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QUARTERLY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
April to June 2009

Summary

During the quarter, the Feasibility Study at the Einasleigh Project in North Queensland was completed with the following results:

- Cash margin over the 9 year life of the operation is Aus$289 million after capital expenditure using a copper price of US$2.50/lb (price in June US$2.20 to $2.40/lb) and a $0.75 exchange rate. Net Present Value is Aus$81 million at a 10% discount rate. There is strong scope for improving the project economics.
- The initial phase of the operation will see total production of 100,000 tonnes of copper, 25,000 ounces of gold and 3.5 million ounces of silver over a seven year period, followed by production of 42,000 tonnes of zinc, 25,000 tonnes of lead and 2.2 million ounces of silver over two years.
- Capital costs are Aus$108 million for the copper stage followed by Aus$14 million for the later zinc-lead stage.
- The Einasleigh Project is a valuable asset that will be a viable development opportunity in the short to medium term. Copper Strike's strategy for financing the project is the staged introduction of a strategic partner.

Concurrent with the preparation of the Feasibility Study, a review of the exploration potential of the total Einasleigh area has identified thirteen high priority targets for drill testing. Further discovery will enhance the robustness of the Einasleigh Project.

At 30 June, Copper Strike had $2.0 million in the bank.

Tom Eadie
Managing Director

Copper Strike (CSE) is a mineral exploration and development company focused on finding and developing copper and related base metals in eastern Australia. In the medium term, the Company aims to create shareholder value through the development of its advanced multi-deposit project at Einasleigh in North Queensland.

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Introduction

At Einasleigh in North Queensland, Copper Strike has outlined two copper-gold-silver resources and four zinc-lead-silver resources over the last four years. The location of Einasleigh and the resources are shown in Figure 1 while the resource inventory is detailed in Table 1.

The Feasibility Study, which was completed during the quarter, examines economic returns from a 1.8 million tonne per year production facility at Kaiser Bill that focuses initially on copper-gold-silver production from Kaiser Bill and Einasleigh, followed by zinc-lead-silver opencut production from Chloe and Jackson when the copper ore is exhausted.

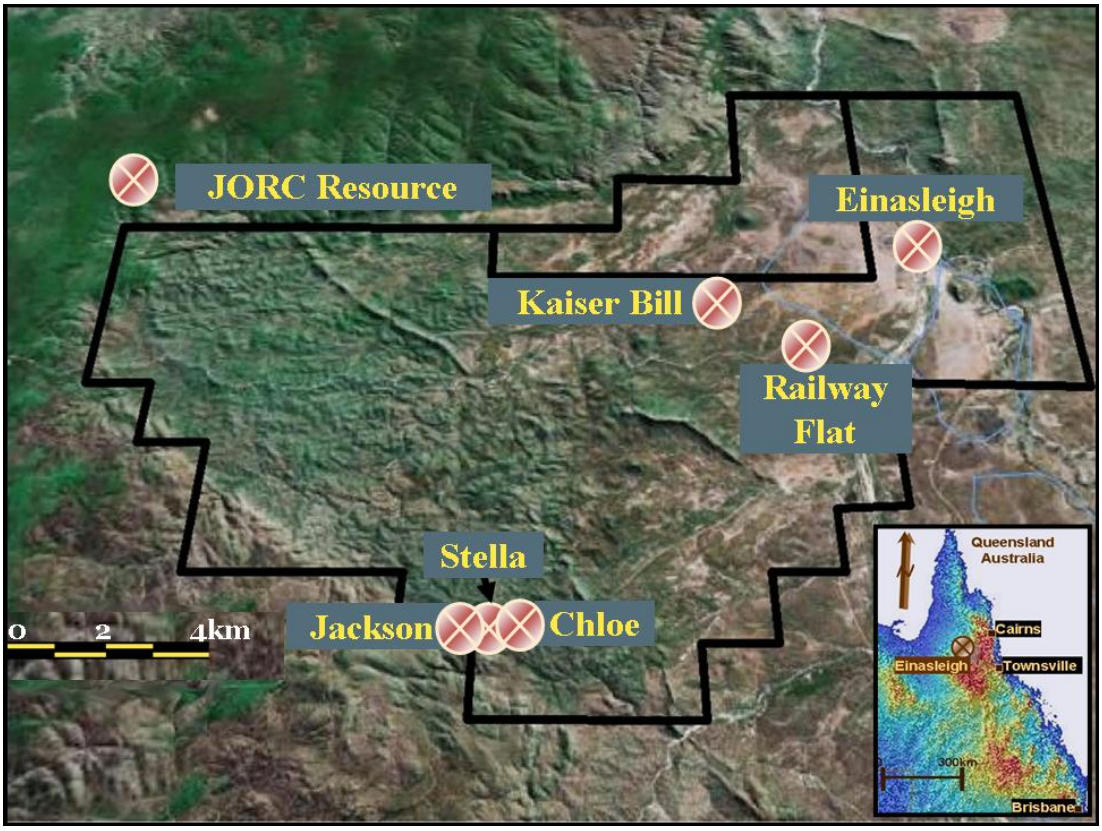

Figure 1: Location of Einasleigh and the resources

Deposit	Resource	Size (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
Kaiser Bill	Indicated	13.4	0.86	0.13	7	-	-
	Inferred	2.2	0.99	0.09	11	-	-
Einasleigh	Indicated	0.5	4.0	0.22	18	-	-
	Inferred	0.6	1.9	0.10	8	-	-
Chloe	Indicated	2.2	0.2	-	39	4.7	2.0
	Inferred	0.5	0.3	-	32	6.9	2.1
Jackson	Indicated	1.1	0.1	-	78	4.6	2.4
	Inferred	0.4	0.2	-	64	4.6	1.4
Stella	Inferred	0.4	0.2	-	51	3.9	1.8
Railway Flat	Inferred	0.9	0.2	-	16	3.4	0.9

Table 1: Copper Strike's JORC compliant Resources in the Einasleigh Area

Outcomes of the Feasibility Study

Key Assumptions	
Price / Exchange Rate	Copper - US $2.50/lb with A$1.00 = US$0.75
Metallurgical Recoveries	Copper 94%, gold 60%, zinc 91%, lead 92%, silver from 60% (to copper concentrate) to 90% (to lead concentrate)
Ore throughput	Up to 1.8mtpa of copper ore from Years 2 to 8 and 0.7mtpa of zinc-lead ore from Years 9 and 10
Total Metal Production	
Years 2 to 8 (cumulative)	100,000 tonnes copper, 25,000 oz gold, 3.5 million oz silver
Years 9 and 10 (cumulative)	42,000 tonnes zinc, 25,000 tonnes lead, 2.2 million oz silver
Financial Outcomes	
Capital Cost	Copper project – A$108 million (no contingencies) Zinc-lead project – A$14 million (no contingencies)
Cash Margin after Capex	A$289 million through life of mine (before tax)
Internal Rate of Return	26% after tax
Net Present Value	A$81 million after tax at a 10% discount rate

Discussion

The Project is sensitive to the price of copper and to the Aus$ / US$ exchange rate. For example, a 10% rise in the copper price from US$2.50 to $2.75, increases the NPV of the project to Aus$128 million and lifts the IRR to 35%, all other things staying constant. However a drop in the assumed price of copper has a similar negative impact on the project. For example, at US$2.25 copper, the NPV is Aus$33 million. Ten percent changes to the exchange rate have similar effects on the NPV of the project.

The Einasleigh Project is a valuable asset and Copper Strike is confident that it will become a robust development opportunity in the short to medium term through one of, or a combination of the following factors:

- An improvement in the outlook for $A copper prices
- A decrease in capital costs by sourcing second-hand plant or mobile equipment.
- A decrease in operating costs. Copper Strike is confident that some of the decreased costs associated with the current weakness in the world's economy have not yet been incorporated totally into the feasibility study costs.
- Utilisation of the shallow sub ore-grade material from Kaiser Bill. There is substantial copper-bearing material that will be mined and not processed (in the current study) from the shallow parts of Kaiser Bill. Investigations are being made into the possibility of upgrading this material to improve early cash flows.
- The likelihood of finding additional copper resources adjacent to and beneath both Kaiser Bill and Einasleigh is excellent. Major drilling programmes will be initiated as soon as field operations recommence in the Einasleigh area. Additional ore close to planned production areas would make a significant improvement in project economics.
- A significant new discovery within trucking distance of the proposed plant at Kaiser Bill.

The economic downturn has made project financing on acceptable terms more difficult. Therefore several possible financing strategies for both the short term (to fund further exploration and assessment work) and the medium term (development finance) are in progress. One strategy is the introduction of a strategic mining and/or smelting partner.

