnetometry				
		310 m Diamond Drilling in 5 holes	Core	253	Au + 36 elements	ICP/MS and Fire Assay

With the onset of the Second World War, the Geological Survey of Canada, led by R. Thompson, focused on the source of placer scheelite, as tungsten was a strategic metal for the war effort. In 1942, Thompson located a source of scheelite on the north side of Scheelite Dome. This occurrence was staked by J.F. Winter and then sold to T. McKay who hand-trenched the showing in 1943. The occurrence was re-staked as the Ursus claims in 1961 by the Dualco Syndicate, consisting of Highland Bell Area Mines Limited, Dome Mines, Ventures Limited and Lake Expanse, and re-staked again by G. Elvins as the Dark claims. In 1969 soil sampling and mapping over the Dark claims returned weakly anomalous tungsten values. International Minerals and Chemical Corp. conducted additional soil sampling and bulldozer trenching after optioning the claims from G. Elvins. The occurrence was re-staked in 1977 by R. Grant, and re-staked again in 1978 by G. Dickson who subsequently optioned the claims to Cominco Ltd. (Hulstein and Zuran, 1997).

Cominco Ltd. conducted soil sampling, geological mapping, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling in 1979. Three holes totalling 271.9 metres tested a calc-silicate skarn zone in the metasediments west of the Scheelite Dome intrusion. Their best drill results included 0.95 g/t Au over 7.9 metres. All samples were analysed at Cominco's Exploration Research Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. Cominco Ltd. staked the Ben claims in 1980 to follow up anomalous heavy mineral concentrate samples from Bennett Creek (Hulstein and Zuran, 1997).

R. Riepe staked the Gant and Pearl claims in 1986 and the Ade claims in 1987. Following the discovery of the Fort Knox deposit in east-central Alaska, H6000 Holdings Ltd. staked a large group of claims over the Minto Lake and Scheelite Dome intrusions and optioned the Gant and Ade claims in 1991. Their endeavours, including soil sampling, trenching and road building, failed to locate significant intrusion-hosted gold mineralization at Scheelite Dome. After the H6000 claim holdings lapsed, Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. staked the SC claims from west of Scheelite Dome, east to beyond Bennett Creek and optioned Mr. Reipe's Gant and Ade claims in 1994 and 1995.

In 1994 Kennecott established a grid and carried out mapping, prospecting, soil sampling over the Héon occurrence. Kennecott also constructed an access road to Héon Ridge, carried out additional staking in Highet Creek and limited stream sediment sampling and prospecting over the Minto Lake Stock. All 1994 and subsequent Kennecott chemical analyses were carried out by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C.

Stream sediment sampling, mapping, prospecting, and reconnaissance soil contour and ridge line sampling were conducted in 1995. Excavator trenching (19 trenches for 1 linear km) and the re-establishment of the soil grid were carried out over the Gant and Ade claims. Additional claims were also staked over the Scheelite Dome Stock. Aerial photography for the production of air photos and contour topographic maps at 5 m contour spacings was flown by Underhill and Underhill.

In the fall of 1995 eight NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1035 metres were drilled in showings along the Highet Creek area. This drilling tested the Klippert, McRae Creek, Bleiler and Merle's Pit zones located along Highet Creek. Drill hole location and orientation data is summarized in Table 6.2. Each drill hole was logged, split in half and sampled over its entire length and therefore the weighted average of each hole could be calculated and included in the table of significant intersections (Table 6.3). Core was

stacked on site by the core shack beside Highet Creek. Holes SH95-01 and -02 targeted the Klippert Zone while SH95-03 and -04 tested the McRae Creek Zone. All four holes were oriented to test clay-rich, mineralized thrust faults, suspected north-south topographic lineaments, and the potential for replacement-style mineralization. Surface samples taken from trenches and exposures in placer cuts returned Au values from 1-5 g/t from isolated structures although trench samples at the McRae Creek Zone returned a section that averaged 711 ppb Au over 6.2 metres (Hulstein and Zuran, 1997a). Arsenic values were elevated over tens of metres in each of the holes, however, Au results in all four holes rarely exceeded 1 g/t.

TABLE 6.2 - DRILL HOLE SURVEY DATA

Hole	UTM	Co-ord	DRILL/IP	GRID	Elevation	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
No.	Northing	Easting	Northing	Westing	(m)	(m)	(°)	(°)
SH95-01	7071208	441457	n/a	n/a	935	136.4	340	-50
SH95-02	7071312	441348	n/a	n/a	940	138.2	130	-45
SH95-03	7071142	441891	n/a	n/a	905	146.6	135	-60
SH95-04	7071025	441968	n/a	n/a	890	151.5	335	-55
SH95-05	7070375	442777	n/a	n/a	840	139.3	315	-50
SH95-06	7068029	443637	n/a	n/a	802	135.3	033	-50
SH95-07	7068029	443637	n/a	n/a	802	50.9	315	-50
SH95-08	7068182	443699	n/a	n/a	802	136.3	033	-50
RC97-01	7071795	439022	7010	10000	1356	106.68	215	-60
RC97-02	7071878	439080	7110	10000	1373	71.63	215	-60
RC97-03	7071935	439168	7205	9960	1368	86.87	215	-60
RC97-04	7072153	439350	7485	9940	1330	28.96	215	-60
RC97-05	7072163	439354	7495	9945	1330	106.68	035	-60
RC97-06	7071935	439308	7285	8945	1324	40.39	215	-60
RC97-07	7072013	439356	7375	8955	1301	113.54	215	-60
RC97-08	7071715	439437	7180	9615	1239	25.15	215	-60
RC97-09	7071607	439399	7070	9585	1257	105.16	n/a	-90
RC97-10	7072352	440092	8095	9450	1333	126.80	215	-60
RC97-11	7072285	440668	8385	8945	1102	62.18	225	-60
RC97-12	7072144	440528	8195	8975	1127	77.72	225	-60
RC97-13	7072205	440600	8285	8955	1100	100.58	225	-60
SH98-09	7071684	441120	~8133	8215	1045	146.9	n/a	-90
SH98-10	7072362	440711	8474	8950	1105	184.1	215	-45
SH98-11	7072470	440164	8242	9450	1293	171.3	215	-60
SH98-12	7072161	439963	7857	9450	1355	161.8	n/a	-90
SH98-13	7072773	439163	7875	10450	1530	206.0	n/a	-90
SH98-14	7071970	439202	7244	9950	1367	181.5	215	-55
SH98-15	7072161	439351	7493	9940	1330	216.4	n/a	-90
SH99-16	7072470	440164	8185	-9450	1293	225.6	n/a	-90
SH99-17	7072435	440161	8155	~-9432*	1286	201.2	215	-60
SH99-18	7072196	439992	7875	-9450	1342	57.9	215	-55
SH99-19	7072170	440001	7840	-9400	1335	49.7	215	-55
SH99-20	7072183	439980	7858	-9450	1351	42.7	215	-58
SH99-21	7072205	439963	7865	~-9475*	1361	48.8	215	-55
SH99-22	7072249	439631	7695	-9750	1477	93.9	215	-60
SH99-23	7072243	440075	7935	~-9400*	1319	79.2	215	-60

Hole No.	UTM Co-ord Northing	Easting	DRILL/IP Northing	GRID Westing	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
SH99-24	7072220	440189	7925	-9300	1254	99.7	215	-65
SH99-25	7071698	440967	8060	-8350	992	151.2	270	-60
SH99-26	7071720	444548	3475	1650	1382	74.7	215	-60
SH99-27	7071861	444548	3605	~1575*	1398	80.5	215	-60
SH99-28	7072493	440819	8600	-8950	1097	152.4	n/a	-90
SH03-29	7071451	437723			1214	76.8	330	-47
SH03-30	7071374	437649			1184	48.9	315	-49
SH03-31	7071291	437627			1140	33.2	345	-50
SH03-32	7071202	437754			1127	92.7	165	-55
SH03-33	7071267	437690			1133	74.67	342	-49
Total Reverse Circulation Drilling: 1052.3 Metres								
Total Core Drilling: 3986.4 Metres								

Note 1: 1998 and 1999 drill hole collars surveyed by chain and compass and tied to Kennecott 1997 survey stations

Note 2: * indicates off-section

Drill hole SH95-05 targeted a calcareous, muscovite-biotite, quartz, K-feldspar banded schist at the Bleiler Zone. The schist unit is mineralized with 1-3% marcasite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The hole was also positioned to intersect a clay-rich, brecciated quartzite unit in the hanging wall of the schist which returned low Au values in trenches. The schist unit returned 1162 ppb Au over 4.41 metres and is characterized by relatively low As values and Sb values below detection. The other narrower intersections further down the hole appear to be related to veining and irregular banded mineralization parallel, or at acute angles, to the foliation (drill logs - Hulstein and Zuran, 1996).

TABLE 6.3 - 1995 DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH95-01	24.60	24.90	0.30	1010	>10000	60	4
	46.85	47.31	0.46	1160	5200	22	2
	50.75	53.75	3.00	612	9410	33	2
SH95-02	29.57	32.00	2.43	1036	6322	5	2
SH95-03	83.75	83.95	0.20	3690	>10000	52	24
	90.60	91.84	1.24	1065	4535	6	9
	126.50	127.98	1.48	660	404	4	<2
SH95-04	127.53	128.63	1.10	540	5990	10	4
	133.75	134.45	0.70	710	388	12	2
	142.65	144.78	2.13	475	1010	6	4
SH95-05	69.05	73.46	4.41	1162	390	62	1
	75.89	76.19	0.30	705	406	36	<2
	80.77	81.12	0.35	2780	606	144	<2
	89.52	90.12	0.60	2260	372	214	<2
	91.73	92.03	0.30	530	8	30	<2

Note: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10,000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10,000 ppm.

Holes SH95-06, -07 and -08 were drilled at the Merle's Pit Zone, testing a 0.5-1.0 metre, grey gouge fault zone with remnant arsenopyrite and its weathering product, scorodite. Chip samples along a 65 metre exposure of the south-dipping fault zone

returned a weighted average of 696 ppb Au over 2.5 metres (Hulstein and Zuran, 1997a). Holes SH95-06 and SH95-07 failed to return significant Au values although core recovery averaged <75% in both holes through the target depth. The final hole tested the potential for a northerly trending structure up Highet Creek without success. The maximum Au value for all three holes was 435 ppb.

In December 1995 and January 1996, Kennecott contracted Dighem to fly a 1275 line-km electromagnetic-magnetic survey over the entire property on northwest-southeast lines spaced 100 metres apart. This survey delimited three zones of geophysically-distinct lithologies. Although, the overall magnetic variation is small with less than 200 nT contrast, magnetic aureoles can be discerned around the Scheelite Dome, Morrison Creek and Minto Lake intrusions. Typically, Tombstone Suite intrusions, such as the Scheelite Dome Stock, are magnetically indistinguishable from surrounding strata, reflecting their reduced, ilmenite-bearing composition whereas their pyrrhotite-bearing hornfels aureoles produce magnetic high haloes around the stocks. A highly magnetic and relatively conductive corridor of rocks trends north up Morrison Creek (the Héon Window), and along Highet Creek adjacent to its intersection with Morrison Creek. This geophysical signature reflects the abundance of phyllosilicate-rich lithologies in this window into the stratigraphically- or structurally-lower strata. It should be noted that the Highet Creek portion of this geophysical anomaly likely has a cultural component related to the placer activity in this area.

The 1997 program consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, GPS surveying, road construction, trenching and reverse circulation drilling. Extensive trenching programs have been undertaken on the property and all trenches were mapped and sampled, returning values up to 84,300 ppb Au over 4.0 metres (collected along an east-west trending, clay fracture parallel to the Big Time Vein in trench TR95-5). Most of the trenching was restricted to ridge spurs where bedrock was easily accessible. The bulk of the trenching was conducted in the Harvey-Rudolph Area, revealing Au values similar to the drilling where >100 ppb Au values occur over tens of metres with narrower intersections of >1000 ppb Au. An example of the strength of mineralization in the Harvey-Rudolph corridor is shown by two long excavator trenches on Hawthorne and Harvey ridges which averaged 188 ppb over 744 metres and 147 ppb Au over 375.7 metres, respectively.

Reverse circulation drilling was carried out in the Harvey-Rudolph area and included 13 holes totalling 1052.3 metres. This drill program was designed to explore the favourable rock and soil geochemistry indicated by Kennecott's work (1994-96) in the vicinity of Rudolph and Harvey Gulch. A reverse circulation (RC) program was chosen as drilling at Fort Knox, Brewery Creek and Dublin Gulch had proven that RC drilling was very effective at evaluating bulk tonnage gold deposits. Unfortunately, the combination of bad ground conditions at Scheelite Dome and over sizing of the pipe (4 ½ " versus 3 ½") for the track-mounted "Prospector" drill resulted in over 50% of the holes not reaching the target depth of 100 metres and loss of drill pipe, increasing drilling costs. In spite of these difficulties, the 13 RC drill holes highlighted the extensive alteration and mineralization developed in the Hyland Group strata in the Harvey-Rudolph Area (Table 6.4).

In the course of this drill program cuttings were bagged at the drill from every five foot (1.52 metre) interval and quarter-split in camp before shipping for analysis. The drill

cuttings were logged at the drill and a wet screened and dry sample from each interval was retained in chip trays. An additional dry sample was also collected for panning and heavy mineral determination. Drill cuttings were subsequently logged in camp using a binocular microscope.

TABLE 6.4 - 1997 DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
RC97-1	0.00	106.00	106.00*	83	519	1.0	55
RC97-2	0.00	71.63	71.63*	223	912	1.0	16
including	38.10	41.15	3.05	1285	1433	1.5	29
RC97-3	0.00	86.87	86.87*	215	647	1.3	13
including	1.52	21.34	19.82	448	1064	1.5	21
including	4.57	7.62	3.05	1887	1845	4.5	54
including	56.39	62.48	6.09	554	684	2.7	22
including	60.96	62.48	1.52	1000	590	<2	8
RC97-4	0.00	28.96	28.96*	485	943	1.1	8
including	9.14	21.34	12.20	965	1320	1.2	25
including	9.14	13.72	4.58	2012	1331	1.3	7
RC97-5	0.00	106.68	106.68*	238	1872	1.4	16
including	7.62	36.58	28.96	502	1953	19.0	12
including	28.96	35.05	6.09	1630	5953	1.0	22
RC97-6	0.00	40.39	40.39*	235	1460	1.0	26
RC97-7	0.00	113.54	113.54*	169	755	1.0	16
including	18.29	19.81	1.52	1010	1320	<2	10
including	45.72	62.48	16.76	426	1120	1.3	2
including	80.77	82.30	1.53	1410	340	2	<1
RC97-8	0.00	25.15	25.15*	19	324	1.1	7
RC97-9	0.00	105.16	105.16*	69	589	1.0	271
RC97-10	0.00	126.80	126.80*	184	1042	2.0	86
including	65.53	126.80	61.27	280	1319	2.9	170
including	65.53	70.10	4.57	1318	2650	21.3	30
RC97-11	0.00	60.96	60.96*	415	2118	3.2	53
including	15.24	57.91	42.67	515	2201	3.5	49
including	15.24	19.81	4.57	1195	4010	12.7	118
including	35.05	36.58	1.53	1700	3390	26.0	128
including	48.77	57.91	9.14	1012	3960	2.0	68
RC97-12	0.00	77.72	77.72*	90	815	1.2	21
RC97-13	0.00	100.58	100.58*	135	1201	1.3	39
including	19.81	21.34	1.53	1430	5420	2.0	158

Note 1: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10000 ppm.
Note 2: * indicates weighted average for entire hole.

The fence of holes, RC97-01 to -03, explored the strike extension of the Hawthorne Vein structure. The best intersection, 1887 ppb Au over 3.05 metres in hole RC97-03, probably cannot be correlated to the Hawthorne Vein as it lacks higher Sb values characteristic of the stibnite-bearing vein.

Hole RC97-04 tested a northwest-trending splay of the Harvey Fault. It was the best overall hole with a grade of 485 ppb Au over 28.96 metres, including 2012 ppb Au over 4.58 metres. This hole was unfortunately lost before it reached its targeted depth. Drill holes RC97-05 to -09 were also positioned to test structures associated with the Harvey Fault in an area of anomalous (>100 ppb) Au soil geochemistry. RC97-05 intersected 1630 ppb Au over 6.09 metres of bleached, silicified and sericitized quartzite

cut by 60% milky quartz veinlets with 1% arsenopyrite. As a rule, most mineralized vein structures have an east-west strike and northerly dip, therefore, the width of this mineralized structure would be considerably exaggerated by the drill orientation. The Au geochemical values in holes RC97-06 and -07 are similar to those drilled elsewhere in the Harvey-Rudolph Area, typified by anomalous (>100 ppb) Au throughout the drill hole with narrow intersections of >1000 ppb Au.

Hole RC97-10 was intended to be the first hole in a fence of holes testing strong Au soil geochemistry and the Aorta Structure and other parallel structures on Section 9450W. Drill holes RC97-11 to -13 tested the structure further to the east on Section 8950W. The east-west trending Aorta Structure is a prominent topographic lineament that is marked by a float trace of stibnite-bearing vein material. A gold-bearing monzonite dyke, intersected at the top of hole RC97-11, follows this same orientation. If higher Sb values cut near the bottom of holes RC97-10 and RC97-11 correlate with the surface float then the Aorta Structure would have a northerly dip consistent with the main set of discordant quartz-sulphide veining on the property. Higher Sb values do not necessarily correlate with highest Au values as exemplified in RC97-10 where three consecutive 1.52 metre samples, from 109.73 to 114.30 metres, returned very anomalous Sb values of 544, 3480 and 956 ppm, although Au values were only 350, 300 and 80 ppb, respectively. However, if the Sb-rich interval is accompanied by highly anomalous As values, as at the bottom of RC97-11, Au values are likely to be much higher. The 1997 RC drilling was successful in showing that the Aorta Structure represented a wide, well-mineralized corridor that required further drilling.

In late 1997, La Teko Resources Ltd. entered into an option with Kennecott to earn a 100% interest in the property. In 1998, fieldwork was undertaken by La Teko Resources Ltd. in three stages: a program of reconnaissance soil sampling and prospecting in late May, an IP and resistivity geophysical survey with further soil sampling in June and a core drilling program in August and early September. The May program consisted of contour soil sampling and prospecting on the easternmost claims in the Bennett Creek "East" area. The work focused on an area of the property which had received very little exploration in the past. The soil sampling was hampered by seasonally frozen and permafrost conditions and thick overburden. In June, grid soils were taken from the Bennett Creek West Area to delimit the anomalous soils obtained on the Héon Grid to the east. Similarly, the western extent of the Héon Grid anomaly was tested by a single line of soils to the west.

A reconnaissance induced polarization (IP) and resistivity survey completed in June was designed to prioritise drill targets in an east-west corridor containing the best surface mineralization and strongest Au-As-Sb soil geochemistry in the Harvey-Rudolph Area. The survey identified a number of targets exhibiting high chargeability with both low and high resistivity (Power, 1998). Although the IP survey was successful in indicating better mineralized zones in the drilling, the survey's interpretation is complicated by an earlier metamorphic event. Prior to the emplacement of the Cretaceous Scheelite Dome stock, metamorphism and folding was accompanied by widespread quartz-chlorite-pyrrhotite+/-chalcopyrite veining. Pyrrhotite is also present in Scheelite Dome hornfels. No gold is thought to be associated with the early phase of quartz veining and it is not known whether gold occurs with the hornfels. Therefore, the higher chargeability and resistivity anomalies should be reviewed in conjunction with magnetic data as pyrrhotite associated with the synmetamorphic veining and hornfelsing

may cause some of the chargeability anomalies. Chargeability anomalies do not come to surface on the pseudosections due to weathering of sulphide minerals to depths of >30 metres. Extremely high chargeability anomalies, as in hole SH98-11, are caused by conductive, black argillaceous phyllite. In addition, clay-rich fault zones are the suspected source of the high chargeability in hole SH98-14.

Seven HQ/NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1268.0 metres (4160') were drilled from seven sites in August and September 1998. Each drill hole was logged, split in half and sampled over the entire length of the hole and therefore the weighted average of each hole could be calculated and included in the table of significant intersections (Table 6.5). The original FA-AA core sample results were used on drill sections and in weighted averages. Core was stacked on site by the core shack beside Highet Creek. HQ core was drilled to improve recovery and holes were only reduced to NQ when necessitated by ground conditions. The 1998 drill hole locations were selected to follow up targets which were not drill tested in 1997 in the Harvey-Rudolph Area, and coincident IP/resistivity and soil geochemical anomalies. The drill hole orientation (Table 6.2) is consistent with that used by Kennecott in 1997; the hole orientation is a compromise testing the main set of discordant veining (274°/39°N), steeply west-dipping north-south fractures and faults, foliation-parallel veining and stratigraphically-controlled mineralization (054°/41°SE) and the Hawthorne Vein trend (318°/56°NE). Unless specific vein/fracture orientations (SH98-10, -11, -14 and -15) could be targeted with inclined holes, holes were drilled vertically (SH98-09, -12 and -13).

TABLE 6.5 - 1998 DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH98-09	3.4	146.9	143.5*	123	1030	4	13
	25.2	33.6	8.4	829	3313	1	88
	47.1	61.0	13.9	355	2396	17	4
including	58.0	61.0	3.0	712	2058	32	7
	88.5	90.0	1.5	1065	9990	10	1
SH98-10	2.9	184.1	181.2*	245	1597	3	118
	80.0	123.4	43.4	560	2499	6	38
including	80.0	94.9	14.9	1043	3647	11	62
	141.8	143.3	1.5	980	>10000	1	>10000
	173.1	174.6	1.5	1030	1530	1	18
SH98-11	6.1	171.3	165.2*	247	1103	3	28
	99.8	111.9	12.1	1073	1358	10	14
	160.9	164.5	3.6	2120	865	15	31
	170.5	171.3	0.8	1650	1145	10	12
SH98-12	6.0	161.8	155.8*	298	1627	4	76
	16.3	24.0	7.7	3668	2194	66	451
including	20.5	21.9	1.5	10560	2200	150	414
SH98-13	3.0	206.0	203.0*	25	104	1	5
SH98-14	3.1	181.5	178.4*	232	898	1	29
	65.6	85.6	20.0	1037	1127	1	8
including	66.6	75.2	8.6	1295	1388	2	12
	108.3	109.1	0.8	1675	2400	2	2130
SH98-15	22.6	216.4	193.8*	45	570	3	11

Note 1: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10000 ppm.
Note 2: * indicates weighted average for entire hole.

Hole SH98-09 encountered the typical package of phyllites, phyllitic quartzites and quartzites displaying varying strengths of folioform, discordant and concordant quartz-sulphide veining. The hole also intersected two dioritic sills associated with chlorite-calcite-biotite calc-silicate metasomatism of an indeterminate protolith. Strong pyrrhotite >arsenopyrite >pyrite >chalcopyrite mineralization, magnetic susceptibility and folioform quartz-chlorite veining are associated with this zone of diorite and calc-silicate, peaking at 20% total sulphides. Through this section, arsenopyrite is typically beaded along foliation. Weaker discordant quartz-arsenopyrite veining with lesser pyrite was encountered through most of the hole and the orientation of these veinlets indicates an east-west strike and moderate northerly dip.

Holes SH98-10, -11 and -12 were drilled in the area of the Aorta Structure within areas of >100 ppb Au soil geochemistry. More specifically, SH98-10 targeted chargeability high anomaly D, the Aorta Structure itself and mineralized monzonite dykes encountered in hole RC97-11. Both dykes contain disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, although the upper dyke, as in hole RC97-11, is better mineralized with 1886 ppb Au and 7938 ppm As over its 3.2 metre length. The intersection 80.0 to 123.4 metres, tabulated above, corresponds to an area of increased discordant quartz veining and higher sulphide concentrations, the probable cause of the chargeability anomaly. Visually, the most impressive mineralization was a zone of stibnite (5%), arsenopyrite (2-3%) and pyrite (2%) occurring with sheeted quartz-calcite veining from 141.8 to 143.3 metres. The arsenopyrite typically has a crystalline habit whereas the stibnite occurs as massive, irregular bands, bleeding out into microfractures in the quartz gangue. This

mineralization matches the description of surface samples from the Aorta Structure; the boundaries of the Aorta structure on Section 8950W from hole SH98-10 to RC97-11 are based on increased levels of antimony in hole RC97-11.

Hole SH98-11 tested the highest chargeabilities encountered during the IP survey. The cause of this anomaly is a conductive, phyllitic, black carbonaceous argillite intersected from 95.4 to 96.6 metres containing 6% sulphides as wispy, irregular pyrite stringers following the S1 foliation and along crosscutting microfractures. The mineralized intersections 99.8 to 111.9 metres and 160.9 to 164.5 metres correspond to sections of increased discordant quartz-sulphide veining and disseminated sulphide mineralization parallel to S2. The hole ended in mineralization, returning 1650 ppb gold over 0.8 metres.

Hole SH98-12 was drilled grid south of SH98-11 at chargeability high anomaly B. The entire hole, to a depth of 161.8 m, was dominated by quartzite-rich lithologies. The more brittle host rocks may explain the presence of more abundant, discordant quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veining. When oriented to the consistent S2 foliation, the veins mostly strike east-west and dip 65° to the north. The mineralized interval, 16.3 to 24.0 metres, grading 3668 ppb Au is marked by abundant sulphide boxwork as disseminations and in quartz veinlets, and a distinctive Sb signature. The source of the IP anomaly is caused by the higher concentrations of sulphides starting at 43.0 metres and continuing to the end of the hole with the greatest concentration (3-4%) from 77.1 to 83.6 metres.

Hole SH98-14 tested chargeability anomaly A and the Hawthorne structure at depth below RC97-03. The hole intersected two strongly oxidized fault zones which are locally conductive and commonly contain quartz+sulphide vein rubble. The clay-rich faults are the probable source of the IP anomalies. It is not conclusive whether the Hawthorne Vein structure was intersected; surface samples indicate that the structure has a definite antimony signature, similar to the Aorta Structure. On this basis, strongly oxidized quartz vein rubble in the upper fault zone would be the best fit, returning 1675 ppb Au, 2400 ppm As and 2130 ppm Sb from 108.3 to 109.1 m.

All 1998 soil, rock and core samples were analysed by Chemex Labs Ltd. A number of core samples (>1000 ppb Au) were reanalyzed by Chemex for metallics. For these samples, a new 1000 gram sample was split and pulverized from the coarse reject. The Au content of the +150 mesh portion of the sample is determined in its entirety. The -150 mesh material is homogenized and 30 grams of material is assayed. These results are combined to give a total gold grade. As there was commonly a significant difference between the original assay and the metallics assay (up to 327% difference of original FA-AA), Chemex ran check analyses of some of the original pulps. These check analyses showed varying results from the original FA-AA result utilizing the same analytical technique, indicating that the samples do suffer from some "nugget effect". Chemex has suggested that the metallic screen analysis would eliminate most of the problem with reproducibility.

In 1999, fieldwork was undertaken in two stages: a program of grid soil sampling and structural mapping in June, and a ground magnetometer survey followed up with core drilling September and October. A magnetic declination of 28° 53' E was used for all compass work. The June program consisted of grid soil sampling extensions to the Bennett Creek West and Héon grids and a new grid in the Toby's Creek drainage.

Concurrently, Riftore Consulting Inc. compiled previous data, including airborne geophysical data, and conducted a program of structural mapping and interpretation (O'Dea, 1999).

The 1999 soil sampling program was designed to infill and expand upon soil anomalies in the Héon - Bennett Creek area by extending the Bennett Creek West grid to the Héon Grid, and extending the Héon Grid 400 metres to the west. A grid was also established in the Toby's Creek drainage to follow-up on contour soil sampling and cover an area with Cretaceous intrusions. Analytical work for the first phase program of soil sampling and mapping was completed by Chemex Labs Ltd. The soil sampling in the Héon - Bennett Creek area extended this Au-As anomaly 400 metres to the west. This anomaly is aligned along a broad east-west trend, with a local, internal northwest grain and the core of this anomaly is well-defined over a 3000 by 1500 metre area. The area lies within an area underlain by primarily quartzite-rich psammite and minor Cretaceous monzonitic and dioritic intrusions. The psammites commonly contain east-striking quartz-arsenopyrite veining that has returned values as high as 21.6 g/t Au. Drill holes SH99-26 and SH99-27 tested this geochemical anomaly along Héon Ridge.

Anomalies in the Toby's Creek Grid are subdued in comparison with the Hawthorne - Rudolph and Héon Grid areas, with the exception of arsenic and bismuth. Soil anomalies in this area are associated with monzonite and diorite dykes, biotite±quartz porphyritic dykes intruding limy, bleached quartzites and phyllites, quartz-arsenopyrite veining with up to 1870 ppb Au in subcropping metasediments, and float boulders of brecciated quartzite with arsenopyrite and scorodite that returned 2590 ppb Au.

Overall, the soil sample results for the Scheelite Dome property show the coincident nature of As, Sb and Au in an east-west corridor with concentrations in the Harvey-Rudolph Area (3500 by 1500 metres) and the Héon Grid-Bennett Creek "West" area (4000 by 1500 metres). As the soil samples returned generally low values for bismuth and considering the high detection limit (2 ppm), any Bi results above detection are significant. Interestingly, the highest Bi values are located away from where most of the drilling has been conducted in the Harvey-Rudolph Area, in the area of Toby's Creek and the Héon Grid-Bennett Creek West area.

The ground magnetometer survey was completed in September 1999 by Whitehorse-based Amerok Geosciences Ltd. The survey was designed to ground-truth northwest-trending structures within the Hawthorne - Rudolph corridor to define drill targets for the subsequent diamond drilling campaign. The survey was conducted over flagged grids, at the Swede Zone, the Hawthorne area, and the Harvey - Rudolph area in the Hawthorne - Harvey - Rudolph corridor, and over the Héon area three kilometres to the east. The geophysical interpretation that follows is based largely upon O'Dea (1999). Although magnetic relief is subdued, the ground magnetic field survey was successful in defining a closely-spaced array of northwest-trending faults in the Hawthorne - Rudolph and Héon areas, including one structure that is coincident with the Hawthorne Fault. These northwest-trending faults crosscut all other magnetic features in the survey area. The Hawthorne Fault is, thus far, the only northwest-striking fault mapped on surface. The survey also identified a subtle east-west trending structural zone that is approximately 75 metres wide, and broadly coincident with the Aorta Structure and a prominent gully. This east-west structural zone is largely offset by

northwest structures, although it locally appears to crosscut northwest structures. The subtlety of the data makes it difficult to precisely determine the structural relationship of these two sets of structures, which may form a conjugate set. Significant mineralization intersected in holes RC97-11, SH98-12, SH99-23 and SH9-24 is also associated with this confluence of east-west and northwest structures.

The ground magnetic field survey also successfully ground-truthed a dense array of northwest faults in the Héon area, more than were delineated by the airborne survey. These faults dissect an arcuate north-northeast trending boundary between rocks of high magnetic response to the southeast, and low magnetic response to the northwest. One of the more significant faults in this area is the north-northwest trending Héon Fault, which has at least two splays. Drill hole SH99-26 tested this fault zone and encountered strongly broken and rubbly ground conditions with little alteration and mineralization. A northwest fault, possibly a splay of this fault, the Héon North Fault, was targeted by SH99-27 and intersected a sequence of more quartzitic psammites with significant alteration and mineralization. These psammites are commonly shattered by hairline fracturing and an off-set flat-lying vein indicates that this northeast-dipping fault has a reverse sense of displacement.

Thirteen HQ/NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1357.5 metres were drilled from thirteen sites in September and October 1999. The drill holes were designed to follow-up significant intersections from the 1998 season, and new coincident geophysical/soil geochemical anomalies. Each drill hole was logged, split in half and sampled over its entire length and therefore the weighted average of each hole could be calculated and included in the table of significant intersections (Table 6.6). Split drill core was analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. All core samples exceeding 1000 ppb Au were re-fire assayed; these results were used to calculate weighted averages and on plotted drill sections. A selection of 53 core samples, including those containing >1000 ppb Au or elevated Bi (>8 ppm, 95th percentile) were reanalyzed by Acme for metallics. For these samples, a new 500 gram sample was split and pulverized from the coarse reject. The Au content of the +150 mesh portion of the sample was determined in its entirety, and the -150 mesh material was homogenized and 30 grams of this material was assayed. These results were combined to give a total gold grade. Core was stacked on site by the core shack beside Highet Creek.

Hole SH99-16 was designed to test the down-dip extent of mineralization intersected in SH98-11 and an associated deep-seated chargeability anomaly. It intersected a sequence of phyllites, quartzose phyllites, quartzite and phyllitic argillites. In general, the psammitic units display variable chlorite alteration that overprints the biotite thermal metamorphic aureole. The phyllitic argillites are carbonaceous and contain 1-3% pyrrhotite or pyrite as wispy or blebby S1-foliation-parallel accumulations and are good conductors. A zone of biotite alteration, occurring along fractures, as stringers and as haloes around muscovite grains, is roughly centred on a biotite-chlorite-calc-silicate hornfelsed phyllite (202.8 to 213.0 metres) and a biotite lamprophyre dyke (208.5 to 209.5 metres). This biotite-chlorite-calc-silicate altered zone closely resembles similar alteration zones in SH98-09, -14, and -15. Such calcic alteration assemblages are similar to those developed in intrusion-related hydrothermal systems at deeper emplacement levels than porphyry deposits, roughly 2.5 to 3.5 Kbars and 450° to 600° C (Wall, 1999).

Mineralization in this hole is associated with discordant quartz-sulphide veining with bleaching and sericite alteration (85.5 to 87.0 metres), strong biotite alteration with 1-2% coarse arsenopyrite and 1% pyrrhotite disseminated along S2 foliation (71.6 to 72.8 metres), and biotite-chlorite-calc-silicate hornfelsed phyllite.

TABLE 6.6 - 1999 DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH99-16	4.6	225.6	221.0	128	1401	2	44
including	71.6	72.8	1.2	1.29 g/t	10367	1.5	21
and	85.5	87.0	1.5	1.37 g/t	4254	22	44
and	210.5	211.0	0.5	1.75 g/t	16400	16	25
SH99-17	4.6	201.2	196.6	150	1474	2	97
including	45.9	47.4	1.5	1.83 g/t	2308	1.5	1.5
and	147.2	148.7	1.5	1.30 g/t	664	16	27
and	191.8	192.7	0.9	1.30 g/t	23546	7	1862
SH99-18	5.5	57.9	52.4	118	954	3	357
SH99-19	3.0	49.7	46.7	204	1180	4	1027
including	18.6	19.2	0.6	1.43 g/t	4658	86	16316
and	28.2	33.1	4.9	787	1401	1	32
including	28.2	29.7	1.5	1.51 g/t	481	28	64
and incl.	32.0	33.1	1.1	1.29 g/t	2865	32	1.5
SH99-20	4.6	42.7	38.1	211	572	3	632
including	29.0	29.8	0.8	5.90 g/t	2395	79	119
SH99-21	4.6	48.8	44.2	244	628	4	214
including	14.7	16.2	1.5	1.47 g/t	523	46	53
and	45	46.5	1.5	2.91 g/t	482	16	154
SH99-22	4.2	93.9	89.7	124	1258	2	34
SH99-23	4.6	79.2	74.6	353	1394	3	151
including	49.6	54.1	4.5	3.66 g/t	6131	20	214
and incl.	52.6	54.1	1.5	7.64 g/t	14059	23	172
SH99-24	4.0	99.7	95.7	362	2672	3	252
including	6.2	12.1	5.9	2.41 g/t	9562	11	226
and incl.	7.6	9.1	1.5	3.04 g/t	6626	12	367
including	49.3	51.7	2.4	1.09 g/t	15898	2	1167
and incl.	49.3	50.3	1.0	1.23 g/t	13193	1.5	353
including	72.2	72.5	0.3	990	15850	1.5	4924
SH99-25	3.0	151.2	148.2	48	606	3	7
including	104.5	105.6	1.1	1.02 g/t	5150	5	26
SH99-26	3.0	74.7	71.7	28	655	3	26
including	57.9	58.4	0.5	1.06 g/t	7436	13	45
SH99-27	4.2	80.5	76.3	62	1478	5	33
including	32.7	33.1	0.4	938	34322	26	101
and	40.0	40.4	0.4	935	18334	7	89
SH99-28	7.6	152.4	144.8	130	1728	3	357
including	51.2	53.8	2.6	1.03 g/t	8852	13	17
and	131.8	133.2	1.4	1.16 g/t	19370	1.5	24592

Hole SH99-17 was drilled to test the up-dip extent of the SH98-11 intersection. It intersected a similar assemblage of weakly altered to chloritic phyllites, quartzose phyllites, and carbonaceous argillites. A pyrite-quartz breccia from 133.7 to 135.2 metres, consists of sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz vein clasts in a matrix of fine pyrite and silica. This breccia closely resembles a similar breccia in SH98-11, and fragments of a similar nature are found in a fault zone in SH99-16 at 156.9 metres.

Immediately beneath the pyrite-quartz breccia, sheeted and stockwork quartz-arsenopyrite±biotite veinlets and sericite-pyrite alteration overprint hornfels biotite and pyrrhotite, and includes the mineralized intersection at 147.2 to 148.7 metres. The mineralized interval at 191.8 to 192.7 metres coincides with a quartz-feldspar-tourmaline-arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-stibnite breccia.

The apparent thickening of the argillitic units in SH99-17 appears to be the result of north- to north-northwest trending reverse faulting that has stacked argillitic units on top of each other. This faulting also has truncated the northeast dipping quartz-pyrite breccias in SH98-11 and SH99-17, with fragments of this breccia in a fault in SH99-16. The lowermost intersections in SH98-11 correlate well with an up-dip extension in hole SH99-17 from 147.2 to 148.7 metres, where these zones consist of discordant quartz-arsenopyrite±biotite veins and sericite-pyrite alteration. This zone of quartz-arsenopyrite veins and sericite alteration appears to have been fault-duplexed and repeated to 110.8 to 111.9 metres in SH98-11, and to 85.5 to 87.0 metres in SH99-16 where it is capped by the argillitic units.

The highest-grade intersection in SH98-11 from 99.8 to 107.8 metres and the intersection in SH99-16 at 71.6 to 72.8 metres correspond to concordantly-disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite. The likely source of the chargeability high on this section (SH98-11, SH99-16, and –17) would be the conductive, sulphide-rich carbonaceous argillite units.

Drill holes SH99-18, -19, -20 and –21 were designed to test the down-dip and strike extent of mineralization encountered in SH98-12. Each hole was strongly oxidized to depths of up to 45 metres. Hole SH99-18 intersected phyllites, phyllitic quartzites, quartzose phyllites and interfoliated phyllites and argillites. These psammites lie within the biotite thermal metamorphic aureole and are strongly oxidized, largely masking alteration. Below the zone of oxidation, local bleached sericite alteration zones are present. Strongly oxidized, discordant quartz veinlets are common in these psammites. At 24.0 to 24.7 metres, a quartz breccia comprising angular to sub-rounded milky quartz clasts in an olive-brown, silicified matrix is cut by vitreous hairline quartz stringers. The breccia ranges from a quartz vein mosaic breccia to matrix-supported breccia. Drusy, vuggy, and leached discordant quartz veinlets and stockworks with traces of arsenopyrite and muscovite alteration are abundant in the phyllitic quartzite that is cut by this breccia.

Biotite-rich thermally-metamorphosed phyllites and bleached quartzose phyllites were intersected by hole SH99-19. Oxidized and largely leached discordant quartz veinlets with traces of arsenopyrite and pyrite are abundant within the quartzose phyllite. These veinlets are often sub-parallel, striking roughly east-west and dipping to the north. Similar veinlets are also present in the underlying phyllites, but are much less numerous. Patchy tourmalinization is associated with the quartz veinlets in these phyllites.

An intensely fractured and oxidized zone within a strongly oxidized biotite phyllite returned 1.43 g/t Au from 18.6 to 19.2 metres. An interval containing broken, milky, bull quartz vein fragments contained 1.51 g/t Au over 1.5 metres from 28.2 to 29.7 metres. The underlying, moderately oxidized biotite phyllite includes a zone of 3 to 4% coarse-grained arsenopyrite disseminated along the foliation that yielded 1.29 g/t Au over 1.1 metres.

Hole SH99-20 encountered biotite thermally metamorphosed phyllites and variably bleached quartzite and phyllitic quartzite. Discordant quartz veining is abundant throughout the hole, but the veins are dominantly leached and only traces of arsenopyrite remain in these veins and their selvages. The moderately oxidized, bleached and silicified quartzite from 31.4 to 42.7 metres contains 0.5 to 1.0% pyrite disseminated along S2 foliation in discordant quartz vein selvages.

This hole also intersected a quartz breccia resembling that in SH99-18, a clast-supported breccia consisting of angular to sub-rounded quartz vein fragments in a silicified, olive-brown matrix that has been cut by vitreous hairline quartz stringers. The phyllite underlying this breccia commonly has zones of stockwork discordant quartz veining, locally with veins up to 3 to 4 cm thick, and local coarse quartz vein rubble. One such zone of stockwork quartz veining returned 5.90 g/t Au with anomalous As, Bi, Sb, and W from 29.0 to 29.8 metres.

Hole SH99-21 intersected a broad spectrum of psammitic rocks, from phyllites to quartzose phyllites and phyllitic quartzites, in addition to an interfoliated phyllite and carbonaceous argillite. A sequence of phyllitic quartzite and quartzose phyllite (from 14.7 to 29.7 metres) features vuggy, leached discordant quartz veinlets. A locally rubbly interval of this phyllitic quartzite contained 1.47 g/t Au with anomalous Bi, and W.

A breccia consisting of sub-rounded quartz vein clasts in an olive-brown to carbonaceous matrix was encountered from 29.7 to 30.5 metres. This matrix-supported breccia resembles those cut in SH98-12, SH99-18, and SH99-20 but largely lacks the silicification present in these breccias, and has clay and gouge present on fractures. The carbonaceous material in the matrix of this breccia is likely from the interfoliated phyllite and carbonaceous argillite in this fault breccia's footwall. A phyllite with bleached, sericite-altered zones and pyrite as coarse disseminations and stringers is host to the lowermost intersection in the hole.

The most prominent feature encountered in step-out drilling of SH98-12 is the quartz breccia unit noted in SH98-12, SH99-18, -20, and -21. This fault structure strikes northwesterly and dips from 28° to 51° to the northeast, corresponding to the L2 structure on surface. It probably passed within the overburden in SH99-19. This fault structure is sharply-bounded, containing only quartz vein fragments, with the exception of SH99-21 where a carbonaceous argillite unit is in the footwall and the matrix is carbonaceous. This fault is not appreciably mineralized in Au, with a maximum of 382 ppb in SH99-20, however, each breccia is anomalous in Sb (all exceeding the 85th percentile, with 2557 ppm Sb in SH99-21) and B (all exceeding the 98th percentile, with 40 ppm B in SH99-18).

Auriferous intersections in this area comprise several styles, ranging from strongly oxidized discordant quartz-sulphide veins, stockworks and disseminations, sericite-pyrite altered zones, strongly fractured zones, and foliation-parallel sulphide disseminations. These intersections probably represent multiple, discrete, east-west striking, north-dipping dilational zones emanating from these northwest-striking fault structure. The different mineralization styles are probably due to rheological and geochemical differences in the host rock lithology.

Hole SH99-22 targeted the L0 northwest-trending structure that lies within a >80 ppb Au soil geochemical anomaly. It intersected a package of dominantly phyllitic rocks

from the surface to 64.8 metres that overlie a more heterogeneous package of interfoliated phyllites and carbonaceous argillites, phyllite and quartzite. Phyllitic intervals are weakly biotite-altered, with minor biotite along stringers and fine-grained reaction rims on phyllosilicates which overprints hornfels biotite. Biotite also occurs with folioform quartz veins. The magnetic response on this section was quite subtle and the L0 structure may represent the stratigraphic contact between the overlying phyllites and underlying heterogeneous phyllite / argillite / psammite package. Weakly elevated Au and As values are associated with increased pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite contents within the phyllite / argillite / psammite package.

SH99-23 targeted the intersection of the northwest-striking L_4 structure and the east-west striking Aorta structural zone within an area of >100 ppb Au in soils. This hole cut a sequence of phyllites, quartzose phyllites and phyllitic quartzites that lies within the biotite-pyrrhotite thermal metamorphic aureole of the Scheelite Dome Stock. These psammites are weakly chloritic with local sericitization or silicification, and with less evident alteration within the more quartz-rich units. The hole also intersected a fault breccia that closely resembles those intersected in holes SH98-12, SH99-18, SH99-20, and SH99-21 and consists of angular to sub-rounded quartz vein fragments in a carbonaceous to silicified matrix. Underlying this fault breccia is an interval of interfoliated phyllitic quartzite and phyllite with coarse (1 to 5 cm), discordant, north-dipping, quartz-sulphide veins. These veins contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and possibly jamesonite or boulangerite and returned a weighted average of 3.66 g/t Au over 4.5 metres.

Hole SH99-24 tested the intersection of the northwest-striking L4 and L5 structures with the Aorta structural zone within an area of >400 ppb Au in soils. The hole collared into a sericite-altered, stockwork-veined monzonite. This unfoliated monzonite is most likely related genetically to the Scheelite Dome Stock and contains 0.3% to 0.5% coarse-grained arsenopyrite with scorodite staining in the quartz stockwork and as disseminations. This zone grades 2.41 g/t Au over 5.9 metres with 9562 ppm As and appreciable Sb, W, and Ag values. Underlying the monzonite are phyllites, interfoliated carbonaceous argillites, quartzites and phyllites and a series of quartzose phyllites and phyllites. The lowermost quartzose phyllites and phyllites are variably chlorite-altered with local sericite, silica, biotite, and discordant quartz veining.

The hole cut a quartz-sulphide breccia consisting of a clast-supported core of re-brecciated quartz vein breccia and a flanking zone of angular quartz vein clasts in a quartz-sulphide matrix from 50.3 to 50.7 metres. Sulphide species include fine- to medium-grained pyrite, coarse-grained arsenopyrite, stibnite, sphalerite, scorodite, and silver sulphosalts. A zone of silicification flanking this breccia contains 1.09 g/t Au over 2.4 metres. Two similar quartz-sulphide breccias were intersected from 71.5 to 72.5 metres. The most significant of these consists of a mosaic breccia with angular phyllite clasts in a drusy quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-jamesonite galena-orpiment matrix. These breccias are also flanked by a zone of silicification that includes discordant quartz-calcite veins. Either of these mineralized zones may represent mineralization related to the down-dip extension of the L4 structure.

Hole SH99-25 targeted a chargeability high west of the Rudolph Fault in an area of >100 ppb Au in soils. This hole was dominated by phyllitic lithologies over the entire length of the hole including interfoliated phyllites and carbonaceous argillites with lesser

interfoliated phyllitic quartzites and carbonaceous argillites. The carbonaceous argillites in these interfoliated units are strongly deformed and often contain upwards of 2% wispy, S1-concordant pyrrhotite and traces of pyrite and chalcopyrite. These sulphide-rich carbonaceous units are the likely source of the chargeability anomaly. The phyllites are chloritic and weakly altered with rare folioform and discordant quartz veining.

A mineralized zone within phyllitic quartzite containing 1.02 g/t Au over 1.1 metres (104.5 to 105.6 metres) is associated with steeply north-dipping quartz veins with coarse arsenopyrite in the veins and their selvages.

Drill hole SH99-26 was designed to test splays of the northwest-trending Héon Fault and mineralized subcrop within a >60 ppb Au soil geochemical anomaly. It intersected an extremely broken and rubbly zone of very weakly altered phyllites, quartzose phyllites and lesser phyllitic quartzites and quartzites that may represent the northwest-striking, northeast-dipping Héon fault zone. Discordant quartz±arsenopyrite±pyrite veins (locally north-dipping), stockworks and a quartz vein-breccia are present below this fault. An S2-conformable, multi-episodal quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein contained 1038 ppb Au.

Hole SH99-27 was also drilled in the Héon Ridge area testing the northwest-trending Héon North Fault, mineralized east-west striking quartz-arsenopyrite veins in outcrop and float and a >100 ppb Au soil geochemical anomaly. This hole intersected a markedly more quartzose package of phyllitic quartzites, quartzites, quartzose phyllites and lesser phyllites. A brittle fracture network filled with clay, Fe-oxide, and calcite, with local jarosite, ankerite, and pyrite is roughly centred upon the northeast-dipping Héon North Fault. The fault shows apparent reverse motion that has repeated stratigraphy and a flat-lying quartz-sulphide fault. Discordant quartz veining is particularly prevalent about the Héon North Fault and intersected two similar, flat-lying quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite veins at 32.8 to 32.9 metres and 40.0 to 40.4 metres that contained 938 and 935 ppb Au, respectively.

SH99-28 was drilled to test the north-striking Rudolph Fault and coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies in an area of >100 ppb Au in soils. A broad spectrum of phyllites, quartzose phyllites, interfoliated phyllites and carbonaceous argillites, with lesser phyllitic quartzites and lamprophyre dykes were intersected by this hole. Interfoliated phyllites and argillites with up to 3% pyrrhotite and lesser pyrite as wispy, deformed, S1-foliation-parallel lenses are the likely source of the shallow chargeability anomaly. The hole encountered a bleached, sericite-altered quartzose phyllite that has been brecciated by 30-40% milky quartz. The massive, milky quartz in this quartzose phyllite probably represents the steeply east-dipping Rudolph Fault. Two narrow lamprophyre dykes were cut in the footwall of this fault, one of which has a similar northerly strike and steep easterly dip and has probably exploited the same zone of structural weakness.

A zone of S2-conformable veining, and disseminated and stringer pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite coincides with the mineralized intersection from 51.2 to 53.8 metres. The mineralized intersection from 131.8 to 133.2 metres corresponds to a narrow zone of semi-massive sulphides and carbonaceous material in the footwall of a carbonaceous argillite. The semi-massive sulphides grade into a quartz-calcite-sulphide stockwork containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, stibnite and galena. This zone of veining appears to dip steeply to the east-northeast.

Also in 1999 John Mair initiated a post-graduate thesis with the Centre for Global Metallogeny of the University of Western Australia studying geological and geochemical characteristics of mineralization on the Scheelite Dome property.

In 2003, the property Copper Ridge optioned the property to Yardley Capital Inc. (later Golden Patriot Mining). Golden Patriot

TABLE 6.7 - 2003 DRILLING - SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Intercept Width (metres)	Intercept Width (feet)	Gold gm/tonne	Gold oz/ton
SH03-29	20.12	21.34	1.22	4.0	5.06	0.149
SH03-30	5.00	11.40	6.40	21.0	7.09	0.207
including	8.60	10.30	1.70	5.58	24.42	0.72
	10.30	11.40	1.10	3.61	1.12	0.032
	23.16	24.10	0.94	3.08	1.98	0.058
SH03-31	No	Significant	values			
SH03-32	84.12	89.92	5.80		2.55	
Including	85.50	86.87	1.37		10.00	
SH03-33	12.19	12.80	0.61		3.53	

Hole SH03-29 targeted the 97-10 test pit (Kennecott, 1997) at the Tom Zone with up to 1370 ppb gold, 5580 ppb arsenic near pit associated with quartz veinlets and a mapped calc-silicate horizon (Héon, 2003). Weak to moderate IP anomaly (Aurora Geosciences, 2003). The hole was shut down when the planned depth of ~75m was attained. The hole successfully intersected 2 narrow zones of mineralization: 1) replacement sulphide mineralization at (20.20-20.30m); and 2) structurally controlled mineralization in a breccia at (71.00-71.85m). Core recovery averaged 57.5% for the entire hole; 33.6% for (20.20-20.30m) and 100% for (71.00-71.85m).

Hole SH03-30 targeted test pit 97-12 (Kennecott, 1997) at the Tom Zone with up to 11 760 ppb gold, 10 000 ppb arsenic over 0.6m near the pit; associated with rusty limonitic arsenopyrite-quartz-calc-silicate/marble. A relative magnetic high of ~70 gamma relief was also targeted (Aurora Geosciences, 2003). The hole was shut down when the planned depth of ~50m was attained. The hole successfully intersected 2 mineralized zones of gold-sulphide replacement type mineralization associated with calc-silicate rock; (8.60-10.30m) and (23.16-24.10m) (Table 6.7). Sulphide zones are locally weakly magnetic at best.

Hole SH03-31 targeted test pit 97-14 (Kennecott, 1997) at the Tom Zone with up to 9940 ppb gold, 10000 ppb arsenic. Additional grab samples in the pit up to 25235 ppb Au associated with strongly oxidized limonitic marble (?) were taken by D. Héon in 2003. A moderate IP anomaly was also targeted (Aurora Geosciences, 2003). This hole was prematurely shut down at a depth of 33.22m due to extremely poor core recovery, rubbly core, and drill problems. The planned depth was 50m. The hole was unsuccessful in reaching any significant mineralization.

Hole SH03-32 targeted a strong IP anomaly (Aurora Geosciences, 2003) on the Tom zone. Quartz vein float assaying up to 3280 ppb Au was also found in the area (Kennecott, 1997). The hole was shut down close to the planned depth of ~100m. Poor intersection of foliation at low angles to core axis was a factor. The hole successfully intersected two thick intervals of silica flooded quartzite and a calc-silicate unit; both containing trace to 1% disseminated pyrite/pyrrhotite +/- arsenopyrite.

Hole SH03-33 targeted float samples of possible sub-crop taken by Kennecott in 1997 at the Tom Zone which assayed up to 5700 ppb Au with arsenic assaying over the detection limit of 10000 ppm As; scorodite and arsenopyrite were observed associated with quartzites and veinlets. A weak to moderate IP anomaly and magnetic high of ~70 gammas was also targeted (Aurora Geosciences, 2003). The hole was shut down when the planned depth of ~75m was attained. The hole successfully intersected: a narrow band (68.50-68.85m) of up to 60% arsenopyrite in quartzite; a calc-silicate interval with up to 25% patchy magnetic pyrrhotite (43.84-44.96m); and three altered quartzites and quartzite grits intervals with local trace disseminated arsenopyrite at (26.86-30.14m), (41.33-41.68m), (51.51-54.85m), respectively.

The 2003 season was the last exploration on the property prior to the 2006 program reported herein.

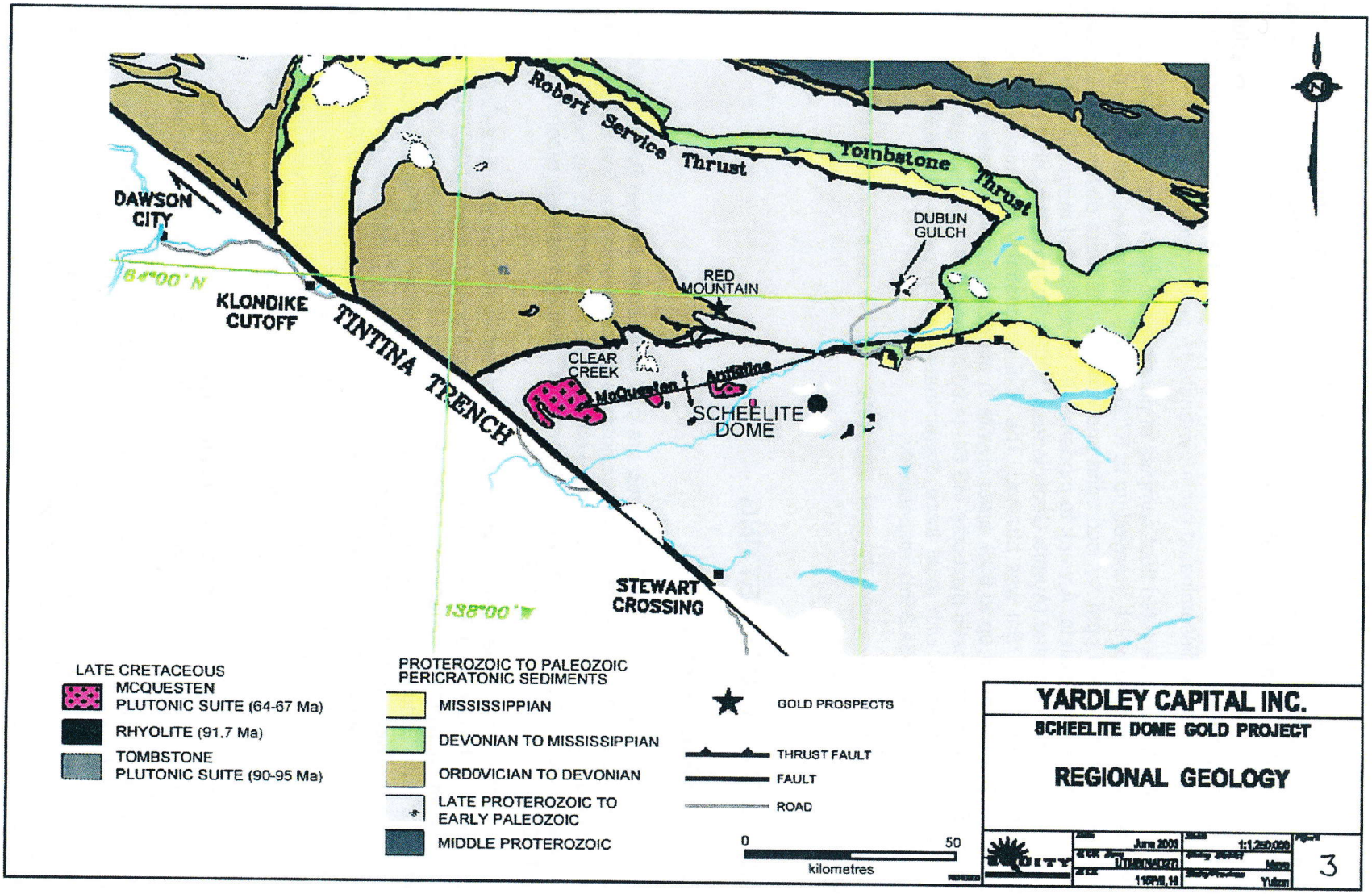
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

Rocks of the Scheelite Dome area are part of western Selwyn Basin, the site of Late Proterozoic and Middle Palaeozoic basinal clastic sedimentation. The Selwyn Basin was bounded during this time by the Mackenzie-Ogilvie Platform to the north and the Cassiar Platform to the south and west. The regional geology has been recently mapped at 1:50,000 scale by Murphy (1997).

In the Mayo area, Selwyn Basin rocks are imbricated by the Jura-Cretaceous Dawson, Tombstone, and Robert Service thrusts (Murphy and Héon, 1995). The Robert Service thrust typically juxtaposes Upper Proterozoic Hyland Group rocks, including those of the Scheelite Dome area, against Mississippian shelf sedimentary units including the 'Keno Hill Quartzite' (Figure 3). The underlying Tombstone thrust sheet of Selwyn Basin rocks are juxtaposed against an immediate footwall of Devonian (?) to Late Jurassic clastics of the Earn Group (?). An intense strain zone affects much of the Tombstone thrust sheet and extends upward well into the Robert Service thrust sheet. Hyland Group rocks are underlain in the west by Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group basinal sediments.

The above rocks and thrust sheets are intruded by the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) a suite of 92.5-90.5 Ma intermediate to felsic intrusions. Compositionally the TPS range from clinopyroxenite, gabbro, and rare tinguaite to granite (Mortenson et al., 1997). Most intrusions are granodiorite, quartz monzonite, monzogranite, monzonite, quartz syenite or syenite. The smaller bodies, such as the Scheelite Dome and Minto Lake intrusions, typically consist of more felsic to intermediate compositions and are metaluminous (Murphy, 1997). Porphyritic, aplitic and lamprophyre dikes cut both intrusions and the host rocks.



Robert Service Thrust
Tombstone Thrust
DAWSON CITY
64°00' N
KLONDIKE CUTOFF
TINTINA TRENCH
DUBLIN GULCH
RED MOUNTAIN
CLEAR CREEK
McQuesten Anticline
SCHEELITE DOME
STEWART CROSSING
138°00' W
LATE CRETACEOUS
MCQUESTEN PLUTONIC SUITE (64-67 Ma)
RHYOLITE (91.7 Ma)
TOMBSTONE PLUTONIC SUITE (90-95 Ma)
PROTEROZOIC TO PALEOZOIC PERICRATONIC SEDIMENTS
MISSISSIPPIAN
DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN
ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN
LATE PROTEROZOIC TO EARLY PALEOZOIC
MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC
GOLD PROSPECTS
THRUST FAULT
FAULT
ROAD
0
50
kilometres
YARDLEY CAPITAL INC.
SCHEELITE DOME GOLD PROJECT
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
June 2003
1:1,250,000
Yukon
3

The TPS forms a narrow (50 km wide), east-west trending belt, 550 kilometres long, across north-central Yukon from Dawson City to the Yukon-Northwest Territories border (Mortenson et al., 1997). The TPS is truncated in the west by the Tintina Fault Zone, a Cretaceous-Tertiary dextral strike slip fault with an estimated 450 kilometres of displacement. Restoration of this displacement aligns a similar suite of intrusions, including the Fort Knox intrusion (host to the Fort Knox deposit) in the Fairbanks area, on the west side of the fault zone.

The TPS intrusions are spatially associated with a wide range of base and precious metal occurrences, which in some cases are genetically related to the magmatism. Types and styles of mineralization include the following: sheeted vein systems hosted within the intrusions (Fort Knox, Dublin Gulch, Sheeted Zone at Scheelite Dome), sheeted veins within metasediments (Harvey-Rudolph Area at Scheelite Dome), disseminations and stringers in intrusions (Brewery Creek), skarns adjacent to intrusions (Marn, Cominco Zone, Tom Zone at Scheelite Dome), quartz-sulphide veins within hornfels zones (Hawthorne Vein at Scheelite Dome), sediment-hosted stratabound sulphide replacement (Tom Zone at Scheelite Dome), and disseminated, stringer and breccia-hosted mineralization external to the hornfels zone (Highet Creek zone at Scheelite Dome). The characteristic metal assemblage of TPS related deposits is Au-W-Bi-As-Sb-Te-Mo±Cu±Pb±Sn. With a few exceptions, tin-silver bearing breccias, veins and skarns are spatially associated with younger (64-67) Ma McQuesten two-mica granites, while tungsten-gold bearing skarns and sheeted veins are associated with the TPS (Emond, 1992; Murphy, 1997).

Regionally, placer gold deposits draining the topographic highs formed by the Tombstone intrusions include Dublin Gulch and Haggert Creek, draining the Dublin Gulch gold deposit; Clear and Left Clear Creek draining the Clear Creek intrusions; Highet, Sabbath and Johnson Creeks draining Scheelite Dome; Duncan and Lightning Creeks draining the Keno Hill area and Arizona and Gem Creeks draining Red Mountain.

A tabulated geologic history of the Mayo area with associated mineralization is presented below.

TABLE 7.1 - GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THE MAYO AREA

(modified from Hulstein and Zuran, 1997)

Age	Event/Lithology	Mineralization
Quaternary	Alluvium/colluvium, glacial till	Placer gold deposits
Tertiary	450 km dextral movement on the Tintina Fault/warping; volcanics & hypabyssal intrusives, volcaniclastics & clastics	Au in veins & stockworks (Grew Creek)
Earliest Tertiary-Latest Cretaceous (67-64 Ma)	McQuesten Plutonic Suite; two mica granite, quartz monzonite, rhyolite flows and intrusives: faulting and brecciation, clastic sedimentation	Sn-Ag in veins, breccias (Oliver Creek, Zeta)
Cretaceous (92.5-90.5 Ma)	Tombstone Plutonic Suite; biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, rhyolite dykes: faulting	Au+/-W+/-Bi in veins, stockworks & breccias, rhyolites (Dublin Gulch, Brewery Creek) Pb-Zn-Ag in veins (Keno Hill), Au in calc silicates (Wayne), U,REE in veins, stockworks & disseminations (Tombstone Mtn), Sn-Mo in stockwork (Two Buttes), W in skarns (Dublin Gulch)
Jurassic-Cretaceous	Faulting; Dawson, Tombstone & Robert Service Thrusts; Tombstone Strain Zone	
Triassic	gabbro, diorite	
Mississippian	Keno Hill quartzite	
Devonian-Mississippian	Earn Group; shales, conglomerates	Stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba, VMS (Marg)
Unconformity		
Ordovician-Devonian	Road River Group; limestone and shale	Stratiform Pb-Zn
Unconformity		
Upper Proterozoic - Lower Palaeozoic	Hyland Group; 'grit', arenite, phyllite, greenstone	

Source: Murphy and Héon, 1995; Emond, 1992, Hart et al, 2000.

7.2 Property Geology

The property is underlain by the Yusezyu Formation, a siliciclastic unit of the Upper Proterozoic-Lower Cambrian Hyland Group. The metasedimentary rocks include highly foliated, interlayered muscovite-chlorite phyllites, quartzo-feldspathic and micaceous psammites ('dirty quartzites'), and gritty psammites that locally form massive outcrops. Recrystallized limestone and calc-silicate (chlorite, actinolite, calcite, quartz, and diopside) outcrops are best exposed on the north side of the property although pods and boudins of marble and limy psammites can be found throughout the property.

