

2006 REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

PROSPECTING, MAPPING AND GEOCHEMISTRY

SHOVELNOSE PROPERTY

**(CLAIMS: 521054, 521055, 521056, 521057, 521059, 521060, 521061,
521062, 521063, 521064, 521065, 521066, 521067, 521068, 521069,
521070)**

Nicola Mining Divisions
Merritt Area, British Columbia
NTS: 92H/15; BCGS: 092H086, 087, 096, 097
Latitude 49°52' N Longitude 120°50' W
UTM Zone 10: 655000E, 5526000N (NAD 83)

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(BC 2006 ASSESSMENT)

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(With report; 1 copy only)

(Final Report and figures and maps (PDF document))

SUMMARY

Since the discovery of high grade gold mineralization in massive and stockwork quartz veins on the Skoonka property in 2005, new discoveries have been unearthed throughout the length of exposures of the Spences Bridge Group from Lillooet to Princeton. After early discoveries by Almaden Minerals in 2003 and 2004, additional discoveries have quickly followed including more on the Skoonka property by Strongbow Exploration, Prospect Creek by Consolidated Spire, and Ponderosa, PV and Nicoamen by Almaden minerals. These new early-stage discoveries continue to highlight the potential for new discoveries that exists within rocks of the Spences Bridge Group.

The northwest-southeast trending Cretaceous Spences Bridge Group is part of the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The dominant rock type within the Shovelnose area is a series of inclined coherent andesite flows and tuffaceous rocks. These volcanic units, which have been attributed to the Pimainus formation of the Spences Bridge group, have been eroded and overlain by rhyolite and basalt believed to be related to Eocene age volcanic rocks of the Princeton Group. Several occurrences of highly alkalic, syenitic intrusive plugs have been identified in areas of intense silica-carbonate alteration in southwest portions of the property. North and northwest trending structures have been identified on the property.

While much of the southern part of the property is accessible by road, outcrop is limited in many areas due to extensive soil and till cover. Work in 2006 has unearthed a 400m trend of intense clay and silica alteration in rhyolite tuff and low grade gold that has returned assays of up to 505ppb gold. Exposure in this trend is sporadic and open-ended, although low grade clay and silica alteration is extensive throughout the rhyolite on the property. Such showings and anomalies continue to prove the potential for new discoveries in the Spences Bridge Group, particularly in areas known to be near felsic volcanic centers in or near the Spences Bridge Group of rocks such as at Shovelnose. Further work is needed to fully define the nature of the mineralized trend discovered on Shovelnose and to examine remaining unexplored areas on the property.

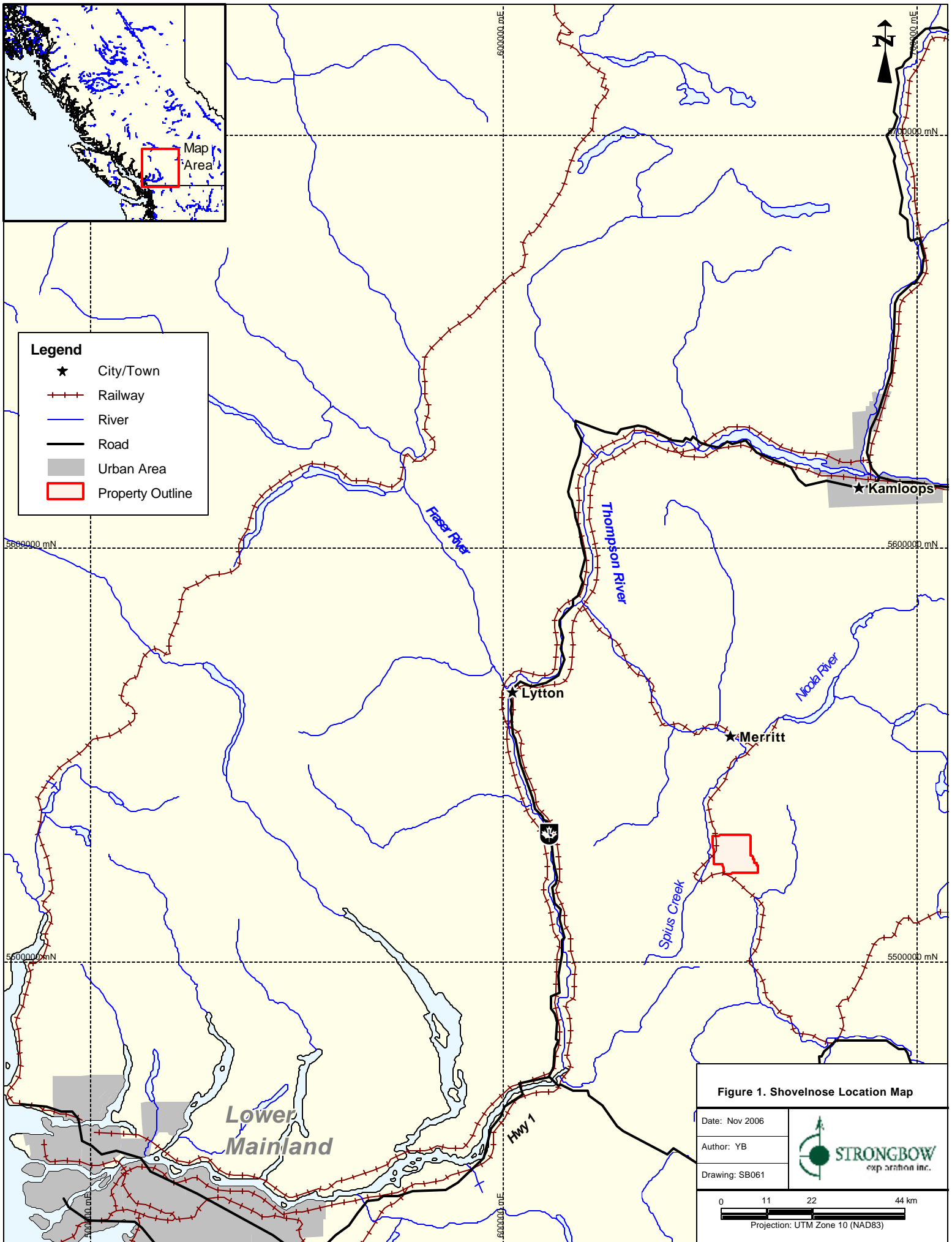
1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2005, Strongbow Exploration Inc. (Strongbow) staked the Shovelnose property based on the presence of prospective host rocks of the Spences Bridge group and anomalous geochemistry in government RGS datasets. This property is located next to the village of Brookmere, south of Merritt in southern British Columbia. In 2006, Strongbow's exploration included regional silt sampling, reconnaissance prospecting and mapping, and detailed soil grids. The purpose of this report is to provide an update and summary of exploration work conducted within the Shovelnose property.

1.1 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

The Shovelnose property is situated at latitude 49°52'N and longitude 120°50'W or 655000E, 5526000N (UTM NAD 83, Zone 10). It is located southeast of Merritt, next to the community of Brookmere in south-central British Columbia, less than 10 minutes off the Coquihalla highway (Figure 1). The property can be accessed from Merritt in less than a half hour drive, along well maintained logging roads. To enter the northern portion of the property, turn east off the Coquihalla onto the Kane valley road, and for the South end of the property including the Tower showing, turn east off the Coquihalla highway along the Coldwater road towards the community of Brookmere. The property area is covered by 1:50,000 scale NTS map sheet 92H/15.

The Shovelnose property lies within the Intermontane physiographic region, in the western area of the Okanogan Plateau, in the Coldwater River drainage basin. It is situated on a plateau with several small steep rolling hills including Shovelnose Mountain. The area has been logged numerous times historically and contains several recreational ATV trails as well as numerous cattle pastures. Elevations range from 860m on its lower western margin near the Coldwater River to 1680m at the radio/cellular tower on Shovelnose Mountain. Shovelnose Mountain lies within a broad transition from coastal to interior climatic zones. Forests are generally mixed pine forest with open grassy areas to wetlands particularly at low elevations to the north and east. Northern slopes tend to be denser and overgrown while south facing slopes are less so. Bedrock is scattered and poor with some exposures in road cut at lower elevations and at higher elevations. Soil and till cover is extensive on lower slopes although thicknesses are unknown.



1.2 Claim Data

The Shovelnose property was staked by Strongbow Exploration on October 12th, 2005 as the Shovel-1 through -16 (Figure 2). The claim data is summarized below in Table 1 and the new expiration date incorporates the 2006 work.

Table 1. Shovelnose Mineral Claims

Tenure Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Area
521054	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.302
521055	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.302
521056	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.523
521057	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.523
521059	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.308
521060	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.527
521061	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.744
521062	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.746
521063	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.967
521064	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.968
521065	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.527
521066	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.746
521067	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.744
521068	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.308
521069	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.967
521070	200995 (100%)	2007/dec/30	520.927

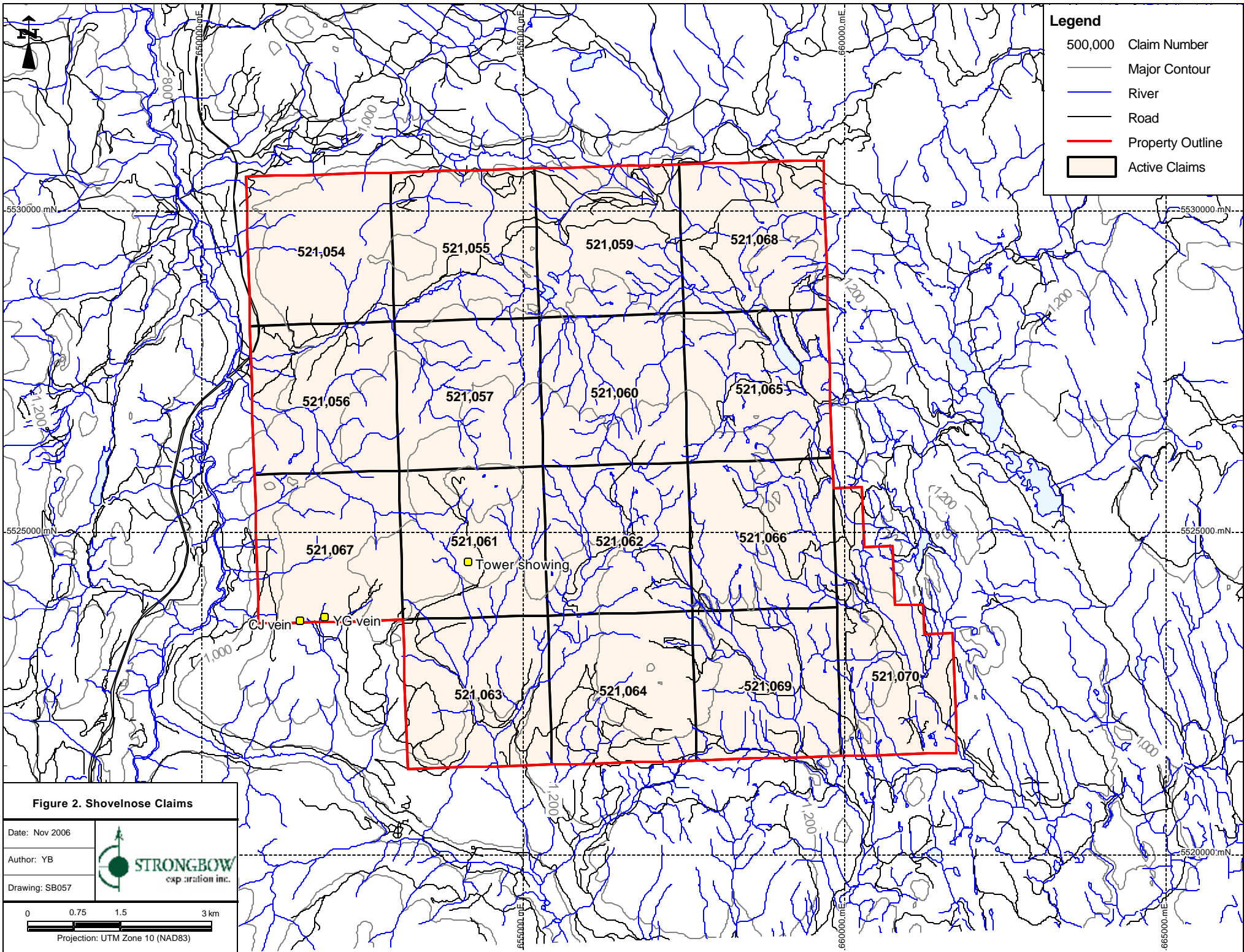
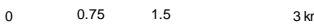