Exploration Potential of the Einasleigh Area

Summary

Tremendous exploration potential exists in the Einasleigh area ranging from immediate opportunities to add to existing resources through to unexplored grass roots regions with world class potential. Different target areas include:

- Near to current resources with immediate potential to add to resources
- Other advanced prospects
- Drill-ready electromagnetic, magnetic or geochemical anomalies often associated with outcropping gossans (weathered iron-rich, mineralised rock units)
- Other geophysical or geochemical anomalies that have not yet been checked out on the ground
- Other totally unexplored new ground that has not yet been covered with prospecting or geophysics. In the last month, Copper Strike has acquired two new licences to the west and the north because of their geological similarities to the Einasleigh area.

Drill Targets
Drilling is warranted at the following targets within or near existing resources:

Kaiser Bill

- To upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated
- Along the northern edge of the Kaiser Bill gossan, where the deposit is open
- To define and expand the area of high grade intersections in the middle part of the deposit
- Down plunge of the thick intersections in the deeper part of the Kaiser Bill deposit
- Extensions to the mineralised system to the west, targeting magnetic anomalies

Einasleigh

- On the north side of the Breccia Fault, directly along strike from the old stopes and current resources

Dreadnought-Young-Jackson-Stella-Chloe trend

- Define and extend the deeper, higher grade part of Chloe
- Define and extend the deeper part of Jackson, near the thick intersection in JA081
- Drill to define a potential resource at Young

The following prospects require further drilling to follow up mineralised intersections:

- Teasdale, where several copper intercepts are still open along strike and down-dip
- Bloodwood Knoll (intersection of 5m @ 9.3% zinc-lead)

Within the Einasleigh licence, there are several other prospects with defined drill targets:

- Stockman Creek area where there are several targets including the Big Goanna and several other gossans
- By Chance area

All of these target areas are identified on Figure 2 along with the magnetics data.

Regional Exploration

The overall focus, over the last four years, on building the resource inventory at Einasleigh, has led to a situation where regional exploration retains considerable potential.

Away from the prospects mentioned above, Copper Strike's regional exploration has comprised the following work:

- Data compilation of previous explorers
- Airborne electromagnetics and magnetics (2 surveys) covering most of the licence
- Ground magnetics over some of the magnetic and/or EM anomalies
- Mapping, rock chip sampling and soil geochemistry at various targets.

Previous explorers identified several gossans in the western part of the licence, some of which ran greater than 5% copper or lead, and over 1000g/t silver. Some of the gossans and anomalies have been drilled. In general however, the exploration was not thorough and the previous explorers lacked the local knowledge, data and techniques that are now available to Copper Strike.

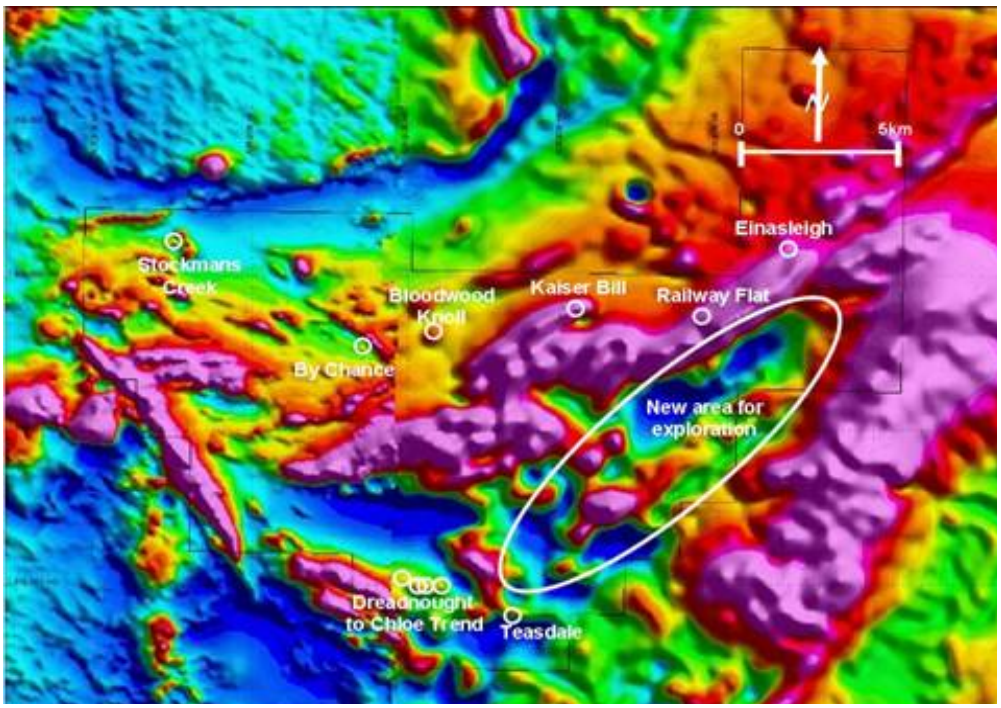

Figure 2: Location of drill target areas as well as the magnetic data covering the Einasleigh area. The data shows that there are many target anomalies as well as identifying whole new areas for exploration.

The magnetic data is shown in Figure 2. Of particular interest are the myriad of anomalies, most of which have not been examined on the ground. Of particular interest are the anomalies that lie adjacent to the large magnetic feature that runs diagonally through the centre of the image. Several of the current deposits (Kaiser Bill, Railway Flat, Einasleigh) lie right on this contact and it has always been difficult to distinguish "ore body" responses from magnetic rock units. In addition, the area marked "New area for exploration" was always thought to occur within the non-prospective calc-silicate suite. Copper Strike now believes that this area is underlain by highly prospective rocks. Magnetic anomalies within this area rate highly for follow up.

The electromagnetic data that Copper Strike has collected over the past few years also shows many anomalies that warrant follow up. It is also interesting to note that most of the "new area for exploration" identified by the magnetics in Figure 2, is covered by black soil that has rendered the electromagnetic coverage ineffective. This will make efficient exploration more difficult though still very possible.

Copper Strike renewed interest and focus on regional exploration in the Einasleigh area has led to the application for more ground in the surrounding area. Two new tenement applications have been made in the past month.

Regional Geology

The base metal deposits in the Einasleigh area occur within the Proterozoic Georgetown Inlier. This belt is well known to be analogous to the Broken Hill Block and the Eastern Sequence of the Mt Isa Block (Cloncurry Belt) in age, stratigraphy and ore deposits types. These similarities enhance the potential of discovering a large copper-gold or zinc-lead-silver deposit in the Einasleigh region.

Exploration Drilling Targets

Kaiser Bill Resource Potential

There is significant potential to upgrade and extend the resource base at Kaiser Bill:

- By upgrading Inferred Resources to Indicated (Figure 3, target 1) and extending these resources
- Along the north edge of the gossan, where the deposit is open to steep or north dips (Figure 3, target 2);
- By defining and expanding the area of high grade intersections within the deposit (Figure 3, target 3);
- Down plunge of the thick intersections (eg. KBDD017) (Figure 3, target 4)
- Extensions to the mineralised system to the west, targeting magnetic anomalies (Figure 3, target 5).

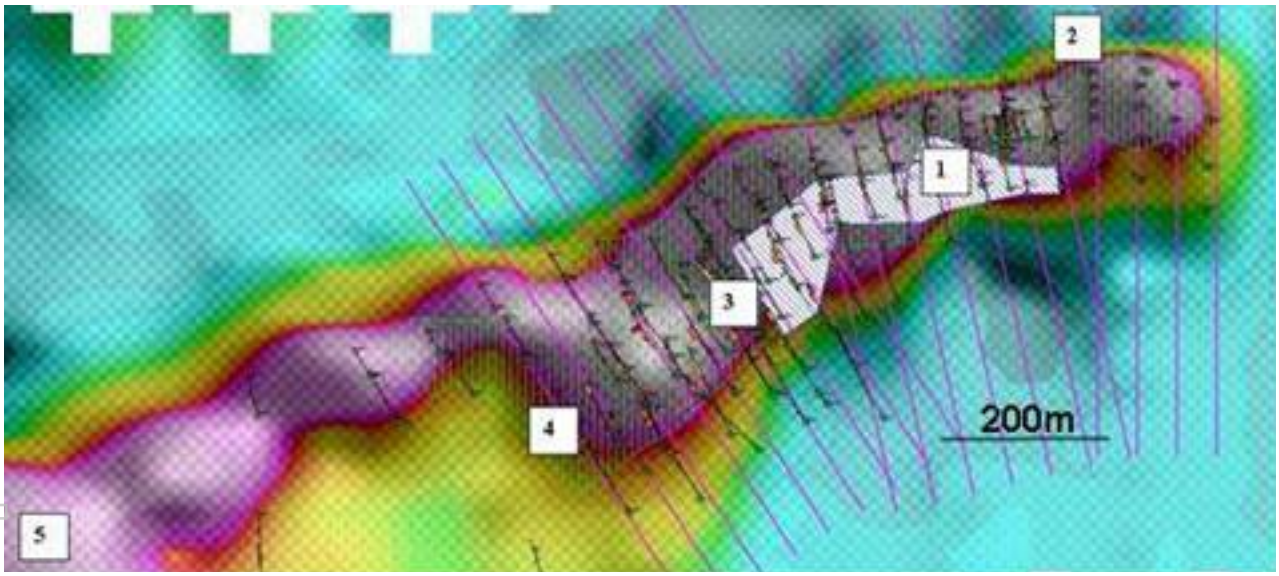

Figure 3: Kaiser Bill showing drillholes draped over magnetics (1VD, RTP) with resource outlines (Indicated green hatch; Inferred white background) and target areas 1 to 5.

