ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: Assessment report on rock geochemistry from channel samples, Zinger claims, Upper Perry Creek area, Fort Steele Mining Division

TOTAL COST: $6618.67

AUTHOR(S): J.L. Kraft
SIGNATURE(S):

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): n/a
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 4388368 / 29 October, 2009

YEAR OF WORK: 2009

PROPERTY NAME: Zinger

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done):

mineral tenure numbers 544570-544581

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: gold

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: Fort Steele
NTS / BCGS: NTS 82F08
LATITUDE: 49° 26' 0"
LONGITUDE: 116° 10' 0" (at centre of work)
UTM Zone: 11 EASTING: 560617 NORTHING: 5476245

OWNER(S): Peter Klewchuk (1) and Craig Kennedy (2)

MAILING ADDRESSES:
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OPERATOR(S): Ruby Red Resources Inc

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REPORT KEYWORDS:
Mesoproterozoic; Purcell Supergroup; Creston Formation; quartzite; gold; geochemistry; sericite; pyrite; quartz vein; Perry Creek;

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:

Klewchuk, P. (author) AR 25634, 26216, 26589, 27090

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	450 ha	544570-544581	1520.00
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	37	544571	888.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying	21.8 m	544571	4210.67
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale/area)			
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)			
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal Surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (km)/trail			
Trench (number/metres)			
Underground development (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	6618.67

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report describes the results of an exploratory channel sampling exercise and four days of structural mapping conducted by the author (J.L. Kraft) on the Zinger property (the Property) at the headwaters of Perry and Hellroaring creeks west of Cranbrook, B.C. in 2009. The author has no affiliation with Ruby Red Resources Inc. (Ruby Red) or any related companies. Fees paid to the author for field work done and the preparation of this technical report are not dependent on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report. The fees are consistent with industry standards for work of this nature. The author's experience at the Property comprises a total of six days of geological mapping and channel sampling in 2009. The author has not personally reviewed land tenure, is not a Qualified Person with regard to land tenure in British Columbia, Canada, and has not independently verified the legal status or ownership of the property or any underlying option agreements.

Some abbreviations used in this report:

Au: gold
gal: galena
g/t: grams per tonne
hem: hematite
lim: limonite
NTS: National Topographic System
ppm: parts per million
py: pyrite
qtz: quartz
ser: sericite
UTM: Universal Transverse Mercator

1.1 Property Description and Location

The Property is roughly centered at: 49°26' North and 116°10' West; or 561000E, 5477000N (UTM Zone 11), within NTS map sheet 082F/08 in the southeast corner of British Columbia (Figure 1). The mineral tenures occupy the height of land between Perry and Hellroaring creeks near their headwaters roughly 27 km, as the crow flies, west-southwest of the town of Cranbrook, British Columbia. This report pertains to work performed in 2009 on 12 mineral tenures on the Property that collectively cover 2100 hectares (Figure 2). Channel sampling work was at a locality referred to as the Heart Lake zone, on the southwest shore of Heart lake (UTM 560617E, 5476245N).