Figure 2. Shovelnose Claims

Date: Nov 2006

Author: YB

Drawing: SB057



Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD83)

1.3 History

The discovery of placer gold in gravel bars adjacent to the Skoonka Creek property ignited the Fraser and Thompson rivers gold rush between the 19th and 20th centuries (Balon, 2005). Placer gold was mined from gravel bars on major tributaries in the Ashcroft-Lytton-Lillooet district. In particular, the Nicoamen River, located 12 km downstream from the mouth of Skoonka Creek, played a role in initiating the gold rush in interior British Columbia.

In 2003, Almaden Minerals Ltd. conducted prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical sampling in a belt of rocks known as the Spences Bridge Group which included the Skoonka Property northeast of Lytton, BC and the Prospect Valley Property west of Merritt. Strongbow optioned the Skoonka Property from Almaden and following the 2005 work program, staked a number of properties within the Spences Bridge Group. A RGS silt anomaly in an east-west trending creek southeast of Kingsvale, on the north-western flank of Shovelnose Mountain, returned 68 ppb Au. This prompted Strongbow geologists to stake the Shovelnose claims

1.4 2006 Exploration Program

Work on the Shovelnose Property was undertaken as a part of the greater “regional Spences Bridge group” reconnaissance grassroots exploration program during the 2006 field season. Work was focused on preliminary prospecting, mapping, and silt sampling of drainages, with late season follow-up soil sampling and additional mapping and prospecting. Approximately 57 person-days were spent on the ground directly by Strongbow staff, with additional field days contracted out to Rio Minerals Ltd for regional silt sampling programmes. A total of 57 rock, 52 silt and 57 soil samples were collected and submitted for assay at Acme Laboratories in Vancouver.

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

2.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The regional Spences Bridge Reconnaissance project derives its name from the stratigraphic assemblage on which exploration efforts are being focused, the Spences Bridge Group (SBG) The SBG is part of the southern Intermontane tectonic belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Map 1), a region of relatively low topographic and structural relief with mainly subgreenschist metamorphic grade rocks. Predominant lithologies in the 92H mapsheet covering the Shovelnose Property comprise Miocene age Chilcotin group basalt, Eocene Princeton group volcanics, Princeton Nicola Group volcanics, Mesozoic

metasediments of the Ladner, Cayoosh assemblage, Jackass Mountain Group, Pasayten group, Paleozoic metasediments of the Chilliwack group and Hozameen complex and Spences Bridge Group volcanics (Banfield and Mountjoy, 1997). Stratigraphy is intruded by abundant Late Triassic and/or Jurassic to Miocene plutons. Metamorphic assemblages consist of Cache Creek Complex mélanges and Bridge River Complex metamorphic and ultramafic rocks. Quaternary sediments occur as thick drifts along the main rivers and some of the larger creeks. For further work on the Spences Bridge Group, please refer to Thorkelson 1985, Thorkelson 1986, Thorkelson and Rouse 1989 and Thorkelson and Smith 1985.

The Craigmont copper iron skarn mines, Nickel Plate/Hedley Mascot and Elk/Siwash Lake are significant mineral deposits that occur in the area of the Shovelnose property. The Craigmont mine contains 33 million tonnes grading 1.3% Cu (Balon, 2005) and lies adjacent to the southern margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. Host rocks are calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group comprised of limestones, limy tuffs, greywackes and argillites. Mineralization consists of magnetite, hematite and chalcopyrite and occurs as massive pods, lenses and disseminations extending through the calc-silicate horizon. The body is roughly tabular, trends east and dips near vertically. Minor folding and faulting is present but do not significantly distort the mineralization (MINFILE 092ISE035). The Hedley Mascot mine was a historic, high grade Au-Ag skarn deposit lying high above the town of Hedley. The mine is a discontinuous garnet pyroxene skarn mineralized with arsenic, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and magnetite. The deposit is hosted in sediments of the Nicola Group which have been extensively intruded by hornblende porphyritic diorite sills and dikes (MINFILE 092HSE036). The Siwash Lake (Elk) deposit is currently being exploited by Almaden minerals, east of the Shovelnose property. This high grade mesothermal Au-Ag deposit produced 51,750 ounces in the 1990's and currently hosts a 43-101 compliant resource of 285,000 indicated and measured ounces of gold. Mineralized quartz veins are hosted in the margin of the middle Jurassic age Osprey batholith, itself hosted in upper Triassic Nicola age volcanic rocks (MINFILE 092HNE041, Almaden Minerals website).

2.2 Property Geology, Alteration and Mineralization

The Shovelnose property lies entirely within the Spences Bridge Group with some cover of younger, Eocene age Princeton Group volcanic rocks (Figure 3, Map 1). More specifically, the property hosts volcanic rocks of the Pimainus formation, the lower member of the lower Cretaceous age Spences Bridge Group. The property covers a large section of the Southern extension of the Spences Bridge group. Property scale geology is a mix of interlayered moderate to steeply dipping coherent and pyroclastic rocks of the Pimainus formation. At higher elevations are resistive volcanic rocks of the Princeton group including mafic and felsic rocks that unconformably overlie the older Pimainus

volcanic rocks. Overprinting the older stratified units is a series of small K feldspar
phyric syenite intrusions in the southwest portion of the property.

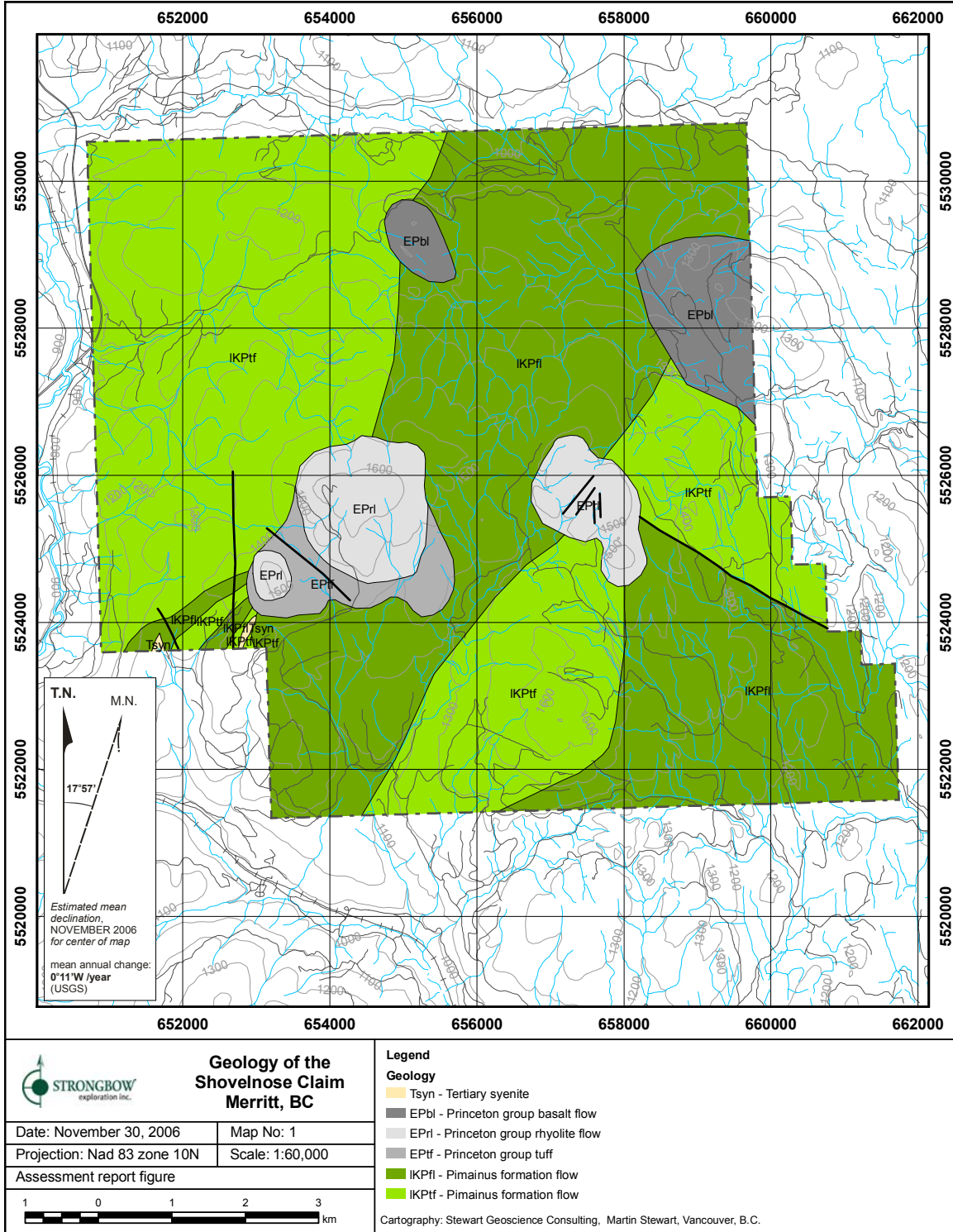


Figure 3. Geology of the Shovelnose property.

