

**2006 REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES
CHU CHUA PROPERTY**

**(CLAIMS: 529300, 529301, 508580, 508581, 508582, 508583,
508584, 508586, 508587, 508589, 508590, 517010, 517072, 523835,
523836, 523837, 523838, 523839, 523841, 523843, 523844, 526296,
526297, 528569, 528570, 528700, 529890, 530072, 526302, 530073,
530075, 530076, 530077, 533944)**

Kamloops Mining Division
NTS 92P/8E
Lat 51'22" Long 120'04 "W
UTM Zone 10: 704480E and 5696320N (NAD 83)

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(BC 2007 ASSESSMENT)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Maps.....	ii
List of Tables.....	ii
List of Appendices.....	ii
List of CDs	ii
SUMMARY.....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate.....	2
1.2 Claim Data.....	2
1.3 History	3
1.4 2005 Exploration Program.....	4
2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	4
2.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits	4
2.2 Property Geology, Alteration and Mineralization	5
2.3 Geology, Alteration and Mineralization of the Chu Chua Deposit.....	6
3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY	9
3.1 Introduction.....	9
3.2 Sampling and Analytical Procedures.....	9
3.3 Quality Control Measures.....	9
3.4 Silt and Soil Geochemical Sampling.....	10
4.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	12
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
6.0 PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS.....	14
7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS	15
8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	16
9.0 REFERENCES	17
10.0 FIGURES	17

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Chu Chua Location Map
- Figure 2 Chu Chua Property Claim Location
- Figure 3a Chu Chua Regional Geology
- Figure 3b Regional Geology Legend
- Figure 4 Chu Chua Drill Hole Locations and Detailed Geology

List of Maps

- Map 1 Chu Chua Soil Sample Locations
- Map 2 Chu Chua Soil Sample Results (Cu)
- Map 3 Chu Chua Soil Sample Results (Zn)

List of Tables

- Table 1 Chu Chua area Mineral Claims
- Table 2 Summary of Percentile breakdowns

List of Appendices

- Appendix I Acme Analytical Labs - Laboratory Procedures
Methods and Specifications for Analytical Package Group 1D &
1DX-ICP-ICP-MS Analysis- Aqua Regia
- Appendix II Chu Chua Soil Sample Locations and Geochemistry Results
- Appendix III Acme Labs - Laboratory Assay Certificates

List of CDs

(in report, 1 copy only)

Final Report and figures and maps (pdf document)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Strongbow Exploration Inc. (Strongbow) acquired the mineral claims overlying the Chu Chua deposit by online staking on March 2nd, 2006. Extensive exploration work by a number of companies between 1978 (initial discovery) and present day (most recently Inmet Mining), help define a mineral inventory of the Chu Chua volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit to be estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, grading 1.67% Cu, 0.31% Zn, 7.4 g/T Ag and 0.31 g/T Au.

After consolidating the land position surrounding the deposit in the subsequent months, Strongbow completed a soil survey in October 2006 to assess the signature of the main deposit, assess a series of geophysical conductive anomalies and confirm the location and continuity of a number of historical soil sample anomalies. This report provides the reader with the results of this soil survey and a series of recommendations for future exploration work.

1.1 Location, Access, Physiography and Climate

The Chu Chua claim package is centred around 120° 3' 42W longitude and 56° 22' 51N latitude (704480E and 5696320N Nad 83, Zone 10) and lies approximately 24 kilometres northeast of Barriere, B.C. on the western flank of Green Mountain. From Barriere, access is easiest along the paved Barriere Lakes Road to the North Barriere Lake and Birk Creek logging roads. A 4x4 dirt road from the end of the Birk Creek road provides access to the Chu Chua deposit and to the Chu Chua North grid, immediately to the north.

The claims stretch from the relatively gentle Chu Chua and Birk Creek valleys in the south to the rugged steep terrain around Cowell and Dunn Creeks and around Green Mountain. Elevations range from 900m to 2200m.

Vegetation varies from clear cut, thick second growth, and dense spruce, pine, and cedar stands at lower elevations, to subalpine and alpine above 1800m. The climate is moderate to extreme with temperatures ranging from -30°C to +40°C. The work season is generally restricted to the period between late June and mid October due to the high elevations and subsequent heavy snow pack. Snow is present at higher elevations well into July.

1.2 Claim Data

The centrally located Chu Chua claims owned by Strongbow were staked on March 2, 2006. Another Inmet claim due east of Strongbow's claims was staked by Gaye Richards (Chu Chua 2, 539779) on August 22nd, 2006. All other claims listed in the table below are owned by Ellerbeck and Locke and were staked over the preceding 2-3 years. Table 1 summarizes the details of those claims.

Table 1. Chu Chua area Mineral Claims

CLAIM NAME (delete)	Tenure Number	Owner	Expiry Date	Area
CHU CHUA 1	529300	200995 (100%)	2007/mar/03	161.41
CHU CHUA 27	529301	200995 (100%)	2007/mar/03	121.079
	508580	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	484.467
Deposit1	508581	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	403.597
Deposit2	508582	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	403.434
South1	508583	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	504.783
North1	508584	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	322.623
	508586	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	484.714
Southpark	508587	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	505.053
Insure	508589	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	464.740
Ants	508590	107608 (50%)	2007/MAR/10	484.653
INMETINFILL	517010	107608 (50%)	2007/JUL/12	141.267
INMETEAST	517072	107608 (50%)	2007/JUL/12	80.708
CHU CHUA 777	523835	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	484.336
KCGL2	523836	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	342.866
KCGL1	523837	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	383.219
CHU CHUA 7777	523838	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	40.349
KEGL4	523839	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	60.515
KCGL5	523841	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	20.174
KCGK7	523843	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	60.515
CHU CHUA 888	523844	107608 (50%)	2006/DEC/13	40.349
CHUCHUAEAST	526296	107608 (100%)	2007/JAN/26	423.907
CHUSOUTHWEST	526297	107608 (100%)	2007/JAN/26	484.584
GERRY AND GERRY	528569	107608 (50%)	2007/FEB/20	60.526
ROCKNORTH	528570	107608 (50%)	2007/FEB/20	100.855
CC FRACTION	528700	107608 (50%)	2007/FEB/21	20.170
CAVEATEMPTOR	529890	107608 (100%)	2007/MAR/11	20.193
CARPEDIEM	530072	107608 (100%)	2007/MAR/15	20.177
G & G	529302	115892 (100%)	2007/MAR/03	40.347
YES	530073	115892 (100%)	2007/MAR/15	20.188
MORE TO GO	530075	115892 (100%)	2007/MAR/15	221.823
AND MORE	530076	115892 (100%)	2007/MAR/15	483.725
AND MORE	530077	115892 (100%)	2007/MAR/15	121.153
DIXIE 4	533944	115892 (100%)	2007/MAY/11	80.606

1.3 History

In 1978, Craigmont Mines Ltd. discovered the Chu Chua massive sulphide deposit. In 1979, a DIGHEM airborne EM survey was flown over the area. This was followed up by linecutting, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, VLF, magnetometer and HLEM surveys. Over 6000 meters of diamond drilling was completed on the deposit. Minnova acquired the claims in 1985 and continued to systematically exploring the ground using surface surveys (geology, litho and soil geochem, MaxMin 11, DEEPEM, airborne mag and EM) and diamond drilling. Limited ground work was conducted between the mid 1990's and present day. Strongbow Exploration staked the ground on March 2nd, 2006 and conducted a limited exploration program seven months later.

1.4 2006 Exploration Program

Strongbow acquired all historic data from Inmet Mining in May, 2006 and initiated a data compilation. This data was acquired in exchange for taking on the responsibility for completing specific land reclamation (burning of log piles and core shack removal). The author visited the property for a single day on August 4th, 2006 to assess accessibility and the condition of the old exploration grid. Strongbow then completed a soil sampling program between October 2nd and October 10th on the central portion of the Chu Chua claim package. All log piles were burned and the core shack was dismantled and debris was removed in late October by Mad Trapper Consulting.

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

2.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby *map* area was mapped at 1:100,000 scale by Schiarizza and Preto (1987). The following geological summary is taken from these authors. The area is on the western edge of the Omineca Belt and is underlain by the Fennel Formation of the Slide Mountain Assemblage to the west and by the Eagle Bay Assemblage to the east (Figure 3). The Early Cambrian to Mississippian Eagle Bay Assemblage is in the pericratonic Kootenay Terrane and consists of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks which are repeated in four Northwest-dipping thrust sheets. The assemblage is comprised of a Lower Palaeozoic succession of clastic metasediments, *carbonate* and mafic metavolcanic rocks, and an overlying Devono- Mississippian succession of felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and metasediments. The Homestake and Rea VMS deposits are hosted by intermediate to felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Lower Devono-Mississippian succession.

The Slide Mountain Assemblage is part of Slide Mountain Terrane and consists of the Devonian to Middle Permian Fennel Formation. The formation is an oceanic sequence consisting of two major divisions. The structurally lower (eastern) division comprises a heterogeneous assemblage of bedded chert, gabbro, diabase, pillowed basalt, clastic metasediments, quartz-feldspar-pophyry rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. The upper (western) division consists almost entirely of pillowed and massive basalt with gabbro and minor bedded chert and argillite. Both intrusive and extrusive mafic igneous rocks are tholeiitic. Tops throughout the succession consistently face west.

The Fennel Formation and Eagle Bay Assemblage are intruded by Mid-Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz-monzonite of the Raft and Baldy batholiths. The package is locally overlain by Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic

and sedimentary rocks and Miocene lavas. The map area is dominated by easterly directed thrust faults, which imbricate the Fennel Formation and *separate* it from the underlying Eagle Bay Assemblage. Tectonic emplacement of the Fennel Formation over the Eagle Bay Assemblage was followed by southwesterly-directed folding and associated thrust faulting. Folding and fabrics associated with this event are evident in the Eagle Bay Assemblage, but are rarely seen in the Fennel Formation.

2.2 Property Geology, Alteration and Mineralization

The following summary is taken from BC Assessment Report 20670. The Chu Chua property is underlain by rocks of the Mississippian to Permian Fennell Fm. (Scharizza and Preto, 1987). Two litho-structural packages make up the Fennell Fm. These are called the upper and lower divisions. The lower division forms a north-south belt that extends from the Barriere River fault in the south to Clearwater in the north. It is composed of a complexly interbedded and thrust imbricated sequence of massive basalt, clastic metasediments (greywackes and argillites), ribbon cherts, quartz-feldspar phyric rhyolite and intraformational conglomerate. The upper division underlies most of the property area and hosts the Chu Chua deposit. It consists of pillowed to massive basalt flows, diabase sills, argillite and rare chert. These rocks can be traced from Barriere as far north as Wells Grey Park. They are responsible for the rugged cliff exposures on either side of the North Thompson River Valley between Little Fort and Clearwater.

Both divisions of the Fennell Fm. are intruded by the Cretaceous Baldy batholith, which forms a prominent easterly trending mountain range to the northeast of Barriere.

Deformation in the Fennell formation is not intense. Units have been rotated into a vertically dipping west facing homocline that is interpreted to be the western limb of a thrust-dismembered anticline (Scharizza and Preto, 1987). There is little evidence for mesoscopic folding and penetrative fabrics are mostly absent. Late, north and east trending (Tertiary ?) normal faults cause local offsets of the Upper Fennell stratigraphy. A west-dipping thrust fault is inferred to separate the upper and lower divisions of the Fennell Fm. This is based on conodont ages determined from chert beds in both divisions. The Lower Fennell sequence is also inferred to be thrust imbricated based on fossil data (Scharizza and Preto, 1987).

Both Fennell Fm. divisions are regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies. Close to the contact of the Baldy Batholith (within approximately 500m) the regional metamorphism is overprinted by a contact thermal aureole. Locally this reaches hornblende hornfels grade. Despite the metamorphism, primary textures are well preserved in both volcanic and sedimentary units.

2.3 Geology, Alteration and Mineralization of the Chu Chua Deposit

2.3.1 General

The following discussion provides the reader with a detailed account of the geological characteristics of the Chu Chua deposit. It was accurately summarized in BC Assessment report 19540A and is used in this report for accuracy and completeness.