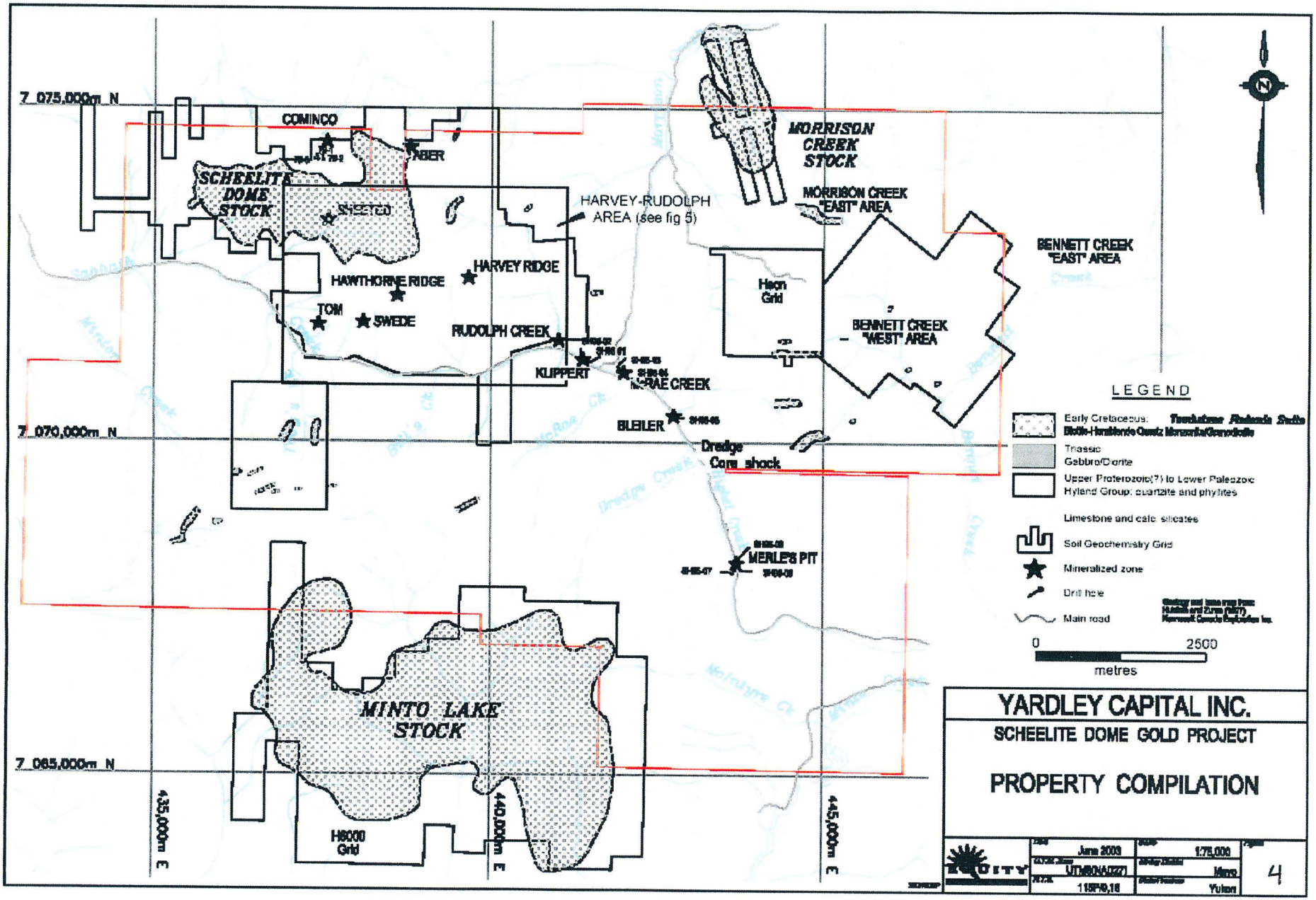
The most prominent intrusive rocks on the property are three quartz monzonite and granodiorite stocks; the Scheelite Dome, Morrison Creek and Minto Lake stocks (Figure 4). The level of exposure varies but the compositionally similar stocks are comprised largely of medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende- and biotite-bearing granodiorite. These rocks are massive and blocky and weather grey with rare chloritized fracture surfaces. Fresh surfaces show hypidiomorphic texture and are unfoliated with the exception of local, weakly developed flow banding. These igneous rocks form part of the early Late Cretaceous (92.5 to 90.5 Ma, Hart et al, 2000) TPS suite of intrusions. These stocks are enveloped by thermal metamorphic aureoles that are apparent in the helicopter-borne magnetic surveys and characterized by the development of andalusite, biotite, recrystallized quartz and pyrrhotite.

Older foliated 'diorite' bodies as intersected in drill hole SH98-09 are likely Triassic in age. They also outcrop as a series of resistant, east-west trending, discordant dykes on the Héon grid. One such diorite dyke in this area displays a weak foliation that is sub parallel to foliation in the enclosing metasediments.

Narrow lamprophyre dykes are present throughout the property and tend to occupy fracture and fault zones. They are calcareous and weather brown to light grey with dark brown fresh surfaces. The lamprophyre dykes commonly contain fine-grained biotite and minor pyrrhotite. Felsic dykes of very fine-grained to aphanitic aplite, rhyodacite, porphyritic trachyte and quartz monzonite are also present and may be related to the TPS intrusions.

7.2.1 Ductile Deformation

The property is located on the south-dipping limb of the southwest-trending McQuesten Antiform, within the Tombstone Strain Zone (Murphy, 1997). This package of rocks lies above the northeast-directed Tombstone Thrust. Jura-Cretaceous S2 foliation developed along axial planes to isoclinal folds of S1 foliation, which appears parallel to compositional layering. These F2 folds are southwest striking, shallowly-plunging, northwest-verging and tight to isoclinal and have produced a strong, southwest-trending, moderately southeast-dipping foliation. This fabric affects the metasedimentary rocks, and is the most prominent ductile fabric on the property. The poles to this S2 foliation form a single cluster with an average orientation of 054°/41°SE. The southeast dip of the foliation reflects the property's position on the southern limb of the McQuesten Antiform, a broad, open fold which postdates the main deformation and intrusion of the Tombstone Intrusions.


7 075,000m N
7 070,000m N
7 065,000m N
435,000m E
440,000m E
445,000m E
COMINCO
ABER
SCHEELITE DOME STOCK
SHEETCO
HARVEY-RUDOLPH AREA (see fig 5)
MORRISON CREEK STOCK
MORRISON CREEK "EAST" AREA
BENNETT CREEK "EAST" AREA
BENNETT CREEK "WEST" AREA
HARVEY RIDGE
HAWTHORNE RIDGE
TOM
SWEDE
RUDOLPH CREEK
KLIPPERT
McRAE CREEK
BIEBLER
Dredge Core shack
MERLE'S PIT
MINTO LAKE STOCK
H8000 Grid
Hson Grid
LEGEND
Early Cretaceous: Tombstone Plutonic Suite
Biotite-Hornblende Quartz Monzonite/Granodiorite
Triassic
Gabbro/Diorite
Upper Proterozoic(?) to Lower Paleozoic
Hyland Group: quartzite and phyllites
Limestone and calc silicates
Soil Geochemistry Grid
Mineralized zone
Drill hole
Main road
0
2500
metres
YARDLEY CAPITAL INC.
SCHEELITE DOME GOLD PROJECT
PROPERTY COMPILATION
June 2003
1:75,000
UTM(NAD27)
Mins
115P/9,16
Yukon
4

7.2.2 Brittle Deformation

The above foliation is crosscut by three sets of moderate- to steeply-dipping fault, shear, fracture and joint structures that trend east-west to east-northeast, northwest and north-south:

- Steeply-dipping, north-south faults are the earliest set of brittle structures and are associated with coarse, massive, barren bull quartz. These regularly-spaced faults (Rudolph, Harvey, Swede, and Tom Faults) appear to form a radial pattern that emanates from the Minto Lake Stock to the south.

- A period of east-west compression and north-south extension produced a series of northwest faults, east-striking vein sets and north-south crenulations. The set of northwest faults are closely-spaced, left-lateral and moderately to steeply dipping, and are particularly well-developed in the Harvey - Rudolph and Héon - Bennett areas. The best surface example of one of these faults is the Hawthorne Structure, striking 318°/56°NE.

- The east-west compressional event acting upon the northwest faults created a tensional environment that resulted in the formation of east-west striking, shallowly to moderately dipping veins, centred on 274°/39°N. The lamprophyre and monzonite dykes were also largely emplaced along this orientation. Fracturing at a similar orientation is present throughout the property. Almost all of the quartz+arsenopyrite veins are discordant to foliation and planar, even though folded, lenticular, folioform quartz veining is probably more abundant. In addition, some planar concordant veins were noted in outcrop, roughly following foliation, as noted in the bluffs above the Tom Zone, but clearly post-dating ductile deformation.

Steeply-dipping north-south veins are rare, although discordant fracturing is common in this orientation. These veins and fractures are particularly prevalent along steep, north-south kinks and crenulations in the S2 foliation, which may have developed during east-west shortening along axial planes.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Geological and geochemical evidence indicates that occurrences on the Scheelite Dome property are of many styles related to the intrusion of the Scheelite Dome Stock. These occurrences range from discordant sheeted quartz veins hosted in both the intrusion and the thermally metamorphosed metasediments, Au±W skarns, concordant sulphide replacements of metasedimentary horizons, and auriferous disseminated sulphides within intrusions. These mineralization styles are characteristic of a recently recognized class of Intrusion Related Gold Deposits (IRGS).

IRGS deposits are important producers of Au in Canada, Alaska and worldwide. Significant deposits include the large tonnage, low grade Fort Knox Mine and Donlin Creek deposit in Alaska, the Brewery Creek Mine and Dublin Gulch deposit in Yukon, Kidston and Timbarra in Australia, and Vasilkovskoe in Kazakhstan. The Pogo deposit in east-central Alaska may also be a high-grade example of an IRGS deposit. Mineralization styles at these deposits vary greatly in response to, among other factors, structural environment, host rocks and crustal level of development. The unifying link between these deposits is a link to moderately reduced I- and S-type intrusions with lithophile elemental associations, in particular associated with Au-Bi-W-As-Te-Mo±Sn±Cu±Pb±Sb anomalies and occurrences. IRGS deposits in Yukon and Alaska are invariably associated with Cretaceous intrusions.

The causative intrusions commonly form belts generated in continental settings and well inboard of subduction zones. Intrusions are felsic to intermediate and commonly display evidence of higher degrees of fractionation, including aplitic dykes and sills. The intrusions vary with depth of emplacement from large batholiths to stocks, pipes and plutons to porphyritic sills, dykes and domes. Extensive thermal metamorphic aureoles are commonly developed about these intrusions and typically comprise biotite, andalusite, sillimanite, quartz, cordierite and pyrrhotite. The deficiency of magnetite in the moderately reduced intrusions and presence of pyrrhotite in the metamorphic aureole leads to a distinct regional geophysical signature for these systems consisting of a magnetic low enclosed by a relative magnetic high.

On a deposit scale structure, lithology and distance from intrusion impart important controls on mineralization style. Sheeted and stockwork quartz-sulphide veins are commonly hosted within the intrusions. These vein sets typically have low total sulphide contents, comprising pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite with lesser native bismuth, tetradymite, bismuthinite, molybdenite and scheelite. Alteration associated with the veins is absent to very weak and comprises the development of potassium or albitic feldspar, sericite, or carbonate vein selvages. Au±W and Au±Cu skarns are located within or immediately adjacent to the intrusions. Au±W skarns are comprised of pyroxene, biotite and garnet with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, scheelite, and bismuthinite, and Au±Cu skarns are comprised of hedenbergitic pyroxene, almandine garnet and wollastonite, with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, bismuthinite and Au.

Mineralization hosted in the country rocks varies greatly and is typically located in the hornfelsed aureoles of the intrusions. These styles include replacements of, and disseminations within calcareous and non-calcareous hornfels, hydrothermal breccias, sheeted and stockwork veinlets, skarns, shear-related and epizonal mineralization. Replacement mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive pyrrhotite, auriferous arsenopyrite and bismuthinite. Hydrothermal breccias are most commonly structurally-related, although magmato-hydrothermal breccias are also present. Several deposits are comprised of sub-parallel, sheeted and stockwork quartz±sulphide veinlets that typically host low volumes (<3 volume %) of pyrite±arsenopyrite±pyrrhotite. Skarns developed distal to intrusions contain amphibole, chlorite, calcite and epidote with pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and scheelite. Shear-related mineralization varies from large quartz veins in ductile regimes to brittle gouge-filled sulphide-rich shear zones and disseminated mineralization adjacent to shear zones. Sulphide minerals include arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, stibnite, jamesonite, tetrahedrite, boulangerite, galena, bismuthinite and other Bi-species, molybdenite, sphalerite and Au. Epizonal

mineralization is characterized by structurally-controlled quartz-sulphide veinlets, stockworks, breccias and disseminations with arsenopyrite, pyrite and later stibnite. Rheologic controls are also evident in the epizonal deposits as fracture-controlled mineralization is preferentially hosted in more brittle host rocks.

IRGS deposits also exhibit chemical zonations; proximal deposits have a strong Au-Bi-Te-W-Mo-As±Cu elemental association and shallower or more distal styles of mineralization have a contrasting metal assemblage of Au-As-Sb-Hg±Pb±Zn±Ag.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Alteration and mineralization on the Scheelite Dome property is related to the Tombstone Plutonic Suite stocks and smaller intrusive bodies. Auriferous zones related to the TPS, occur in several different styles and lithologies and can be separated into three categories, concordant, discordant and skarn mineralization.

Concordant Mineralization:

Sulphide minerals, comprised of arsenopyrite and locally, pyrite marcasite and pyrrhotite, are found as concordant replacements in several zones. Limy horizons within the metasedimentary package are particularly receptive hosts for this style of mineralization. Concordant, undeformed quartz±arsenopyrite±pyrite veins have been noted in the Tom Zone and Toby's Creek area. These structurally-controlled veins occur where the S_2 foliation has opened under a tensional environment. This veining is commonly accompanied by sulphides, principally arsenopyrite, disseminated along the S_2 foliation.

Discordant Mineralization:

The most prevalent discordant mineralization consists of structurally-controlled quartz-sulphide veinlets that are the main source of the Au-As-Sb soil anomaly and comprise the bulk of the gold mineralization intersected in the drilling. The veins crosscut both the metasediments and the Scheelite Dome stock, and occur within and external to the contact metamorphic aureole surrounding the Scheelite Dome Stock. Alteration envelopes and selvages associated with this mineralization include sericite, silica, biotite and tourmaline. Coarser quartz-sulphide fault-veins and disseminated mineralization hosted in intrusive and metasedimentary rocks are also significant styles of discordant mineralization.

Skarn Mineralization:

Zones of auriferous garnet-wollastonite-quartz-tremolite skarn with disseminations and blebs of pyrrhotite, scheelite and chalcopyrite are found on the north side of the Scheelite Dome Stock. Contact skarn mineralization consisting of calc-silicate (diopside), biotite, and chlorite is also found associated with biotite lamprophyre dykes in SH99-16.

In addition to the mineralization styles noted above, early synmetamorphic quartz-chlorite-pyrrhotite±chalcopyrite veins are prevalent throughout the property. These veins are easily identified by the presence of chlorite and are distinguished by their irregular pinch and swell foliation-parallel habit. In any of the core drilling to date, the percentage of folioform veins far exceeds that of the later, gold-bearing, discordant

veins. These early quartz veins are not thought to be auriferous. It was apparent from the drilling that late stage calcite and iron-carbonate veining crosscuts all earlier vein types. This veining tends to occupy microfractures, and as it does not contain any sulphide minerals, it is not expected be gold-bearing.

9.1 Tom Zone

The Tom Zone concordant mineralization consists of exposures of a lens of calcareous rocks along a road cut over 100 metres. Mineralization varies from disseminated and semi-massive sulphides within limy quartzites to coarse-grained sulphide mineralization in calc-silicate skarn. J. Mair (pers. comm., 2003) has examined the skarn mineralization and recognized two main assemblages; an earlier actinolite-plagioclase skarn with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and native bismuth and a strong Au-Bi-Te±As-Cu association, and a second assemblage of phlogopite with arsenopyrite, lesser pyrrhotite and pyrite and high W, Bi, Te and Au grades. Mair also suggests that the second assemblage may overprint an earlier sulphide-poor W skarn that is characterized by diopside and plagioclase. A medium-grained monzonitic intrusion immediately north of this zone is likely related to this mineralization.

TABLE 9.1 - TOM ZONE SIGNIFICANT SAMPLES

Sample Number	Sample Type	True Width (metres)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	W (ppm)	Te (ppm)
Concordant	*Replacement*	*Mineralization:*						
82598*	Grab	n/a	12.2 g/t	>10,000	292	36	2890	n/a
82599*	Grab	n/a	5580	>10,000	106	136	4370	n/a
82600*	Chip	0.6	11.8 g/t	>10,000	288	8	2120	n/a
82235*	Chip	2.0	1135	5580	32	28	110	n/a
312033+	Float	n/a	32.8 g/t	>10,000	746	136	2710	n/a
312161+	Select	n/a	17.1 g/t	>10,000	526	454	460	n/a
TZL1#[1]	Select	n/a	57,285	>99,999	1576	102	2236	43.41
TZ-T2A#[2]	Select	n/a	>99,999	4623	3641	22.4	10	113.43
Discordant	*Mineralization*	*:*						
12650*	Chip	0.5	585	>10,000	46	38	60	n/a
12659*	Grab	n/a	7380	8460	90	224	<10	n/a
42403*	Grab	n/a	22.5 g/t	9430	158	700	<10	n/a
312162+	Float	n/a	660	1560	<2	10	<10	n/a
312163+	Chip	1.0	370	490	2	12	<10	n/a
Concordant	*Vein*	*Mineralization:*						
312036+	Select	n/a	7.26 g/t	270	232	30	<10	n/a
312043+	Grab	0.1	3.22 g/t	>10,000	338	140	250	n/a

* Kennecott sample
\+ Copper Ridge sample
\# J. Mair sample collected for post-graduate thesis with Centre for Strategic Mineral Deposits, University of Western Australia
[1] Select sample collected from phlogopite skarn
[2] Select sample collected from actinolite-plagioclase skarn

Kennecott sampled a number of discordant quartz-arsenopyrite veins up to 10 cm wide from the Tom Zone. These veins are similar to those encountered in the Rudolph Gulch to Hawthorne Ridge area and locally returned excellent Au grades and visible Au. Sample #12650 was collected from an area where these veins exceeded 1/m in density and returned 585 ppb Au.

The Tom Fault is a steeply-dipping north-south fault that consists of a core of silicified sulphide cemented breccia (#312162) flanked by bleaching and oxidation (#312163). O'Dea (1999) postulates that these north-south faults may be mineralized upon reactivation.

Other concordant mineralization is exposed in the bluffs above the Tom Zone skarn (#312036) and in the Toby's Creek valley (#312043) south of the Tom Zone and consists of structurally-controlled, quartz-sulphide veins paralleling the S2 foliation.

9.2 Rudolph Gulch to Hawthorne Ridge Zone

The main target of the 1997 through 1999 exploration programs was an extensive area (1.5 by 4.0 km) of strongly anomalous Au-As soil geochemistry and widespread quartz-sulphide veining within the metasediments. Quartz veinlets are typically less than 1 cm wide, contain arsenopyrite and pyrite and are preferentially hosted in more brittle lithologies such as more quartzite-rich units or monzonites. The veinlets are dominantly east-striking with moderate to steep northerly dips. East-west, north-south, and northwest-striking fault structures are prevalent in this area. O'Dea (1999) believes that east-west directed compression acting upon an array of northwest-striking faults has resulted in left-lateral displacement along these faults and that the north-dipping veinlets have propagated in tensional environments from the northwest-striking faults. Although no bismuth minerals were identified in the drilling, it is clear from the correlation coefficient for 1998 and 1999 core samples that gold correlates better with bismuth (0.595) than arsenic (0.390) or antimony (0.104).

The northwest-striking faults, such as the Hawthorne Vein, are up to 1.0 metres wide and exhibit multiple stages of quartz-sulphide mineralization. They are comprised of quartz, quartz-arsenopyrite, and late massive sulphide stibnite ± jamesonite ± sphalerite ± pyrite ± galena phases.

Steeply-dipping north-south faults are present at regular intervals across this zone. Rudolph Creek is host to one of these structures that was tested by hole SH99-28. The hole encountered an interval of bleached, sericite-altered quartzose phyllite that has been brecciated by 30-40% massive milky quartz. This quartz vein material, however, which probably represents the steeply east-dipping Rudolph Fault, did not return anomalous Au values.

Disseminated sulphides are hosted in both intrusive and metasedimentary units, although the bulk of disseminated sulphides are found outside of the intrusives. Disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated throughout the metasedimentary units in zones of greater permeability, such as in more porous, quartzite-rich units, or in zones of increased fracturing. Areas of disseminated mineralization are typically altered by sericite and silica or less commonly biotite or

muscovite (#312048), and are often found enveloping the quartz-sulphide veins described above. This disseminated mineralization is particularly well-developed in monzonite dykes intersected in holes RC97-11, SH98-10 and SH99-24.

TABLE 9.2 - RUDOLPH GULCH TO HAWTHORNE RIDGE ZONE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
RC97-2	38.10	41.15	3.05	1285	1433	1.5	29
RC97-3	4.57	7.62	3.05	1887	1845	4.5	54
And	60.96	62.48	1.52	1000	590	<2	8
RC97-4	9.14	13.72	4.58	2012	1331	1.3	7
RC97-5	18.29	19.81	1.52	1010	1320	<2	10
RC97-7	0.00	113.54	113.54*	169	755	1.0	16
and	80.77	82.30	1.53	1410	340	2	<1
RC97-10	65.53	70.10	4.57	1318	2650	21.3	30
RC97-11	15.24	19.81	4.57	1195	4010	12.7	118
and	35.05	36.58	1.53	1700	3390	26.0	128
and	48.77	57.91	9.14	1012	3960	2.0	68
RC97-13	19.81	21.34	1.53	1430	5420	2.0	158
SH98-09	88.5	90.0	1.5	1065	9990	10	1
SH98-10	80.0	94.9	14.9	1043	3647	11	62
and	173.1	174.6	1.5	1030	1530	1	18
SH98-11	99.8	111.9	12.1	1073	1358	10	14
and	160.9	164.5	3.6	2120	865	15	31
and	170.5	171.3	0.8	1650	1145	10	12
SH98-12	16.3	24.0	7.7	3668	2194	66	451
including	20.5	21.9	1.5	10560	2200	150	414
SH98-14	65.6	85.6	20.0	1037	1127	1	8
including	66.6	75.2	8.6	1295	1388	2	12
and	108.3	109.1	0.8	1675	2400	2	2130
SH99-16	71.6	72.8	1.2	1.29 g/t	10367	1.5	21
and	85.5	87.0	1.5	1.37 g/t	4254	22	44
and	210.5	211.0	0.5	1.75 g/t	16400	16	25
SH99-17	45.9	47.4	1.5	1.83 g/t	2308	1.5	1.5
and	147.2	148.7	1.5	1.30 g/t	664	16	27
and	191.8	192.7	0.9	1.30 g/t	23546	7	1862
SH99-19	18.6	19.2	0.6	1.43 g/t	4658	86	16316
and	28.2	29.7	1.5	1.51 g/t	481	28	64
and	32.0	33.1	1.1	1.29 g/t	2865	32	1.5
SH99-20	29.0	29.8	0.8	5.90 g/t	2395	79	119
SH99-21	14.7	16.2	1.5	1.47 g/t	523	46	53
and	45	46.5	1.5	2.91 g/t	482	16	154
SH99-23	49.6	54.1	4.5	3.66 g/t	6131	20	214
including	52.6	54.1	1.5	7.64 g/t	14059	23	172
SH99-24	6.2	12.1	5.9	2.41 g/t	9562	11	226
including	7.6	9.1	1.5	3.04 g/t	6626	12	367
and	49.3	51.7	2.4	1.09 g/t	15898	2	1167
including	49.3	50.3	1.0	1.23 g/t	13193	1.5	353
SH99-25	104.5	105.6	1.1	1.02 g/t	5150	5	26
SH99-28	51.2	53.8	2.6	1.03 g/t	8852	13	17
and	131.8	133.2	1.4	1.16 g/t	19370	1.5	24592

Note: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10000 ppm.

9.3 Héon Ridge Zone

Like the Rudolph Gulch to Hawthorne Ridge Zone, the Héon Ridge Zone is an extensive Au-As soil geochemical anomaly underlain by quartz-sulphide veinlets hosted in metasedimentary rocks outside of the Scheelite Dome metamorphic aureole. The east-striking, north-dipping veins have also developed in a tensional environment related to east-west compression imposed on northwest-striking faults, the Héon and Héon North faults. Although grab samples of the veining in this zone returned up to 21.6 g/t Au, similar grades were not returned in limited drilling in 1999.

TABLE 9.3 - HÉON RIDGE ZONE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH99-26	3.0	74.7	71.7	28	655	3	26
including	57.9	58.4	0.5	1.06 g/t	7436	13	45
SH99-27	4.2	80.5	76.3	62	1478	5	33
including	32.7	33.1	0.4	938	34322	26	101
and	40.0	40.4	0.4	935	18334	7	89

Note: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10000 ppm.

Similar mineralization has been noted in the Bennett Creek West area immediately east of the Héon Ridge Zone, including a sample returning 1,340 ppb Au (Murphy and Héon, 1995). Cominco also collected a sample of gossanous quartzite with a lens of pyrrhotite that contained 5,600 ppb Au and anomalous Cu and W.

9.4 Sheeted Zone

The Scheelite Dome stock hosts a sheeted array of quartz-muscovite-scheelite-tourmaline veinlets. The Sheeted Zone lies along the projection of the Hawthorne Vein-Fault on the north side of Scheelite Dome. Three sets of veins have been recognized in this zone; milky feldspar-quartz veinlets, cut by white to light grey quartz±feldspar, and finally white to grey quartz veinlets. The last two vein sets contain minor arsenopyrite and are thought to be associated with Au mineralization. The veinlets are enclosed by narrow envelopes of sericite with bleaching and silicification. Soil sampling and subsequent bulldozer trenching returned discouraging results and follow-up sampling by Kennecott returned values of less than 100 ppb Au.

9.5 Bleiler Zone

The Bleiler Zone is comprised of a calcareous, compositionally banded muscovite-biotite-quartz-potassium feldspar schist that varies from <1 metre to <20 metres thick. This zone is exposed by the workings of placer operations in Highet Creek. The schist unit is locally mineralized with 1-3% marcasite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Trenches of these exposures identified zones of clay with white and grey quartz and brecciated quartzite with anomalous Au values. The Bleiler Zone was tested

by drill hole SH95-05 and returned a 4.4 metre wide intersection of silicified schist with pyrrhotite and pyrite that averaged 1.2 g/t Au.

TABLE 9.4 - BLEILER ZONE SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH95-05	69.05	73.46	4.41	1162	390	62	1
and	75.89	76.19	0.30	705	406	36	<2
and	80.77	81.12	0.35	2780	606	144	<2
and	89.52	90.12	0.60	2260	372	214	<2
and	91.73	92.03	0.30	530	8	30	<2

Note: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10,000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10,000 ppm.

9.6 Klippert and McRae Creek Zones

These zones, located approximately 400 metres apart along Highet Creek, are hosted within gently-dipping phyllitic quartzites, quartzites and phyllite. Mineralization is located within quartzite, calc-silicate (and possibly skarnified horizons), quartz veins and clay-rich thrust fault zones. Sulphide mineralization consists of disseminated to semi-massive folioform arsenopyrite in discontinuous bands <10 cm thick. Phyllitic units are locally clay- and coarse arsenopyrite-rich and are cut by sub-horizontal shearing. Discordant quartz veining in these zones is hosted in more brittle lithologies and has been postulated as feeder structures for the replacement-style mineralization. Numerous rock samples from this zone exceed 1.0 g/t Au and 10,000 ppm As, although this mineralization is not continuous. The Klippert and McRae Zones were tested by, respectively, drill holes SH95-01 and –02, and SH95-03 and –04.

TABLE 9.5 - KLIPPERT AND MCRAE CREEK ZONES SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
SH95-01	24.60	24.90	0.30	1010	>10000	60	4
	46.85	47.31	0.46	1160	5200	22	2
	50.75	53.75	3.00	612	9410	33	2
SH95-02	29.57	32.00	2.43	1036	6322	5	2
SH95-03	83.75	83.95	0.20	3690	>10000	52	24
	90.60	91.84	1.24	1065	4535	6	9
	126.50	127.98	1.48	660	404	4	<2
SH95-04	127.53	128.63	1.10	540	5990	10	4
	133.75	134.45	0.70	710	388	12	2
	142.65	144.78	2.13	475	1010	6	4

Note: For weighted averages, Bi and Sb values below detection (<2 ppm) are assigned a value of 1 ppm, As and Sb values above detection (>10,000 ppm) are assigned a value of 10,000 ppm.

9.7 Merle's Pit Zone

This zone is exposed in placer workings as a gently undulating grey gouge fault zone that is 0.5 to 1.0 metres wide. The fault contains brecciated quartz with arsenopyrite and scorodite and cuts variably bleached, sericitized and hematitized phyllitic quartzite and phyllite. Grab samples have returned up to 7,560 ppb Au and chip samples have returned a weighted average of 696 ppb Au over an average width of 2.5 metres. Drill holes testing this zone averaged <75% recovery through the target horizon and returned only anomalous Au values (to a maximum of 435 ppb Au) that may have suffered from poor recovery through the zone.

9.8 Cominco and Aber Zones

These zones are comprised of recrystallized and skarnified limestone along the northern margin of the Scheelite Dome stock. 1979 drill testing of the Cominco Zone garnet-wollastonite-quartz-tremolite Au-W skarn returned 0.95 g/t Au over 7.9 metres. Kennecott collected samples of calc-silicate skarn with pyrrhotite that returned 680 to 5720 ppb Au and non-mineralized calc-silicate skarn yielded Au values less than 740 ppb Au. The Aber Zone is a Au-Bi-W skarn comprised of prograde and retrograde phases. The prograde phase is comprised of pyrrhotite, scheelite and chalcopyrite and the retrograde actinolite phase contains scheelite. Mineralized samples from trenches returned up to 8.2 g/t Au.

10.0 2006 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 2006 exploration program focused on the Toby Zone, a relatively unexplored area of the Scheelite Dome property located south of Highet and Sabbath creeks. Previous work in this area had consisted of only a few days prospecting and the collection of 500 soil samples on a 200 m by 50 m grid. While the gold values returned from this survey where generally moderate in comparison to the results from other areas, the survey outlined the strongest coincident arsenic and bismuth anomalies on the property. These anomalies were never followed up.

The 2006 program consisted of detailed prospecting and the completion of IP, magnetometer and VLF geophysical surveys over 21 line kilometres of grid (Figure 2). A total of 143 rock samples were collected during the prospecting program. The line cutting and geophysics was completed by Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse while the prospecting was conducted by Aurum Geological Consultants of Whitehorse. The project was overseen by J. Greg Dawson PGeo, who visited the property several times during the coarse of the field work.

10.1 Prospecting

The prospecting concentrated mainly around upper reaches of Toby creek where the previous soil sampling had defined strong coincident arsenic and bismuth soil

geochemical anomaly. Sample locations with sample numbers are shown in Figure 5. Proportional bubble plots for gold, arsenic and bismuth are shown in Figures 6 through 8. Sample locations and descriptions are included in Appendix A and analytical data is included in Appendix B.

The prospecting defined several areas of strong alteration and silicification in the upper reaches of Toby Creek. The alteration was often associated with disseminated pyrite and locally blebby to disseminated arsenopyrite. Gold values were generally low in these rocks.

The prospecting also found subrcop rocks containing veins of "frothy" quartz and massive arsenopyrite. These samples always contained gold, ranging from several hundred ppb to 5.4 g/t Au in sample 404994. A review of the data shows that high arsenic values are generally but not always accompanied by high gold values while high bismuth values are always accompanied by high gold values. This confirms previous work which demonstrated a 1 to 1 correlation between gold and bismuth in the Scheelite Dome mineralized systems.

10.2 Geophysics

The results of the IP survey were not received prior to the conclusion of the prospecting program so could not be used to guide the prospecting. A report on the geophysical surveys is included in full in Appendix D.

10.2.1 IP Survey

The modelled chargeability and resistivity results are shown in Figures 9 and 10 respectively. These figures are included in the body of the report for discussion purposes only. Better resolution copies of the figures are included in Appendix D.

The chargeability survey defined several areas of relatively discreet and near surface high chargeability, most notably on the north end of line 2200E, the south end of line 1600E, both ends of line 1000E and the south end of line 800E. These could be caused by structurally or stratigraphically controlled zones of disseminated sulphide mineralization developed in the metasediments. These areas of chargeability to not yet correlate with areas of known mineralization.

Two quite large and deeper chargeability anomalies are defined in the centres of lines 400E and 00E. These could be caused by larger bodies of skarn hosted mineralization developed in the metasediments around an unexposed intrusive body at depth.

The resitivity data show several broad areas of lower resistivity (ie, higher conductivity) on lines 2000E through 1400E, on discreet area of near surface low resistivity at the north end line of 800E as well as numerous other discreet areas of low to moderate resistivity. These areas lower resistivity do not in general correspond to the areas of high chargeability. The area of low resistivity on the south end of line 2000E, however, does coincide with the location of the higher hold values obtained in the rock samples.

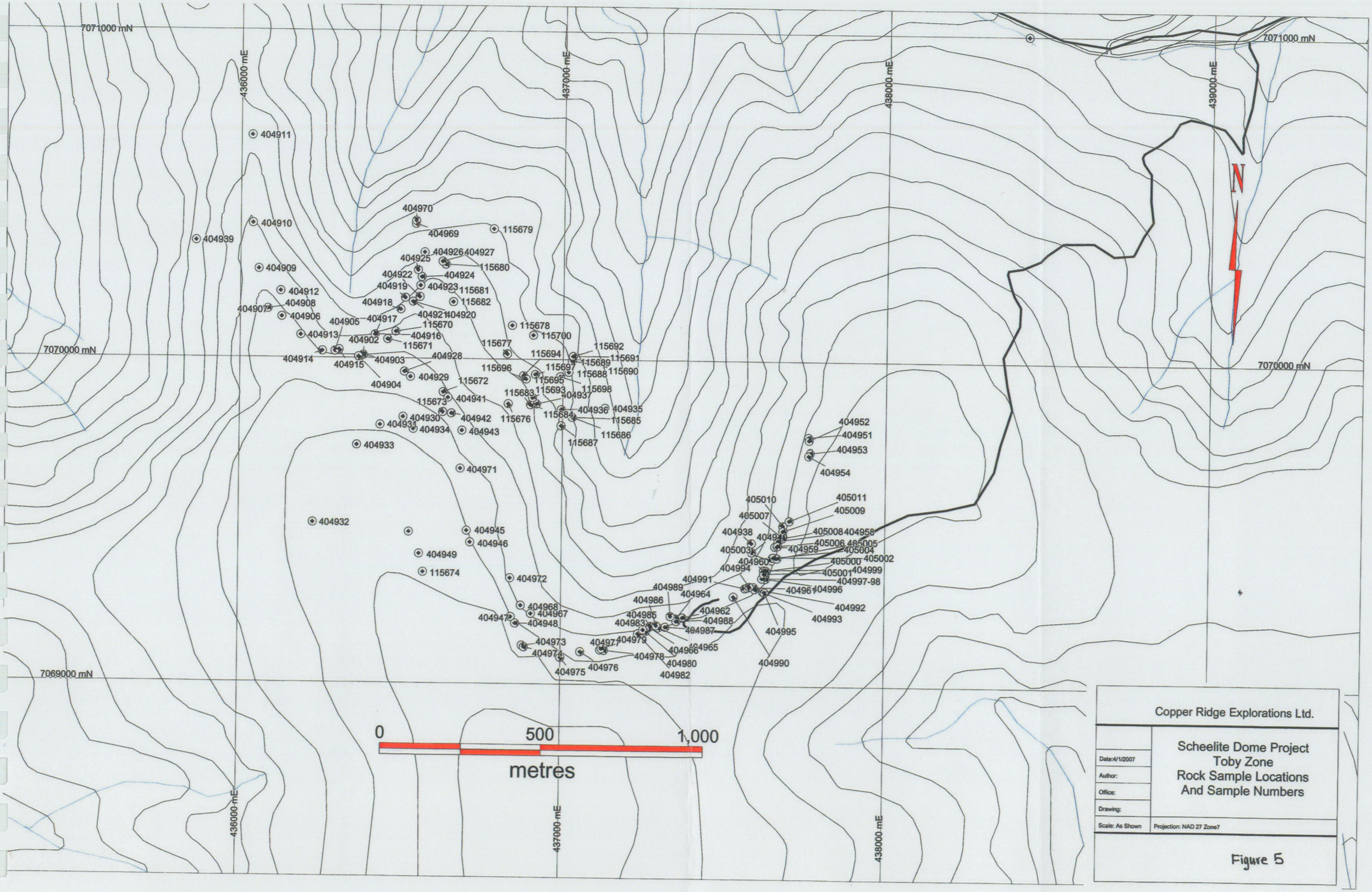

7071000 mN
7070000 mN
7069000 mN
436000 mE
437000 mE
438000 mE
439000 mE
N
0
500
1,000
metres
Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd.
Scheelite Dome Project
Toby Zone
Rock Sample Locations
And Sample Numbers
Date:4/1/2007
Author:
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: As Shown
Projection: NAD 27 Zone7

Figure 5

7071000 mN

436000 mE

437000 mE

438000 mE

439000 mE

7070000 mN

7069000 mN

N

0 500 1,000

metres

Rock Samples ppb Au

1,000 to 5,430		(6)
500 to 1,000		(3)
200 to	500	(8)
50 to	200	(6)
0 to	50	(116)

Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd.

Scheelite Dome Project
Toby Zone
Gold in Rock Samples

Date:4/1/2007

Author:

Office:

Drawing:

Scale: As Shown

Projection: NAD 27 Zone7

Figure 6

7071000 mN

7070000 mN

7069000 mN

436000 mE

437000 mE

438000 mE

439000 mE

N

0 500 1,000

metres

Rock Samples
ppm As

- 7,500 to 10,000
- 1,500 to 7,500
- 500 to 1,500
- 200 to 500
- 0 to 200

Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd.

Scheelite Dome Project
Toby Zone
Arsenic in Rock Samples

Date:4/1/2007	
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: As Shown	Projection: NAD 27 Zone7

Figure 7

7071000 mN

436000 mE

437000 mE

438000 mE

439000 mE

7070000 mN

7069000 mN

N

Rock Samples
ppm Bi

100 to 596	(9)
50 to 100	(5)
15 to 50	(7)
4 to 15	(8)
0 to 4	(110)

0 500 1,000

metres

Copper Ridge Explorations Ltd.

Scheelite Dome Project
Toby Zone
Bismuth in Rock Samples

Date:4/1/2007

Author:

Office:

Drawing:

Scale: As Shown

Projection: NAD 27 Zone7

Figure 6

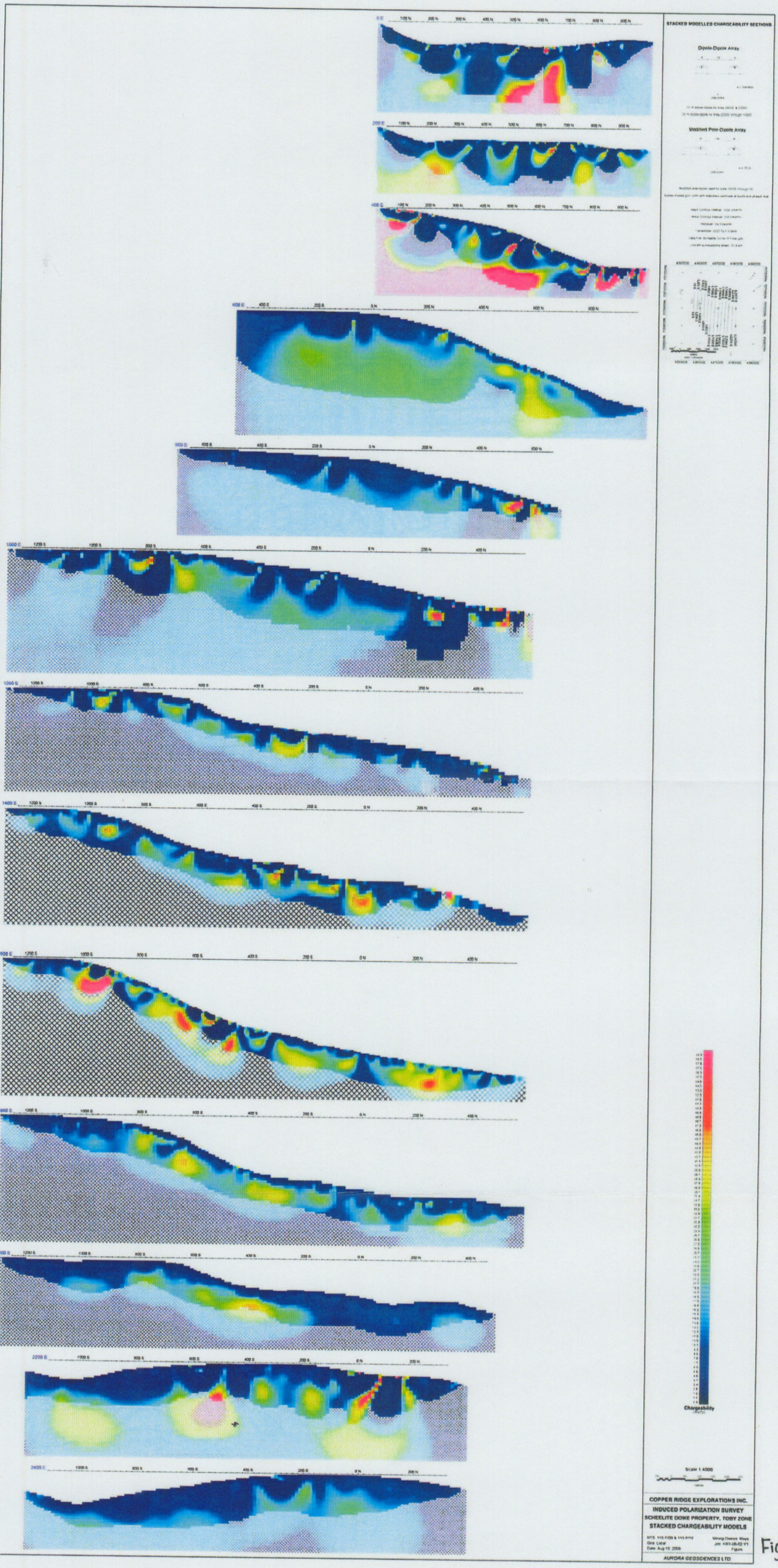

STACKED MODELLED CHARGEABILITY SECTIONS
Dipole-Dipole Array
Modified Pole-Dipole Array
Chargeability
Scale 1:4000
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
STACKED CHARGEABILITY MODELS
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD

Figure 9

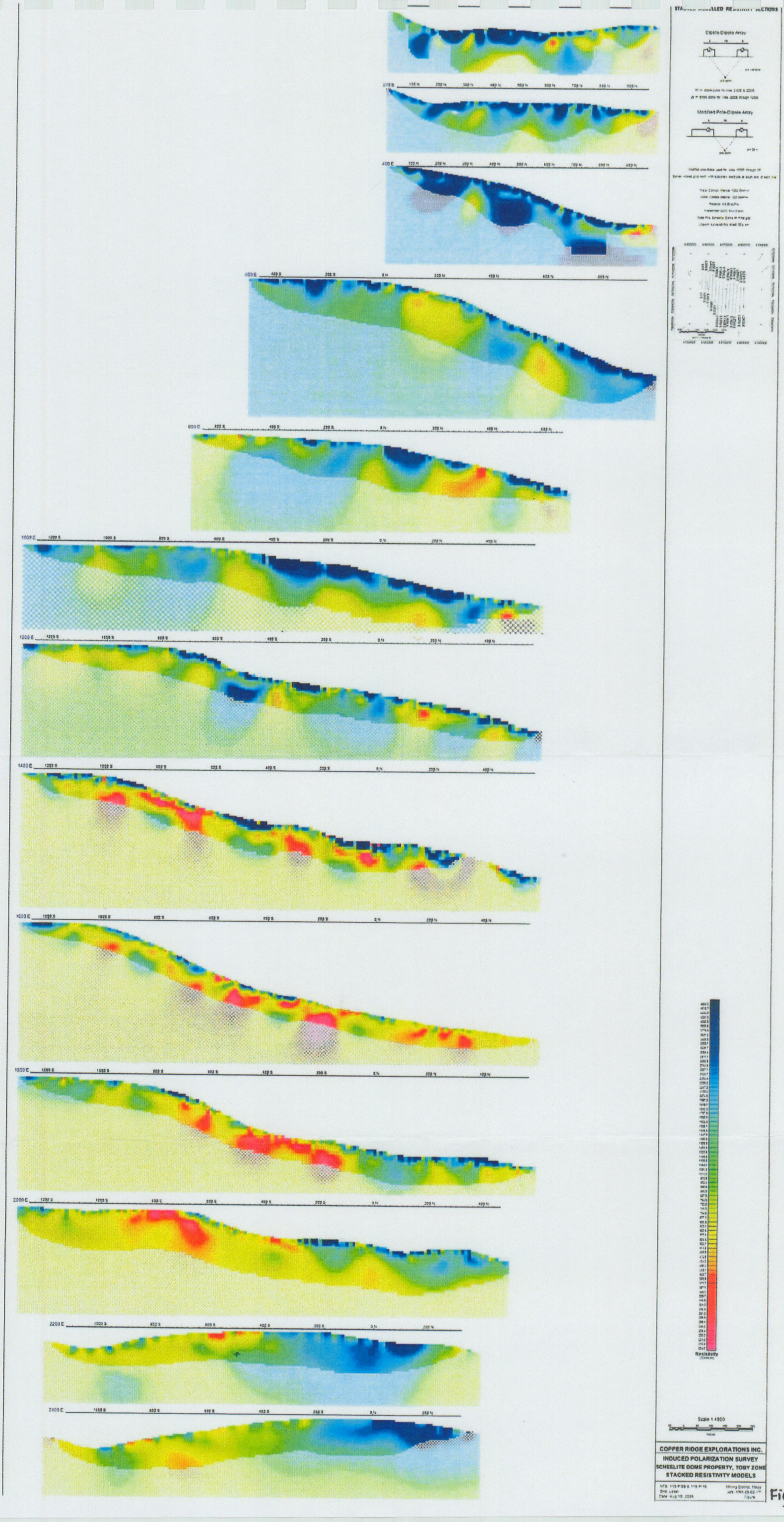

Dipole-Dipole Array
Modified Pole-Dipole Array
Resistivity
Scale 1:4000
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
STACKED RESISTIVITY MODELS

Figure 10

10.2.2 Magnetic Survey.

The main feature of the magnetic survey is the strongly magnetic feature on the east and south part of the grid area. Further interpretation remains to be done, but this feature could be reflecting unexposed magnetic intrusive body at depth.

10.2.3 VLF Survey

A map or profiles of the VLF survey was not available at the time of writing. These are included in Appendix D. It is anticipated that the VLF will help in interpreting the geology and structure of the Toby Zone.

11.0 DRILLING

No drilling was undertaken during the 2006 field season.

12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The rock sampling conducted during the first phase of the 2006 program consisted of the collection of grab samples from talus and local outcrop. The samples, generally weighing between 1 and 3 kilograms, were collected in industry standard plastic sample bags. Each sample was identified a unique sample number using a booklet with a two part sample tag. One part of the tag with the number went in the sample bag and the bag sealed with a plastic "zap strap." The other part of the tag, also with the number, remained in the booklet and was marked with the GPS coordinates of the sample. In most cases, the sample was described by a geologist.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical using the 1DX ICP-MS analytical method on a 15 gram sub-sample. A more precise description of this method is included with the analytical results in Appendix B.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

At this early stage of the prospecting program at the Toby Zone, a rigorous system of quality control was not put in place. One standard sample and one blank sample was included with the shipment of rocks to Acme Analytical. The analysis of these quality control samples was within acceptable limits. As well, Acme Analytical employs a system of in-house quality control including the repeat of sample analysis, the

analysis of standards and the inclusion of blank material. The results of these analyses were included in the results sent to Copper Ridge and were within acceptable limits.

15.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2006 prospecting program at the Toby Zone confirmed that the strong coincident arsenic and bismuth mineralization is reflecting local areas of gold mineralization. Due to snow cover and talus cover, most of the samples taken in the first phase 2006 program were of subcrop. More work, including trenching and diamond drilling, is required to test for the bedrock source of the mineralized samples discovered during this program.

The geophysical program identified several areas of anomalous chargeability and resistivity results that are as of yet un-explained. A more rigorous interpretation of the geophysical results needs to be done to prioritize targets for follow-up trenching and drilling.

16.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended at the Toby Zone. As a first phase, this work should include interpretation of the geophysical data, followed by detailed prospecting and mapping to attempt to identify and sample any surface manifestations of the observed geophysical anomalies. Surface mechanical trenching should then be completed over areas with defined mineralization and over priority geophysical targets. A recommended budget for the first phase is $75,000.

A non-contingent second phase program should include 1000 m of drilling to test un-exposed targets identified by the geophysical program and to test targets identified in the first phase program. A recommended budget for this program is $300,000

In addition, it must be emphasized that many of the recommendations put forward by Stewart Harris in 2000 and 2002 and Al Doherty in 2003 regarding other parts of the Scheelite Dome property have never been carried out. In order to most efficiently move the property forward as a whole, these recommendations should be incorporated into any proposed work at the Toby zone. If such is the case, the proposed budget figures should be revised accordingly.

17.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour	J. van Randen: 21 days @ $650 per day	$	13,125.00
	Milada Pardovicova: 24.5 Days @ $300 per day		7,350.00
	Al Doherty: 4 days @$500.00 per day		2,000.00
	Subtotal Labour	**$**	**22,475.00**
Geochemistry	143 Rock Samples @ $19.08 per sample		2,768.16
	Subtotal Geochemistry	**$**	**2,768.16**
Geophysics	Line cutting: 21 km @$1,582.38 per line km		33,230.00
	Surveys: 21 km @$2,365.33 per line km		65,672.00
	Subtotal Geophysics	**$**	**98,902.00**
Living Expenses	239.5 man days @ $35.00 per man day		8,382.50
	Subtotal Living Expenses	**$**	**8,382.50**
Air Support	Helicopter: 11.5 hours @ $1,123.68 per hour		12,922.28
	Subtotal Air Support	**$**	**12,922.28**
Report	Report Writing		5,000.00
	Subtotal Report Writing	**$**	**5,000.00**
TOTAL		**$**	**150,449.94**

Supporting receipts for the above costs are included in Appendix C

18.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Gregory Dawson, do hereby declare that;

1. I am currently employed as Vice President Exploration for Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. of 500 - 625 Howe Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T6.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor Science degree from the University of British Columbia in 1987 and a Masters of Science degree from Queens' University in 1991.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 19882.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 20 years since graduation from University, and prior to graduation, as a student and or geotechnician for a period of 11 additional years.
5. 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 and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.
7. I am not independent of the issuer applying all tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 in that I am an employee of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc and hold shares and options in the Company.

Dated this 29th day of January, 2007

John Gregory Dawson, P. Geo.

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APPENDIX A - SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
8V	436482	7070082	115670	*rusty qytz subcrop in ortage weathering thinly bedded phyllite (local strongly carbonate altered layers) with slickensides (nothing inplace for measurements) right above snow cornice on North facing slope, abundatnt silvery grey sericite mica along foliation; trace fine grained pyrite in quartz and rusty pits.*	603488	18	0.9	0.5	0.4
8V	436457	7070058	115671	*subcrop of calcareous orange weathering finelyh bedded phyllite with abundant quartz rich bedsseperated by silvery grey miceous folia; matriz reacts to HCl and angular peces in subcrop with <2% euhedral pyrite and lesser fine grained clots of arsenopyrite, common rusty boxwork pits.*	603488	245.5	406.9	90	473.9
8V	436631	7069897	115672		603488	32.7	1.2	1.5	2.6
8V	436630	7069835	115673		603488	17.4	1.5	0.7	2.2
8V	436573	7069341	115674		603488	42.3	0.9	0.5	0.3
	???	????	115675	*rock samples comes from Milada's line*	603488	182.5	0.25	1.3	1
8V	436832	7069862	115676		603488	27.1	3.4	0.5	0.4
8V	436828	7070016	115677		603488	26.3	3.6	0.7	0.8
8V	436842	7070104	115678		603488	36.8	2.8	0.5	0.5
8V	436783	7070400	115679		603488	2	0.5	0.1	0.1
8V	436636	7070290	115680		603488	299.5	4	0.4	0.5
8V	436654	7070215	115681		603488	67.5	5.8	0.6	1.5
8V	436660	7070175	115682		603488	37.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
8V	436901	7069859	115683		603488	92.3	2.3	1	0.5
8V	436901	7069859	115684		603488	30.2	2	1.2	0.5
8V	437030	7069821	115685		603488	209.8	1.6	1	0.9
8V	437030	7069821	115686		603488	91.4	0.25	0.5	0.1
8V	436996	7069795	115687		603488	979.5	8.8	1.3	0.3
8V	437018	7069961	115688		603488	77.3	2.2	8.1	0.7
8V	437028	7069996	115689		603488	58.4	4.5	1	1
8V	437028	7069996	115690		603488	54.5	1	1.8	0.4
8V	437031	7070010	115691		603488	129.4	1.2	1.7	0.2
8V	437031	7070010	115692	*STANDARAD CDN/CGS/1*	603488	13	476	4.6	0.5
8V	436907	7069881	115693		603488	50.3	3.8	4.4	0.2
8V	436878	7069949	115694		603488	73.4	1.1	0.9	0.3
8V	436887	7069939	115695		603488	20.7	0.8	0.6	0.1
8V	436887	7069939	115696		603488	1611.5	15.9	4	0.8
8V	436915	7069953	115697		603488	61.2	1.8	1.1	0.1
8V	436992	7069947	115698		603488	79.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
8V	436908	7070074	115700		603488	80.8	2.5	1.2	0.6
			404901		603488	8.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
8V	436382	7070009	404902		603488	22.7	1.5	1	0.3
8V	436382	7070009	404903		603488	73.2	335.7	2.8	50.5

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
8V	436367	7070004	404904		603488	21.6	5.5	13	1.1
8V	436293	7070021	404905		603488	37.1	3	0.3	0.2
8V	436128	7070126	404906		603488	5373.4	185.7	5.1	6
8V	436085	7070150	404907		603488	6.8	3	0.5	0.3
8V	436085	7070150	404908		603488	54.2	2.5	0.4	0.3
8V	436056	7070272	404909		603488	980.6	16.2	1.3	2.1
8V	436037	7070412	404910		603488	450.8	7	3.3	0.4
8V	436033	7070679	404911		603488	188.4	29.4	1.2	0.1
8V	436124	7070205	404912		603488	957.2	29.4	4.2	2.7
8V	436187	7070070	404913		603488	142.7	5.7	11	0.3
8V	436254	7070021	404914		603488	45.1	2	3.8	1.6
8V	436306	7070025	404915		603488	10	0.25	2.4	0.1
8V	436418	7070072	404916		603488	21	1.1	1.8	0.2
8V	436418	7070072	404917	*BLANK*	603488	8	6.2	0.6	0.1
8V	436497	7070151	404918		603662	21	0.7	0.8	0.1
8V	436511	7070187	404919		603662	120.2	1.7	3.9	0.6
8V	436535	7070175	404920		603662	104.6	663.4	12.3	266.3
8V	436535	7070175	404921		603662	162.6	31.8	0.9	6
8V	436556	7070190	404922		603662	13.9	4.4	0.2	1.8
8V	436558	7070225	404923		603662	58.9	2.8	1	0.9
8V	436562	7070251	404924		603662	332.2	12.4	0.5	3.9
8V	436550	7070272	404925		603662	308.1	2.8	0.4	0.3
8V	436570	7070327	404926		603662	81.7	2	0.5	0.3
8V	436626	7070299	404927		603662	604.5	437.7	217.5	507.4
8V	436510	7069959	404928		603662	471.5	39.3	41.6	67.9
8V	436529	7069943	404929		603662	23	4.9	2.9	6
8V	436507	7069819	404930		603662	77.4	1.6	2.3	1.7
8V	436436	7069794	404931		603662	91.4	1.8	8.7	1.1
8V	436229	7069491	404932		603662	24	0.9	3	0.5
8V	436364	7069731	404933		603662	27.2	0.25	1.2	0.5
8V	436539	7069782	404934		603662	12	1.6	1.4	0.5
8V	437130	7069851	404935		603662	295.7	26.5	1.3	3.3
8V	436996	7069845	404936		603662	200.7	4.7	1.7	2
8V	436920	7069862	404937		603662	75.6	3.2	1.6	0.8
8V	437589	7069438	404938		603662	24	0.25	0.7	0.2
8V	435863	7070358	404939		603662	192.8	0.25	2.5	0.3
8V	437590	7069410	404940		603662	351.7	36.7	1.5	2.6
8V	436646	7069880	404941		603662	6.9	1.6	0.8	0.5
8V	436657	7069831	404942		603662	35.7	1.9	0.9	1.1
8V	436690	7069778	404943		603662	16.9	28.2	0.3	3.2

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
			404944		603662	43.5	2.4	0.7	0.8
8V	436707	7069469	404945		603662	48.4	1.7	0.5	0.2
8V	436718	7069433	404946		603662	36.1	1	2.7	0.1
8V	436845	7069205	404947	*Huge spurs of calcareous silstone/quartzite phyllitic partings End of traverse above outcrop, turn above L1000E, above phyllite outcrop spors*	603662	462.8	1.5	1.9	0.7
8V	436859	7069185	404948	*15cm rusty quartz float in moss/subcrop; orange weathering quartzite/phyllite with <3% total sulfide as fine grained blebs and ??? Stringers, arsenopyrite>pyrite> ???, pus redish possible REALGAR crystals*	603662	523.4	1.1	1	0.2
8V	436560	7069397	404949	*5m^2 subrop of large 80cm sized boulders in phyllite(locally quartz rich); <3% arsenopyrite ,<pyrite in blebs up to 7mm in open spaces in fillings along discrete fractures in otherwise weakly rusty quartz vein material*	603662	234.2	3.2	1	1.7
8V	436528	7069464		*20m^2 blocky talus of grey weathering bi-quartz-feldsparporphyry intrusive with rare 2mmx8mm hornblend crystals*	603662				
			404950	*STANDARD CDN/CGS/5*	603662	6.3	112	1.9	0.2
8V	437761	7069766	404951	*Quartz stringers in slumped quartzite outcrop with fine grained sulfide?*	603662	36.6	10.5	0.4	1
8V	437763	7069757	404952	*0.7m chip of quartzite with sheeted quartz stringers up to 1cm wide*	603662	48.2	2.1	0.8	0.7
8V	437767	7069719	404953	*Grab of quartzite with 3 crosscutting quartz stringers <1cm wide*	603662	13.1	0.25	0.2	0.1
8V	437762	7069710	404954	*0.6m chip across across quartzite/phyllite with rusty parallel foliation*	603662	725	3.4	1.4	2.7
			404955	*8cm quartz vein cross cutting quartzite outcrop oriented 130/85E*	603662	251.7	6.4	4.3	4.9
			404956		603662	3752.5	26.2	29.4	2.3
	Coordinates of milada's		404957	*white quartz vein float with <1% arsenopyrite/ GO BACK TO THE FIELDBOOK*	603662	456.7	25.4	56.5	2.9
8V	437671	7069446	404958	*thinly bedded phyllite with rusty paintings with >10% fine grained arsenopyrite*	603662	>10000	1612.1	78.3	190.9
8V	437661	7069428	404959	*Very GOOLIE looking phyllite sulfide rich; 15% arsenopyrite in thinly banded quartz beds in phyllite*	603662	>10000	873.6	103	50.3
8V	437630	7069350	404960	*Bi-(quartzite) feldspar intrusive plus intense biotite? Lamprophyre dyke trending 070-090° ; 10% ??? Arsenopyrite in thin bans in phyllite*	603662	>10000	321.7	11.4	24.6
8V	437597	7069303	404961	*shaley dull grey greasy phyllite with 2mm white quartz pitted layers. Scorodite on fractures*	603662	299.4	3.8	1.5	0.7
8V	437377	7069207	404962	*Grab of quartzite with 4cm white quartz vein cross cutting foliation; 2% arsenopyrite in blebs*	603662	518.9	5.7	3.8	4.2
			404963	*go back to the fieldbook*	603662	456.5	3.4	1.1	0.4
8V	437357	7069204	404964	*40cm white quartz float with coarse grained arsenopyrite <2%*	603662	274.3	4.6	0.7	0.5
8V	437303	7069176	404965	*Float 10° below outcrop of rusty folded quartz with open space and scorodite in quartzite.*	603662	1547	16.2	3	2.1
8V	437274	7069177	404966	*Float of 10% arsenopyrite, ??? In finely laminated quartz rich phyllite*	603662	>10000	174.2	10.2	33.9
8V	436908	7069215	404967	*???*	603662	137.8	11	1.4	1.1
8V	436876	7069240	404968	*??*	603662	223.3	3.3	0.9	1.1
8V	436542	7070414	404969	*??*	603662	741	8.7	5.5	0.1

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
8V	436543	7070423	404970		603662	14.8	2.5	6.4	0.1
8V	438426	7071000		*Location of truck parked at head of Highet Creek pass*	603662				
8V	436686	7069661	404971	*Quartz in phyllite in outcrop*	603662	46	2.1	0.5	0.4
8V	436842	7069324	404972	*Intrusive outcrop with pyroxine, ?????*	603662	21.7	1.6	0.7	0.3
8V	436880	7069118	404973	*subcrop of silvery phyllite at head of cirque with concoidant quartz sweats up to 4cm, rusty with open space*	603662	65.3	1.2	0.8	0.4
8V	436887	7069113	404974	*quartz rusty open space, limonite cemented box work in silvery phyllite*	603662	88.1	0.25	3	0.1
8V	437000	7069082	404975	*outcrop/subcrop of block phyllite with calcareous beds ofwhite crystalline calcite up to 4cm wide*	603662	38.6	0.25	0.3	0.05
8V	437061	7069100	404976	*Slumped outcrop of folded phyllite with 20cm quartzite layer, rusty with 3cm quartz sweats and pits oxidized sulfide; pyrite and arsenopyrite*	603662	94.3	2.3	2.1	0.7
8V	437122	7069106	404977	*Grassy swampy creek head west of L16E; porous calcareous orange weathering phyllite with quartzite beds up to 4cm (subcrop west of major slump wet creek start).*	603662	301.5	2	1.4	0.7
8V	437134	7069105	404978	*Grab of rusty quartz float with blebs of pyrite/arsenopyrite along fractures in swampy grassy calcareous phyllite subcrop (??????)*	603662	108.5	0.25	0.8	1.5
8V	437127	7069110	404979	*2m N down slope of 404978, quartz rich pock marked quartzite arsenopyrite blebs in fractures, moss slope, talus debris*	603662	1595.1	3.1	14.9	2.9
8V	437263	7069165	404980	*Grab of silvery/rusty phyllitewith box work <1mm and pyrite (fine grained arsenopyrite) blebs, ??? 2-4mm rusty crosscutting stringers to foliation.*	603662	>10000	35.8	16.9	16.4
			404981???		603662	411.1	9.5	2.6	7.9
8V	437239	7069157	404982	*20% arsenopyrite in discrete/silvery in up to 5mm wide phyllite parallel foliation with scorodite around semi continuous arsenopyrite stringers; slumped talus almost outcrop, 75m E of Line ???? (sketch in the fieldbook)*	603662	>10000	273.4	60.6	75.1
8V	437255	7069169	404983	*Same talus as above; white yellow quartzite, rusty gragments and 10% 4mm round grey quartz eyes? Felsic intrusive? WHOLE ROCK ANALYSIS/ REP SAMPLE*	603662				
			404984???		603662	556	4.7	0.8	0.5
8V	437278	7069180	404985	*40cm^2 tabular jointed orange and weathering quartzite/phyllite with scorodite and fine grained stringers <4mm and blebs of arsenopyrite up to 6mm^2, sulfide cross foliation only slightly from phyllite to quartzite, 15% arsenopyrite. (sketch in the fieldbook).*	603662	>10000	171.3	76.3	32.1
8V	437296	7069182	404986	*15x20cm boulder talus of orange weathering quartzite (non calcarious) with fine grained pyrite in crystaling ?????? quartzite*	603662	197	5.2	9.7	0.4
8V	437324	7069178	404987	*White pitted scorodit, rich quartzite talus, sugary looking with vugs and fine grained arsenopyrite <2% visible.*	603662	2149.2	19.5	6.2	1.5
8V	437358	7069196	404988	*slumped outcrop of manganese stained folded phyllite with 2cm quartz stringers,lots of open space pits <1%sulfide.*	603662	320.4	6.1	4	3
8V	437340	7069211	404989	*Blebs of arsenopyrite in quartzite with up to 5%sulfide in sugary quartzite*	603662	1184.5	6.4	3.6	0.6

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
8V	437535	7069273	404990	Grab in 10cm^2 scree slope (just south of big outcrop along ridge) of grey fine grained phyllite quartzite cut by quartz stringers up to 8mm wide across foliation, pits limoniteand fine grained sulfide?	603662	83.8	0.6	4.2	0.2
8V	437570	7069299	404991	Grab of 30cm^2 quartz vein float with 1% ???? Arsenopyrite blebs along fracture in grass/moss covered phyllite knob.	603662	390.6	3.1	2.5	0.2
8V	437577	7069301	404992	Grab of siliceous phyllite with grey graphitic bands and quartz rich bands with 20% porosity as 2mm pits, limonite and scorodite.	603662	187	2.4	1.6	2.6
8V	437600	7069297	404993	?? very fractured possible faulted manganese rich veined in several directions; quartzite/phyllite in talus slope with 10% ????	603662	>10000	1907	203.5	285
8V	437584	7069304	404994	Solid sulfide! 3cm wide intensely rusty arsenopyrite and scorodite; 5cm^2 float; walked above snow cornice to find source in outcrop.	603662	>10000	5428	607.5	595.8
8V	437625	7069290			603662				
8V	437630	7069287	404995	Distinct recessive gully trending 85-90°,dug a pit and sampled rusty quartzite with 1mm pits coated in limonite.Trace of pyrite.	603662	1434.7	16.5	2.7	2.9
8V	437633	7069329	404996	Limonitic quartz rich phyllite with pale matrix filled by limonitic vugs and fine grained pyrite stringers along foliation.	603662	>10000	285.6	18.5	28.1
8V	437622	7069330	404997-98	Foliation 130/30S. Outcrop chip samples of quartzite and phyllite (0.8m) and 0.9m chip in quartzite(June 5th picture). Quartz along fracture in quartzite 015° /80E dip. Contact between phyllite/quartzite is 130°/255 (sketch in the fieldbook)	603662	386.8	56.8	1.8	1.7
8V	437627	7069355	404999	Bi-quartz poor intrusive with rare <2% feldspars in dyke trending downslope@ app.170° towards Paul find on L20E with pyrite in intrusive, locally looks like lamprophyre dyke	603662	1415.8	27.9	3	2.5
8V	437634	7069354	405000	Grab of black manganese stained talus with waxy pale quartzite layer with 2mm pits and steal grey layers.	603662	359.6	6.3	2.7	0.3
8V	437628	7069344	405001	Quartzite blocky talus with rusty sub parallel fractures and blebs of arsenopyrite and scorodite up to 3% overall with intense limonite/ .....???	603662	5630.1	38.9	7.3	12
8V	437654	7069394	405002	3 square cm fragmens on quartzite/phyllite talus of pure up to 1cm arsenopyrite banded veins ( ), intensely rusty.	603662	>10000	2163	155.9	119.3
8V	437651	7069386	405003	BLANK. Silvery phyllite talus slope but sample of granular pale quartzite with sub parallel fractures every 6cm and 3% coarse 6mm cubic blebs of arsenopyrite diss along fractures ( )	603662	13.2	5.7	0.6	0.1
8V	437656	7069394	405004	Grab of intense scorodite yellow green oxidation and 1cm+ width of pure arsenopyrite; intensily rusty outer surface ??quartzite bed	603662	598.5	4.4	2.3	0.6
8V	437668	7069392	405005	Grab of rusty quartz vein float ( ) with open space fracture and quartz crystal infill and arsenopyrite up to 6mm blocks along fracture.	603662	>10000	2048	249.1	112
8V	437669	7069430	405006	Outcrop of thinly laminated quartzite and phyllite on top oriented 025/20SE; no significant rust.	603662	938.4	21.3	3.6	1.4
8V	437682	7069458	405007	Grab of scorodite arsenopyrite vein material in quartzite/phyllite talus 10m South of outcrop described below.	603662	>10000	2871	109.7	495.9

Zone	Easting	Northing	Assay No.	Notes	Acme Cert	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Bi ppm
8V	437684	7069455	405008	*0.5m chip across intenesely rusty phyllite outcrop with grey layers of fine grained arsenopyrite sub parallel to foliation up to 5% arsenopyrite; intense manganese foliation 030/29SE*	603662	3547.1	103	3.1	12.8
8V	437685	7069476	405009	*0.7m chip across phyllic outcrop with grainy quartz rich beds and very fine grained arsenopyrite along fractures <%1? . Foliation 048/26SE*	603662	943.2	19.6	2	25.3
8V	437685	7069492	405010	*0.45m chip across small outcrop in talus field of intensely rusty quartz rich phyllite with pits and blue fine grained arsenopyrite in matrix of select beds; arsenopyrite 25%*	603662	>10000	586	7.6	76.6
8V	437704	7069508	405011	*0.6m chip of rusty bed in phyllite with blueish arsenopyrite in beds of rusty quartz rich phyllite. Foliation 045/22E*	603662	3632	263.2	4.1	40.5
8V	437168	7069065	GDSD01	Grab of "frothy" qz vein apparently fol controlled in silicified qzt	605885	>10000	413.8	225	284.3
8V	437153	7068974	GDSD02	Select grab of silicified qzt with local .5 to 2 cm stwk of qz vns with local aspy and py. Py also diss in qzt.	605885	>10000	826.30	74.50	160.40
8V	437141	7068961	GDSD03	Grab of float in talus of silicified qzt with 15 % diss py (py is totally oxidized on margins) Py likely bedding/foliation controlled in qzt)	605885	951.90	32.70	152.50	71.00
8V	437145	7068966	GDSD04	Same location as 03: 4-5 cm lens in talus of coarse qzwith pathchy aspy and diss cubic py.	605885	>10000	137.10	10.30	30.60
8V	437120	7068964	GDSD05	40 by 20 cm block of silicified qzt with up to 5 % diss py aspy (also patchy in qz vnlts) and 1 % PY. Similar appearing boulders are fairly abund in area	605885	8013.90	82.60	15.00	12.00
8V	437099	7068957	GDSD06	40 by 60 cm talus boulder of qzt with str stwk of 1 to 5 mm qz vnlts, local patchy ASPY and cubic PY	605885	3366.70	55.20	21.60	1.40
8V	437078	7068947	GDSD07	3 cm qz vn as separate piece in subcrop, local massive ASPY, v. strongly oxidized	605885	824.20	31.10	201.90	23.00
8V	437056	7068930	GDSD08	large angular blcks of bx with rounded clasts of gry qz in strongly oxidized siliceous matrix: no visable unoxidized sulfides	605885	504.30	26.40	20.40	1.40
8V	437064	7068919	GDSD09	3 cm qa vn slumped from O/C. 20 to 30 % cubic Py	605885	2121.00	16.00	33.90	49.30
8V	437130	7068981	GDSD10	30 by 60 talus blk of white qz with abund FeOx and patches of ASPY. Not far from source	605885	6506.70	142.00	16.30	24.70
8V	437821	7069877	GDSD11	silicified lst with local PO and vuggy 3 mm qz vnlt: near strong IP anom on line 20	605885	190.50	7.30	1.30	4.70

APPENDIX B - ANALYTICAL DATA

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Copper Ridge Exploration Inc.