Princeton Group

Basalt flows

On the eastern margin of the property, several small, round-topped hills host the erosional remnants of fine-grained weakly amygdaloidal and weakly porphyritic basalt.

Government mapping has defined this unit as correlative to the Eocene age Princeton Group volcanic rocks. On the property these rocks are aphanitic to nearly glassy texture with fine euhedral biotite and amphibole phenocrysts. The base of this unit can be observed in an outlier on the northern portion of this property which overlies a fine charred regolith layer with striated wood fragments.

Rhyolite flows

At highest elevations on the Shovelnose property are resistive peaks of beige and purple flow banded, siliceous rhyolite. The rhyolites are ubiquitously flow-banded (Figure 4), contain clear quartz eyes and may have crystallized hornblende, biotite and feldspar. Quartz eyes may be partially recrystallized with myrmekitic textures and perlitic cracks have formed in the glassiest flows. Flow banding is generally chaotic and sees orientation reversals even over short distances. This is particularly evident high up on Shovelnose Mountain. Here, while flow banding is chaotic, local columnar jointing is generally shallow dipping. Features suggest that the extrusion of rhyolite was not through simple laminar flow but may have been through the build-up of large, steep sided lava domes.

Previously (Thorkelson, 1985) this unit was interpreted to be part of the Pimainus formation of the Spences Bridge Group. Mapping in 2006 on the Shovelnose property suggests that this unit may overlie steeply dipping andesitic flows and tuffs in a sub horizontal orientation. While flow banding in the rhyolite is generally steeply dipping, it is chaotic and cannot be trusted for orientation of strata. The general orientation of this unit is interpreted through contact relationships and orientations of columnar jointing. Such an angular unconformity would suggest that the rhyolites are much younger in age than the underlying Spences Bridge Group, and thus are likely correlative to Eocene age (Princeton group) volcanic centers found throughout the area. Contacts remain poorly exposed and no age dates have been taken from these rocks and thus the question remains open to interpretation.



Figure 4. Vertical columnar jointed massive rhyolite flows on top of Shovelnose Mountain.

Rhyolite ash-lapilli tuff

Intimately associated with the more abundant flow-banded rhyolite flows is rhyolitic ash-lapilli tuff unit. This monomictic unit is beige to white with glassy quartz eyes and is dominantly matrix supported. It may be well foliated in places. This unit underlies the coherent flows and marks the boundary between the rhyolite and exposures of Pimainus andesite at lower elevations.

Pimainus Formation

Andesite flows

Plagioclase porphyritic Pimainus formation volcanic rocks comprise most of the rocks exposed on the Shovelnose property. The less dominant component of the Pimainus formation here are red to grey massive plagioclase porphyritic flows. These lava flows exhibit erratic flow banding and locally are interlayered on 200m scales with ash-lapilli tuffs. Contact relationships indicate apparent bedding and bedding parallel foliation is generally moderate to steeply dipping to the W or NW.

Andesite tuffs

The most abundant rock type on the property is a poorly sorted andesite tuff ascribed to the Pimainus formation of the Spences Bridge group. This tuff is generally plagioclase porphyritic although plagioclase may be potassically altered to K feldspar in places. Poorly sorted tuffs range from ash through ash-lapilli and ash-block tuffs (Figure 5). Lapilli look vitric in places and may be welded to fiamme. Rare pumiceous fragments

have been observed in ash tuffs. A minor component of this deposit appears to be epiclastic in nature with well-rounded boulder size fragments of andesite rock and other compositions. Alteration facies include pervasive chlorite, propylitic, hematitic and pervasive silicification alteration. Carbonates are abundant, particularly near the margins of cross-cutting andesite dikes. The matrix of some tuffs can be intensely hematite altered which may be the source of extensive red hematitic soils in the northeast portion of the property.



Figure 5. Blocky andesite tuff of the Pimainus formation with finely flow-banded clasts.

Intrusive Rocks

Syenite

Intruding along and crosscutting the contact between andesite tuffs and flows in the southwest corner of the property are at least two kspat porphyritic intrusions on the order of 100-200m in width. Bright orange to red, these intrusions contain up to 30% coarse grained K feldspar. There appears to be a broad area of ankerite, calcite, silica, pyrite alteration associated with their presence. In addition there are at least two extensive vein systems spatially related to them. Within or next to the westernmost intrusion, locally derived float clasts contain what appears to be a volcanic tuff, but included within the tuff are fragments of quartz vein and silicified volcanic rock. This unit may indicate the local presence of hydrothermal diatreme breccia pipes emanating from this highly alkaline intrusion.

Mineralization

Fieldwork in May 2006 unearthed a small hummock of intensely silicified, limonite stained rhyolite tuff southwest of Shovelnose Mountain which has been named the "Tower" showing. Locally intense clay alteration follows a trend from the showing, roughly north-northwest for several hundred meters along a weakly exposed structure. At the Tower showing tuffs are variably silica flooded with either white to grey chalcedonic quartz or massive clear quartz. Grey quartz gets its colour from up to 10% fine pine-prick size pyrite disseminated inside veining. Silicification can be pervasive or localized along fractures and drusy cavity fillings. Pyritic quartz veins have returned assays grading up to 505ppb Au with 12 samples of clay altered averaging 213ppb Au. There appears to be a pervasive regional clay-silica-hematite alteration affecting much of the rhyolitic rocks in this area, although the Tower showing is the highest grade found to date on the property.

Close to the syenite exposed in the southwest region of the property are several extensive veins systems. One vein system, which was extensively sampled, has been traced for up to 200m NNW inboard from the Southern boundary of the Shovelnose property. Based on discussion with Ed Balon, a geologist with Almaden responsible for the property south of Shovelnose, this same trend extends for over 500m onto their adjacent property. Veining here consists of coarse, cm-scale cockscomb quartz coating open fractures and fault breccia. Overgrowing this texture are equant to bladed, euhedral opaque brown ankerite and clear calcite overgrowths filling open space. At least one portion of this vein also contains upwards of 3% fine grained pyrite and fine bladed white barite crystals filling drusy cavities. While some of these veins appear to have the characteristics of epithermal veins, assays returned no significant gold values. Note: As this vein discovery was made in October 2006, it was not included as part of the work expenditures of this report. The location of this area of veining occurs at UTM coordinates 651890E, 5523745N (Nad 83 zone 10N).

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Introduction

A regional silt sampling program was contracted out to Rio Minerals Ltd. during the summer of 2006 to test the remaining drainages on the Shovelnose property. Concurrently and following this program, a prospecting and mapping campaign was undertaken to sample outcroppings of bedrock for anomalous metals. Based on the return of anomalous values in this first pass, a road soil sampling program was carried out in the area of the Tower showing and the area was mapped and prospected at a much smaller scale. In total, 57 rock, 52 silt and 57 soil samples were collected on the Shovelnose property. Section 3.3 will discuss the quality assurance/quality control procedures adopted for the 2006 field program. Section 3.4 will discuss the details of the soil, silt and rock sampling, including the detailed work carried out over the Tower showing.

3.2 Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Soil sample grids are chained in using a hip chain and compass. Sample locations recorded using a hand held GPS unit where permitted. Where GPS coverage is insufficient, sample locations are approximated based on previous GPS points taken and hip chain and compass measurements. Soil samples are collected with a shovel and sample tags, comprising blue and orange flagging tape, are marked with easting and northing grid coordinates for local grid samples and the last 4 digits of the UTM easting and 5 digits of the UTM northing for regional grid samples. In most cases, the B horizon was sampled, with a small proportion of samples taken from the B/C or C horizons. Individual sample weight is typically about 0.5 kg and stored in brown kraft bags.

Silt samples are collected in all drainages that did not have previous RGS sampling. In particular, samples were taken from areas where heavy minerals would most likely drop out of suspension, such as bends and slope inflections (shallowing) in a stream. A typical sample is composed of fine silt or sand, weighs approximately 3 kg, and stored in a medium-sized kraft bag.

Each rock (prospecting) sample location is marked with a representative sample, wrapped with orange flagging tape that contains the assigned sample number. Individual float and rock samples weigh no more than 5 kg. Rock samples were collected such that the specimens had little to no weathered surface or lichen and represented the overall characteristics of mineralization from that location. In places where rock material is rare or difficult to liberate, chip samples are taken to represent the zone of interest.

Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, BC, was contracted to conduct sample preparation and analysis of all samples collected during the program. All samples were

submitted for a 36-element ICP-MS aqua regia analysis (Acme: 1DX). For rock samples that returned greater than 100ppb gold, the pulp was reanalyzed using the Au fire assay with ES (Acme: 3B) or gravimetric (Acme: 6) finish depending on the grade of the original ICP result (i.e. a sample with greater than 8 gpt Au ICP was re-analyzed using gravimetric finish). For those samples that returned base metal values greater than 10000ppm were automatically sent for a more accurate assessment of the specific element in question (Acme: 7AR). A detailed explanation of analytical techniques and procedures has been compiled in Appendix I. The certificates for the standards used for the Quality control procedures are also included in Appendix I. Lab certificates showing complete results for geochemical analyses for silt, soil, rock and drill core samples are included in Appendix II. Sample descriptions with results are presented in Appendix III.

3.3 Quality Control Measures

Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for the 2006 field program comprised inserting blanks, field duplicates, and standards in the sample stream sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, BC. QA/QC samples were only inserted into the surface rock sampling with blanks and field duplicates inserted at least every 20 samples and pre-packaged standards purchased from Analytical Solutions were inserted at least every 30 samples. Blanks were inserted to monitor for potential contamination during analysis, duplicates were inserted as a measure of reproducibility and precision of data while standards measure the precision and accuracy of Acme's analysis. Field duplicates were taken for the during the soil sampling program in order to monitor reproducibility and precision of results.

There were no failures from any of the samples submitted from the Shovelnose program. Normally, a failure occurs when any single standard value is greater or less than three standard deviation from the expected value, or when two standard values from the same sample batch are greater or less than two standard deviations from the expected value. For blanks, any value greater than 10 ppb was interpreted to indicate contamination. Results from the reanalysis of the pulps (in the case of a QA/QC failure) were used to replace the original failed samples in the database. Also, for reporting purposes, a hierarchy for gold values were used for each respective "best" gold value. The results from metallic screen for assays were used instead of fire assay, which in turn was used instead of a gold geochemical analysis. The more accurate method would always supersede the less accurate one.

3.4 Geochemical Sampling

The 2006 field program was started by contracting out a regional silt sampling program to Rio Minerals Ltd on the Shovelnose property. Prospecting was undertaken with the

goal of a quick regional reconnaissance in which traverses were designed to maximize the amount of exposure examined and sampled. Traverses were further defined by targeting areas seen as having the highest potential of success. This included targeting obvious lineaments observed from air photos and colour anomalies visible from an initial drive-through and ongoing work. Prospecting was carried out systematically from one ridge to the next, always looking ahead and behind for colour anomalies to sample. Based on successes at the Skoonka property, quartz float trains were followed up where visible, usually leading either up steep slopes or creek beds. Follow-up prospecting was carried out as data arrived, particularly following up stream sediments by prospecting the drainages they source.