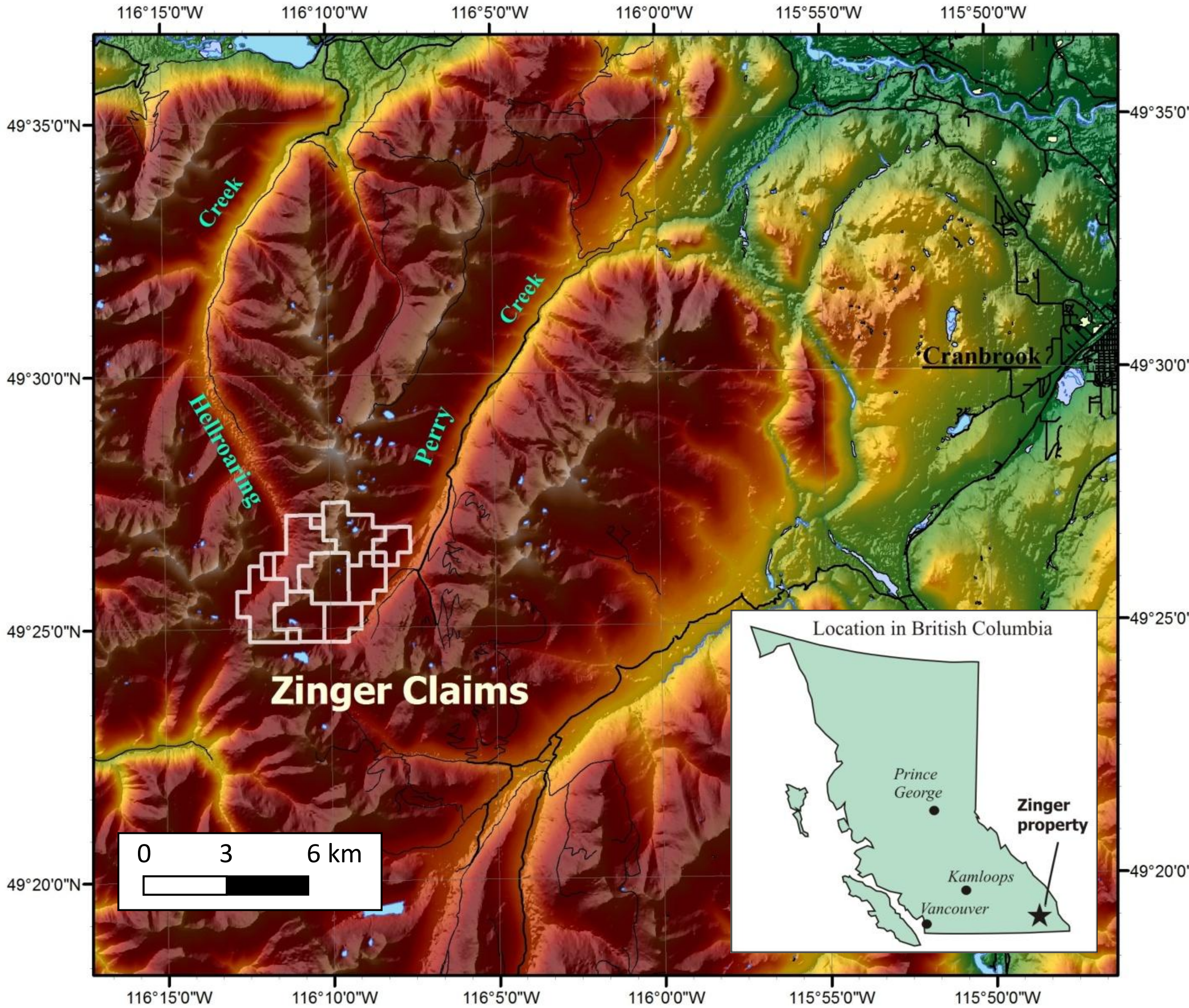

Figure 1. Physiography and location of the Zinger claims (outlined in white). Black lines are roads.

1.2 Environmental Permits

The author is not aware of any environmental issues specific to the Property.

1.3 Climate and Physiography

The local climate is generally agreeable in the spring, summer and fall months with a comfortable field season from April to late October at low elevations. Winters are temperate, although snow accumulations can be considerable at higher elevations where exploration activities are concentrated. Higher elevations, which are sub-alpine, are generally free of snow from June through mid-October. The local topography is mountainous with gentle to moderately steep forested slopes. Above treeline exposure is excellent and the terrain is amenable to foot traverses. Elevations on the Property range from 1550 m to 2400 m (5000' to 8000').

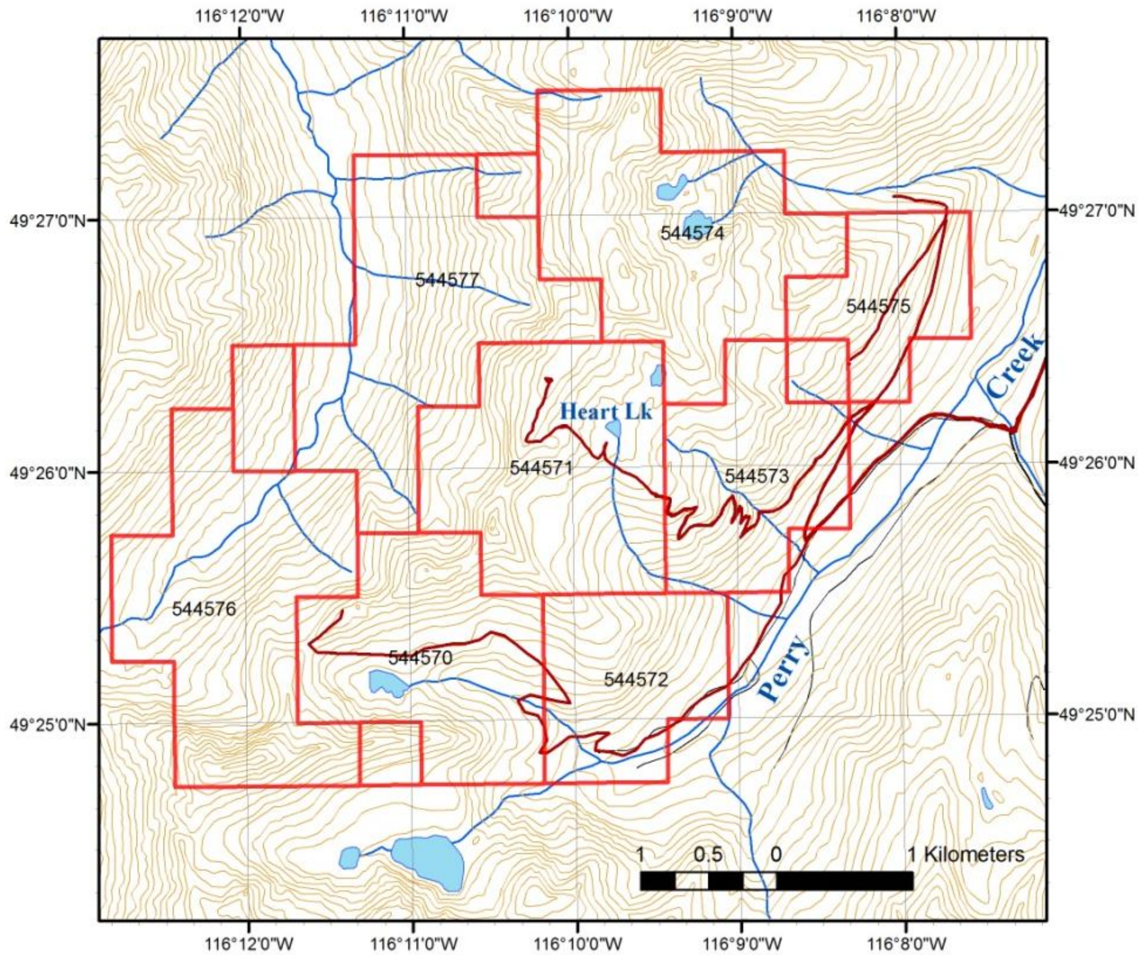

Figure 2. Topographic map of the Zinger claims. Gravel roads are shown in dark red.