Acme file # A603488 Page 1 Received: JUL 7 2006 * 52 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 30 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	0.2	2.5	3.3	47	<.1	4	4.2	528	1.8	<.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	77	<.1	<.1	0.1	36	0.58	0.07	9	10	0.58	215	0.128	2	1.07	0.121	0.52	0.1	<.01	2.2	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
C115670	0.5	11.9	1.3	17	<.1	8.2	2.7	63	0.94	18	0.2	0.9	1	2	<.1	0.5	0.4	4	0.03	0.003	4	12	0.17	19	0.007	3	0.28	0.009	0.08	0.2	0.01	0.4	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
C115671	5.3	29.3	218.6	10	17.5	4	2.1	66	0.75	245.5	0.7	406.9	0.8	2	0.4	90	473.9	1	0.01	0.002	3	10	0.02	17	0.002	3	0.1	0.008	0.05	0.2	0.03	0.3	<.1	<.05	<1	1.1
C115672	0.4	10.6	2	1	<.1	2.3	0.5	22	0.48	32.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1	<.1	1.5	2.6	1	0.01	0.003	<1	11	0.01	4	<.001	1	0.02	0.003	<.01	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115673	0.6	7.1	1.3	1	<.1	1.4	0.5	33	0.4	17.4	<.1	1.5	<.1	1	<.1	0.7	2.2	<1	0.01	0.001	<1	12	<.01	2	<.001	1	0.01	0.003	<.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115674	0.4	2.9	2.1	3	<.1	1.8	0.3	20	0.33	42.3	<.1	0.9	0.5	<1	0.1	0.5	0.3	<1	<.01	0.001	1	14	<.01	16	<.001	2	0.05	0.003	0.03	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
RE C115674	0.5	2.6	2.1	3	<.1	2.1	0.3	21	0.34	41.9	<.1	0.8	0.5	<1	0.2	0.6	0.2	<1	<.01	0.001	1	14	<.01	17	<.001	3	0.05	0.002	0.03	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115675	0.3	18.5	3.1	4	<.1	2.8	1.3	53	0.8	182.5	0.3	<.5	1	11	<.1	1.3	1	2	<.01	0.008	6	13	0.06	10	0.001	1	0.18	0.005	0.05	1.3	<.01	0.3	<.1	<.05	1	<.5
C115676	0.3	5.9	17.7	52	0.1	4.7	2	424	0.54	27.1	0.7	3.4	7.7	97	1.9	0.5	0.4	7	6.57	0.015	16	12	0.71	114	0.045	3	0.7	0.065	0.09	0.7	0.01	1.3	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
C115677	0.5	53.2	8.2	53	0.2	32.1	12.9	338	2.76	26.3	1.4	3.6	11.3	79	0.4	0.7	0.8	36	0.78	0.018	24	43	0.62	374	0.08	1	2.69	0.225	0.51	12.3	<.01	5.6	0.6	<.05	9	1.2
C115678	0.4	47.1	17.3	117	0.2	27.1	11.7	331	2.37	36.8	2	2.8	18	262	1.1	0.5	0.5	35	2.68	0.054	50	40	0.41	106	0.09	2	3.66	0.41	0.46	0.4	0.01	4.8	0.3	<.05	10	<.5
C115679	0.2	1.9	0.3	1	<.1	1.1	0.3	24	0.29	2	<.1	0.5	0.1	1	<.1	0.1	0.1	<1	0.01	<.001	<1	11	<.01	4	0.001	<1	0.03	0.004	0.01	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115680	0.4	2.5	0.5	1	<.1	2.1	0.4	28	0.36	299.5	0.1	4	0.2	2	<.1	0.4	0.5	<1	0.01	0.001	2	13	0.02	11	0.001	1	0.05	0.004	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115681	0.3	5	0.4	1	<.1	1.7	0.3	29	0.41	67.5	<.1	5.8	0.3	<1	<.1	0.6	1.5	<1	<.01	0.001	1	12	<.01	5	<.001	1	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115682	0.4	1.9	1.1	1	<.1	1.1	0.2	19	0.3	37.6	<.1	0.5	<.1	<1	<.1	0.5	0.2	<1	<.01	<.001	<1	15	<.01	2	<.001	<1	<.01	0.002	<.01	0.2	<.01	<.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115683	0.7	14.4	5.9	92	<.1	18.1	12	649	3.76	92.3	3.6	2.3	15.5	143	0.4	1	0.5	124	1.82	0.077	29	144	1.92	903	0.266	2	3.79	0.229	1.41	1.4	<.01	13.6	1	<.05	11	<.5
C115684	0.5	7.2	2.1	3	<.1	1.3	0.3	30	0.36	30.2	0.1	2	1.9	2	0.1	1.2	0.5	2	0.02	0.003	3	12	0.02	28	0.002	2	0.1	0.004	0.06	0.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115685	0.3	30.7	6.6	52	<.1	16.1	9.3	212	2.64	209.8	1.5	1.6	15.4	23	0.2	1	0.9	14	0.05	0.024	33	21	0.61	216	0.018	2	1.46	0.023	0.34	0.2	<.01	1.4	0.3	0.06	4	<.5
C115686	0.5	81.4	1.1	1	<.1	3.5	2.4	27	0.84	91.4	0.1	<.5	0.2	1	<.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.02	0.01	<1	12	0.01	6	0.001	2	0.04	0.002	0.01	0.4	<.01	0.1	<.1	0.23	<1	1.1
C115687	0.4	8.8	1.1	9	<.1	6.4	3.1	65	0.6	979.5	0.2	8.8	1.7	3	0.2	1.3	0.3	2	0.03	0.014	4	16	0.04	28	0.002	2	0.15	0.004	0.07	0.1	<.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	<1	0.6
C115688	0.4	31.4	13.1	24	0.3	3.7	1.4	102	0.75	77.3	0.3	2.2	9.8	4	0.3	8.1	0.7	2	0.13	0.009	17	11	0.05	97	0.002	4	0.36	0.019	0.22	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
C115689	1.6	17.8	6.2	83	<.1	20.2	11.3	408	3.03	58.4	3.4	4.5	13.9	193	0.2	1	1	94	1.76	0.086	22	117	1.59	806	0.249	2	3.91	0.278	1.19	1.2	<.01	6.6	0.9	<.05	10	<.5
C115690	0.2	12.4	8.2	21	<.1	5.1	2	273	0.84	54.5	0.5	1	8.3	79	0.6	1.8	0.4	9	2.37	0.015	14	14	0.26	94	0.033	3	0.63	0.081	0.18	0.3	<.01	1.3	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
C115691	0.3	5.3	1.1	2	<.1	1.1	0.4	28	0.39	129.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	1	0.4	1.7	0.2	<1	0.02	0.001	1	13	0.01	10	0.002	1	0.05	0.004	0.02	0.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115692 (pulp)	18	5766.7	15	99	1.3	365.1	19.9	793	7.62	13	0.2	476	1.2	112	0.4	4.6	0.5	39	1.84	0.089	4	474	0.82	21	0.002	13	0.79	0.051	0.35	1.1	0.98	3.9	0.2	3.69	3	14.7
C115693	0.3	6.3	9.6	14	<.1	1.7	0.6	156	0.36	50.3	0.2	3.8	7	7	0.4	4.4	0.2	<1	0.36	0.009	13	11	0.02	73	0.001	20	0.24	0.003	0.16	0.1	<.01	0.4	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
C115694	1.1	14.6	8.4	105	<.1	18.4	12.7	670	3.81	73.4	3.5	1.1	15.1	167	0.5	0.9	0.3	133	1.96	0.084	24	167	2.05	939	0.267	2	4.23	0.259	1.59	1.1	<.01	12.5	1.1	<.05	11	<.5
C115695	1.4	6.6	0.4	2	<.1	1.3	0.3	40	0.37	20.7	<.1	0.8	0.1	3	0.1	0.6	0.1	<1	0.07	0.001	<1	13	0.01	9	0.002	<1	0.03	0.004	0.01	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115696	0.8	30.4	3.8	6	0.3	1.3	1.1	36	0.91	1611.5	0.3	15.9	5.8	8	1	4	0.8	1	0.03	0.004	10	14	0.03	55	0.002	2	0.22	0.006	0.14	0.2	0.01	0.4	0.1	<.05	1	0.6
C115697	0.3	4.2	1.3	1	<.1	1.3	0.3	19	0.34	61.2	<.1	1.8	0.2	1	<.1	1.1	0.1	<1	<.01	0.001	1	13	<.01	11	<.001	2	0.03	0.002	0.02	0.2	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
C115698	0.8	23.1	5.6	103	<.1	17.7	11.7	671	3.98	79.6	3.2	0.6	15.3	148	0.8	0.7	0.4	132	1.64	0.083	27	159	2.02	980	0.269	2	3.88	0.228	1.46	1.2	<.01	13.6	1.1	<.05	11	<.5
C115699	0.3	13.4	101.3	7	1.7	1.5	0.4	47	0.51	831.9	0.3	21.7	5.8	2	0.8	29.5	0.4	3	0.02	0.008	12	11	0.03	92	0.002	12	0.27	0.007	0.19	0.1	0.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
C115700	1.5	32.5	8.2	82	<.1	24.5	14.4	610	3.97	80.8	3.7	2.5	14.1	148	0.2	1.2	0.6	121	1.73	0.084	22	154	2.01	805	0.239	2	3.94	0.233	1.25	0.7	<.01	11.4	1	0.17	11	0.8
404901	0.4	19.8	30.1	63	0.2	7.6	3.2	182	0.45	8.4	0.8	0.6	12	224	2.2	0.4	0.2	11	7.64	0.013	19	17	0.11	34	0.064	6	1.4	0.181	0.08	0.4	0.01	1.1	<.1	0.11	5	<.5
404902	1	10	8.2	119	<.1	17.3	11.5	702	3.56	22.7	3.9	1.5	14.5	80	0.4	1	0.3	102	1.92	0.073	25	125	1.88	399	0.161	2	2.85	0.129	0.78	0.4	0.01	10	0.8	<.05	9	<.5
STANDARD DS7	20.9	112.6	70.7	413	0.9	56.7	9.8	627	2.39	48.4	4.9	70.7	4.5	68	6.3	5.8	4.5	84	0.93	0.079	12	164	1.05	372	0.123	38	0.97	0.073	0.44	3.8	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.22	5	3.4
G-1	0.3	3.4	3	49	<.1	4.4	4.5	539	1.93	<.5	3	<.5	4.6	65	<.1	<.1	0.1	37	0.57	0.075	9	11	0.61	201	0.135	2	1.05	0.104	0.51	0.2	<.01	2.1	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
404903	0.4	41.5	15.7	35	0.5	11.8	5.1	457	1.52	73.2	0.6	335.7	9.4	75	0.4	2.8	50.5	6	2.62	0.015	23	9	0.15	71	0.006	4	0.54	0.027	0.22	0.1	<.01	1.6	0.1	<.05	1	0.7
404904	0.2	14.8	11	25	<.1	14.1	6.8	258	1.37	21.6	0.3	5.5	8.1	39	0.2	13	1.1	3	1.58	0.009	17	6	0.04	71	0.002	6	0.33	0.028	0.21	0.1	<.01	1.1	0.1	<.05	1	0.7
404905	0.8	14.3	2.3	20	<.1	7.3	3.1	152	1.23	37.1	0.3	3	6.3	4	0.1	0.3	0.2	9	0.02	0.007	8	21	0.32	17	0.008	2	0.64	0.032	0.1	0.2	<.01	1	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
404906	0.3	10.9	2.1	2	<.1	2.8	2.2	27	0.81	5373.4	0.1	185.7	0.7	3	<.1	5.1	6	1	0.02	0.002	2	13	0.01	27	0.001	4	0.08	0.009	0.04	0.4	<.01	0.2	0.1	0.16	<1	4.6
404907	0.5	3.3	0.8	1	<.1	1.6	0.5	28	0.32	6.8	<.1	3	0.2	2	<.1	0.5	0.3	<1	0.02	0.001	<1	10	0.01	4	0.001	3	0.03	0.005	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404908	0.3	10.8	4.2	36	<.1	15	5.4	228	1.67	54.2	0.4	2.5	9	5	<.1	0.4	0.3	14	0.05	0.011	12	24	0.39	57	0.027	1	0.91	0.028	0.19	0.2	<.01	1.5	0.2	<.05	4	<.5
RE 404908	0.3	10.3	4	34	<.1	15.7	5.1	220	1.6	53	0.4	1.2	8.9	5	<.1	0.4	0.3	14	0.05	0.012	12	24	0.39	55	0.026	1	0.86	0.03	0.19	0.2	<.01	1.6	0.2	<.05	3	<.5
404909	0.5	11.1	2.6	4	<.1	5.4	2.2	48	0.66	980.6	0.1	16.2	2.7	2	<.1	1.3	2.1	1	0.02	0.007	4	13	0.06	19	0.001	2	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.2	<.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	<1	0.7
404910	0.4	21.4	2.1	5	<.1	7.4	3.4	77	0.5	450.8	0.2	7	2.2	10	0.1	3.3	0.4	1	0.08	0.032	4	11	0.05	48	0.001	8	0.35	0.009	0.18	0.4	<.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404911	1.2	5.9	2.5	2	0.3	1.2	0.4	32	0.52	188.4	0.1	29.4	0.9	3	<.1	1.2	0.1	2	<.01	0.005	2	12	0.04	7	0.001	1	0.1	0.004	0.03	0.3	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	0.7
404912	0.4	20.4	1.8	6	<.1	3.8	1.3	56	0.88	957.2	0.3	29.4	1.5	5	0.1	4.2	2.7	4	0.02	0.011	3	13	0.09	26	0.002	2	0.25	0.006	0.08	0.5	<.01	0.4	0.1	<.05	1	0.6
404913	0.5	17.7	2.1	4	0.3	2.5	0.9	29	0.77	142.7	0.2	5.7	1.4	3	<.1	11	0.3	2	0.01	0.008	4	13	0.01	12	0.001	4	0.12	0.009	0.06	0.5	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	0.7
404914	0.2	19	12.3	31	0.2	3.3	1.5	334	0.66	45.1	0.1	2	5.7	73	2.6	3.8	1.6	2	2.82	0.008	11	11	0.03	32	0.001	4	0.19	0.011	0.11	0.2	<.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404915	1.1	10.3	0.9	3	<.1	7.7	2.8	43	0.69	10	<.1	<.5	0.1	1	0.1	2.4	0.1	2	0.02	0.001	<1	15	<.01	7	<.001	2	0.02	0.002	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	0.21	<1	<.5
404916	0.5	7.7	0.9	3	<.1	4.4	1.8	64	0.53	21	0.1	1.1	0.8	20	<.1	1.8	0.2	3	0.53	0.007	3	13	0.01	5	0.001	3	0.06	0.003	0.03	0.5	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404917 (pulp)	0.7	23.3	6.4	41	<.1	31.2	8.2	355	1.93	8	0.8	6.2	4.7	67	0.3	0.6	0.1	44	3.19	0.098	16	37	0.77	169	0.086	3	0.85	0.026	0.08	0.2	0.03	3.1	0.1	<.05	3	<.5
STANDARD DS7	20.8	111.5	70.1	414	0.9	55.7	9.6	634	2.42	48.1	4.9	69.9	4.4	69	6.4	6	4.6	85	0.94	0.08	13	163	1.06	382	0.124	39	0.97	0.075	0.44	3.9	0.21	2.5	4.2	0.23	5	3.7

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Copper Ridge Exploration Inc.

Acme file # A603662 Page 1 Received: JUL 13 2006 * 98 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 30 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
G-1	0.5	2.3	2.5	50	<.1	6.3	4.6	545	1.89	<.5	2.3	1.1	4	63	<.1	<.1	<.1	37	0.56	0.084	7	54	0.61	229	0.131	1	0.92	0.06	0.48	0.1	<.01	2.1	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
404918	0.2	8.8	0.9	3	<.1	2.4	0.8	57	0.5	21	<.1	0.7	0.7	2	<.1	0.8	0.1	<1	0.17	0.001	1	16	0.01	6	0.001	4	0.04	0.013	0.02	0.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404919	0.2	11.5	5.5	19	<.1	7.4	4.3	222	1.07	120.2	0.4	1.7	9.1	9	0.3	3.9	0.6	2	0.24	0.012	17	12	0.04	90	0.002	5	0.3	0.02	0.25	0.2	<.01	0.6	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404920	1.4	25.5	32.1	6	2.4	2.9	1.5	57	0.75	104.6	0.4	663.4	3.9	2	0.1	12.3	266.3	<1	0.02	0.003	6	17	0.01	25	0.002	3	0.11	0.009	0.07	0.1	0.01	0.3	<.1	0.06	<1	0.8
404921	0.2	15.4	6.5	20	<.1	8.2	3.5	262	1.1	162.6	0.5	31.8	13.4	5	0.3	0.9	6	3	0.06	0.01	22	13	0.06	87	0.005	1	0.35	0.019	0.25	0.5	0.01	0.7	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
RE 404921	0.2	14.5	6.4	22	<.1	7.7	3.4	264	1.1	162.8	0.4	23.3	13.7	5	0.3	1	6.2	4	0.06	0.01	22	13	0.06	82	0.005	2	0.36	0.02	0.27	0.5	<.01	0.7	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404922	0.2	5.7	16.6	8	<.1	2.1	0.9	394	0.73	13.9	0.1	4.4	1.1	750	0.4	0.2	1.8	1	12.52	0.003	3	9	0.14	13	0.002	1	0.1	0.008	0.03	0.1	0.01	0.8	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404923	0.6	25.6	12.3	24	<.1	14.1	5.2	175	1.21	58.9	1	2.8	9.4	7	0.1	1	0.9	6	0.09	0.01	12	14	0.22	39	0.012	1	0.55	0.014	0.14	0.3	0.01	0.8	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
404924	0.2	5.7	1.2	2	<.1	5.6	2	68	0.46	332.2	0.1	12.4	0.3	44	0.1	0.5	3.9	<1	0.77	0.002	1	17	0.02	4	<.001	<1	0.05	0.004	0.01	0.3	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404925	0.2	2.1	0.3	1	<.1	3.3	1.6	34	0.35	308.1	<.1	2.8	0.1	1	<.1	0.4	0.3	<1	0.01	<.001	<1	18	0.01	2	<.001	1	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404926	0.3	15.3	0.6	14	<.1	7.6	2.3	138	1.3	81.7	0.2	2	0.5	2	<.1	0.5	0.3	4	0.02	0.002	2	22	0.28	2	0.002	1	0.48	0.005	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.6	<.1	<.05	2	<.5
404927	0.2	37	719.4	7	10.7	77.7	17.5	167	0.66	604.5	1.1	437.7	6	3	0.3	217.5	507.4	2	0.03	0.015	14	19	0.03	36	0.001	13	0.24	0.005	0.14	0.2	0.02	0.7	0.1	<.05	<1	2.5
404928	0.2	23.8	305.6	59	1.8	101.2	20.3	483	2.84	471.5	1.7	39.3	16.8	115	0.3	41.6	67.9	43	1.93	0.031	45	53	0.76	165	0.083	3	2.88	0.247	0.39	0.2	0.01	6.5	0.3	<.05	10	1.5
404929	0.1	22	15.2	44	0.2	13.2	5.1	238	1.53	23	0.6	4.9	11.4	54	0.3	2.9	6	23	1.81	0.012	19	34	0.39	56	0.081	1	1.02	0.092	0.34	0.3	0.01	4.4	0.2	<.05	5	<.5
404930	0.8	35	12.2	99	0.2	21.3	13.8	611	3.9	77.4	3.7	1.6	17.6	95	0.3	2.3	1.7	117	1.02	0.084	33	152	1.93	615	0.228	2	3.45	0.197	1.08	0.5	<.01	12.9	1.3	<.05	11	<.5
404931	0.2	9.8	9.6	14	0.1	10.1	4.4	371	0.93	91.4	0.4	1.8	12	20	0.5	8.7	1.1	2	0.81	0.011	26	12	0.03	68	0.001	10	0.27	0.004	0.15	0.2	<.01	1	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404932	0.6	16.4	27.2	136	0.2	19.3	13.8	771	3.69	24	3.6	0.9	15.8	79	1.3	3	0.5	108	1.4	0.08	30	141	1.92	493	0.175	1	2.92	0.104	0.77	0.4	0.01	11.1	0.7	<.05	10	<.5
404933	0.1	9.9	9.1	25	0.1	13	6	236	1.25	27.2	0.9	<.5	13.1	41	0.3	1.2	0.5	13	1.21	0.013	16	22	0.24	224	0.058	1	0.65	0.038	0.21	0.1	0.01	1.7	0.2	0.09	3	<.5
404934	0.2	26	7.8	30	0.1	15.9	9.1	316	1.74	12	0.9	1.6	8	25	0.2	1.4	0.5	17	1.79	0.014	15	27	0.45	126	0.061	2	0.82	0.055	0.27	0.2	<.01	2.5	0.2	<.05	4	0.6
404935	0.2	48	3.3	10	<.1	7.9	3.1	136	1.47	295.7	0.7	26.5	2.7	34	0.1	1.3	3.3	8	0.46	0.02	4	22	0.2	56	0.016	2	0.61	0.008	0.06	0.8	<.01	1.2	0.1	<.05	2	0.6
404936	0.2	39	3.8	13	<.1	6.2	1.9	78	1.25	200.7	1.3	4.7	11.2	3	0.1	1.7	2	5	0.03	0.009	11	16	0.17	60	0.013	2	0.61	0.009	0.26	0.1	0.01	0.8	0.2	<.05	1	0.5
404937	0.2	10	3.6	14	<.1	5.8	2	96	1	75.6	0.4	3.2	10.4	4	<.1	1.6	0.8	5	0.03	0.008	11	18	0.11	47	0.015	1	0.39	0.01	0.23	0.1	<.01	0.6	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404938	0.2	2.8	4.6	5	<.1	1.6	0.3	32	0.35	24	<.1	<.5	1	1	0.1	0.7	0.2	<1	0.01	0.001	2	21	0.01	21	0.001	1	0.06	0.002	0.05	0.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404939	0.2	11.3	0.8	10	<.1	8.4	3.8	159	0.81	192.8	0.3	<.5	1.9	9	<.1	2.5	0.3	2	0.08	0.037	6	17	0.11	22	0.001	2	0.26	0.005	0.12	0.3	0.01	0.4	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404940	1.1	61	5.7	47	<.1	23	14.3	550	3.6	351.7	2.6	36.7	14.4	128	0.1	1.5	2.6	121	2.19	0.084	18	176	1.95	130	0.186	14	3.74	0.3	0.27	0.6	0.01	7.6	0.3	0.34	13	0.8
404941	0.1	0.9	24.9	70	0.3	0.2	0.7	793	0.26	6.9	0.4	1.6	4.7	149	3.9	0.8	0.5	2	13.85	0.013	13	5	0.02	59	0.038	3	0.78	0.155	0.04	0.3	<.01	0.5	<.1	<.05	2	<.5
404942	0.5	136.7	11.6	54	0.4	46.1	20.8	452	4.56	35.7	2.5	1.9	19.8	180	0.2	0.9	1.1	37	2.89	0.086	36	51	0.88	143	0.09	2	4.24	0.38	0.91	0.2	0.01	5.6	0.7	1.39	12	1.8
404943	0.1	11.4	12.8	31	0.1	15.8	5.9	491	1	16.9	1.4	28.2	10.3	642	0.7	0.3	3.2	10	13.18	0.048	26	17	0.22	84	0.051	2	3	0.2	0.12	0.3	0.01	1.7	0.1	0.06	8	0.5
404944	0.3	18.7	22.3	47	0.1	22.3	12.1	1196	1.97	43.5	0.7	2.4	9.8	96	1.1	0.7	0.8	16	2.94	0.025	28	26	0.39	182	0.08	1	1.09	0.084	0.18	0.2	0.01	3.2	0.3	<.05	4	<.5
404945	0.2	8.4	1	4	<.1	2.8	0.8	46	0.44	48.4	<.1	1.7	0.2	6	0.1	0.5	0.2	1	0.16	0.002	1	18	0.03	5	0.001	<1	0.07	0.003	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404946	0.2	4.7	8.7	5	<.1	2.8	1	37	0.44	36.1	0.3	1	9	5	0.1	2.7	0.1	1	0.06	0.023	13	15	0.02	55	0.003	3	0.16	0.011	0.17	<.1	<.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404947	0.1	19.7	3.1	3	<.1	5.6	2	67	0.47	462.8	0.1	1.5	1	3	0.1	1.9	0.7	<1	0.07	0.002	3	20	0.01	26	<.001	<1	0.05	0.002	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.2	<.1	0.07	<1	<.5
404948	0.2	3.6	0.5	1	<.1	1.9	0.5	43	0.52	523.4	<.1	1.1	0.2	1	<.1	1	0.2	<1	0.01	0.001	1	20	0.01	11	0.001	3	0.03	0.003	0.02	0.1	0.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404949	0.2	8.7	2.2	1	0.1	2.4	1.1	46	0.62	234.2	0.3	3.2	0.1	1	<.1	1	1.7	<1	0.01	0.001	<1	20	0.01	5	<.001	1	0.02	0.002	0.01	0.4	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404950(pulp)	13.1	1522.6	5.5	60	0.4	539	20.5	612	4.52	6.3	0.3	112	1.5	81	0.2	1.9	0.2	60	1.28	0.066	5	629	0.84	153	0.112	4	1.59	0.128	0.24	1.6	0.24	4.4	0.1	0.97	5	3.2
STANDARD [	20.7	108.6	70.1	412	0.9	55	9.6	629	2.38	47.9	4.9	68.8	4.4	71	6.4	6	4.7	81	0.93	0.08	12	160	1.06	370	0.125	39	0.97	0.074	0.43	3.8	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.22	4	3.3
G-1	0.5	1.8	2.1	43	<.1	5.7	4.1	518	1.8	<.5	2.1	<.5	3.5	52	<.1	<.1	0.1	37	0.52	0.08	6	49	0.58	203	0.122	<1	0.87	0.049	0.51	0.1	<.01	1.7	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
404951	0.2	14.1	3.3	18	<.1	4.9	2.3	90	0.98	36.6	0.7	10.5	10.9	26	<.1	0.4	1	11	0.12	0.007	16	20	0.17	85	0.038	<1	0.56	0.037	0.2	1.6	<.01	1.2	0.1	<.05	3	<.5
404952	0.2	18.7	6	33	<.1	11.6	2.4	194	1.24	48.2	0.7	2.1	14	28	0.4	0.8	0.7	9	0.19	0.012	23	18	0.17	128	0.025	2	0.68	0.066	0.18	0.6	<.01	1.3	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
404953	0.1	6	6.3	25	<.1	8.1	4.2	162	1.26	13.1	0.6	<.5	17	40	0.2	0.2	0.1	15	0.24	0.011	21	27	0.27	105	0.062	<1	0.9	0.055	0.34	0.3	<.01	1.9	0.1	<.05	4	<.5
404954	0.2	35.1	8.9	27	0.2	9.9	3.8	147	1.85	725	1	3.4	16.9	47	0.4	1.4	2.7	20	0.25	0.013	21	28	0.32	130	0.052	2	1.17	0.106	0.37	0.6	<.01	2.7	0.2	<.05	5	<.5
404955	0.3	26.1	12	7	0.2	5.4	2	116	0.96	251.7	0.4	6.4	0.2	1	0.3	4.3	4.9	2	0.03	0.002	2	15	0.01	6	0.001	1	0.05	0.003	0.01	0.8	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404956	5.1	154.2	16.2	146	0.2	99.7	44.4	719	25.31	3752.5	5.9	26.2	4.3	10	2.3	29.4	2.3	18	0.03	0.041	33	11	0.08	38	0.001	5	0.71	0.006	0.07	3.2	0.02	1.2	0.2	0.08	1	1.2
404957	0.3	43.9	1.6	3	0.2	4.3	1.4	49	1.4	456.7	0.3	25.4	0.7	2	0.1	56.5	2.9	1	0.01	0.002	2	15	0.01	48	0.001	5	0.07	0.003	0.05	0.5	0.02	0.2	<.1	0.1	<1	<.5
404958	0.5	158.8	16.1	20	0.8	39.3	22.5	169	11.81	>10000	1.6	1612.1	17.6	151	0.1	78.3	190.9	37	1.06	0.017	27	35	0.69	74	0.022	<1	3.76	0.277	0.24	10.3	0.03	5.1	0.3	3.98	12	23.3
404959	1.1	332.5	7.6	10	0.6	50.1	165.4	143	13.44	>10000	1.2	873.6	14.4	113	0.1	103	50.3	14	1.5	0.015	19	19	0.25	24	0.008	2	2.86	0.318	0.05	>100	0.03	1.9	0.3	5.54	9	35.6
404960	0.3	196.8	9.1	16	0.4	18.8	27.7	334	3.82	>10000	0.8	321.7	11.9	95	0.2	11.4	24.6	20	1.23	0.015	11	23	0.41	61	0.016	1	2.84	0.243	0.19	3.2	0.01	2.7	0.2	0.9	9	6
404961	0.3	70.2	3.4	34	0.1	8.6	5.1	83	2.68	299.4	2.2	3.8	26.6	135	0.1	1.5	0.7	17	0.1	0.03	46	28	0.55	121	0.083	1	1.51	0.029	0.99	0.1	<.01	1.9	0.9	0.18	5	<.5
404962	0.2	11.3	6.4	4	<.1	3.8	0.7	39	0.67	518.9	0.2	5.7	3.4	5	<.1	3.8	4.2	2	0.02	0.003	11	15	0.03	48	0.001	6	0.25	0.005	0.18	0.3	<.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404963	0.1	8.8	0.8	2	<.1	2.5	2	30	0.51	456.5	0.1	3.4	1.6	2	<.1	1.1	0.4	2	0.01	0.002	3	16	0.01	33	0.001	3	0.08	0.004	0.06	0.2	<.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404964	0.3	3.2	0.6	1	<.1	1.6	0.5	29	0.44	274.3	<.1	4.6	0.1	1	<.1	0.7	0.5	<1	<.01	<.001	<1	18	<.01	8	<.001	1	0.01	0.002	<.01	0.3	0.01	<.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404965	0.2	74.3	5.8	10	0.2	3.8	1.6	49	2.35	1547	0.7	16.2	6.1	17	0.1	3	2.1	6	0.03	0.021	14	24	0.16	43	0.002	1	0.45	0.013	0.17	0.1	<.01	0.7	0.2	<.05	2	2
404966	0.3	26.4	8.1	16	0.1	9.2	6.5	93	3.49	>10000	0.9	174.2	12.2	18	0.1	10.2	33.9	12	0.02	0.014	18	28	0.43	223	0.006	3	1.2	0.021	0.4	0.1	<.01	1.4	0.4	0.65	4	13.3
404967	0.3	34.9	7.3	47	0.1	19.4	8.3	200	3.41	137.8	2.4	11	26.8	59	<.1	1.4	1.1	36	0.56	0.041	32	40	0.96	136	0.121	1	2.81	0.165	1.15	0.1	<.01	4.6	1	0.14	10	<.5
404968	0.4	97.6	3.5	14	0.2	22.3	10.1	209	2.23	223.3	0.6	3.3	5.6	49	<.1	0.9	1.1	9	1.1	0.014	6	25	0.27	41	0.02	1	0.88	0.077	0.29	0.2	<.01	1.6	0.3	0.37	3	<.5

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
404969	0.2	4.8	0.4	3	<.1	7.1	6.8	27	0.37	741	0.1	8.7	0.1	1	<.1	5.5	0.1	1	0.01	0.002	<1	17	<.01	3	0.001	<1	0.03	0.002	0.01	0.1	<.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404970	0.7	26.5	3	86	0.1	41.6	14	280	4.42	14.8	1.5	2.5	13	15	0.1	6.4	0.1	17	0.04	0.06	46	31	0.76	63	0.008	3	2.04	0.028	0.27	0.2	<.01	2.2	0.1	<.05	6	<.5
RE 404970	0.7	26.4	3.3	89	0.1	41.8	13.9	272	4.23	31	1.6	2.5	13.7	16	0.1	6.9	0.2	16	0.04	0.062	49	31	0.74	66	0.008	1	2	0.029	0.28	0.2	<.01	2.3	0.1	<.05	6	<.5
404971	0.3	21.6	6.7	55	<.1	29.3	11.7	467	2.9	46	0.8	2.1	7.9	198	0.1	0.5	0.4	15	4.57	0.065	23	26	0.83	71	0.048	1	1.59	0.031	0.55	0.1	<.01	2.3	0.5	<.05	5	<.5
404972	1.3	17.3	6.8	97	<.1	20	12.9	641	3.58	21.7	4	1.6	16.3	104	0.1	0.7	0.3	124	2.11	0.081	27	158	1.92	774	0.274	1	3.04	0.148	1.51	0.8	0.01	14.8	1	0.13	10	<.5
404973	0.4	37.1	4.4	37	<.1	21.2	7.4	248	2.62	65.3	0.7	1.2	8	14	<.1	0.8	0.4	17	0.11	0.024	14	29	0.58	153	0.028	<1	1.38	0.023	0.42	0.2	0.01	2.1	0.5	<.05	4	<.5
404974	0.4	74.4	3.4	74	<.1	21.1	7	509	6.28	88.1	0.5	<.5	3.5	8	0.1	3	0.1	32	0.05	0.014	6	20	1.52	115	0.008	3	2.8	0.058	0.06	0.1	<.01	3.9	<.1	<.05	10	0.5
404975	0.2	4	5	9	<.1	4.7	2.1	2037	0.46	38.6	0.1	<.5	3.7	83	0.1	0.3	<.1	2	2.97	0.011	8	9	0.05	54	0.005	<1	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404976	0.1	43	3.3	16	<.1	20.3	9.5	727	1.09	94.3	0.3	2.3	3.7	195	0.1	2.1	0.7	2	2.63	0.014	13	12	0.09	34	0.001	2	0.25	0.008	0.08	0.1	<.01	0.8	0.1	<.05	1	0.5
404977	0.3	70.2	3.2	33	0.1	9.2	4.9	84	2.67	301.5	2.2	2	25.4	126	0.1	1.4	0.7	17	0.11	0.03	45	28	0.54	112	0.08	1	1.49	0.03	0.95	0.2	<.01	1.9	0.9	0.18	5	<.5
404978	0.2	14.3	5.1	2	<.1	2.7	0.7	38	0.59	108.5	0.1	<.5	0.4	1	<.1	0.8	1.5	1	0.02	0.006	1	16	0.02	23	0.001	<1	0.04	0.002	0.01	0.2	<.01	0.2	<.1	0.07	<1	<.5
404979	2	23.8	15.3	10	0.1	8	4.5	228	1.32	1595.1	0.3	3.1	7.9	5	0.4	14.9	2.9	4	0.04	0.01	16	12	0.04	119	0.002	2	0.24	0.02	0.15	<.1	0.01	0.9	0.1	<.05	1	0.6
404980	0.4	79.2	10.5	23	0.5	7.7	2.8	64	3.07	>10000	2.7	35.8	16	10	0.7	16.9	16.4	10	0.02	0.023	20	16	0.24	353	0.002	5	0.92	0.016	0.31	0.1	0.01	1.4	0.5	0.12	3	2.3
404981	0.2	11.8	5.2	1	0.2	1.6	0.7	36	0.6	411.1	0.1	9.5	0.2	2	<.1	2.6	7.9	1	<.01	0.001	<1	16	<.01	15	<.001	3	0.03	0.003	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.2	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404982	0.9	57.7	32.7	5	0.9	12.7	8.1	51	3.62	>10000	1.2	273.4	10.2	26	0.6	60.6	75.1	3	0.03	0.023	17	15	0.08	194	0.002	6	0.55	0.02	0.34	0.3	0.02	0.8	0.4	0.88	2	20
404984	0.2	2.4	0.3	1	<.1	1.9	1.1	32	0.45	556	<.1	4.7	0.1	3	<.1	0.8	0.5	3	0.05	0.023	1	20	<.01	3	<.001	2	0.02	0.002	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.2	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
STANDARD [	20.6	108.5	73.5	411	0.9	54.3	9.6	625	2.39	48.3	5.1	68.1	4.6	72	6.3	6.2	4.7	84	0.93	0.08	12	158	1.05	370	0.123	39	0.96	0.075	0.43	3.9	0.2	2.4	4.2	0.22	5	3.6
G-1	0.2	7.9	269.4	558	10.1	5.8	4.2	563	2.07	215.1	2.9	1.2	4.4	77	6.1	129.2	0.1	37	0.59	0.074	9	16	0.58	213	0.14	2	1.12	0.121	0.51	0.3	0.04	2.6	0.3	<.05	5	<.5
404985	0.7	61.6	233.9	766	2.5	12.8	10.5	113	4.18	>10000	1	171.3	9.3	15	10.1	76.3	32.1	16	0.05	0.011	12	32	0.61	100	0.018	3	1.37	0.024	0.19	0.2	0.06	2.2	0.3	1.14	4	18.6
404986	0.2	11.9	33.3	57	0.2	5.3	1.3	48	0.93	197	0.7	5.2	7.7	3	0.6	9.7	0.4	5	0.01	0.013	14	16	0.06	38	0.002	3	0.4	0.024	0.12	<.1	0.01	0.6	0.1	<.05	1	0.8
404987	0.2	37.3	19.7	38	0.6	4.7	1.6	47	2.08	2149.2	0.6	19.5	8.8	8	0.5	6.2	1.5	7	0.01	0.014	21	17	0.1	102	0.002	5	0.54	0.021	0.23	<.1	0.02	1.2	0.2	<.05	1	2.1
404988	0.3	85.8	17.9	58	0.2	39.4	13.8	222	2.09	320.4	1.2	6.1	8.4	119	0.4	4	3	14	1.62	0.022	17	21	0.37	45	0.012	2	0.86	0.009	0.18	0.1	0.01	1.6	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
404989	0.1	26.3	10.5	32	0.2	12.5	4.3	116	1.79	1184.5	1.3	6.4	9	14	0.1	3.6	0.6	13	0.06	0.012	15	23	0.44	77	0.006	3	1.05	0.024	0.24	<.1	<.01	1.4	0.3	<.05	3	0.5
404990	0.3	8.5	14.6	14	<.1	4.3	1.8	41	0.62	83.8	0.3	0.6	10.4	4	0.1	4.2	0.2	2	0.03	0.009	20	11	0.04	111	0.002	3	0.31	0.019	0.19	<.1	0.01	0.3	0.1	<.05	1	<.5
404991	0.2	3.4	4.4	8	0.1	2.6	1.7	32	0.42	390.6	<.1	3.1	0.1	1	0.1	2.5	0.2	1	0.01	0.001	<1	22	<.01	2	<.001	<1	0.02	0.002	0.01	<.1	<.01	0.1	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
404992	0.2	54.6	11.1	31	0.2	25.3	9.8	620	2.35	187	1	2.4	11.8	141	0.2	1.6	2.6	19	5.7	0.018	16	28	0.51	79	0.039	2	1.44	0.085	0.31	0.1	0.01	2.9	0.3	0.07	5	0.7
404993	0.8	15.1	25.9	9	2.5	7.9	28.3	158	13.79	>10000	2.2	1907	10.2	455	0.2	203.5	285	4	1.96	0.01	17	9	0.11	49	0.005	2	0.46	0.016	0.47	13.8	0.02	1.1	0.2	2	1	75.7
404994	1.2	17.5	91.2	7	4.6	33.3	74.4	23	31.73	>10000	0.8	5428	0.4	19	0.3	607.5	595.8	<1	0.09	0.003	1	3	0.01	23	0.001	<1	0.06	0.002	0.02	2.8	0.15	<.1	0.1	9.08	<1	>100
404995	0.2	17.1	9.2	21	0.2	13.8	4.9	357	1.56	1434.7	0.8	16.5	19.7	31	0.2	2.7	2.9	11	1.06	0.014	32	17	0.28	119	0.005	2	0.77	0.035	0.21	<.1	<.01	2.3	0.1	<.05	2	0.7
404996	0.3	86	13.2	25	0.3	20.7	11.4	481	3.53	>10000	1.1	285.6	11.8	61	0.2	18.5	28.1	17	2.08	0.022	18	21	0.39	123	0.011	2	1.14	0.056	0.2	0.2	0.01	2.5	0.2	0.62	3	7.7
404997	0.3	122.8	10.6	45	0.2	29.3	10.5	414	3.63	386.8	1.7	56.8	18.5	86	0.2	1.8	1.7	32	1.06	0.026	32	36	0.62	123	0.058	1	2.63	0.196	0.6	0.2	0.01	4.3	0.5	0.08	9	1.1
404998	0.2	14.3	12.1	11	0.1	4.9	2.1	120	0.9	1415.8	0.4	27.9	11.4	8	0.2	3	2.5	2	0.13	0.01	22	11	0.04	97	0.002	2	0.41	0.027	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.1	<.05	1	0.8
405000	0.1	9	11.5	17	<.1	9.6	4.1	224	1.04	359.6	0.4	6.3	17.4	11	0.1	2.7	0.3	6	0.09	0.011	31	13	0.14	77	0.007	5	0.6	0.044	0.2	<.1	0.01	1.2	0.1	<.05	2	<.5
405001	0.2	17.3	21.7	7	0.7	5.2	2.5	95	1.03	5630.1	0.6	38.9	7.2	31	0.1	7.3	12	2	0.16	0.021	15	10	0.03	76	0.002	4	0.31	0.025	0.19	0.1	0.01	0.7	0.1	0.08	1	1.6
405002	2.1	60.8	86.6	12	5.4	7.8	13.8	117	13.01	>10000	1.5	2163	6.2	343	0.4	155.9	119.3	11	0.77	0.013	13	9	0.15	59	0.002	2	0.47	0.015	0.3	>100	<.01	1	0.2	3.18	2	41.8
405003(pulp)	0.5	25.2	6	40	<.1	30.4	7.8	357	1.91	13.2	0.8	5.7	4.5	65	0.3	0.6	0.1	42	3.06	0.098	15	36	0.75	163	0.073	1	0.79	0.025	0.07	0.2	0.03	2.8	0.1	<.05	3	<.5
405004	0.2	51	5.3	10	<.1	4.5	2.4	49	1.24	598.5	0.5	4.4	11.2	5	0.1	2.3	0.6	6	0.02	0.009	23	13	0.11	61	0.003	2	0.42	0.034	0.16	0.3	<.01	0.7	0.1	<.05	1	0.8
405005	4.1	34.2	115.9	6	10.2	2.3	7.3	43	11.19	>10000	0.7	2048	3	37	0.7	249.1	112	2	0.03	0.008	5	6	0.02	31	0.001	2	0.17	0.004	0.12	70.9	<.01	0.4	0.1	2.45	1	83.6
405006	0.3	56.6	3.8	6	<.1	4.1	2.2	55	1.01	938.4	0.3	21.3	4.8	4	0.1	3.6	1.4	5	0.02	0.006	12	13	0.03	26	0.001	2	0.2	0.011	0.07	0.3	<.01	0.5	<.1	<.05	<1	<.5
RE 405006	0.2	59.1	3.7	7	<.1	4.4	2.3	54	0.99	802.8	0.3	22.4	5	4	0.1	3.6	1.4	4	0.02	0.006	12	14	0.03	27	0.001	2	0.19	0.011	0.08	0.3	0.01	0.4	<.1	<.05	1	0.5
405007	0.7	93.3	79.6	43	2.1	11.9	19.9	98	12.49	>10000	0.7	2871	7	189	0.1	109.7	495.9	11	0.1	0.015	14	15	0.19	35	0.006	1	0.78	0.033	0.19	94.9	0.02	1.7	0.1	3.83	3	66.8
405008	0.2	435.8	11.7	24	0.5	30.2	10.8	180	5.55	3547.1	1.4	103	17.3	122	0.1	3.1	12.8	42	1.37	0.026	14	42	0.85	142	0.03	2	5.17	0.38	0.32	11.8	0.01	5.3	0.4	1.15	17	11.3
405009	0.2	128.7	27.3	26	0.4	17.4	6.7	141	2.72	943.2	1.1	19.6	11	22	0.1	2	25.3	12	0.1	0.012	13	19	0.32	83	0.013	1	1.01	0.054	0.28	0.6	0.01	1.7	0.2	0.07	3	1
405010	0.3	560.9	15.8	17	2.4	33.6	33.5	105	5.79	>10000	1.1	586	15.6	80	0.2	7.6	76.6	29	0.67	0.064	18	25	0.51	79	0.018	3	3.57	0.164	0.2	14.4	0.02	4.3	0.2	1.62	12	13.5
405011	0.5	260.7	8.4	22	0.4	17.7	7.5	132	4.87	3632	1.4	263.2	20.9	85	0.1	4.1	40.5	28	0.77	0.043	23	30	0.58	126	0.033	2	3	0.227	0.38	1.3	0.01	3.5	0.3	1.08	9	5.3
STANDARD [	21.2	108.9	72.6	413	0.9	55.5	9.8	629	2.4	49.7	5.1	67.7	4.6	72	6.4	6.1	4.8	86	0.93	0.08	12	164	1.07	376	0.127	40	0.98	0.074	0.44	3.9	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.23	4	3.9

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Copper Ridge Exploration Inc. PROJECT Scheelite Dome

Acme file # A605885 Received: SEP 6 2006 * 18 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 1DX - 30.0 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 180 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 600 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-MS.

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se	Sample
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	kg
G-1	0.5	3	5.1	44	<.1	4.5	4.2	537	1.9	12.8	2.9	3.9	4.3	65	<.1	0.1	0.1	37	0.52	0.075	8	20	0.58	222	0.124	2	1.01	0.096	0.51	0.1	<.01	2.1	0.3	<.05	5	<.5	-
400720	0.8	139.7	316.4	10	21.8	1.8	6.8	18	21.01	>10000	0.4	7565.7	4.4	5	0.8	567.8	1866.6	5	0.01	0.026	3	8	0.02	33	0.006	3	0.14	0.004	0.09	0.5	0.42	1.4	0.2	2.55	1	>100	7.4
400721	0.5	139.3	348.6	10	18.3	2	5.5	21	19.02	>10000	0.5	6150.2	5.4	8	0.9	484.6	1350.6	5	0.01	0.035	3	9	0.01	57	0.006	2	0.14	0.003	0.11	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.82	1	>100	7.2
400722	0.6	150.9	276.8	8	14.4	1	0.9	12	11.85	>10000	0.3	8933.1	4.1	15	0.8	192.8	1484.8	5	<.01	0.04	5	8	0.01	47	0.004	5	0.15	0.004	0.15	0.5	0.38	1.3	0.1	0.18	1	92.7	3.6
400789	3.4	191	22.1	3	4.5	1.3	5.5	25	29.65	>10000	0.2	11752	1.5	2	0.2	268.2	1020	9	0.02	0.004	1	5	0.01	4	0.001	<1	0.08	0.006	0.01	5.2	0.06	1.2	<.1	4.8	1	>100	1
400790	0.1	13	13.6	22	0.2	11.6	5.2	623	1.74	1403.4	0.7	66.8	10.5	385	0.2	2.6	8.5	17	10.79	0.017	16	23	0.44	49	0.019	1	0.89	0.067	0.17	0.2	0.01	3.1	0.1	0.06	4	1	1.8
GDSD 01	0.4	127.3	43.2	10	7.4	2	1	79	5.73	>10000	1.3	413.8	6.2	30	0.7	225	284.3	2	0.07	0.051	14	4	0.01	63	0.001	7	0.19	0.005	0.1	0.1	0.18	3.7	0.2	0.06	<1	31.3	1.1
GDSD 02	0.4	58	134.2	6	5	3.1	1.2	30	3.36	>10000	0.4	826.3	7.7	21	0.2	74.5	160.4	2	0.01	0.015	12	7	0.02	140	0.001	5	0.19	0.004	0.16	0.2	0.01	0.7	0.1	0.8	<1	12.5	1.6
RE GDSD 02	0.5	61.6	139.6	6	5.3	3.4	1.2	32	3.57	>10000	0.4	884.7	8.3	23	0.3	79.8	173.4	2	0.01	0.017	13	7	0.02	147	0.001	6	0.2	0.005	0.17	0.3	0.02	0.7	0.1	0.84	<1	11.9	-
GDSD 03	0.2	74	26	8	1.9	5.1	1.7	12	5.67	951.9	0.4	32.7	8	6	<.1	152.5	71	2	0.01	0.01	7	5	0.01	15	0.001	7	0.14	0.002	0.12	0.1	0.19	0.6	0.1	4.6	<1	9	1.4
GDSD 04	0.4	41.9	6.3	12	0.2	14.4	5.1	60	2.94	>10000	0.9	137.1	10.6	9	<.1	10.3	30.6	3	0.04	0.06	19	8	0.01	86	0.001	7	0.24	0.005	0.21	0.4	0.01	1.5	0.2	0.51	<1	13.8	1.2
GDSD 05	0.3	25	6.9	10	0.3	7.4	3.7	29	1.63	8013.9	0.5	82.6	11.5	5	0.1	15	12	3	0.01	0.018	17	7	0.02	76	0.001	5	0.28	0.005	0.23	0.2	0.01	1	0.1	0.23	1	4.5	1.3
GDSD 06	0.2	21.4	7.4	6	0.6	3.9	1.6	56	0.94	3366.7	0.3	55.2	5.9	13	0.1	21.6	1.4	1	0.02	0.01	8	7	0.01	137	<.001	9	0.15	0.002	0.11	0.1	<.01	0.6	0.1	0.09	<1	<.5	1.3
GDSD 07	0.2	103.6	21.6	7	4.2	2.4	1.1	24	4.4	824.2	0.3	31.1	5.3	5	<.1	201.9	23	2	0.01	0.011	8	6	0.01	74	0.001	9	0.16	0.002	0.12	<.1	0.36	0.6	0.2	1.19	<1	9.6	1.1
GDSD 08	0.1	12.3	31.2	8	0.4	2.1	1	20	0.71	504.3	0.2	26.4	6.2	8	0.2	20.4	1.4	1	0.01	0.006	12	6	0.01	37	0.001	9	0.15	0.003	0.13	<.1	<.01	0.6	0.1	<.05	<1	<.5	1.5
GDSD 09	0.2	117.3	23.5	11	1.9	5.9	3.1	67	2.57	2121	0.4	16	6	9	<.1	33.9	49.3	3	0.01	0.01	11	6	0.04	75	0.001	6	0.21	0.004	0.12	0.1	0.02	1.1	0.1	0.21	1	3.2	0.9
GDSD 10	0.2	7.4	24.7	3	0.2	3.5	4.9	53	1.14	6506.7	0.6	142	3.9	28	0.1	16.3	24.7	1	0.04	0.005	6	8	0.01	45	<.001	2	0.12	0.003	0.11	<.1	<.01	0.4	0.1	0.17	<1	7.5	1.4
GDSD 11	0.4	42.6	14.1	41	0.2	28.5	13.8	180	2.19	190.5	2	7.3	12.7	14	0.2	1.3	4.7	25	0.1	0.013	18	28	0.57	191	0.049	<1	1.6	0.029	0.59	0.1	0.01	2.3	0.5	0.07	5	0.5	1.5
STANDARD I	20.5	109.9	68.4	414	0.9	55	9.6	625	2.41	49.2	4.9	69.6	4.4	69	6.3	5.5	4.4	84	0.93	0.079	12	162	1.05	362	0.12	38	0.96	0.074	0.44	3.8	0.19	2.6	4.2	0.2	5	3.6	-

APPENDIX C - SUPPORTING RECEIPTS

INVOICE
No. KRX06-07
July 31, 2006
GST REG# R100341692

Thistle
Joanne vanRanden, Geologist
June 18th-21st 2.5 days @ $625/day — $ 1,562.50
Milada Pardovicova , Prospector sampler
June 18-21 2.5 days @ $300/day — $ 750.00
Jordan Marr, Sampler
June 18-21 2.5 days @ $270/day — $ 675.00
Paul Siggers, Sampler
June 18-21 2.5 days @ $270/day — $ 675.00
Camp Rental 8 person days @ $30/person day — $ 240.00 → 2285
→ Expenses (see attached expense sheet) → 1.33 GST — $ 19.12 - 17.79
Thistle Sub-Total — **$ 3,921.62**
GST (1.33 + 273.18 = 274.51) — **$ 274.52**
Total Thistle — **$ 4,196.14**

3,662.5
Thistle 2283

SUB 3902.50
GST 7% 273.18
4,175.68
Expenses 17.79
GST 7% 1.33
4,194.80

Iron Man
Paul Siggers
July 11th-12th 2 days @ $270/day — **$ 540.00** → IM 2123 FT
GST 6 %. — **$ 32.40**
Iron Man Total — **$ 572.40**

Scheelite Dome
Allan Doherty, P.Geo,
June12-13, July 1 4.0 days @ $500/day — $ 2,000.00
Joanne vanRanden, Geologist
June 22-July 17, 21 days @ $625/day — $ 13,125.00
Milada Pardovicova , Prospector sampler
June 22-July 31 24.5days @ $300/day — $ 7,350.00 → SD 2503 FT $32,330.00
Jordan Marr, Sampler
June 22-July 18.5 days @ $270/day — $ 4,995.00
Paul Siggers, Sampler
June 22-July 18 days @ $270/day — $ 4,860.00
Camp Rental 52 person days @ $30/person day — $ 1,560.00 → SD 2505 FT
Expenses (see attached expense sheet) — $ 4,629.67

YMIP
4
17
24.5
45.5

33,890
7% GST 2,372.30
36,262.30

Scheelite Dome Sub-Total — **$ 38,519.67**
GST 7 % — **$ 2,699.22**
Scheelite Dome TOTAL — **$ 41,218.89**

Expenses

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
106A Granite Roar, Whitehorse
Y1A 2V9

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 East Hastings,, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6
Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716
Our GST # 100035377 RT

RECEIVED
AUG 14 2006

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
500 - 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T6

Inv.#: **A603662**
Date: Aug 5 2006

QTY	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
95	GROUP 1DX (30 gm) @	14.28	1356.60
3	GROUP 4A @	19.64	58.92
93	R150 - ROCK @	4.80	446.40
			1861.92
	GST Taxable		
	6.00% GST		111.72
	CAD $		**1973.64**

Samples submitted by Al Doherty
FILE # A603662 & A603663

SD 2506 FT

POSTE

COPIES 1

Please pay last amount shown. Return one copy of this invoice with payment.
TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

[COPY 1]

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 East Hastings,, Vancouver, B.C., CANADA V6A 1R6
Phone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716
Our GST # 100035377 RT

RECEIVED
AUG 0 2 2006

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATION INC.
500 - 625 Howe St.
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2T6

Inv.#: **A603488**
Date: Jul 31 2006

QTY	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
48	GROUP 1DX (30 gm) @	14.28	685.44
46	R150 - ROCK @	4.80	220.80
			906.24
	GST Taxable		54.37
	6.00% GST		
	CAD $		**960.61**

Samples submitted by Al Doherty

SD 2506 ft

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TERMS: Net two weeks. 1.5 % per month charged on overdue accounts.

[COPY 1]

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

Whitehorse Office
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2W3
Phone: (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1 2006

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/15/2006	6310

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

Terms	File:
Net 15 days. 2% per month	KRX-06-02-YT Sch...

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
Scheelite Dome Line Cutting & Geophysical Surveys May 1 - August 10, 2006 Service Invoice - Log attached				
Professional Services				
Project Management - Dave Hildes	3	Hour	90.00	270.00T
Geophysical data processing - Dave Hildes - QA/QC & inversion setups	4	Hour	90.00	360.00T
Geophysical data processing - Holly Stirling - Preparation & plotting of maps & sections	46.5	Hour	65.00	3,022.50T
Geophysical plots	12	Plots	13.50	162.00T
Operations				
Line cutting crew - camp preparation		Fixed charge per contract	350.00	350.00T
IP & magnetic field crews - Camp preparation		Fixed charge per contract	450.00	450.00T
IP & magnetic field crews - Instrument, crew & equipment preparation		Fixed charge per contract	625.00	625.00T
Line Cutting & Gridding crew - Travel & standby	5	Days	1,240.00	6,200.00T
Line Cutting & Gridding crew - Work	16	Days	1,510.00	24,160.00T
IP Survey crew - Travel & standby	5	Days	1,705.00	8,525.00T
IP Survey crew - Survey	20	Days	1,985.00	39,700.00T

Subtotal	
GST	
Balance Due	

POSTED

GOOPH = 110 DAYS
LINE CUTTING 84 DAYS

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOPHYSICS

Whitehorse Office
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2W3
Phone: (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577

Invoice

Date	Invoice #
8/15/2006	6310

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

YMIP

Terms	File:
Net 15 days. 2% per month	KRX-06-02-YT Sch...

Description	Qty	Unit	Rate	Amount
Magnetic field survey crew - Travel & standby	1	Days	995.00	995.00T
Magnetic field survey crew - Survey	4	Days	1,215.00	4,860.00T
VLF instrument	4	Days	35.00	140.00T
ATV for IP crew	25	Days	100.00	2,500.00T
Camp - Line cutters LC	21	Days	120.00	2,520.00T
Camp - IP crew	25	Days	120.00	3,000.00T
Exploration support				
Expediting	2.5	Hours	65.00	162.50T
Truck & driver	2	Days	450.00	900.00T
Client advance applied			-16,000.00	-16,000.00
Business Number: 886365816				

Subtotal	$82,902.00
GST	$5,934.12
Balance Due	$88,836.12

LC = 33,236.00
GEOPH BALANCE = 65,172.00

Invoice total 98,902.00
advance 16,000.00
82,902.00

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Tel: (867) 668-2177 - Fax: (867) 668-3420

ACCOUNT NUMBER: COPPEXP

INVOICE NUMBER: 37803

INVOICE DATE: 20 06 06

AREA: B.C. / YUKON / NWT / ALTA

A/C TYPE: 206B

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C: FDRZ

FLIGHT DATE: DAY 17 MONTH 06 YEAR 06

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

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

RECEIVED
JUN 26 2006

FUEL & OIL X TNTA / COST: ✓

TNTA FUEL USED: 1.4 HRS / LITRES

FROM: YMA

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
YMA				
Schelite				
Dome				1 PAS
SET out STAKES				
Move CREW +				
CAMP				OK
RELLE ROAD				SD
RT YMA	09.48	11.15	1.4	2512 FT HELICOPTER

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
0000323		

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐	1.4 @ 950.00	1330	00
	@		
HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.		
FUEL	159.6 LT @ 1.50 / LITRE	239	40
FUEL	@ / LITRE		
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER	POSTED		
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL		1569	40
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		109	86

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: WEST — PILOT'S SIGNATURE

ENGINEER'S NAME: SANDY CALHOUN

SHIPPING NAME & QTY	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.	TOTAL $ 1679.26

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

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TRANS NORTH TURBO AIR L[illegible]

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Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 5X9
Tel: (867) 668-2177 - Fax: (867) 668-3420

RECEIVED
JUL 19 2006

Chq # 2562
Jul 27/06

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

ACCOUNT NUMBER	COPPEXP
INVOICE NUMBER	37809
INVOICE DATE	30 06 06
AREA	B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐
A/C TYPE	206
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	FDRZ
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 24 MONTH 06 YEAR 06
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	FUEL & OIL-X CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
✓		✓	2.1	MA

HOOK INSURANCE DECLINED ☐ INT _____
VALUE _____ ACCEPTED ☐

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
YMA				CREW + 2 PAS
LINE CUTTER				IN + MOVE
MOVE +				FUEL + CAMP
SUPPORT	1154	12:56	1.0	2 OUT TO MAYO
AURUM GEO				
CREW CAMP				
MOVE	16:22	17:28	1.1	

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1305	502	1995 00
1300	131	359 10
0000323		164 79

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐

2 1/ @ 950.00		1995	00
@			
HOLDING TIME: @ / HR.			
FUEL 239.4LT @ 1.50 / LITRE		359	10
FUEL @ / LITRE			
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER			
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL		2354	10
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		164	79
TOTAL $		2518	89

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 WDT

PILOTS SIGNATURE

ENGINEER'S NAME Marlo Hagan mHH

POSTED

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.

2512 FT

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ACCOUNT NUMBER	COPPEXP
INVOICE NUMBER	37813
INVOICE DATE	04 07 06
AREA	B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐
A/C TYPE	206B
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	FDR 2
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 01 MONTH 07 YEAR 06
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

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

RECEIVED
JUL 19 2006

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS/LITRES	FROM
✓		1.2		YMA

HOOK INSURANCE DECLINED ☐ INT _____
VALUE _____ ACCEPTED ☐

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

FROM YMA TO	UP	DOWN	HOURS	REMARKS NO. OF PASS
Schelite Dome				Linecutters
Move Camp				out
+ Support				Water To Camp
RT Mayo	09:08	10:21	1.2	2 Pas up Hill

POSTED

SD 2512 FT

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1305	502	1140 00
1300	131	205 20
0000	323	80 71

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐	1.2 @ 950.00	1140	00 ✓
	@		
HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.		
FUEL 136.8 LT	@ 1.50 / LITRE	205	20 ✓
FUEL	@ / LITRE		
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER			
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL		1345	20 ✓
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		80	71 ✓

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 WDT _____ PILOT'S SIGNATURE

ENGINEER'S NAME

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.	TOTAL $
				1425 91 ✓

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Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 5X9
Tel: (867) 668-2177 - Fax: (867) 668-3420

ACCOUNT NUMBER: Copp Exp

INVOICE NUMBER: 37817

INVOICE DATE: 11 07 06

AREA: B.C. ☐ YUKON ☑ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐

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

RECEIVED
NOV 19 2006

A/C TYPE: Bell 206 — AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C: F D R Z

FLIGHT DATE: DAY 05 MONTH 07 YEAR 06

PURCHASE ORDER NO.

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	FUEL & OIL-X CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
✓		Bulk JP4	1.2	YMA

HOOK INSURANCE DECLINED ☐ INT _____
VALUE _____ ACCEPTED ☐

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
Mayo Base / Scheelite Dome	0850	0915	0.4	Ferry & crew moves
Scheelite - MAYO	0927	0939	0.2	Return to Mayo
Mayo - Scheelite	1355	1408	0.2	Ferry to Scheelite
Scheelite local	1537	1555	0.2	move crews
Scheelite - MAYO	1757	1814	0.3	Drop 1 pax / return
SD 2512 FT				

POSTED

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1305	502	1235 00
1300	131	205 20
0000	323	86 41 100 81

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐

1.3 @ 950.00		1235 00	
@			
HOLDING TIME:	@	/ HR.	
FUEL 136.8 LT	@ 1.50	/ LITRE	205 20
FUEL	@	/ LITRE	
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER			
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL			1440 20
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135			100 81 86.41
TOTAL		$	1541 01

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: WBD _____ PILOTS SIGNATURE

DS _____ ENGINEER'S NAME Darren Shipman

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.