The potential is illustrated by a cross-section near the eastern and shallower part of the deposit (Figure 4) where drilling is needed to increase the confidence in the resource and test the potential under and north of the gossan.

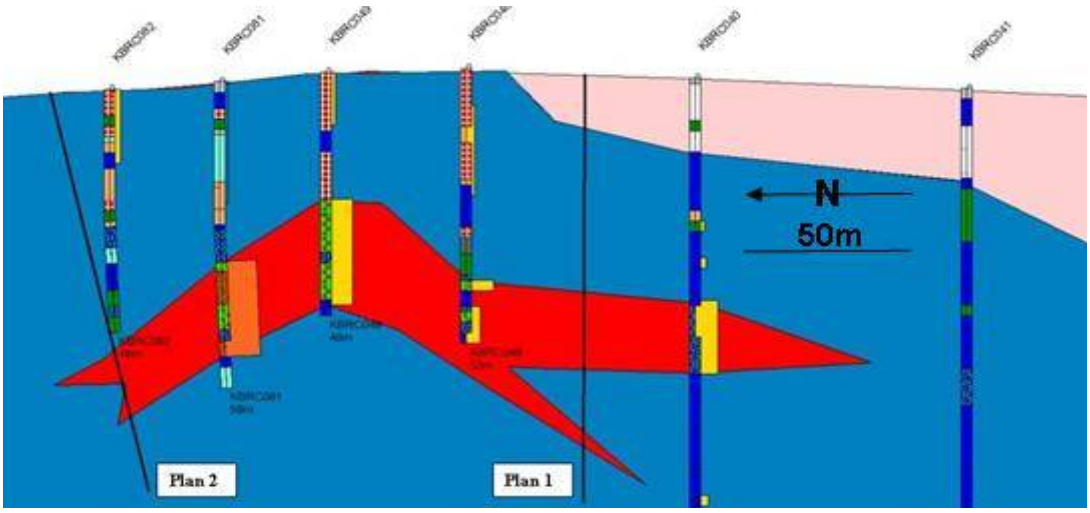

Figure 4: Kaiser Bill cross-section 18 (near the eastern end of the prospect) showing mineralisation (red), planned holes for upgrading the resource (Plan 1) and for extensions under/north of the gossan (Plan 2).

Einasleigh Copper Mine Potential

Despite considerable drilling at the Einasleigh Copper Mine, there remains potential to find a re-development of the massive, high grade sulphide lens on the north side of the Breccia Fault. The concept is outlined in Figures 5 and 6.

The only hole that has tested this position was drilled by CEC in the 1970's and lacks down-hole survey data. Copper Strike's drilling has so far been confined to the south-east and western sides of the deposit because of access, but the attractiveness of the target is compelling.

A second target, the lower grade "New Orebody", which is a skarn-like, south plunging shoot that crops out in the river and was intersected in the main shaft, is typically 1-2% Cu. Although more intersections could expand the resource, this is not considered a priority.

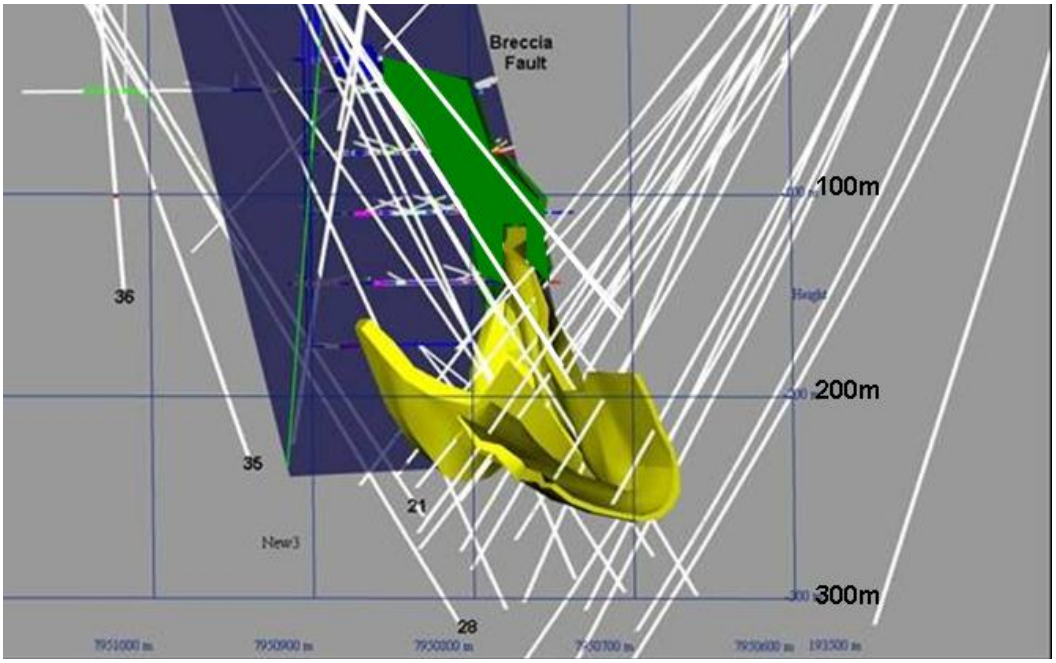

Figure 5: Perspective view of Einasleigh looking north. Mineralisation in the old mine area in green; newly discovered in yellow; the Breccia Fault (blue) dips south. The only significant test north of the Breccia Fault along strike of the mineralisation is DDH12; the remaining holes are all south of the Breccia Fault although at least one crosses the fault at depth.

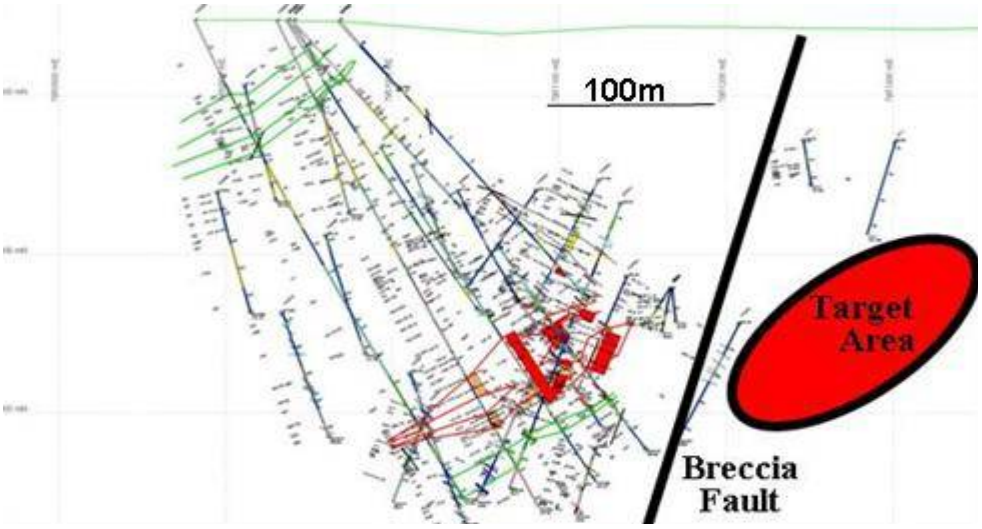

Figure 6: Longitudinal projection (looking west) of Einasleigh drill holes on 193820mE, showing the Breccia Fault dipping steeply south, and the largely untested area north of the fault.

Chloe to Dreadnought Trend

The Chloe to Dreadnought trend is effectively one mineral system, separated into several prospect areas by gaps in mineralisation; however sometimes the boundaries are arbitrary. The prospects are (from east to west) Chloe, Stella, Jackson, Young and Dreadnought. The last two prospects have, as yet, no resources.

The best targets in the Chloe-Stella-Jackson-Young-Dreadnought trend are as follows:

- Define and extend the deeper, higher grade part of Chloe;
- Define and extend the deeper part of Jackson, particularly near JA081;
- Drill to define a potential resource at Young.

At **Chloe**, deeper intersections confirm continuity of the deposit down to the deepest intersection in CH054, at almost 400 metres deep. In particular, the result in CH054 and CH105 indicates the higher grades are persisting at this depth.

CH054 – 23.6m @ 7.9% Zn, 3.2% Pb, 0.4% Cu and 55g/t Ag from 394.2m;
CH105 – 28.9m @ 7.4% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 0.3% Cu and 22.6 g/t Ag from 318.1m.