1.4 Accessibility, Local Resources and Infrastructure

Vehicular access to the Property is gained via the gravel Perry Creek forest service road from the hamlet of Wycliffe, B.C., on Highway 95A. The Perry Creek road, which is maintained regularly in summer months, and three spur roads provide two-wheel drive vehicle access to lower, partially logged elevations of the Property along the west side of Perry Creek. Two steep four-wheel drive (4wd) roads extend vehicular access to the top of a subalpine ridge where exposure and mineralization are best observed. The Heart Lake zone is accessed by the northern of the two 4wd roads, which departs the main Perry Creek logging road 33 km from Highway 95A. The city of

Cranbrook is the nearest source of supplies where materials and services adequate for exploration purposes can be acquired. Heavy machinery and qualified operators can be found locally owing to the region's mining and industrial activities. Local infrastructure includes an established gravel road system, the provincial hydroelectric grid 10 km from the Property, and potential surface water sources in Perry and Hellroaring creeks.

1.5 History

The Perry Creek drainage was the site of a placer gold rush near the turn of the 20th century, and has since produced placer gold periodically. The area of the current Zinger claims has been the subject of lode gold exploration since the 1980's following discovery of significantly anomalous gold in soils by Partners Oil and Minerals Ltd. (Brewer, 1985; AR 15284). A large area was staked in 1993 by Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corporation, who performed road construction, soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling. VLF-EM surveys were conducted and anomalies identified in 1997-1998 (Klewchuk 1998, AR 25634). Since then, surface prospecting has shown the widespread occurrence of anomalous gold in bedrock across the Property (Klewchuk, 2000; 2001; 2003). For a more detailed synthesis of lode gold exploration in the area, see Klewchuk (2003; AR 27090).

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

2.1 Regional Geology

The Mesoproterozoic Purcell Supergroup in southeast British Columbia (and the contiguous Belt Supergroup in the United States) was deposited between 1.47-1.35 Ga as a rift-fill sequence (Evans et al., 2000) in a transtensional pull-apart basin between the cratonic basements of modern day North America and northeastern Australia (Gardner, 2008). The oldest exposed constituent of the Purcell SGp is quartzite of the Fort Steele Formation. It is overlain by a thick, basin-filling sequence of turbidites, referred to in Canada as the Aldridge Formation, which is best known as the host of the world-class SEDEX Sullivan Pb-Zn deposit. A conformable upward transition to fluvial deposits characterized by synaeresis cracks and fluviatile quartzite marks the base of the Creston Formation. Mudstone and quartzite of the Creston Formation are conformably overlain by shallow water dolomitic siltstone of the Kitchener Formation. Above that, the upper Purcell SGp exhibits increased lateral variability at the basin scale, but it can be generalized as shallow water siliciclastic strata with local mafic volcanic rocks.

During the Cretaceous phase of the Cordilleran orogeny, Purcell strata were thrust eastward and folded to form the Purcell anticlinorium – a gently north plunging structure with km-scale folds and associated axial cleavages. At the modern latitude of Kimberley, B.C., Cretaceous reactivation of a crustal scale, Paleoproterozoic tectonic zone known as the Vulcan structure (Eaton et al., 1999), which is oblique to the Cordilleran margin, disrupted the trend of major Cordilleran structures. The northeast striking St. Mary and Moyie faults, which cut Purcell strata, are interpreted as upper crustal reflections of the basement Vulcan structure. The Property is situated in the structurally unique block bounded by the St. Mary and Moyie faults. Because Cordilleran convergence was oblique to those major northeast striking faults, the crustal domain between them would have experienced transpressive deformation, unlike the compressive deformation that occurred elsewhere in the orogen. It is therefore probable that Cordilleran faults in the vicinity of the Property are part of a Cretaceous transpressive fault system that may have been rooted in the basement Vulcan structure.

A variety of poorly understood, but economically interesting, Cretaceous plutons in the region may have exploited this fault system during orogenesis. Quartz monzonite to granodiorite of the Cretaceous Grassy Mountain stock and an unnamed but petrologically similar pluton outcrop less than 2 km to the west of the Property.

2.2 Property Geology

Stratigraphy

Small areas of the Property are underlain by the dolomitic Kitchener Formation; however work on the Property in 2009 was restricted to the Creston Formation, which underlies the great majority of the Property. Along the height of land, resistant orthoquartzite with abundant sedimentary structures indicating a fluvial or fluviodeltaic depositional setting dominates. The thick-bedded quartzite is interbedded with thin horizons of phyllitic mudstone. Creston quartzite and phyllite vary in colour between pale green, blue-grey and maroon depending on oxidation and alteration conditions.