The Chu Chua deposit consists of two major and several minor sulphide lenses hosted by massive and pillowed green basalt of the Upper Fennel Formation. Near surface ore reserves are pegged at approximately one million tonnes grading 3.1% copper (Note: Minova's (Inmet Mining) historic reports did not identify the resource category of the historic estimate, and as such, no comparison of the estimate can be made to the accepted categories. This historic estimate is not current and does not meet CIM definition standard, and is reported here for historical purposes only. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify this historic resource as a current mineral resource and so the historic resource should not be relied upon). The lenses are oriented along a north-south trend dipping from vertical to very steeply west. The principal axes of the lenses appear to plunge gently to the south. The strike extension of near surface mineralization is approximately 300m and total thicknesses for the mineralized zones range up to 80m. Massive sulphide has been intersected as far as 350m below the surface. All 1989 drillholes were drilled east from hangingwall basalts through massive sulphides into a silicic or stockwork zone and finally into unaltered footwall basalts.

3.2.2 Hangingwall Basalt

The hangingwall to massive sulphide consists of unaltered massive and pillowed basalts. Pillow selvages and triple junctions and interpillow hyaloclastic breccias are easily identified. Most of the basalt is aphyric although faint green phenocrysts of augite and/or amphibole and pale grey phenocrysts of albitized plagioclase are discernible in some sections. Thin section and microprobe work by Aggarwal (1982), has shown the amphibole to be kaersutite which occurs with and sometimes replaces augite. Both kaersutite and augite are often altered to actinolite and sphene, characteristic of lower greenschist metamorphic facies. These basalts are often bleached to a very pale grey and cut by abundant quartz and calcite stringers. Sulphide content increased toward the deposit but the lower contact is very abrupt with only occasional massive sulphide clasts caught up in the base of the overlying flows.

3.2.3 Massive Sulphides

Massive sulphides lie immediately below a very sharp contact with the hangingwall basalts. Pyrite makes up approximately 90% of the massive sulphide, often occurring as coarse anhedral grains displaying annealed textures. Chalcopyrite is the main ore mineral occurring as massive streaks up to 25cm thick, as small inclusions in both pyrite and magnetite, and as fracture fillings and interstices in coarse granular pyrite. These textures suggest a large degree of remobilization. Thin section work (Manley, 1988 -unpublished paper), has shown good triple junctions in granular pyrite with chalcopyrite often occurring in the interstices, as tiny anhedral blebs (50-200 micrometres), and as inclusion trails inside pyrite grains. Megascopically, sections of massive sulphide show good rolled textures and brecciation, indicating either primary collapse structures or, more likely, tectonic activity. Other economic minerals identified in drillcore include covellite, chalcocite, sphalerite and magnetite. Cubanite (CuFe₃S₃) and stannite are also present (Aggarwal, 1982). Covellite occurs in chalcopyrite-rich sections as fracture fillings. Chalcocite occurs as discrete grains within either pyrite or chalcopyrite (Manley, 1988). Sphalerite and possibly trace amounts of galena occur as fine grained and massive blebs usually but not exclusively with copper mineralization. Magnetite content increases toward the footwall occurring as subhedral grains possibly mixed with or replacing pyrite. The matrix is likely quartz and barite. Other metals present in the ore zone include gold (commonly 1 gpt), silver (commonly 15-30 gpt), cobalt (310-475 ppm), and trace amounts of tin (stannite), platinum, and palladium (Aggarwal, 1982).

3.2.4 Talc-Magnetite

Within the massive sulphide lenses lie several lenticular bodies of talc-magnetite. These sublenses have the same general shape and orientation as the main sulphide lenses but often appear to cut across the sulphides from hangingwall to footwall. Many sections show two and even three distinct parallel zones of talc and/or magnetite mineralization. Thicknesses range up to 25m but 5-10m is more the norm and the southernmost lens has a down plunge extension of at least 200m. The talc-magnetite zones can be further broken down into sulphide-magnetite, massive magnetite, 'talc-magnetite, and massive talc sections, usually in that sequence from hangingwall to footwall. There is much mixing of talc and magnetite but sulphide seldom occurs with talc. Aggarwal (1982) suggested that these rocks are chemical precipitates showing a sequence of deposition at 300°C and increasing fO₂, to be:

talc --> talc + magnetite --> magnetite + pyrite --> pyrite + cpy.

This sequence agrees well with observed mineral assemblages. Furthermore, most of these rocks are fine grained and massive, with few obvious replacement textures. Alteration of footwall and sulphide horizons also explains the presence

of talc-magnetite sequences. Polished section work (Manley, 1988) clearly shows magnetite replacing pyrite in the sulphide-magnetite zone gradually overwhelming the sulphide component to form the massive magnetite zone. Talc is intimately associated with magnetite forming a fine grained matrix. The embayed and pitted nature of the magnetite in the talc- magnetite zone may indicate a further alteration eventually to a massive talc horizon. This alteration crosscuts portions of the massive sulphide lenses and helps to explain the position and variability in the zonation of the talc-magnetite horizon.

3.2.5 Silicic Rocks

A unit of very silicic rocks lies footwall to much of the Main and North Lenses and is best developed between them. They are typically 80% SiO₂, 0.3% TiO₂, depleted in NaO and CaO, and enriched in Ba, Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, and MgO are consistently lower than unaltered basalt. Thin sections show the mineralogy to be mainly quartz with fine grained phengitic mica, minor chlorite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite (Aggarwal, 1982). In drillcore, these silicic rocks appear to be intensely silicified basalts. They have a mottled, altered appearance often with sharp colour and textural contrasts reminiscent of block boundaries, pillow selvages, and basalt breccias. Fracturing and local brecciation is common, chlorite occurs as fracture stringers. Immediate footwall zones often host pyritic stockworks associated with increased quartz-carbonate veining. Similar silicification occurs in later quartz vein selvages that cut an unaltered basaltic dyke within the silicic pile. Minor banding showing warping and truncation of bands is noted occasionally and may indicate the presence of chert horizons within the basalt package. Aggarwal (1982) suggested that these silicic rocks are primary chemical precipitates, based on lower immobile element compositions and their fine grained nature. However, some original textures have been retained while others have been obliterated by intense quartz flooding. The presence of these rocks only between the two main massive sulphide lenses indicates that a very restricted depression existed to pool a silicic sinter or that this zone constituted an area of intense hydrothermal alteration of footwall basalt.

3.2.6 Footwall Basalt

Footwall alteration in the south part of the Main Lens and all of the North Lens is less than 2 meters and in places appears to be absent. The contact with generally unaltered footwall basalt is sharp to transitional over a few meters. Minor brecciation and quartz-pyrite stockworks die out rapidly with pyrite content down to 1-2%. The basalt becomes less bleached, increasingly competent, and primary structures such as pillow selvages become more apparent. Lower footwall basalt is virtually identical to hanging-wall basalt.

3.2.7 Basalt Dykes

The deposit area is intruded by several basaltic dykes and sills. These are most easily seen cutting massive sulphide and silicic zone rock between the North and Main lenses. One dyke cuts the thick silicic package on section 102+25N in CCF-39 with a drill thickness of 12.5 meters. The orientation and continuity of this dyke is uncertain although a possible plane of failure is seen in basalt breccias in the silicic zone 25 meters to the south. Two narrow dykes were intersected in the same sequence 50 meters to the south suggesting a north-south trend. A flat lying dyke appears on section 101+25N at the top of holes CCF-28 and CCF-38. Its extent and orientation is unknown. Another possible dyke lying in the silicic zone between the North and Main lenses appears to dip vertically with an untested strike to the south. South of 100+50N, several conformable basalt flows and sills lie between fingers of massive sulphide.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Introduction

Geochemical sampling on the property was planned to 1) evaluate the usefulness of the soil sampling method by sampling the surface expression of the Chu Chua base metal deposit, 2) evaluate the area around a number of electromagnetic anomalies identified during the 1979 airborne DIGHEM survey, and 3) Test pre-existing soil anomalies identified from historical exploration programs. Map 1 shows the distribution of the soil samples collected with respect to all three of these features. A total of 302 samples were collected from Oct 2 to Oct 10, 2006. Section 3.2 will discuss the sampling and analytical features and section 3.3. With respect to quality assurance/quality control, each sample was properly described and labelled in 500g sample Kraft bags. procedures adopted for the 2005 field program. Sections 3.4 will discuss the details of the soil sampling.

3.2 Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Soil samples were collected as grids over previously identified geochemically and geophysically anomalous areas. In most cases, the B horizon was sampled, with a small proportion of samples taken from the B/C or C horizons. Soil samples are collected with a hand shovel into a brown kraft bag, accompanied by a sample tag; individual sample weight averages at 0.5 kg. Soil trench samples are larger, with an average weight of 1.0 kg, and sample collection requires both a hand shovel and a pick axe to loosen up the organic layer. Each sample location is marked with flagging tape bearing the assigned sample number, sampler's initials and date.

Soil samples collected as part of a grid are spaced 50 metres apart. Each respective line varied from 100 to 400m apart north-south, and were 700 to 2000m in length. The old Chu Chua grid was resurrected and used to label all of the soil stations in the field. Grid spacing is measured out using hip chains or measuring chain. To monitor soil sample location and deal with the GPS margin of errors and changes in topographic relief within a grid, control points are taken at sample locations with the best GPS coverage. The margin of errors vary from ± 7 m in an area with good coverage.

3.3 Quality Control Measures

All soils were submitted to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (ACME), Vancouver, BC for the 2006 exploration program and submitted for a 36 element ICP-MS analysis. A detailed explanation of analytical techniques and procedures has been compiled in Appendix I. Appendix II details the locations and results from silt, soil and rock sampling. Appendix III provides the laboratory sheets.

No quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures were taken for the samples collected on this program. Normally Strongbow inserts blanks, field duplicates, and standards into the sample stream sent to ACME but this only applies for rock sampling. Because of the early stage nature of exploration, none of the normal QC samples were used.

3.4 Soil Geochemical Sampling

A number of key elements were chosen from the 2006 multi-element dataset to assess the potential of the area. In comparison, the historic data has only limited element data (Minova: Cu and Zn and Craigmont: Cu, Zn, Pg and Ag). For the 2006 data, Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, barium (Ba), magnesium (Mg) and molybdenum (Mo) were evaluated. The first three were chosen for the obvious association with the known base metal deposit, Au and Ag were evaluated for similar reasons, and Ba and Mg were examined due to their typical association with exhalative activity in a volcanogenic massive sulphide environment. Mo was evaluated in an attempt to discern any potential association with the massive sulphide mineralization.

Table 2: Summary of Percentile breakdowns (Au, Ba, Mg, Mo, only available for 2006 dataset).

Percentile Value	Au_ppb	Ag_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Mg_pct	Mo_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
70th Percentile	3.6	0.2	106.7	26.0	0.61	1.3	9.0	54.0
90th Percentile	6.6	0.7	177.5	53.0	0.88	1.7	16.0	82.0
95th Percentile	9.0	1.0	206.9	77.9	1.01	2.0	21.0	96.0
97.5 Percentile	13.5	1.2	256.1	109.0	1.10	2.7	27.0	116.0

To assess the usability of soil geochemistry as an exploration tool, two 700m lines were positioned directly overtop of the Chu Chua deposit. The southern line of the two did a reasonable job at identifying the deposit while the line positioned 600m to the south (L9400N) identified a broad area of Cu >97.5th percentile anomalies, directly on strike of the known deposit (Map 2). This area is also anomalous in Zn, Pb and Ba, although the Ba was not very significant directly overtop of the known deposit (L10,000N). Mo returned high values overtop of the deposit, and along strike to the south. A fourth line (10600N) in this area is situated 400m north of the deposit and does not show any significant anomalies with the exception of Mo (90th percentile anomaly). These elemental relationships could represent one of three things: 1) the exact location of the Chu Chua deposit is slightly off and could, in actual fact, extend into this area; 2) this is an area of surface contamination due to historical activity; or 3) this represents a exploration target that has not been properly tested (two holes have been drilled in the area with only one of the two drilled to the west).

The other six soil lines tested southeast of the main Chu Chua deposit in an area where numerous, generally north-south trending geophysical conductors have been identified (Map 2). Also, the 2006 soil lines 9000N and 9400N straddle four historic soil lines with Cu anomalies. These anomalies were re-evaluated to test the accuracy of historic data and to extend their respective continuity. The soil lines overtop of the conductors proved very effective in recognizing coincident anomalies. Both Cu and Zn correspond very well with the majority of these conductors (Map 2 and 3), while Pb does not seem to be as correlative. Gold and silver are generally poorly associated with the historic conductors but where elevated (>90th percentile) there is a moderate spatial association with conductive trends. No consistent relationships are observed using Ba or Mg. Finally, the western side of lines 8300N and 8600N suggest that the conductive feature recognized by the DIGHEM survey has a greater strike length and continues to the north. This is supported by both Cu and Zn (Maps 2 and 3).