Further drilling is warranted at Chloe, as there is significant potential to expand the resource and at higher grade than in the current resource (see Figures 7 and 8).

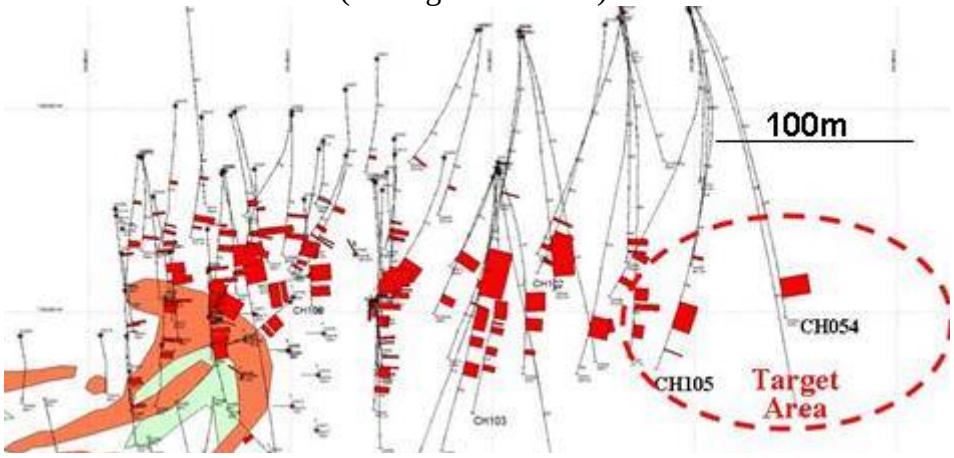

Figure 7: Plan projection of Chloe, showing potential to expand the resource in the vicinity and beyond deep holes CH054 and CH105.

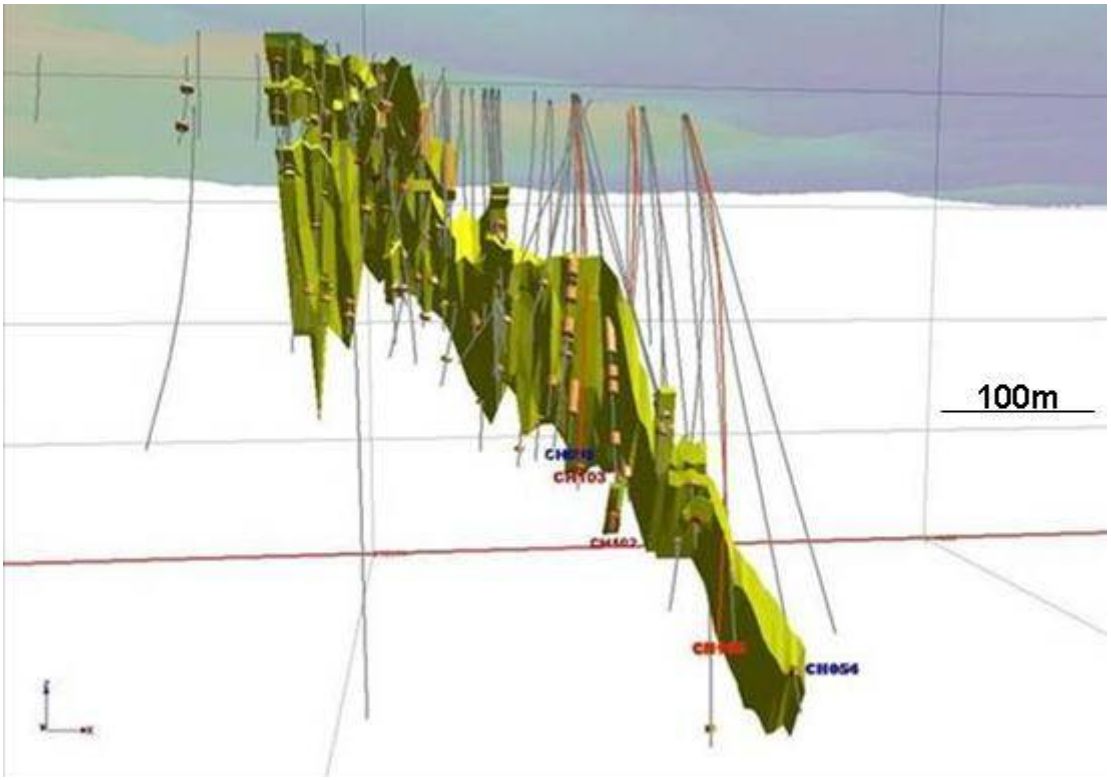

Figure 8: Perspective of Chloe, looking north, with the deepest holes CH054 and CH105. Chloe is still open down-plunge, with the best grades at depth.

At **Jackson**, the mineralisation in the resource dips at 50º to the north. Mineralisation in the southern fold limb appears a relatively simple north-dipping sheet or series of sheets, but there appears a higher degree of complexity in the western part of the prospect.

A deep hole in the Jackson resource, JA081, intersected:
30.4m @ 4.7% Zn, 1.5% Pb, 0.2% Cu and 72g/t Ag from 233m.

There is potential to extend the resource as it is open down-dip (Figure 9). Some targets on eastern and western strike extents are also valid, but these have less tonnage potential.

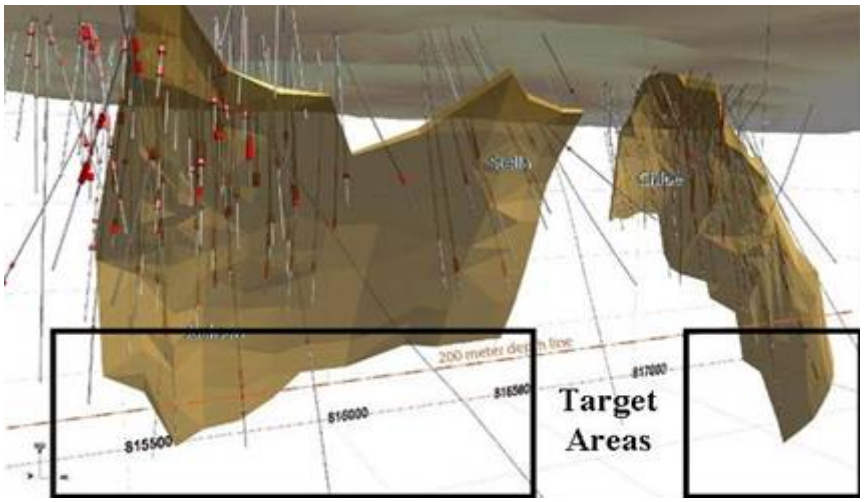

Figure 9: Perspective of Jackon, Stella and Chloe from the south, with down-plunge potential of Chloe, and down-dip potential of Jackson-Stella highlighted.

Further west from Jackson at the **Young** prospect, mineralisation was discovered in CH006 which tested a blind magnetic feature. Only 4 drill holes have tested the prospect, all intersecting mineralistion and there is evidence of multiple lenses. Some "retrograde" mineralisation

comprising magnetite-andradite with yellow sphalerite is present, and may account for the lower grade (the average of intersections to date is 5% Pb+Zn) so far encountered at Young. At Chloe and Jackson, similar "retrograde" mineralisation is a minor component of the deposit and often occurs on the periphery. If this is the case at Young, the main part of the deposit may not yet have been intersected.

Ground EM at Chloe and Jackson show a strong response related to pyrrhotite at Chloe and a weak response at Jackson where the main pyrrhotite is at >100m depth. At Young, indications are the mineralisation is too deep for surface EM; however down-hole EM does appear to be a logical way to find a pyrrhotite-rich core of a deposit, if it exists.

Teasdale prospect

The Teasdale copper prospect, about 2km east of Chloe, consists of a series of folded quartz-magnetite-sulphide "lodes" within a 1 km strike length. Copper Strike completed EM and ground magnetics and subsequently drilled the EM target (Figure 10) and intersected mineralisation in TSRCD01. All together 7 holes were drilled, with best results given in Table 2, and shown in long section in Fig.11.