Preliminary rock sampling on the Shovelnose property yielded a value of 164ppb gold in late 2005 (Map 2 and 3). Following up on this in 2006, 12 samples were collected which exceeded 100ppb, and averaged 213ppb with a maximum value of 505ppb over a 400m strike length. Other elements of interest include arsenic which is elevated in these same samples and ranges from 48 to 269ppm. This anomalous geochemistry is associated with chalcedonic, hematite and fine alteration in rhyolite tuff at what has been named the “Tower” showing. Additional low level multielement anomalies are scattered throughout the property in most locations that were worked in 2006. The nature and prospectivity of these sites is unknown at this time as the sample results collected during the follow-up program, which occurred after Sept. 30th, 2006 are still outstanding.

4.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Shovelnose property is situated within the Spences Bridge Group volcanic arc which has shown itself to be highly prospective for low sulphidation epithermal styles of gold mineralization. During the 2006 field season, an extensive silt sampling program opened work on the Shovelnose property which was followed by prospecting, mapping and soil sampling campaigns. As results were returned from Acme labs during the summer, follow-up work was planned and executed shortly after. Based on this work, an initial understanding of stratigraphy and geology has been outlined and at least one new showing has been identified on the property which remains underexplored.

Predominant stratigraphy on the Shovelnose property appears to be moderately northwest dipping rocks of the Pimainus formation, the lower member of the Spences Bridge group. This formation comprises an interlayered mix of coherent andesite flows and andesite pyroclastic tuffs. Overall rocks are characterized as being plagioclase rich with regionally overprinting silicification. Contrary to previous interpretations (e.g. Thorkelson 1985), work from 2006 appears to show that chaotically flow-banded rhyolites exposed on the property are not related to this formation, but may in fact unconformably overlie it. The most likely age for this unit therefore is Eocene, making it a member of the Princeton group of volcanic rocks. To the east and north on the property, Princeton group basalt volcanic flows also unconformably overlie the older Pimainus formation strata.

Structures on the property are poorly exposed, but there appears to be both north-northwest and north-south trending faults on the property. The former appear to control the emplacement of barren epithermal-like veins on the western margin of the property as well as intense local clay alteration and silicification at the Tower showing which has returned significant gold anomalies from rock samples. The Tower showing appears to be a locally intense zone of alteration that is pervasive, though not intensely present, throughout much of the higher elevation rhyolite flows. This new showing could easily be a small portion of a much larger system that underlies the extensive overburden cover in the area around and below Shovelnose Mountain. It may be no coincidence that alteration and mineralization occurs at the base of the rhyolite in a rhyolitic tuff. The relatively impermeable rhyolite would provide an excellent cap to the permeable underlying tuffs. Hydrothermal fluids could easily be channelled below the rhyolite along structures or through the tuff. A significant portion of the silicification appears to be flooding of the tuff as well as brittle veining, providing potential for a larger bulk tonnage target below the rhyolite in addition to discrete veining.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following work is recommended as further follow-up to the discovery of anomalous gold geochemistry at the Tower showing on the Shovelnose property and identification of anomalous geochemistry or alteration elsewhere on the property.

1. The most important area to begin future work is at the Tower showing where new low grade gold mineralization and intense silicification has been identified. An inferred north-northwest structural and alteration corridor must be examined by local stripping and mechanical trenching across the Tower zone, perpendicular to this orientation. Detailed soils that were taken in October, 2006 will potentially help in positioning this follow-up work.
2. Once the orientation of the Tower zone structure has been locally confirmed, and mechanical trenching has been exhausted due to expected thickening of overburden away from the showing, soil trenches can be dug and sampled. This technique will allow for careful and systematic stepping out along strike of the Tower zone to try and trace it further afield.
3. A much more focused silt sampling program is warranted in the area to identify additional anomalous drainages. Following techniques that others have found successful in the region (E. Balon, pers. comm.), silt sampling can be done on smaller sampling intervals up favourable creeks. Additional resolution of anomalous gold might be attained through sieving silts in the field and sending out a separate fines analysis for assay.
4. A regional soil sample campaign would be beneficial in areas of limited bedrock exposure, which are extensive on the property. In particular, the approximate base of the rhyolite on Shovelnose mountain should be sampled as this is the site of known mineralization on the property and may be a favourable horizon to find more mineralization.
5. Additional mapping and prospecting north of Shovelnose Mountain are required to trace out the rhyolite tuff contact and to seek out the source of intensely silicified rhyolite breccias found at low elevations several kilometres north of Shovelnose Mountain. This would also continue to follow-up the anomalous RGS silt value in this region that has yet to be explained by a bedrock source.
6. Several creeks in the southern portions of the Shovelnose property appear to be quite linear and parallel apparent north-northwest structural trends. These gullies should be mapped and prospected for silicification and mineralization in bedrock.

7. Mapping has brought into question the age of the rhyolites on the Shovelnose property and thus age dating is warranted. The only gold to have been mined from bedrock in or near the Spences Bridge group was at Blackdome. At Blackdome gold was closely associated with rhyolites that unconformably overlie the Spences Bridge group (Minfile 0920053), which provide a good model for mineralization observed on the Shovelnose property.

6.0 PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS

List of Contractors

Contractor	Type of Work	Address
Acme Analytical Labs	Geochemical analysis	852 East Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Rio Minerals Ltd.	Silt sampling, soil sampling, rock sampling, mechanized hand trenching, and ground geophysics	209 - 475 Howe Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B3
Caribou Chilcote Helicopters Ltd.	Silt sampling, property visit	PO Box 1345 Lillooet, BC V0K 1V0
Petrascience Consultants Inc.	PIMA	700 - 700 W. Pender Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1G8
Vancouver Geotech Labs Ltd.	Thin section preparation	Unit 38A, 1640 SE Kent Avenue Vancouver, B.C. V5P 2S7
Stewart Geoscience Consulting (Martin Stewart).	Bedrock mapping and prospecting	307 - 1933 West 5 th Ave, Vancouver, B.C., V6J 1P6

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Strongbow Exploration

Summary of Shovelnose Program Expenditures
February 1 - September 30, 2006

Date	Reference	Description	Amount
Camp Costs			
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Employee exp	152.32
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Martin Stewart- Food Costs and Hotel	1,259.67
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	other vendors	245.77
Total			1,657.76
Helicopter Costs			
	Valley Helicopters	Helicopter - gossan evaluation over Spences Bridge Group of properties. Number represents proportion attributable to Shovelnose	
01-Aug-06			211.82
Total			211.82
Field Related Costs and Contractors			
01-Aug-06	9 man days @ 390/day	MARTIN STEWART - Includes wages and expenses (e.g. gas for truck, office supplies and hotel costs)	4,201.20
15-Dec-05	10 man days @ 395/day	RIO MINERALS LTD. Includes wages, truck rental, radios, field supplies, accommodation and Per diem (35/man) charge	4,484.84
01-Aug-06	24 man days @ 397.5/day	RIO MINERALS LTD. Includes wages, truck rental, radios, field supplies, accommodation and Per diem (37.5/man) charge	10,397.79
01-Aug-06	4 VHF. FM Portable radios @ 50/radio/month	FALCON RESEARCH LTD. Don Coolidge - Prospector NORTH	107.59
05-May-06	2 man days @ 350/day	TRACK EXPLORATION	1400.00
18-Aug-06	2 man days @ 365/day. Includes mob-demob and expenses	G.L.GEOSERVICE INC. Prospecting	945.15
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Vernon Computers Laptop Rental	98.20
Total			21,634.77
Laboratory Charges			
15-Dec-06	Shovelnose Silt sampling program/18 samples	Global Discovery Laboratories	207.00
01-Aug-06	48 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	629.21
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Martin Stewart - Greyhound Shipping Charges	12.73
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Other Vendors	64.80
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Rio Minerals - Greyhound Shipping Charges	45.33

		ALMADEN MINERALS LTD. - Includes costs associated with purchase of silt-soil-rock sample dataset for the Shovelnose property. Per sample cost is all-in (incl. all field related costs)	
20-Apr-06	Apr20/Recon. sample collection - 30 samples		7,500.00
16-Jun-06	A602388/30 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	499.20
20-Jun-06	A602388R/3 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	28.56
07-Sep-06	A604829 / 84 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	1,230.97
19-Sep-06	A604829R / 11 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	104.72
Total			10,322.51
General Supplies and Services			
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Employee Expenses	18.98
01-Aug-06	Allocate SpBr Regional field program	Plotter - Maps for Field Program KEN ARMSTRONG Trim Orthophoto	700.03
05-Apr-06	Apr5/on-line purchase-maps	map purchase	857.37
15-Dec-05	277052/15 TRIM pos. mapsheets	MCELHANNEY CONSULTING	1,402.38
15-Dec-05		Plotter Chgs / December	50.40
01-Jul-06	4 Lrg @ \$30	Plotter Chgs / June	120.00
31-Jul-06	4 Lrg @ \$30	Plotter Chgs / July	120.00
Total			3,269.16
Salaries of Full time and Temporary Contract Staff			
	Bruce Anderson - Prospector - 3.6 days	Salary @ 360/day	1,296.00
	Ayaka Shiroki - Geologist- 4.8 days	Salary @ 216/day	1,036.00
	Yvonne Bowen -GIS Technician - 1.5 days	Salary @ 300/day	450.00
	Craig Sturdivant Geological Assistant - 4.0 day	Salary @ 144/day	576.00
	Felicia Chang - Geologist - 0.3 days	Salary @ 400/day	120.00
	Tasha Dittmann - Assistant - 0.3 Days	Salary @ 250/day	75.00
	Dave Gale - VP Exploration - 3.9 days	Salary @ 750/day	2,925.00
	Mike Mayer - GIS Technician - 1.0 days	Salary @ 300/day	300.00
	Dan Mazereeuw - Geological Assistant - 2 days	Salary @ 180/day	360.00
	Julie Paillard - GIS Supervisor - 2.9 days	Salary @ 300/Day	870.00
	Nicole Westcott - Land Administrator - 1.5 days	Salary @ 300/day	450.00
	Rob Campbell - geologist -0.2 days	Salary @ 400/day	80.00
Total			8,538.00
Documentation			
	Estimated Report writing	Includes Salary, mapmaking and printing costs	3,500.00
Total			3,500.00
Grand Total			49,134.03

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Martin L. Stewart, of Stewart Geoscience Consulting, located at 307-1933 West 5th Ave., Vancouver BC, V6J 1P6, do certify that:

1. I have been conferred with the academic degrees of Honours Bachelor of Science – Earth and Ocean Sciences (Carleton University, 1998) and Master of Science – Geology (University of British Columbia, 2002).
2. I have been engaged as a geoscientist in Canada since 1995 with the Ontario Geological Survey, BC Geological Survey, Geological Survey of Canada, Carleton University, the University of Ottawa, University of British Columbia, Falconbridge Exploration Ltd., Teck Exploration Ltd., Barrick Gold Corporation and Great Panther Resources
3. I am currently employed with Strongbow Exploration Inc. of 800-625 Howe St., Vancouver BC, V6C 2T6.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of December, 2006.