Reasonable correlation exists between the new sampling and the compiled historical data. The two historic soil lines north and south of line 9000N had a number of elevated Cu values, particularly at the western end of both lines (Map 2). Line 9000N confirmed this same >90th percentile Cu anomaly, which helps define a minimum 200m north-south strike length, slightly east of a generally north-south trending airborne anomaly (Map 2). Arguably this trend could be continued to the south to align with three other >97.5th percentile anomalies (lines 8600N, 8300N and 8000N). Total length of this north-northwest- to north-trending Cu soil anomaly, included historic data, is 900m and is positioned only 1100-1200m into the footwall pillow basalts.

4.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

An extensive amount of historical work has been done since the Chu Chua deposit was discovered in 1978, although nothing has been completed since the mid 1990's. Strongbow did not complete an evaluation of the historical mineral reserve or the extensive drilling database, and as a result, cannot comment on the validity of the historical estimate. The author only completed a cursory field examination to determine the accessibility of the property and to examine the state of the historic exploration grid. The exploration trails are in reasonably good condition but the grid proved very difficult to find. The collars of historic drill holes could be utilized to reactivate the historic grid.

The main focus of the 2006 exploration program was to test the usefulness of soil sampling as an exploration tool. Only one of the two lines positioned directly over the deposit succeeded in identifying mineralization. Both Cu and Zn were anomalous on the southernmost line, but also highlighted an anomaly 400m south of the main deposit. This area has received very little drilling (i.e. only a single hole has been completed).

A very good, multi-element relationship was established between the locations of the airborne conductors and anomalous soil results. This was defined using Cu, Zn and to a lesser degree, Pb, Ba and Mo. Whatever feature is producing the trend of increased conductivity is also producing a region of elevated Cu and Zn values, similar to the area overtop of the Chu Chua deposit. It is interesting to note that the conductor associated with the main Chu Chua deposit is very limited in extent (220m) and these anomalies located to the southeast are up to 2400m in length.

Finally, the position of the historical soil data was validated by the 2006 sampling which defined and extended Cu and Zn anomalies along strike from historical anomalies.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

From the soil survey, along with a cursory evaluation of the historical data, the following recommendations are made:

1. Confirm the exact location of the anomaly on line 9400N, directly on strike to the south of the Chu Chua deposit. Is this anomaly simply the southern extension of the deposit, a result of surface contamination from historical workings (unlikely given the east-west extent of the anomaly (350m)), or could the soil anomaly indicate that mineralization extends to the south in an area with limited drilling.

2. A modern day, deep-penetrating geophysical survey has not been used on the property and is recommended before further ground work is conducted. The DIGHEM survey that was flown identified the main deposit, along with numerous other conductors. A modern survey would have a deeper penetration and potentially highlight other massive sulphide pods.
3. Ground truthing the areas with coincident soil and currently known geophysical anomalies would be an important first step in evaluating the area.
4. Completion of a regionally extensive soil ground grid to assess the potential of the Fennell Formation. This should happen after an airborne survey so sampling can be focused in specific areas. Cu and Zn appear to be consistently anomalous overtop of the known deposit and along the trends of the majority of the historic conductive anomalies. Ba and Mo seem to be inconsistently anomalous in the area of the main deposit and could represent possible vectors for property-scale evaluation.

6.0 PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS

List of Contractors

Contractor	Type of Work	Address
ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Geochemical Analysis	852 East Hastings Street Vancouver BC 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

7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Strongbow Exploration
Summary of 2006 Chu Chua Program Expenditures
Expenditures from March 9th, 2006 - November 30th, 2006

Date	Reference	Description	Amount
Field Related Costs and Contractors			
9/27/2006	Burning services and Reclamation, Sep25-26	MAD TRAPPER CONTRACTING LTD.	2,880.00
10/15/2006	Geochemical Soil Sampling Program	RIO MINERALS LTD.	21,112.52
Total			23,992.52
Laboratory Charges			
30-Oct-06	A607713 / 302 samples	ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.	4,073.98
Total			4,073.98
General Supplies and Services			
5/17/2006	JULIE PAILLARD	Air Photos for Chu Chua area	1,247.00
Sept	21 Lrg @ \$30	Plotter Chgs / Sept	630.00
Total			1,877.00
Salaries of Full time and Temporary Contract Staff			
	Natasha Dittman - Office Assistant - 0.13 Days	Salary @ 250/day	32.50
	Dave Gale - VP Exploration - 2.7 days	Salary @ 750/day	2025.00
	Mike Mayer - GIS Technician - 2.5 days	Salary @ 300/day	750.00
	Julie Paillard - GIS Supervisor - 0.9 days	Salary @ 300/Day	270.00
	Nicole Westcott - Land Administrator - 1.1 days	Salary @ 300/day	330.00
	Kris Asperin - Office Assistant - 7 Days	Salary @ 250/day	1750.00
Total			5157.50
Documentation			
	Estimated Report writing costs	Includes Salary, mapmaking and printing costs	2500
Total			2500.00
Grand Total			\$ 37,601.00

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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 preparing for, and carrying out exploration work on the Chu Chua, BC during 2006.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of February, 2007.

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

SUMMARY

The Chu Chua property is underlain by oceanic, mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Fennel Formation of the Slide Mountain Assemblage. The Fennel Formation hosts the Chu Chua volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit which has a historic resource of 2.7 million tonnes, grading 1.67% Cu, 0.31% Zn, 7.4 g/T Ag and 0.31 g/T Au and is located 24 km northeast of Barriere, BC.

The deposit was discovered in 1978 by Craigmont Mines. They completed extensive exploration that included a DIGHEM airborne EM survey, linecutting, soil geochemistry, geological mapping, VLF, magnetometer and HLEM surveys. Minnova, which later became Inmet Mining, acquired the property in 1985 and continued exploring the area. Strongbow Exploration staked the claims directly over the deposit when they came open on March 2nd, 2006 and conducted a soil sampling program in October, 2006.

9.0 REFERENCES

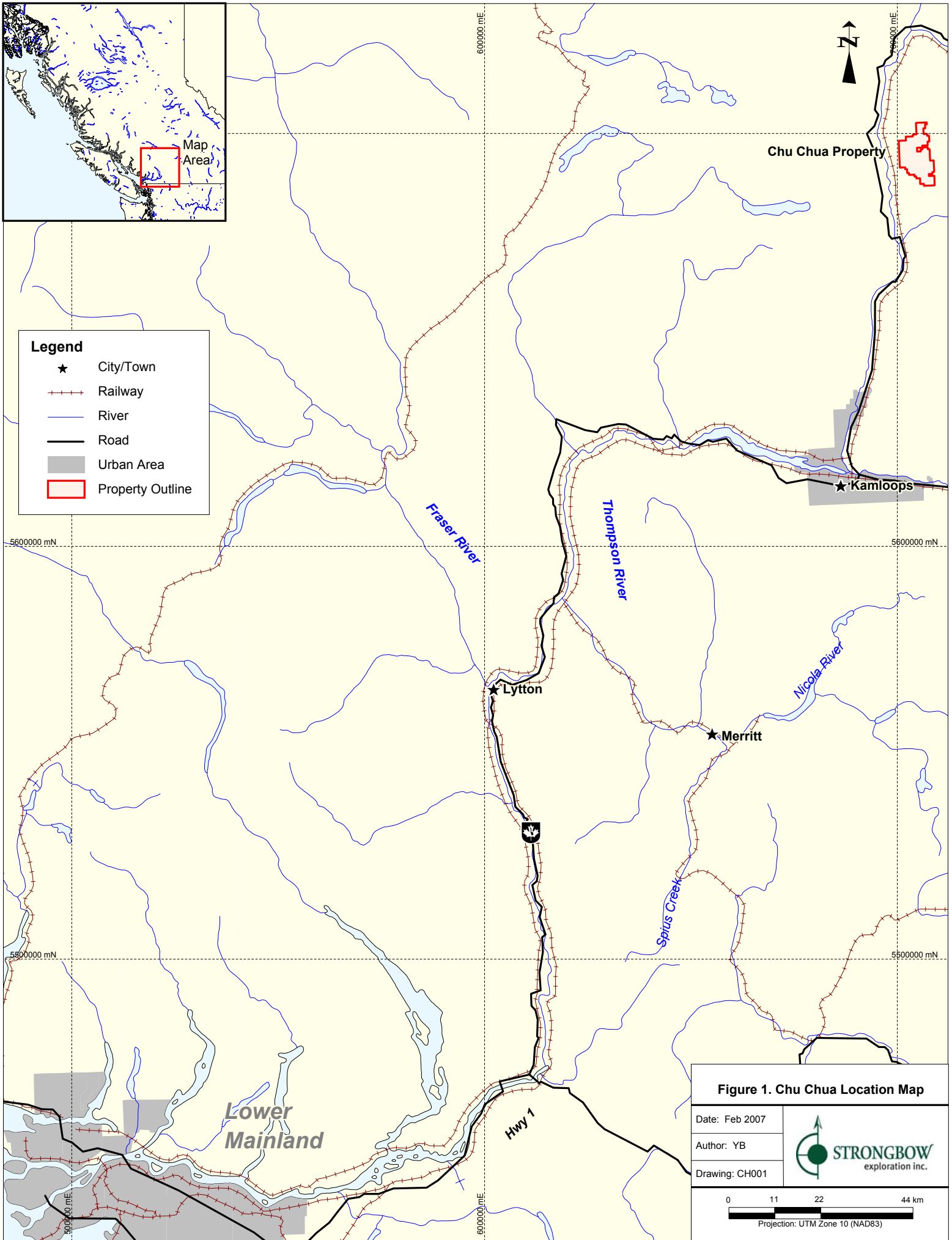
Schiarizza, P. and Preto. V.A. (1987): Geology of the Adams Plateau-Clearwater-Vavenby Area, BCDM paper 1987-2

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Assessment Reports – 19540A, 26752, 22039, 20670.

Aggarwal, P . K . , 1982, Geochemistry of the Chu Chua Deposit, British Columbia: Unpublished University of Alberta. Massive Sulfide M.Sc. Thesis,

Manley, R., 1988, A Petrologic Study of Ore from the Chu Chua, Massive Sulphide Deposit: Unpublished paper.

10.0 FIGURES



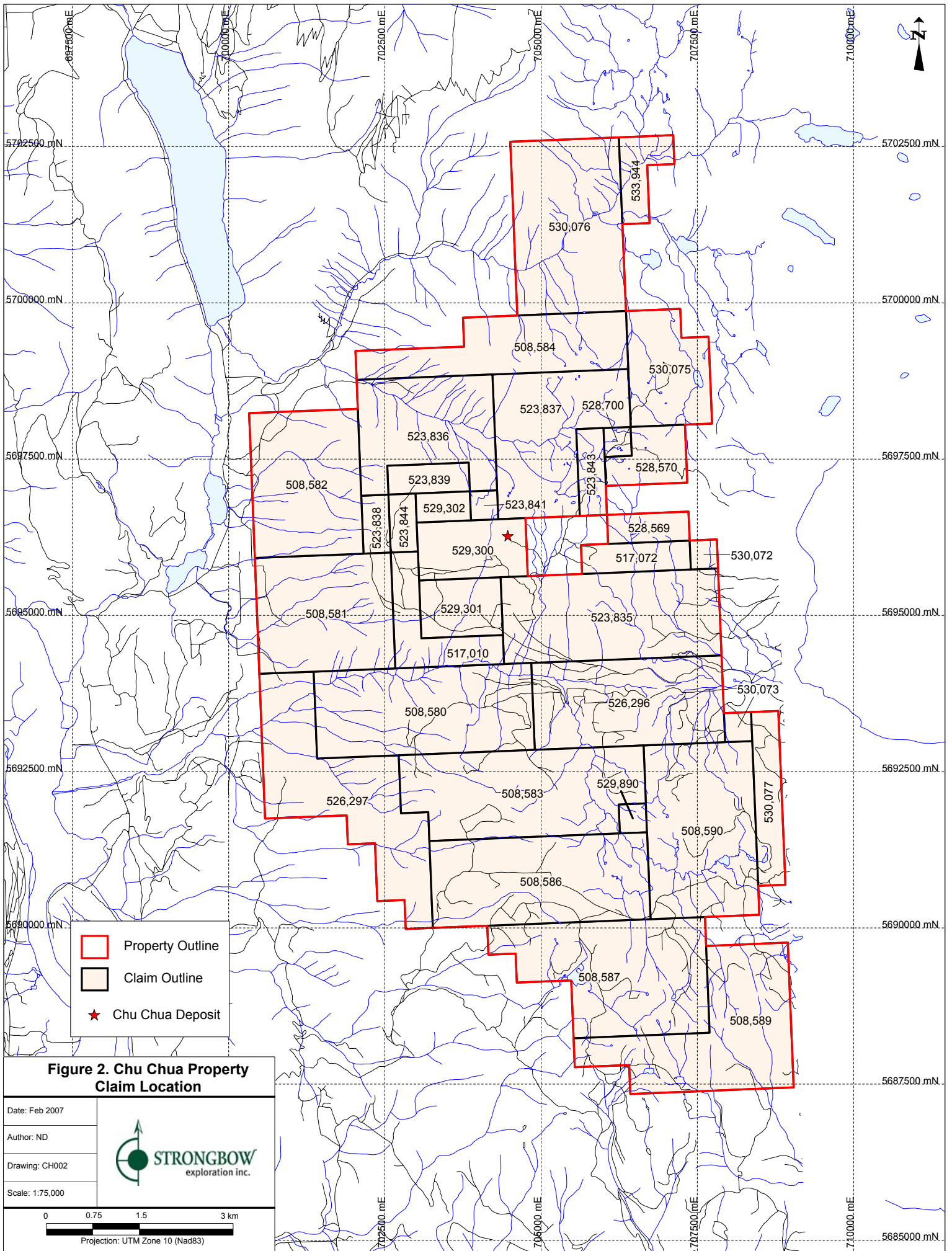
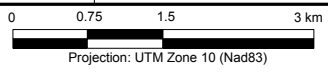