1526.61

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

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P.O. Box 8, 115 Range Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Canada Y1A 5X9
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St. 500, 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T6

RECEIVED
JUL 19 2006

ACCOUNT NUMBER	COPPEXP
INVOICE NUMBER	37818
INVOICE DATE	11 07 06
AREA	B.C. / YUKON / NWT / ALTA
A/C TYPE	206B
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	FD22
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 06 MONTH 07 YEAR 06
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
✓		2.7		YMA

HOOK INSURANCE DECLINED ☐ INT _____
VALUE _____ ACCEPTED ☐

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

FROM YMA TO	UP	DOWN	HOURS	REMARKS NO. OF PASS
Schelite	15.53			2 45 51
Mob IP CREW				4 NET LOADS
in				1 ATV
				2 INTERAL
DEMOB				
GEO CREW				2 NETS
				3 INTERAL
RT MAYO				
2512 FT SD			2.7	

POSTED 18:43

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1305	502	2565 00
1300	131	461 70
0000	323	181 60

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐	2.7 @ 950.00	2565	00
	@		
HOLDING TIME:	@ / HR.		
FUEL 307.8 LT	@ 1.50 / LITRE	461	70
FUEL	@ / LITRE		
MEALS & LODGINGS			
OTHER			
OTHER			
SUB TOTAL		3026	70
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135		181	60

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: WDT — PILOTS SIGNATURE

DRS — ENGINEER'S NAME: DARRIN

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.	TOTAL $ 3208 30

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

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REMIT PAYMENT TO:

TRANS NORTH HELICOPTERS

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

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

RECEIVED
JUL 27 2006

ACCOUNT NUMBER	COPPEXP
INVOICE NUMBER	37823
INVOICE DATE	20 07 06
AREA	B.C. ☐ YUKON ☐ NWT ☐ ALTA ☐
A/C TYPE	[illegible]
AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION C	FDRZ
FLIGHT DATE	DAY 12 MONTH 07 YEAR 06
PURCHASE ORDER NO.	

FUEL & OIL-X TNTA	CUST.	TNTA FUEL USED	HRS./LITRES	FROM
X		2.8		YMA

HOOK INSURANCE DECLINED ☐ INT _____
VALUE _____ ACCEPTED ☐

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
YMA				
Hart River	08:27	04:43	1.3	2 PAS
AERA				
LOCAL	11:44	11:56	0.2	2132 FT Ironman 1.7 hr.
LOCAL	13:22	13:40	0.2	Schelite Dome
Shelite Dome				2512 FT 1.1 hr.
YMA	13:56	15:03	1.1	
2512 FT				

DOSTED

-1251.91 (no GST)

SUB	G.L.	AMOUNT
1305	502	2660 00
1300	131	526 68
0000323		191 20

D.G. TRANSPORTED ☐

2.8 @ 950.00	2660	00
@		
HOLDING TIME: @ / HR.		
FUEL 319.2 LT @ 1.65 / LITRE	526	68
FUEL @ / LITRE		
MEALS & LODGINGS		
OTHER		
OTHER		
SUB TOTAL	3186	68
GOODS & SERVICES TAX REGISTRATION NO. R121483135	191	20

TERMS: PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.
% 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.

CHARTERER'S SIGNATURE

CHARTERER'S NAME (PRINTED)

INITIALS: WDT

PILOTS SIGNATURE

SHIPPING NAME & QTY.	CLASS	UN #	PACKING GR.	TOTAL $ 3377 88

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

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VOLUME II

APPENDIX D - AURORA GEOSCIENCES FIELD REPORT ON THE 2006 SCHEELITE DOME GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAM

06-033 v.2

INDUCED POLARIZATION / RESISTIVITY, TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD AND VERY LONG FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS AT THE SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, YUKON TERRITORY

for: **COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.**
Suite 500 - 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V1C 2P1

by: Dave Hildes, Ph. D., P. Geo.
and Geneviève Hétu, Tech.
Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
108 Gold Road
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 2W3

Work Performed: July 6 – July 30, 2006
Location: 63° 47' N 136° 15' W
NTS: 115P/6, 115P/9 and 105M/13
Mining District: Mayo
Date: Jan 22 2007

SUMMARY

Induced polarization / resistivity, total magnetic field and very long frequency electromagnetic surveys were conducted on the Scheelite Dome Property for Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. The surveys were performed on a 22.8 km grid composed of 13 lines from 1000 m to 1900 m long.

In general the highest chargeabilities and lowest resistivities are on lines 1400E and 1600E where several distinct anomalies of 50 mV/V and 200 Ohm-m are imaged. On the western part of the grid there are several high-gradient chargeability couplets indicative of thin or small very chargeable bodies. The eastern part of the grid has broad, low amplitude (120 nT peak to trough), magnetic structures while the total magnetic field is generally featureless to the west. Several weak conductors were identified by the VLF survey.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was not retained to provide an interpretation of the data.

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APPENDIX G. STACKED VLF PROFILES & FRASER FILTERED VLF ..... Back Pocket

APPENDIX H. IP / RESISTIVITY STACKED SECTIONS ..... Back Pocket

APPENDIX I. IP / RESISTIVITY PLAN MAPS ..... Back Pocket

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Induced polarization / resistivity (IP), total magnetic field (mag) and very long frequency electromagnetic (VLF) surveys were conducted on the Scheelite Dome Property in the Toby zone for Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. 13 lines from 1000 m to 1900 m long were surveyed. The IP survey used dipole-dipole and modified pole-dipole arrays of 25 m and 50 m dipoles. Station spacing for both the mag and VLF surveys was 12.5 m. A total of 20.4 line kilometres of IP, mag and VLF were completed. 22.8 km of lines including a 2.4 km baseline was cut prior to the survey. Three different crews worked on this project; the IP crew worked 24 days, the mag / VLF crew 4 days and the line cutting crew 21 days (all include travel time).

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Scheelite Dome property is located 25 kilometers northwest of Mayo in the central Yukon. The property falls within the Mayo Mining District on NTS map sheets 115P/16, 115P/9 and 105M/13, at latitude 63°47" north and longitude 136°15" west (Figure 1). It comprises 549 Quartz claims. The 2006 geophysical survey were done on the Toby Creek zone. Initially the line cutters accessed the grid by foot from a camp on the Highet Creek road, but during the project the camp was flown onto the grid to reduce travel time. Similarly, the IP crew was based from a camp on the grid and was equipped with an ATV to move the IP gear from line to line. The MAG / VLF crew's camp was set up by the road and the grid accessed daily by foot.

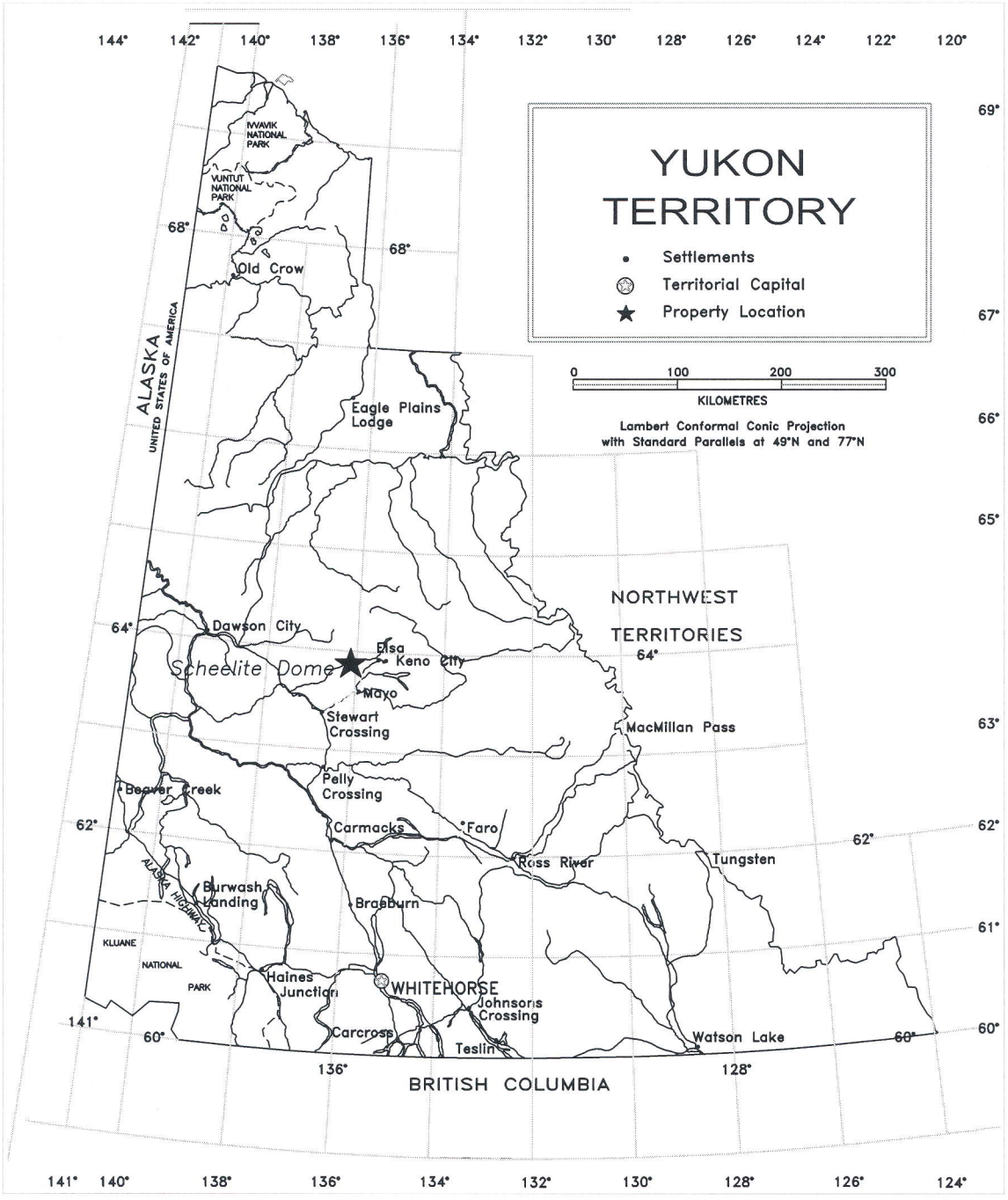
3.0 GRID

The survey grid is shown in Figure 2 (back pocket). The grid centre coordinates are 437000E, 7070000N (UTM Zone 8N, NAD27). The grid is composed of 13 wings lines from 1000 m to 1900 m long following a 2.4 km baseline. The baseline azimuth is 90°. The total length of the grid is 22.8 km including the baseline, but only the wings lines were surveyed. Grid cutting and installation was performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. prior to the geophysical surveys.

4.0 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The surveys were conducted by the following personnel:

Jennifer Black	IP Crew chief /Geophysicist	From July 6 to July 30



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Feb 9th 2007

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.	SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY	
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP	MINING DISTRICT: MAYO	
	SCALE 1: 6,000,000	NTS: N/A
	DATUM: N/A	DRAWN BY: DH
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.	DATE: 15 Jan 2007	FIGURE: 1

Geatan Cyr	IP Technician	From July 6 to July 30
Warren Pearson	IP Helper	From July 6 to July 30
Chris Mills	IP Helper	From July 6 to July 30
Gabe Fortin	Mag / VLF Crew chief	From July 10 to July 14
Cody Woodman	Mag / VLF Helper	From July 10 to July 14
Larry Brault	Line cutting Foreman	From June 11 to July 1
Matt Olsen	Cutter	From June 11 to July 1
Warren Pearson	Brusher	From June 11 to July 1
Gordon Ruby	Brusher	From June 11 to July 1

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and general equipment:

IP Receiver	IRIS Elrec Pro
IP Transmitters	GDD Tx II - 3.6 kW Honda 5kVA gas generator
Magnetometers	Proton GSM-19T (s/n 1091111) Overhauser GSM-19 (s/n 708719)
VLF	Geonics EM-16
Other	2 Dell lap top computer (IP and mag/VLF crews) 3 1 ton trucks 1 ATV (from July 6 to July 30) 1 X 2 person summer camp + 2 X 4 person summer camp Standard line cutting equipment 1000 survey lath metal butter tags Repair tools (electrical / light mechanical) IP repair tools Globalstar satellite phones Geo-reel winders Geo-reel spools Speedy winders and spools IP wire
Software	Geosoft Oasis 6.0.1 with IP package

5.0 SURVEY AND LINE CUTTING SPECIFICATIONS

The surveys were conducted according to the following specifications:

IP SURVEY

Grid registration: All geographic coordinates are in NAD27 (Canada) coordinates projected to UTM Zone 8N. Line-ends and stations were surveyed every 500 m (nominal) with non- differential GPS to an estimated averaged accuracy of < 10 m.

IP Array: Modified pole-dipole (L0–L10) and dipole-dipole (L12–L24)

Dipole spacing: 25 m (L0–L20) and 50 m (L22 and L24).

Separations: Six dipoles read from n=1,2, ..., 6.

Tx: Time domain with a 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz

Signal sampling: 20 windows, semi-logarithmic sampling over 2 s. Sampling commences 40 ms after shutoff. Sample windows are shown in the table below:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Width	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	80	80
Channel	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
Width	80	80	80	80	160	160	160	160	160	160

Parameters readings:

Mi - 20 semi-logarithmically spaced time slice channels
V_p - primary voltage
Sp - self-potential (voltage)
I - current
Rs - electrode resistance
Err - standard deviation of stacked readings

Stacks, repeats: At least 15 stacks were taken at each station. Stations that were noisy (error > 5 mV/V) had extra readings taken.

MAG SURVEY

Station spacing	12.5 m
Base station	Installed at a fixed location (438480E, 7071026N) and cycled at a five second interval throughout the survey period.
Registration	Data was registered to UTM Zone 8N, NAD27 coordinates using a non-differential GPS points averaged to an estimated accuracy of < 10 m, at line-ends and every 500 m (nominal).
Levelling	30 points in orthogonal directions surveyed daily by each operator

VLF SURVEY

Station spacing	12.5 m
Facing direction	North
VLF Transmitter	24.0 kHz, NAA Cutler, Maine, USA

LINE CUTTING

Base line azimuth	90.0° (declination 25.0° E)
Station spacing	25 m
Wing line station	Marked with flagged half length tagged pickets, with station coordinates on both the tag and picket.
Chainage	All survey stations tight chained / *NOT* slope corrected on wing lines. Base line stations slope corrected.
Line quality	1.5 m wide, cleared to ground level of all brush.

6.0 SURVEY NOTES

The survey logs in Appendix B describe detailed survey and line cutting operations including production. The line cutting crew mobilized to the property on June 11 by truck from Whitehorse and set up a camp along the road (438427E, 7071011N). On June 17,

the camp was moved by helicopter to the middle of the grid (437311E, 7069792N) to reduce daily travel time. The line cutting crew demobilized on July 1. The IP crew mobilized to the property on July 6 by truck. The same day, the gear and the crew were flown to the grid and a camp set up on the east side of the grid (437750E, 7069250N). IP production proceeded from July 7 to July 29. The IP crew demobilized back to Whitehorse on July 30. The mag / VLF crew mobilized by truck on July 10 and set up a camp along the road (438427E, 7071011N). The mag / VLF crew surveyed from July 11 to July 14 and demobilized on July 14 leaving a small amount of VLF to be finished by the IP crew.

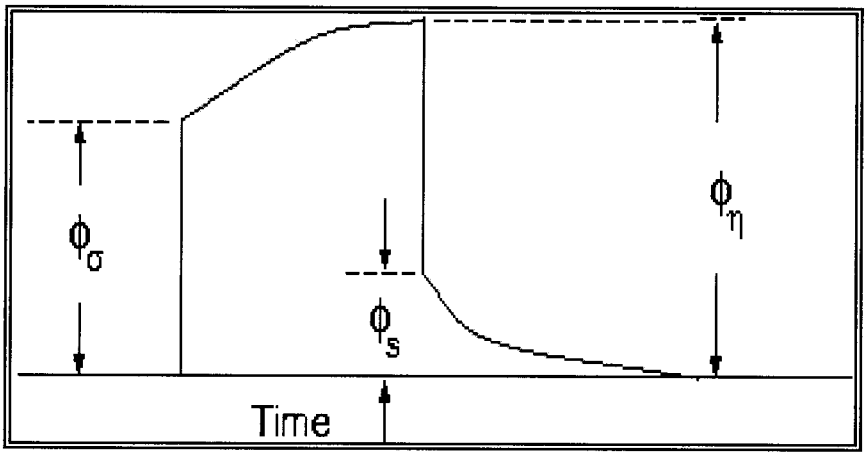
At Copper Ridge's request, the dipole spacing was changed from 50 m to 25 m after lines 2400E and 2200E were surveyed. Due to poor signal to noise ratio, the array geometry was switched from dipole-dipole to modified pole-dipole after lines 2400E – 1200E were completed. In the modified pole-dipole array geometry, one of the two current electrode remains at the start of the line while the other follows the receiver at 1 X the array distance.

7.0 IP INVERSION METHOD

The data were inverted using the DCIP2D package developed by the University of British Columbia Geophysical Inversion Facility. The inversion algorithm is described in detail by Oldenburg and Li (1994). A brief description of key features of the algorithm follows.

The IP effect can be described in macroscopic terms. If a time domain signal is put into the ground, as soon as the current is turned on, the voltage immediately rises to a level (ϕ_σ) and thereafter continues to rise to a higher level (ϕ_η). At current shutoff, the voltage immediately falls to a level (ϕ_s) and then slowly decays to zero along a curve similar to that between ϕ_σ and ϕ_η . Apparent chargeability is defined as the "extra"voltage observed:

$$\eta_a = \frac{\phi_\eta - \phi_\sigma}{\phi_\eta} = \frac{\phi_s}{\phi_\eta}$$



The observed DC potentials ϕ_σ are defined by the vector form of Ohms Law:

$$\nabla \cdot (\sigma \nabla \phi_s) = -I\delta(r - r_s)$$

where $\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r_s}$ is the vector to the measurement point, **I** is the current and σ is the conductivity structure of the earth - the unknown quantity in the geophysical problem. The chargeability can be modeled by replacing the conductivity by an equivalent apparent conductivity controlled by the chargeability:

$$\sigma_\eta = \sigma(1 - \eta)$$

Modeling the IP effect then involves running two conductivity models - one with σ and one with σ_η.

The unknown quantity is the distribution of conductivities in the earth. The software models the earth conductivity structure as a series of rectangular cells of varying size and aspect ratio. The grid is finest (most detailed) near the measurement points and much coarser at locations beside or at depth beneath the measurement points. The padding cells are necessary to avoid having edge effects appear in the model. The size and dimensions of the models in no way compensates for the basic limitations on depth of penetration and resolution inherent in the IP/resistivity survey. Thus the effective depth of penetration (0.5 to 1.0 times the maximum dipole separation) is the limit to which the models should be relied upon to accurately reflect true earth conductivities and chargeabilities.

The program calculates the potential across the finite element network using a starting model. Appropriate boundary conditions are applied when calculating the potentials across the network. These include the condition that all current flow is normal to the cell

boundaries and voltages are continuous across the boundaries. The sensitivity of the model to changing the parameters in any cell is calculated as is the misfit between the model results and the actual observed potentials / chargeabilities. The model is then adjusted using the calculated sensitivities of the response to changes in the conductivity of individual cells.

There is no unique solution or model which fits any set of IP / resistivity data. A best-fit model is one which (1) fits the data within the error of the survey and (2) invokes the minimum required degree of complexity to fit the data. For a set of **N** measurements, a global misfit can be defined as:

$$\Psi_d = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(W_i(r_i - r_i^{obs})\right)^2$$

where W_i is the weighting factor for the ith measurement (r^{obs}) and r_i is the model response for this measurement. The weighting factor is usually the inverse of the error so that a measurement with high error has a low weighting and vice versa. In a system with random noise, the target misfit is **N**. The algorithm reduces Ψ_d by repeatedly adjusting the conductivities to improve the fit until the global misfit equals the target misfit. At this point, the model fits the data to within the error of the survey.

The second requirement of a successful solution is that the complexity of the final model be minimized. IP measurements are inherent averages, deriving resistivity and chargeabilities from large volumes of the subsurface. It is possible to over-fit data, deriving solutions which over-minimize misfit but which invoke models with detail beyond the resolving power of the measuring arrays. The problem is ill-posed and inherently ambiguous in that an infinite number of models may satisfy the global misfit equals target misfit criterion. If both a simple and complex solution can adequately replicate the field data within the bounds of measurement error, the simple solution is to be preferred.

Starting with a reference model m_0 and weighting functions for x and z (w_x, w_z), define the complexity of the model as Ψ_m where:

$$\psi_m(m, m_0) = \alpha_s \int\int w_s(x,z)(m - m_0)^2 dx\,dz + \int\int \left\{ \alpha_x w_x(x,z)\left(\frac{\partial(m - m_0)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \alpha_z w_z(x,z)\left(\frac{\partial(m - m_0)}{\partial z}\right)^2 \right\} dx\,dz$$

where α_x, α_z and α_s define the relative weight of the model in x, z and fineness. Increasing any of these values increases the importance of that dimension in the final

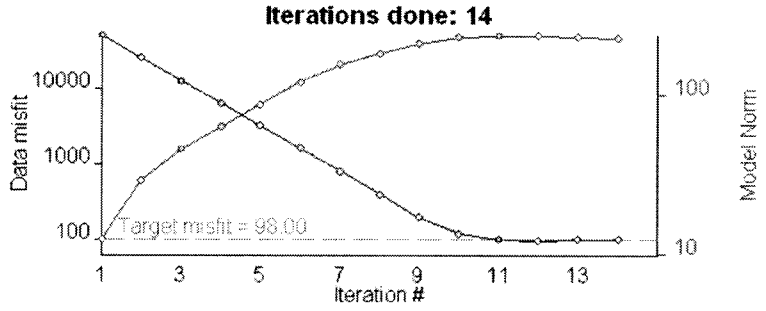
solution. For example, to weight the final solutions towards vertical structures, α_z would be weighted several times more than α_x. To force the model to generate fewer small scale structures, α_s is increased.

The final criteria for a successful solution can then be expressed as:

1. Minimize Ψ_m

2. Subject to the constraint that Ψ_d = N (or very close to it).

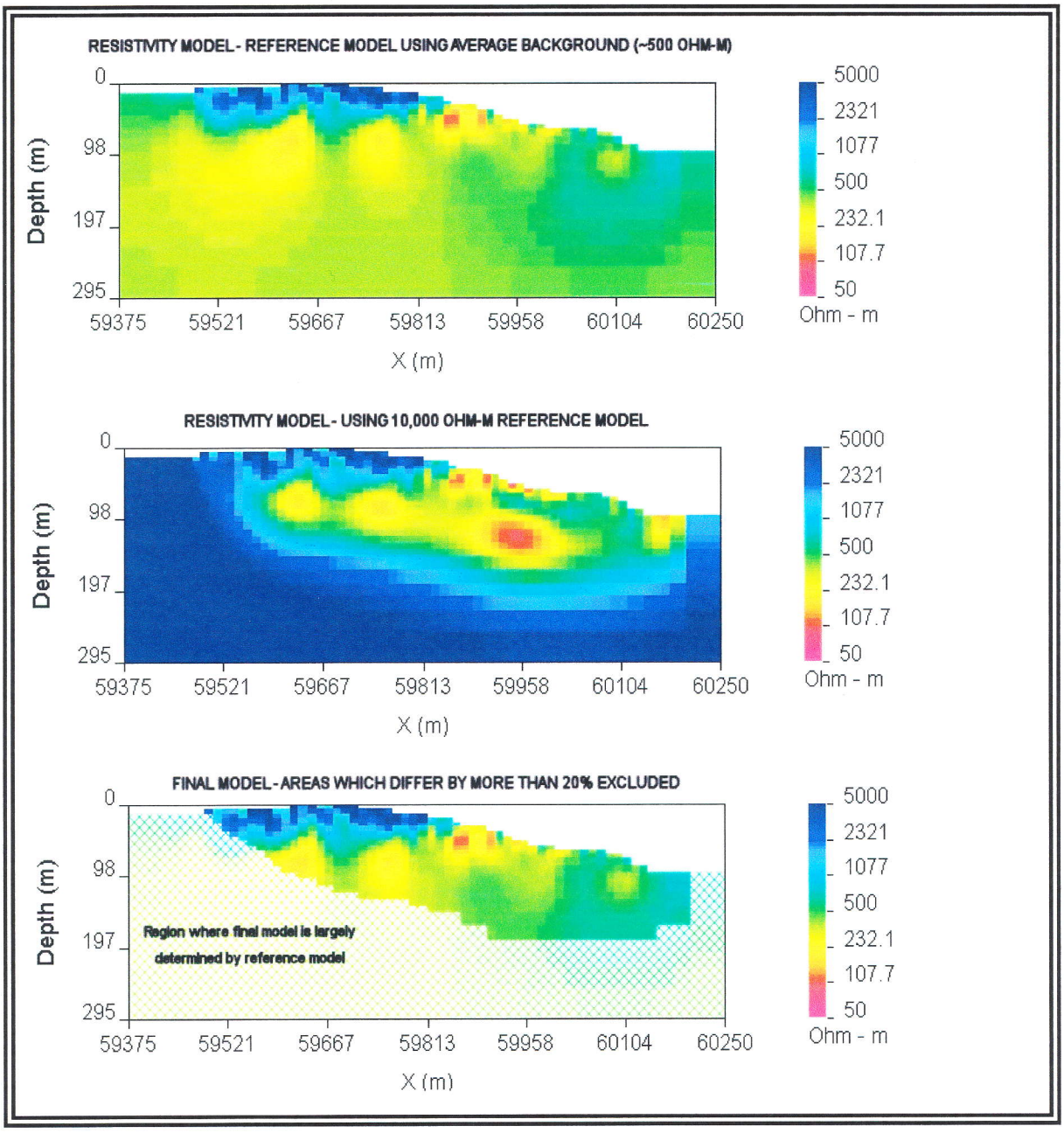
To evaluate a solution, the reader should examine not only the final values but the path the program followed to reach these values. An example of typical convergence curves is shown below:



The black line traces the value of Ψ_d with each iteration and in a good inversion, this will converge to the target misfit (N). The orange curve traces the convergence behavior of Ψ_m . This curve normally starts at a very small value because the reference model is usually set to the initial model and the initial and reference models are very simple. As the inversion proceeds, the solution model becomes increasingly complex as it is adjusted to meet the target misfit. After reaching target misfit, minor adjustments are made to reduce the complexity of the model and the Ψ_m curve stabilizes at some high value.

The field observations often have significant poorly quantified errors and the complexity of the background conductivity response may be such that it is impossible to reduce Ψ_d to N. Instead, Ψ_d can be scaled proportionately by a "chi-factor" ranging up or down from 1.0 (no scaling). Setting a large chi-factor loosens the control that goodness-of-fit exerts on the solution and generally directs the program to use very simple models which tend to smooth out the conductivities and fails to accurately model the fine details in resistivity or chargeability known to exist in the ground. Setting a chi-factor which is too low may prevent convergence to an acceptable solution. Generally, chi is left at 1.0.

A final feature of note in the inversion is the use of initial and reference conductivity and chargeability models in the inversion process. As noted above, the relation for Ψ_m requires a reference model (m_0) against which solutions are compared. This can be an actual 2D model constructed from known geology or a estimate of half space conductivity or chargeability. In addition, the modeling process will start from an initial model which has the same general form. In general, an average half space conductivity and chargeability based on the field values is the best model to start from and this is the default model for both inversions if none other is specified. This will ensure that Ψ_m converges to a value which is not too large. The initial and reference models can be used to estimate the depth of investigation. If two inversions are performed with very different reference models, there will be regions in the final models which will be the same in both inversion and peripheral regions where the final models will resemble the reference models. An example is shown below:


RESISTIVITY MODEL - REFERENCE MODEL USING AVERAGE BACKGROUND (~500 OHM-M)
Depth (m)
0
98
197
295
59375
59521
59667
59813
59958
60104
60250
X (m)
5000
2321
1077
500
232.1
107.7
50
Ohm - m
RESISTIVITY MODEL - USING 10,000 OHM-M REFERENCE MODEL
Depth (m)
0
98
197
295
59375
59521
59667
59813
59958
60104
60250
X (m)
5000
2321
1077
500
232.1
107.7
50
Ohm - m
FINAL MODEL - AREAS WHICH DIFFER BY MORE THAN 20% EXCLUDED
Depth (m)
0
98
197
295
Region where final model is largely
determined by reference model
59375
59521
59667
59813
59958
60104
60250
X (m)
5000
2321
1077
500
232.1
107.7
50
Ohm - m

8.0 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing included the following steps and procedures for the total magnetic field survey:

1. Registration. Stations were interpolated from the non-differential GPS points taken at line-ends and every 500 m (nominal) to an estimated averaged accuracy of < 10 m. All coordinates are in NAD27 Zone 8N.

2. Geomagnetic variation removal. Base and rover magnetometers were synchronized to GPS time prior to each survey day. Temporal geomagnetic variation was removed by linear interpolation using the base station data. Data collected during periods in which geomagnetic variation exceeds 5 nT / 5 s were not included in the final data set; no data were rejected as being above this noise threshold.

3. Levelling. Data were levelled using 30 common points in orthogonal directions that were surveyed daily by each operator. The levelling correction for July 12 was -1.56 nT, for July 13 was -1.77 nT and for July 14 was -0.02 nT.

4. Filtering and plotting. The data were despiked using a filter width of 1 and a threshold of 50 nT. The data were gridded with a minimum curvature algorithm using a cell size of 25 m and 3 passes with a 3X3 Hanning filter were applied. The vertical magnetic gradient was calculated and also gridded with a minimum curvature algorithm using a cell size of 25 m and 3 passes with a 3X3 Hanning filter were applied. Plots are in Appendix F, found in the back pocket of this report.

5. Digital archive. The final data, digital copies of stacked total magnetic field, gridded and contoured total magnetic field and calculated vertical derivative data were written to CD-ROM (attached to this report).

The following procedures were used to prepare and invert the induced polarization and resistivity data:

1. Data review. All data were dumped daily and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. All readings were examined; outliers and data with relatively large errors were thrown out, the rest were averaged to produce a single reading for each station and n-separation. Where there were repeat readings, a weighted average was used to bias readings with higher stacks and lower standard deviations. The averages were calculated as follows:

$$AverageV = \left(\sum_i S_i V_i / Err_i\right) / \left(\sum_i S_i / Err_i\right)$$

$$AverageErr = \left(\sum_i S_i\right) / \left(\sum_i S_i / Err_i\right)$$

where *S* represents the number of stacks, *V* is the value to be averaged and *Err* is the standard deviation of the reading. The standard deviation of voltage measurements were taken to be equal to 1 as this value is not reported by the instrument. If the data were too noisy and were not repeatable, no final data were included in the final data set.

2. *Registration*. Station coordinates were interpolated from the non-differential GPS points taken at line-ends and every 500 m (nominal) to an estimated averaged accuracy of < 10 m. All UTM coordinates are in NAD27 Zone 8N. The topography was interpolated from a digital elevation map equivalent to NTS 1:50,000 maps.

3. *Apparent resistivity calculation.* The apparent resistivity was corrected because of the effect of the proximal stationary electrode caused by the modified pole-dipole geometry array.

4. Data formatting. The apparent chargeability, resistivity (in normalized voltage over current) and topographic data were formatted for entry into the UBC inversion program.

5. Resistivity modelling. For each line, 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 0.0001 + 3% S/m. Following error assignment, the data were inverted and where high topographic relief dictated, a deep mesh was constructed. Default initial and reference models were used, based on an average of the apparent resistivity. After the default run, the data were inverted a second time using initial and reference models as detailed below under DOI model (depth of investigation). These half-space models are a much higher value (or lower) 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 regions in the default model which showed more than the DOI cut off were replaced by a hatching pattern on the default run. In these hatched regions, the final model is not sensitive to the field data and there is no reliable subsurface information. The Chi factor was adjusted to ensure convergence and an appropriate level of structure to the model.

Resistivity inversion parameters

Line	Chi Factor	DOI model (Ohm-m)	DOI cutoff	Comment
0	2	100000	0.1	
200	1.5	100000	0.1	

400	0.5	100000	0.1	
600	1	100000	0.1	
800	1	100000	0.1	
1000	1	10	0.1	Used a low resistivity model (Rho=10).
1200	1	100000	0.3	Boulders at station 250 caused data gap.
1400	1	100000	0.3	Boulders between 275 and 400 caused data gap.
1600	1	100000	0.2	
1800	1.5	100000	0.3	
2000	1	100000	0.1	
2200	0.3	100000	0.1	50 m dipoles.
2400	0.8	100000	0.1	50 m dipoles.

5. Chargeability modelling. For each datum, the observed standard deviation of chargeability was used as a measure of error for apparent chargeability. To avoid zero errors, a minimum of 0.3 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 which incorporated background chargeabilities as detailed below under DOI model (a much higher value than the average in the survey area). The two models were then compared and regions in the default model which showed more than the DOI cut off were replaced by a hatched pattern in the final models. In these hatched regions, the final model is not sensitive to the field data and there is no reliable subsurface information. The Chi factor was adjusted to ensure convergence and an appropriate level of structure to the model.

Chargeability inversion parameters

Line	Chi Factor	DOI model (mV/V)	DOI cutoff	Comment
0	70.00	100	0.2	Poor fit of high gradient IP data.
200	17.00	100	0.2	Poor fit of negative app. chargeabilities.
400	60.00	100	0.2	Moderate fit of high gradient IP data.
600	0.30	100	0.1	
800	25.00	100	0.1	Moderate fit of high

				gradient IP data.
1000	40.00	100	0.1	Poor fit of high gradient IP data, particularly at station 200.
1200	19.00	100	0.1	Poor fit of high gradient IP data, particularly north of baseline.
1400	17.00	100	0.2	Poor fit of high gradient IP data.
1600	19.20	100		Poor fit of high gradient data south of baseline.
1800	5.50	100	0.4	Poor fit of single point extremes.
2000	0.10	100	0.4	
2200	1.21	100	0.3	Poor fit of single point extremes.
2400	0.80	100	0.2	Poor fit of single point extremes

6. Image extraction. After the modelling was complete, final images were generated with the inversion software and converted to JPEGs which appear in Appendix D.

7. Composite sections. Pseudosections of the apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability, error in chargeability and true sections of recovered models of resistivity and chargeability were prepared from the final edited data using the Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package with logarithmic colour scales for the resisitivity sections and linear colour scales for the chargeability and error. To highlight details, colours are scaled to each line individually. Composite sections are in Appendix E, found in the back pocket of this report.

8. Stacked sections. Stacked pseudosections of the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability and stacked models of resistivity and chargeability were produced for the entire grid. Logarithmic colour scales were used for the resisitivity sections and linear colour scales were used for the chargeability. A common colour scheme was used for all lines. Stacked composite sections are found in Appendix H.

9. *Plan view maps.* Maps of the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability for each constant dipole separation (n = 1, 2, ..., 6) for the total survey area were produced at a 1:5000 scale. Logarithmic colour scales were used for the resisitivity sections and linear colour scales were used for the chargeability. A

common colour scheme was used for all plan maps which are Appendix I, found in the back pocket of this report.

10. *Digital archive.* The final IP data, digital copies of the composite sections, stacked sections, inversion images and plan view maps were written to CD-ROM (attached to this report).

Data processing included the following steps and procedures for the VLF survey:

1. Registration. Data were entered into a spreadsheet and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj. GPS points were dumped from the handheld units and the coordinates for the VLF stations determined by linear interpolation between GPS points. All coordinate are in NAD27 Zone 8N.

2. *Filtering and gridding.* Despiking fliters were applied to both the inphase and quadrature with a filter length of 1 fiducial and a threshold of 10%. A 4-fiducial low-pass filter was then applied to both the despiked inphase and quadrature data and these results are shown in the stacked profiles map at a scale of 1cm = 10%. A 5-point Fraser filter (0.5, 1, 0, -1, -0.5), with a positive result corresponding to positive to negative dip moving south to north, was then applied and gridded using a minimum curvature gridding algorithm with a cell size = 25 m. 3 passes with a 3X3 Hanning filter were made on the gridded data.

3. *Plotting.* 1:5000 scale maps were made of the inphase and quadrature profiles and colour contoured Fraser filtered inphase maps and are found in Appendix G.

4. *Digital archive.* The final VLF data, digital copies of the stacked inphase and quadrature profiles and contoured Fraser filtered inphase maps were written to CD-Rom (attached to this report).

9.0 DATA PRODUCTS

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

Raw	Raw IRIS Elrec Pro daily dump files, exported to ASCII
	Raw Magnetometer daily dump files
	Raw VLF daily data
	Raw GPS daily dump files

Scheelite 2006 IP.gdb, Scheelite 2006 IP.xyz, Scheelite 2006 Mag.gdb, Scheelite 2006 Mag.xyz, Scheelite 2006 VLF.gdb, Scheelite 2006 VLF.xyz, Scheelite 2006 Grid.gdb, Scheelite 2006 Grid.xyz	In the Final folder, final IP, Mag, VLF and GPS data in Geosoft database and ASCII xyz format
Figure 2 – Line location map.jpg & pdf	1:5000 scale plan map of the survey area.
Inversion images	Jpgs of recovered models with convergence curves and observed and predicted data for each line.
Appendix E – Composite sections in jpg & pdf	Composite sections (scale = 1:5000) comprising pseudo sections of apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability, error in apparent chargeability and true sections of the recovered models
Appendix F – Vertical Magnetic Gradient.jpg & pdf, Total Magnetic Field.jpg & PDF	Colour contoured total magnetic field and calculated vertical gradient (scale = 1:5000).
Appendix G – Fraser filtered VLF.jpg & pdf, VLF stacked profiles.jpg & pdf	Contoured Fraser filtered inphase and stacked inphase and quadrature profiles (1:5000)
Appendix H – Stacked sections in jpg & pdf	Stacked pseudosections of apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity and stacked recovered models of resistivity and chargeability (scale 1:5000)
Appendix I – Plan view maps in jpg & pdf	Maps of the apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability for each dipole separation (n = 1, 2, ..., 6) (1:5000)
Scheelite Dome 2006 geophysical Surveys.pdf	PDF of this report

10.0 RESULTS

Composite sections comprising pseudosections of apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability and error in apparent chargeability and recovered models of resistivity and chargeability are found in Appendix E. Appendix H has stacked pseudosections of apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity and stacked recovered models of

resistivity and chargeability. Maps of gridded total magnetic field and vertical magnetic gradient are in Appendix F. The total magnetic field relief over the project area is modest (140 nT maximum). Appendix G contains maps of the VLF stacked profiles and fraser filtered inphase VLF-EM data. All of the observed conductors from the VLF survey are weak conductors. Appendix I has plan view maps of apparent resistivity and apparent chargeability for each n-spacing. All the appendices are found in the back pocket of this report.

A brief description of the results follows.

Lines 0 – 600E

Lines 0 through 400 have a similar IP response: several single-slash, high-gradient apparent chargeability features within an increasing background towards L600E, culminating in a broad elevated chargeability of 20-30 mV/V with a 40 mV/V high between stations 500 and 600 on L600E. The recovered models of chargeability on lines 0-400E must be viewed with some caution as the inversion algorithm does not handle the single-slash, high-gradient apparent chargeability data well. This style of signature is typical of very thin or small (< 12.5 m with the 25 m dipoles) sheet or pod-like structures of very chargeable material, suggesting thin veins of chargeable material on lines 0-400E. There is poor correlation between the chargeability and resistivtiy on these lines. The resistivity shows a relatively conductive zone at station 300 on all four lines, broadening out at line 600E. Another region of low resistivity is seen around station 600 N from lines 0-600E, and appears to be comprised of several distinct conductors on lines 0-400E. Near surface conductive features at stations 950N on lines 400E and 200E and at station 775N on line 0E are imaged by both the VLF and DC-resistivity survey. Moderately anomalous apparent chargeabilities appear to be associated with these features. The total magnetic field response over these lines is relatively featureless.

Lines 800E – 1200E

The broad elevated chargeability at the north end of L600E continues onto L800E with more subdued values. There is again single-slash, high-gradient apparent chargeability features indicative of thin or small, very chargeable bodies on the north end of lines 800E , 1000E and 1200E. Lines 1000E and 1200E also have similar features at station 1000S. Lines 800E through 1200E have several moderate conductive zones (400 to 600 Ohm-m) which may be continuations of the conductive zones imaged on L600E. A conductor imaged at station 350N from the VLF-EM survey corresponds with a conductive, near surface anomaly seen in the recovered resistivity models. A 30 nT magnetic high, with the largest extent on L1200E extends from station 200S to 900S and is bisected by a magnetic trough at station 600S.

Lines 1400E – 2000E

Generally these lines have the lowest apparent resistivities and highest apparent

chargeabilities of the grid. They are characterized by several (ranging from 2 to 5) zones of high chargeability (up to 55 mV/V) and zones of low resistivity (down to 200 Ohm-m), generally with poor spatial correlation between the two. Most of the chargeability zones on lines 1400E through 1800E are of greater width than single-slash anomalies indicating a broader, more consistent source. On L2000E the chargeability anomaly is more modest and concentrated at the centre of the line at station 400S. VLF conductors at station 775S on lines 1200E and 1400E and at stations 675S and 575S on lines 1800E and 2000E (the conductor is absent from L1600E) have poor correlation with the DC resistivity data.

The total magnetic field high seen on lines 800E to 1200E continues at station 350S on line 1400E. In addition there is a NE-SW trending magnetic ridge from station 1150S on line 1400E to station 750S on line 2000E with a trough in the total magnetic field immediately to the NW of the ridge. Both the ridge and the trough become stronger in amplitude, 100 nT peak to trough, towards the NE.

Lines 2200E – 2400E

These lines were IP surveyed with 50 m dipoles and have therefore lower lateral resolution than lines 0E through 2000E. Several moderate high chargeability zones are imaged mostly from stations 600S to baseline 0. The resistivity is generally highest on the northern ends of the lines. The VLF conductor at station 550S on line 2200E, which is a continuation of the VLF conductor on line 1800E and 2000E is consistent with a conductor identified by the DC resisitivity survey. The NE-SW trending magnetic ridge and trough couplet continues from L2000E with the total magnetic field ridge though L2200E at station 400S and L2400E at station 300S. There is another zone of high magnetic field north of the baseline on lines 2200E and 2400E. The magnetic relief is highest in this part of the grid, becoming 140 nT peak to trough amplitude.

Aurora Geosciences Ltd. was not retained to provide an interpretation of the data.

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Dave Hildes

Digitally signed by Dave Hildes
DN: CN = Dave Hildes, C = CA, O = Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
Reason: I am the author of this document
Date: 2007.01.23 10:41:54 -08'00'



Dave Hildes P. Geo, Ph. D.
Geophysicist

Geneviève Hétu
Technician

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APPENDIX A - CERTIFICATE

I, David Henry Degast Hildes, Ph. D., with residence address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license #29887

2. I am a graduate of the Queens University of Ontario with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Chemical Physics obtained in 1991 and a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Ph. D. in Geophysics obtained in 2001.

3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration since 1999 and am now employed as a geophysicist with Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

4. I am the project manager for the work described in this report.

Dated this 24 of JANUARY, 2007 in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dave Hildes

Digitally signed by Dave Hildes
DN: CN = Dave Hildes, C = CA, O = Aurora Geosciences Ltd.
Date: 2007.01.23 10:42:46 -08'00'

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND GEOSCIENTISTS
PROVINCE OF
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

Dave H. D. Hildes Ph. D.

APPENDIX B – SURVEY LOG

IP survey log sheet

Grid Name:	Scheelite Dome					**Datum used :**	NAD27- Canada
Crew:	Jennifer Black, Crew chief / Geophysicist Chris Mills, Helper Warren Pearson, Helper Geatan Cyr, Helper					**UTM Zone used :** **Total line-km IP :**	8N **20.40**
Date	Line	From	To	Daily line-km	**Total line-km for the grid**	**Comments**	
06-Jul-2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.000**	**0.000**	Mobe into camp. No IP completed	
07-Jul-2006	2400	-1200	-400	**0.800**	**0.800**	Heavy rain in the morning. Completed some of L2400.	
08-Jul-2006	2400	-400	400	**0.800**	**1.600**	Rain in the morning and throughout day.	
09-Jul-2006	2200	-1200	400	**1.600**	**3.200**	Excellent day, completed line without any problems.	
10-Jul-2006	2000	-1300	-425	**0.875**	**4.075**	Bad radio communication halted production.	
11-Jul-2006	2000	-425	500	**0.925**	**5.000**	Moved transmitter to new site with better radio communication.	
12-Jul-2006	1800	-1300	-350	**0.950**	**5.950**	Reeled wire from previous line and completed half of line.	
13-Jul-2006	1800	-350	600	**0.950**	**6.900**	Completed line. Intense thunderstorms slowed progress	
14-Jul-2006	n/a				**6.900**	Reeled wire from 1800 and moved line to 1600 before intense thunderstorms moved in and lasted all day.	
15-Jul-2006	1600	-1300	-500	**0.800** **0.000**	**7.700**	Thunderstorms finally cleared by 8 pm and we headed out. Lost pigtail on reel. Cliffs from 725 to 675 S on line. Noisy data necessitated several readings	
16-Jul-2006	1600	-500	600	**1.100**	**8.800**	Cliff also at 475 S. Noisy data necessitated several readings.	
17-Jul-2006	1400	-1300	-200	**1.100**	**9.900**	Noisy data necessitated several readings. Radio comm. problems.	
18-Jul-2006	1400	-200	600	**0.800** **0.000**	**10.700** **10.700**	Large boulder field between 275 and 450 N prevented us from gathering data as no current could be put into the	

				0.000	**10.700**	ground and no signal was being picked up.
19-Jul-2006	1200	-1300	-200	**1.100** **0.000**	**11.800** **11.800**	Noisy data necessitated several readings. Reeled wire from previous line before getting started.
20-Jul-2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.000**	**11.800**	Rain and fog prevented us from setting out for night shift. Slept & set out early following day.
21-Jul-2006	1200	-200	600	**0.800**	**12.600**	Rock field at 250N prevented readings here. Triggered on Ch3 at station 200 and Ch3 at 225 to maximize readings possible.
22-Jul-2006	1000	-1300	600	**1.900** **0.000**	**14.500** **0.000**	Open loop turned out to be a total of 6 breaks in the line and the electrodes at the start of the line were pulled out.
23-Jul-2006	800	-700	150	**0.850**	**15.350**	Shorter day to make up for extra long previous day.
24-Jul-2006	800 600	150 -500	700 0	**0.550** **0.500**	**15.900** **16.400**	Stakes 475 and 500N mixed up on line. First half of line 800 VLF done.
25-Jul-2006	600	0	1000	**1.000**	**17.400**	VLF for line 800 completed.
26-Jul-2006	400	0	1000	**1.000**	**18.400**	Part of VLF for line 400 completed.
27-Jul-2006	200	0	1000	**1.000**	**19.400**	Intense thundershower with hail and heavy rain did not clear until 4 pm, delaying progress.
28-Jul-2006	0	0	1000	**1.000**	**20.400** **0.000**	Lost radio contact with transmitter for 30 minutes. Reeled all wire along baseline and prepared load for mobe.
29-Jul-2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.000**	**20.400**	Completed VLF for lines 600, 400, 200, and zero
30-Jul-2006	n/a	n/a	n/a	**0.000**	**20.400**	Mobe out of camp, no IP completed.

Mag / VLF survey log sheet

Crew: Gabe Fortin (Geologist, crew chief)
Cody Woodman (Field assistant)

Monday, July 10
Pick up groceries and fuel up in Mayo then drive to Scheelite Dome. Setup Camp at 438427 7071010. Mostly sunny and warm.

Tuesday, July 11
Locate grid. VLF for Cody and he does L2400E and L2200E. Gabe fixed Jenn's xGate the Mag on north end of L600E, all of L800E and south part of L1000E. Mostly sunny and hot, a few showers around lunch time.
Production: 3.7 km of Mag / 3.2 km of VLF

Wednesday, July 12
Cody VLF L2000E and L1800E. Gabe mags L0000E, L0200E, L0400E, South end of L600E, South end of L1200E, south end of L1400E, south end of L1600E, south end of L2000E. Sunny in AM then rain and hail at times pretty heavy.
Production: 5.9 km of Mag / 3.7 km of VLF

Thursday, July 13
Some thunder showers through the day, thunder and lightning mostly farther away. Smoke from forest fire seen on north side of mountain north of camp. Cody VLF L1400E and L1600E, Gabe mags north end of L1000E, north end of L1200E, north end of L1400E, north of L1600E, L2200E and L2400E
Production: 7.8 km of Mag / 3.8 km of VLF

Friday, July 14
Gabe mags L1800E and finished L2000E. Cody VLF south part of L1200E. Return to camp and de-mobe to Whitehorse in afternoon-evening. Some rain and thunder around noon.
Production: 3.0 km of Mag / 0.6 km of VLF

Line cutting operation log sheet

Grid:	Scheelite Dome		**Datum used:** NAD27 - Canada 8N
Crew:	Larry Brault, line cutting Foreman Matt Olsen, Cutter Warren Pearson, Brusher Gordon Ruby, Brusher		**Total line-km cutting**: 22.8
Date	Daily line-km	**Total line-km for the grid**	Comment
11-Jun-2006	0.000	0.000	Line cutters mobe into road camp.
12-Jun-2006	0.800	0.800	Finish setting up camp in morning.
13-Jun-2006	1.400	2.200	
14-Jun-2006	1.500	3.700	
15-Jun-2006	1.750	5.450	
16-Jun-2006	0.000	5.450	Rain, low cloud. Camp move postponed, finish pickets
17-Jun-2006	0.000	5.450	Light rain, move camp up to grid
18-Jun-2006	1.150	6.600	
19-Jun-2006	1.400	8.000	

20-Jun-2006	2.050	10.050	
21-Jun-2006	1.200	11.250	
22-Jun-2006	2.450	13.700	
23-Jun-2006	2.400	16.100	
24-Jun-2006	2.000	18.100	
25-Jun-2006	0.700	18.800	
26-Jun-2006	1.300	20.100	
27-Jun-2006	0.000	20.100	Rain and low cloud, no work
28-Jun-2006	0.900	21.000	
29-Jun-2006	1.400	22.400	
30-Jun-2006	0.400	22.800	
01-Jul-2006	0.000	22.800	Line cutters demobe to Whitehorse

APPENDIX C – INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

I. OVERVIEW

I.1. GENERALITIES

The ELREC Pro unit is a receiver designed for high productivity mineral exploration.
It allows to measure primary voltage and decay voltage curve values, giving thus resistivity and chargeability (IP) data.
This unit is designed to be used with an *IRIS instruments* external transmitter, called VIP.

The main technical characteristics of this receiver are the following ones:
- 10 reception dipoles available to carry out some measurements with high productivity in the field
- 20 partial chargeability windows available to measure the discharge phenomena with an high accuracy.
- a 1 µV resolution on the primary voltage allowing to obtain very accurate measurements.
- a large graphic LCD display for user-friendly operating allowing to show the data in real time numerically and graphically.

The ELREC Pro unit can be also used in automatic switching mode (in that case, some additional external *Switch Box* boxes have to be used) for intensive measurements.

I.2. DESCRIPTION

I.2.1. Front panel

All controls are located on the front panel. This one features:
- Graphic LCD (128x140 dots) made of 16 lines by 40 characters
- Eleven plugs for connecting the potential electrodes
- Plugs "+" and "-" for the external battery connection
- Three pins plug (RS232 standard port) for the serial link cable connection
- Four pins plug for internal battery charger connection
- Keyboard with 16 keys

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ANNEX 3: IP PARAMETERS AND CHARGEABILITY

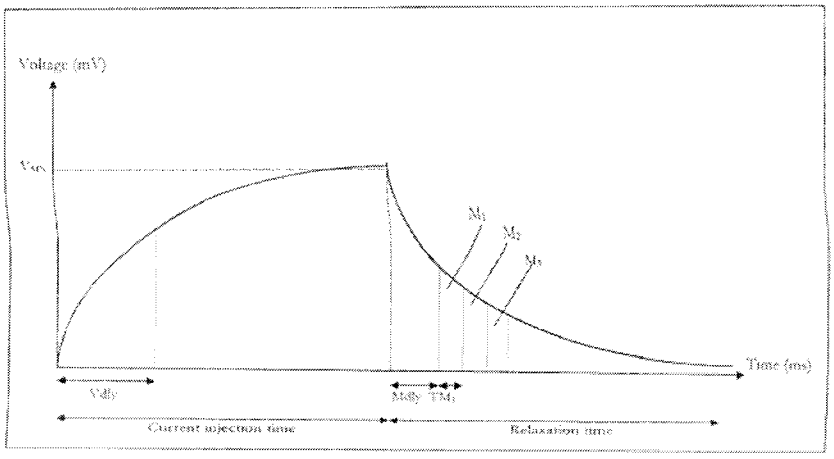
The partial chargeabilities measurements (M_i) and the average global one deduced (M_g) give some information regarding the ability of the soil to charge itself due to a current flow.
The partial chargeability of the window "i" is measured thanks to the following formula:

$$M_i = \int_{TM_i} Vdt \;/\; TM_i.V_{MN}$$

And the global chargeability is computed thanks to the following formula:

$$M_g = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_i.TM_i) \;/\; \sum_{i=1}^{n} TM_i \qquad \text{(n: number of IP windows)}$$

The discharge phenomena observed during the relaxation time can be described according to the following curve:



With the ELREC Pro, up to 20 IP windows can be used to define the decay curve.

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The number of IP windows available for the measurement depends on the type of IP mode and on the current injection time:

⇒ **Current injection times** available (cf. II.1.5): 500 ms - 1 s - 2 s - 4 s - 8 s

⇒ Types of **IP mode** available (cf. II.1.5): Arithmetic – Semi logarithmic – Logarithmic Cole-Cole - Programmable

For a given current injection time and IP mode, the program will choose automatically the IP parameters (Mdly, Vdly, TM_i) that will be used for the measurement.

Note:

The programmable mode is a mode where 20 fully programmable windows are available. The operator has to select the delay time (Mdly) with a minimum of 20 ms and the width of each partial window (TM_i) with a minimum of 10 ms. Vdly is automatically determined by the injection time chosen.

In the following tables, the preset TM_i values are given for each IP mode (1 means TM_1 ...):

• **Time = 500 ms**

Mode	Vdly	Mdly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arith.	280	60	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi	280	40	40	80	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Log.	280	160	80	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	280	160	80	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

• **Time = 1000 ms**

Mode	Vdly	Mdly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arith.	580	120	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Semi	580	40	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	80	80	80	80	80
Log.	580	160	120	220	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	580	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	60	60	70	80	90

• **Time = 2000 ms**

Mode	Vdly	Mdly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arith.	1260	240	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Semi	1260	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Log.	1260	160	120	220	420	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	1260	20	20	30	30	30	40	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200

• **Time = 4000 ms**

Mode	Vdly	Mdly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Amb.	2020	480	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Semi	2020	160	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	160	160	160	160	160	160	320	320	320	320	320	320
Log.	2020	160	120	220	420	820	1620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	2020	20	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	160	180	200	220	250	280	320	360	450	530

• **Time = 8000 ms**

Mode	Vdly	Mdly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Amb.	5340	960	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Semi	5340	320	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	320	320	320	320	320	320	640	640	640	640	640	640
Log.	5340	160	120	220	420	820	1620	3220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cole	5340	20	40	60	80	100	120	150	180	220	250	280	320	360	400	450	500	580	700	850	1010	1180

About the **IP values type**, note that the changing "raw (R) ⇔ normalised (N)" can be realised after the acquisition.

The normalization allows to homogenize the data that have been obtained with various injection and integration times. This is made with respect to a standard decay curve, which is the one obtained with the following parameters:

Mode: Logarithmic
Injection time: 2000 ms
Vdly: 1260 ms
Mdly: 160 ms
TM_1: 120 ms
TM_2: 220 ms
TM_3: 420 ms
TM_4: 820 ms

The coefficients to multiply, allowing to go from a type to the other one, are indicated in the following tables:

ELREC 10

ANNEX 7: SPECIFICATIONS

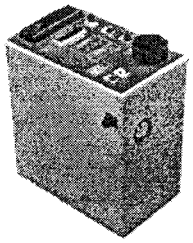
Technical:

- Input impedance: 10 Mohm
- Input overvoltage protection up to 1000V
- Automatic SP bucking with linear drift correction
- Internal calibration generator for a true calibration on request of the operator
- Internal memory: 3200 dipoles reading
- Automatic synchronization and re-synchronization process on primary voltages signals whenever needed
- Proprietary intelligent stacking process rejecting strong non-linear SP drifts
- Common mode rejection: more than 100 dB (for Rs = 0)
- Self potential (Sp) : range: -15V - +15V
  : resolution: 0.1 mV
- Ground resistance measurement range: 0.1 - 100 kohms
- Primary voltage : range: 10µV - 15V
  : resolution: 1µV
  : accuracy: typ. 0.3%
- Chargeability : resolution: 10µV/V
  : accuracy: typ. 0.6%

General:

- Dimensions: 31x21x25 cm
- Weight (with the internal battery): 9 kg
- Operating temperature range: -30°C - 70°C
- Case in fiber-glass for resisting to field shocks and vibrations

Instrumentation GDD



The Induced Polarization Transmitter

TxII-1800 and TxII-3600 Models

For Fast, High-Quality Induced Polarization Surveys in All Field Conditions

Flyers high / low resolution TxII/1 **(63 KB) /** TxII/2 **(1 MB)**

At Last, a High-Quality Affordable IP Transmitter

TxII-1800 Model, 1800 watts

Its high power, up to 10 amperes, combined with its light weight and a 21 kg/2000W Honda generator makes it particularly suitable for dipole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys.

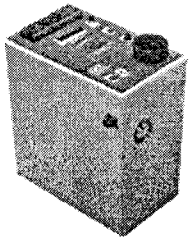
Features

- **Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms**
- **Output voltage range: 150 V to 2400 V / 14 steps**
- **Power source: 120 V, Optional: 220 V / 50/60 Hz**
- **Operates from a light backpackable standard 120 V generator**
- **Up to three years warranty**

This backpackable 1800 watts induced polarization (I P) transmitter works from a standard 120 V source and is well adapted to

CONTENTS

TxII-1800/TxII-3600 IP transmitter
Specifications
Purchase - Rental



rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 150 V, the highly efficient TxII-1800 watts transmitter is able to send a current of up to 10 amperes. By using this I.P. transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality I.P. readings even in the most difficult conditions.

TxII-3600 Model, 3600 watts

Its high power, up to 10 amperes, combined with a Honda generator makes it particularly suitable for pole-dipole Induced Polarization surveys.

Features

- **Protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms**
- **Output voltage range: 150 V to 2400 V / 14 steps**
- **Power source: 220 V, 50/60 Hz**
- **Operates from a standard 220 V generator**
- **Up to three years warranty**

This 3600 watts induced polarization (I.P.) transmitter works from a standard 220 V source and is well adapted to rocky environments where a high output voltage of up to 2400 V is needed. Moreover, in highly conductive overburden, at 150 V, the highly efficient TxII-3600 watts transmitter is able to send a current of up to 10 amperes. By using this I.P. transmitter, you obtain fast and high-quality I.P. readings even in the most difficult conditions.

Specifications

General	
Size TxII-1800	21 x 34 x 39 cm
Size TxII-3600	21 x 34 x 50 cm
Weight TxII-1800	approx. 20 kg
Weight TxII-3600	approx. 35 kg

Operating temperature	-40°C to 65°C
Electrical	
Used for time-domain IP	2 sec. ON 2 sec. OFF
Time Base	1-2-4-8 sec.
Output current range	0.005 to 10 A
Output voltage range	150 to 2400 V
Power source Txll-1800	Recommended motor/generator set: Standard 120 V / 60 Hz backpackable Honda generator Suggested Models: EU1000iC, 1000 W, 13.5 kg or EU2000iC, 2000 W, 21.0 kg.
Power Source Txll-3600	Recommended motor/generator set: Standard 220 V, 50/60 Hz Honda generator Suggested Models: EM3500XK1C, 3500 W, 62 kg or EM5000XK1C, 5000 W, 77 kg
Controls	
Power	ON/OFF
Output voltage range switch	150 V, 180 V, 350 V, 420 V, 500 V, 600 V, 700 V, 840 V, 1000 V, 1200 V, 1400 V, 1680 V, 2000 V, 2400 V
Displays	
Output current LCD	reads to ±0.001 A
Very cold weather	standard LCD heater on readout
Protection	Total protection against short circuits even at zero (0) ohms
Indicator lamps **(in case of overload)**	- High voltage ON-OFF - Output overcurrent - Generator over or undervoltage - Overheating - Logic failure - Open loop protection

Purchase and Rental Info

Interested by the Txll-1800 W IP or the Txll-3600 W IP transmitter?

It is simple. You can rent it or purchase it. The choice is yours. Here is some information you

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

MAGNETOMETER / GRADIOMETER

Resolution:	0.01nT (gamma), magnetic field and gradient.
Accuracy:	0.2nT over operating range.
Range:	20,000 to 120,000nT.
Gradient Tolerance:	Over 10, 000nT/m
Operating Interval:	3 seconds minimum, faster optional. Readings initiated from keyboard, external trigger, or carriage return via RS-232C.
Input / Output:	6 pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and (optional) analog output.
Power Requirements:	12V, 200mA peak (during polarization), 30mA standby. 300mA peak in gradiometer mode.
Power Source:	Internal 12V, 2.6Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, others optional. An External 12V power source can also be used.
Battery Charger:	**Input:** 110 VAC, 60Hz. Optional 110 / 220 VAC, 50 / 60Hz. **Output:** dual level charging.
Operating Ranges:	Temperature: - 40°C to +60°C. Battery Voltage: **10.0V minimum to 15V maximum.** Humidity: **up to 90% relative, non condensing.**
Storage Temperature:	-50°C to +65°C.
Display:	LCD: 240 X 64 pixels, OR 8 X 30 characters. Built in heater for operation below -20°C.
Dimensions:	**Console:** 223 x 69 x 240mm. **Sensor Staff:** 4 x 450mm sections. **Sensor:** 170 x 71mm dia. **Weight:** console 2.1kg, Staff 0.9kg, Sensors 1.1kg each.
VLF	
Frequency Range:	15 - 30.0 kHz plus 57.9 kHz (Alaskan station)
Parameters Measured:	Vertical in-phase and out-of-phase components as percentage of total field. 2 relative components of horizontal field. Absolute amplitude of total field.
Resolution:	0.1%.
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time.
Storage:	Automatic with: time, coordinates, magnetic field / gradient, slope, EM field, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical, and both horizontal components for each selected station.
Terrain Slope Range:	0° - 90° (entered manually).
Sensor Dimensions:	140 x 150 x 90 mm. (5.5 x 6 x 3 inches).
Sensor Weight:	1.0 kg (2.2 lb).

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APPENDIX G
GSM-19T MAGNETOMETER/GRADIOMETER

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The GSM-19T is a portable standard proton magnetometer/gradiometer designed for handheld or base station use for geophysical, geotechnical, or archaeological exploration, long term magnetic field monitoring at Magnetic Observatories, volcanological and seismic research, etc. The GSM-19T is a secondary standard for measurement of the Earth's magnetic field, having 0.2nT resolution, and 1nT absolute accuracy over its full temperature range.

The GSM-19T is a microprocessor based instrument with storing capabilities. Large memory storage is a available (up to 2Mbytes). Synchronized operation between hand held and base station units is possible, and the corrections for diurnal variations of magnetic field are done automatically. The results of measurement are made available in serial form (RS-232-C interface) for collection by data acquisition systems, terminals or computers. Both on-line and post-operation transfer are possible.

The measurement of two magnetic fields for determination of gradient is done concurrentlly with strict control of measuring intervals. The result is a high quality gradient reading, independent of diurnal variations of maganetic field.

Optionally the addition of a VLF sensor for combined magnetometer / gradiometer-VLF measurement is available.

Magnetic Field Measurement

The magnetic field measuring process consist of the following steps:

a) Polarization: A strong DC current is passed through the sensor creating polarization of a proton-rich fluid in the sensor.

b) Pause: The pause allows the electrical transients to die off, leaving a slowly decaying proton precession signal above the noise level.

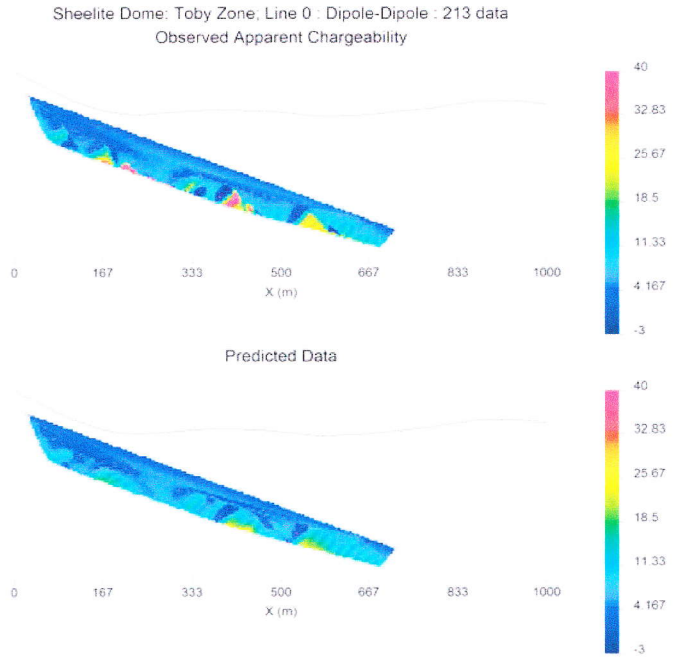
c) Counting: The proton precession frequency is measured and converted into magnetic field units.