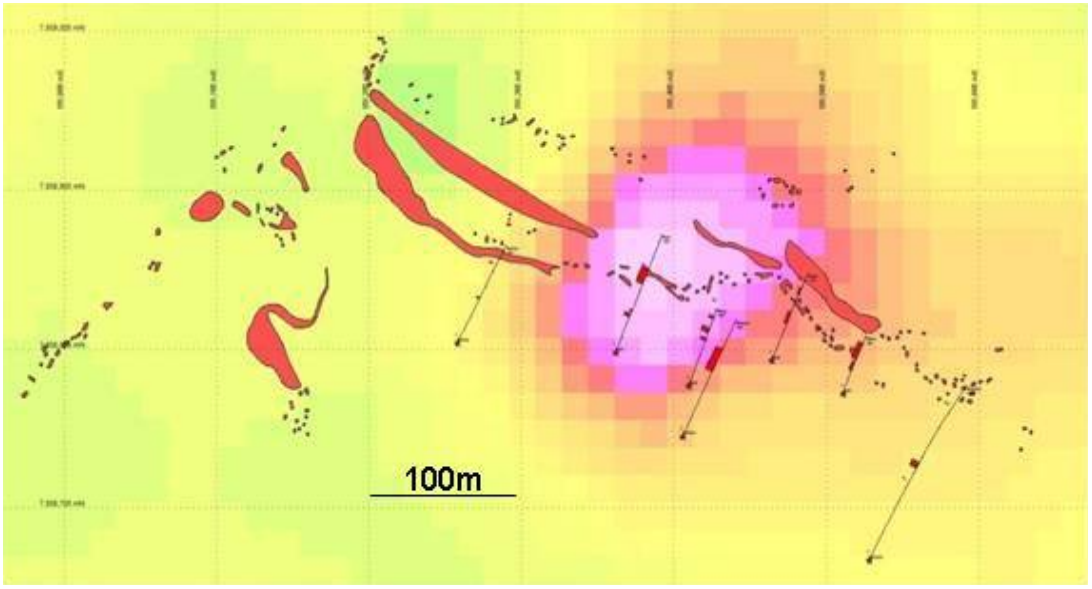

Figure 10: Plan of the southern part of the Teasdale prospect, with mapped lodes (red), the ground EM response (mauve is highly conductive) and drill holes with mineralised intercepts.

Hole_ID	From	To	Int	Cu%	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
TSRCD01	100	144	44	0.87	0.05	15.74
TSRCD02	125	132	7	1.00	0.01	13.37
TSRCD02	143	155	12	0.37	0.04	5.57
TS004	32	45	13	0.41	0.01	3.86
TS004	49	72	23	0.68	0.02	10.85
TS005	49	65	16	0.42	0.03	3.49
TS006	59	62	3	0.68	0.03	5.10
TS006	69	75	6	1.04	0.09	19.72
TS006	87	91	4	0.64	0.02	5.15
TS007	47	51	4	0.75	0.03	15.23
TS007	88	107	19	0.93	0.01	14.28

Table 2: Better intersections from Teasdale

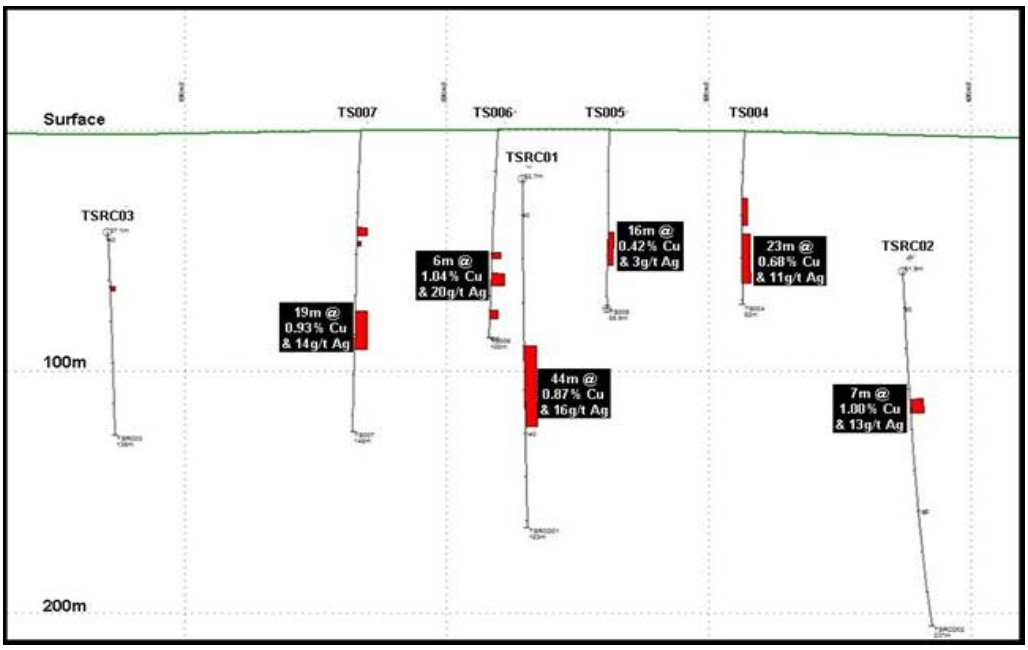

Figure 11: Longitudinal section of the drilling at Teasdale with best intersections highlighted

There is potential to deliver an open-pittable resource of a few million tonnes at around 1% Cu, in the area of existing drilling. Further high potential exists in the northern part of the prospect and at depth.

Bloodwood Knoll prospect

The Bloodwood Knoll Pb-Zn-Ag prospect, some 15km west of Einasleigh, comprises a folded, east-plunging gossan on a small hill. A coincident EM and magnetic anomaly has been known for some time and was drilled by BHP (hole EIPD01 – intersected 2m of 4% Pb+Zn) and Teck-Cominco (holes BKD01 and BKD02). The Copper Strike airborne EM program more accurately located the conductor and hole BK003 intersected **5m at 2.4% Pb, 6.5% Zn, 43 g/t Ag** from 113m. A hole (BK004) drilled a down-plunge position but failed to intersect mineralisation.

There does appear to be a level of geological complexity at Bloodwood Knoll. However there is clearly potential to define a Pb-Zn-Ag resource that could add to the Einasleigh project. Specific targets include the magnetic feature, which occurs almost coincident with the hill, and down-dip / down-plunge positions.

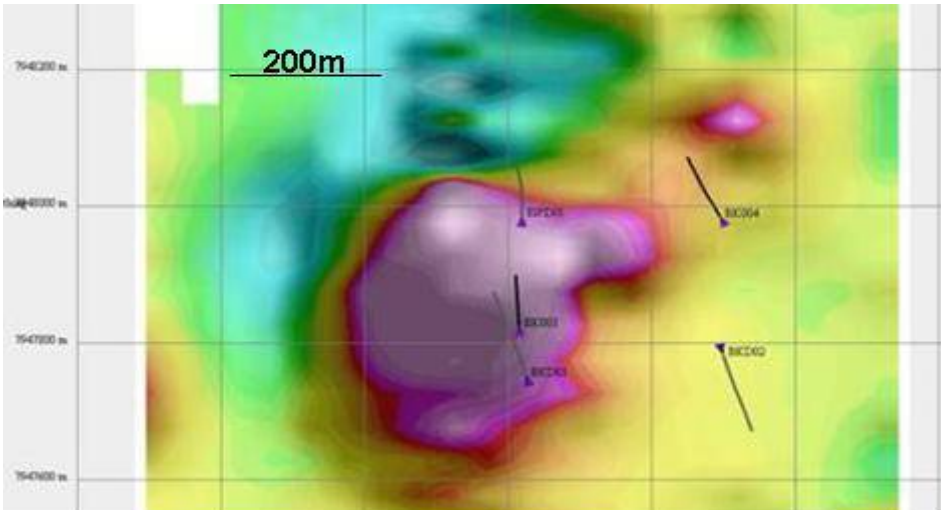

Figure 12: Plan view of Bloodwood Knoll, with processed magnetic (1VD, RTP) and drilling.

Stockman Creek – Big Goanna

The Stockman Creek area, about 20km west of Einasleigh, has a number of gossans and alteration zones of a scale comparable to Chloe-Jackson. The area was identified by BHP, who subsequently drilled several holes but these appear to have been ineffective tests.

A number of drill targets have been defined, based on geology and geophysics. In the general Stockman Creek area, several outcropping gossans have not been effectively tested. One of the gossans has a small but intense EM response and should be tested. The Big Goanna prospect is a hill with significant quartz-garnet-epidote alteration and a number of small gossans, and again has been poorly drill tested. At least one drill hole should target a magnetic anomaly which is coincident with the projected down-dip position of the alteration.