Figure 2. Chu Chua Property Claim Location

Date: Feb 2007
 Author: ND
 Drawing: CH002
 Scale: 1:75,000



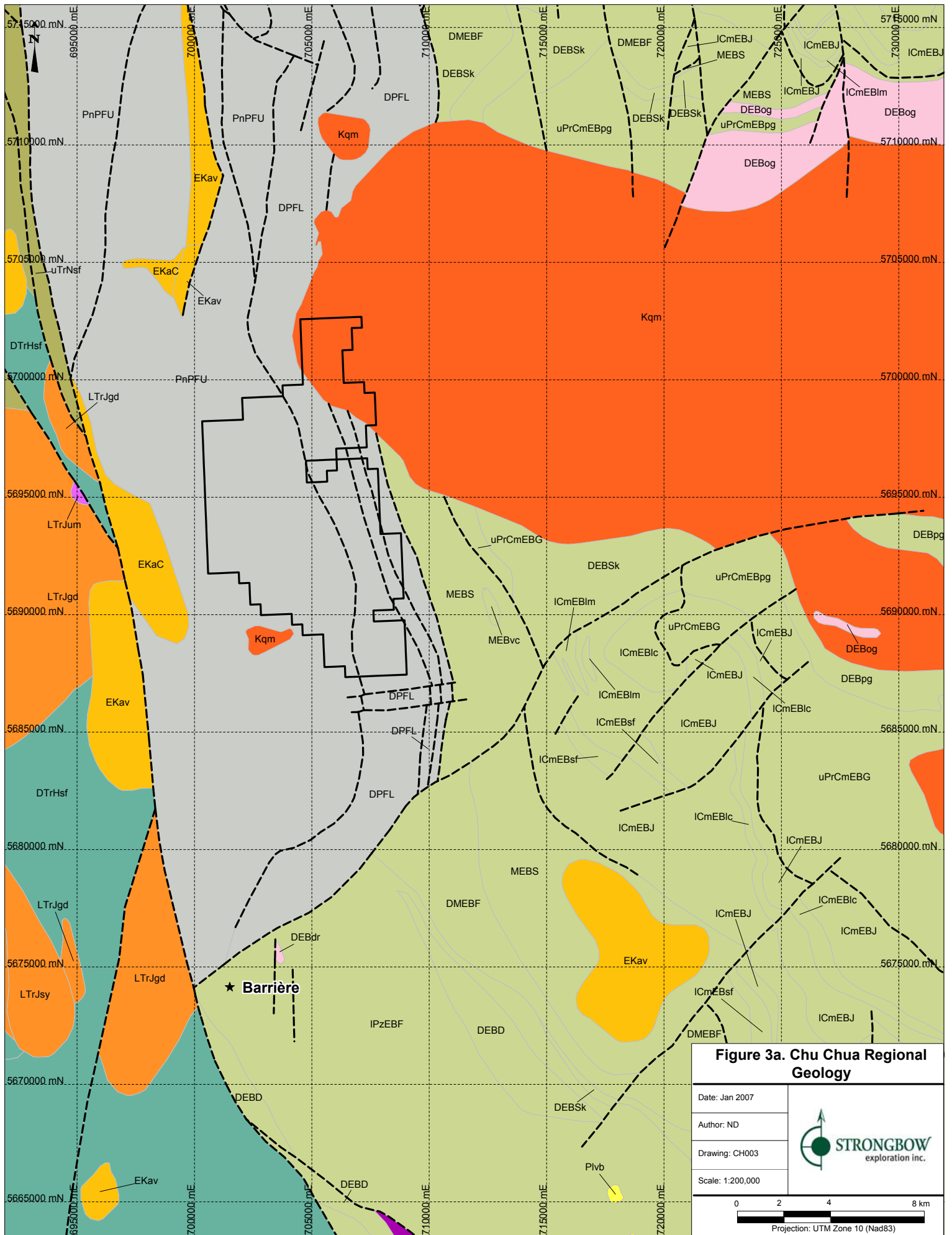


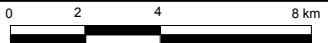
Figure 3a. Chu Chua Regional Geology

Date: Jan 2007

Author: ND

Drawing: CH003

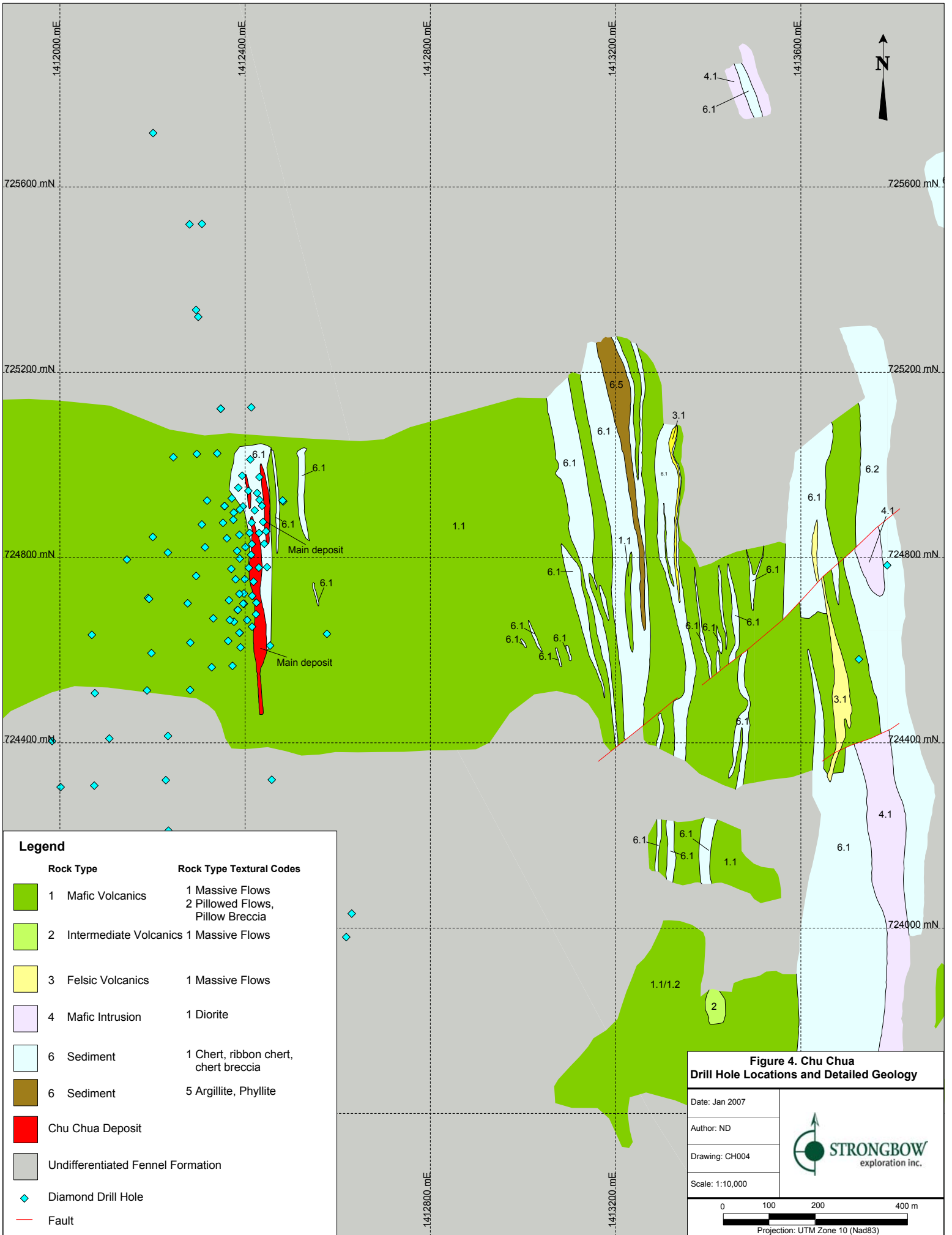
Scale: 1:200,000



Projection: UTM Zone 10 (Nad83)

Figure 3b: Regional Geology Legend

	P1vb Cenozoic - Unnamed basaltic volcanic rocks
	EKav Cenozoic - Kamloops Group undivided volcanic rocks
	EKaC Cenozoic - Kamloops Group - Chu Chua Formation undivided sedimentary rocks
	Kqm Mesozoic - Unnamed quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks
	LTrJum Mesozoic - Unnamed ultramafic rocks
	LTrJsy Mesozoic - Unnamed syenitic to monzonitic intrusive rocks
	LTrJgd Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
	uTrNvb Mesozoic - Nicola Group basaltic volcanic rocks
	uTrNsf Mesozoic - Nicola Group mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	DTrHsf Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Harper Ranch and(?) Nicola Groups mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	PnPFU Paleozoic - Fennell Assemblage - Upper Structural Division basaltic volcanic rocks
	MEBvc Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage volcanoclastic rocks
	MEBS Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Slate Creek Unit mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	DPFL Paleozoic - Fennell Assemblage - Lower Structural Division marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks
	DMEBF Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Foghorn Mountain Unit andesitic volcanic rocks
	DEBus Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage serpentinite ultramafic rocks
	DEBSk Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Skwaam Bay Unit calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
	DEBpg Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage paragneiss metamorphic rocks
	DEBog Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
	DEBdr Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage dioritic intrusive rocks
	DEBD Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Dixon Ridge Unit basaltic volcanic rocks
	IPzEBF Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Forest Lake Unit greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
	ICmEBva Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage andesitic volcanic rocks
	ICmEBsf Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	ICmEBlm Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
	ICmEBlc Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage limestone, slate, siltstone, argillite
	ICmEBJ Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Johnson Lake Unit greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
	uPrCmEBpg Proterozoic to Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage paragneiss metamorphic rocks
	uPrCmEBG Proterozoic to Paleozoic - Eagle Bay Assemblage - Graffunder Lakes Unit quartzite, quartz arenite sedimentary rocks
	Fault



Legend

Rock Type	Rock Type Textural Codes
1 Mafic Volcanics	1 Massive Flows 2 Pillowed Flows, Pillow Breccia
2 Intermediate Volcanics	1 Massive Flows
3 Felsic Volcanics	1 Massive Flows
4 Mafic Intrusion	1 Diorite
6 Sediment	1 Chert, ribbon chert, chert breccia
6 Sediment	5 Argillite, Phyllite
Chu Chua Deposit	
Undifferentiated Fennel Formation	
Diamond Drill Hole	
Fault	