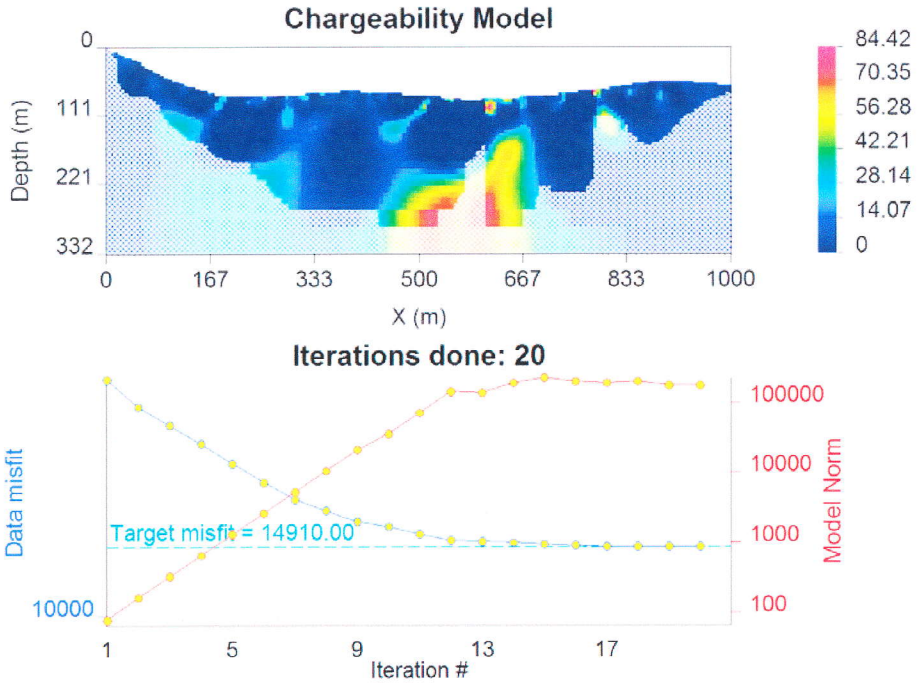
d) Storage: The results are stored in memory together with date, time and coordinates of measurement. In base station mode, only the time and total field are stored.

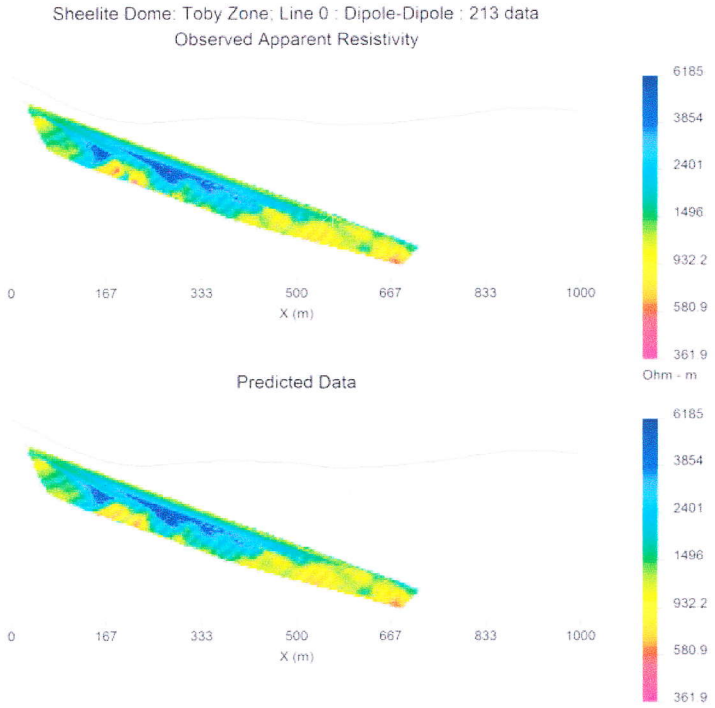
GEONICS LIMITED
VLF EM 16

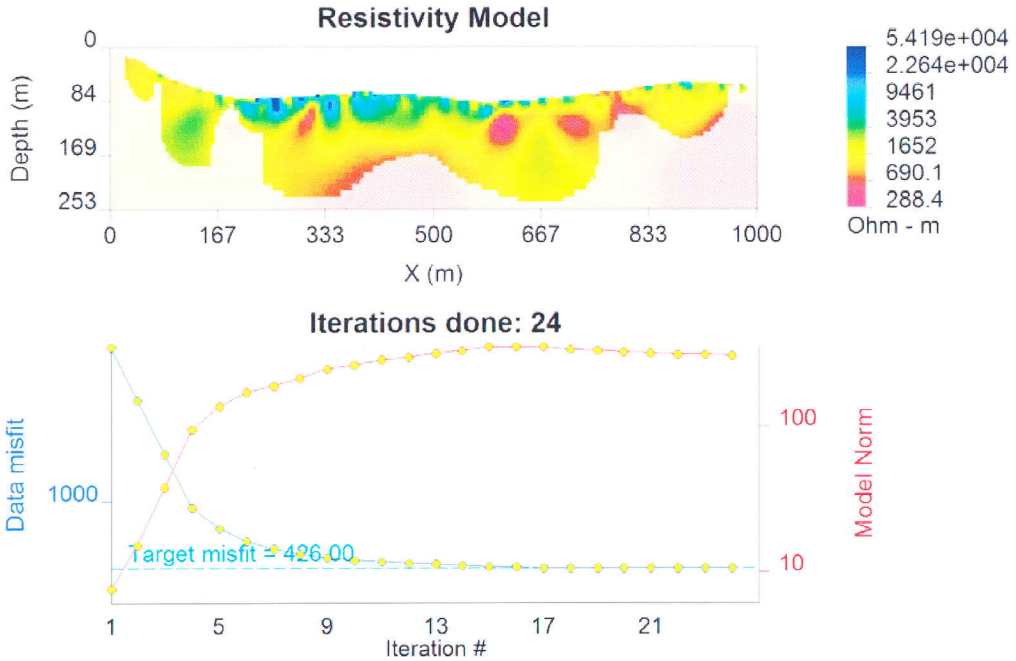
Source of Primary Field:	VLF transmitting stations
Transmitting Stations Used:	Any desired station frequency can be supplied with the instrument in the form of plug-in tuning units. Two tuning units can be plugged in at one time. A switch selects either station.
Operating Frequency Range:	About 15-25 Hz
Parameters Measured:	(1) The vertical in-phase component (tangent of the tilt angle of the polarization ellipsoid). (2) The vertical out-of-phase (quadrature) component (the short axis of the polarization ellipsoid compared to the long axis).
Method of Reading:	In-phase from a mechanical inclinometer and quadrature from a calibrated dial. Nulling by audio tone.
Scale Range:	In-phase ±150%; quadrature ±40%
Readability:	±1%
Reading Time:	10-40 seconds depending on signal strength
Operating Temperature Range:	-40 to 50° C.
Operating controls:	ON-OFF switch, battery testing push button, station selector, switch, volume control, quadrature, dial ±40%, inclinometer dial ±150%
Power Supply:	6 size AA (penlight) alkaline cells. Life about 200 hours
Dimensions:	42 x 14 x 9 cm (16 x 5.5 x 3.5 in)
Weight:	1.6 kg (3.5 lbs)
Instrument Supplied With:	Monotonic speaker, carrying case, manual of operation, 3 station selector plug-in tuning units (additional frequencies are optional), set of batteries
Shipping Weight:	4.5 kg (10 lbs.)
Name and Address of Manufacturer:	Geonics Limited 1745 Meyerside Drive/Unit 8 Mississauga, Ontario L5T 1C5

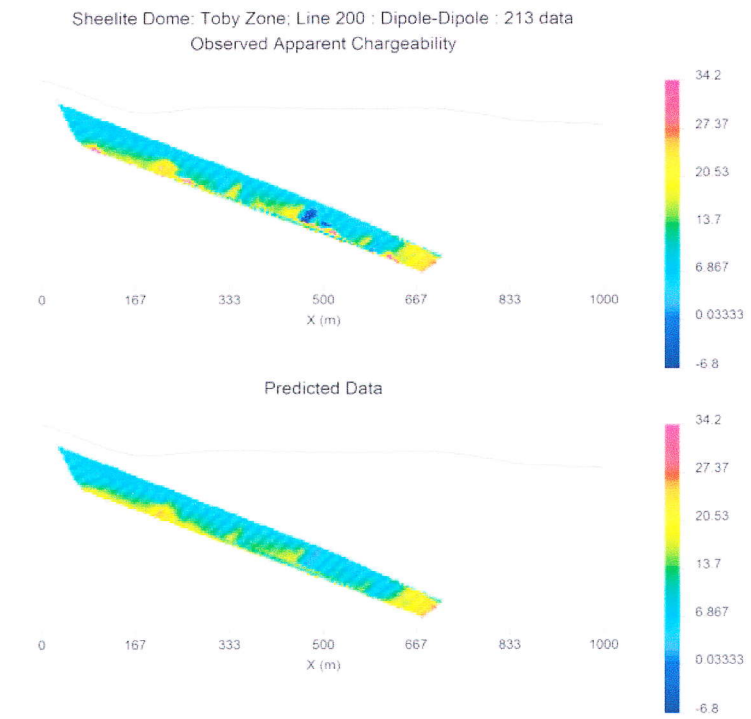
APPENDIX D – INVERSION RESULTS

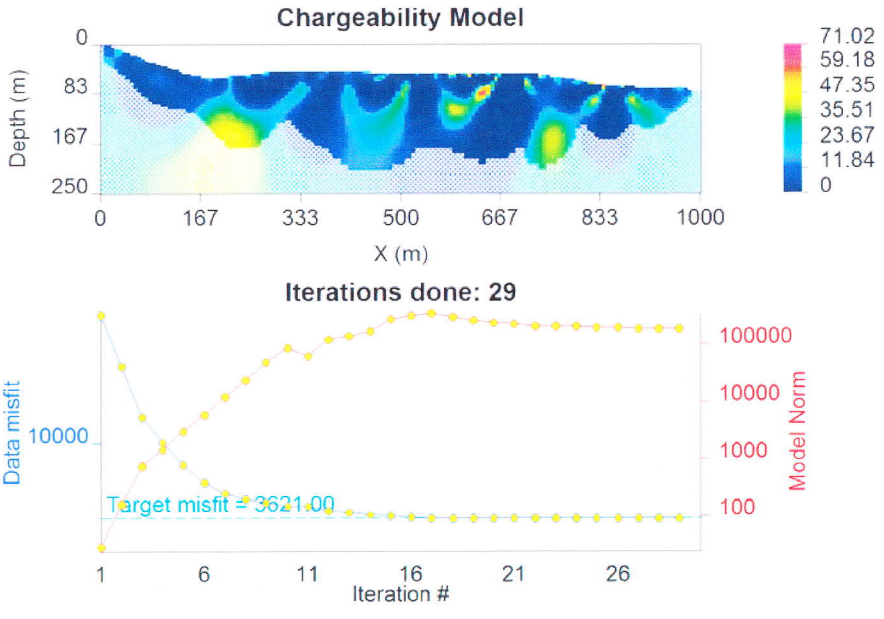


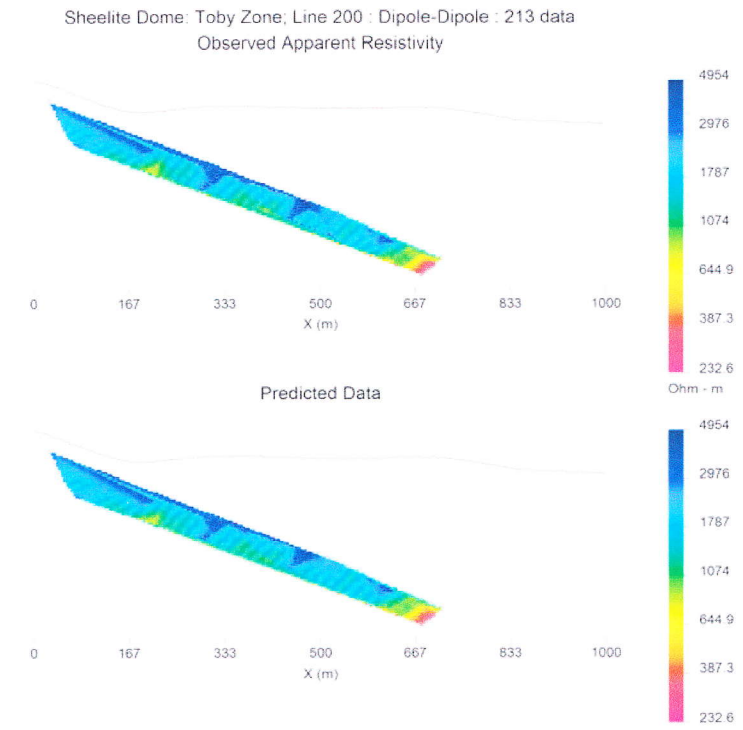


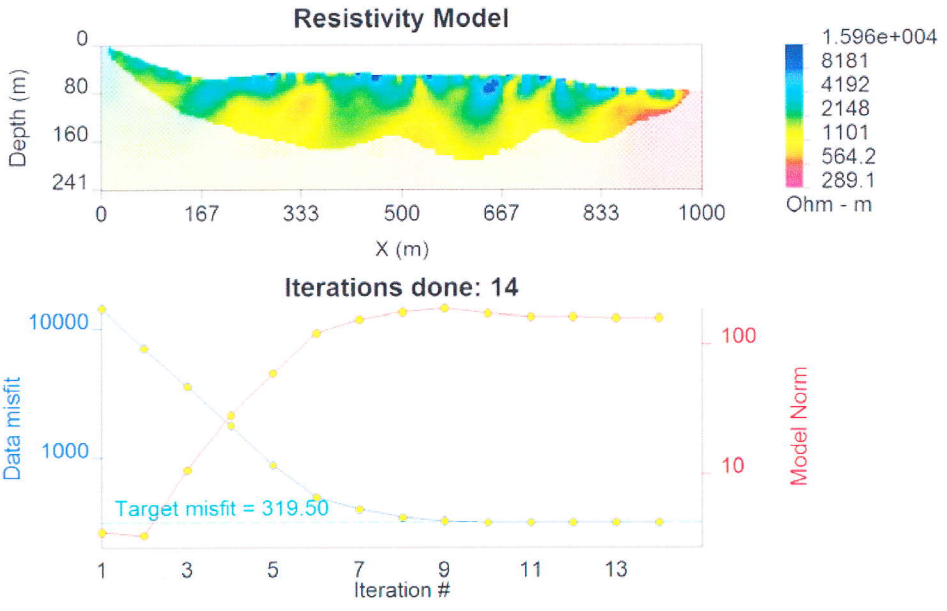

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 0 : Dipole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
6185
3854
2401
1496
932.2
580.9
361.9
Ohm - m
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
6185
3854
2401
1496
932.2
580.9
361.9
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)

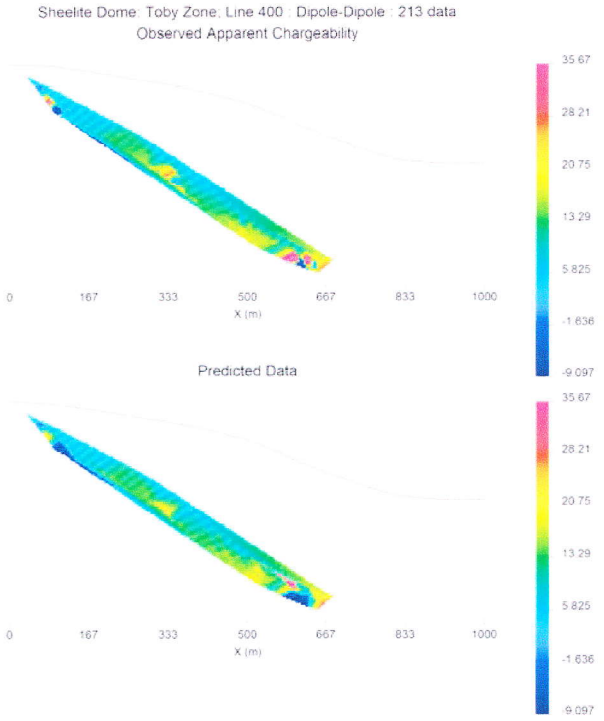

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
84
169
253
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
5.419e+004
2.264e+004
9461
3953
1652
690.1
288.4
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 24
Data misfit
1000
Target misfit = 426.00
100
10
Model Norm
1
5
9
13
17
21
Iteration #

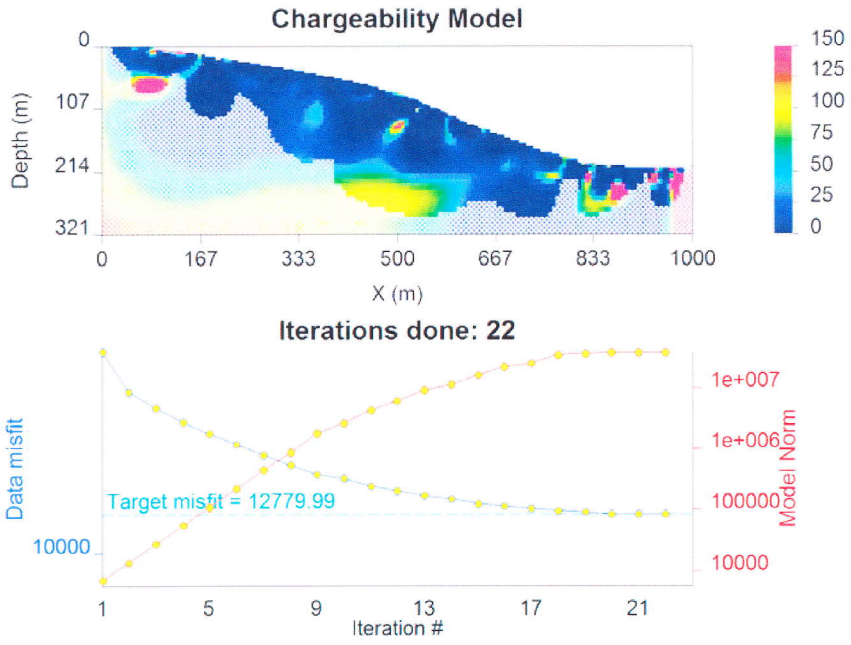

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 200 : Dipole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
34.2
27.37
20.53
13.7
6.867
0.03333
-6.8
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
34.2
27.37
20.53
13.7
6.867
0.03333
-6.8
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)

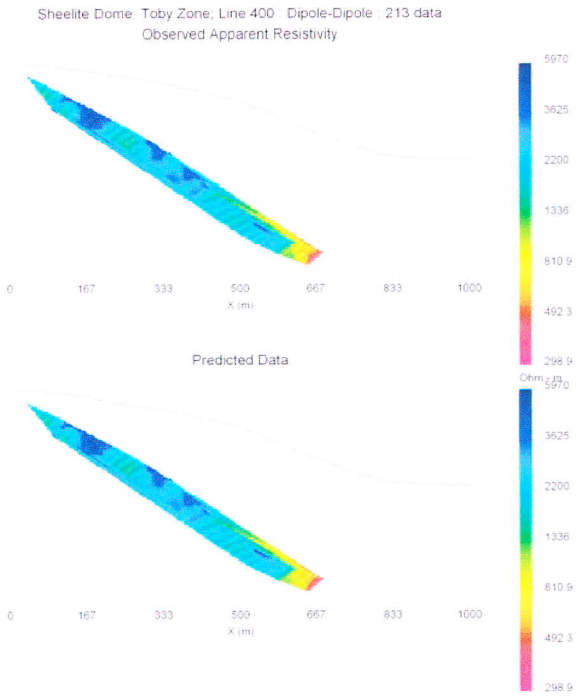

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
83
167
250
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
71.02
59.18
47.35
35.51
23.67
11.84
0
Iterations done: 29
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 3621.00
100000
10000
1000
100
Model Norm
1
6
11
16
21
26
Iteration #

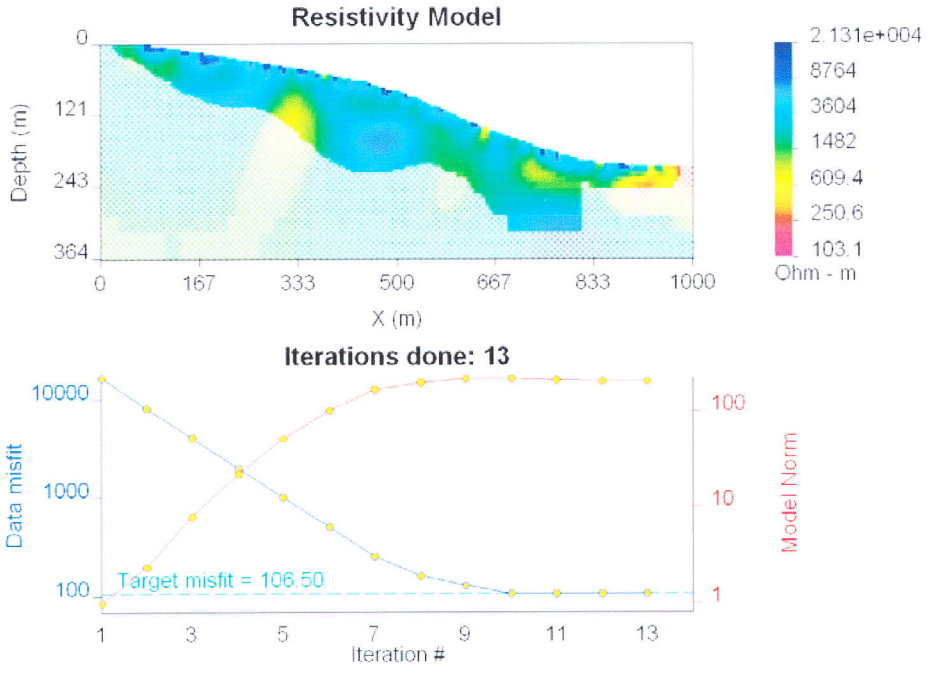

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 200 : Dipole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
4954
2976
1787
1074
644.9
387.3
232.6
Ohm - m
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
4954
2976
1787
1074
644.9
387.3
232.6
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)

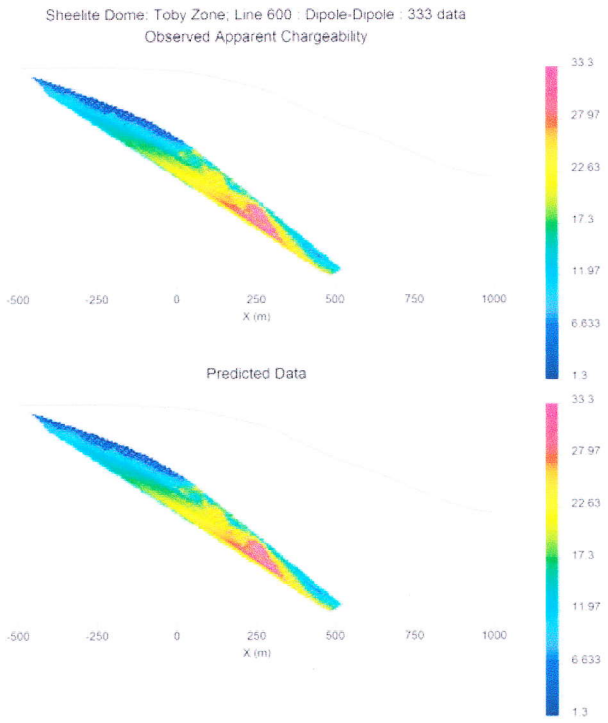

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
80
160
241
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
1.596e+004
8181
4192
2148
1101
564.2
289.1
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 14
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 319.50
100
10
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
Iteration #

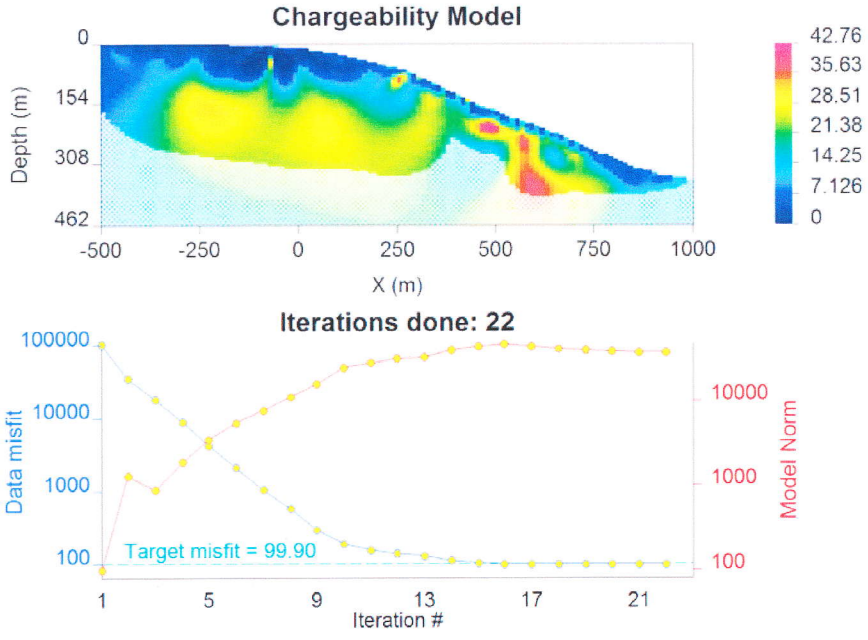

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 400 : Dipole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
35.67
28.21
20.75
13.29
5.825
-1.636
-9.097
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
35.67
28.21
20.75
13.29
5.825
-1.636
-9.097
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)

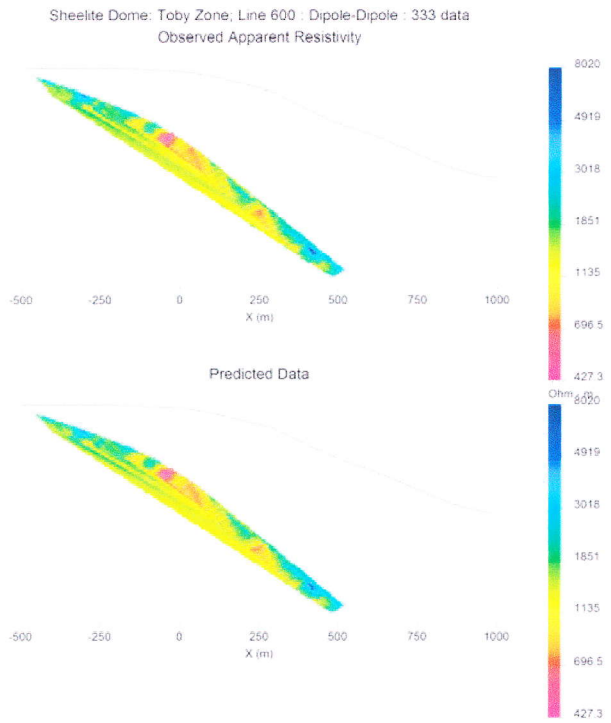

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
107
214
321
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Iterations done: 22
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 12779.99
1e+007
1e+006
100000
10000
Model Norm
1
5
9
13
17
21
Iteration #

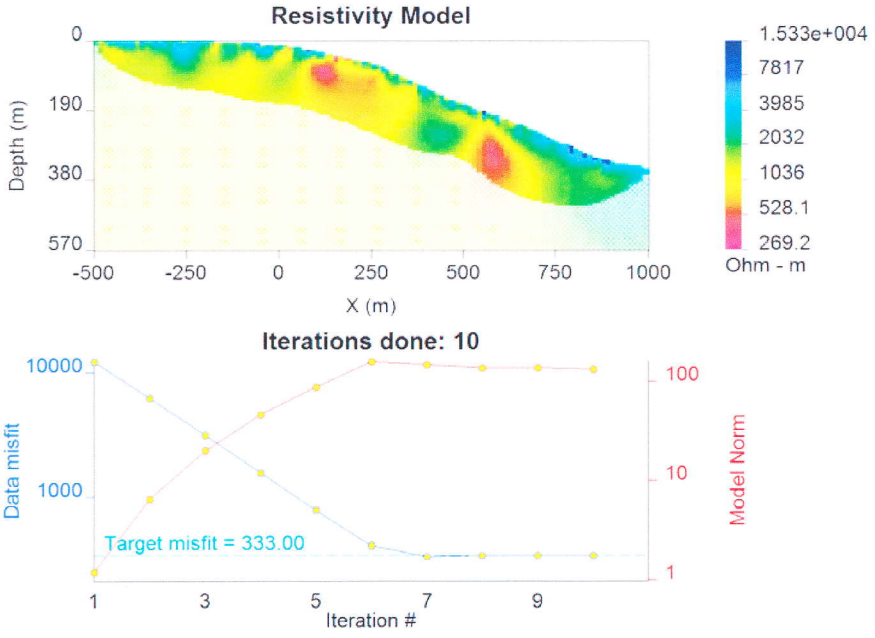

Sheelite Dome, Toby Zone; Line 400 : Dipole-Dipole : 213 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
5970
3625
2200
1336
810.9
492.3
298.9
0
167
333
500
667
833
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
Ohm-m

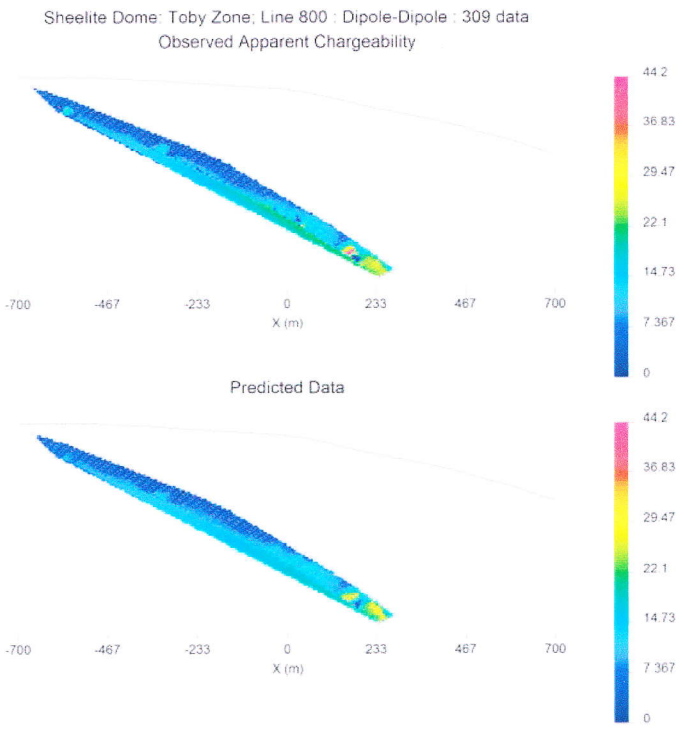

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
121
243
364
X (m)
2.131e+004
8764
3604
1482
609.4
250.6
103.1
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 13
Data misfit
10000
1000
100
Target misfit = 106.50
Model Norm
100
10
1
Iteration #

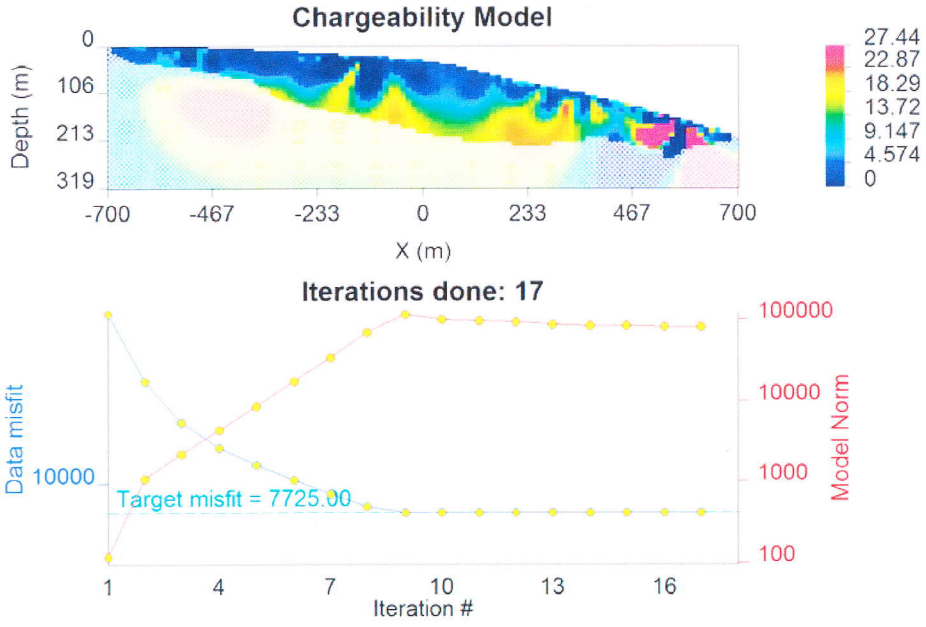

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 600 : Dipole-Dipole : 333 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
33.3
27.97
22.63
17.3
11.97
6.633
1.3
-500
-250
0
250
500
750
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
33.3
27.97
22.63
17.3
11.97
6.633
1.3
-500
-250
0
250
500
750
1000
X (m)

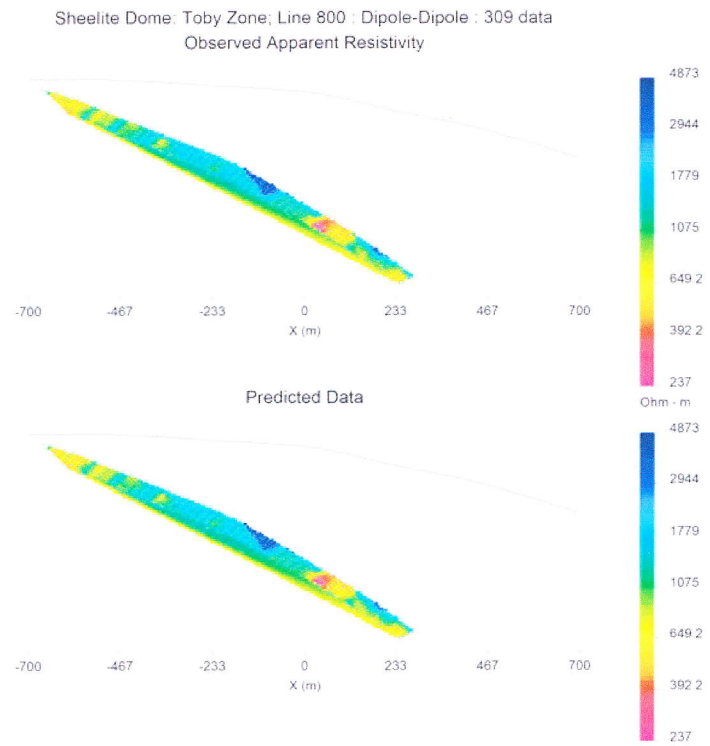

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
154
308
462
-500
-250
0
250
500
750
1000
X (m)
42.76
35.63
28.51
21.38
14.25
7.126
0
Iterations done: 22
Data misfit
100000
10000
1000
100
Target misfit = 99.90
Model Norm
10000
1000
100
1
5
9
13
17
21
Iteration #

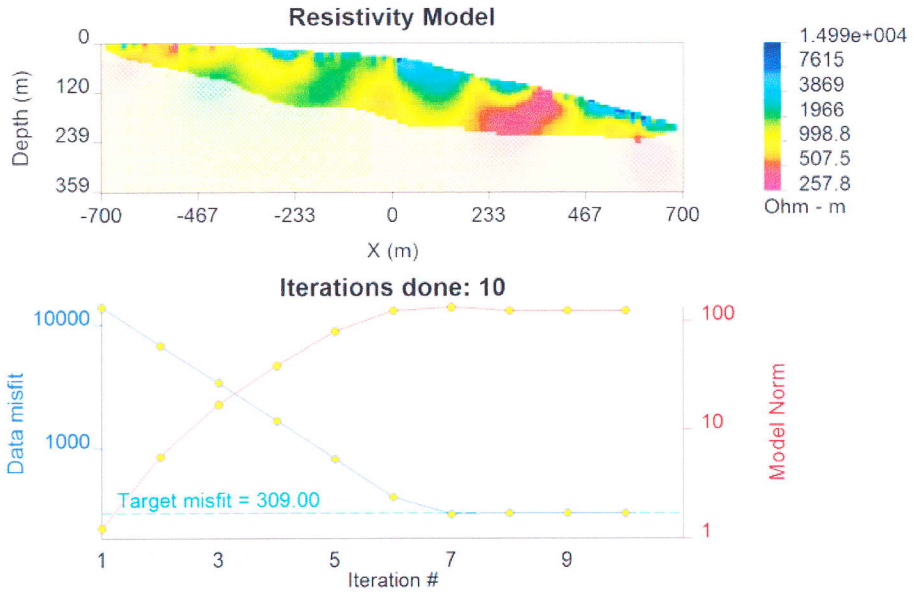

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 600 : Dipole-Dipole : 333 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
8020
4919
3018
1851
1135
696.5
427.3
-500
-250
0
250
500
750
1000
X (m)
Predicted Data
Ohm - m

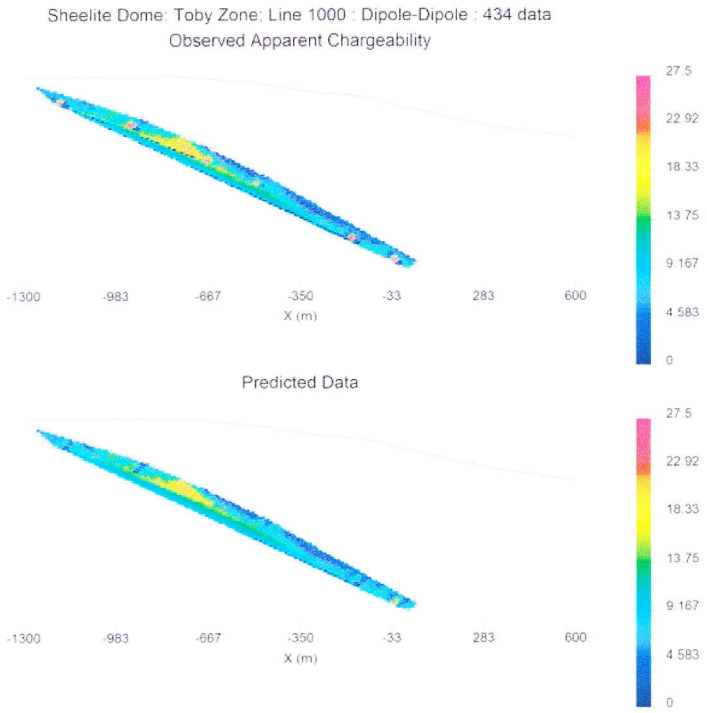

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
190
380
570
-500
-250
0
250
500
750
1000
X (m)
1.533e+004
7817
3985
2032
1036
528.1
269.2
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 10
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 333.00
100
10
1
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
Iteration #

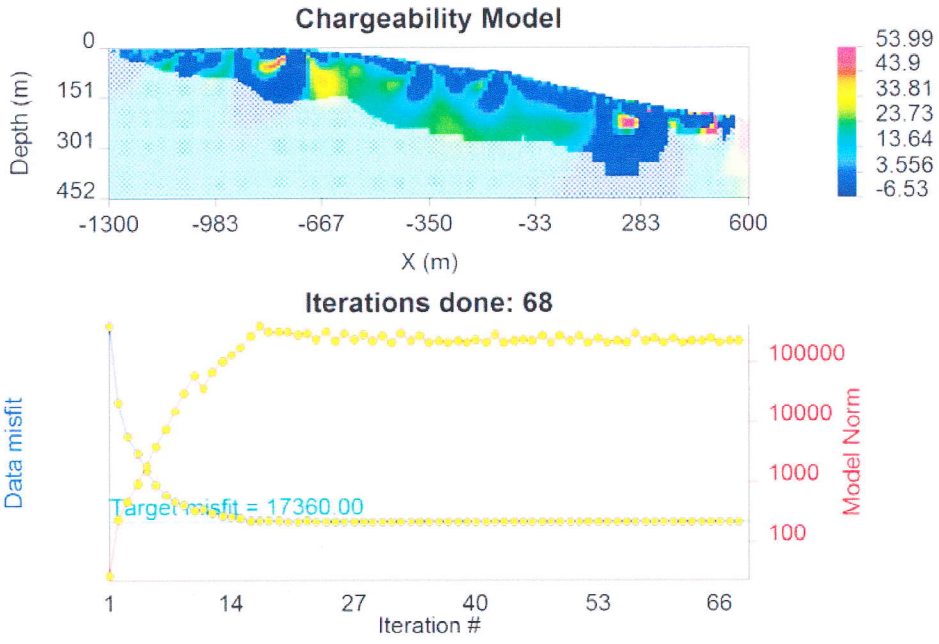

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 800 : Dipole-Dipole : 309 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
44.2
36.83
29.47
22.1
14.73
7.367
0
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)
Predicted Data
44.2
36.83
29.47
22.1
14.73
7.367
0
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)

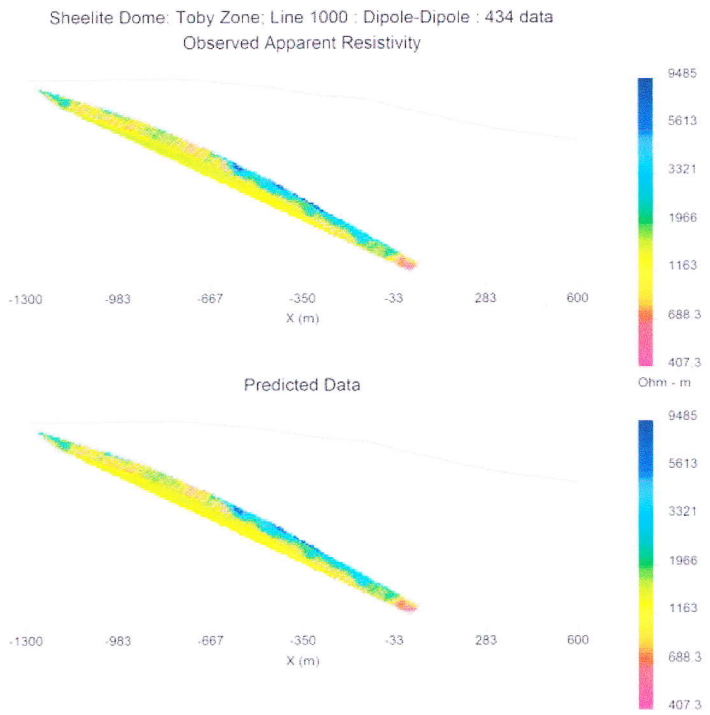

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
106
213
319
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)
27.44
22.87
18.29
13.72
9.147
4.574
0
Iterations done: 17
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 7725.00
100000
10000
1000
100
Model Norm
1
4
7
10
13
16
Iteration #

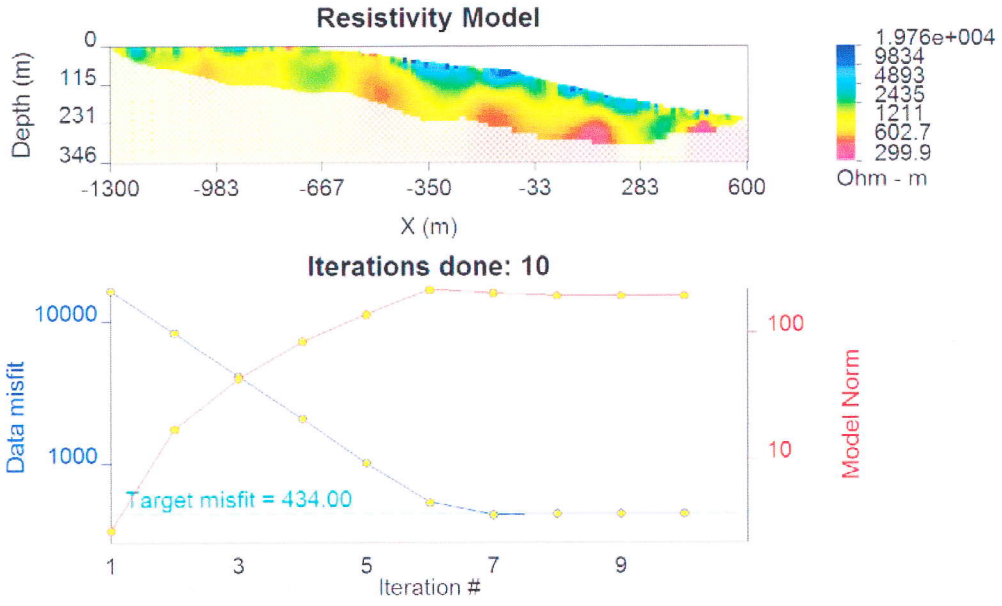

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 800 : Dipole-Dipole : 309 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
4873
2944
1779
1075
649.2
392.2
237
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)
Ohm - m
Predicted Data
4873
2944
1779
1075
649.2
392.2
237
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)

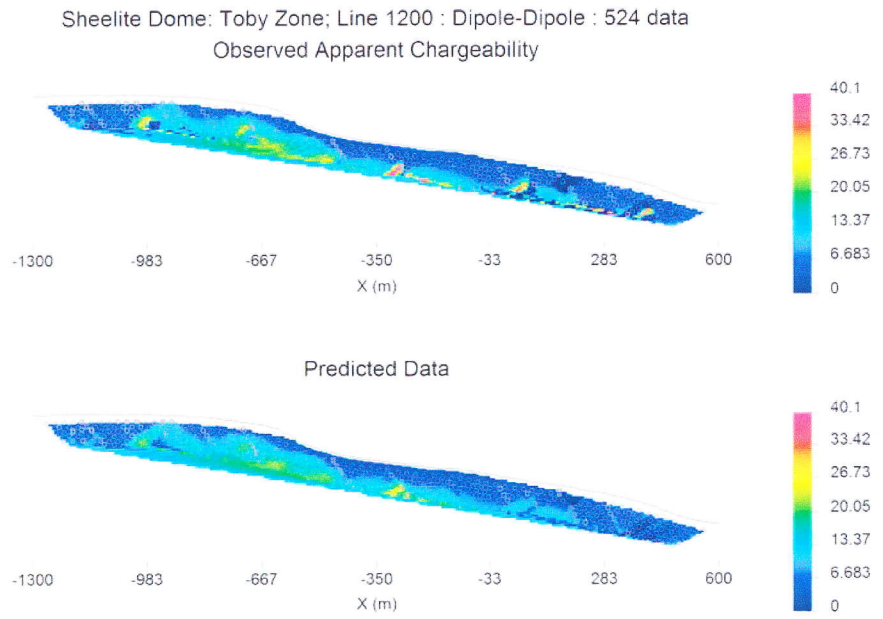

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
120
239
359
-700
-467
-233
0
233
467
700
X (m)
1.499e+004
7615
3869
1966
998.8
507.5
257.8
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 10
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 309.00
100
10
1
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
Iteration #

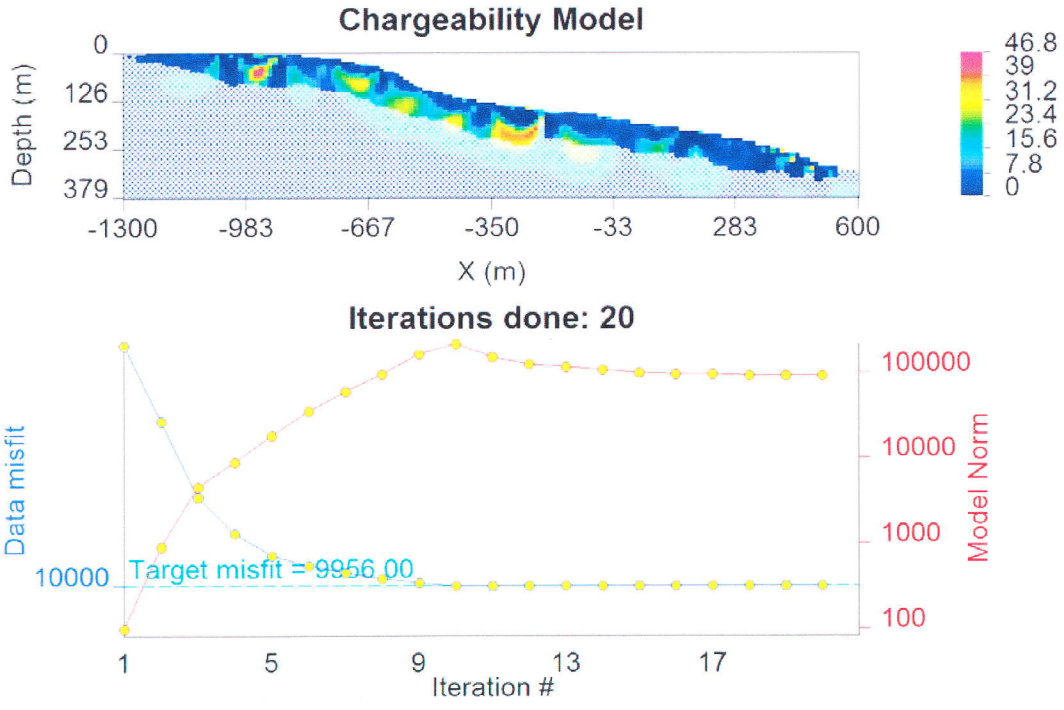

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 1000 : Dipole-Dipole : 434 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
27.5
22.92
18.33
13.75
9.167
4.583
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
27.5
22.92
18.33
13.75
9.167
4.583
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

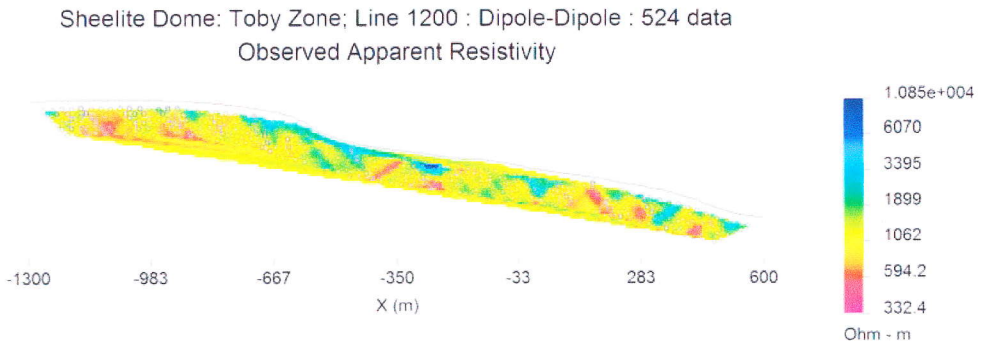

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
151
301
452
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
53.99
43.9
33.81
23.73
13.64
3.556
-6.53
Iterations done: 68
Data misfit
Target misfit = 17360.00
100000
10000
1000
100
Model Norm
1
14
27
40
53
66
Iteration #

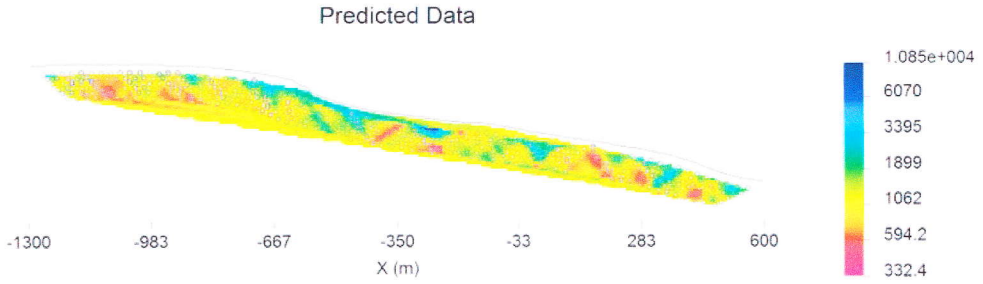

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 1000 : Dipole-Dipole : 434 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
9485
5613
3321
1966
1163
688.3
407.3
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
9485
5613
3321
1966
1163
688.3
407.3
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

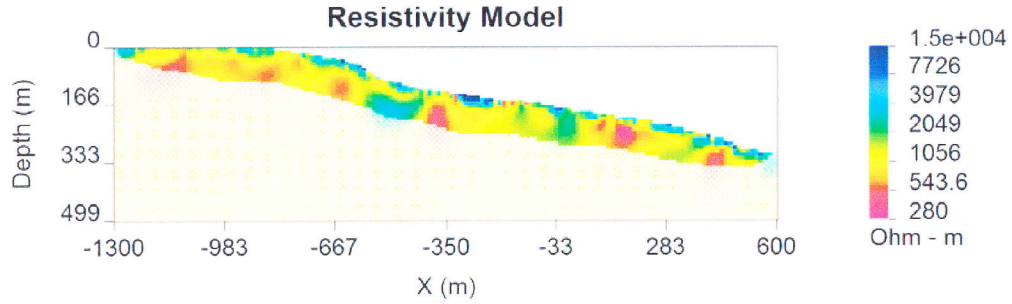

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
115
231
346
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
1.976e+004
9834
4893
2435
1211
602.7
299.9
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 10
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 434.00
100
10
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
Iteration #

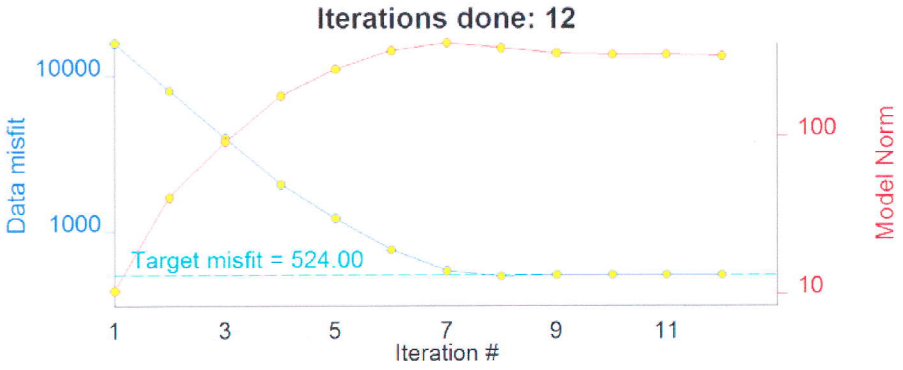

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1200 : Dipole-Dipole : 524 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
40.1
33.42
26.73
20.05
13.37
6.683
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
40.1
33.42
26.73
20.05
13.37
6.683
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

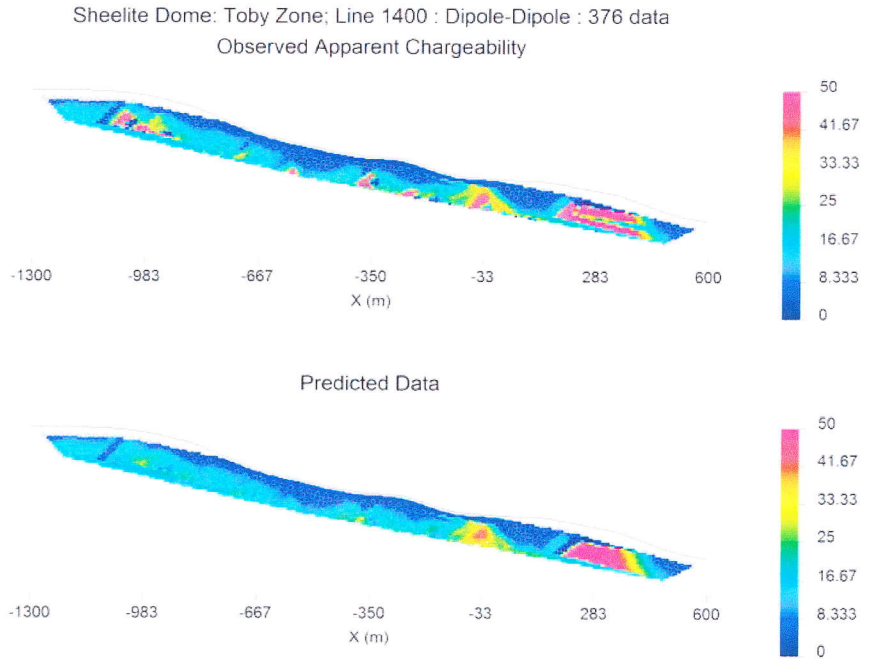

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
126
253
379
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
46.8
39
31.2
23.4
15.6
7.8
0
Iterations done: 20
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 9956.00
100000
10000
1000
100
Model Norm
1
5
9
13
17
Iteration #

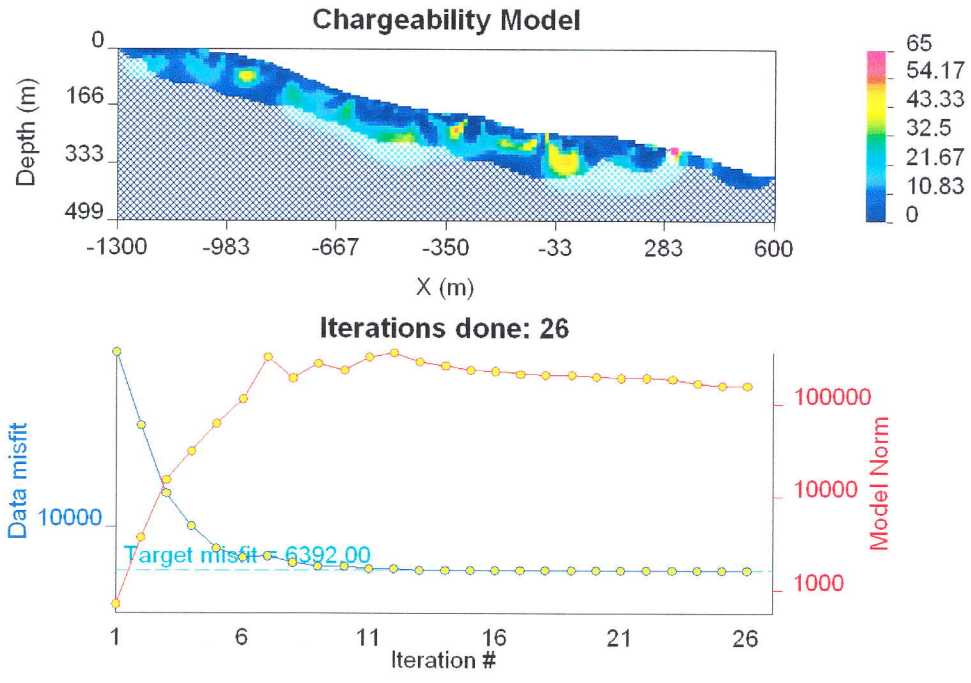

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1200 : Dipole-Dipole : 524 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
1.085e+004
6070
3395
1899
1062
594.2
332.4
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

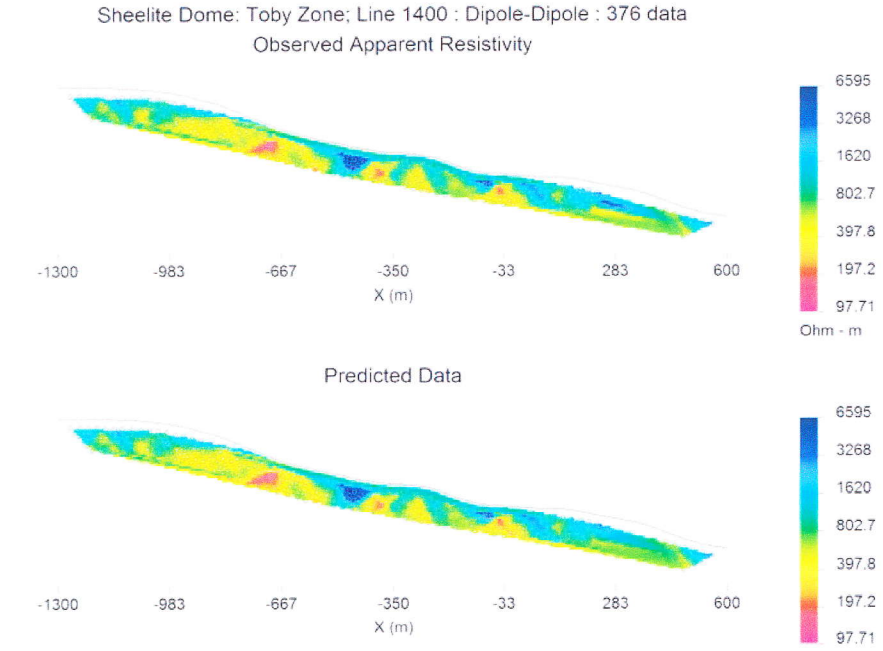

Predicted Data
1.085e+004
6070
3395
1899
1062
594.2
332.4
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

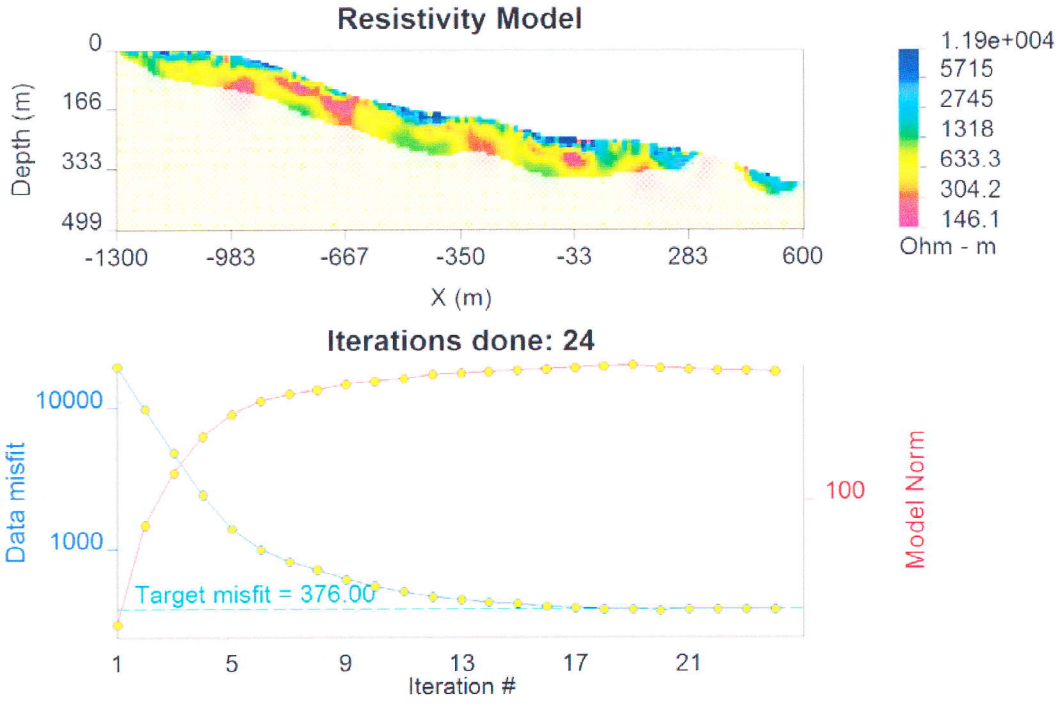

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
166
333
499
1.5e+004
7726
3979
2049
1056
543.6
280
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

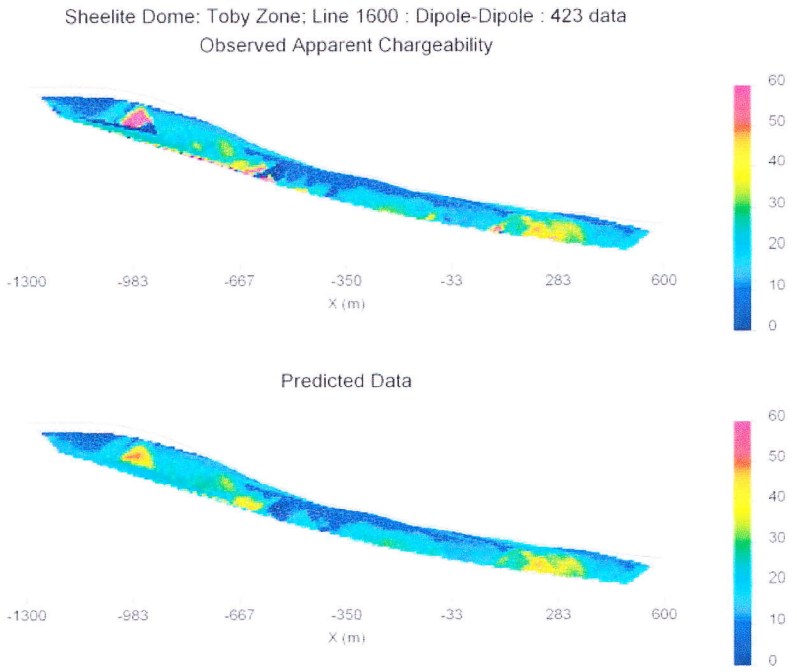

Iterations done: 12
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 524.00
Model Norm
100
10
1
3
5
7
9
11
Iteration #

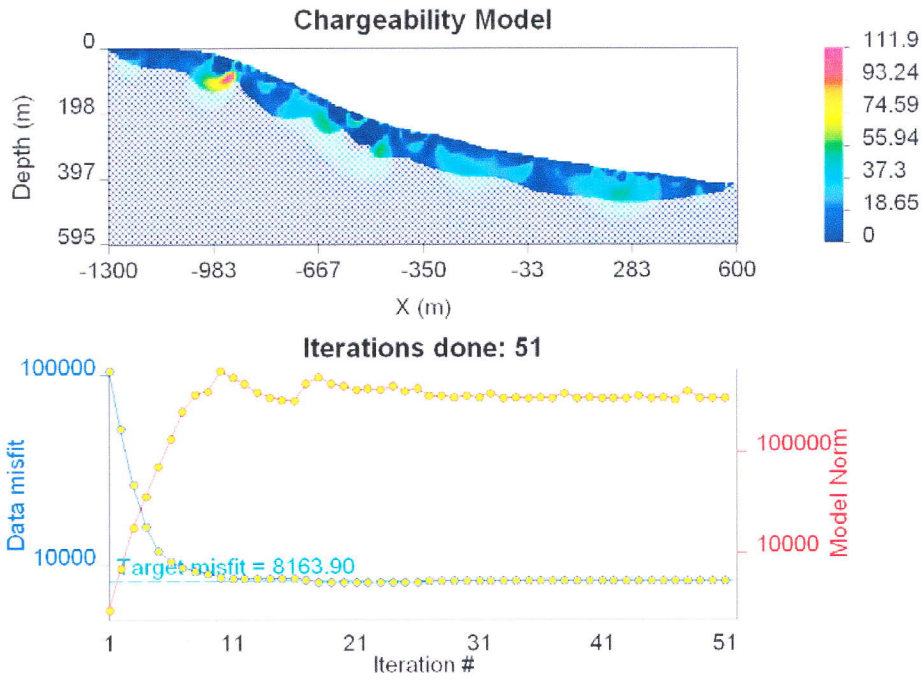

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 1400 : Dipole-Dipole : 376 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
50
41.67
33.33
25
16.67
8.333
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
50
41.67
33.33
25
16.67
8.333
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