Martin L. Stewart, M.Sc.

I, David F. Gale, of 800-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T6, do certify that:

1. I have been conferred with the academic degrees of Honours Bachelor of Science – Geology (Memorial University, 1994) and Master of Science – Geology (Queen’s University, 1997).
2. I have been engaged as an exploration geologist throughout Canada since 1995 with Cominco, Westmin Resources, BHP Ltd., Homestake Canada Inc., and Barrick Gold Corp.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of BC (Member No. 27366).
4. I am currently employed with Strongbow Exploration Inc. of 800-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2T6.
5. I certify that to the best of my knowledge the costs listed, and all data presented, were incurred while carrying out exploration work on the Skoonka Property, BC during 2005.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of December, 2006.

David F. Gale, P. Geo., M.Sc.

9.0 REFERENCES

- Balon, E., 2005. 2004 Geochemical, prospecting and physical work report on the Sam Property, NTS92I, Kamloops Mining Division: submitted by Almaden Minerals Ltd., *BC Ministry of Energy and Mines*, AR 27672, 75 pages.
- Banfield, S.N. and Mountjoy, K.J. 1997. 92!SW Mineral occurrences, URL
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geolsurv/minfile/mapareas/92iswcov.htm>
- Jackaman, W and Matysek, P F., 1994. British Columbia regional geochemical survey, NTS 92I – Ashcroft: Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2666, 233 pages
- MINFILE 092O053. 2006.
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/App/Summary.aspx?minfilno=092O++053>
- MINFILE 092ISW012. 2006.
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/mining/geolsurv/minfile/App/Summary.aspx?minfilno=092ISW012>
- MINFILE 092ISE035. 2006.
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- Thorkelson, D.J. 1986. Geology Volcanic stratigraphy and petrology of the mid-Cretaceous Spence Bridge Group near Kingsvale, southwestern British Columbia; University of British Columbia, Masters thesis 119 pages
- Thorkelson, D.J. and Rouse, G. 1989. Revised stratigraphic nomenclature and age determinations for mid-Cretaceous volcanic rocks in southwestern British Columbia; in Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 26:10 p. 2016-2031
- Thorkelson, D.J. and Smith, A. 1985. Arc and intraplate volcanism in the Spences Bridge Group: implications for Cretaceous tectonics in the Canadian Cordillera; in Geology, v.12, p. 1093-1096

APPENDIX I

Acme Analytical Laboratories Laboratory Procedures & Gold Standard Reference Material

Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package Group 1D & 1DX & ICP & ICP-MS
Analysis-Aqua Regia

Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package Group 3B & 3B-MS- Precious Metals
by Fire Geochem

Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package Group 6 –Precious Metals Assay
Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package Group 7AR-Multi-Element Assay by
ICP-ES-Aqua Regia Digest

&

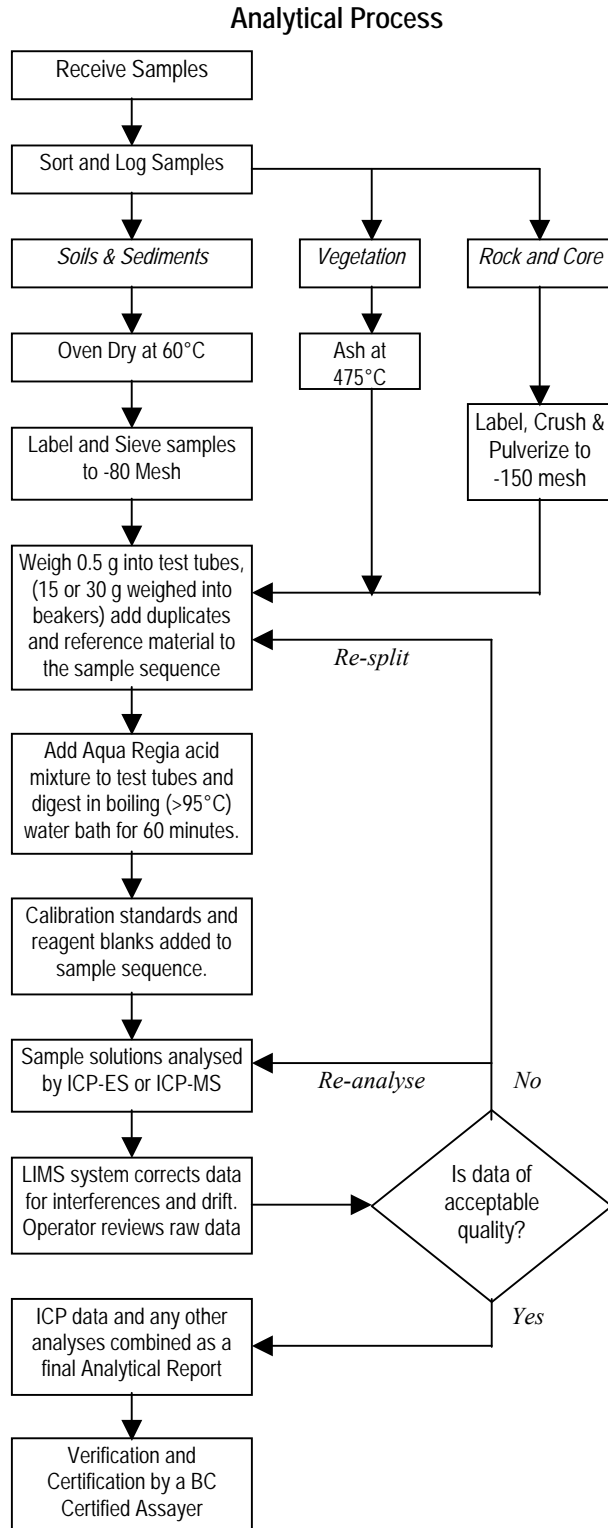
Oreas 61Pa

Oreas 61Pb

Oreas 62Pb



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D & 1DX – ICP & ICP-MS ANALYSIS – AQUA REGIA



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 0.5 g are weighed into test tubes, 15 and 30 g splits are weighed into beakers.

Sample Digestion

A modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated ACS grade HCl and HNO₃ and de-mineralised H₂O is added to each sample to leach for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling the solution is made up to final volume with 5% HCl. Sample weight to solution volume is 1 g per 20 mL.

Sample Analysis

Group 1D: solutions aspirated into a Jarrel Ash AtomComp 800 or 975 ICP or Spectro Ciros Vision emission spectrometer are analysed for 30 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Group 1DX: solutions aspirated into a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000/9000 ICP mass spectrometer are analysed for 36 elements: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Tl, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

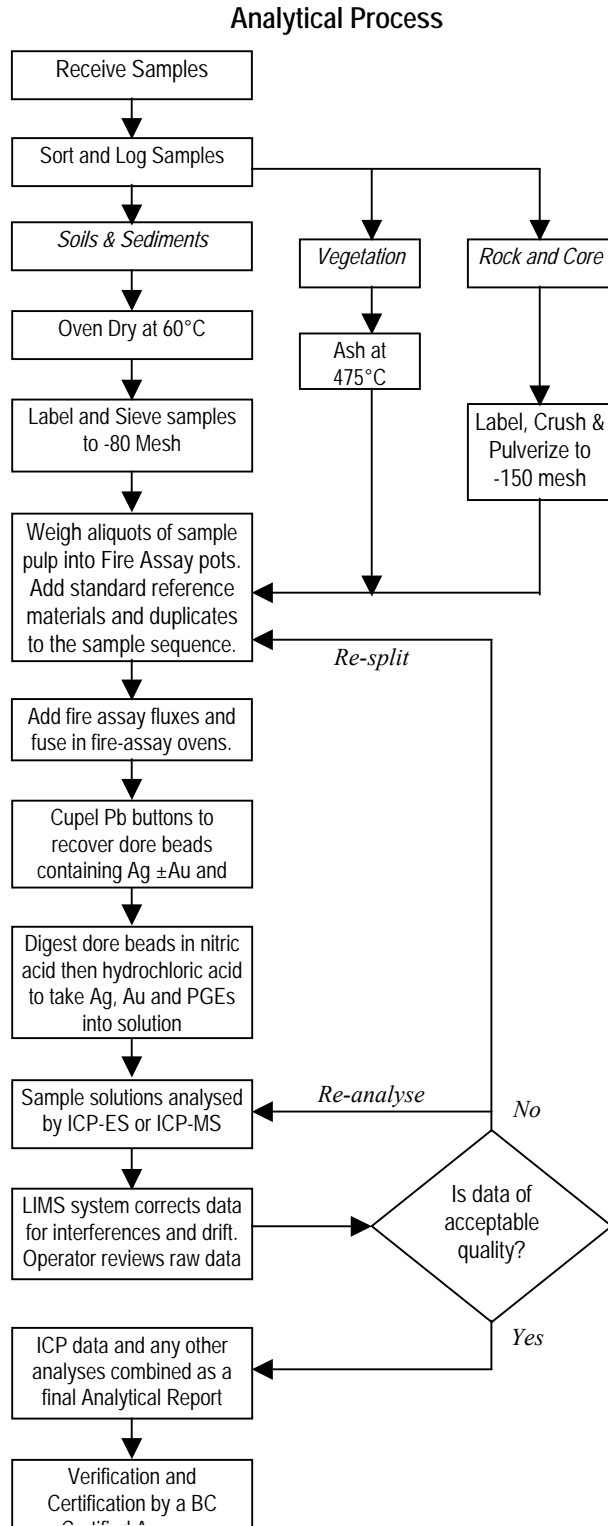
Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 33 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like STD DS6 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Marcus Lau, Ken Kwok and Jacky Wang.



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 3B & 3B-MS - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE GEOCHEM



Comments

Sample Preparation

All samples are dried at 60°C. Soil and sediment are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Moss-mats are disaggregated then sieved to yield -80 mesh sediment. Vegetation is pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Pulp splits of 30 g are weighed into fire-assay crucibles.

Sample Digestion

The sample aliquot is custom blended with fire assay fluxes, PbO litharge and a Ag inquant. Firing the charge at 1050°C liberates Au ±PGEs that report to the molten Pb-metal phase. Once cooled the Pb button is recovered then fired in a MnO cupel at 950°C to render a Ag ±Au ±PGE dore bead. The bead is weighed and parted (i.e. leached in 1 mL of hot HNO₃) to dissolve Ag then 10 mL of HCl is added to dissolve the Au ± PGEs. A Rh fire assay requires inquanting with Au for quantitative analysis.

Sample Analysis

Group 3B: Solutions analysed by a Jarrel Ash Atom-Comp 975 ICP-ES determine Au only. Analyses on a Perkin Elmer Elan 6000 ICP-MS determine Au, Pt and Pd.