Figure 4. Chu Chua Drill Hole Locations and Detailed Geology

Date: Jan 2007

Author: ND

Drawing: CH004

Scale: 1:10,000

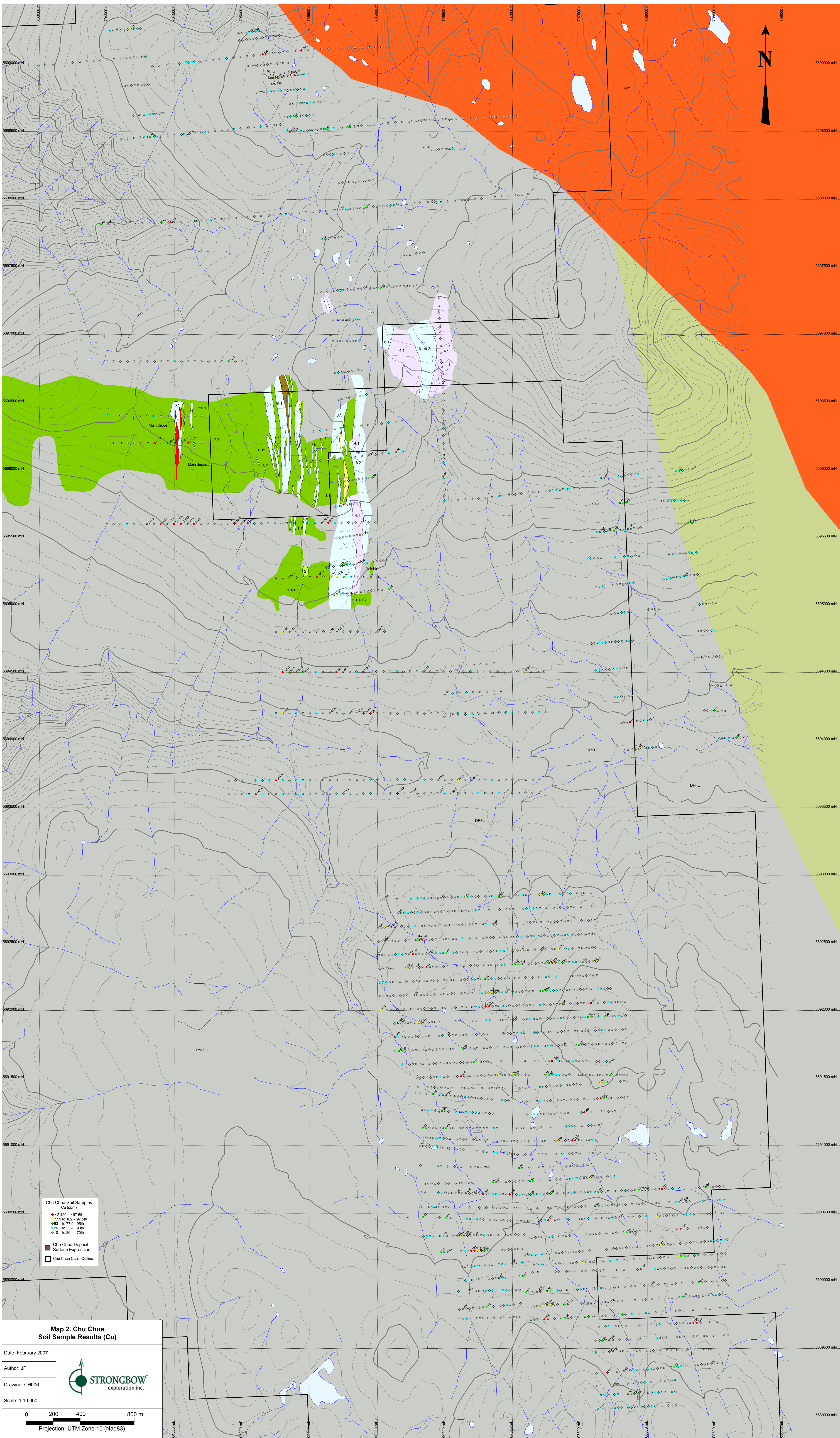


0 100 200 400 m

Projection: UTM Zone 10 (Nad83)

Appendix I

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



Chu Chua Soil Samples
Cu (ppm)

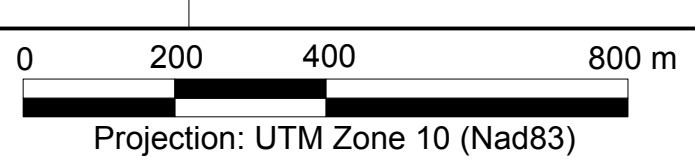
- ◆ > 2420 - > 97.5h
- ◆ 77.9 to 199 - 97.5h
- ◆ 53 to 77.9 - 195h
- ◆ 26 to 53 - 90h
- ◆ 0 to 26 - 70h

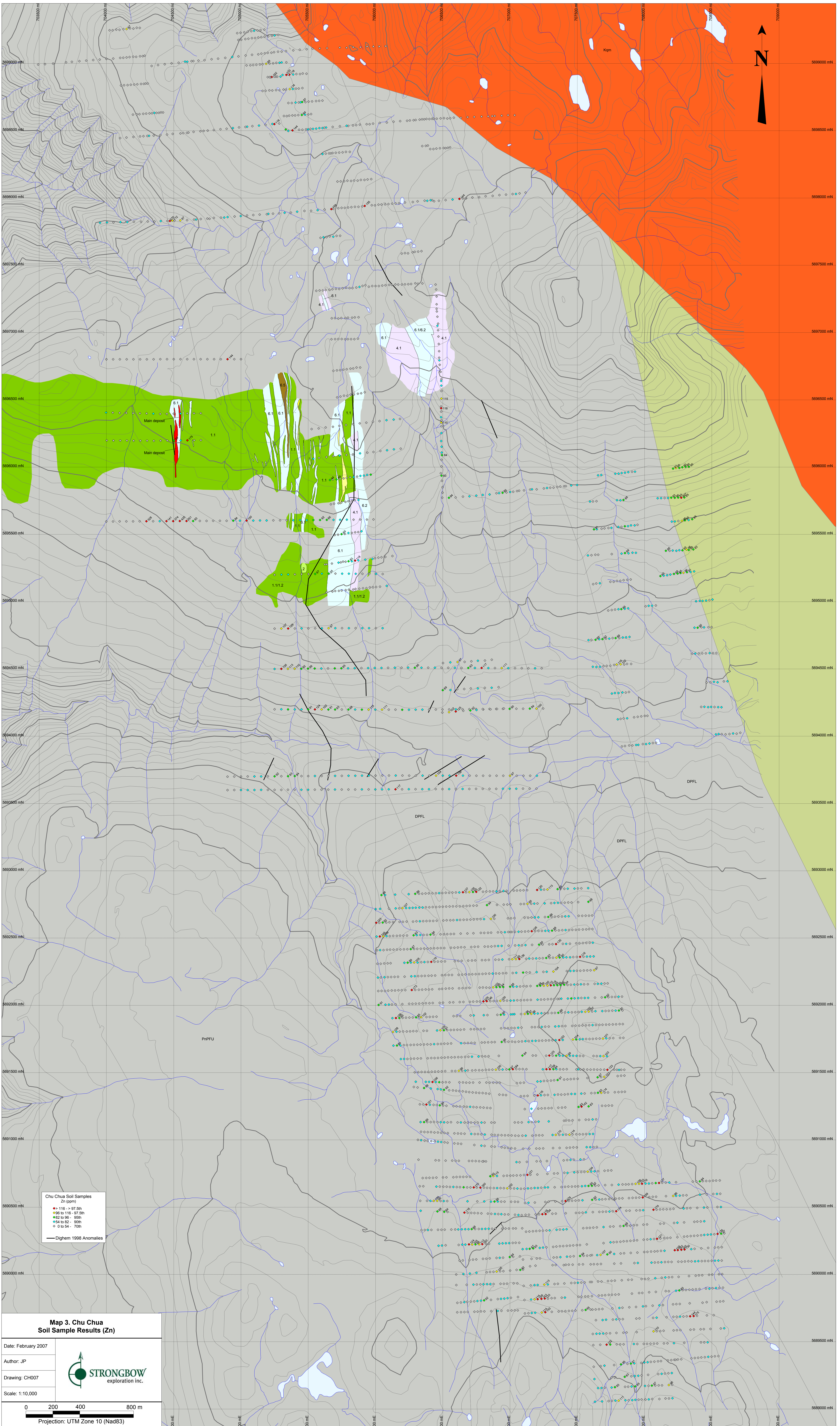
■ Chu Chua Deposit
Surface Expression

□ Chu Chua Claim Outline

**Map 2. Chu Chua
Soil Sample Results (Cu)**

Date: February 2007
Author: JP
Drawing: CH006
Scale: 1:10,000





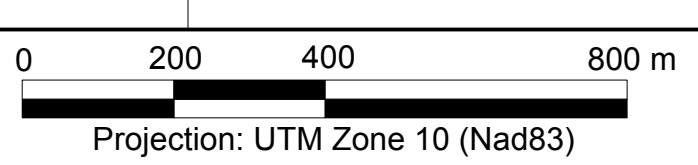
Chu Chua Soil Samples
Zn (ppm)

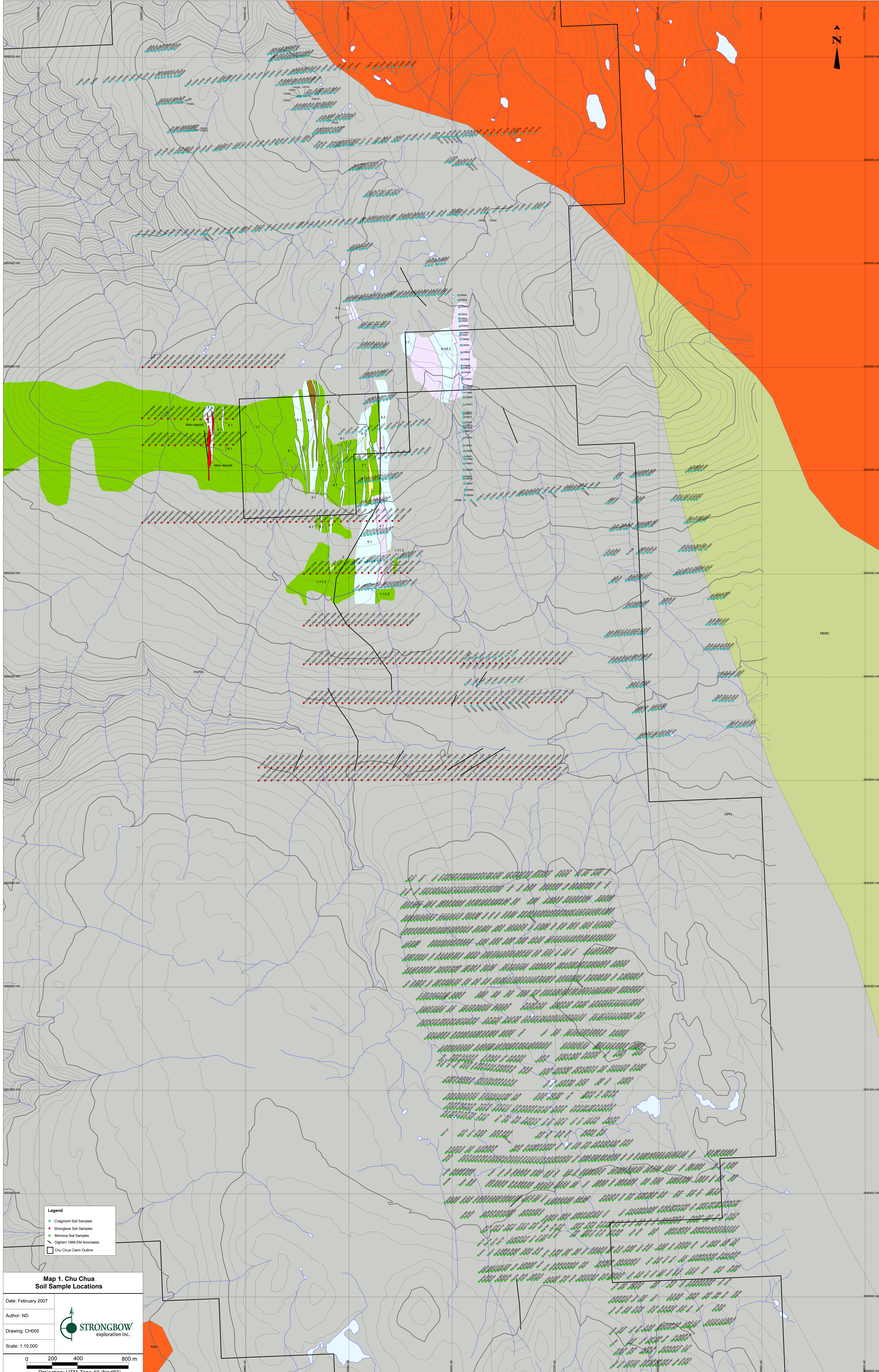
- 116 - 97.5th
- 96 to 116 - 97.5th
- 82 to 96 - 90th
- 54 to 82 - 90th
- 0 to 54 - 70th