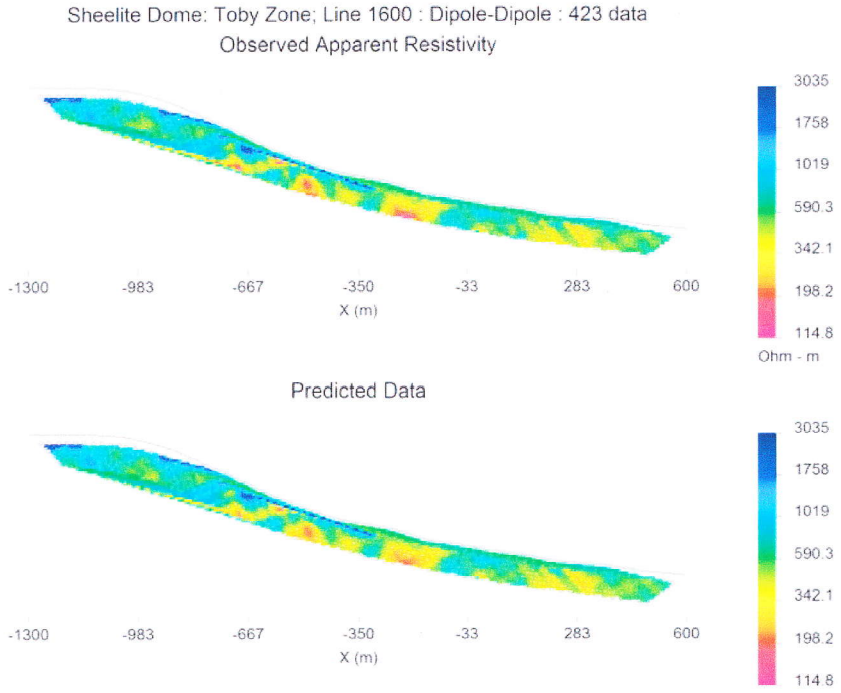

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
166
333
499
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
65
54.17
43.33
32.5
21.67
10.83
0
Iterations done: 26
Data misfit
10000
Target misfit = 6392.00
100000
10000
1000
Model Norm
1
6
11
16
21
26
Iteration #

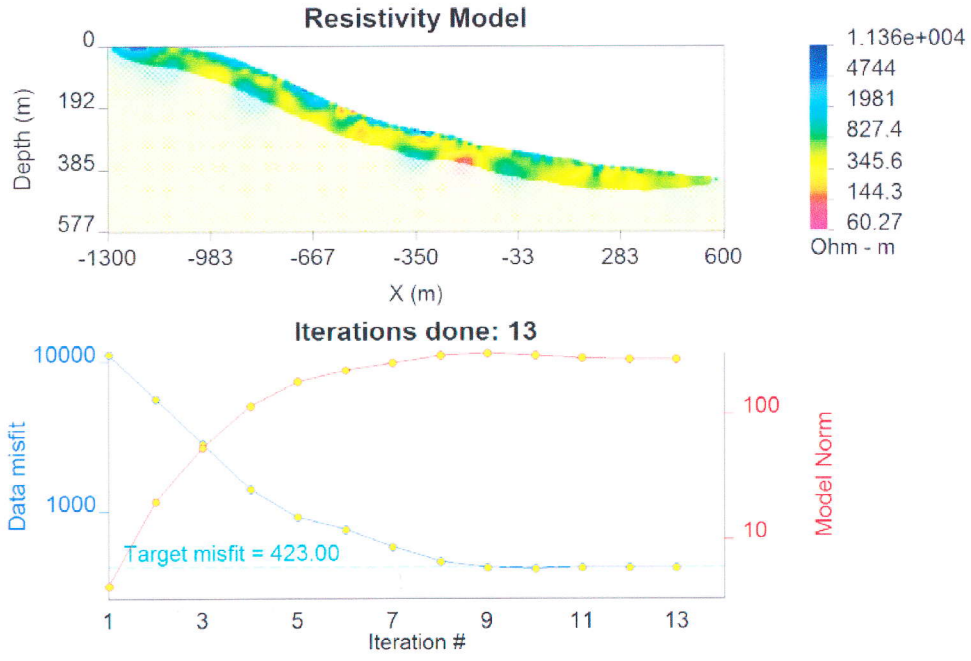

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1400 : Dipole-Dipole : 376 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
6595
3268
1620
802.7
397.8
197.2
97.71
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
6595
3268
1620
802.7
397.8
197.2
97.71
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

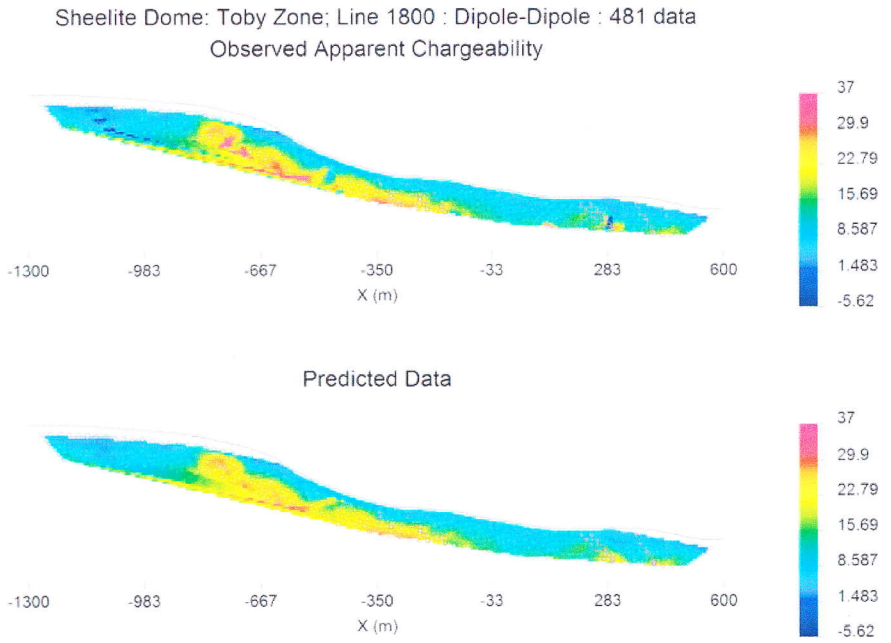

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
166
333
499
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
1.19e+004
5715
2745
1318
633.3
304.2
146.1
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 24
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 376.00
100
Model Norm
1
5
9
13
17
21
Iteration #

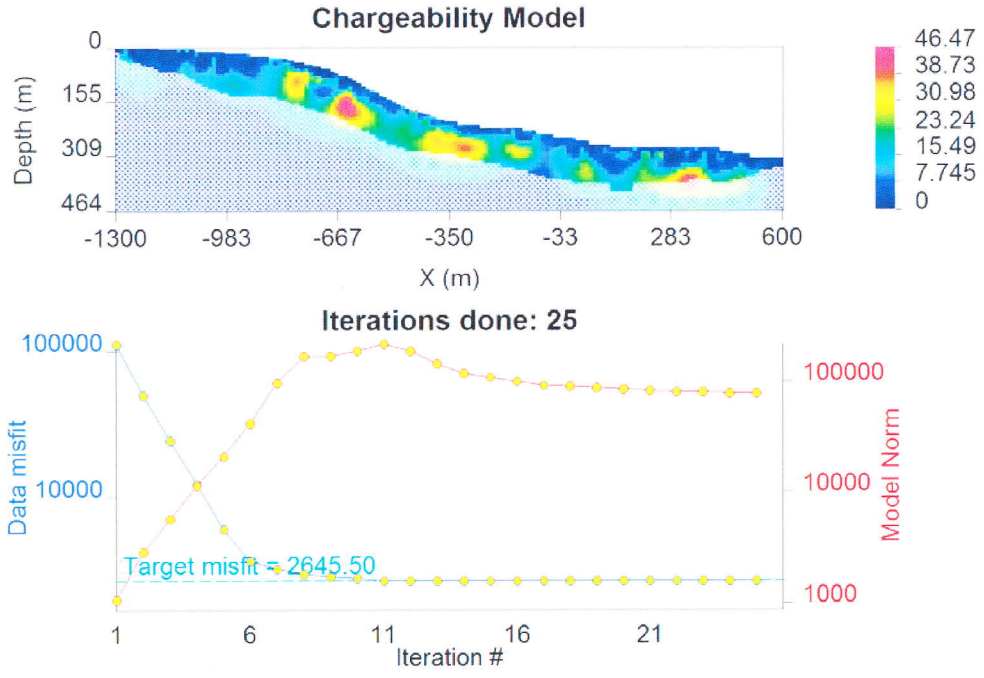

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone: Line 1600 : Dipole-Dipole : 423 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

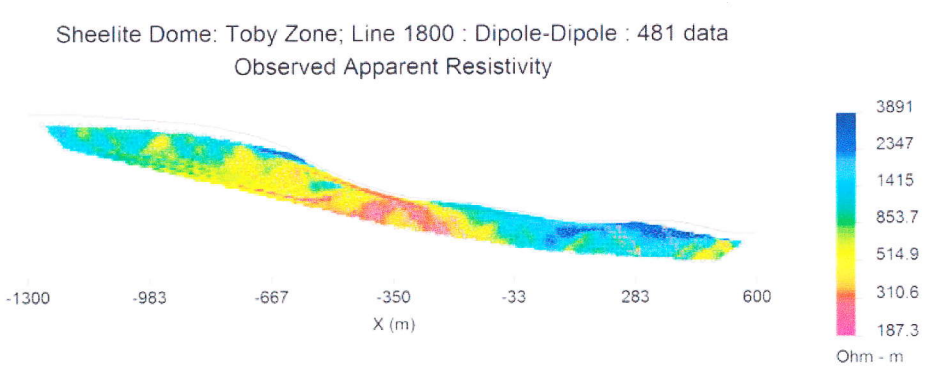

Chargeability Model
0
198
397
595
Depth (m)
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
111.9
93.24
74.59
55.94
37.3
18.65
0
Iterations done: 51
100000
10000
Data misfit
Target misfit = 8163.90
1000000
10000
Model Norm
1
11
21
31
41
51
Iteration #

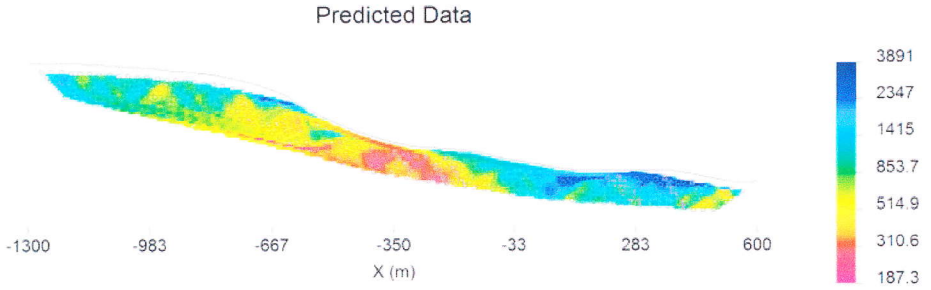

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1600 : Dipole-Dipole : 423 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
3035
1758
1019
590.3
342.1
198.2
114.8
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
3035
1758
1019
590.3
342.1
198.2
114.8
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

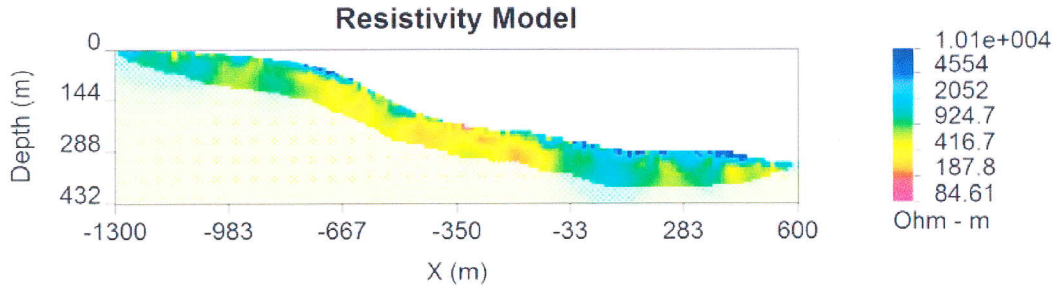

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
192
385
577
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
1.136e+004
4744
1981
827.4
345.6
144.3
60.27
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 13
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 423.00
100
10
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
Iteration #

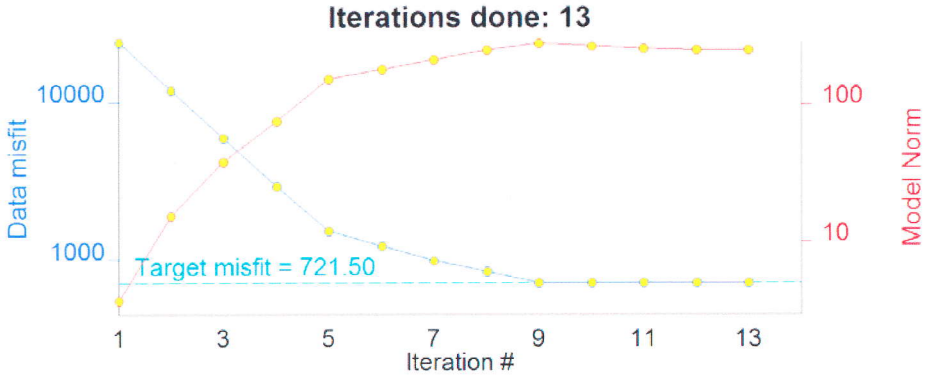

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1800 : Dipole-Dipole : 481 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
37
29.9
22.79
15.69
8.587
1.483
-5.62
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
Predicted Data
37
29.9
22.79
15.69
8.587
1.483
-5.62
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

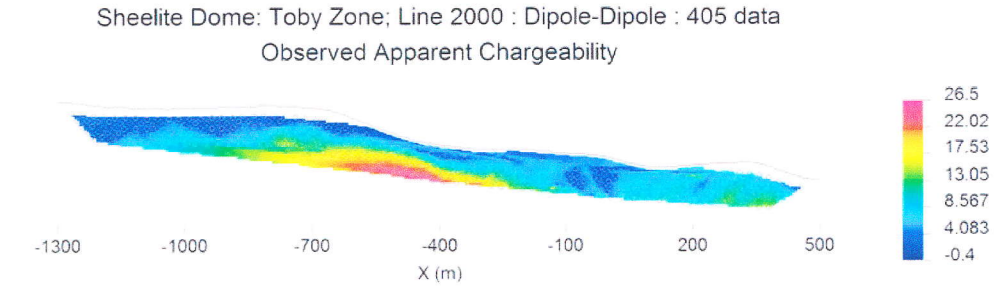

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
155
309
464
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)
46.47
38.73
30.98
23.24
15.49
7.745
0
Iterations done: 25
Data misfit
100000
10000
Target misfit = 2645.50
Model Norm
100000
10000
1000
1
6
11
16
21
Iteration #

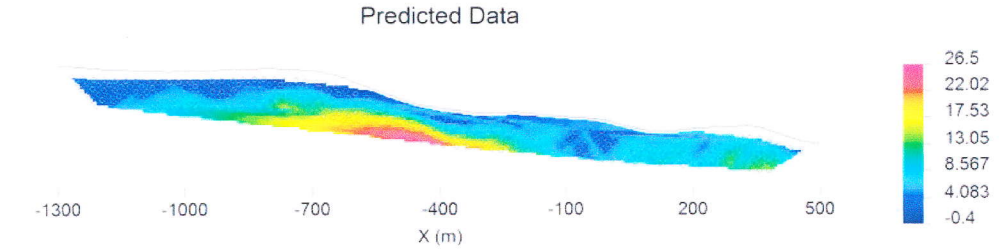

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 1800 : Dipole-Dipole : 481 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
3891
2347
1415
853.7
514.9
310.6
187.3
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

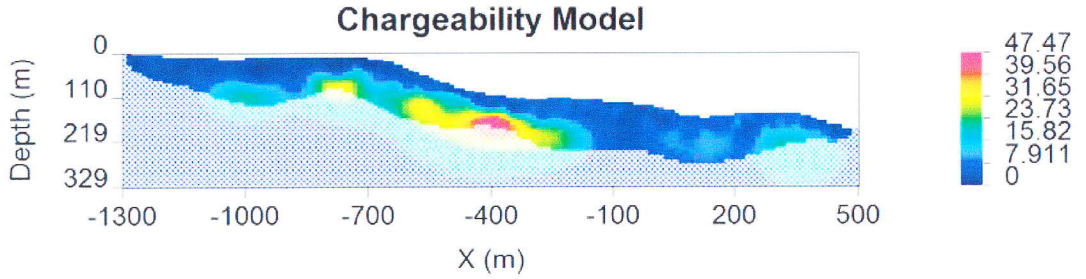

Predicted Data
3891
2347
1415
853.7
514.9
310.6
187.3
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

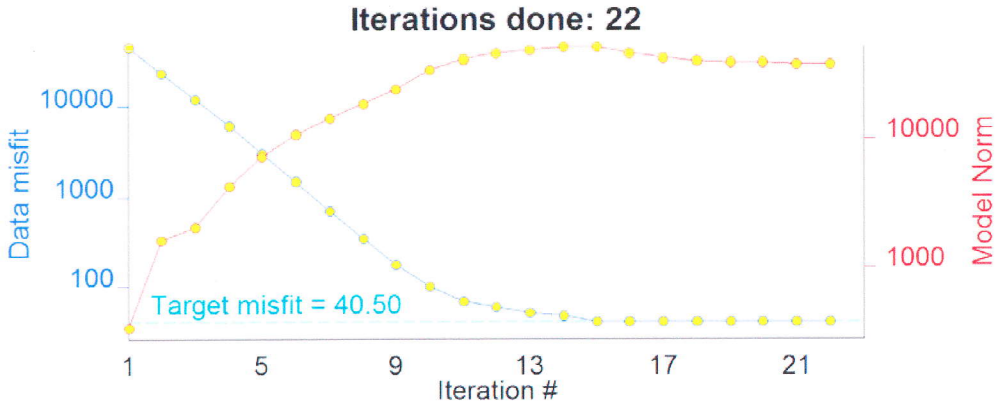

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
144
288
432
1.01e+004
4554
2052
924.7
416.7
187.8
84.61
Ohm - m
-1300
-983
-667
-350
-33
283
600
X (m)

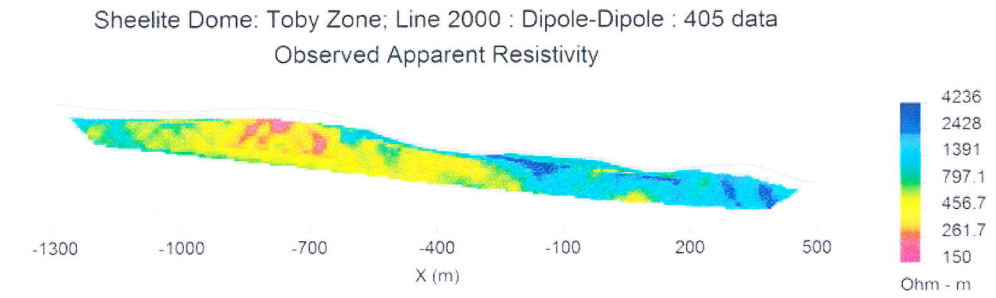

Iterations done: 13
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 721.50
100
10
Model Norm
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
Iteration #

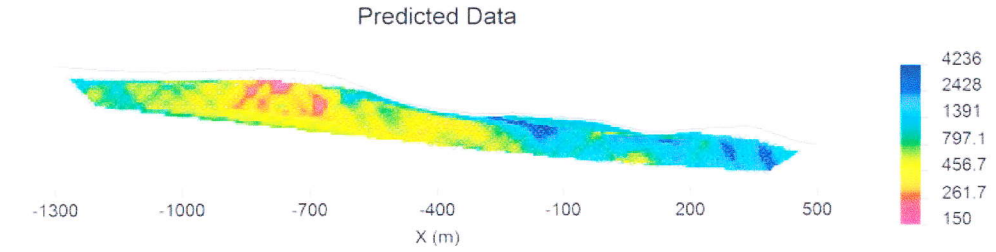

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2000 : Dipole-Dipole : 405 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
26.5
22.02
17.53
13.05
8.567
4.083
-0.4
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

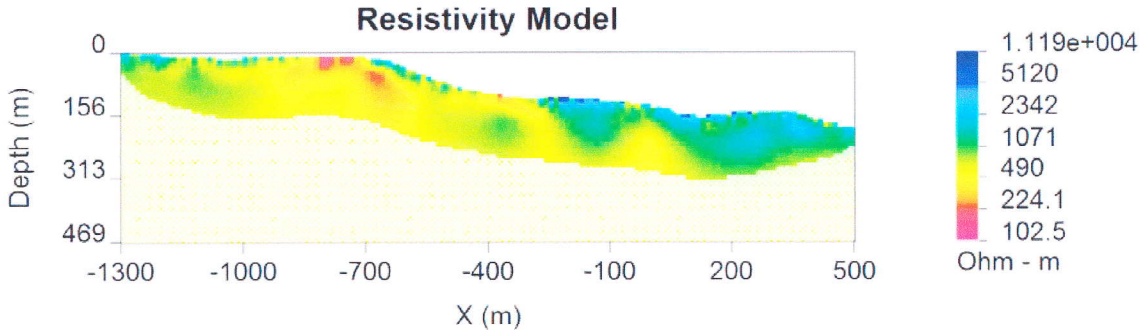

Predicted Data
26.5
22.02
17.53
13.05
8.567
4.083
-0.4
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

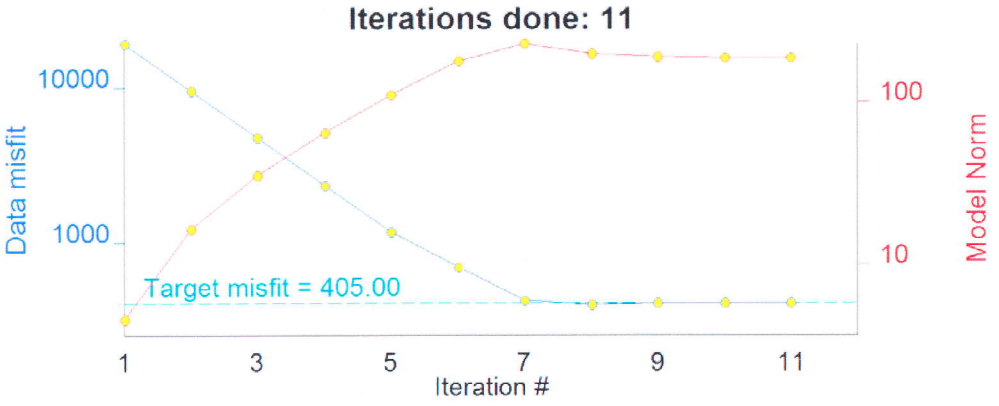

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
110
219
329
47.47
39.56
31.65
23.73
15.82
7.911
0
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

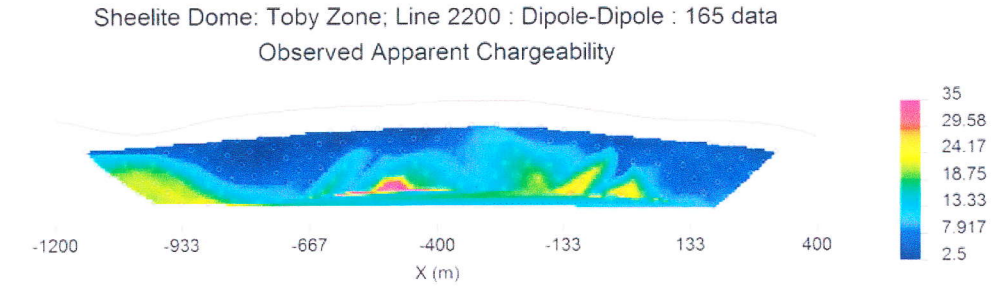

Iterations done: 22
Data misfit
10000
1000
100
Target misfit = 40.50
10000
1000
Model Norm
1
5
9
13
17
21
Iteration #

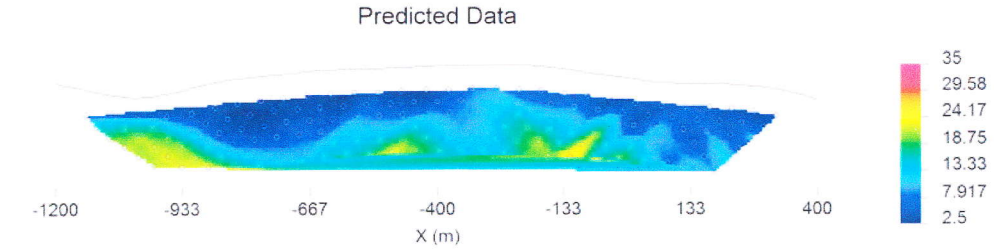

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2000 : Dipole-Dipole : 405 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
4236
2428
1391
797.1
456.7
261.7
150
Ohm - m
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

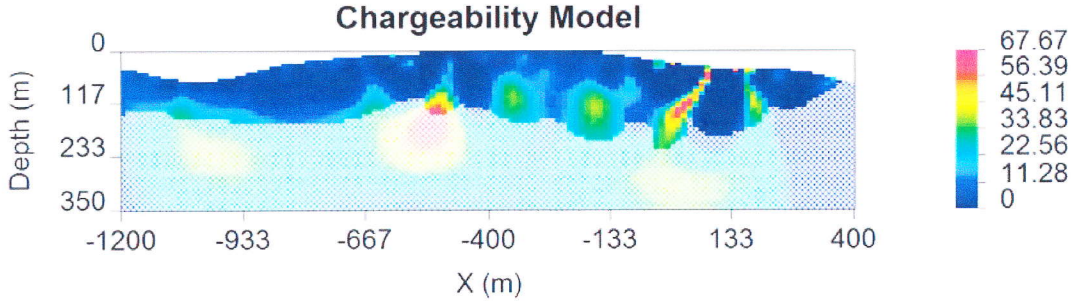

Predicted Data
4236
2428
1391
797.1
456.7
261.7
150
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

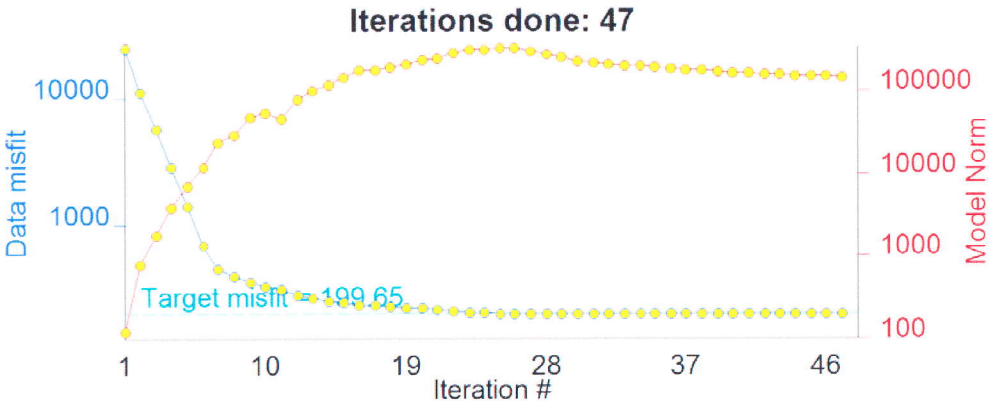

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
156
313
469
1.119e+004
5120
2342
1071
490
224.1
102.5
Ohm - m
-1300
-1000
-700
-400
-100
200
500
X (m)

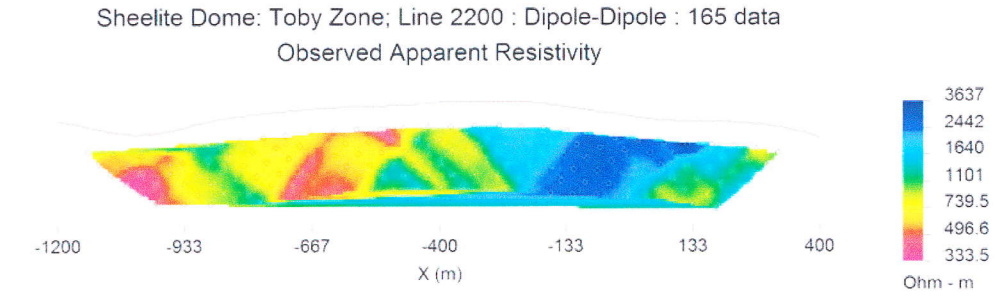

Iterations done: 11
Data misfit
10000
1000
100
10
Model Norm
Target misfit = 405.00
1
3
5
7
9
11
Iteration #

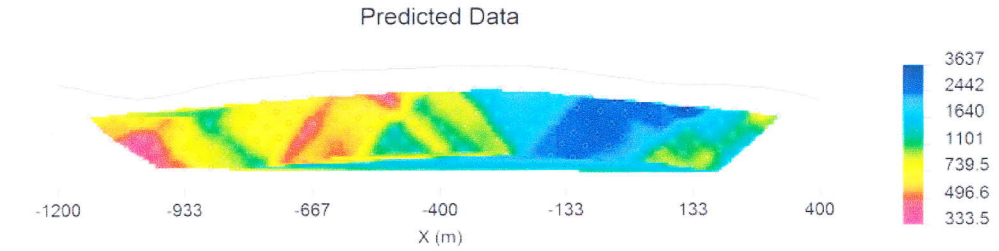

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2200 : Dipole-Dipole : 165 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
35
29.58
24.17
18.75
13.33
7.917
2.5
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

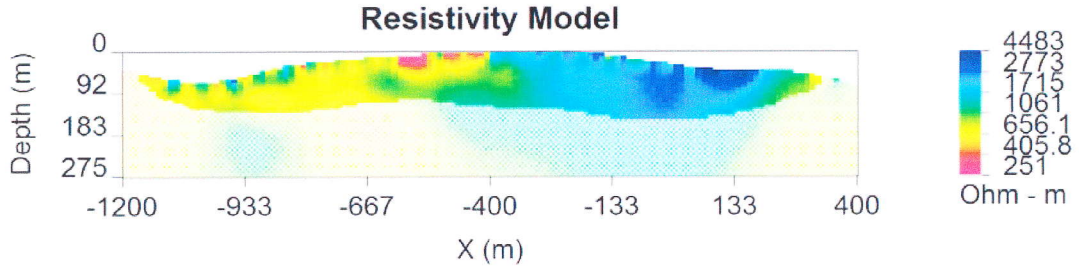

Predicted Data
35
29.58
24.17
18.75
13.33
7.917
2.5
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

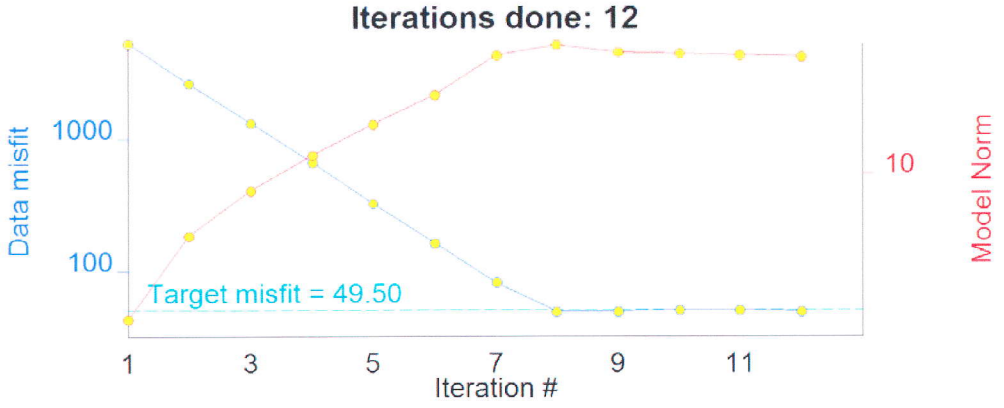

Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
117
233
350
67.67
56.39
45.11
33.83
22.56
11.28
0
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

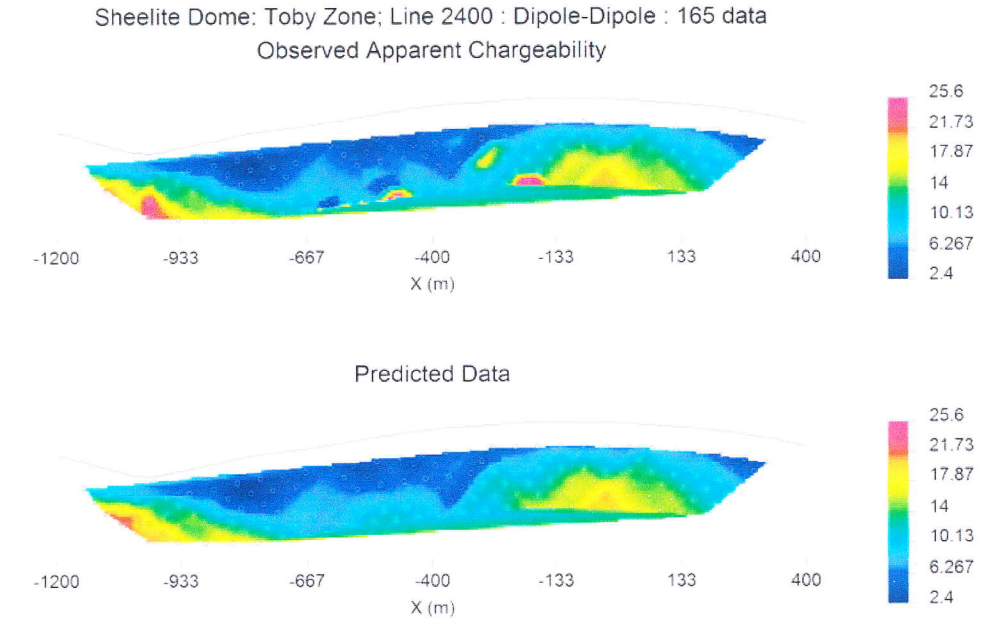

Iterations done: 47
Data misfit
10000
1000
100000
10000
1000
100
Model Norm
Target misfit = 199.65
1
10
19
28
37
46
Iteration #

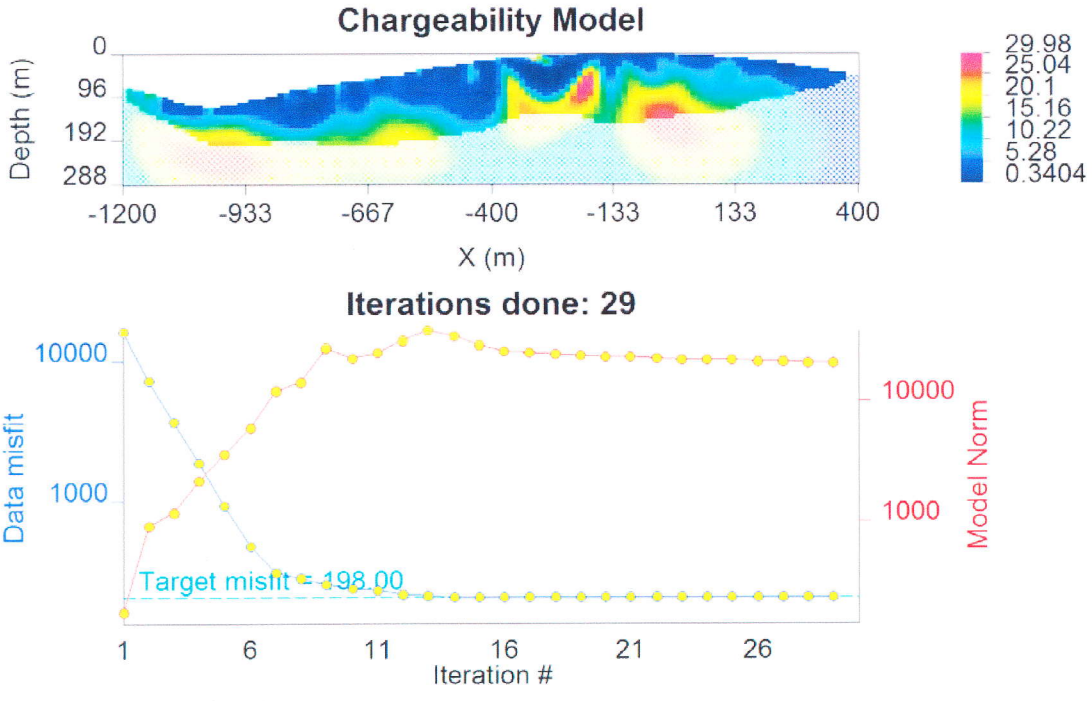

Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2200 : Dipole-Dipole : 165 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
3637
2442
1640
1101
739.5
496.6
333.5
Ohm - m
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

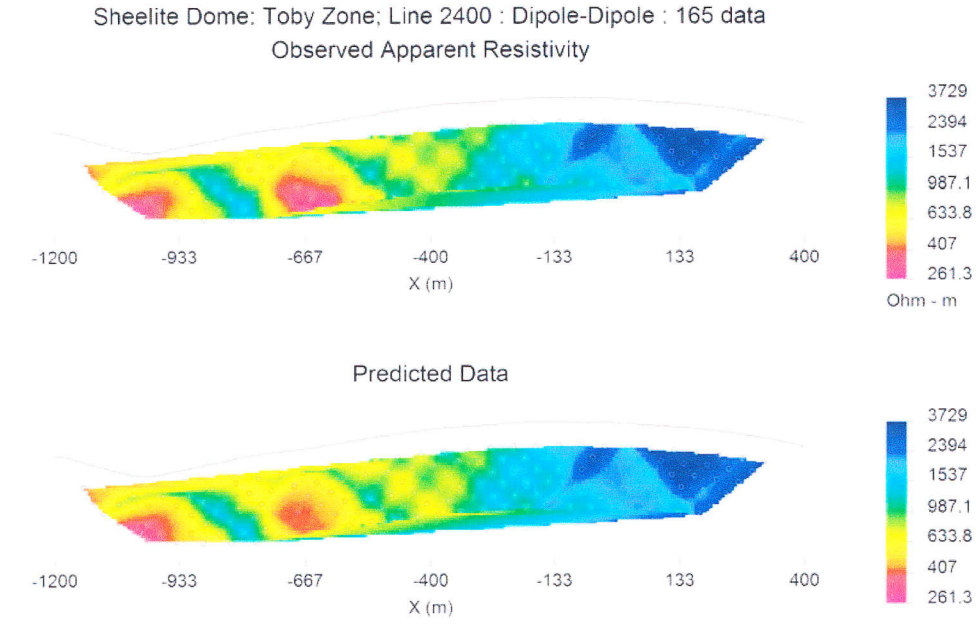

Predicted Data
3637
2442
1640
1101
739.5
496.6
333.5
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

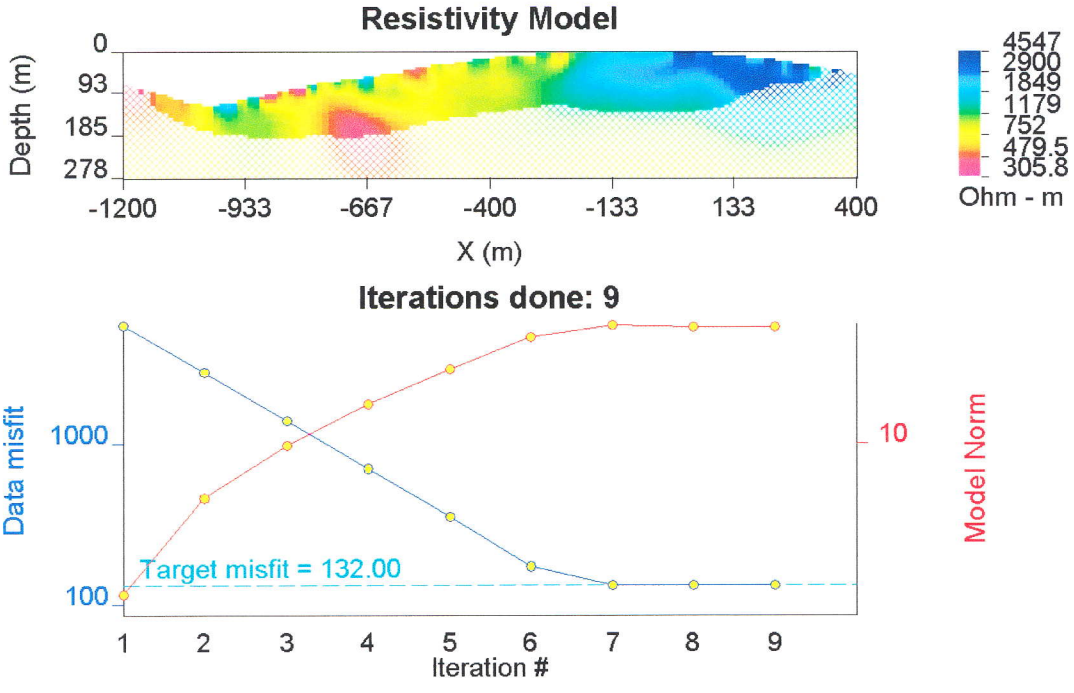

Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
92
183
275
4483
2773
1715
1061
656.1
405.8
251
Ohm - m
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)

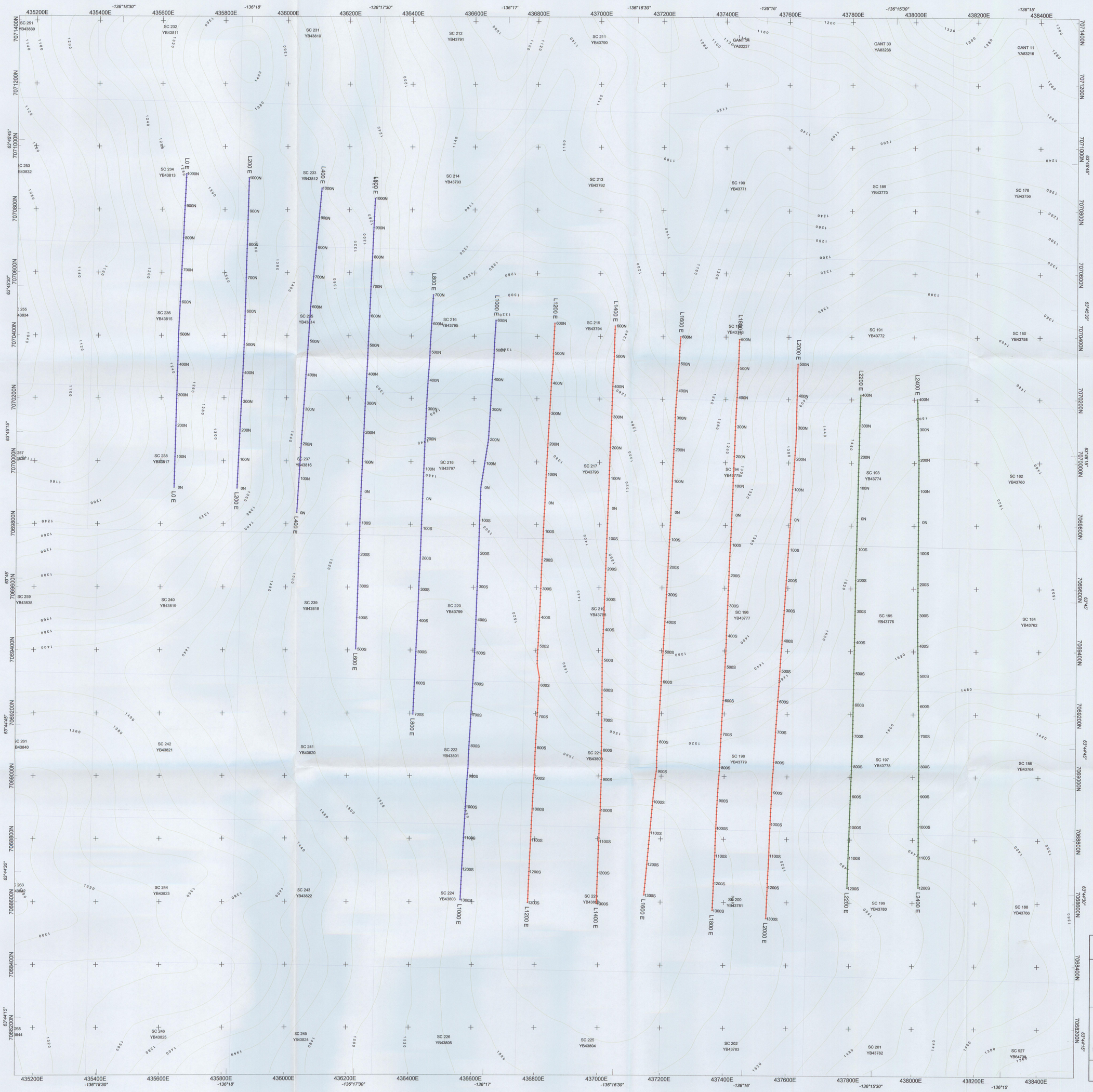

Iterations done: 12
Data misfit
1000
100
10
Model Norm
Target misfit = 49.50
1
3
5
7
9
11
Iteration #


Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2400 : Dipole-Dipole : 165 data
Observed Apparent Chargeability
25.6
21.73
17.87
14
10.13
6.267
2.4
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)
Predicted Data
25.6
21.73
17.87
14
10.13
6.267
2.4
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)


Chargeability Model
Depth (m)
0
96
192
288
29.98
25.04
20.1
15.16
10.22
5.28
0.3404
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)
Iterations done: 29
Data misfit
10000
1000
Target misfit = 198.00
Model Norm
10000
1000
1
6
11
16
21
26
Iteration #


Sheelite Dome: Toby Zone; Line 2400 : Dipole-Dipole : 165 data
Observed Apparent Resistivity
3729
2394
1537
987.1
633.8
407
261.3
Ohm - m
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)
Predicted Data
3729
2394
1537
987.1
633.8
407
261.3
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)


Resistivity Model
Depth (m)
0
93
185
278
-1200
-933
-667
-400
-133
133
400
X (m)
4547
2900
1849
1179
752
479.5
305.8
Ohm - m
Iterations done: 9
Data misfit
1000
100
Target misfit = 132.00
10
Model Norm
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Iteration #



LEGEND

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Modified pole-dipole 25 m
- Dipole-dipole 25 m
- Dipole-dipole 50 m

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

metres

NAD27 / UTM zone 8N

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

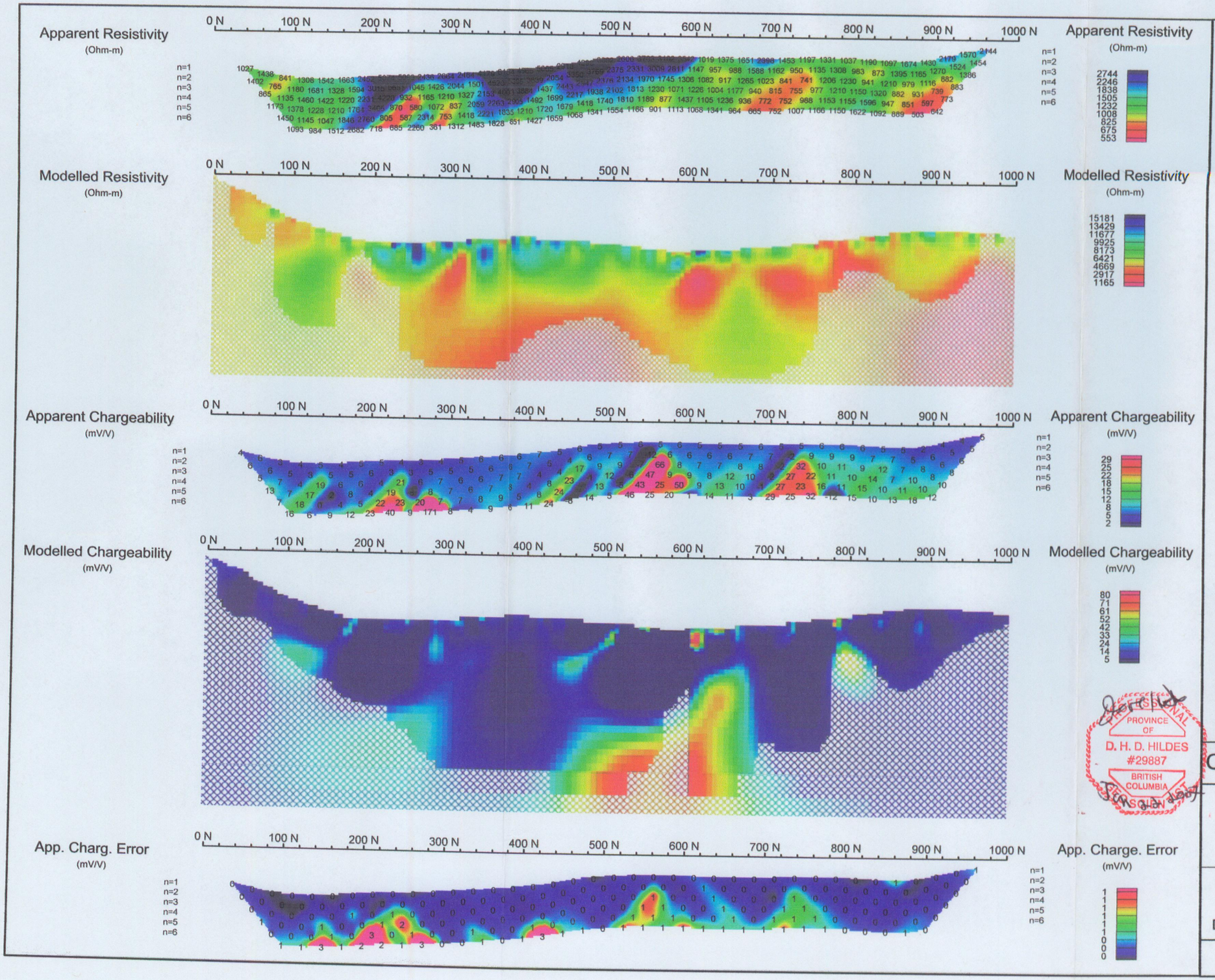
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

GRID LOCATION MAP

Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16	Mining District: Mayo
Grid: NAD 27 Canada - Zone 8	Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: Jan 19, 2007	Figure 2

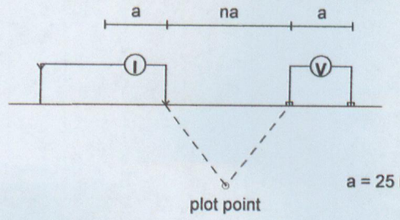
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



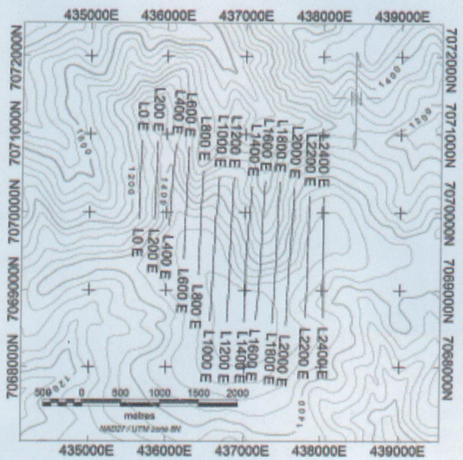
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT

L0 E

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 0N.



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

metres

No vertical exaggeration.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE OF
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

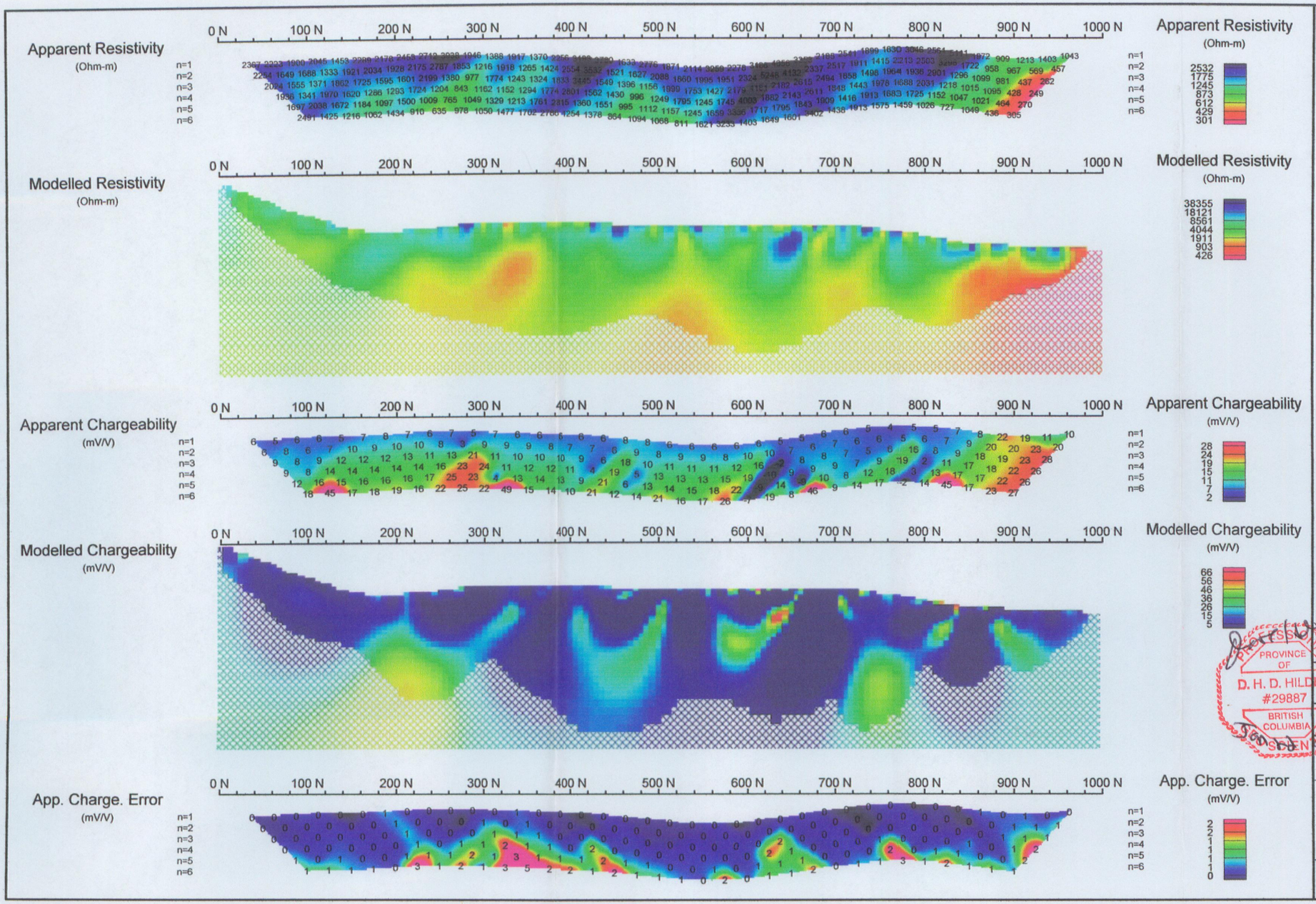
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone

Composite Section L000E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16	Mining District: Mayo
Grid: Local	Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: 14 Sept 06	Appendix E

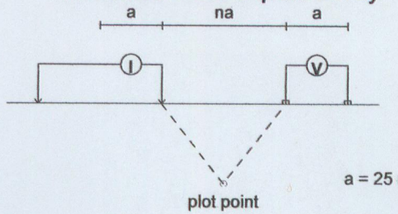
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



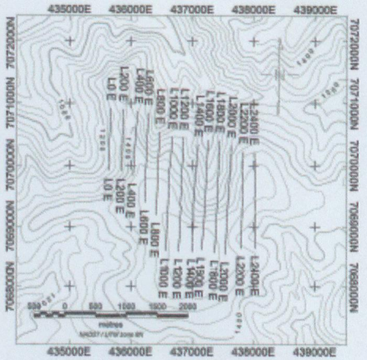
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT

L200 E

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 0N.



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone

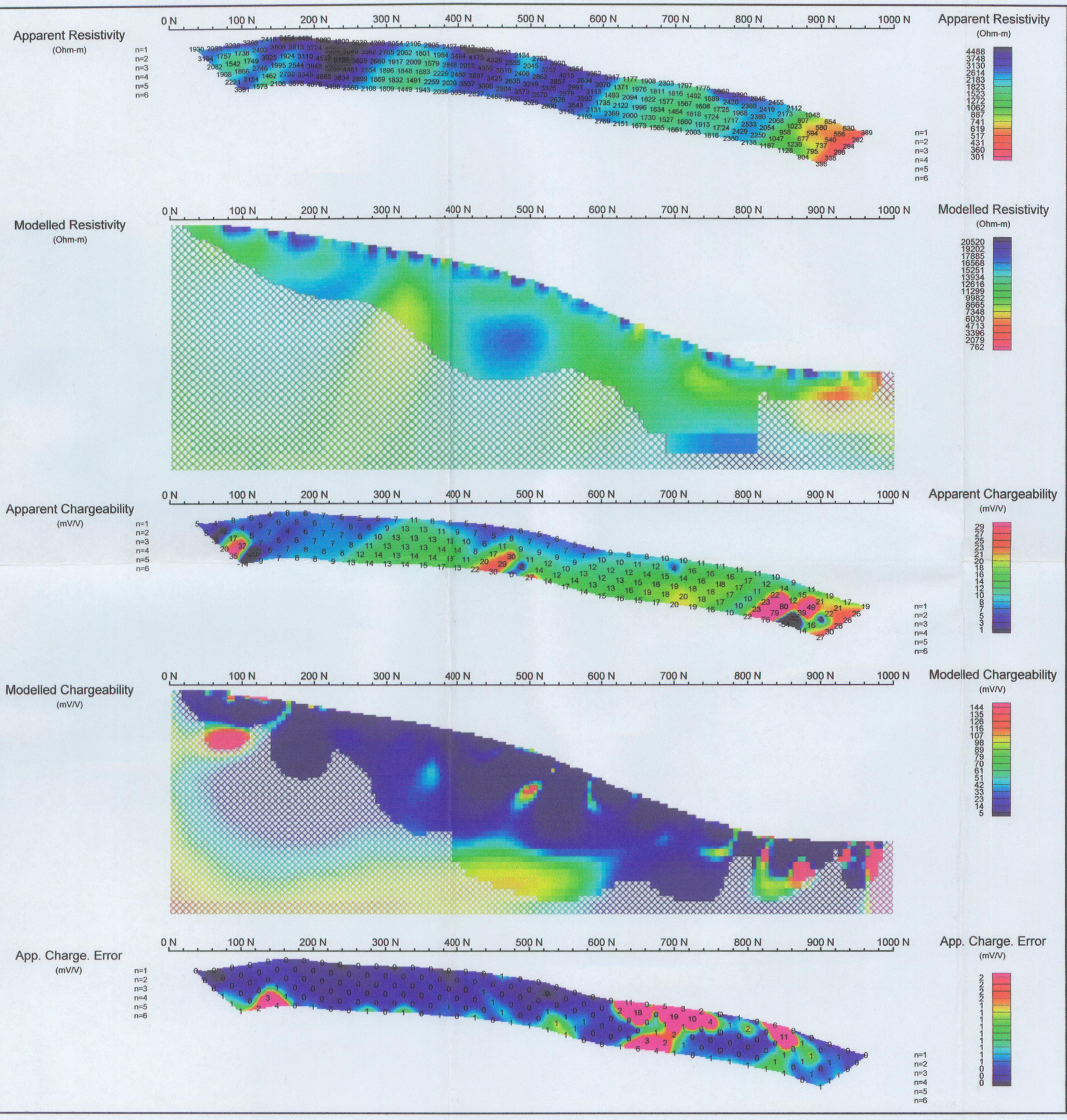
Composite Section L200E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16 — Mining District: Mayo

Grid: Local — Job: KRX-06-02-YT

Date: 14 Sept 06 — Appendix E

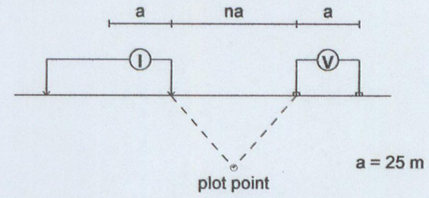
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



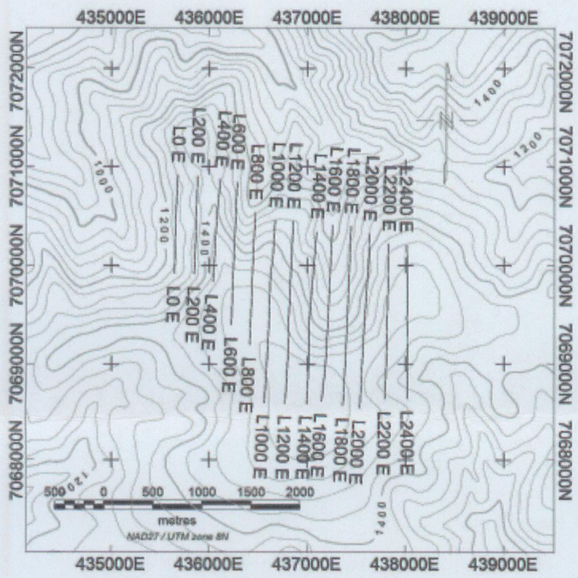
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT

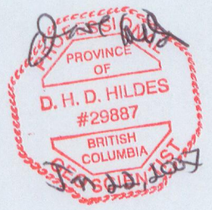
L400 E

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 0N.