Structure

The Property occupies a thick, nearly homoclinal panel on the steep-to-overturned limb of a kilometres-scale Cretaceous fold. Beds consistently strike northeasterly and dip steeply to the northwest or southeast. Bedding-cleavage relationships indicate that the megascopic fold is overturned to the northwest – opposite the regional vergence direction. One possible explanation for the deviation is back-rotation of the fold atop a stack of imbricated thrusts in the subsurface. The anomalously thick (with respect to regional exposures) section of Middle Creston Fm quartzite on the Property is best explained by structural thickening by cryptic bedding-parallel thrusts, as was suggested by Klewchuk (2003). Ubiquitous sedimentary structures consistently indicate that the succession faces northwest, therefore map-scale isoclinal folds are not present. Rare decimetre-scale isoclines were observed locally in incompetent layers, however. One cleavage occurs in argillaceous rocks and tends to dip southeasterly and less steeply than bedding does.

2.3 Mineralization

Gold mineralization on the property is associated with qtz±iron carbonate veining and qtz-ser-py alteration of the host quartzite and phyllite. The limonitic-hematitic weathering of mineralized zones is readily distinguished visually from the non-mineralized, sulphide-barren strata. Multiple, cross-cutting generations of quartz veining have been identified, some of which occur as tension gashes and in orientations consistent with formation during folding, which would suggest Cretaceous ages. Auriferous veins within qtz-ser-py alteration zones are generally 2-20 mm in width, and can occur en echelon or in stockworks associated with silicification of the host rock (Figure 3). Because of their high Au concentrations, the mineralized zones associated with auriferous quartz veins on the Property are referred to as "Zinger zones". At the map scale, gold mineralization appears to be spatially associated with brittle faults and veins that are likely syn- to post-tectonic with respect to Cretaceous deformation. However, faulting is not universally apparent in qtz-ser-py alteration zones. Spatial and temporal constraints permit that both local Cretaceous felsic plutonism and mid-crustal fluids transmitted along fault systems are potential sources of mineralizing fluids.

Figure 3. Auriferous quartz stockwork veining in Creston Formation quartzite – a "Zinger zone". Veins preferentially form parallel to bedding (horizontal in the photo). Loonie for scale.

3.0 EXPLORATION

Prospecting of the Property has generated a considerable amount of geochemical anomalies (cf. Klewchuk 2003, in which nearly 28% of 233 rock grab samples contained 0.5-39 g/t Au), however earlier attempts to intersect mineralization in drill core by previous operators were notably unsuccessful. Thus, to better understand the mineralization where it is visible at surface, the Company executed a channel sampling program at one former drill target. The Heart Lake zone was selected for channel sampling because: 1) alteration inferred to relate to gold mineralization is well exposed at surface and is extensive, covering hundreds of square metres, 2) historic surface exploration (grab) samples from the site contained anomalous gold values, and 3) the site is directly accessible by 4wd vehicle. In addition to the sampling program, four days in 2009 by the author were dedicated to structural mapping and data collection to improve comprehension of the structural geological context of the Property.

3.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Exploratory channel sampling was conducted across a mineralized zone near the southwest shore of Heart lake (see Figure 2). Five channels approximately 5 cm wide by 5 cm deep and totalling 21.84 m in length were cut with a diamond saw at different parts of the mineralized exposures (Figure 4). Four channels were cut orthogonal to bedding and a fifth ran oblique to bedding. Samples were extracted with a hammer and chisel, taking reasonable care to regulate the volume of sample per unit length to minimize bias in interval averages. The precise location and length of each sample was recorded at the time of collection. All material from the channels was collected for analysis. Sample intervals were dictated by intensity and style of alteration and by quartz vein style, and ranged from 28 cm to 94 cm in length. All samples were placed in labelled cloth rock sample bags immediately after extraction and tied shut for transport. The samples remained in the secure possession of Dr. R. Thompson of RIT Minerals Corp. (representing the Company) until delivery to ACME Labs in Vancouver.

3.2 Data Verification

Geochemical data (see Appendix) were obtained from sample solutions by ICP-MS (inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry) for gold and by ICP-ES (inductively-coupled plasma emission spectroscopy) for other trace and major elements at ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd. Data quality was managed with internal ACME standards, and duplicate analyses of two samples yielded identical results within error. Laboratory analytical certificates were