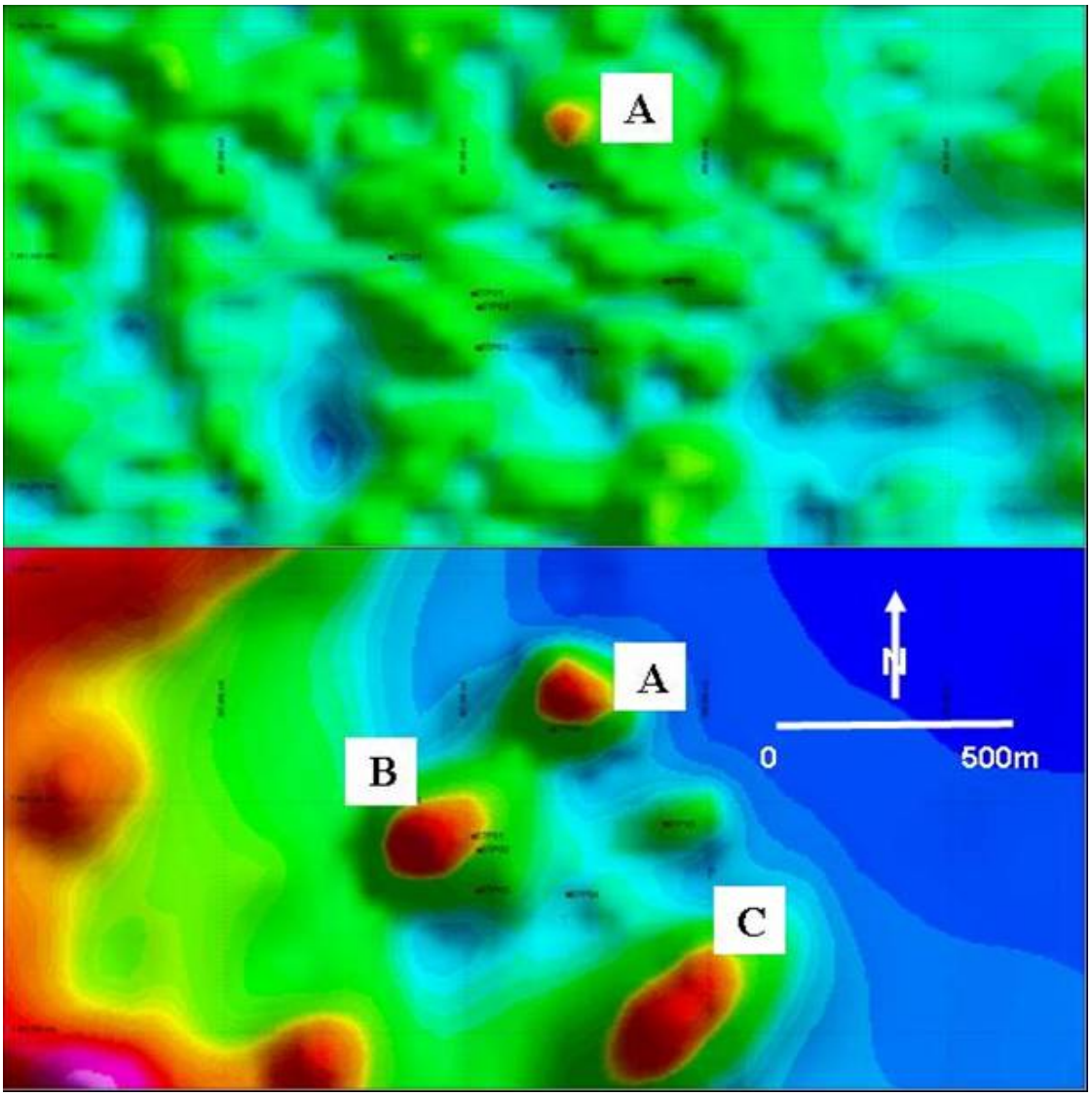

Figure13: Maps of Stockman area, with BHP drill collars, and EM channel 8 (top) and magnetic Reduced To Pole (bottom). Drill targets include combined EM and magnetic anomalies (A), magnetic only at Big Goanna (B) and an untested magnetic feature (C).

By Chance Prospect

This prospect is about 15km west of Einasleigh. A horizon of siliceous "lode rocks" including quartz-gahnite and gossan, outcrops sporadically for several kilometres. A small, well defined EM anomaly (Fig. 14) was drilled by BHP (hole BCP01, 104m) but the anomaly was not explained and the hole intersected altered psammite between 100-102m. BCP01 appears to have been a "near miss" and a second test is warranted.

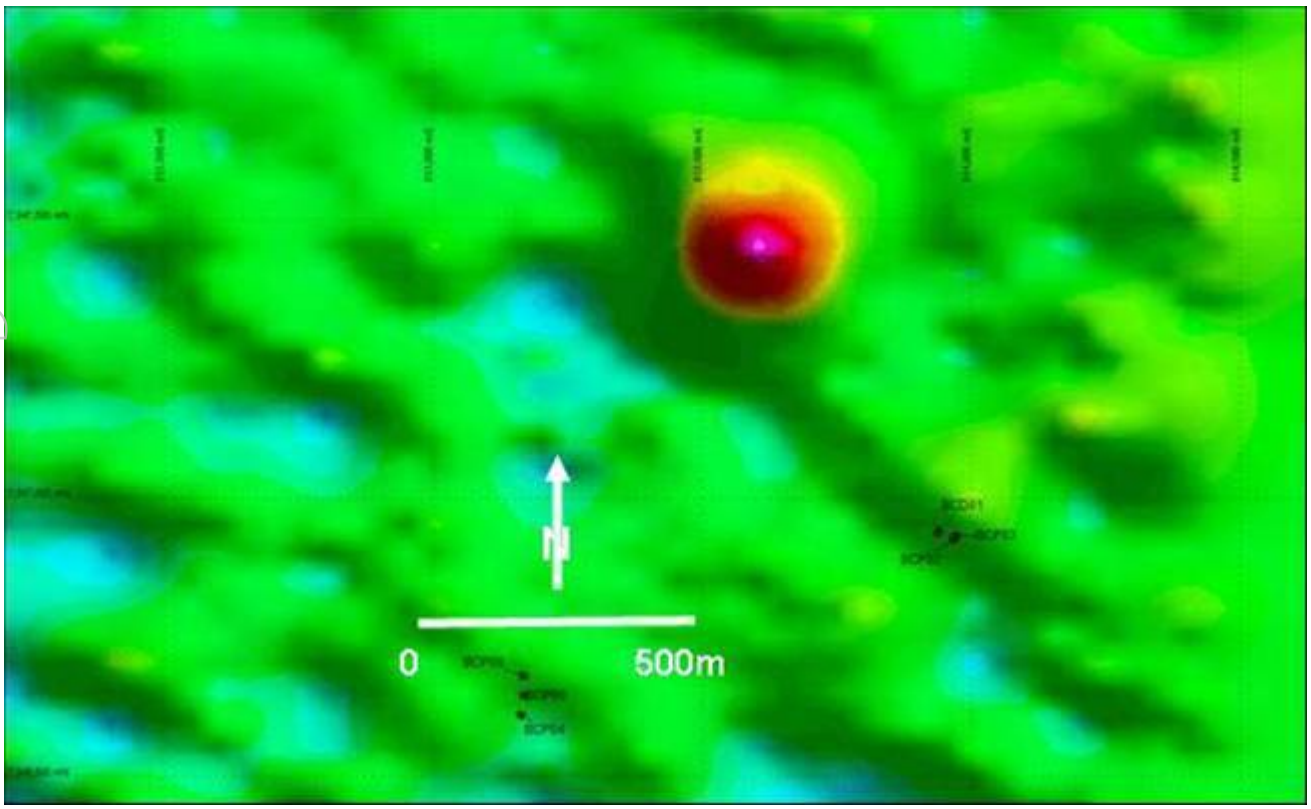

Figure 14: Airborne EM anomaly at By Chance prospect. BHP drill hole BCP01 did not explain the anomaly, and intersected alteration in the last few metres.

Regional Exploration

Although there has been some work on regional exploration as summarised below, there remains considerable potential for new discoveries. Copper Strike has conducted regional exploration, comprising the following work:

- Data compilation of previous explorers
- Airborne electromagnetics (EM) and magnetics (2 surveys) covering most of the licence
- Ground magnetics over magnetic and/or EM anomalies
- Mapping, rock chip sampling and soil geochemistry at various targets
- Drilling at a number of prospects.

Prior to Copper Strike's work, BHP carried out exploration including EM, magnetics and drilling. In summary, most of the work carried out by Copper Strike and earlier explorers has focussed on EM, and outcropping gossan / mineralisation that had been located by prospectors. The work to date has left many gaps in the exploration coverage because:

- The known mineralisation is only partially conductive which means only some of the known (and also only some of the so far undiscovered) mineralisation responds to the EM technique
- Much of the area is covered by conductive overburden which not only conceals mineralisation from past and present prospectors, but also renders EM coverage ineffective
- The known mineralisation is, for the most part, magnetic and therefore often gives an anomalous signature in a magnetic survey. However, many other rock units also respond to these surveys resulting in many magnetic anomalies, many of which remain unchecked. This situation is made worse because the favoured location for mineral deposition at Einasleigh is adjacent to the calc-silicate unit which is strongly magnetic. For example, Kaiser Bill, Railway Flat and Einasleigh, which are all magnetic, are very difficult to resolve as discrete anomalies because they are immediately adjacent to the magnetic calc-silicate rock unit
- No one has ever completed an integrated interpretation of the magnetics and the geology of the region. This has resulted in assumptions that some areas are not prospective which might in fact be incorrect

- Several of the outcropping zones of gossans and mineralisation (some of which run percent level copper and lead and over 1000 ppm silver) have had only cursory assessment with one or two drillholes, before being abandoned in the same way that Chloe and Jackson were abandoned by previous explorers. These zones merit a re-assessment in light of the recent significant discoveries and new knowledge.