— Dighem 1998 Anomalies

**Map 3. Chu Chua
Soil Sample Results (Zn)**

Date: February 2007
Author: JP
Drawing: CH007
Scale: 1:10,000





- Legend**
- Craigmont Soil Samples
 - Strongbow Soil Samples
 - Mimovsa Soil Samples
 - ▲ Digheim 1996 EM Anomalies
 - Chu Chua Claim Outline


Map 1. Chu Chua Soil Sample Locations

Date: February 2007

Author: ND

Drawing: CH005

Scale: 1:10,000



0 200 400 800 m

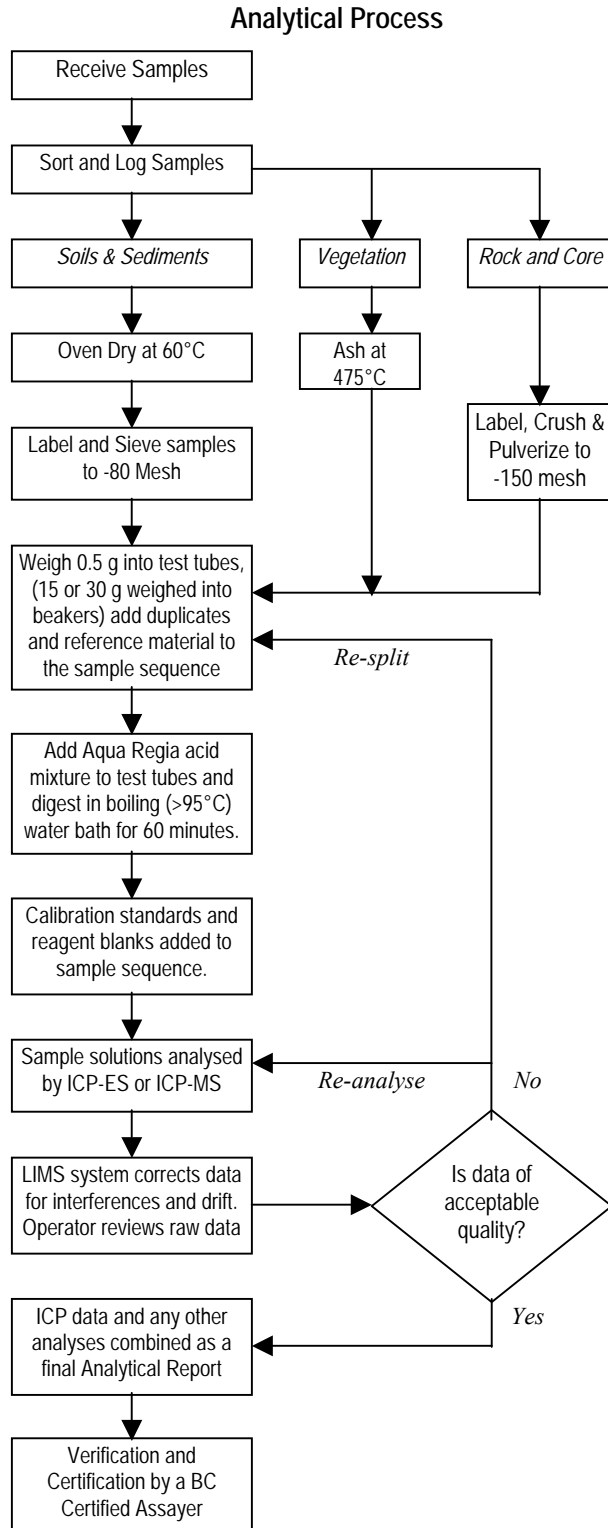
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (Nad83)

Appendix II

Chu Chua Soil Sample Locations and Geochemistry Results



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.

DataSet	SampleID	Year	Sample Type	NAT Grid ID	NAT North	NAT East	Au_ppb	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_pct	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	Bism_ppm	Ca_pct	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_ppm	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	K_pct	Mg_ppm	Mn_ppm	Mo_ppm	Ni_ppm	Nm_ppm	Pb_ppm	Ppm	Se_ppm	Sr_ppm	Ti_pct	Tm_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm									
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10000E	2006	NAD83	10	568617.75	704502.19	3.3	0.0033	0.1	1.7	8.8	0.5	116	0.3	0.19	0.2	10.2	49	27.6	4.94	9	0.04	4	0.02	5900	0.55	2.5	269	0.010	20	1	450	10.3	0.02	0.8	2.9	0.6	7	0.320	0.05	3500	0.7	110	0.2	93
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10000E	2006	NAD83	10	568618.11	704502.19	2.1	0.0021	0.1	1.1	8.8	0.5	116	0.3	0.19	0.2	10.2	49	27.6	4.94	9	0.04	4	0.02	5900	0.55	2.5	269	0.010	20	1	450	10.3	0.02	0.8	2.9	0.6	7	0.320	0.05	3500	0.7	110	0.2	93
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10100E	2006	NAD83	10	568618.86	704602.22	7.5	0.0075	0.6	2.76	6	1	88	0.2	0.1	0.3	42.3	30	35.4	3.87	9	0.1	22	0.02	2500	2.25	2.7	654	0.010	15	430	30.6	0.02	1.1	5.1	2.1	5	0.150	0.1	1500	3	61	0.2	175	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10150E	2006	NAD83	10	568619.45	704652.24	1	0.0010	0.1	0.77	1.35	0.7	6.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	6.2	10	4.9	1.35	4	0.02	6	0.02	600	0.06	0.9	154	0.020	67	500	9.3	0.02	0.1	1.1	0.5	15	0.060	0.05	660	0.7	35	0.1	32	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10200E	2006	NAD83	10	568620.01	704702.24	2.1	0.0021	0.1	1.1	8.8	0.5	116	0.3	0.19	0.2	10.2	49	27.6	4.94	9	0.04	4	0.02	5900	0.55	2.5	269	0.010	20	1	450	10.3	0.02	0.8	2.9	0.6	7	0.320	0.05	3500	0.7	110	0.2	93
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9500E	2006	NAD83	10	5686198	704002	0.25	0.0005	0.05	1.2	1.1	0.5	25	0.2	0.16	0.1	4.6	27	13.1	2.6	9	0.05	2	0.02	2500	0.25	0.9	322	0.010	10	420	7.7	0.02	0.2	1.2	0.25	6	0.210	0.05	2160	0.4	79	0.1	24	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9550E	2006	NAD83	10	5686197.71	704052.02	0.9	0.0009	0.1	1.98	2.1	1	37	0.2	0.28	0.2	3.6	54	22.6	3.95	8	0.05	2	0.02	2500	0.25	0.9	322	0.010	10	420	7.7	0.02	0.2	1.2	0.25	6	0.210	0.05	2160	0.4	79	0.1	24	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9600E	2006	NAD83	10	5686194.22	704102.04	0.3	0.0003	0.03	1.02	1.3	0.5	23	0.2	0.14	0.1	3.3	18	9.4	2.04	7	0.04	2	0.02	2500	0.25	0.9	322	0.010	10	420	7.7	0.02	0.2	1.2	0.25	6	0.210	0.05	2160	0.4	79	0.1	24	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9650E	2006	NAD83	10	5686197.13	704152.06	0.25	0.0005	0.05	0.57	0.8	0.5	29	0.2	0.13	0.1	1.9	12	7	1.89	6	0.02	2	0.02	1000	0.1	0.6	62	0.010	4.9	310	6.3	0.02	0.1	0.6	0.25	9	0.220	0.05	1280	0.3	53	0.05	15	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9700E	2006	NAD83	10	5686196.84	704202.08	0.5	0.0005	0.1	1.02	0.9	1	36	0.2	0.14	0.1	4.6	30	18.3	2.31	7	0.03	3	0.02	2400	0.24	1.2	142	0.010	10.9	380	6.6	0.02	0.1	1.6	0.25	7	0.220	0.05	1280	0.4	80	0.1	26	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9750E	2006	NAD83	10	5686195.29	704252.09	0.5	0.0005	0.05	0.53	0.6	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	2.3	12	6	0.65	6	0.02	3	0.02	3500	0.35	1.3	305	0.010	16.4	470	16.4	0.02	0.1	0.6	0.25	9	0.220	0.05	1280	0.4	80	0.1	26	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9800E	2006	NAD83	10	5686196.27	704302.11	1	0.0010	0.05	0.76	1.2	1	55	0.2	0.17	0.1	3.4	24	8.1	2.21	7	0.05	3	0.02	1800	0.19	1	103	0.010	7.3	490	7.8	0.02	0.2	1.5	0.25	8	0.190	0.05	1960	0.4	75	0.1	21	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9850E	2006	NAD83	10	5686196.05	704352.13	0.8	0.0008	0.2	1.85	2.1	0.5	46	0.2	0.35	0.2	17.0	31	122.5	1.87	8	0.07	17	0.05	1700	0.17	1.2	193	0.010	20.3	870	9.9	0.02	0.2	4.6	0.6	11	0.060	0.1	600	3.1	66	0.1	32	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9900E	2006	NAD83	10	5686193.1	704402.15	0.25	0.0005	0.05	0.99	1.2	0.5	29	0.2	0.09	0.2	4.3	15	77.7	2.2	9	0.05	5	0.02	1200	0.12	1.5	160	0.010	9.5	240	7.6	0.02	0.1	1.3	0.25	6	0.090	0.05	990	0.2	31	0.1	31	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9950E	2006	NAD83	10	5686197.18	704452.17	0.25	0.0005	0.2	1.08	1.6	1	64	0.3	0.09	0.2	9.6	15	80.3	1.74	9	0.05	4	0.03	1500	0.15	1.3	182	0.010	10.3	370	9.3	0.02	0.1	1.5	0.25	6	0.110	0.05	1120	0.5	41	0.1	31	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10000E	2006	NAD83	10	5686197.64	704499.91	1.3	0.0013	0.1	0.94	2.3	1	74	0.3	0.14	0.2	7.9	25	23.9	3.44	9	0.05	5	0.03	2300	0.23	3.2	207	0.010	19.3	490	8.4	0.02	0.3	1.9	0.25	7	0.320	0.1	3070	0.7	137	0.3	39	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10050E	2006	NAD83	10	5686198.49	704550.21	10.4	0.0104	0.05	2.53	3.6	1	189	0.3	0.32	0.1	18.1	63	49.6	3.13	7	0.02	10	0.1	0.05	1	0.1	459	0.010	37.3	490	9.5	0.02	0.6	5.5	0.25	11	0.200	0.1	2060	1.2	92	0.3	59	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10100E	2006	NAD83	10	5686199.32	704600.51	1.7	0.0017	0.2	1	8	0.5	110	0.4	0.14	0.2	5.1	25	17.7	2.56	8	0.05	5	0.04	2200	0.22	1.7	415	0.010	10.9	420	8.1	0.02	0.3	1.4	0.25	11	0.130	0.1	1370	1.2	74	0.3	37	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10150E	2006	NAD83	10	5686200.16	704650.18	1.8	0.0018	0.2	1.79	4.9	1	78	0.3	0.08	0.2	6.4	36	16.5	3.07	11	0.03	6	0.04	4100	0.41	1.1	315	0.010	17.5	330	9.4	0.02	0.2	2.3	0.25	5	0.190	0.1	1520	0.8	74	0.2	46	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 10200E	2006	NAD83	10	5686201.01	704700.14	0.7	0.0007	0.2	2.11	5.7	1	89	0.2	0.2	0.1	9.5	50	19	3.12	8	0.04	4	0.02	7200	0.72	0.8	278	0.010	29.8	380	8.6	0.02	0.3	2.9	0.25	6	0.170	0.1	1780	0.5	84	0.2	49	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9500E	2006	NAD83	10	5686206	703997	0.3	0.0003	0.05	3.15	3.8	1	27	0.1	0.05	0.2	20	77	60.3	4.05	6	0.04	3	0.03	10000	1.06	0.8	490	0.010	98.6	760	2.6	0.02	0.2	4	0.5	8	0.320	0.05	3250	0.5	112	0.2	55	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9550E	2006	NAD83	10	5686204.76	704047.29	1.9	0.0019	0.05	2.74	2.7	1	35	0.2	0.21	0.1	10.3	49	22	3.46	9	0.05	4	0.02	6000	0.6	1	284	0.010	19.8	740	7.6	0.02	0.2	2.9	0.5	6	0.280	0.05	2940	0.5	95	0.2	46	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9600E	2006	NAD83	10	5686203.52	704097.32	0.3	0.0003	0.05	1.39	1.8	1	44	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.8	39	19	3.9	10	0.04	3	0.02	3900	0.39	1.5	182	0.010	11.6	640	8.6	0.02	0.2	1.7	0.25	7	0.280	0.05	2890	0.4	14	0.1	35	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9650E	2006	NAD83	10	5686202.27	704147.87	0.25	0.0005	0.1	0.68	1.1	1	76	0.2	0.12	0.2	2.8	28	17.9	1.87	6	0.05	3	0.02	800	0.08	0.8	79	0.010	6.4	550	7.6	0.02	0.1	0.7	0.25	9	0.070	0.05	790	0.3	56	0.1	19	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9700E	2006	NAD83	10	5686201.63	704198.16	1.7	0.0017	0.05	1.79	3.5	1	46	0.3	0.42	0.3	11.1	96	45.7	4.11	8	0.05	5	0.03	6300	0.63	1.2	327	0.010	30.9	540	6.1	0.02	0.3	3.8	0.25	14	0.300	0.05	3080	0.5	129	0.2	45	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9750E	2006	NAD83	10	5686200.79	704248.44	1.2	0.0012	0.05	0.83	1.4	0.3	24	0.2	0.12	0.3	3.4	27	13.1	2.94	8	0.03	4	0.03	1400	0.14	1.2	117	0.010	7.5	510	3.5	0.02	0.2	1.6	0.25	9	0.120	0.05	1230	0.4	84	0.1	27	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9800E	2006	NAD83	10	5686206.55	704298.73	2.2	0.0022	0.1	1.73	2.4	0.5	97	0.2	0.22	0.3	5.1	34	10.4	3.12	9	0.05	4	0.02	2900	0.29	1	772	0.010	10.9	530	8	0.02	0.2	1.8	0.25	8	0.210	0.05	2120	0.7	80	0.2	35	
Chu_Cha	L1000M 9850E	2006	NAD83	10	5686203.51	704349.02	0.2	0.0002	0.																																				