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300

metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L400E

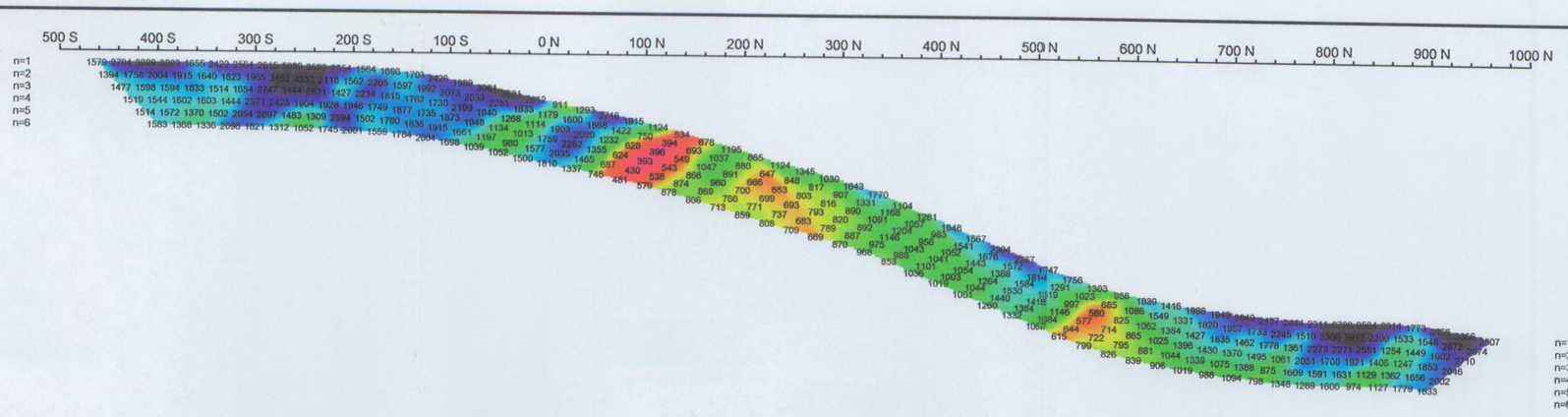
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 14 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

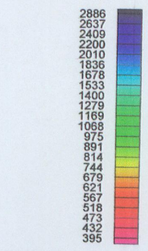
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L600 E

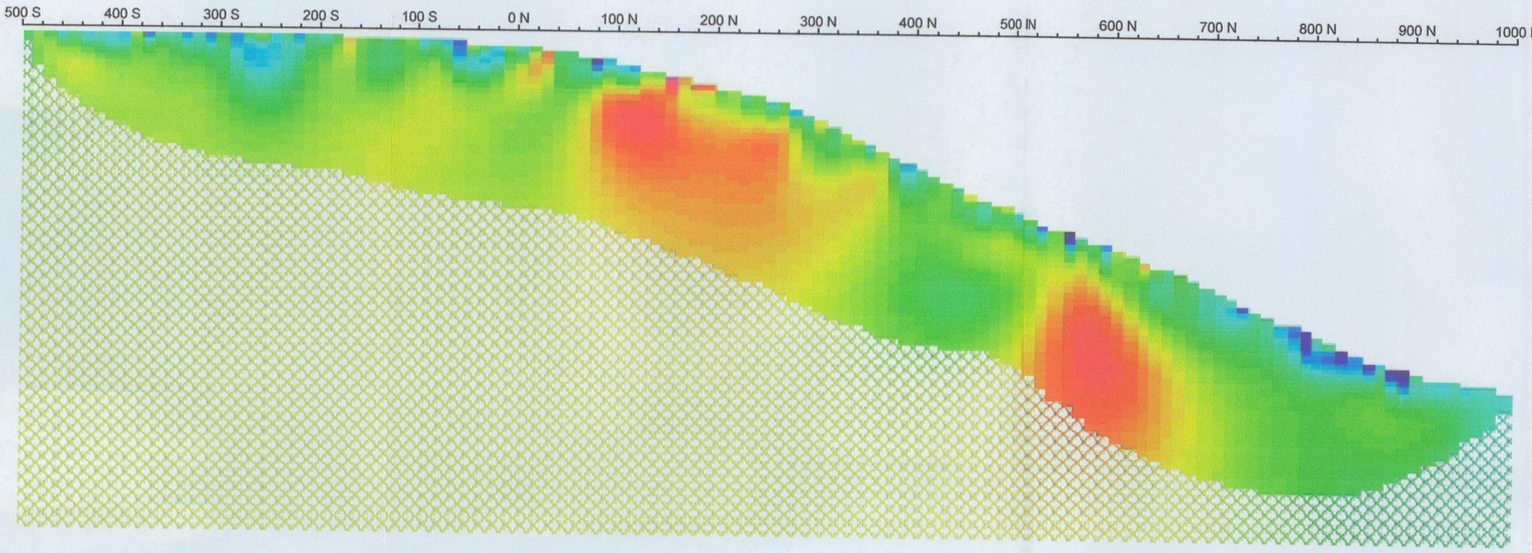
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



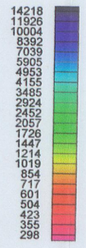
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



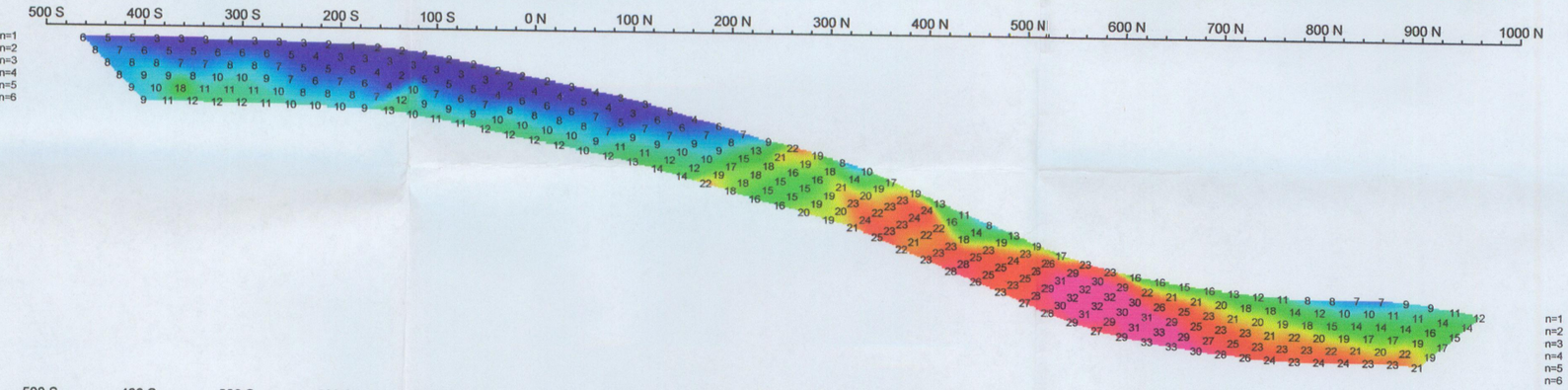
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



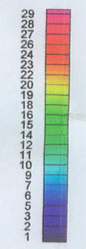
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



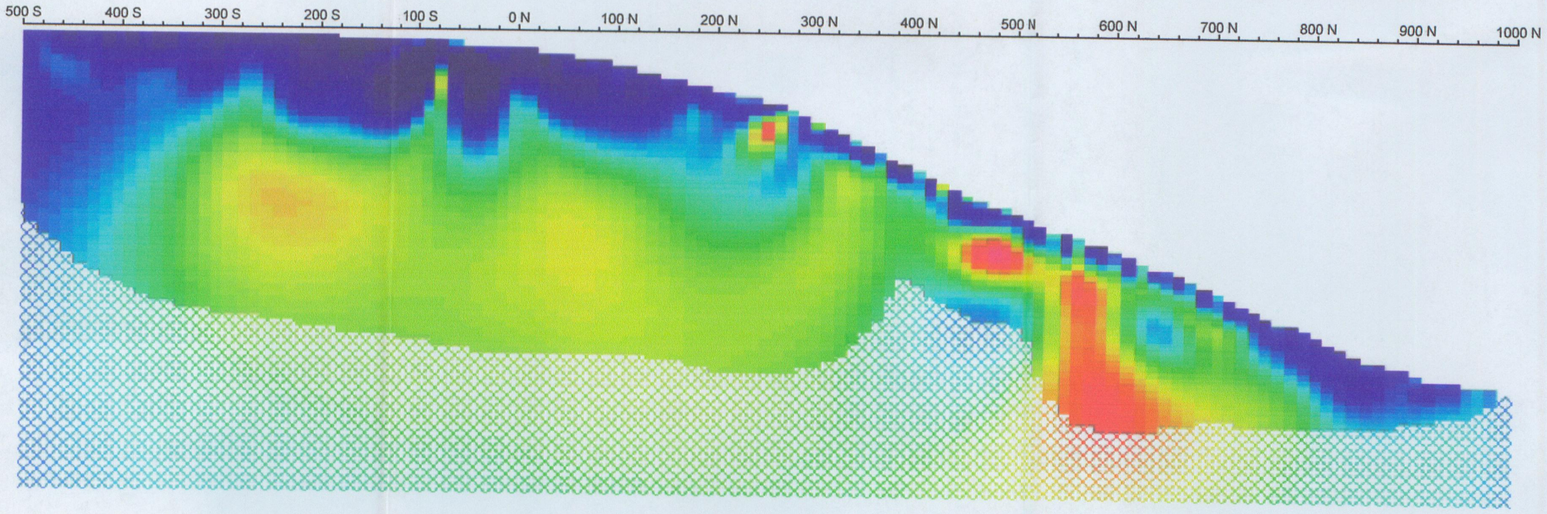
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



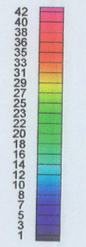
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



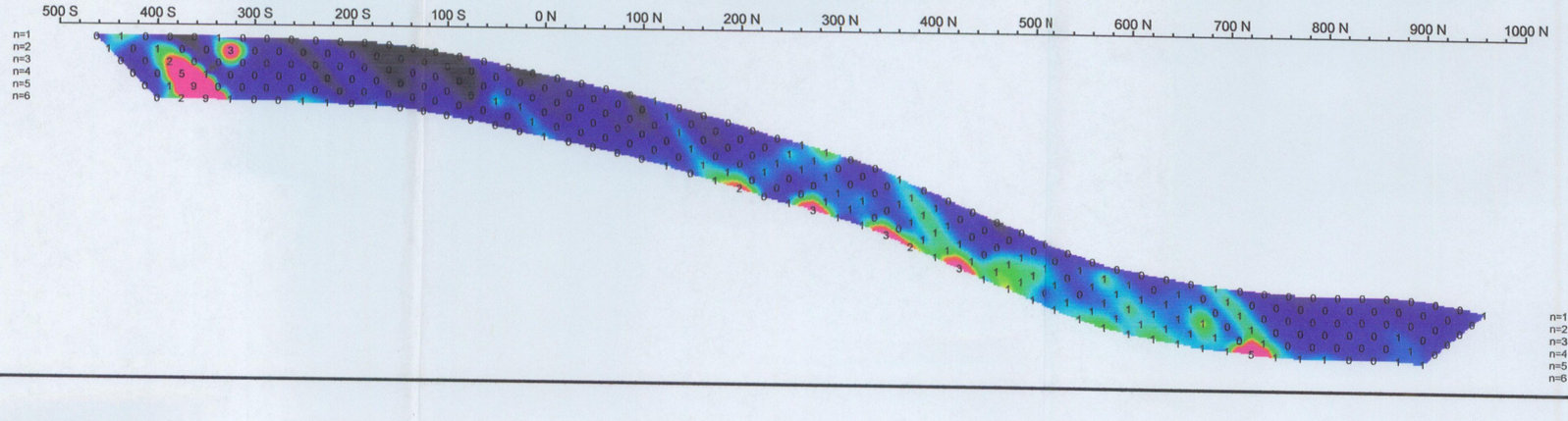
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



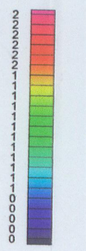
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



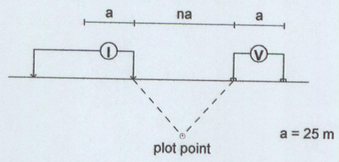
App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)



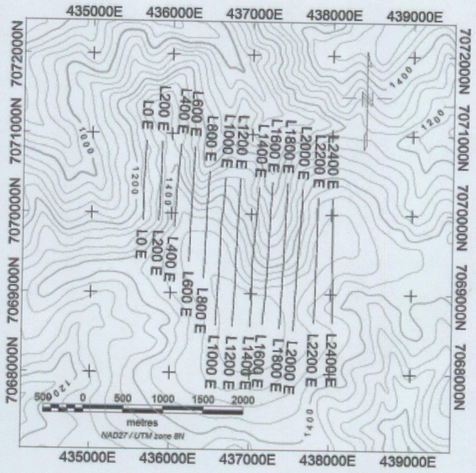
App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)



Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 500S.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L600E

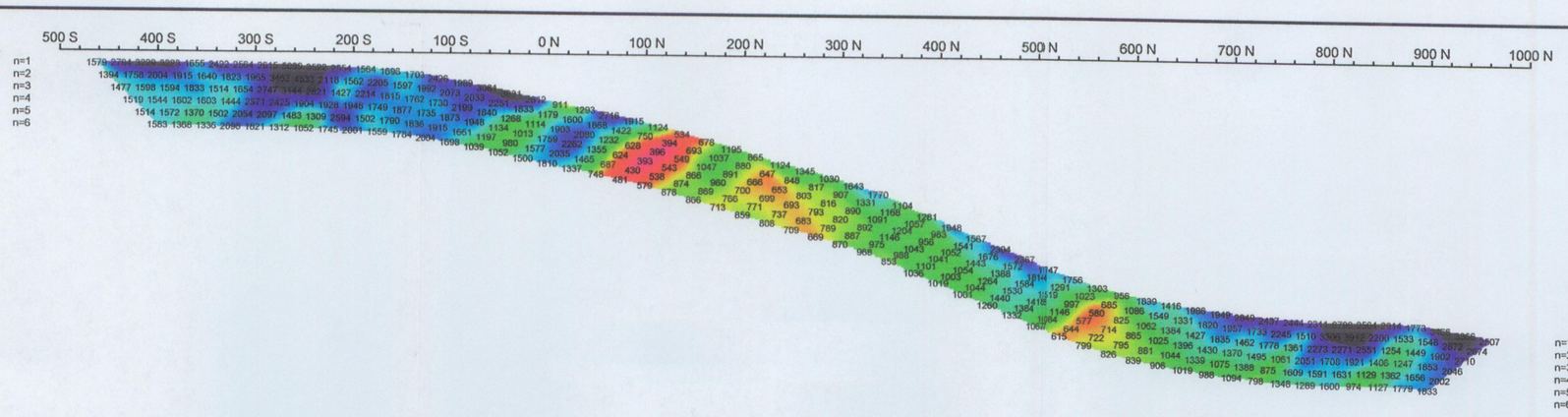
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 14 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

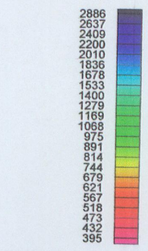
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L600 E

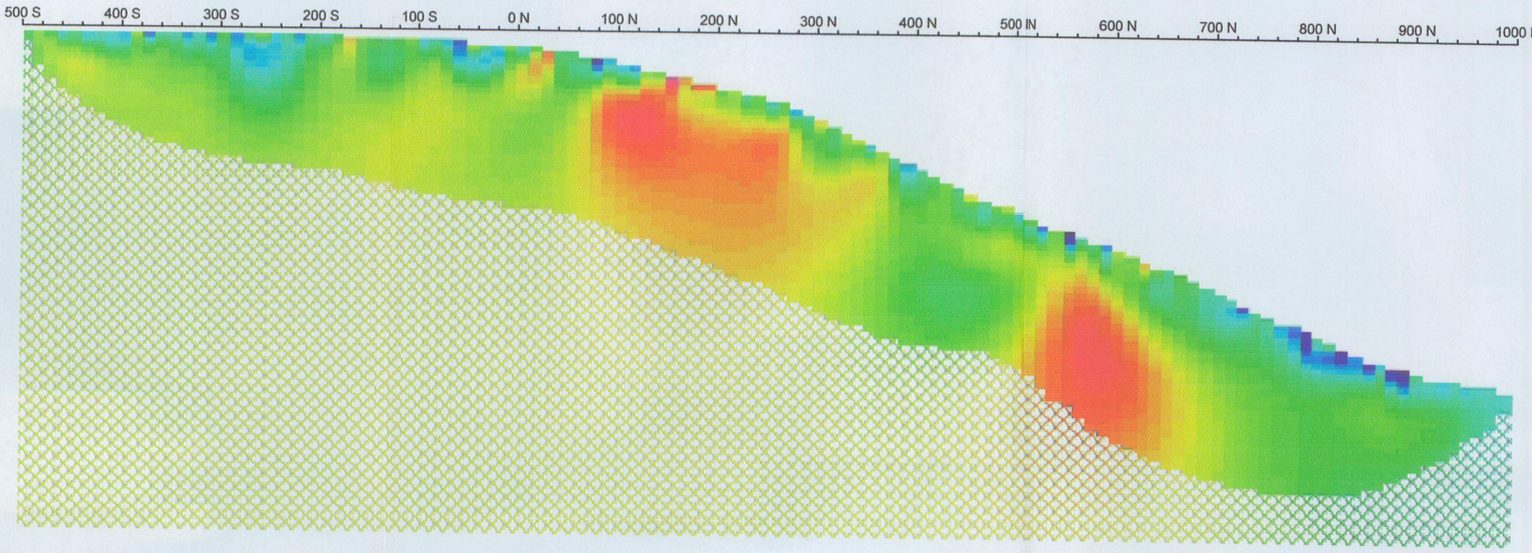
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



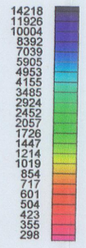
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



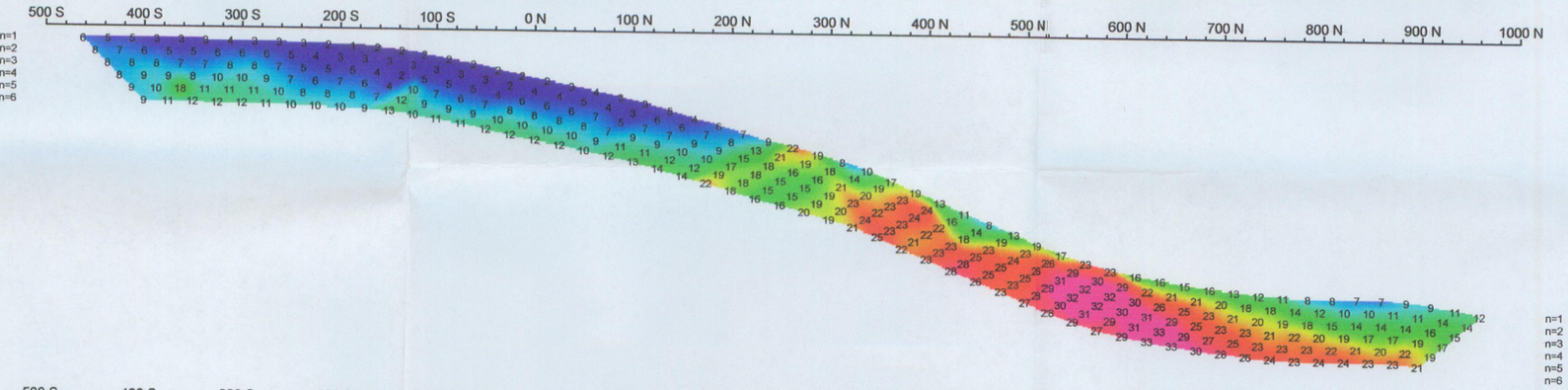
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



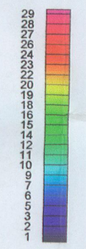
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



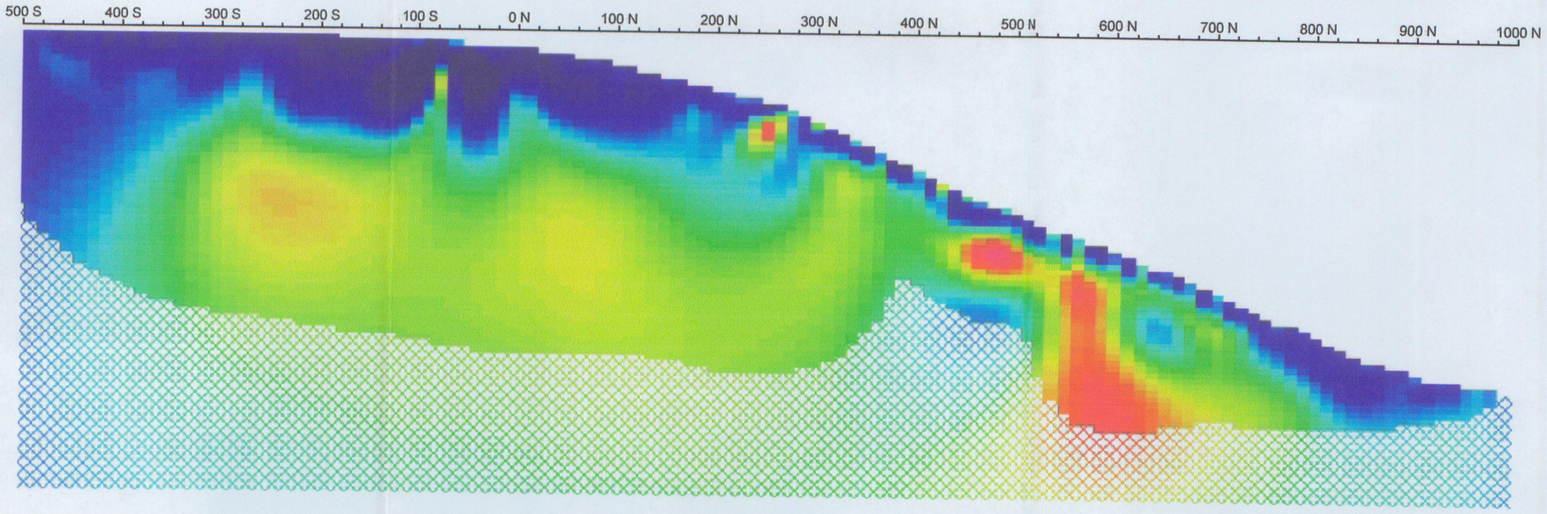
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



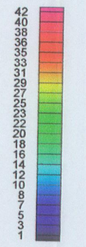
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



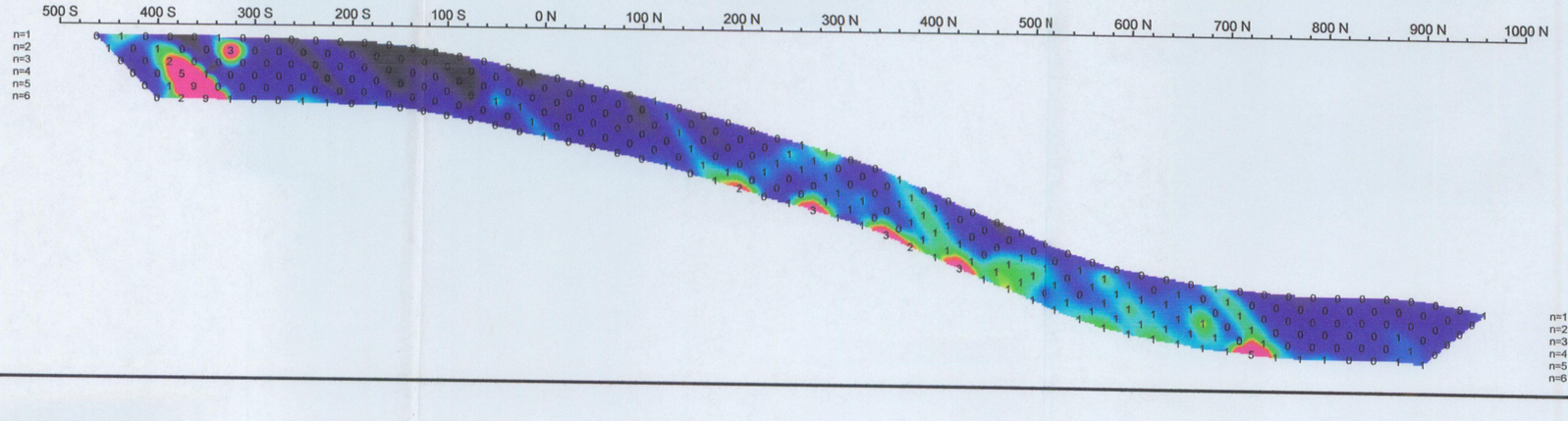
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



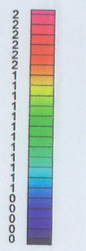
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



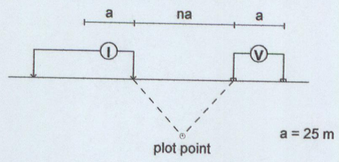
App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)



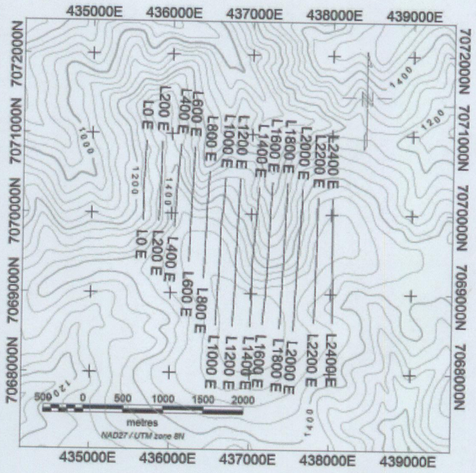
App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)



Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 500S.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L600E

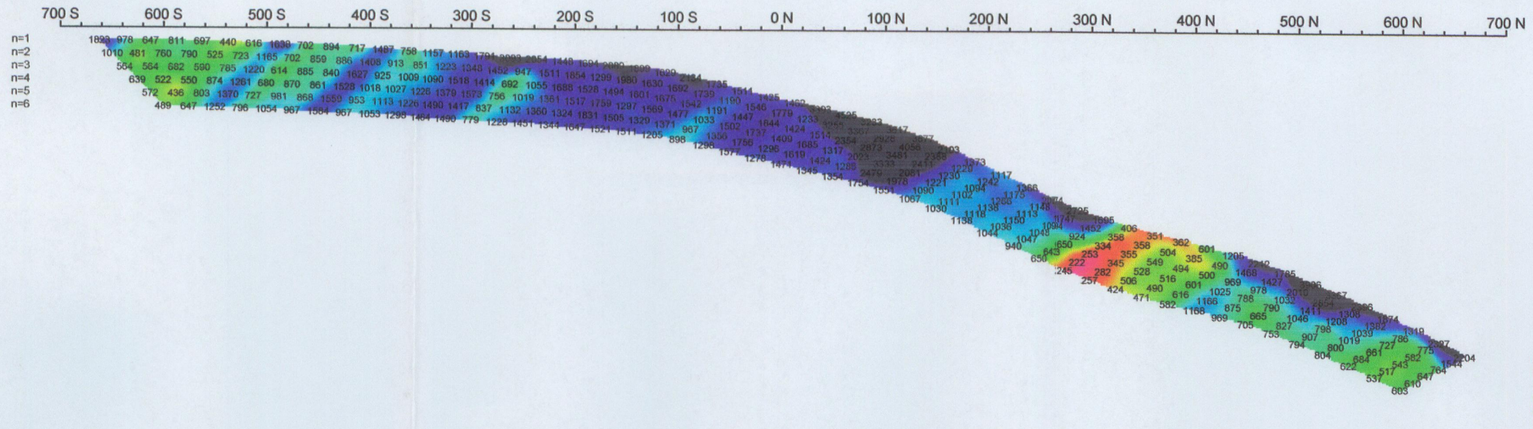
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 14 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

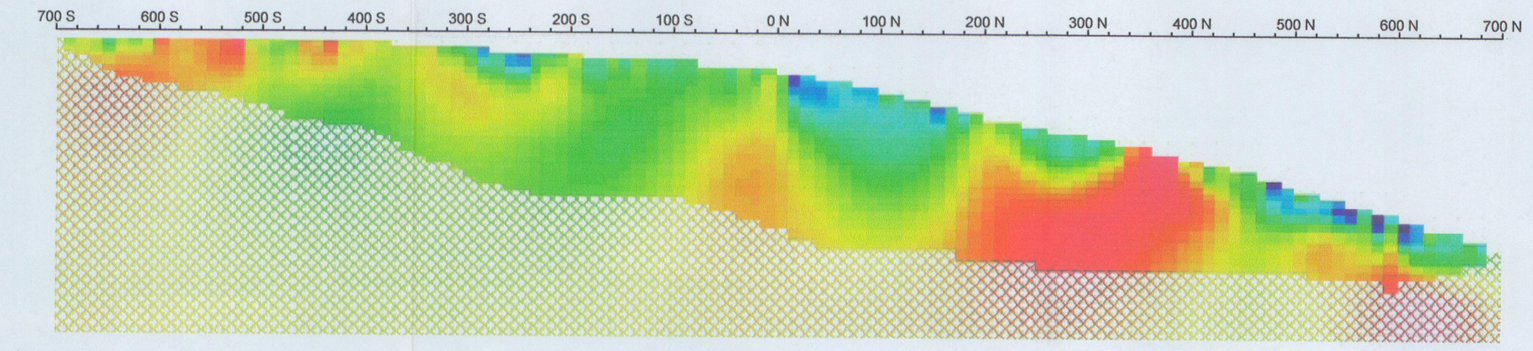
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L800 E

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



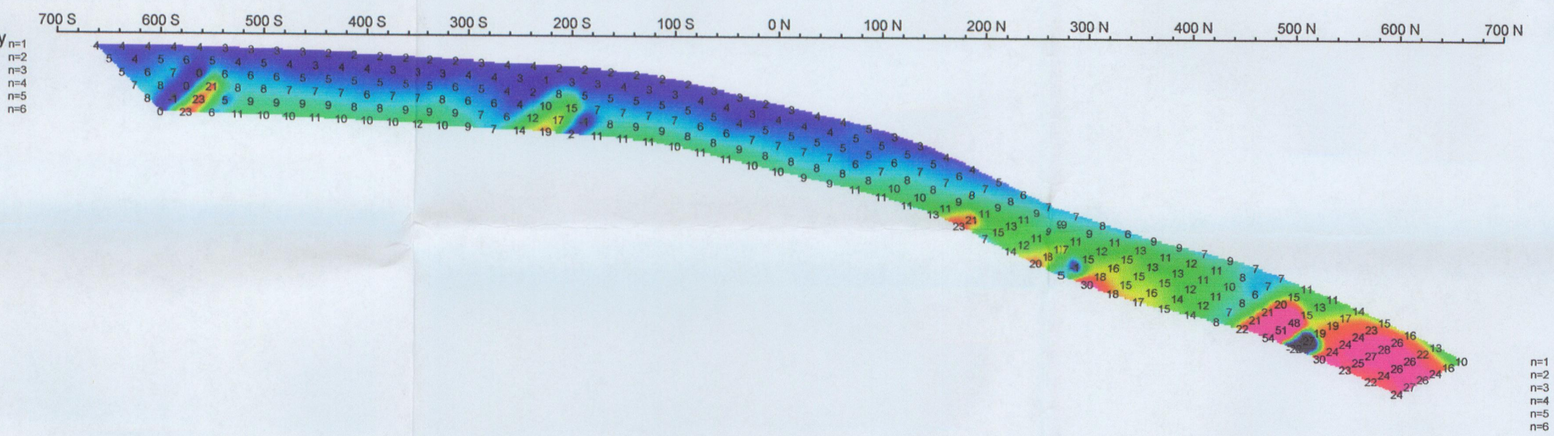
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)
1944 1784 1637 1502 1379 1266 1161 1066 978 898 824 756 694 637 585 537 492 452 415 381 349 321 294 270 248 227 209

Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



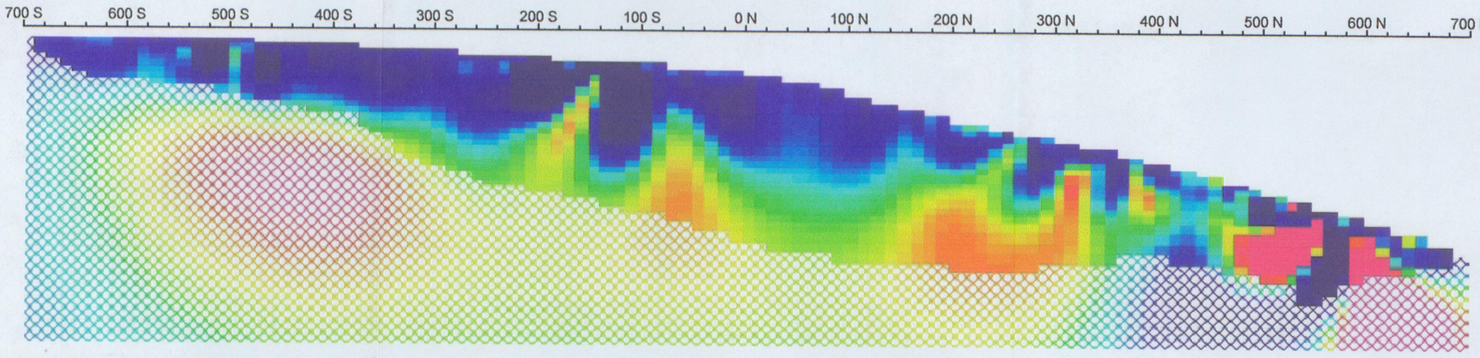
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)
14252 12250 10528 9049 7778 6685 5746 4938 4244 3648 3135 2695 2316 1991 1711 1471 1264 1086 934 803 690 593 510 438 376 324 278

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



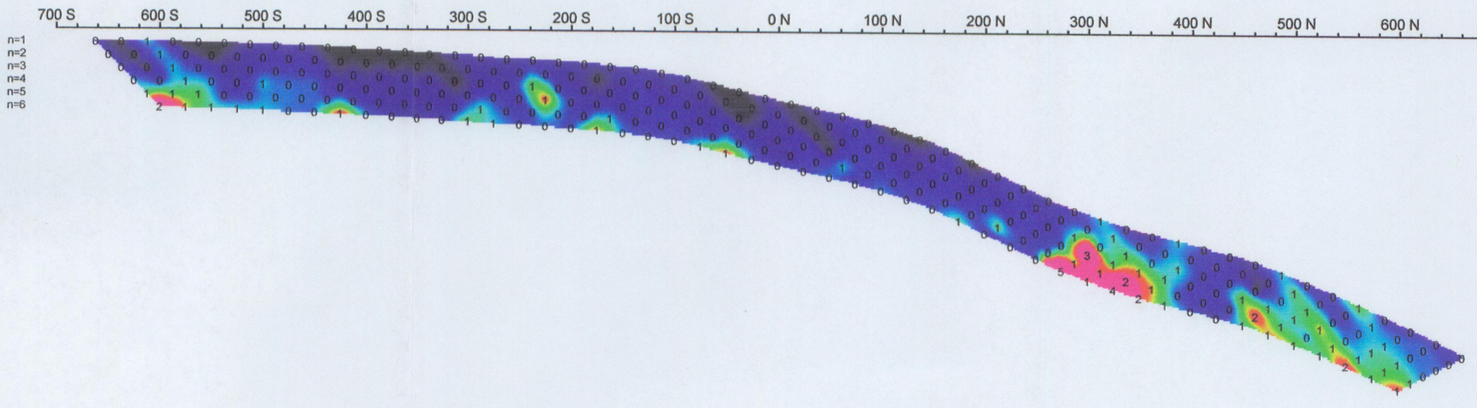
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)
25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



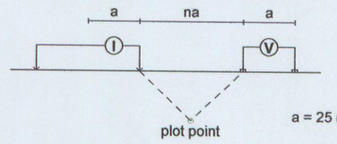
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)
27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)

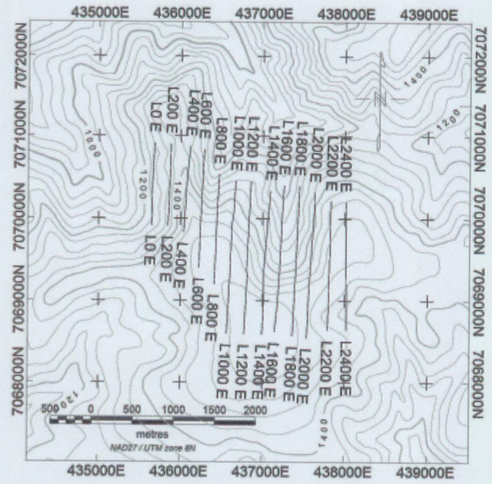


App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 700S.





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

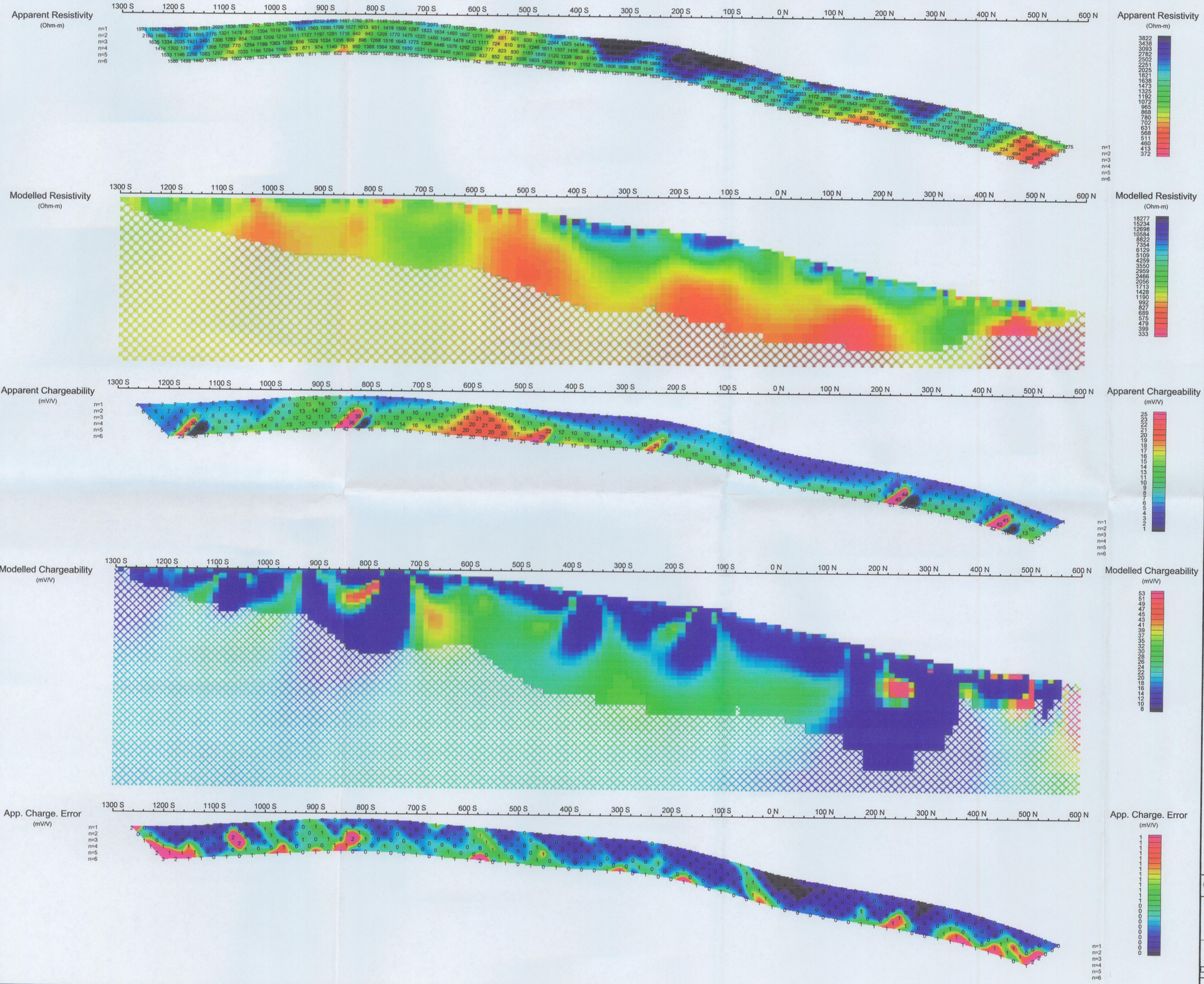
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L800E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 14 Sept 06

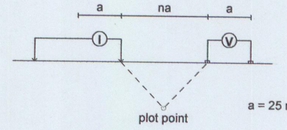
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

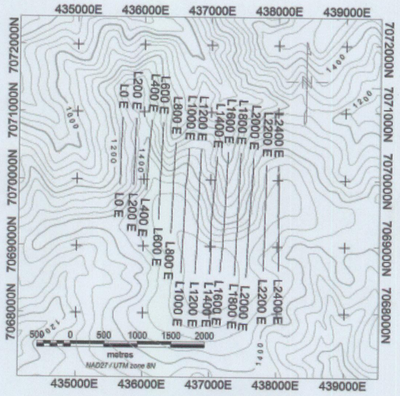


COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L1000 E

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 1300S.





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

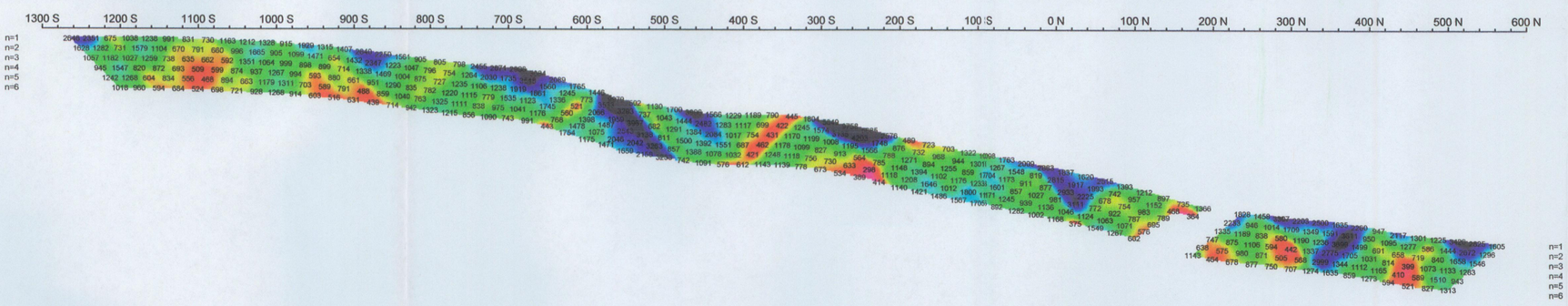
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L1000E

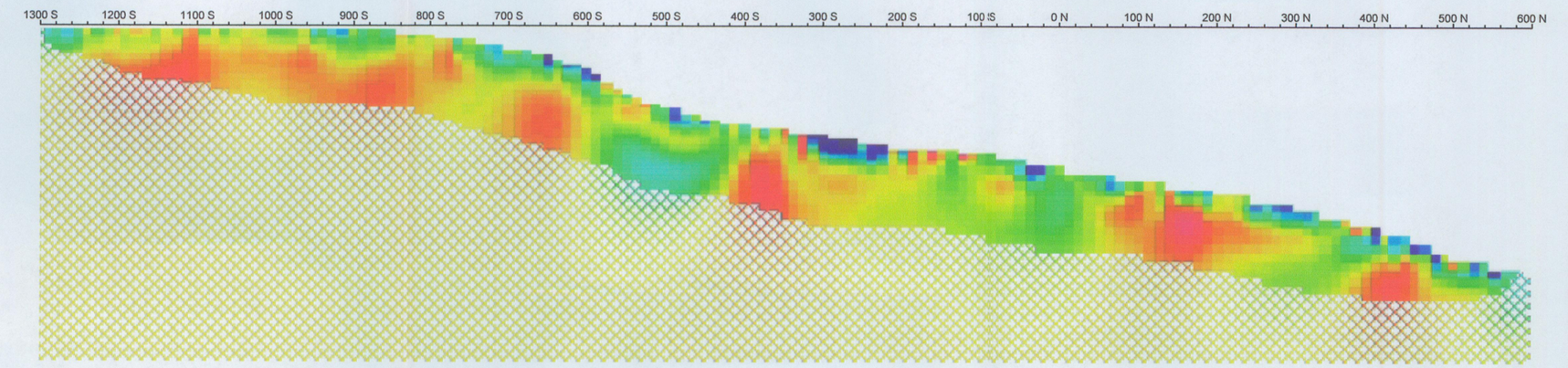
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 14 Sept 06

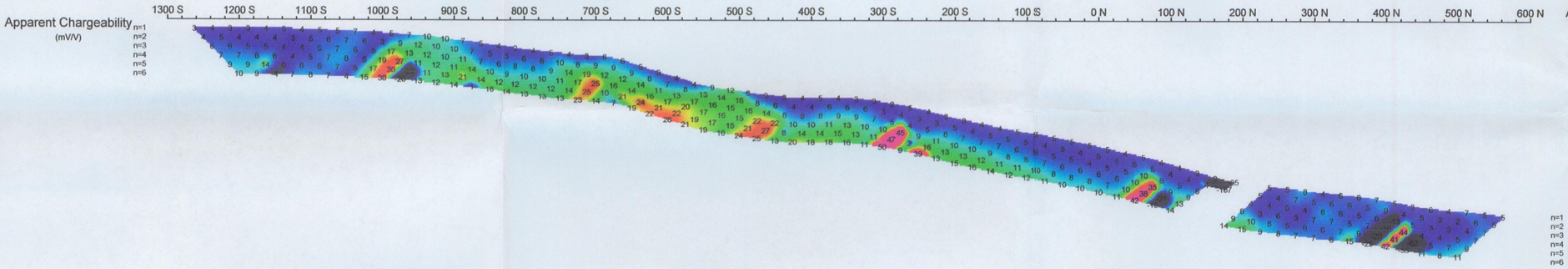
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

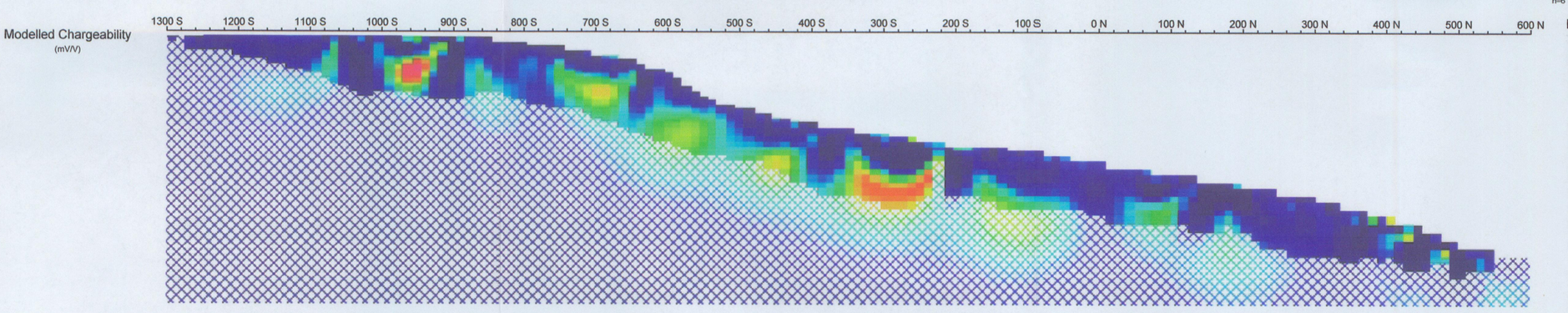
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

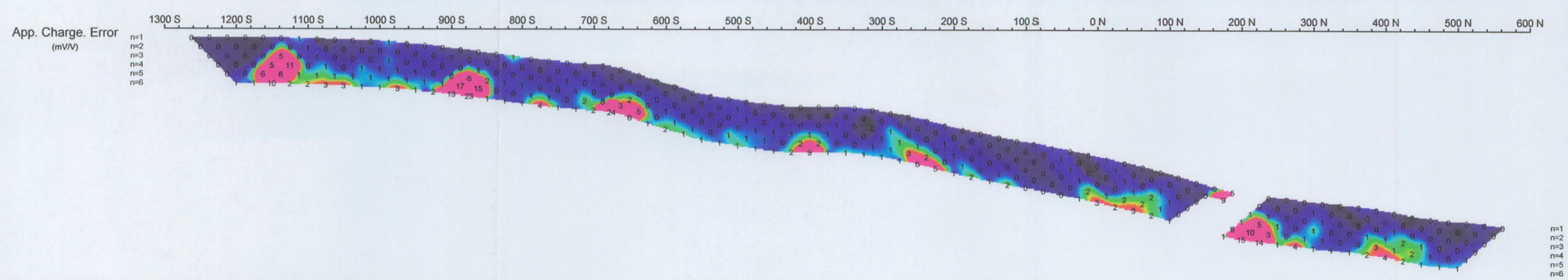
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L1200 E



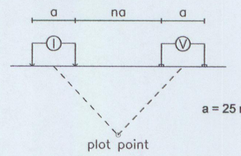




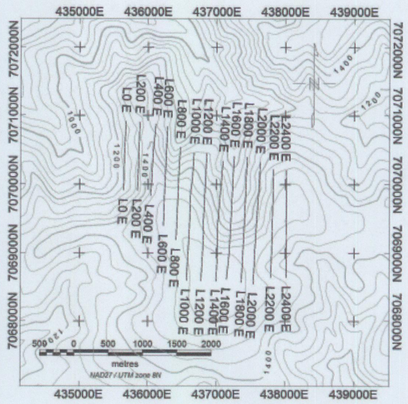




Dipole-Dipole Array



Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 1300S.





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

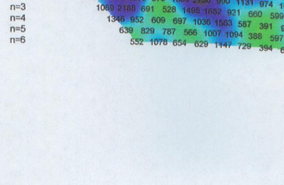
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L1200E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 10 Sept 06

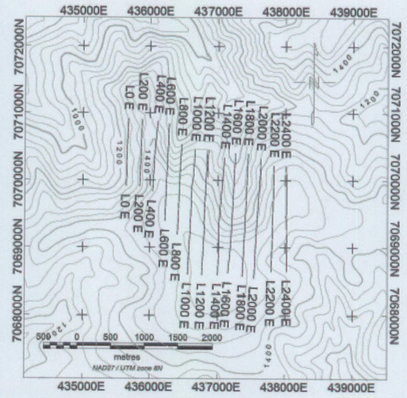
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L1400 E

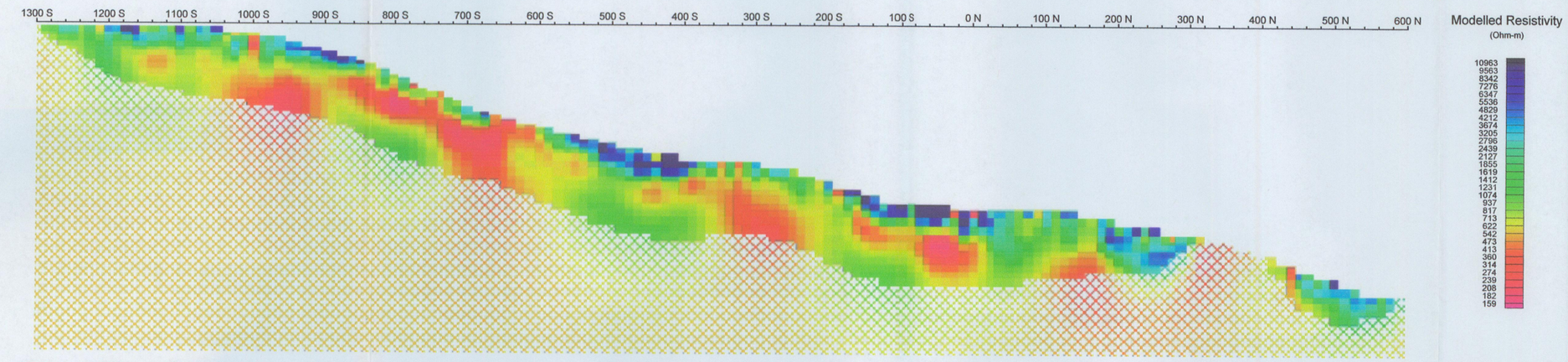


Survey moved grid north
with stationary electrode at station 1300S.

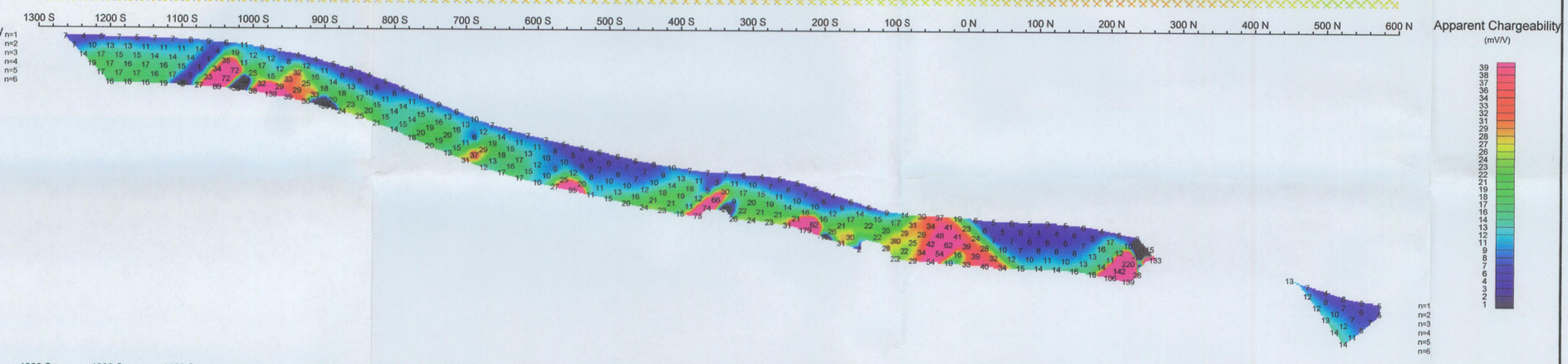


Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

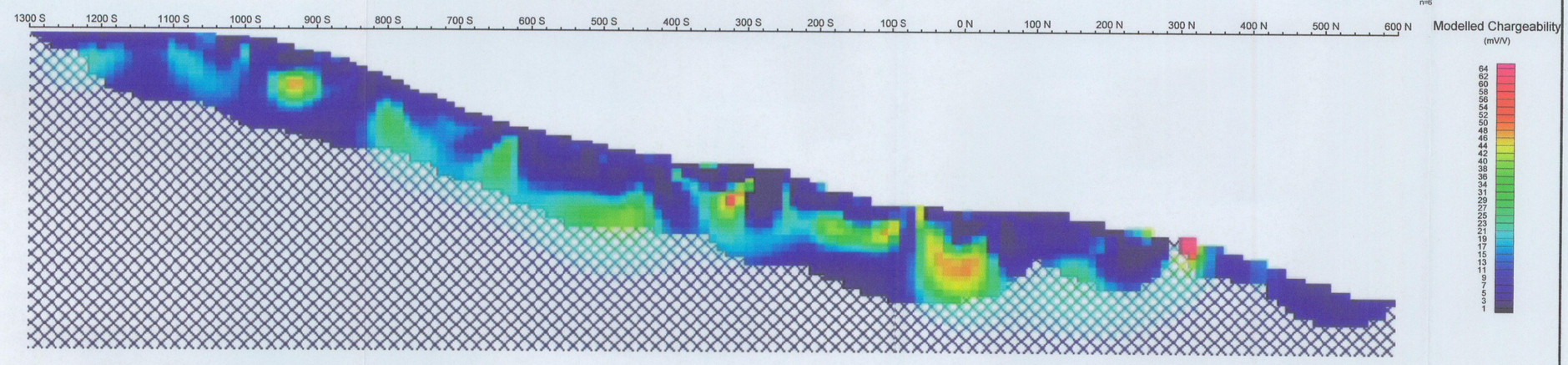
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



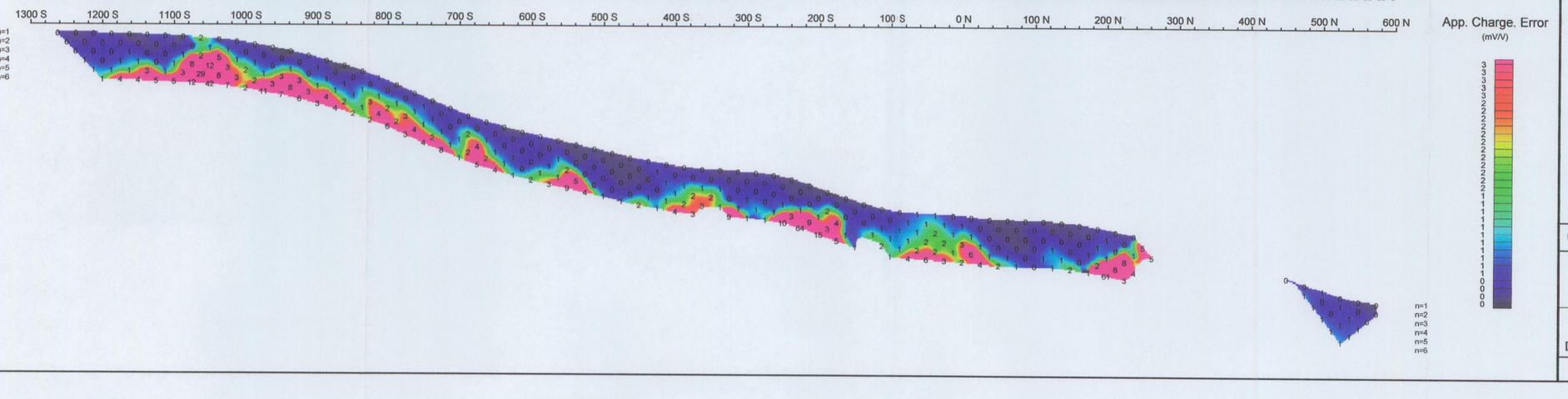
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

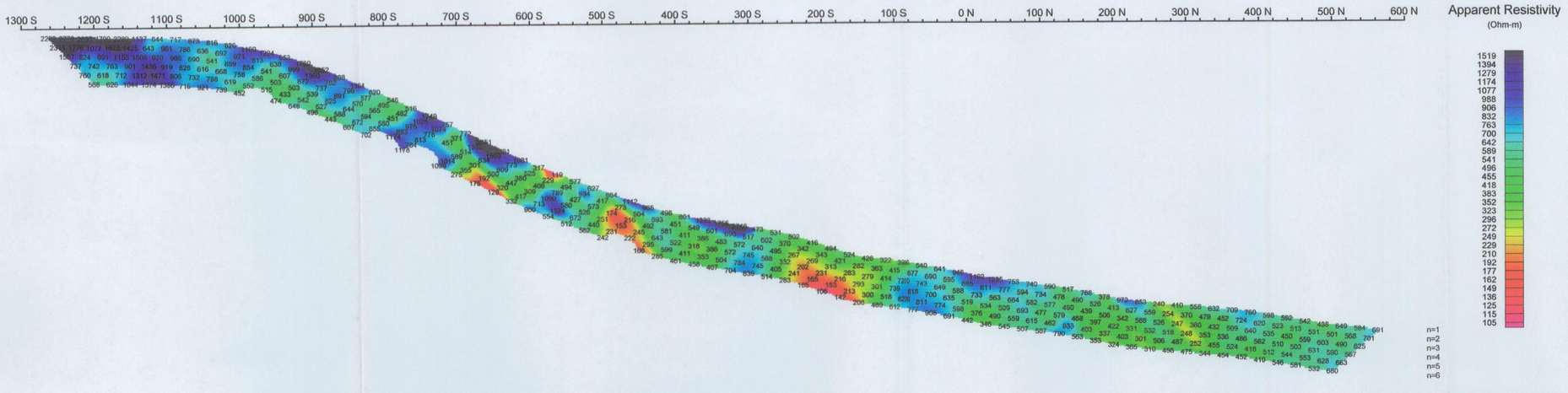
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L1400E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 13 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

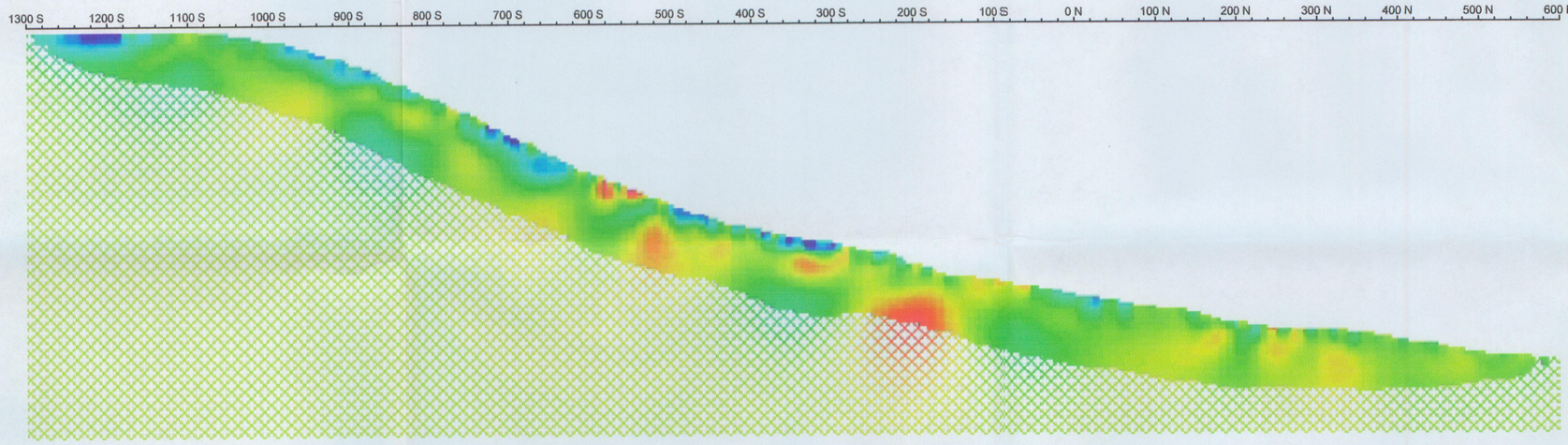
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Apparent Resistivity (Ohm-m)

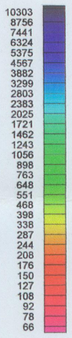


Apparent Resistivity (Ohm-m)

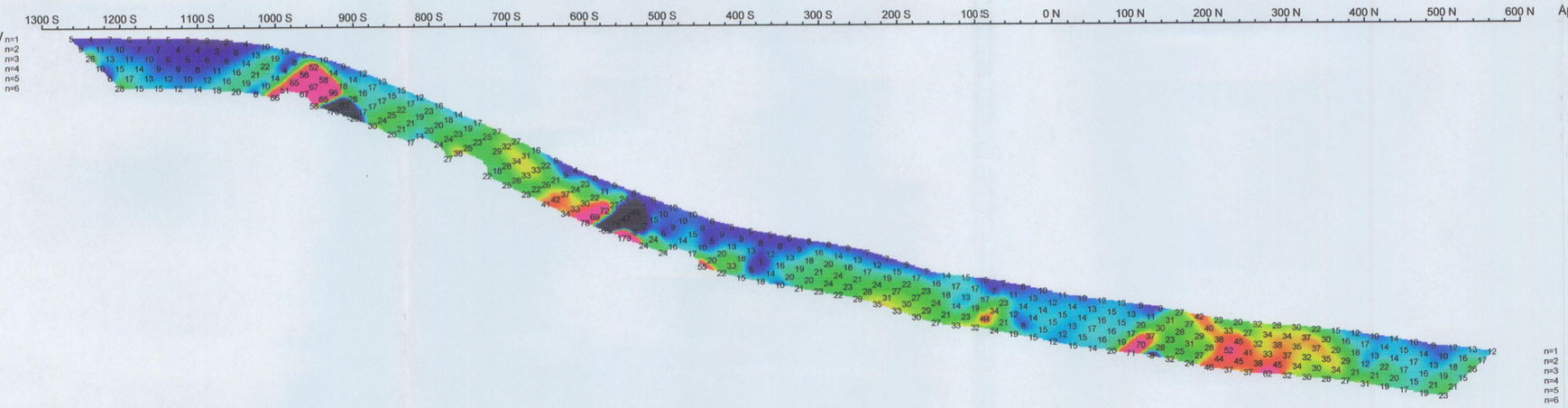
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



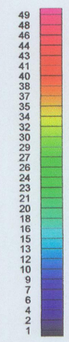
Modelled Resistivity (Ohm-m)



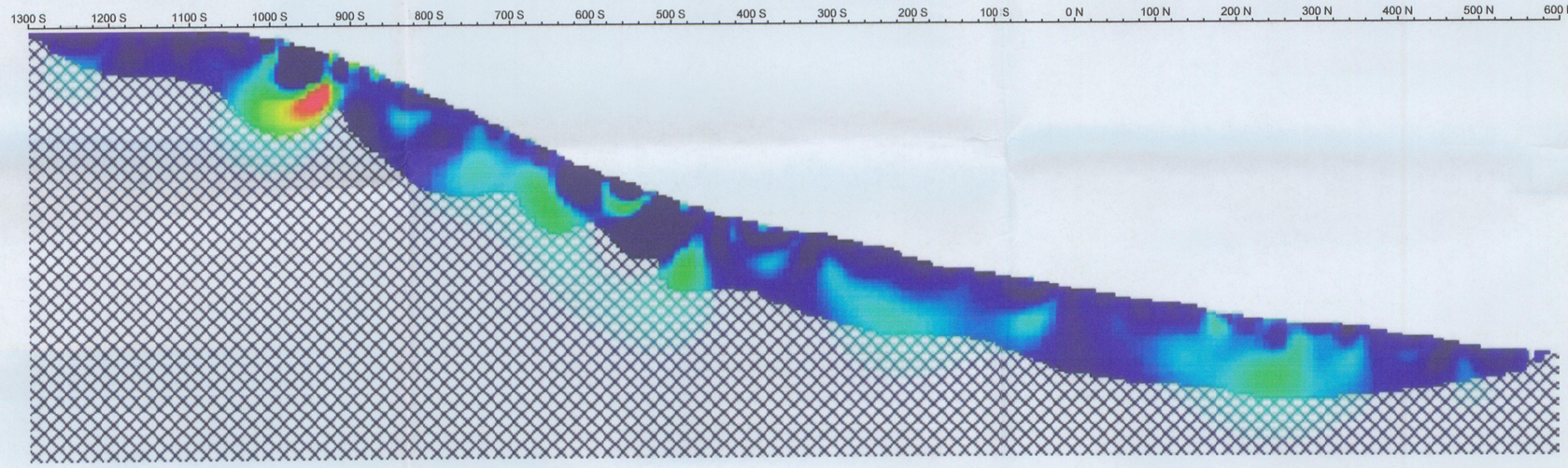
Apparent Chargeability (mV/V)



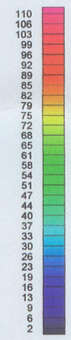
Apparent Chargeability (mV/V)



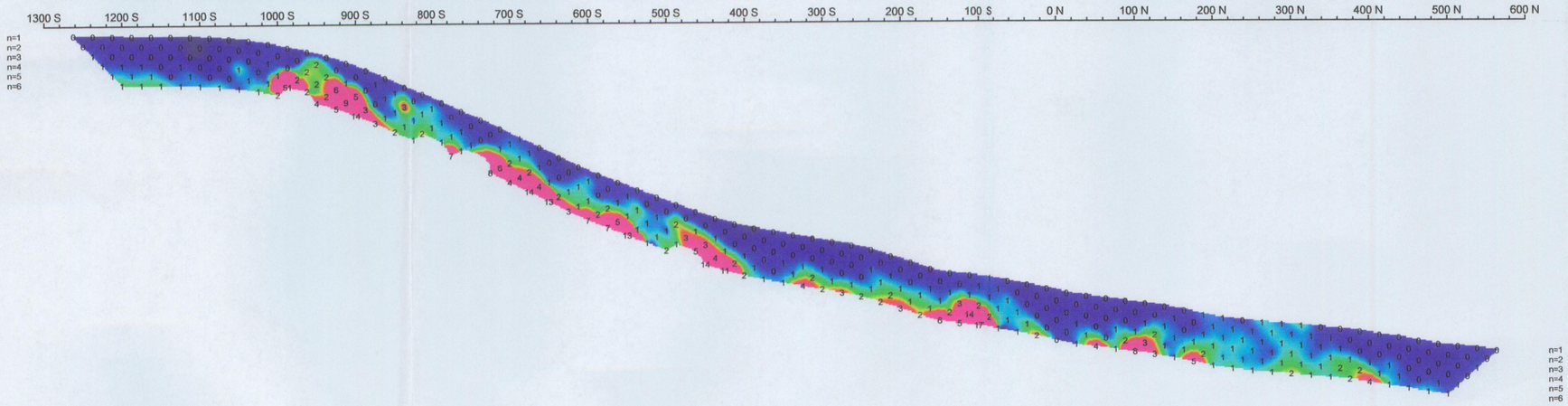
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



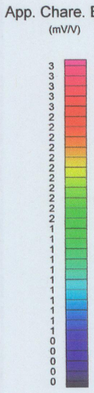
Modelled Chargeability (mV/V)



App. Charge. Error (mV/V)

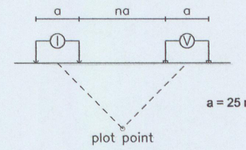


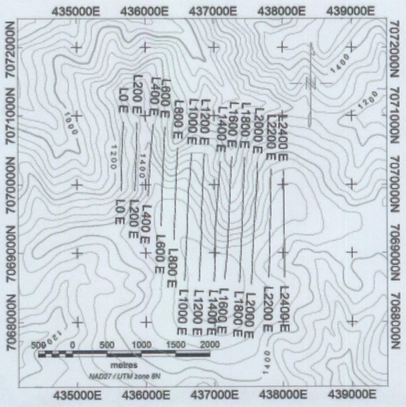
App. Chare. Error (mV/V)



COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L1600 E

Dipole-Dipole Array





PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
CANADA

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

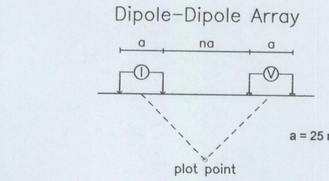
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L1600E

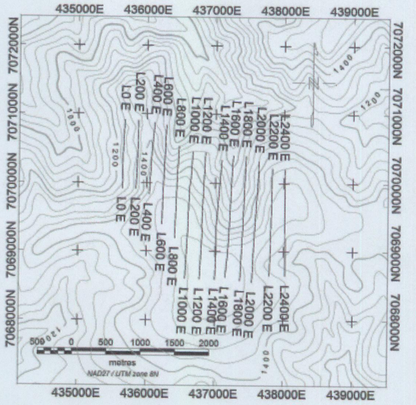
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 13 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