Group 3B-MS: Lower Au, Pt and Pd detection limits are achieved by a longer determination time on the Elan 6000 ICP-MS.

Rh by Au inquant gives a quantitative analysis. Rh by Ag inquant is semi-quantitative owing to the limited solubility of Rh in Ag.

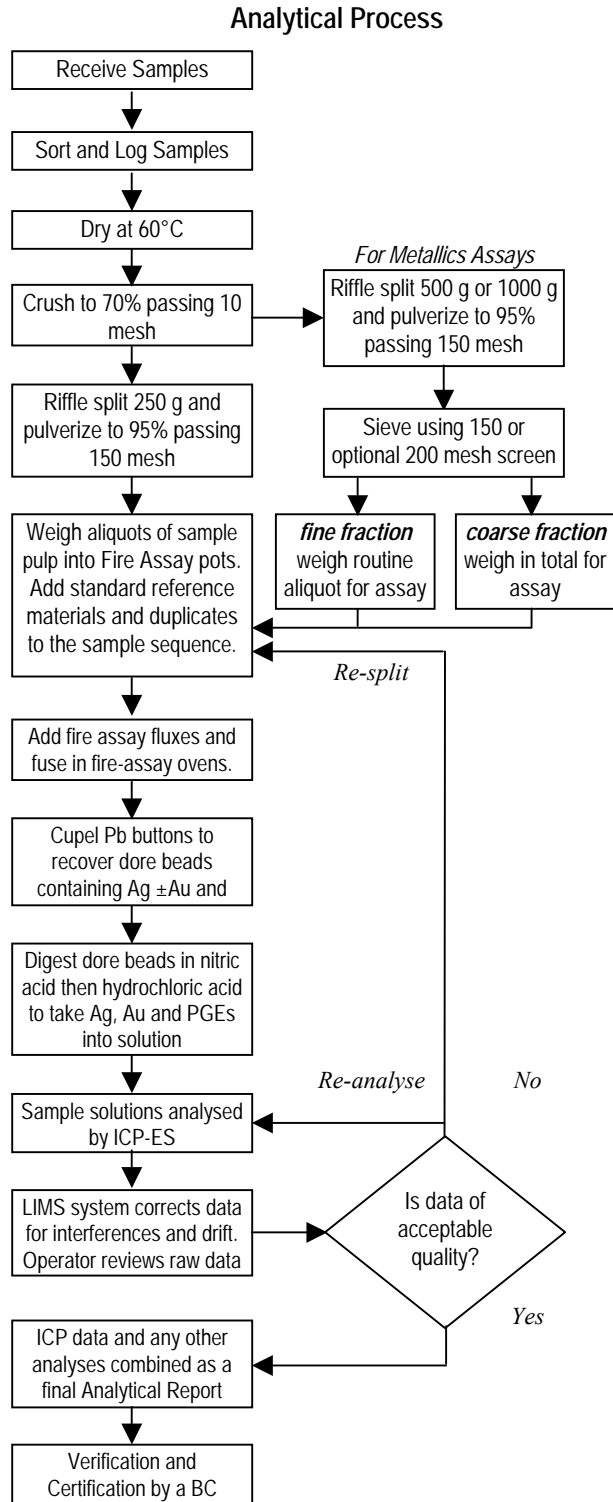
Quality Control and Data Verification

An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 34 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) carried through all stages of preparation and analysis as the first sample, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of in-house Standard Reference Materials like Au-S, Au-R, Au-1 or FA-10R and FA-100S monitor accuracy. Group 3B-MS incorporates new crucibles and additional reagent blanks to permit accurate analysis at very low concentration levels.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Ken Kwok, Marcus Lau and Jacky Wang.



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 6 – PRECIOUS METALS ASSAY



Comments

Sample Preparation

Rock and drill core are jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g riffle split is then pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 μ m) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. One assay ton aliquots (29.2 g) are weighed into fire assay crucibles. Option for 2 assay-ton aliquots is available on request. Smaller aliquots of $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ assay ton may be required with difficult ore matrices.

Metallics Assay: A 500 g reject split (or optional 1000 g) is pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh. Screening the pulp gives a fine and coarse fraction (containing any coarse gold) for assaying.

Sample Digestion

The sample aliquot is custom blended with fire assay fluxes, PbO litharge and a Ag inquant. Firing the charge at 1050°C liberates Au \pm PGEs that report to the molten Pb-metal phase. After cooling the Pb button is recovered placed in a cupel and fired at 950°C to render a Ag \pm Au \pm PGEs dore bead. The bead is weighed and parted (i.e. leached in 1 mL of hot HNO₃) to dissolve Ag leaving a Au sponge. Adding 10 mL of HCl dissolves the Au \pm PGE sponge. A Rh fire assay requires inquanting with Au.

Sample Analysis

Solutions are analysed for Ag, Au, Pt, Pd and Rh on a Jarrel-Ash Atomcomp model 975 ICP emission spectrometer. Au in excess of 30 g/t forms a large sponge that can be weighed (gravimetric finish). Ag in excess of 300 g/t is reported from the fire assay solution otherwise a separate split is digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-ES.

Metallics Assay: The coarse fraction is assayed in total. An aliquot of the fine fraction is assayed. Results report the total Au in the coarse fraction, the fine-fraction Au concentration and a weighted average Au concentration for the entire sample.

Quality Control and Data Verification

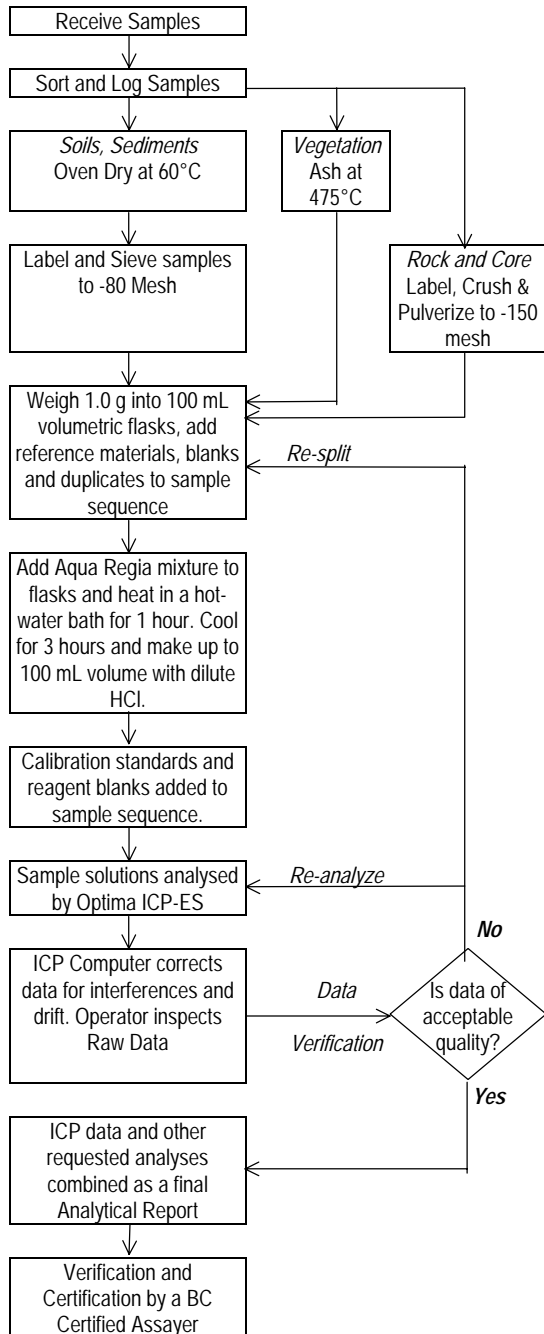
An Analytical Batch (1 page) comprises 34 samples. QA/QC protocol incorporates a sample-prep blank (SI or G-1) as the first sample carried through all stages of preparation to analysis, a pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision, a -10 mesh rejects duplicate to monitor sub-sampling variation (drill core only), two reagent blanks to measure background and aliquots of Rocklabs Certified Reference Materials like OxL34 to monitor accuracy.

Raw and final data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Ken Kwok, Marcus Lau, Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.



METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 7AR – MULTI-ELEMENT ASSAY BY ICP-ES • AQUA REGIA DIGEST

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Preparation

Assaying is warranted for representative well-mineralized samples (eg. Cu > 1%). Samples are dried at 60°C. Soil, sediment and moss mats (after pounding) are sieved to -80 mesh (-177 µm). Vegetation is dried (60°C) and pulverized or ashed (475°C). Rock and drill core is jaw crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), a 250 g aliquot is riffle split and pulverized to 95% passing 150 mesh (100 µm) in a mild-steel ring-and-puck mill. Aliquots of 1.000 ± 0.002 g are weighed into 100 mL volumetric flasks. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires one pulp duplicate to monitor analytical precision and an two blanks and aliquots of in-house reference material STD R2A or GC2A to monitor accuracy in each batch of 33 samples. Trench and drill core programs will also include a pulp made from a 2nd crushed fraction split (rejects duplicate) to measure method precision.

Sample Digestion

30 mL of Aqua Regia, a 2:2:2 mixture of ACS grade concentrated HCl, concentrated HNO₃ and de-mineralised H₂O, is added to each sample. Samples are digested for one hour in a hot water bath (>95°C). After cooling for 3 hrs, solutions are made up to volume (100 mL) with dilute (5%) HCl. Very high-grade samples may require a 1 g to 250 mL or 0.25 g to 250 mL sample/solution ratio for accurate determination. Acme's QA/QC protocol requires simultaneous digestion of two reagent blanks inserted in each batch.

Sample Analysis

Sample solutions are aspirated into a Jarrel Ash Atomcomp model 800 or 975 or Spectro Ciros Vision ICP emission spectrograph to determine 21 elements: Ag, Al, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, W, Zn.

Data Evaluation

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Leo Arciaga, Marcus Lau and Jacky Wang.