DataSet	SampleID	Year	Sample Type	NAT Grid ID	NAT North	NAT East	Au_ppb	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_pct	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	B_ppm	Ca_pct	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pct	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	La_ppm	K_pct	Mg_ppm	Mn_ppm	Ni_ppm	N_j_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_pct	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Si_pct	Ti_pct	Tl_ppm	Tm_ppm	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm			
Chu_Cha	L7500N11500E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.63	706599.84	4.3	0.0043	0.2	2.07	6.8	0.5	50	0.2	0.27	0.3	11.5	96	21.7	3.27	11	0.05	7	0.04	7200	0.72	0.4	0.277	0.008	30.2	360	10.8	0.02	0.3	3.1	0.25	9	0.270	0.05	2700	0.7	86	0.2	49
Chu_Cha	L7500N11500E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.68	706599.84	4.3	0.0043	0.2	2.07	6.8	0.5	50	0.2	0.27	0.3	11.5	96	21.7	3.27	11	0.05	7	0.04	7200	0.72	0.4	0.277	0.008	30.2	360	10.8	0.02	0.3	3.1	0.25	9	0.270	0.05	2700	0.7	86	0.2	49
Chu_Cha	L7500N11600E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.92	706599.82	2.4	0.0024	0.1	1.47	6.7	1	85	0.3	0.12	0.2	5.5	32	16.5	3.12	9	0.04	13	0.02	2600	0.26	1.3	1.60	0.010	15.5	230	20.7	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.140	0.1	1400	0.6	84	0.2	45	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11600E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.93	706149.82	2.7	0.0027	0.2	2.89	6.9	1	70	0.2	0.23	0.3	14.3	75	22.8	4.04	8	0.05	8	0.04	2600	0.26	1.3	1.60	0.010	33.8	370	11.7	0.02	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.300	0.1	3000	0.6	107	0.2	61	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11700E	2006	NAD83	10	568371.04	706599.81	1.6	0.0016	0.1	1.04	6.7	1	85	0.3	0.12	0.2	5.5	32	16.5	3.12	9	0.04	13	0.02	2600	0.26	1.3	1.60	0.010	15.5	230	20.7	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.140	0.1	1400	0.6	84	0.2	45	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11700E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.66	706249.81	3.9	0.0039	0.2	2.78	5.1	1	58	0.2	0.29	0.3	9.6	65	15.8	3.67	9	0.07	8	0.02	6400	0.64	1.4	2.20	0.010	24.7	310	10.3	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.250	0.05	2500	0.7	97	0.2	39	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11800E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.57	706299.8	0.2	0.0002	0.1	2.59	4.8	1	58	0.2	0.29	0.3	9.6	65	14.6	3.38	9	0.07	8	0.02	6200	0.62	1.4	2.20	0.010	29.5	300	10.4	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.250	0.05	2500	0.7	99	0.1	38	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11800E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.48	706299.8	0.2	0.0002	0.1	2.59	4.8	1	58	0.2	0.29	0.3	9.6	65	14.6	3.38	9	0.07	8	0.02	6200	0.62	1.4	2.20	0.010	29.5	300	10.4	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.250	0.05	2500	0.7	99	0.1	38	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11900E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.44	706299.82	0.2	0.0002	0.6	0.83	0.7	1	23	0.1	0.38	0.4	1.9	8	15.2	0.28	2	0.06	19	0.01	600	0.08	0.4	1.21	0.010	12.9	510	13.9	0.1	0.4	1	0.25	28	0.03	0.05	370	0.5	8	1.2	69
Chu_Cha	L7500N11900E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.44	706299.82	0.2	0.0002	0.3	2.12	3.9	1	70	0.2	0.28	0.4	6.1	49	13.2	3.24	3	0.06	8	0.02	3800	0.38	1.1	1.65	0.010	16.6	300	11.7	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.250	0.1	2570	0.6	93	0.1	36	
Chu_Cha	L7500N11900E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.31	706445.79	2.9	0.0029	2.1	2.34	19.7	2	180	0.4	0.31	0.5	16.9	81	89.8	4.06	11	0.09	11	0.06	5500	0.55	2	3.65	0.010	41	430	21.4	0.02	0.4	0.3	0.20	2400	1.6	100	0.2	104			
Chu_Cha	L7500N12000E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.25	706445.79	2.9	0.0029	2.1	2.34	19.7	2	180	0.4	0.31	0.5	16.9	81	89.8	4.06	11	0.09	11	0.06	5500	0.55	2	3.65	0.010	41	430	21.4	0.02	0.4	0.3	0.20	2400	1.6	100	0.2	104			
Chu_Cha	L7500N12000E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.13	706445.77	1.9	0.0019	0.4	2.84	9.2	1	173	0.2	0.24	0.4	10.5	72	31.1	3.99	8	0.08	8	0.07	6100	0.61	1.3	4.86	0.009	30.2	900	10	0.08	0.3	0.3	0.210	0.1	2190	0.97	0.2	69			
Chu_Cha	L7500N12000E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.13	706445.77	1.9	0.0019	0.4	2.84	9.2	1	173	0.2	0.24	0.4	10.5	72	31.1	3.99	8	0.08	8	0.07	6100	0.61	1.3	4.86	0.009	30.2	900	10	0.08	0.3	0.3	0.210	0.1	2190	0.97	0.2	69			
Chu_Cha	L7500N12100E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.05	706599.77	0.1	0.0001	0.8	4.2	10.7	1	174	0.2	0.15	0.8	17.9	70	96.3	3.98	10	0.1	21	0.08	6400	0.64	1.2	7.60	0.010	53.8	850	17.8	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.250	0.05	2270	0.7	71	0.1	32	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12100E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.06	706599.77	1.1	0.0011	0.3	0.53	1.7	1	16	0.2	0.18	0.4	3.6	25	24.4	2.64	9	0.09	13	0.04	2500	0.24	1.4	6.60	0.010	18	130	14.3	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.190	0.1	190	1.4	1	0.2	61	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12200E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.67	70699.76	9.5	0.0095	0.3	1.79	10	0.5	102	0.2	0.35	0.1	15.1	63	56.9	3.45	5	0.04	11	0.03	8100	0.81	0.8	4.03	0.007	38.3	470	13	0.02	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.190	0.1	1900	1.8	73	0.2	51	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12200E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.76	70699.74	3	0.003	0.2	1.27	3.8	1	56	0.2	0.21	0.3	4.2	32	13.4	2.95	10	0.04	8	0.04	2800	0.28	1.1	1.20	0.009	11.8	350	16.2	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.220	0.05	2270	0.7	71	0.1	32	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12300E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.61	70849.73	0.8	0.0008	0.3	1.67	3.6	1	80	0.3	0.12	0.4	4.1	32	28.2	1.98	8	0.06	16	0.02	2900	0.29	0.9	7.6	0.009	13.1	260	22.8	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.130	0.05	1370	0.9	51	0.1	19	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12400E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.52	708299.73	0.8	0.0008	0.2	2.78	10.2	1	89	0.3	0.09	0.4	5.7	48	17.3	2.52	12	0.1	8	0.02	2700	0.27	1.6	145	0.008	13.5	450	14.4	0.02	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.150	0.1	1500	1.7	117	0.1	42	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12400E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.44	708299.72	0.2	0.0002	0.6	0.83	0.7	1	23	0.1	0.38	0.4	1.9	8	15.2	0.28	2	0.06	19	0.01	600	0.08	0.4	1.21	0.010	12.9	510	13.9	0.1	0.4	1	0.25	28	0.03	0.05	370	0.5	8	1.2	69
Chu_Cha	L7500N12500E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.35	708999.72	0.1	0.0001	0.6	2.84	9.2	1	109	0.3	0.27	0.4	10.5	45	20	4.48	9	0.1	6	0.03	4600	0.46	1.5	332	0.009	20.9	580	15.6	0.02	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.130	0.05	1220	0.7	86	0.2	97	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12500E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.26	707049.71	0.4	0.0004	0.3	1.48	6.4	1	53	0.3	0.02	0.3	5.1	36	15.6	2.52	9	0.04	11	0.03	3100	0.31	1.4	1.06	0.008	14	280	40	0.02	0.3	1.9	0.25	9	0.120	0.1	1210	0.5	71	0.2	44
Chu_Cha	L7500N12600E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.17	707099.71	1.2	0.0012	0.3	0.53	1.7	1	29	0.2	0.12	0.3	3.9	29	12.2	0.97	13	0.09	29	0.05	1200	0.12	1.9	174	0.010	8.5	290	29.6	0.02	0.1	3.8	0.29	0.200	0.2	2010	0.6	38	0.1	150	
Chu_Cha	L7500N12600E	2006	NAD83	10	568370.09	707149.7	2.6	0.0026	0.3	0.9	1.8	1	70	0.5	0.09	0.1	4.1	29	11.5	0.85	10	0.02	10	0.05	1500	0.12	1.4	2.06	0.010	8	290	26	0.02	0.1	1.1	0.25	7	0.180	0.2	1810	0.5	36	0.1	23
Chu_Cha	L8000N10700E	2006	NAD83	10	5694200	70599.74	2.4	0.0024	0.3	1.74	8	0.5	98	0.2	0.14	0.3	7.8	49	24.1	3.38	7	0.05	11	0.03	5100	0.51	1.1	248	0.007	22.7	380	19.6	0.02	0.3	2.6	0.25	9	0.210	0.1	2100	0.7	90	0.3	29
Chu_Cha	L8000N10700E	2006	NAD83	10	5694200	70599.74	2.4	0.0024	0.3	1.74	8	0.5	98	0.2	0.14	0.3	7.8	49	24.1	3.38	7	0.05	11	0.03	5100	0.51	1.1	248	0.007	22.7	380	19.6	0.02	0.3	2.6	0.25	9	0.210	0.1	2100	0.7	90	0.3	29
Chu_Cha	L8000N10800E	2006	NAD83	10	5694199.95	705299.91	0.9	0.0009	0.6	3.33	13.4	1	160	0.3	0.06	0.4	20.3	96	80.7	4.53	12	0.06	12	0.1	6500	0.65	1.5	397</																