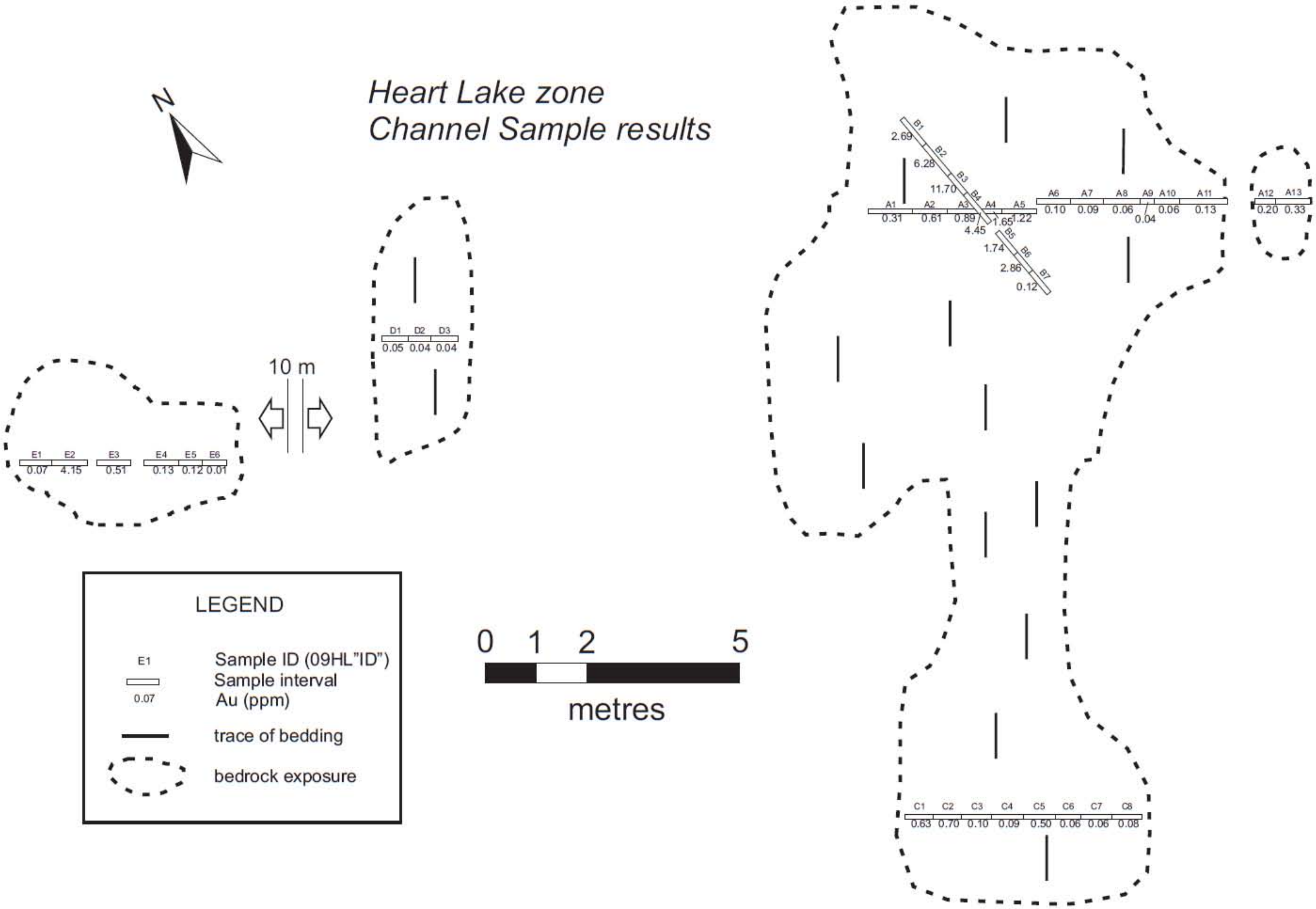

Figure 4. Map of Heart Lake zone channel samples.

inspected by the author for, and found to be free of, unreasonable values that might be attributable to typographic errors, mistaken units or errant data entries.

3.3 Results

The channel sampling exercise reveals that the qtz-ser-py alteration zone at Heart Lake contains multi-gram per tonne gold values over multi-metre intervals. Data from all 37 samples extracted from five channels are listed in the Appendix. The most anomalous gold comes from channel B with a mean grade of 4.86 g/t Au over 3.69 metres of sample (3.93 m total length that excludes a 24 cm gap in exposure that could not be sampled). Results plotted in plan view (Figure 4) indicate that gold mineralization is discontinuous and is distributed unevenly within the larger qtz-ser-py alteration zone (which extends beyond the limit of outcrop shown). Twenty-four of 37 samples contain at least 0.1 ppm Au, and 9 samples exceed 1.0 ppm Au. With a few exceptions, samples with only supergene limonite have less anomalous Au concentrations than those also with supergene hematite (Figure 5). The greatest concentrations of Au occur in samples with fine quartz stockwork veins in silicified host rock and abundant red supergene hematite on fractures (Figure 6).

Figure 5. Hematite and limonite on the weathered surface of sample 09HLA4 (1.65 g/t Au) from the Heart Lake zone.

Figure 6. Silicification with disseminated pyrite on a fresh surface of sample 09HLB5 (1.74 g/t Au) from the Heart Lake zone.

4.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The anomalous Au values in the majority of the alteration zone indicate a correlation between the qtz-ser-py alteration and Au mineralization. The distribution of Au appears to vary in parallel with the style and intensity of qtz-ser-py alteration, where fine (mm) quartz stockwork veins and abundant supergene hematite appear to be vectors to the highest Au concentrations. Most of the Heart Lake zone channel samples intersected one or more veins from a set of ~0.5-3 cm-thick lensoidal quartz veins parallel or sub-parallel to bedding. Although most of the samples intersecting such veins were anomalous in Au, these initial channel sample results suggest that the mm-thick quartz stockwork veins, such as were sampled in channel B, may be more important sources of higher-grade (>2 g/t Au) mineralization.

The highest Au grades are continuous for nearly 4 m along channel B, however that mineralization appears to diminish rapidly along bedding to the south, as shown by the lower Au values in channel A. As the zone remains open to the north, additional channels would be required to establish the true surface extent of the high grade zone intersected by channel B. A structural control on the distribution of high grade Au mineralization is not apparent from these initial results.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Alteration and veining style at the Heart Lake zone are similar in degree and extent to numerous other zones on the Property. It is the first zone to be tested with the channel sampling method, and yielded results that warrant continued exploration on the Property. This exercise has demonstrated continuity of multi-gram per tonne Au over several metres of sample, however the program was insufficient in scale to establish the shape or extent of the high grade 'Zinger zones'. Given the failures of previous attempts to intersect at depth mineralization visible on surface throughout the property, it would be prudent to conduct further channel sampling and structural analysis at the Heart Lake zone, and possibly on at least one other site, with the aim of 1) understanding the geometry of 'Zinger zones' and 2) learning their structural control prior to any future drilling.