Based on the gaps mentioned above, Copper Strike has developed an exploration approach based on the following:

- A complete re-interpretation of the magnetics which has identified areas that have been viewed as non-prospective in the past
- A complete review of all magnetic anomalies in favourable areas, particularly those that are 1) adjacent to, or even part of larger magnetic units (such as the calc-silicates) which are known to lie next to the mineralised horizons, or 2) that lie in areas where surface prospecting and / or EM has been ineffective due to conductive cover
- A tenacious and systematic review of all EM anomalies, gossans and mineralised rock outcrops, even if they have already been drilled, to assess the potential of these zones to host significant mineralisation.

Several of the issues mentioned above are illustrated in the following diagrams.

Figure 16 shows the existing electromagnetic coverage. Not all of the licence is covered because the conductive black soils would have made the data useless. As it is, several surveyed areas still have ineffective coverage due to the black soil influence. Several of the deposits (Chloe, Kaiser Bill, Einasleigh) and prospects (Teasdale, Bloodwood Knoll, By Chance) show up as anomalies while others do not show up either because they are too deep or non-conductive (Dreadnought to Chloe trend except for Chloe) or because they are beneath black soils (Railway Flat). There are also several unexplained EM anomalies which will be assessed in the next round of exploration.

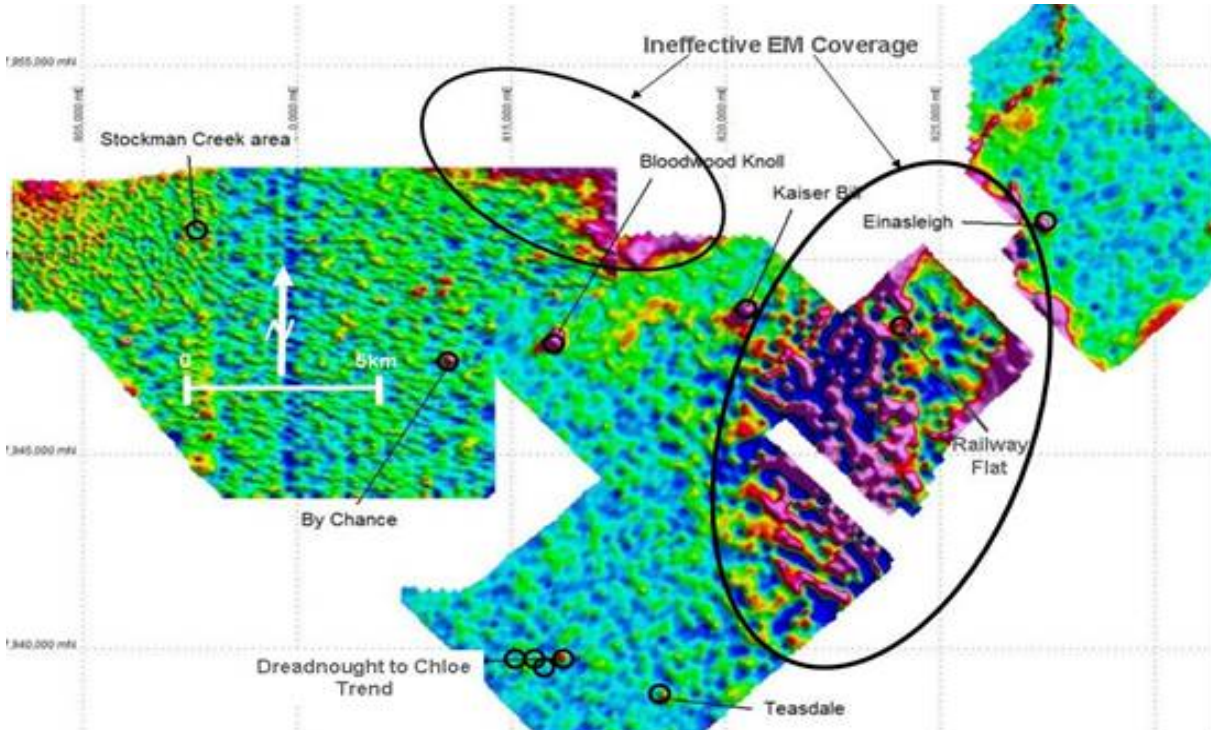

Figure 16: Composite of EM surveys (Hoistem, Reptem; Ch 10) over EPM 13072 (projection MGA94, zone 54), showing the main prospects and areas of ineffective EM coverage.

Figure 17 shows the Reduced to Pole magnetics over the licence while Figure 2 (at the beginning of this paper) shows the unfiltered Total Magnetic Intensity. Prospect locations are shown in Figure 2 while all drilling is shown in Figure 17. Copper Strike has only scratched the surface in the interpretation of these images which show that there are large areas of underexplored terrain and that many excellent anomalies have not been assessed (some of which look very similar to some of the deposits).

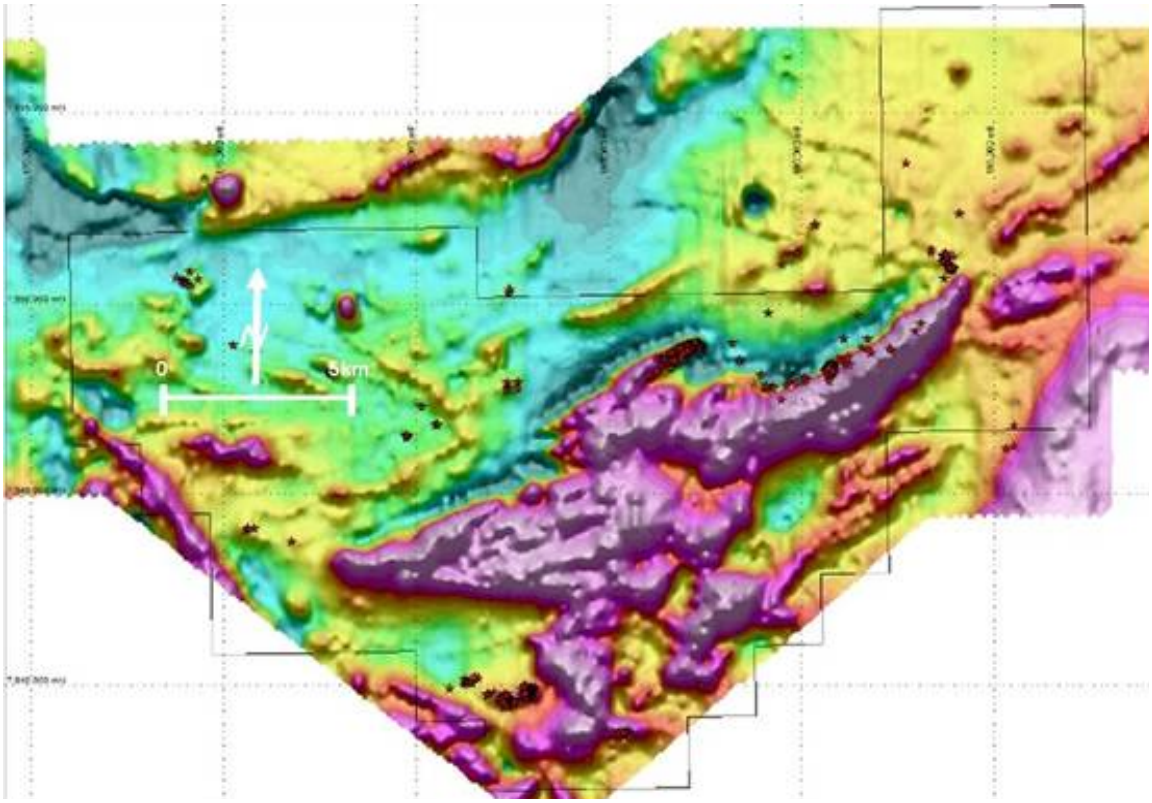

Figure 17: Image of processed aeromagnetics from the airborne EM surveys (TMI RTP, projection MGA94z55) with EPM 13072 and drill hole collars.

Figures 18 and 19 show the Total Magnetic Intensity images for the western half and the eastern half of the exploration licence respectively in more detail.

Figure 18 shows that the Chloe-Stella-Jackson trend is clearly magnetic as is Bloodwood Knoll and the largely undrilled areas at Stockman Creek. What, however, is the magnetic feature 3 kilometres east of Stockman Creek?

In Figure 19, Kaiser Bill, Railway Flat, Einasleigh and Teasdale can be seen to be magnetic features close to or within a larger, more magnetic unit (the calc-silicates). There are clearly several other features that need to be assessed such as the magnetic feature approximately 2 kilometres NW of Kaiser Bill and several features in the central part of the image which was previously thought to be within unprospective stratigraphy. All of these magnetic features mentioned are particularly interesting because they fall within areas where EM coverage is ineffective due to pervasive, conductive black soil cover.

In summary there are many new features to be assessed in the next round of regional exploration.