ORE RESEARCH & EXPLORATION PTY LTD

3 London Drive, Bayswater, Vic 3153 AUSTRALIA
Telephone: 61-3-9762 1808 Facsimile: 61-3-9762 3808

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR
GOLD ORE REFERENCE MATERIAL
OREAS 61Pa

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Recommended Values, 95% Confidence and Tolerance Intervals

Constituent	Recommended value	95% Confidence interval		Tolerance interval $1-\alpha=0.99, \rho=0.95$	
		Low	High	Low	High
Gold, Au (ppm)	4.46	4.39	4.54	4.45	4.48
Silver, Ag (ppm)	8.54	8.35	8.72	8.36	8.71

Prepared by:
Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
April, 2004

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR
GOLD ORE REFERENCE MATERIAL
OREAS 61Pb

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Recommended Values, 95% Confidence and Tolerance Intervals

Constituent	Recommended value	95% Confidence interval		Tolerance interval $1-\alpha=0.99, \rho=0.95$	
		Low	High	Low	High
Gold, Au (ppm)	4.75	4.68	4.82	4.73	4.77
Silver, Ag (ppm)	8.8	8.4	9.2	8.6	9.0

Prepared by:
Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
October, 2003

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS FOR
GOLD ORE REFERENCE MATERIAL
OREAS 62Pb

SUMMARY STATISTICS

Recommended Values, 95% Confidence and Tolerance Intervals

Constituent	Recommended value	95% Confidence interval		Tolerance interval $1-\alpha=0.99, \rho=0.95$	
		Low	High	Low	High
Gold, Au (ppm)	11.33	11.16	11.50	11.29	11.37
Silver, Ag (ppm)	21.5	21.0	22.0	20.6	22.4

Prepared by:
Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd
April, 2004

APPENDIX II

Acme Analytical Laboratories Laboratory Assay Certificates

Silt

A603102

A602607

V 05-1151S

Soil

A604830

A603744

Rock

A604829R

A604829

A602388R

A602388

STRONGBOW EXPLORATION-X05

SHP#3135-13:#29144-29186

Report date: 21 DEC 2005

Job V 05-1151S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Au(I) ppb	Wt Au gram
STD: G-1		0.7	15
S0520567	29144	2.3	15
S0520568	29145	0.8	15
S0520569	29146	3.0	15
S0520570	29147	1.9	15
S0520571	29148	4.2	15
S0520572	29149	1.7	15
S0520573	29150	1.0	15
S0520574	29151	1.2	15
S0520575	29152	172.3	15
S0520576	29153	0.6	15
S0520577	29154	131.3	15
S0520578	29155	0.6	15
S0520579	29156	1.9	15
S0520579 rpt	29156 rpt	3.4	15
S0520580	29157	2.8	15
S0520581	29158	1.5	15
S0520582	29159	1.5	15
S0520583	29160	1.7	15
S0520584	29161	2.2	15
S0520585	29162	2.9	15
S0520586	29163	0.7	15
S0520587	29164	1.1	15
S0520588	29165	0.9	15
S0520589	29166	1.7	15
S0520590	29167	13.8	15
S0520591	29168	2.1	15
S0520592	29169	1.5	15
S0520593	29170	<0.5	15
S0520594	29171	<0.5	15
S0520595	29172	<0.5	15
S0520596	29173	<0.5	15
S0520597	29174	7.2	15
S0520598	29175	0.9	15
S0520599	29176	<0.5	15
STD: DS6	STD: DS6	46.4	15
STD: G-1	STD: G-1	0.7	15
S0520600	29177	1.2	15
S0520600 rpt	29177 rpt	2.1	15
S0520601	29178	3.7	15
S0520602	29179	1.0	15
S0520603	29180	0.9	15
S0520604	29181	1.0	15
S0520605	29182	<0.4	15
S0520606	29183	0.5	15
S0520607	29184	<0.5	15
S0520608	29185	0.8	15
S0520609	29186	1.4	15

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Au(I) Aqua regia digestion / ICP finish / 0.5 ppb detection

Report date: 21 DEC 2005

Job V 05-1151S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Au(I) ppb	Wt Au gram
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Wt Au The weight of sample taken to analyse for gold (geochem)

Report date: 13 DEC 2005

Job V 05-1151S

LAB NO	FIELD NUMBER	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Fe %	Mo ppm	Cr ppm	Bi ppm	Sb ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm	W ppm	Sr ppm	Y ppm	La ppm	Mn ppm	Mg %	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Na %	K %	P ppm
S0520607	29184	27	<4	66	<.4	8	204	<1	9	8	2.25	<2	15	7	<5	50	3	<2	82	14	18	581	0.45	0.03	1.27	1.22	0.08	0.14	636
S0520608	29185	20	6	72	<.4	14	190	<1	7	6	2.18	<2	14	10	<5	46	2	<2	98	15	24	694	0.37	0.02	1.03	0.85	0.07	0.15	539
S0520609	29186	19	<4	57	<.4	9	274	<1	7	10	1.91	<2	18	9	<5	34	2	<2	91	26	43	654	0.36	<.01	1.63	0.64	0.07	0.22	440
S0520567 rpt	29144 rpt	18	<4	29	<.4	6	53	<1	5	16	1.09	<2	14	<5	5	24	<2	<2	167	6	<2	300	0.51	0.01	0.79	12.36	0.07	0.04	730
S0520575 rpt	29152 rpt	17	5	44	<.4	4	62	<1	8	27	1.59	<2	20	8	5	43	<2	<2	168	5	21	394	0.75	0.02	1.31	4.38	0.09	0.07	688
S0520600 rpt	29177 rpt	36	<4	63	<.4	4	128	<1	12	44	2.25	<2	32	5	<5	40	3	<2	97	8	23	521	0.99	0.02	0.97	2.41	0.08	0.14	977
STD: DA	STD: DA	124	201	663	6.1	45	386	5	13	37	2.95	<2	33	7	<5	41	<2	<2	33	8	21	641	0.43	0.03	1.43	0.50	0.07	0.13	949

I=insufficient sample X=small sample E=exceeds calibration C=being checked R=revised
 If requested analyses are not shown, results are to follow

ANALYTICAL METHODS

ICP PACKAGE : 0.5 gram sample digested in hot reverse aqua regia (soil,silt) or hot Aqua Regia(rocks).

Batch No.	"1335-06-02"
Client	Strongbow Exploration Inc.
# of Samples	11
Date Received	09/09/2006
Date Completed	16/09/2006
Project	Shovelnose
Acme file#	A604829R
PO#	

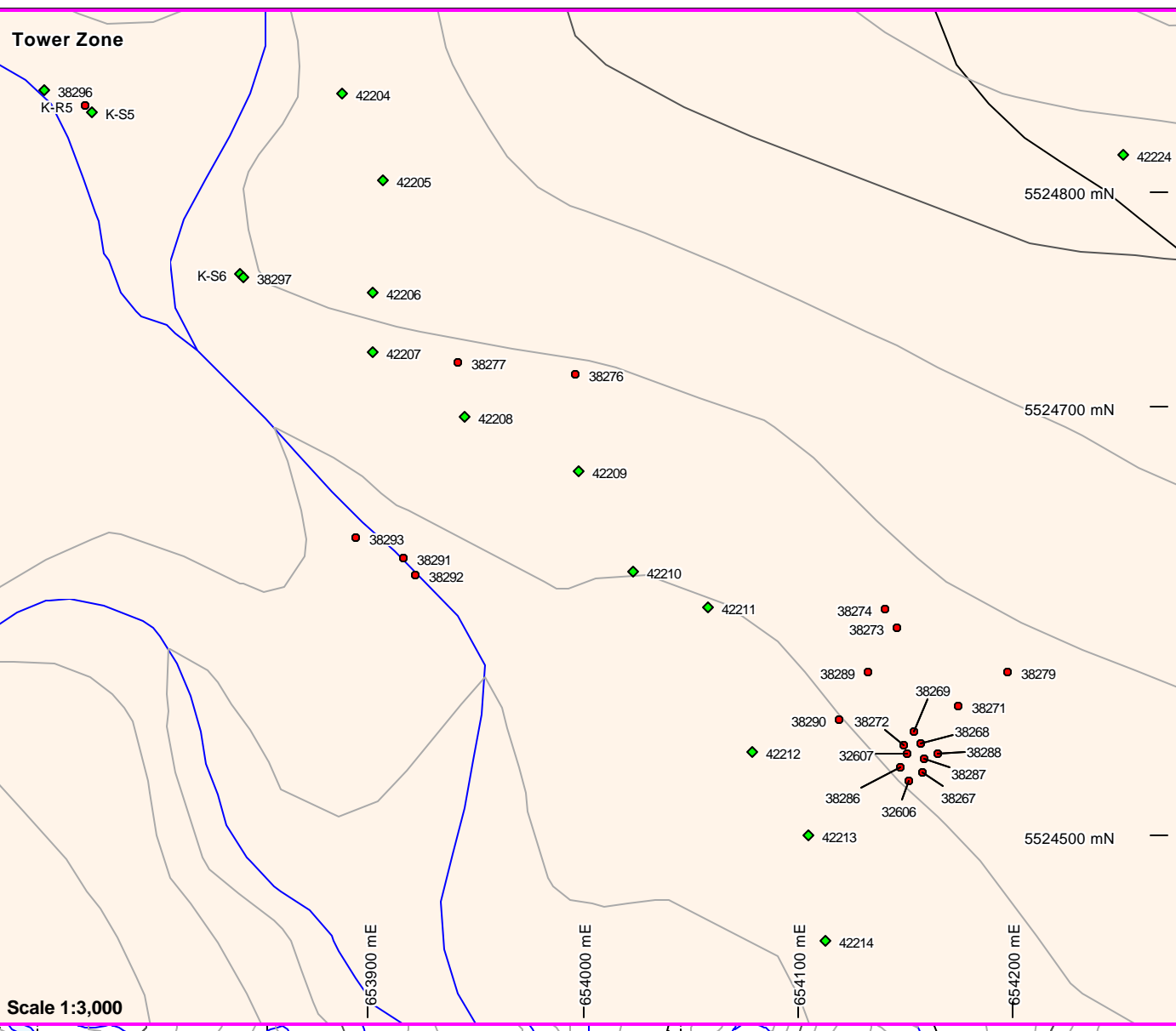
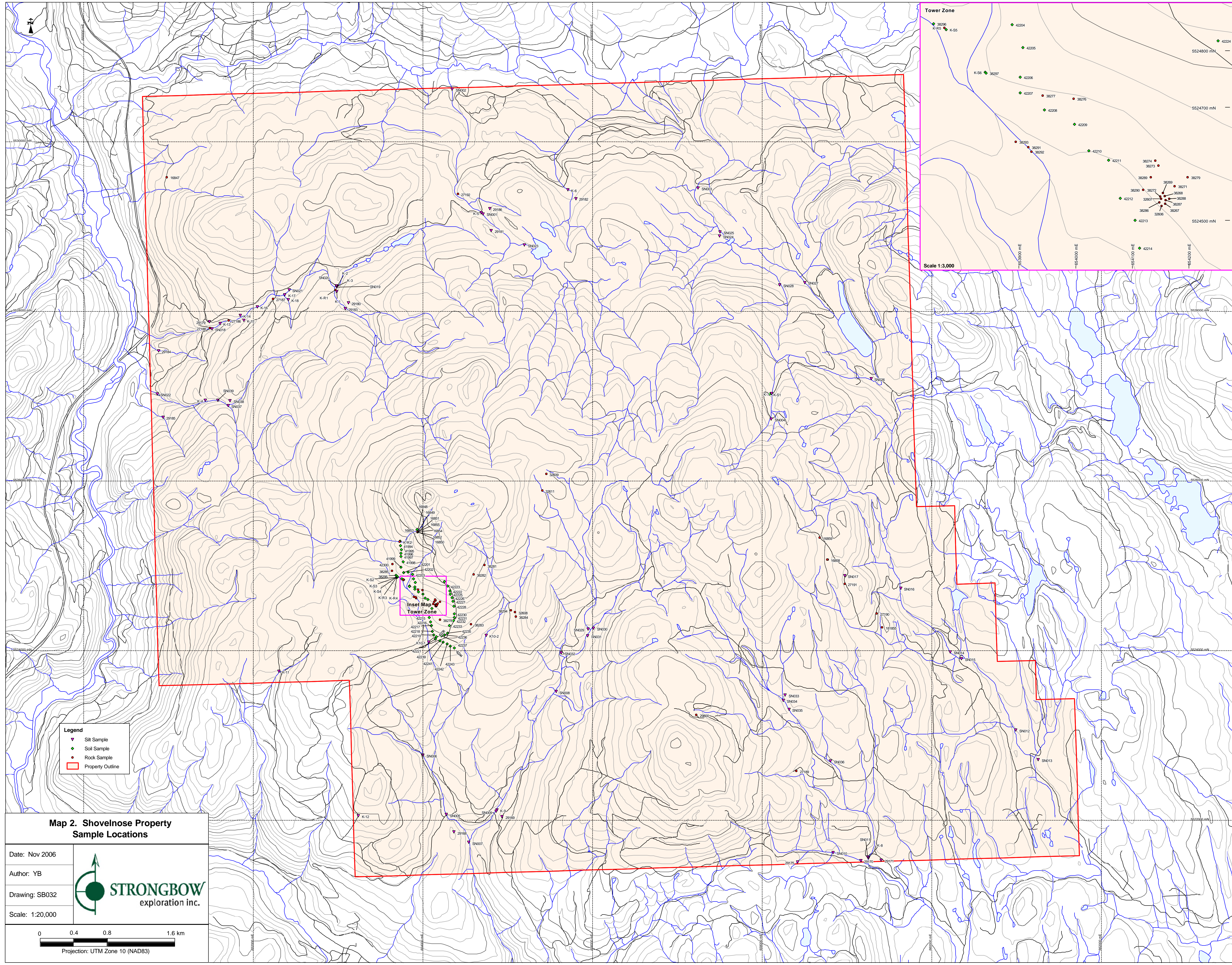
	G3B
SAMPLE	Au
DESCRIPTION	ppb
DETECTION	2
38267	201
38269	101
38271	247
38273	136
RE 38273	144
38274	240
38286	259
38288	190
38289	505
38290	235
38292	155
42301	4921
STANDARD OxF41	824