6.0 REFERENCES

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7.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Jamie Kraft / geologist	June 20,21,23 and July 18,23,25, 2009	6	$400.00	$2,400.00	
Rob Klewchuk / labourer	July 8,12, 2009	2	$200.00	$400.00	
Kristen Sharpe / labourer	July 8,12, 2010	2	$200.00	$400.00	
R. I. Thompson / supervising geologist	July 18, 2009	1	$800.00	$800.00	
				$4,000.00	**$4,000.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Reconnaissance	450 ha / Kraft			see above	
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Rock (channel samples)	37	37	$24.00	$888.00	
				$888.00	**$888.00**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Site preparation / Klewchuk, Sharpe	removal of drift, cleaning exposure			see above	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
truck rental		7.00	$75.00	$525.00	
kilometers		760.00	$0.75	$570.00	
				$1,095.00	**$1,095.00**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	Rock saw, water pump rental	2.00	$317.83	$635.67	
Other (Specify)					
				$635.67	**$635.67**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$6,618.67**
PAC Withdrawal					**$1,830.97**
Total Applied to Claims					**$8,449.64**

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jamie L. Kraft, do hereby certify that:

1) I am currently a Doctoral candidate in Geology at University of Alberta (year 4) and a Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) Post-Graduate Scholar;

2) I have obtained a BSc. Honors degree in Geology from University of Alberta in 2006;

3) I have seven years of experience in the geological mapping and study of complexly deformed terranes in the southern Canadian Cordillera and Canadian Shield;

4) I have worked in the employ of the Geological Survey of Canada as a bedrock mapper in the field seasons of 2005-2008, and have authorship on three G.S.C. Open File maps in the West Kootenay (in prep.)

4) I am *not* yet qualified to hold the title of Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.

5) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Zinger Property or in Ruby Red Resources Inc.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Heart Lake zone sample descriptions (UTM Zone 11, 560617E, 5476245N)

Sample	Au (ppm)	Description	Supergene minerals	Qtz vein density
09HL A1	0.31	phyllitic; sericitized with local silicification	lim	none
09HL A2	0.61	phyllitic quartzite; sericitized	lim	none
09HL A3	0.89	strong qtz-ser-py alteration; disseminated py, specularite	hem-lim	none
09HL A4	1.65	strong qtz-ser-py alteration; disseminated py, specularite	lim-hem	moderate
09HL A5	1.22	qtz-ser-py alteration in qtzite; vuggy veins	lim-hem	high
09HL A6	0.10	weakly sericitized qtzite	lim-hem	high
09HL A7	0.09	weakly sericitized qtzite, qtz-py veins	lim	moderate
09HL A8	0.06	qtz-ser-py alteration; weak phyllitic schistosity	lim	low
09HL A9	0.04	nearly fresh grey quartzite with sugary texture; disseminated lim	lim	none
09HL A10	0.06	stockwork veined, silicified quartzite	lim-hem	high
09HL A11	0.13	phyllite with moderate limonite staining	lim	low
09HL A12	0.20	stockwork veined, silicified quartzite	lim-hem	high
09HL A13	0.33	highly fissile phyllite with patchy lim and goethite	lim	none
09HL B1	2.69	Silicified quartzite with much red supergene hematite; fine stockwork	hem-lim	high
09HL B2	6.28	Silicified quartzite with much red supergene hematite; fine stockwork	hem-lim	high
09HL B3	11.70	Silicified quartzite with much red supergene hematite; fine stockwork	hem-lim	high
09HL B4	4.45	Silicified quartzite with much red supergene hematite; fine stockwork	hem-lim	high
09HL B5	1.74	Brittle, silicified zone with disseminated pyrite; vuggy veins	lim	moderate
09HL B6	2.86	Brittle, silicified zone with disseminated pyrite; vuggy veins	lim	moderate
09HL B7	0.12	Silicified with pyrite but less intense alteration than B5,B6	lim	low
09HL C1	0.63	Weakly qtz-ser altered qtzite with minor hem and lim	lim-hem	moderate
09HL C2	0.70	Weakly qtz-ser altered qtzite; 10 cm zone is strongly silicified	lim-hem	moderate
09HL C3	0.10	Weakly qtz-ser altered qtzite with moderate lim staining	lim	low
09HL C4	0.09	Weakly qtz-ser altered qtzite with moderate lim staining	lim	low
09HL C5	0.50	Silicified quartzite with disseminated pyrite	lim	low
09HL C6	0.06	Moderately qtz-ser altered quartzite with lim stained fractures	lim	none
09HL C7	0.06	Moderately silicified with sericite	lim	moderate
09HL C8	0.08	Moderately silicified with minor lim and hem	lim-hem	moderate
09HL D1	0.05	Strongly sericitized; moderately phyllitic	lim-hem	low
09HL D2	0.04	Silicified quartzite with disseminated specular hematite	lim	none
09HL D3	0.04	Strongly sericitized qtzite; moderately phyllitic	lim	low
09HL E1	0.07	Qtz-ser altered qtzite with much limonite and minor hematite	lim-hem	high
09HL E2	4.15	Very phyllitic zone with a 2 cm qtz-py-galena vein.	lim-hem	moderate
09HL E3	0.51	Moderately phyllitic zone with vuggy qtz-py veins	lim	moderate
09HL E4	0.13	Moderately phyllitic zone with vuggy qtz-py veins	lim	moderate
09HL E5	0.12	Moderately phyllitic zone with vuggy qtz-py veins	lim	moderate
09HL E6	0.01	Highly phyllitic zone with vuggy qtz-py veins	lim	low