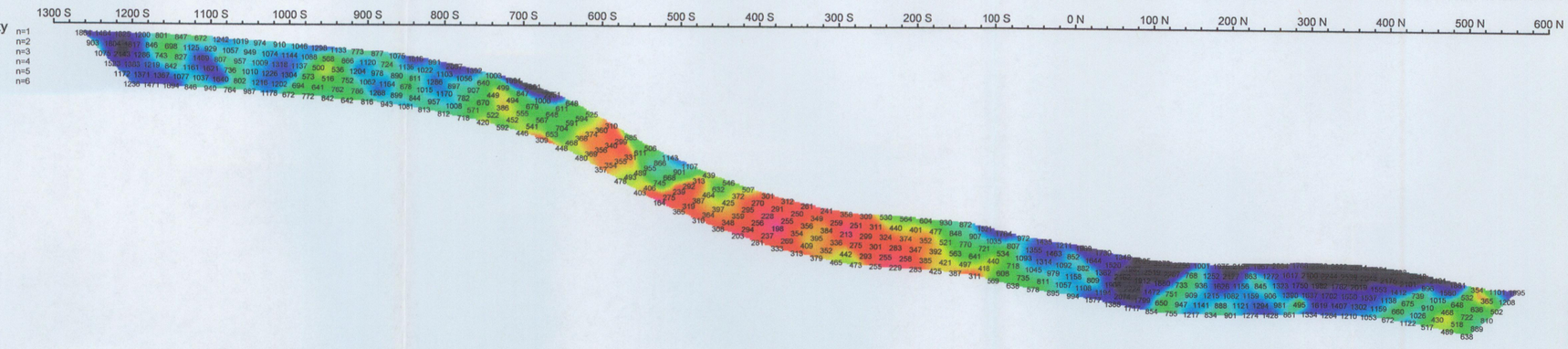
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

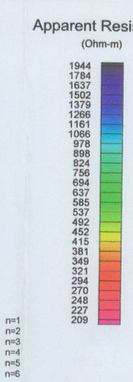
COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L1800 E



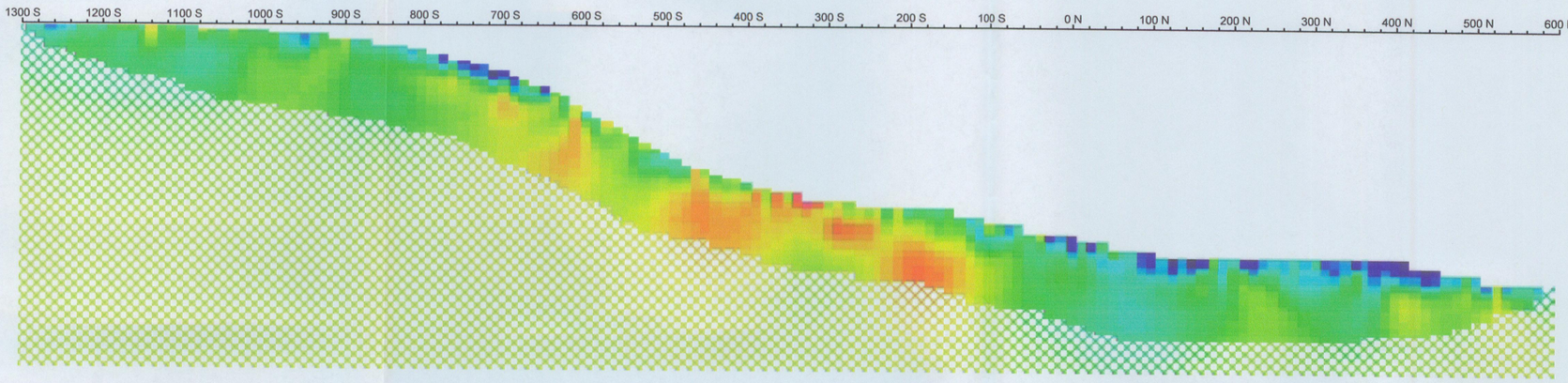


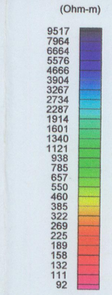
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



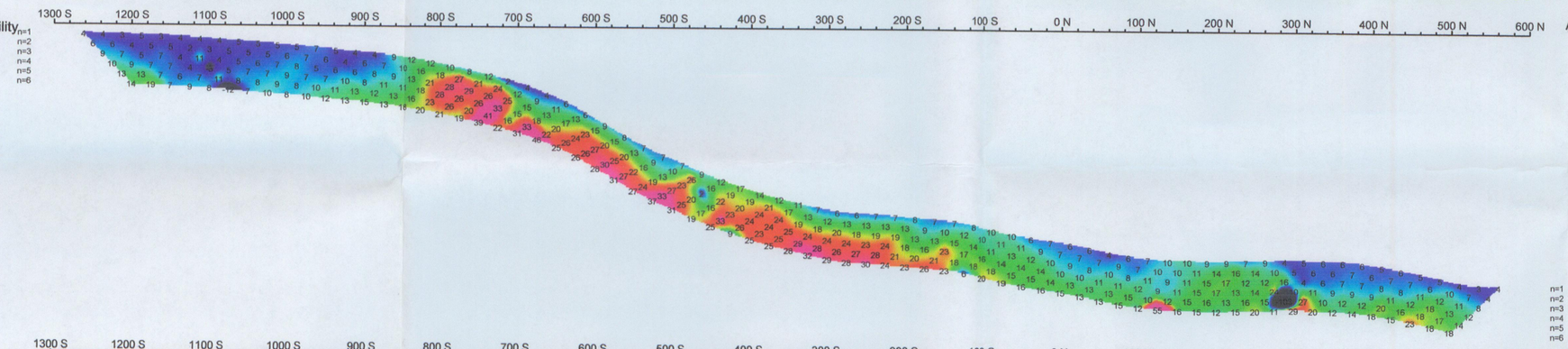


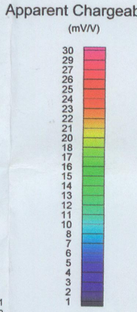
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



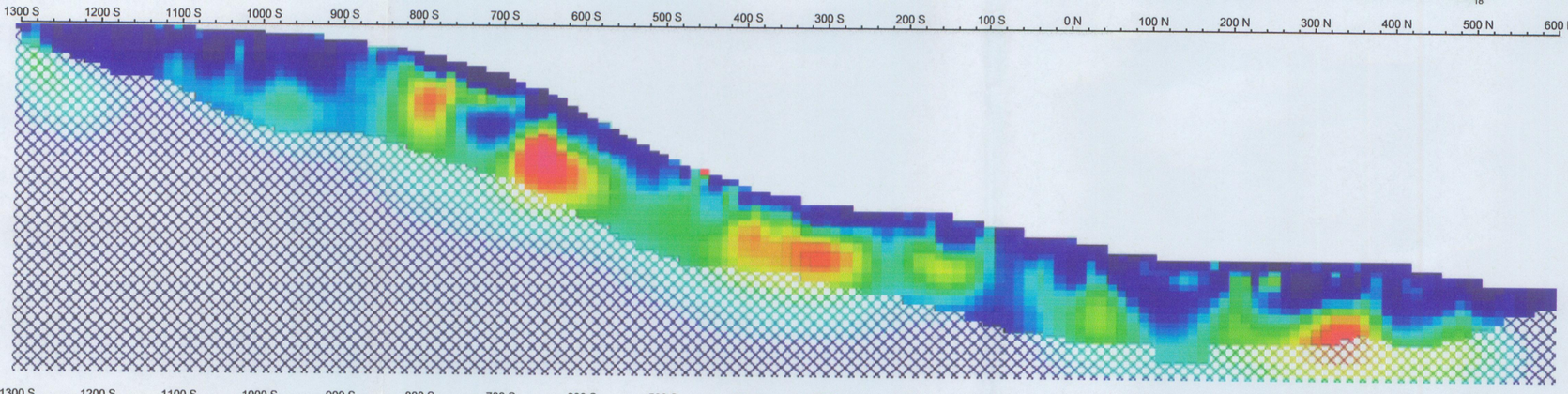


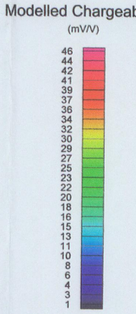
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



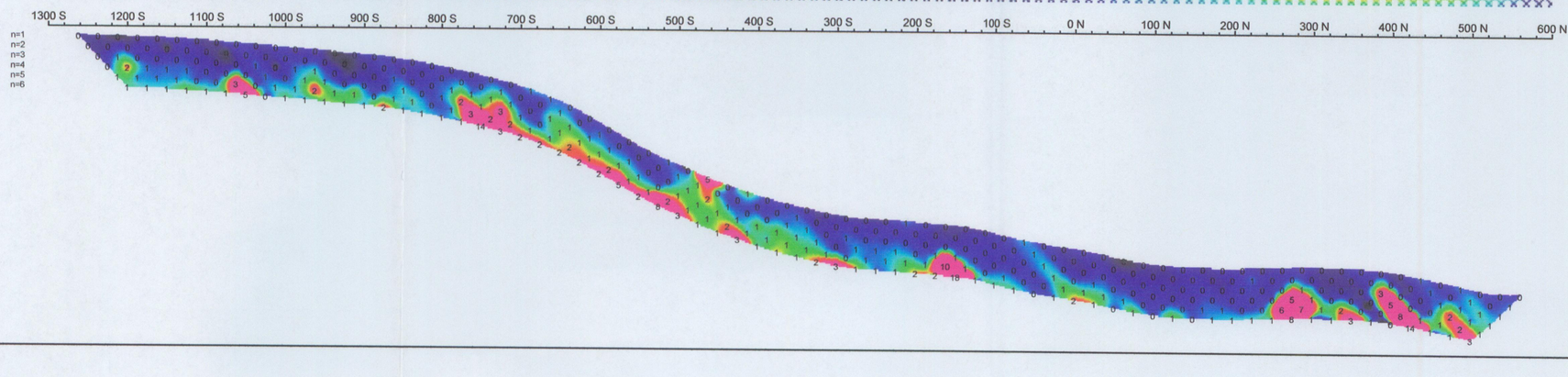


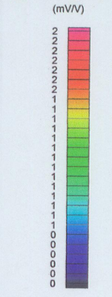
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)





App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

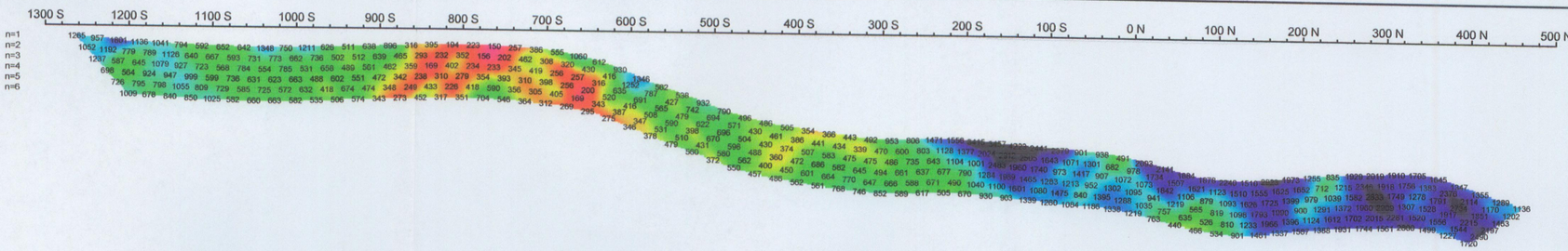
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L1800E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 10 Sept 06

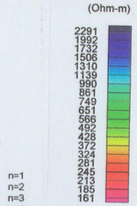
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

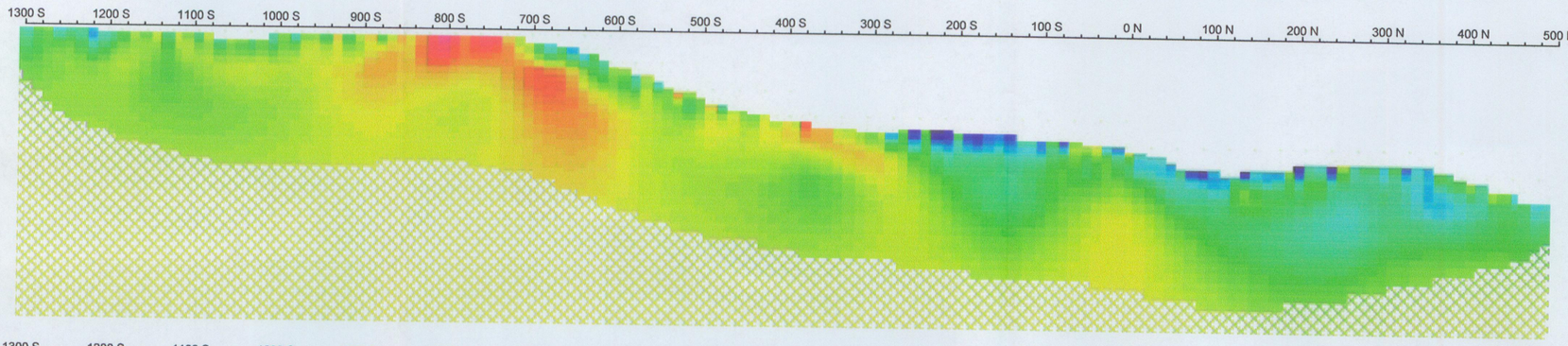
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



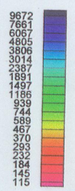
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



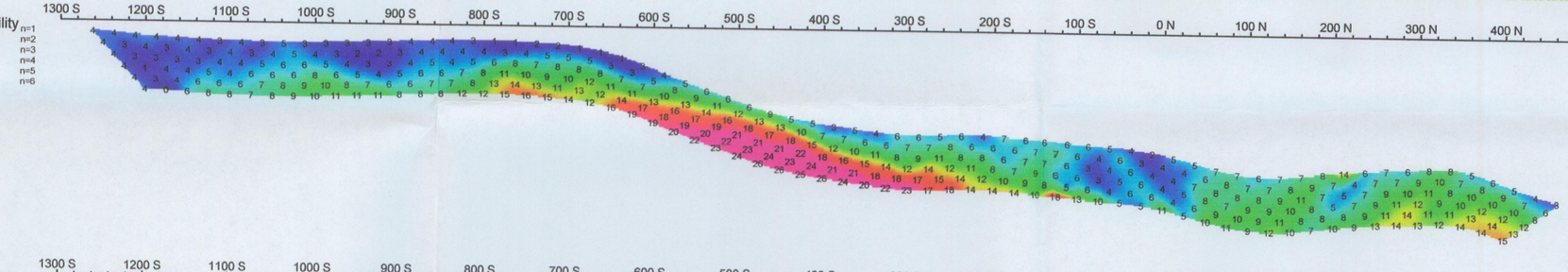
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



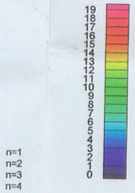
Modelled Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



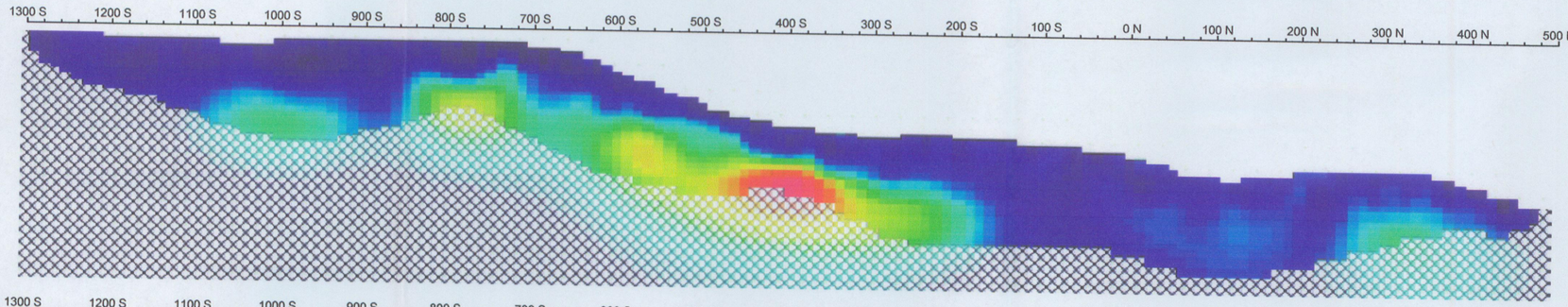
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



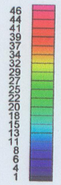
Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



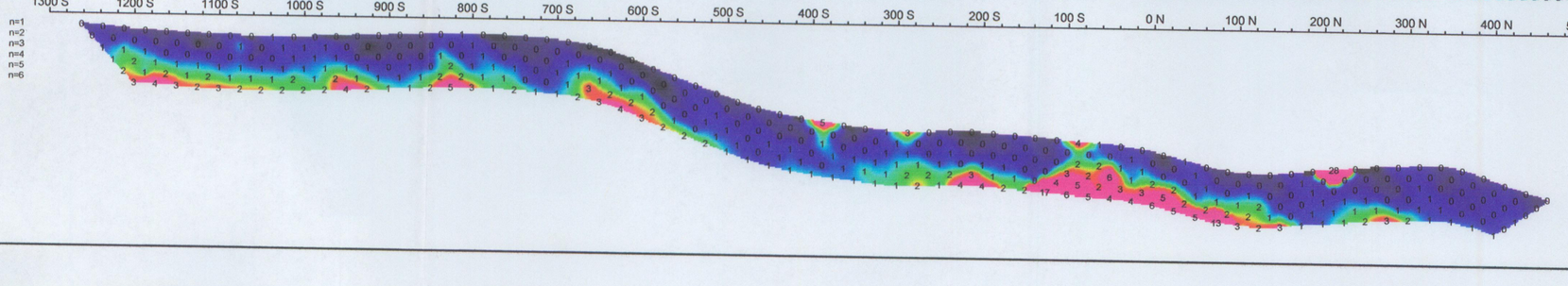
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



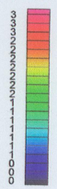
Modelled Chargeability
(mV/V)



App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)

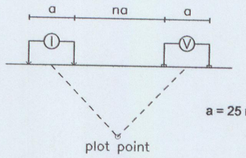


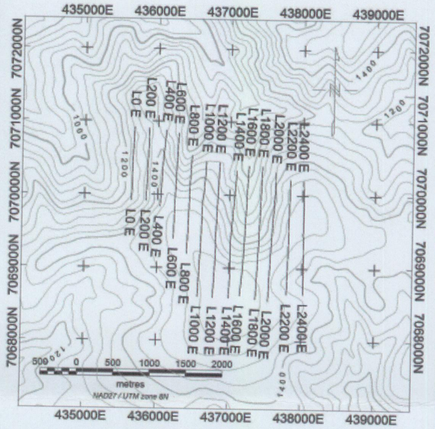
App. Charge. Error
(mV/V)

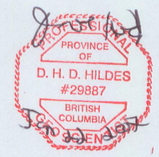


COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L2000 E

Dipole-Dipole Array







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

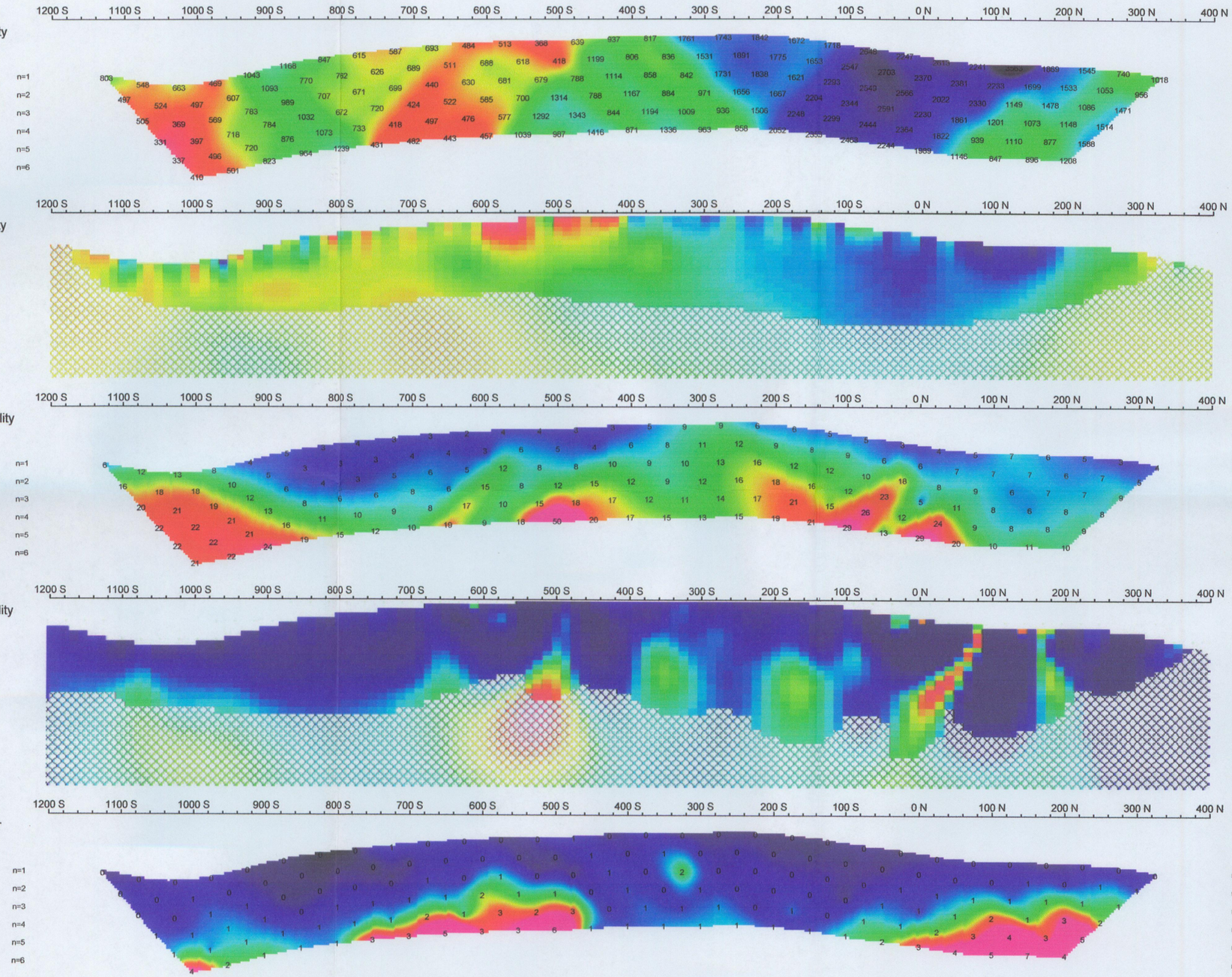
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L2000E

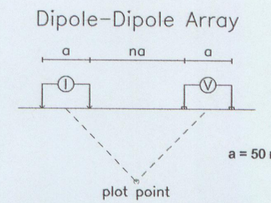
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 10 Sept 06

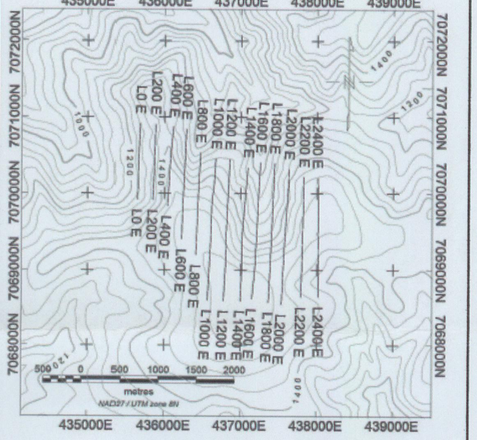
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

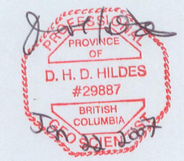
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L2200 E







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

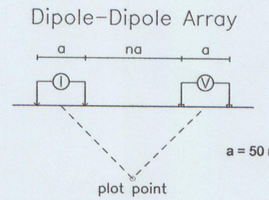
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L2200E

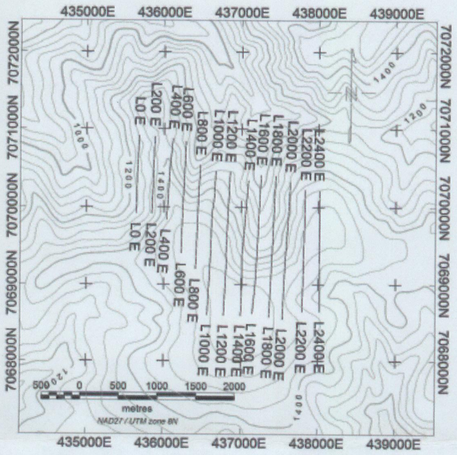
NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 10 Sept 06

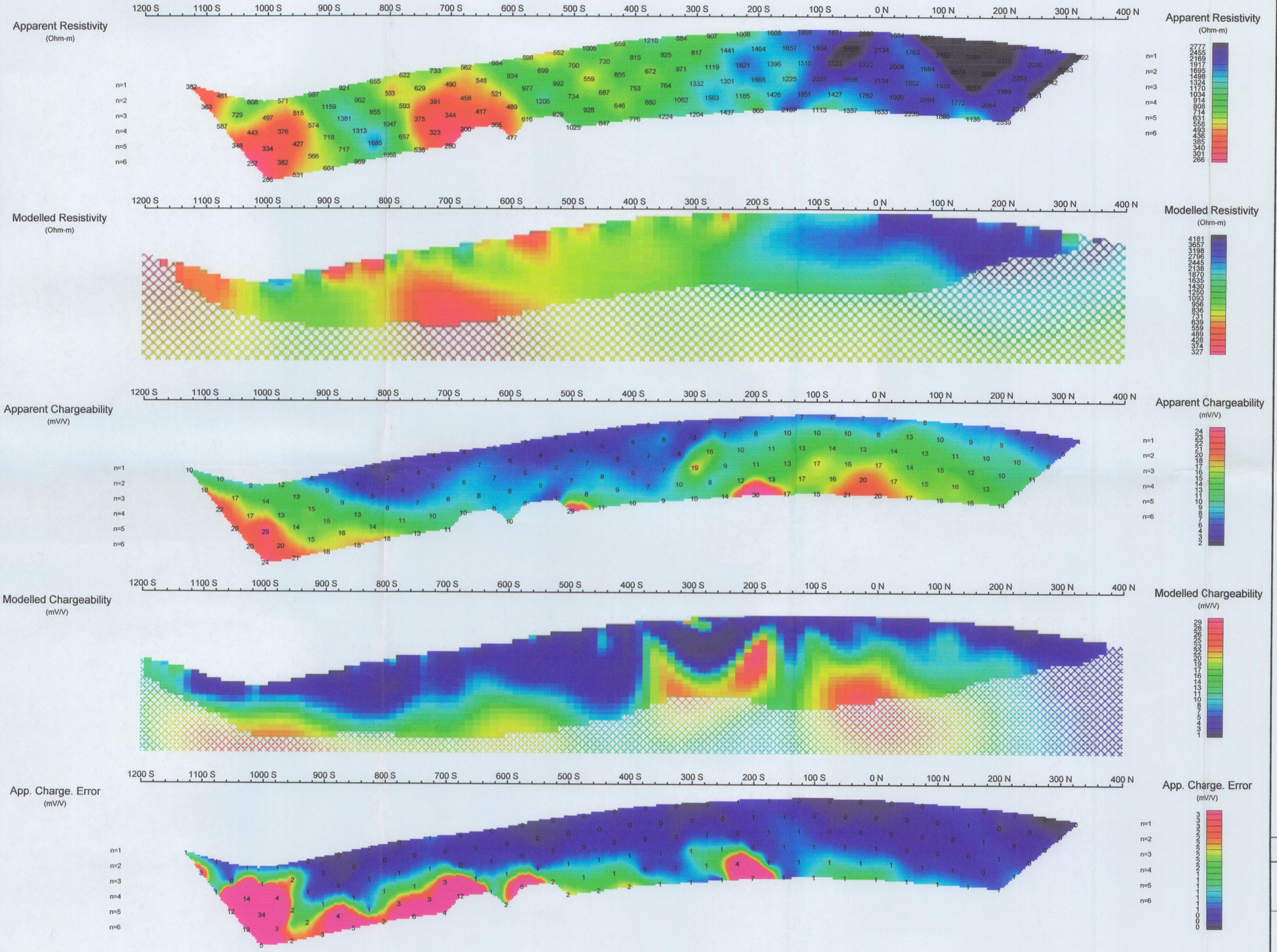
Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

COMPOSITE SECTION PLOT
L2400 E







PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#23887

Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
metres

No vertical exaggeration.

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
Sheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Composite Section L2400E

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: Local
Date: 10 Sept 06

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix E

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT)

5

20

100

REFERENCE FIELD : 57,000 nT
INSTRUMENT : GEM GSM-19T (GPS)
GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
FILTER : DESPIKED, WIDTH: 1, THRESHOLD: 50 nT
GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES
DATA FILE : Scheelite Dome 2006 Mag.gdb
OPERATOR : GF
STATION SEPARATION : 12.5 m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 19.9 km
DATES SURVEYED : July 11-14, 2006

57057
57054
57052
57049
57046
57043
57040
57037
57035
57032
57029
57026
57023
57021
57018
57015
57012
57009
57006
57004
57001
56998
56995
56992
56989
56987
56984
56981
56978
56975
56973
56970
56967
56964
56961
56958
56956
56953

Total Magnetic Field
(nT)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 8N

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
Sept 15/06

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
COLOUR CONTOURED MAP

Loc: Yukon Territory
NTS Sheet: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Proj: UTM Zone 8N
Job: KRX-06-03-YT

Date: Aug 07, 2006
Mining District: Mayo
Datum: NAD27 (Yukon)
Drawn by: DH
Appendix F

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

VERTICAL MAGNETIC GRADIENT

CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT/m)

0.1

0.5

2.5

REFERENCE FIELD : 57,000 nT
INSTRUMENT : GEM GSM-19T (GPS)
GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
FILTER : DESPIKED, WIDTH: 1, THRESHOLD: 50 nT
GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES
DATA FILE : Scheelite Dome 2006 Mag.gdb
OPERATOR : GF
STATION SEPARATION : 12.5 m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 19.9 km
DATES SURVEYED : July 11-14, 2006

0.7 0.7 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 -0.0 -0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.2 -0.2 -0.3 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 -0.4 -0.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6 -0.6 -0.6 -0.7 -0.7

Vertical Magnetic Gradient
(nT/m)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 8N

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA

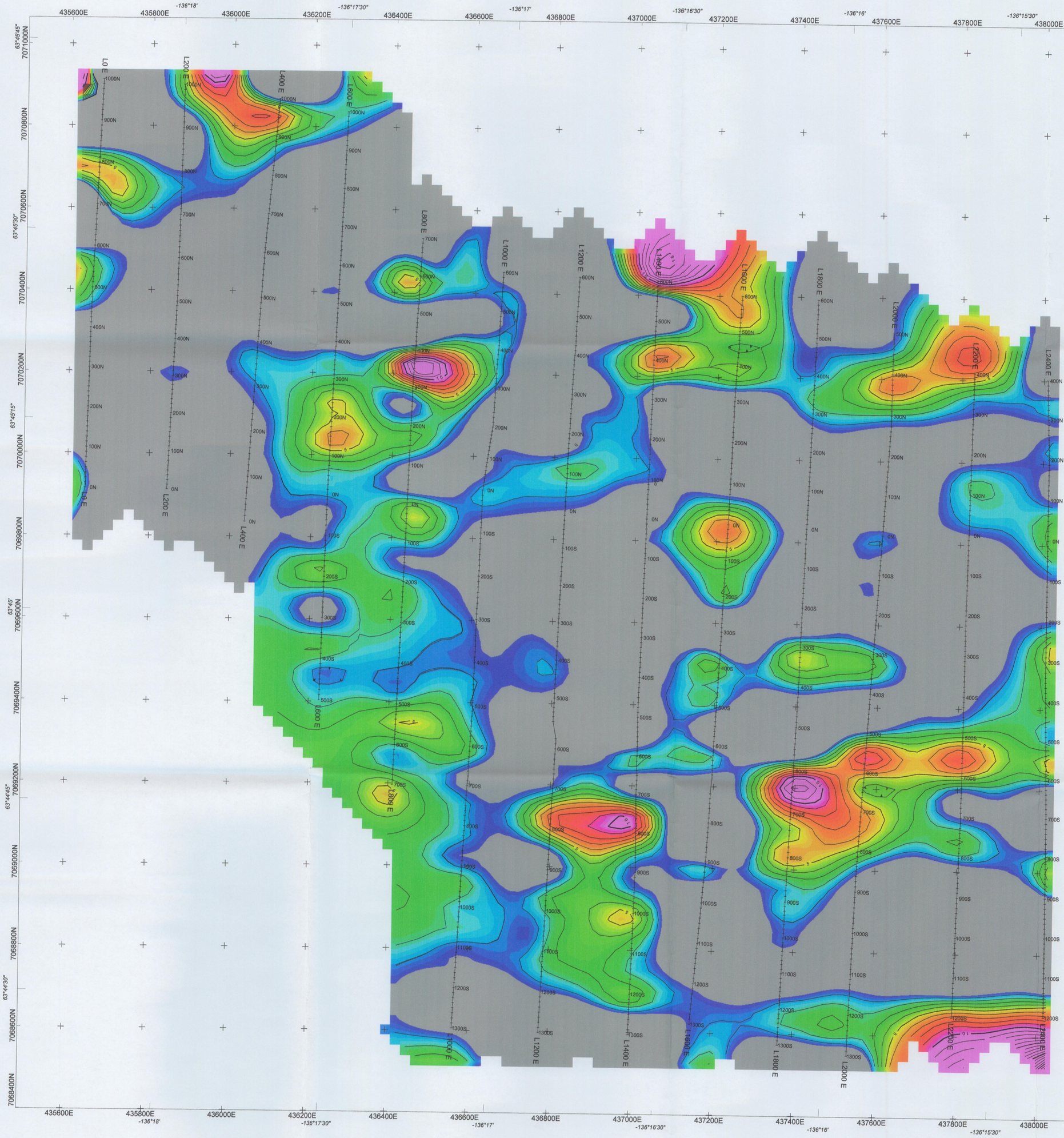
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
CALCULATED VERTICAL DERIVATIVE
COLOUR CONTOURED MAP

Loc: Yukon Territory
NTS Sheet: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Proj: UTM Zone 8N
Job: KRX-06-03-YT

Date: Aug 07, 2006
Mining District: Mayo
Datum: NAD27 (Yukon)
Drawn by: DH
Appendix F

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



9.7
9.5
9.2
9.0
8.7
8.5
8.2
7.9
7.7
7.4
7.2
6.9
6.7
6.4
6.2
5.9
5.6
5.4
5.1
4.9
4.6
4.4
4.1
3.8
3.6
3.3
3.1
2.8
2.6
2.3
2.1
1.8
1.5
1.3
1.0
0.8
0.5
0.3

Fraser Filtered InPhase VLF
(%)

LEGEND

FRASER FILTERED INPHASE

CONTOUR INTERVALS (%)

1

5

10

VLF STATION : 24.0 kHz Cutler, Maine, USA
INSTRUMENT : GEONICS EM-16
GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE
GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES
GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
DATA FILE : Scheelite 2006 VLF.xyz
STATION SEPARATION : 12.5m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 19.7 km
DATES SURVEYED : July 10 - 29, 2006
FACING DIRECTION : Grid North
DESPIKING FILTER : width=1 fid, threshold=10%
LOWPASS FILTER : width=4 fids
FRASER FILTER : 5 point (.5,1,0,-1,-.5)

NAA Culter (083)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres
NAD27 / UTM zone 8N

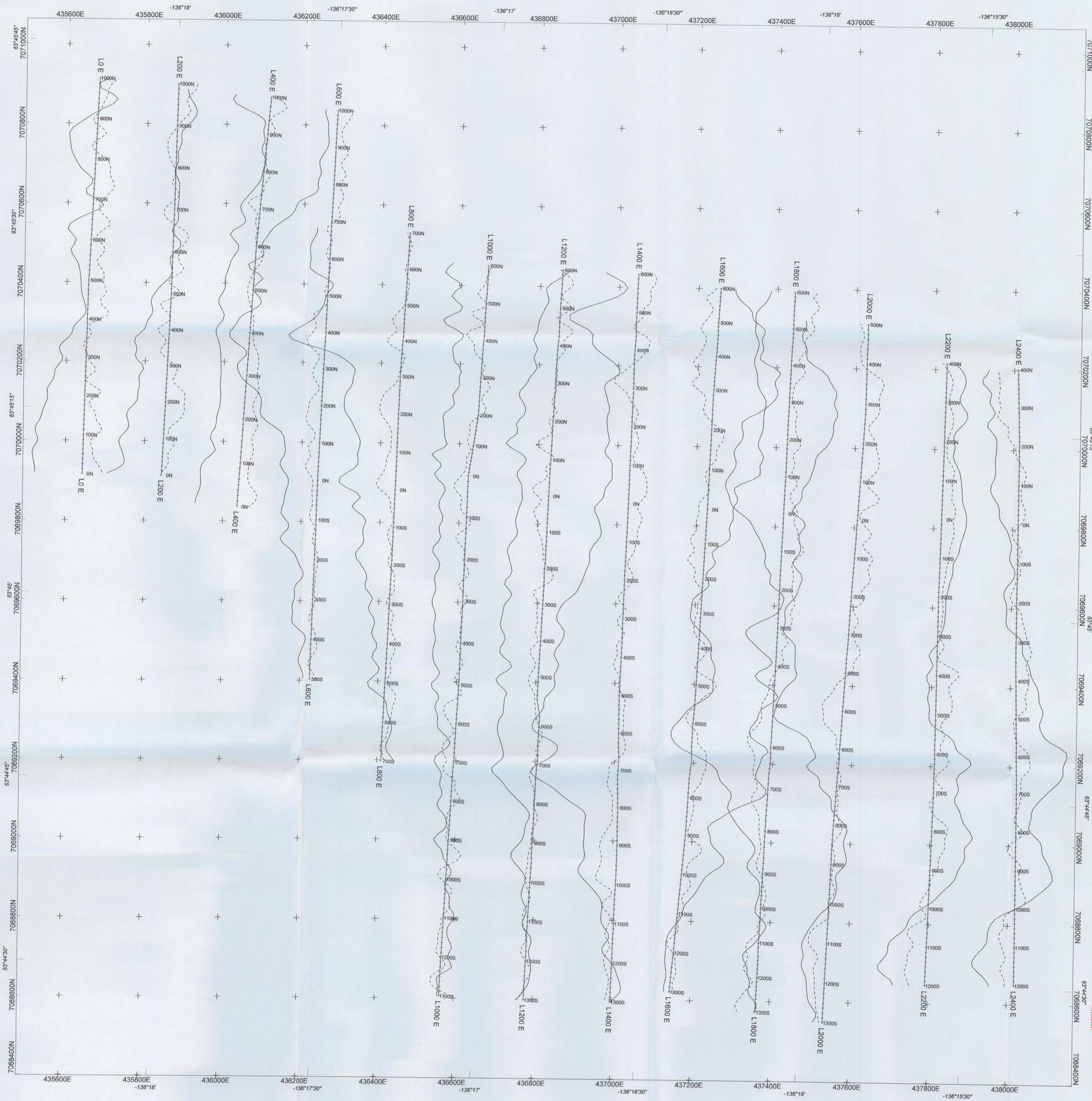
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
VLF-EM SURVEY
CONTOURED FRASER FILTERED INPHASE
APPENDIX G

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory
NTS: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Datum: NAD27 (Yukon)
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: Jan 16, 2007
Proj: UTM Zone 8N
Drawn by: DH

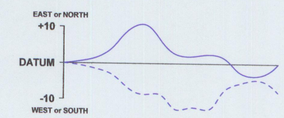
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



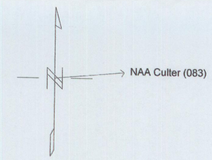
LEGEND
STACKED VLF-EM PROFILES

VLF STATION : 24.0 kHz Cutler, Maine, USA
INSTRUMENT : GEONICS EM-16
PROFILE SCALE : 1 cm = 10%

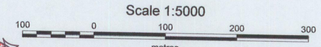
IN PHASE :
QUADRATURE :



IN-PHASE DATUM : 0%
QUADRATURE DATUM : 0%
DATA FILE : Scheelite 2006 VLF.xyz
STATION SEPARATION : 12.5m
LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 19.7 km
DATES SURVEYED : July 10 - 29, 2006
FACING DIRECTION : Grid North
DESPIKING FILTER : width=1 fid, threshold=10%
LOWPASS FILTER : width=4 fids



Scale 1:5000





COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

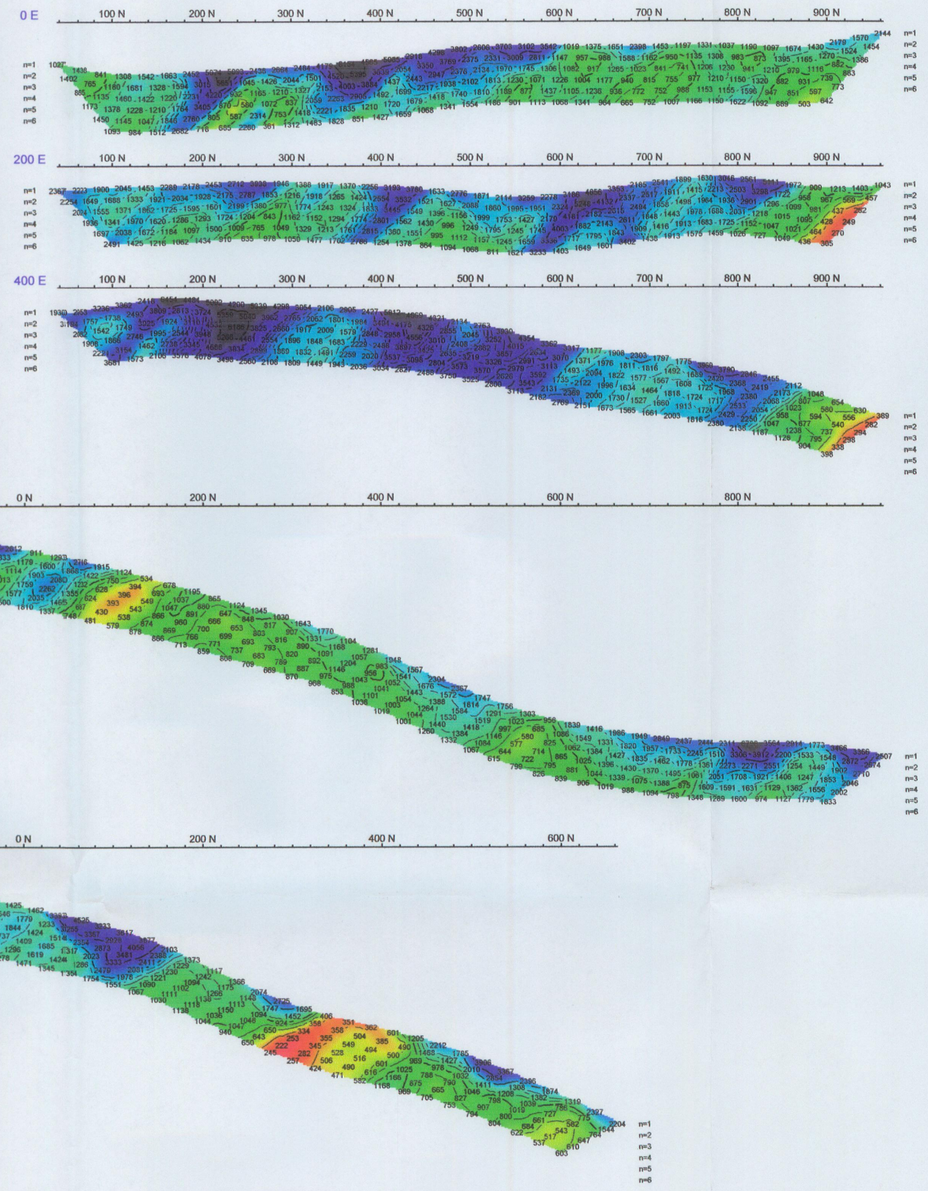
SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
VLF-EM SURVEY
STACKED INPHASE AND QUADRATURE PROFILES
APPENDIX G

Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory
NTS: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Datum: NAD27 (Yukon)
Job: KRX-06-02-YT

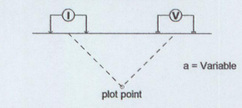
Date: Jan 16, 2007
Proj: UTM Zone 8N
Drawn by: DH

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT RESISTIVITY



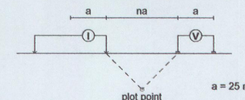
Dipole-Dipole Array



50 m dipole-dipole for lines 2400E & 2200E.

25 m dipole-dipole for lines 2000E through 1200E.

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Modified pole-dipole used for lines 1000E through 0E.

Survey moved grid north with stationary electrode at south end of each line.

Major Contour Interval: 1000 Ohm*m

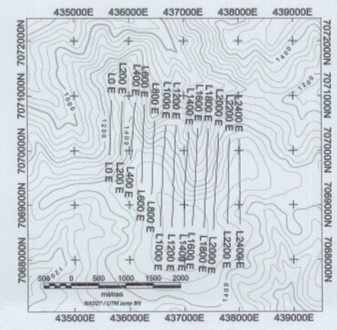
Minor Contour Interval: 200 Ohm*m

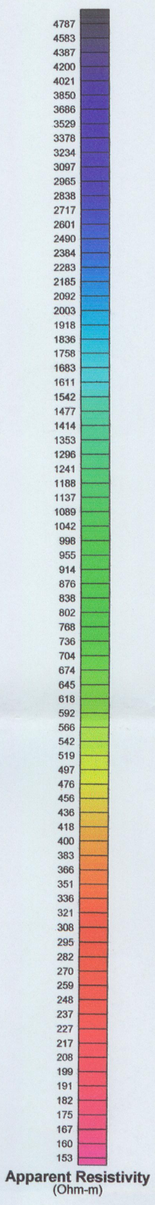
Receiver: Iris Elrecpro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Scheelite Dome IP Final.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 20.4 km







Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250

metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

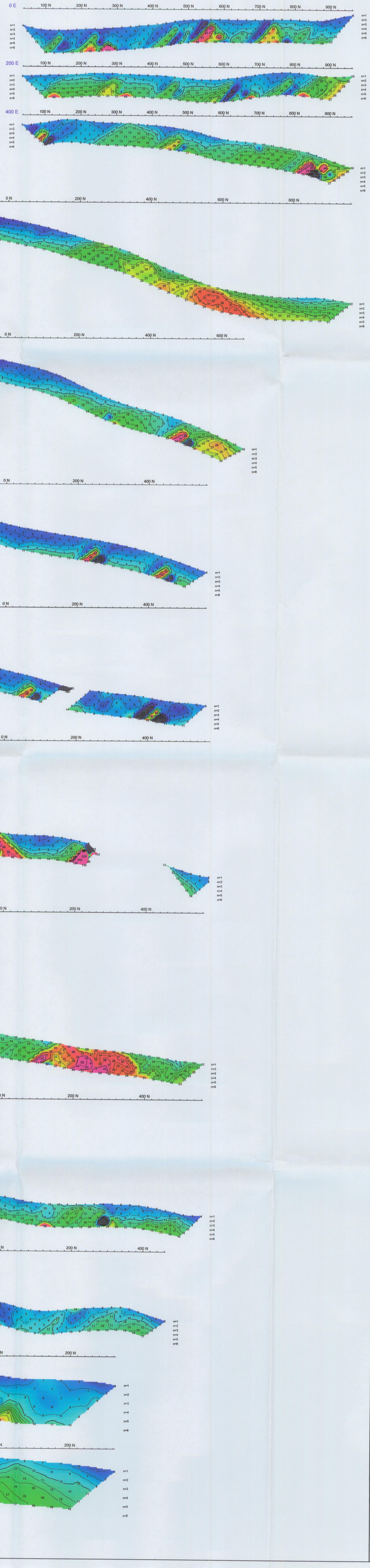
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
STACKED APP. RESISTIVITY
Appendix H

Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Date: Aug 07, 2006

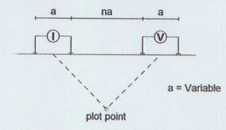
Mayo Mining District
Grid: Local
JOB: KRX-06-02-YT

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

STACKED PSEUDOSECTIONS MAP
APPARENT CHARGEABILITY

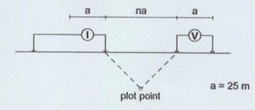


Dipole-Dipole Array



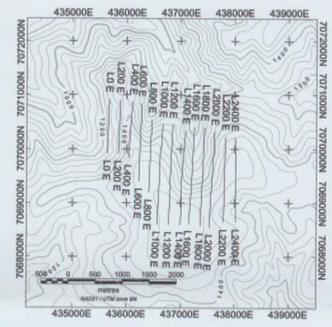
50 m dipole-dipole for lines 2400E & 2200E.
25 m dipole-dipole for lines 2000E through 1200E.

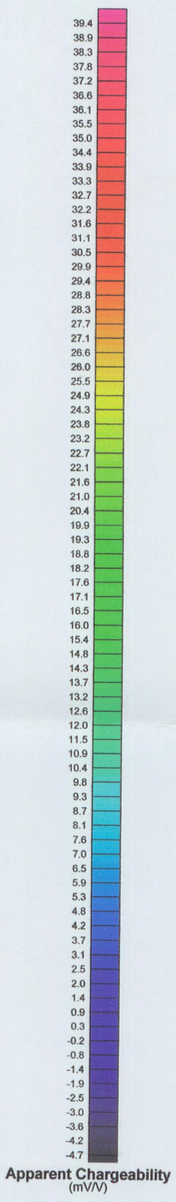
Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Modified pole-dipole used for lines 1000E through 0E.
Survey moved grid north with stationary electrode at south end of each line.

Major Contour Interval: 10 mV/V
Minor Contour Interval: 2 mV/V
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro
Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW
Data File: Scheelite Dome IP Final.gdb
Line-km surveyed this sheet: 20.4 km





Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
metres

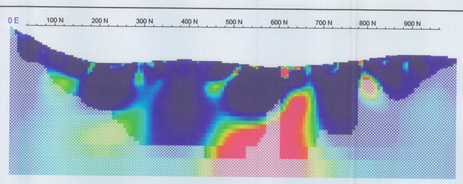
COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

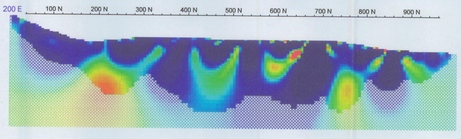
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
SCHEELITE DOME PROPERTY, TOBY ZONE
STACKED APP. CHARGEABILITY

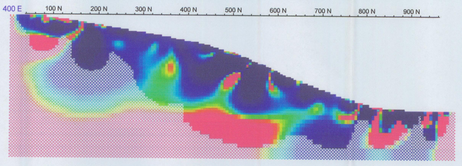
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS: 115P/09 & 115P/16
Date: Aug 07, 2006

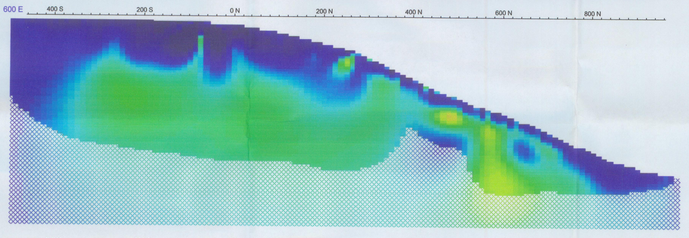
Mayo Mining District
Appendix H
JOB: KRX-06-02-YT

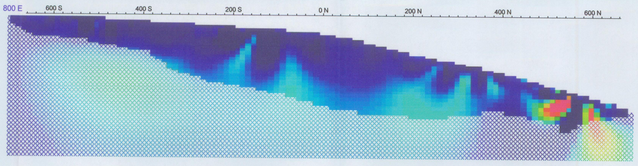
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

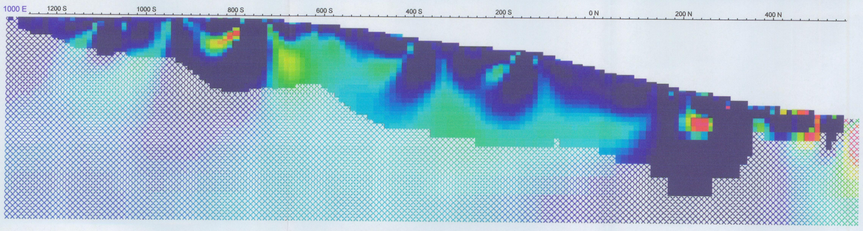


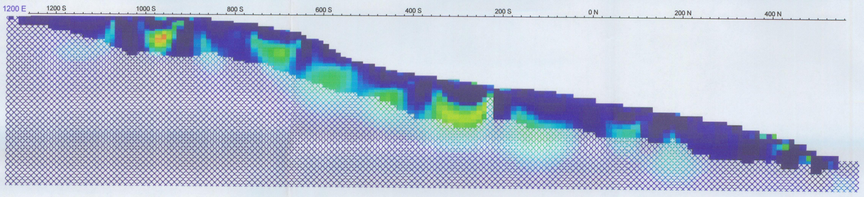


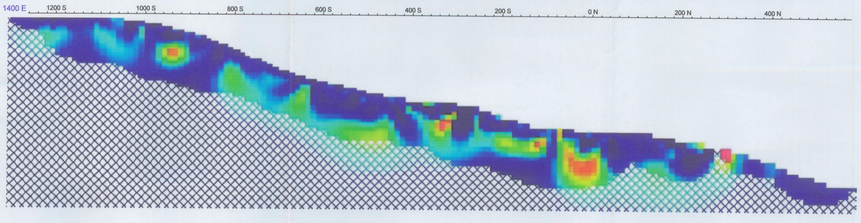


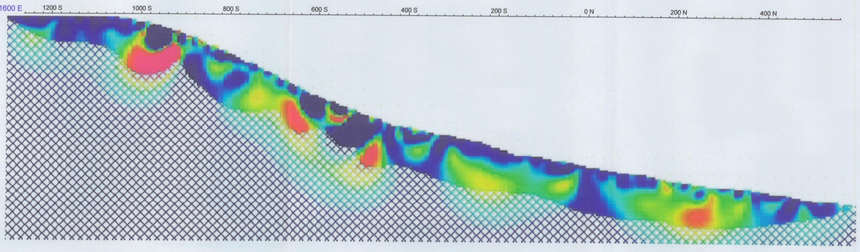


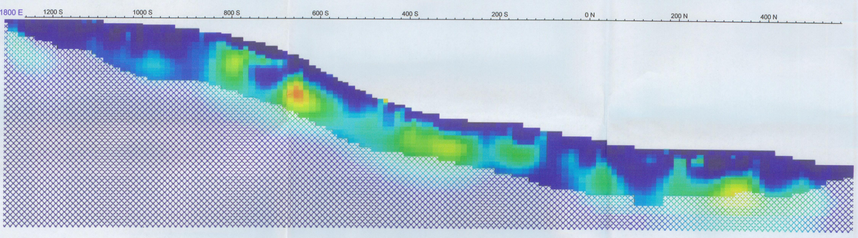


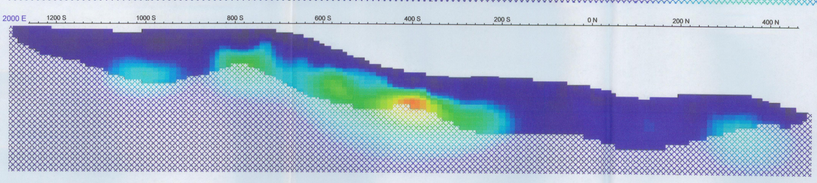


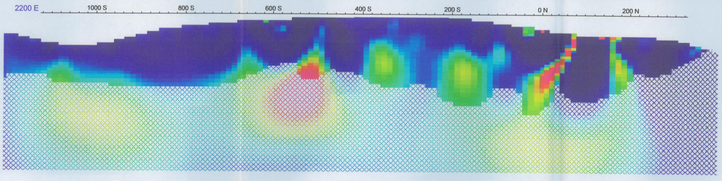


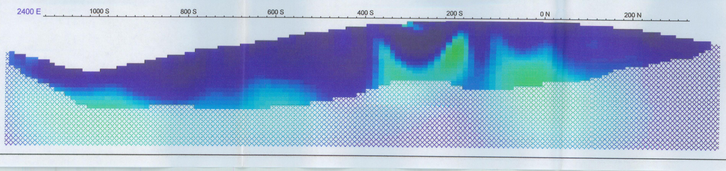






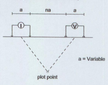






STACKED MODELLED CHARGEABILITY SECTIONS

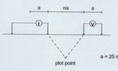
Dipole-Dipole Array



50 m dipole-dipole for lines 2400E & 2200E.

25 m dipole-dipole for lines 2000E through 1200E.

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Modified pole-dipole used for lines 1000E through 0E.

Survey moved grid north with stationary electrode at south end of each line.

Major Contour Interval: 1000 Ohm*m

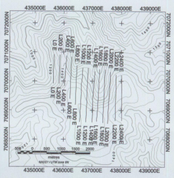
Minor Contour Interval: 200 Ohm*m

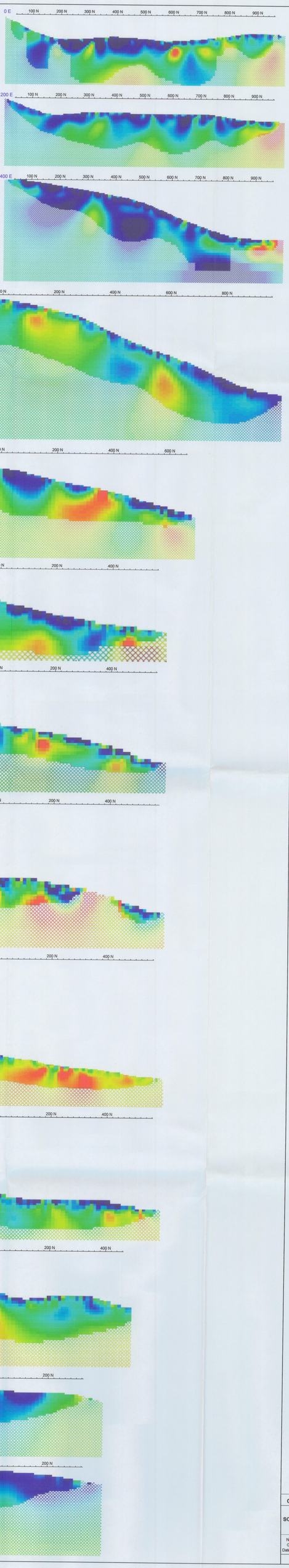
Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Scheelite Dome IP Final.gdb

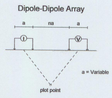
Line-km surveyed this sheet: 20.4 km





STACKED MODELLED RESISTIVITY SECTIONS

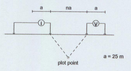
Dipole-Dipole Array



50 m dipole-dipole for lines 2400E & 2200E.

25 m dipole-dipole for lines 2000E through 1200E.

Modified Pole-Dipole Array



Modified pole-dipole used for lines 1000E through 0E.

Survey moved grid north with stationary electrode at south end of each line.

Major Contour Interval: 1000 Ohm*m

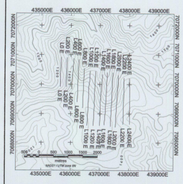
Minor Contour Interval: 200 Ohm*m

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: Schwelite Dome IP Final.gdb

Line-km surveyed this sheet: 20.4 km



LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm/m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO / GDD 3.6kW TX II

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView. gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATES SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

4684
4387
4110
3850
3607
3378
3165
2965
2777
2601
2437
2283
2138
2003
1876
1758
1647
1542
1445
1353
1268
1188
1113
1042
976
914
857
802
752
704
660
618
579
542
508
476
446
418
391
366
343
321
301
282
264
248
232
217
203
191
179
167
157

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29687

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVIY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 1

NTS: 115 P/09
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO / GDD 3.6kW Tx II

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView. gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

4684
4387
4110
3850
3607
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2283
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579
542
508
476
446
418
391
366
343
321
301
282
264
248
232
217
203
191
179
167
157

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 2

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Mining District: Mayo
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: 22 Jan 07
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO / GDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

4684
4387
4110
3850
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3378
3165
2965
2777
2601
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2283
2138
2003
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579
542
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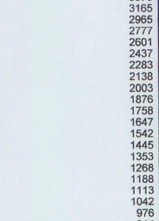
Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)



Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 3

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16 — Mining District: Mayo
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8 — Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: 22 Jan 07 — Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO GDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

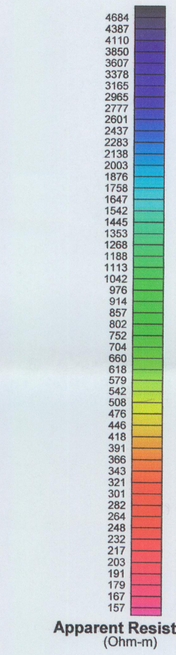
DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView. gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006



Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 4

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16 — Mining District: Mayo
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8 — Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Date: 22 Jan 07 — Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO GDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView. gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

4684
4387
4110
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418
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366
343
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301
282
264
248
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217
203
191
179
167
157

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

D. H. D. HILDES #29887 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVIY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 5

NTS: 115 P/09
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
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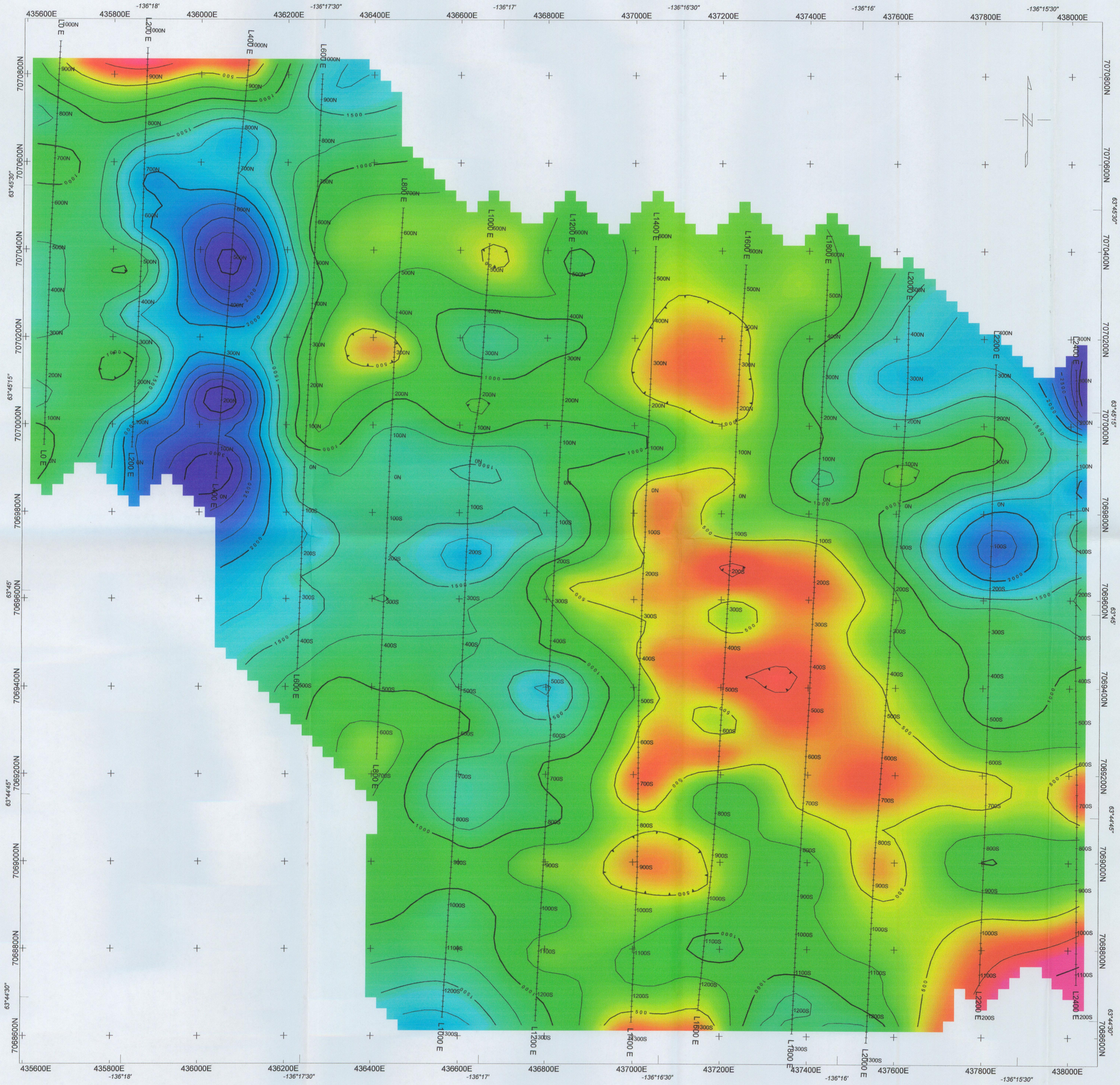
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



LEGEND

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

CONTOUR INTERVALS (Ohm m)

250

500

1000

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PRO GDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 3 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView. gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

4684
4387
4110
3850
3607
3378
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2601
2437
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446
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366
343
321
301
282
264
248
232
217
203
191
179
167
157

Apparent Resistivity
(Ohm-m)

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 6

NTS: 115 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
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AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 1

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. H. D. HILDES
#29887

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 2

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
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AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 3

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

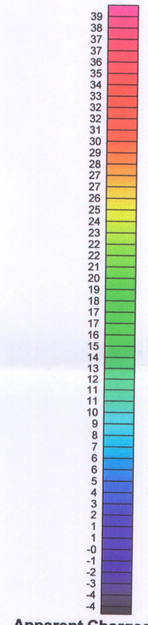
OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)





Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

metres

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 4

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOPHYSICIST

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 5

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

LEGEND

AVERAGE IP

CONTOUR INTERVALS (mV/V)

5

10

25

INSTRUMENT : ELREC PROGDD 3.6kW TxII

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : MINIMUM CURVATURE

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 2 PASSES

DATA FILE : IPDataPlanView.gdb

OPERATOR : JB

STATION SEPARATION : 25m & 50m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 20.4 km

DATE SURVEYED: July 6th - July 30th, 2006

Apparent Chargeability
(mV/V)

Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300
metres

D. H. D. HILDES
#29887
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCIENTIST

COPPER RIDGE EXPLORATIONS INC.

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PLAN MAP
Scheelite Dome Property Toby Zone
Dipole N Spacing = 6

NTS: 116 P/09 & P/16
Grid: NAD 27 Canada Mean - Zone 8
Date: 22 Jan 07

Mining District: Mayo
Job: KRX-06-02-YT
Appendix I

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.