Batch No.	
Client	Strongbow Exploration Inc.
# of Samples	3
Date Received	130606
Date Completed	150606
Project	1335-06-01
Acme file#	A602388R
PO#	
	G3B
SAMPLE	Au
DESCRIPTION	ppb
DETECTION	2
27199	4823
32606	145
32607	146
STANDARD OxF41	805

APPENDIX III

Shovelnose Property Reconnaissance Prospecting – Silt, Soil, and Rock Sample Descriptions

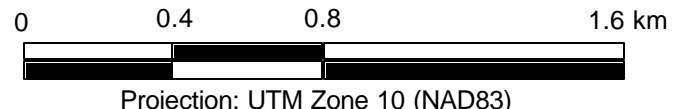
SN020	Silt																		
SN021	Silt	652975	5528306	0.25	0.05	16	0.04	0.4	155	17.1	5.2	73	0.7						
SN022	Silt	652420	5528254	0.25	0.05	5.5	0.03	0.4	165	22.5	4.9	57	0.5						
SN023	Silt	650866.1	5527026.9	0.25	0.05	5.6	0.03	0.5	204	19.2	6.7	87	0.7						
SN024	Silt	655197	5528787	0.25	0.05	3.2	0.04	0.2	260	23	5.6	56	0.3						
SN025	Silt	657498	5528891	0.25	0.05	4.4	0.03	0.2	176	19.7	4	49	0.2						
SN026	Silt	657502	5528938	0.25	0.05	4.8	0.05	0.2	269	24.5	5	62	0.4						
SN027	Silt	659283	5527206	0.25	0.3	7	0.06	0.2	413	50.4	6.7	105	0.6						
SN028	Silt	658501	5528343	0.25	0.05	8.7	0.04	0.3	345	27	6.1	73	0.6						
SN029	Silt	658208	5528312	0.25	0.05	5.3	0.04	0.4	240	26	7.2	62	0.4						
SN030	Silt	655946	5524255	0.25	0.1	5	0.03	0.7	227	12.3	6.7	36	0.5						
SN031	Silt	656011	5524265	0.25	0.05	9.6	0.04	0.3	322	20.2	6.9	56	0.6						
SN032	Silt	655943	5524175	0.25	0.05	5.8	0.03	0.6	220	13.5	6.5	38	0.4						
SN033	Silt	655631	5523974	0.25	0.1	2.9	0.04	0.4	212	16.8	4.9	42	0.3						
SN034	Silt	658271	5523478	0.25	0.05	7.3	0.04	0.2	211	24.3	8	62	0.6						
SN035	Silt	658248	5523414	0.25	0.05	5.7	0.03	0.2	261	22.2	7.7	56	0.5						
SN036	Silt	658315	5523309	0.25	0.05	6.4	0.03	0.3	215	21.6	7.9	54	0.6						
SN037	Silt	658805	5522701	0.25	0.05	4.2	0.04	0.3	205	19.3	6.7	46	0.5						
SN038	Silt	651700	5526892	0.25	0.05	5.7	0.11	0.8	201	26.7	8.3	77	0.7						
SN039	Silt	651726	5526947	0.25	0.05	3.9	0.03	0.3	196	28	7.5	81	0.8						
		651583	5526956	0.25	0.05	5.3	0.06	0.7	200	28.3	7.5	71	0.8						

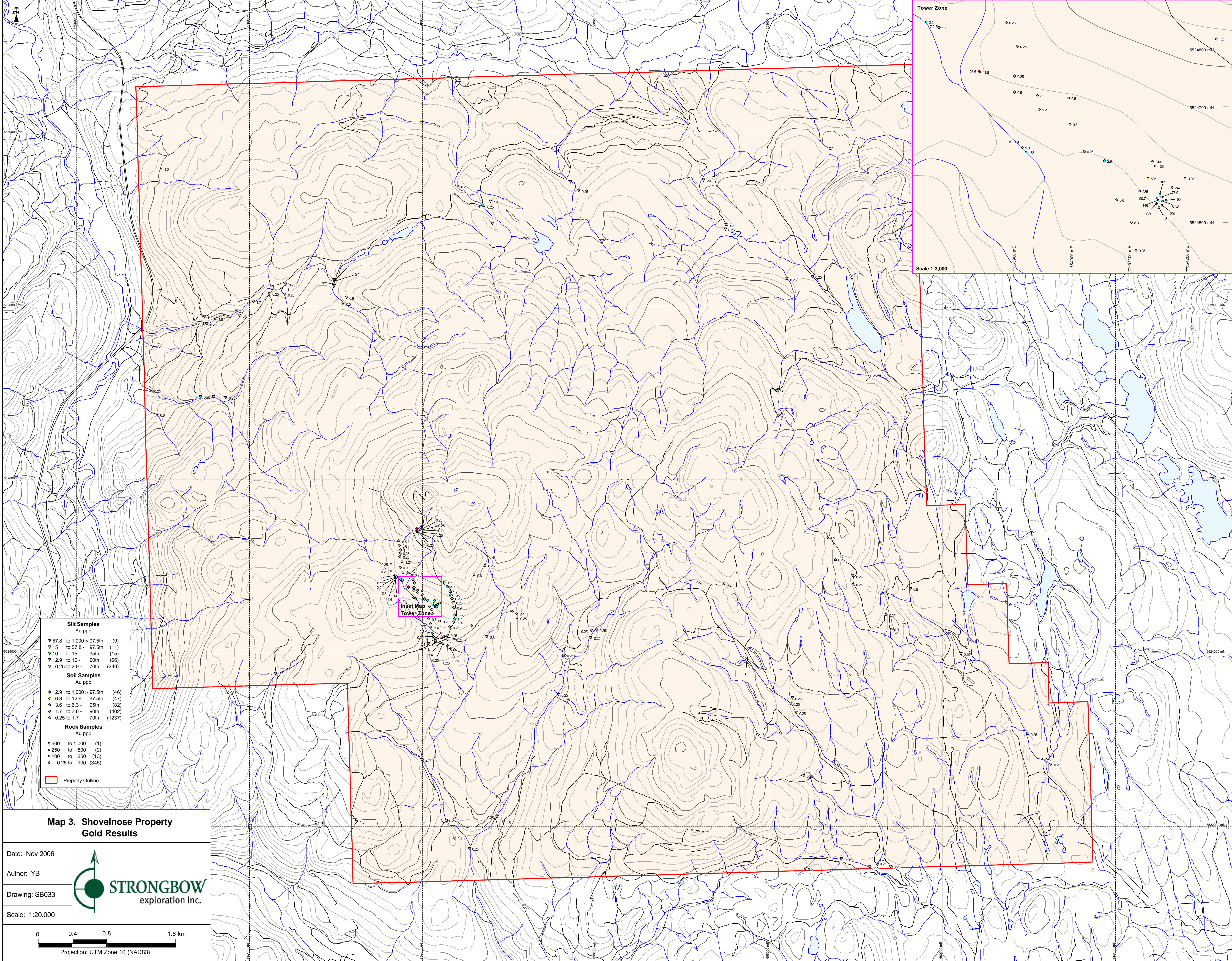


- Legend**
- ▼ Silt Sample
 - ◆ Soil Sample
 - Rock Sample
 - ▭ Property Outline

Map 2. Shovelnose Property Sample Locations

Date: Nov 2006
 Author: YB
 Drawing: SB032
 Scale: 1:20,000





- Silt Samples**
Au ppb
- ▽ 57.8 to 1,000 - 97.5h (9)
 - ▽ 15 to 57.8 - 97.5h (11)
 - ▽ 10 to 15 - 95h (15)
 - ▽ 2.9 to 10 - 90h (66)
 - ▽ 0.25 to 2.9 - 70h (249)
- Soil Samples**
Au ppb
- 12.9 to 1,000 - 97.5h (46)
 - 6.3 to 12.9 - 97.5h (47)
 - 3.6 to 6.3 - 95h (82)
 - 1.7 to 3.6 - 90h (402)
 - 0.25 to 1.7 - 70h (1237)
- Rock Samples**
Au ppb
- 500 to 1,000 (1)
 - 250 to 500 (2)
 - 100 to 250 (13)
 - 0.25 to 100 (345)
- Property Outline

Map 3. Shovelnose Property Gold Results

Date: Nov 2006
 Author: YB
 Drawing: SB033
 Scale: 1:20,000