Table 2: Geochemistry from Heart Lake zone channel samples, 2009 (UTM Zone 11, 560617E, 5476245N)

			Au	Ag	As	B	Ba	Bi	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	La	Mn	Mo	Ni
Property	**Sample**	**Length (m)**	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
Zinger	09HL A1	0.86	**0.31**	<0.3	<2	<20	1168	<3	<0.5	2	2	2	27	137	<1	1
Zinger	09HL A2	0.68	**0.61**	<0.3	<2	<20	695	<3	<0.5	<1	2	2	20	43	<1	<1
Zinger	09HL A3	0.64	**0.89**	<0.3	<2	<20	632	<3	<0.5	<1	2	2	30	26	1	1
Zinger	09HL A4	0.43	**1.65**	0.5	<2	<20	557	<3	<0.5	<1	2	1	31	10	1	<1
Zinger	09HL A5	0.69	**1.22**	0.5	2	<20	598	<3	<0.5	<1	4	2	14	12	2	<1
Zinger	09HL A6	0.66	**0.10**	<0.3	<2	<20	1200	<3	<0.5	2	4	3	20	187	1	2
Zinger	09HL A7	0.64	**0.09**	<0.3	<2	<20	720	<3	<0.5	3	3	7	28	256	<1	2
Zinger	09HL A8	0.73	**0.06**	<0.3	<2	<20	266	<3	<0.5	2	3	4	28	105	<1	1
Zinger	09HL A9	0.28	**0.04**	0.3	<2	<20	535	<3	<0.5	<1	6	4	10	46	2	<1
Zinger	09HL A10	0.50	**0.06**	<0.3	<2	<20	519	<3	<0.5	<1	5	4	17	72	1	<1
Zinger	09HL A11	0.94	**0.13**	<0.3	<2	<20	125	<3	<0.5	2	3	5	39	218	<1	2
Zinger	09HL A12	0.40	**0.20**	<0.3	<2	<20	1450	<3	<0.5	1	3	4	23	37	<1	<1
Zinger	09HL A13	0.40	**0.33**	<0.3	<2	<20	485	<3	<0.5	1	3	4	24	172	<1	1
Zinger	09HL B1	0.68	**2.69**	0.4	2	<20	582	<3	<0.5	<1	3	1	19	12	<1	1
Zinger	09HL B2	0.76	**6.28**	0.9	<2	<20	623	<3	<0.5	<1	4	2	12	13	<1	2
Zinger	09HL B3	0.49	**11.70**	1.6	2	<20	462	3	<0.5	<1	4	<1	8	11	1	1
Zinger	09HL B4	0.74	**4.45**	0.7	<2	<20	794	<3	<0.5	<1	3	2	20	27	2	1
Zinger	09HL B5	0.56	**1.74**	0.4	<2	<20	510	<3	<0.5	2	4	2	11	10	1	2
Zinger	09HL B6	0.46	**2.86**	1.1	3	<20	353	<3	<0.5	3	3	5	10	18	1	3
Zinger	09HL B7	0.55	**0.12**	0.5	<2	<20	1007	<3	<0.5	<1	3	4	20	300	1	<1
Zinger	09HL C1	0.55	**0.63**	2.6	3	<20	346	<3	<0.5	<1	3	16	20	262	<1	<1
Zinger	09HL C2	0.55	**0.70**	2.9	<2	<20	127	<3	<0.5	<1	3	17	18	112	2	<1
Zinger	09HL C3	0.59	**0.10**	0.4	2	<20	105	<3	<0.5	<1	4	15	25	174	<1	1
Zinger	09HL C4	0.62	**0.09**	0.7	<2	<20	82	<3	<0.5	1	3	19	26	229	<1	1
Zinger	09HL C5	0.63	**0.50**	2.0	2	<20	127	<3	1.1	<1	2	22	18	135	2	<1
Zinger	09HL C6	0.51	**0.06**	<0.3	<2	<20	138	<3	<0.5	<1	3	13	21	122	<1	1
Zinger	09HL C7	0.61	**0.06**	0.4	<2	<20	515	<3	<0.5	1	5	22	18	160	<1	1
Zinger	09HL C8	0.58	**0.08**	<0.3	<2	<20	1467	<3	<0.5	3	3	9	23	404	<1	3
Zinger	09HL D1	0.52	**0.05**	<0.3	<2	<20	338	<3	<0.5	3	3	12	29	350	<1	2
Zinger	09HL D2	0.43	**0.04**	<0.3	<2	<20	654	<3	<0.5	1	4	4	27	124	2	1
Zinger	09HL D3	0.54	**0.04**	<0.3	<2	<20	328	<3	<0.5	2	3	8	38	219	<1	1
Zinger	09HL E1	0.63	**0.07**	0.4	<2	<20	99	<3	<0.5	2	5	28	21	190	<1	2
Zinger	09HL E2	0.69	**4.15**	10.9	<2	<20	177	<3	0.6	2	3	100	22	293	<1	3
Zinger	09HL E3	0.66	**0.51**	2.0	<2	<20	215	4	<0.5	1	3	62	28	38	1	2
Zinger	09HL E4	0.69	**0.13**	0.7	<2	<20	114	<3	<0.5	<1	3	45	27	33	<1	2
Zinger	09HL E5	0.46	**0.12**	<0.3	<2	<20	105	<3	<0.5	<1	3	17	29	16	<1	2
Zinger	09HL E6	0.49	**0.01**	<0.3	<2	<20	128	<3	<0.5	<1	2	21	36	53	<1	1

Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	U	V	W	Zn	Al	Ca	Fe	K	Mg	Na	P	S	Ti
(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
29	<3	6	7	<8	1	<2	16	0.26	0.02	0.56	0.20	0.02	<0.01	0.016	<0.05	<0.01
19	<3	3	4	<8	<1	<2	6	0.21	<0.01	0.61	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.008	0.05	<0.01
28	<3	3	6	<8	2	<2	8	0.30	<0.01	1.06	0.25	0.02	<0.01	0.021	<0.05	<0.01
51	<3	2	6	<8	1	<2	4	0.23	<0.01	0.50	0.22	0.01	<0.01	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
65	<3	3	2	<8	<1	<2	7	0.16	<0.01	0.71	0.16	<0.01	<0.01	0.007	0.05	<0.01
46	<3	8	6	<8	1	<2	16	0.19	0.01	0.77	0.18	0.01	<0.01	0.016	0.10	<0.01
30	<3	5	8	<8	1	<2	32	0.29	<0.01	0.85	0.21	0.01	<0.01	0.012	<0.05	<0.01
33	<3	3	8	<8	<1	<2	24	0.27	<0.01	0.52	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.009	<0.05	<0.01
73	<3	4	4	<8	<1	<2	14	0.17	<0.01	0.39	0.14	<0.01	<0.01	0.007	<0.05	<0.01
81	<3	4	4	<8	<1	<2	17	0.19	<0.01	0.52	0.16	<0.01	<0.01	0.006	<0.05	<0.01
16	<3	1	10	<8	2	<2	13	0.34	<0.01	0.76	0.24	0.02	<0.01	0.015	<0.05	<0.01
37	<3	10	7	<8	<1	<2	7	0.23	<0.01	0.58	0.18	0.01	<0.01	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
20	<3	3	7	<8	1	<2	6	0.27	<0.01	0.57	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.009	<0.05	<0.01
38	<3	3	4	<8	1	<2	5	0.21	<0.01	0.78	0.20	0.01	<0.01	0.008	<0.05	<0.01
50	<3	4	3	<8	1	<2	6	0.17	<0.01	1.23	0.18	<0.01	<0.01	0.008	0.16	<0.01
74	<3	2	2	<8	<1	<2	<1	0.13	<0.01	0.90	0.16	<0.01	<0.01	0.016	0.28	<0.01
77	<3	3	6	<8	2	<2	11	0.24	<0.01	0.94	0.24	0.01	<0.01	0.012	0.07	<0.01
86	<3	4	6	<8	<1	<2	13	0.18	<0.01	0.90	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	0.009	0.56	<0.01
121	<3	4	8	<8	1	<2	28	0.23	0.01	1.68	0.20	0.01	<0.01	0.018	1.05	<0.01
213	<3	6	9	<8	<1	<2	48	0.21	0.01	0.87	0.19	0.01	<0.01	0.020	0.07	<0.01
590	<3	3	6	<8	<1	<2	72	0.22	<0.01	0.56	0.19	0.01	<0.01	0.014	<0.05	<0.01
264	<3	1	5	<8	<1	<2	77	0.18	<0.01	0.54	0.17	<0.01	<0.01	0.008	<0.05	<0.01
134	<3	1	8	<8	1	<2	83	0.22	<0.01	0.67	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.015	<0.05	<0.01
342	<3	1	9	<8	1	<2	83	0.26	<0.01	0.69	0.21	0.02	<0.01	0.014	<0.05	<0.01
856	<3	3	6	<8	1	<2	164	0.24	<0.01	0.58	0.20	0.01	<0.01	0.007	0.14	<0.01
196	<3	3	8	<8	1	<2	49	0.25	0.04	0.63	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.029	<0.05	<0.01
113	<3	4	7	<8	1	<2	23	0.23	0.01	0.57	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.011	0.07	<0.01
109	<3	11	8	<8	1	<2	33	0.22	0.01	0.65	0.18	0.01	<0.01	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
57	<3	3	7	<8	1	<2	33	0.26	0.02	0.57	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.016	<0.05	<0.01
25	<3	6	6	<8	1	<2	22	0.20	0.02	0.42	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
70	<3	3	9	<8	<1	<2	21	0.23	0.02	0.52	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.017	<0.05	<0.01
148	<3	<1	8	<8	<1	<2	86	0.21	<0.01	0.45	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.006	<0.05	<0.01
3134	<3	2	8	<8	2	<2	138	0.28	<0.01	0.89	0.21	0.02	<0.01	0.017	0.08	<0.01
513	<3	<1	8	<8	1	<2	96	0.24	<0.01	1.07	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.019	<0.05	<0.01
417	<3	<1	8	<8	<1	<2	111	0.29	<0.01	0.42	0.17	0.01	<0.01	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
242	<3	1	7	<8	<1	<2	209	0.26	0.01	0.28	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.011	<0.05	<0.01
655	<3	2	10	<8	1	<2	157	0.32	0.03	0.61	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.033	<0.05	<0.01