DataSet	SampleID	Sample_Type	Year	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_North	NAT_East	Au_ppb	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Al_pct	As_ppm	B_ppm	Ba_ppm	B ppm	Ca_pct	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pct	Ga_ppm	Hg_ppm	Ia_ppm	K_pct	Mg_ppm	Mn_pct	Mo_ppm	Nb_pct	Ni_ppm	P_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_pct	Sb_ppm	Sc_ppm	Se_ppm	Si_pct	Ti_ppm	Ti_pct	U_ppm	V_ppm	W_ppm	Zn_ppm		
Chu_Chu	L860N11350E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5694803	705602.12	4.7	0.0047	0.1	1.91	5.8	1	104	0.2	0.24	0.2	3.6	96	231	3.86	10	0.04	8	0.04	5900	0.55	1.4	272	0.010	23.6	670	8.7	0.02	0.3	3.1	0.25	9	0.280	0.1	2830	0.6	100	0.2	64
Chu_Chu	L860N11400E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5694803	705602.26	2.4	0.0024	0.2	2.48	4.8	1	105	0.2	0.24	0.3	18.3	50	48.2	2.98	10	0.05	12	0.06	2500	0.35	1.7	413	0.010	20.5	710	10.1	0.08	0.3	3.1	0.25	12	0.100	0.1	1028	0.2	90	0.1	21
Chu_Chu	L860N11450E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5694803	706002.46	2.9	0.0029	0.4	2.32	4.7	1	106	0.3	0.23	0.4	18.1	49	63.8	2.82	11	0.08	12	0.05	4100	0.41	1.8	771	0.010	25.6	650	10.1	0.08	0.2	3.4	0.25	12	0.110	0.1	1130	0.2	75	0.2	42
Chu_Chu	L860N11500E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5694803	706502.62	3.5	0.0035	0.1	2.56	7.9	1	85	0.1	0.34	0.2	14.2	78	37.4	3.96	8	0.04	6	0.03	9200	0.92	1	314	0.010	36.8	490	5.9	0.02	0.3	4.3	0.25	9	0.280	0.1	2850	0.7	100	0.2	57
Chu_Chu	L860N10700E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692001	705202.36	2.2	0.0022	0.1	1.78	2.3	0.5	51	0.2	0.19	0.2	5.1	33	11.7	2.93	9	0.05	4	0.02	2900	0.29	1.3	125	0.010	10.4	470	8.8	0.02	0.2	1.9	0.25	10	0.250	0.05	2280	0.8	81	0.1	32
Chu_Chu	L860N10750E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692001	705300.22	2.2	0.0022	0.2	1.97	5.1	1	110	0.2	0.24	0.2	11.1	46	22.6	3.25	10	0.05	7	0.05	5300	0.53	1	811	0.010	23.6	480	9.7	0.02	0.3	2.7	0.25	9	0.210	0.1	2120	0.6	89	0.1	68
Chu_Chu	L860N10800E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692002	705350.42	4.7	0.0047	0.6	2.85	8.8	2	245	0.2	1.01	1	16.2	43	66.4	2.06	4	0.14	35	0.04	3000	0.3	1.2	2824	0.010	32.2	1540	11.3	0.13	0.7	4.7	1.4	37	0.020	0.1	280	4.8	47	0.1	65
Chu_Chu	L860N10850E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692004	705400.34	2.4	0.0024	0.1	1.91	5.8	1	104	0.2	0.24	0.2	3.6	96	231	3.86	10	0.04	8	0.04	5900	0.55	1.4	272	0.010	23.6	670	8.7	0.02	0.3	3.1	0.25	9	0.280	0.1	2830	0.6	100	0.2	64
Chu_Chu	L860N10900E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692005.54	705450.86	0.25	0.0003	0.1	0.85	2.1	0.5	79	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	20	10.4	2.27	12	0.04	3	0.02	1200	0.12	1.7	82	0.010	6.1	300	11.1	0.07	0.2	1	0.25	6	0.150	0.05	1530	0.8	57	0.1	24
Chu_Chu	L860N10950E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692006.68	705501.07	5.7	0.0057	0.1	0.61	2.3	0.5	79	0.3	0.14	0.2	2.8	10	11.7	2.35	13	0.05	4	0.03	1200	0.12	1.3	103	0.010	5.7	380	11.1	0.02	0.3	1	0.25	7	0.170	0.05	1780	0.4	75	0.2	31
Chu_Chu	L860N11000E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692007.95	705551.29	3.5	0.0035	0.4	2.32	4.7	1	106	0.3	0.23	0.4	18.1	49	63.8	2.82	11	0.08	12	0.05	4100	0.41	1.8	771	0.010	25.6	650	10.1	0.08	0.2	3.4	0.25	12	0.110	0.1	1130	0.2	75	0.2	42
Chu_Chu	L860N11050E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692007.95	705601.5	3.5	0.0035	0.1	1.52	6.7	1	64	0.3	0.23	0.3	8.8	34	37.5	3.33	11	0.04	7	0.03	3500	0.35	1.4	534	0.010	16.2	530	9.8	0.02	0.5	2.2	0.5	10	0.200	0.05	2040	0.7	84	0.2	64
Chu_Chu	L860N11100E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692008.87	705651.71	1.8	0.0018	0.2	2.42	16.4	1	104	0.4	0.51	0.8	18.2	41	103.3	3.3	11	0.06	11	0.04	4300	0.43	2.4	1548	0.010	28.5	750	12.7	0.02	0.7	4.2	0.5	17	0.130	0.1	1300	1.5	69	0.2	95
Chu_Chu	L860N11150E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692009.01	705701.94	3.1	0.0031	0.2	1.71	5.4	0.5	71	0.3	0.23	0.3	14.4	30	37.4	2.39	9	0.07	10	0.03	1900	0.19	1.1	252	0.010	19.6	630	11.3	0.02	0.4	1.9	0.25	10	0.250	0.1	950	1.5	11	0.1	32
Chu_Chu	L860N11200E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692008.23	705752.16	2.5	0.0025	0.4	2.27	4.9	2	79	0.2	0.84	0.2	11.7	22	26.4	1.82	7	0.1	12	0.03	1700	0.17	1.2	800	0.010	20.4	1020	14.1	0.11	0.3	2.5	0.8	27	0.050	0.1	550	1.9	34	0.2	60
Chu_Chu	L860N11250E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692007.86	705802.39	2.1	0.0021	0.5	1.33	3.4	0.5	86	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.9	15	28.1	2.6	12	0.06	6	0.02	1300	0.13	1.3	183	0.010	11.2	460	16.4	0.02	0.2	0.9	0.6	10	0.080	0.05	860	0.9	39	0.2	69
Chu_Chu	L860N11300E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692007.49	705852.61	10.5	0.0105	2.2	3.05	7.2	0.5	132	0.3	0.1	1.2	4.5	15	40.1	2.77	10	0.25	9	0.03	500	0.05	3.3	761	0.009	13.6	740	18.9	0.02	0.5	1.3	2	15	0.050	0.1	520	2	25	0.2	68
Chu_Chu	L860N11350E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692007.12	705902.84	2.7	0.0027	0.2	1.71	5	1	86	0.2	0.2	0.4	9.3	47	21.7	3.12	7	0.05	4	0.03	6300	0.63	0.9	338	0.010	19.1	410	8.9	0.02	0.3	2.6	0.25	7	0.230	0.05	2330	0.4	94	0.2	51
Chu_Chu	L860N11400E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692006.75	705953.07	3.2	0.0032	0.2	1.71	4.9	1	81	0.2	0.22	0.4	9.3	46	22.1	3.09	9	0.05	4	0.03	6300	0.63	0.9	358	0.010	18.7	410	8.5	0.02	0.3	2.7	0.25	7	0.230	0.05	2370	0.5	93	0.2	52
Chu_Chu	L860N11450E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692005.27	706003.3	2.2	0.0022	0.2	1.84	8.4	1	84	0.4	0.32	0.2	8.1	47	33.3	3.25	7	0.05	4	0.03	5000	0.5	1.9	294	0.010	29	490	9.5	0.02	0.6	2.4	0.25	13	0.250	0.05	2290	0.5	99	0.2	69
Chu_Chu	L860N11500E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	5692005.52	706053.52	0.7	0.0007	0.1	0.59	2.1	0.5	81	0.3	0.05	0.2	3.3	18	15.1	1.85	8	0.02	3	0.02	1000	0.1	1.1	276	0.010	5.7	400	9.4	0.02	0.2	0.8	0.25	4	0.140	0.05	1420	0.3	59	0.1	25
Chu_Chu	L840N10000E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569598.96	704495.61	3.5	0.0035	0.6	2.12	30.5	2	591	0.7	1.39	1.8	58.9	79	249.6	8.84	9	0.22	17	0.03	4500	0.45	8.1	1442	0.010	34.2	1220	24.4	0.14	2.6	17.4	8	28	0.080	0.2	910	4.7	113	0.1	374
Chu_Chu	L840N10050E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569598.26	704545.38	2.9	0.0029	0.9	1.4	59.2	2	486	1.2	1.17	1.8	60.2	99	182.5	15.88	13	0.11	12	0.03	1900	0.19	17.1	328	0.010	13.8	960	80.7	0.12	3.9	5.7	9.2	24	0.070	0.1	710	2.2	82	0.1	425
Chu_Chu	L840N10100E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569598.55	704594.93	2.3	0.0023	0.3	1.41	76.1	0.5	290	1.8	0.5	0.7	20.2	39	67.9	16.83	15	0.07	9	0.02	1700	0.17	28.5	761	0.010	12.7	980	99.9	0.07	5.4	3.9	7.5	12	0.120	0.1	1240	1.8	86	0.2	251
Chu_Chu	L840N10150E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569598.85	704644.6	6.3	0.0063	0.3	1.48	40.8	1	98	1.2	0.59	0.3	5.9	24	214.8	11.95	15	0.04	4	0.02	1300	0.13	15	811	0.010	7.4	980	22.1	0.07	2.7	2.6	2	9	0.110	0.1	1140	0.7	63	0.2	63
Chu_Chu	L840N10200E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569599.15	704694.36	0.29	0.0003	0.05	0.37	1.5	0.5	44	0.2	0.12	0.1	2.1	14	9.1	1.9	4	0.02	2	0.02	800	0.08	0.5	91	0.010	3.5	390	4.9	0.02	0.1	0.8	0.25	0.6	0.5	46	0.1	16			
Chu_Chu	L840N10250E	Soil	2006	NAD83_10	569599.44	704744.32	0.25	0.0003	0.2	0.63	1.3	1	66	0.2	0.08	0.4	2.2	21	15	1.82	6	0.03	3	0.02	900	0.09	1	66	0.010	4.9	340	9.2	0.02	0.2	1	0.25	5	0.210	0.05	2120	0.3	74	0.1	22
Chu_Chu	L840N10300E																																											

Appendix III

Acme Labs - Laboratory Assay Certificates



SAMPLE	Kc	Co	Pb	Zn	Ag	Mn	Cd	Vn	Fe	As	J	Au	Th	Sr	Bd	So	Bf	v	Ca	P	La	Cr	Yg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Mg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
3-1	.5	2.0	3.5	48	<.1	5.5	4.7	59	2.2	<.5	2.2	1.4	4.9	57	<.1	<.1	.2	47	.72	.085	12	21	.52	271	.159	1	1.43	.067	.53	.4	<.0	3.5	.4	<.05	6	<.5
L7400N 12500E	.9	17.3	16.2	59	.2	21.4	8.2	198	2.67	8.7	.5	4.2	2.9	5	.2	.3	.2	66	.14	.032	10	36	.38	55	.179	<.1	1.56	.007	.63	.2	.03	2.1	<.1	<.05	5	<.5
L7400N 12550E	1.3	11.9	13.9	54	.5	15.1	6.0	245	4.24	3.9	.7	2.2	2.9	7	.3	.2	.2	93	.14	.042	7	43	.33	61	.257	<.1	2.25	.009	.63	.2	.04	2.8	.1	<.05	12	<.5
L7400N 12600E	1.3	42.3	10.1	38	2.3	16.6	7.4	359	1.92	3.1	2.0	1.7	.4	7	.2	.2	.2	56	.13	.075	12	42	.31	61	.094	1	2.27	.012	.65	.1	.12	4.2	.1	<.05	9	.7
L7400N 12650E	1.0	9.0	3.2	22	.4	7.6	2.7	108	2.35	2.9	.5	2.1	1.4	5	.2	.2	.2	70	.08	.042	7	22	.12	41	.177	1	1.19	.016	.62	.1	.05	1.2	<.1	<.05	10	<.5
L7400N 12700E	.5	24.6	12.3	50	.2	25.5	8.6	173	4.16	10.7	.5	3.2	2.5	7	.3	.3	.2	94	.17	.112	8	53	.51	121	.184	1	1.50	.007	.62	.2	.04	2.9	<.1	<.05	6	<.5
STANDARD 357	20.0	108.9	69.6	412	.9	55.8	10.0	623	2.40	48.7	3.1	76.2	4.4	70	6.6	6.0	4.6	86	.92	.085	12	175	1.10	381	.119	47	1.01	.084	.45	3.8	.20	2.3	4.2	.16	5	3.8

Sample types: SOIL SSSC 600.