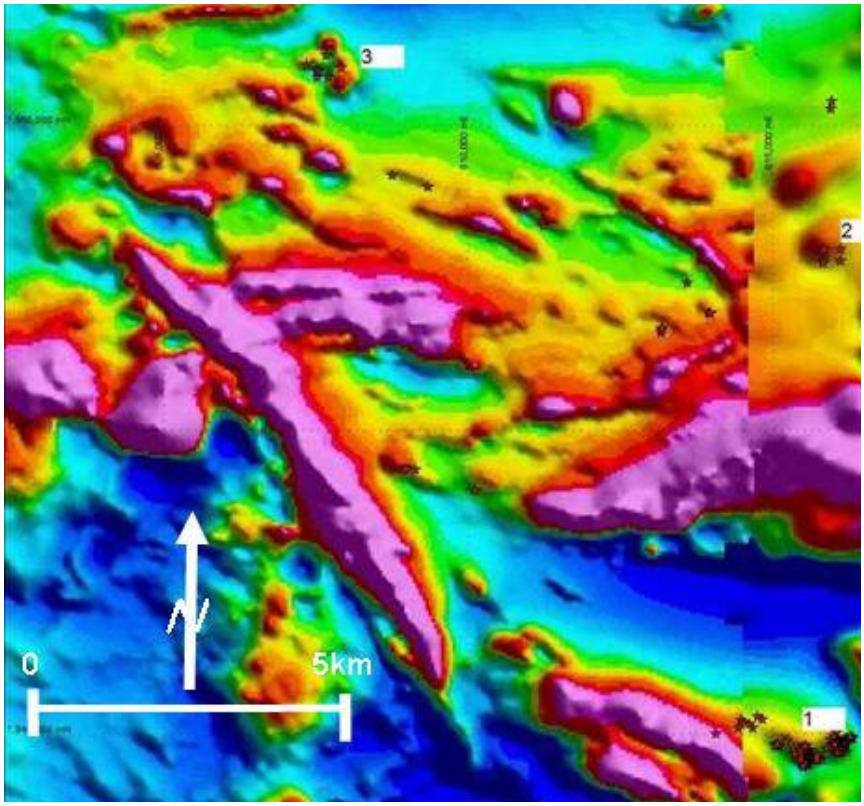

Figure 18: Image of aeromagnetics over the western portion of EPM13072 (TMI, projection MGA94z54). Major prospects are 1 Chloe-Stella-Jackson; 2 Bloodwood Knoll; 3 Stockman Creek.

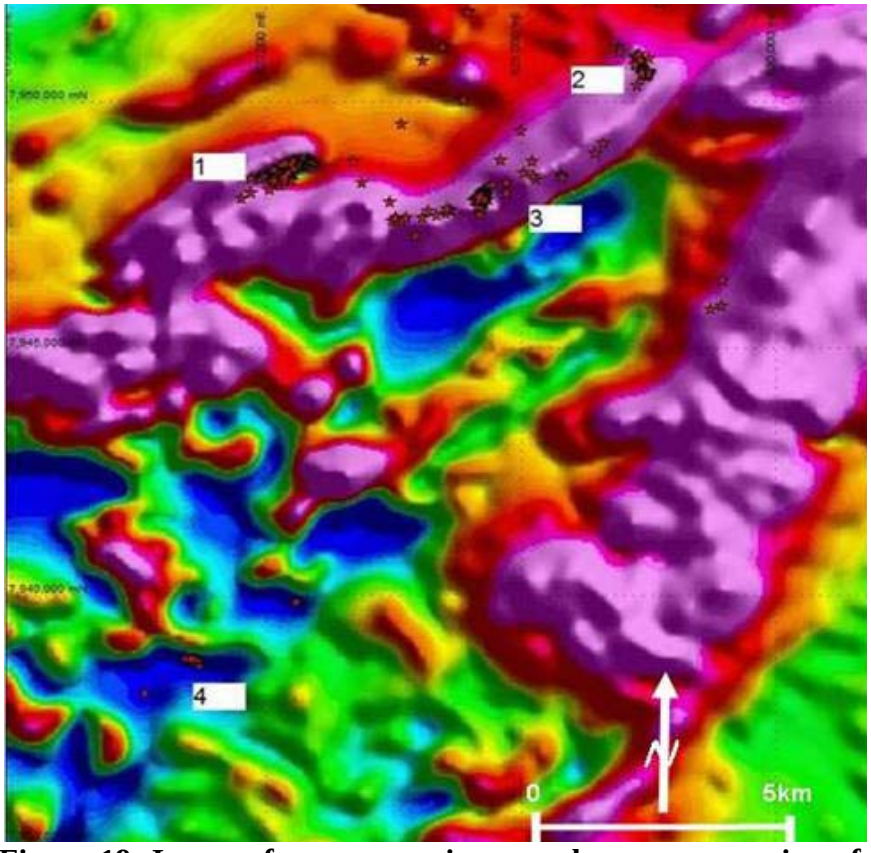

Figure 19: Image of aeromagnetics over the eastern portion of EPM13072 (TMI, projection MGA94z55). Major prospects are 1 Kaiser Bill; 2 Einasleigh; 3 Railway Flat; 4 Teasdale.

Walford Creek

At Walford Creek in NW Queensland, joint venture partners Walford Consolidated Pty Ltd, are planning a major drill programme in the September quarter to extend the known Inferred Resource of 6.5 million tonnes @ 0.6% copper, 1.6% lead, 2.1% zinc, 25g/t silver and 0.07% cobalt.

Corporate / Financial

The quarter has seen a continuation of the dramatic slowdown in Copper Strike's exploration activity level with all effort focused on the completion of the Feasibility Study. There has been no drilling or exploration field work during the quarter.

At 30 June, Copper Strike had $2.0 million cash in the bank.

The information in this report as it relates to geological, geochemical, geophysical and exploration results was compiled by Mr. Tom Eadie, FAusIMM, who is a Competent Person and a full time employee of Copper Strike Limited. Mr. Eadie has more than 20 years experience in the activities being reported on and consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

Corporate Details

Issued Capital
91,420,571 shares
4,200,000 unlisted options
Share Price $0.10 (20 July 09)

Key Shareholders
Teck Cominco Australia 9.4%
Acorn Capital 6.2%

Registered Office
Level 9 – 356 Collins Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000

Directors & Management
Mr Tom Eadie – Executive Chairman
Mr Barrie Laws – Non Executive Director
Mr Peter Topham – Non Executive Director
Mr Terry Lees – Exploration Manager
Mr David Ogg – Company Secretary

Registered Office
Copper Strike Limited ABN 16 108 398 983
Level 9 - 356 Collins Street Melbourne Victoria 3000 Australia
Ph 03 96400955 Fax 03 96420698 email tom.eadie@copperstrike.com.au
www.copperstrike.com.au

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/2001.

Name of entity

Copper Strike Ltd

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
16 108 398 983	June 2009

Consolidated statement of cash flows

		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities			
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for (a) exploration and evaluation	(197)	(3,793)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	(253)	(1,073)
	(d) administration	-	-
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	17	225
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other (provide details if material)	(4)	238
	Net Operating Cash Flows	(437)	(4,403)
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of: (a)prospects	-	-
	(b)equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	(55)
1.9	Proceeds from sale of: (a)prospects	-	-
	(b)equity investments	-	-
	(c)other fixed assets	1	1
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	(10)
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	13
	Net investing cash flows	1	(51)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(436)	(4,454)
1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(436)	(4,454)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-

	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(436)	(4,454)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	2,424	6,442
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	**Cash at end of quarter**	1,988	1,988

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors
Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	74
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Item 1.23 includes payments of $4,732.26 to Inkprintz for geological services. Inkprintz is controlled by the wife of a director, Mr T Eadie.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

Nil

2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Nil

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount available $A'000	Amount used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	100
4.2	Development	-
	Total	**100**

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	376	512
5.2	Deposits at call	-	-
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details) Bank Term Deposits	1,612	1,912
	Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	1,988	2,424

Changes in interests in mining tenements

		Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	-	-		
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	EPM18093 (Newcastle) EPM18165 (Caldera)	Direct Direct	0% 0%	100% 100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	**Preference** [+]**securities** *(description)*	-	-		
7.2	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	- -	- -		
7.3	[+]**Ordinary securities**	91,420,571	91,420,571		

7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	- -	- -		
7.5	+**Convertible debt securities** (*description)*	-	-		
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	- -	- -		
7.7	**Options** *(description and conversion factor)*	2,000,000 1,300,000 600,000 300,000	- - -	Exercise price 20 cents 25 cents 30 cents 30 cents	Expiry date 31st October 2009 31st October 2010 31st October 2010 31st October 2010
7.8	Issued during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.9	Exercised during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.10	Expired during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.11	**Debentures** *(totals only)*	-	-		
7.12	**Unsecured notes** *(totals only)*	-	-		

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here: ..... Date: 22 July 2009

(Company secretary)

Print name: David L Ogg .....

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.