Brian Sauer
71 Raymond Road
Smithers, BC,
V0J2N6







# PROSPECTING REPORT

On
Silesia (541799) and

Silesia 2 (567392)

January 7-13,2008

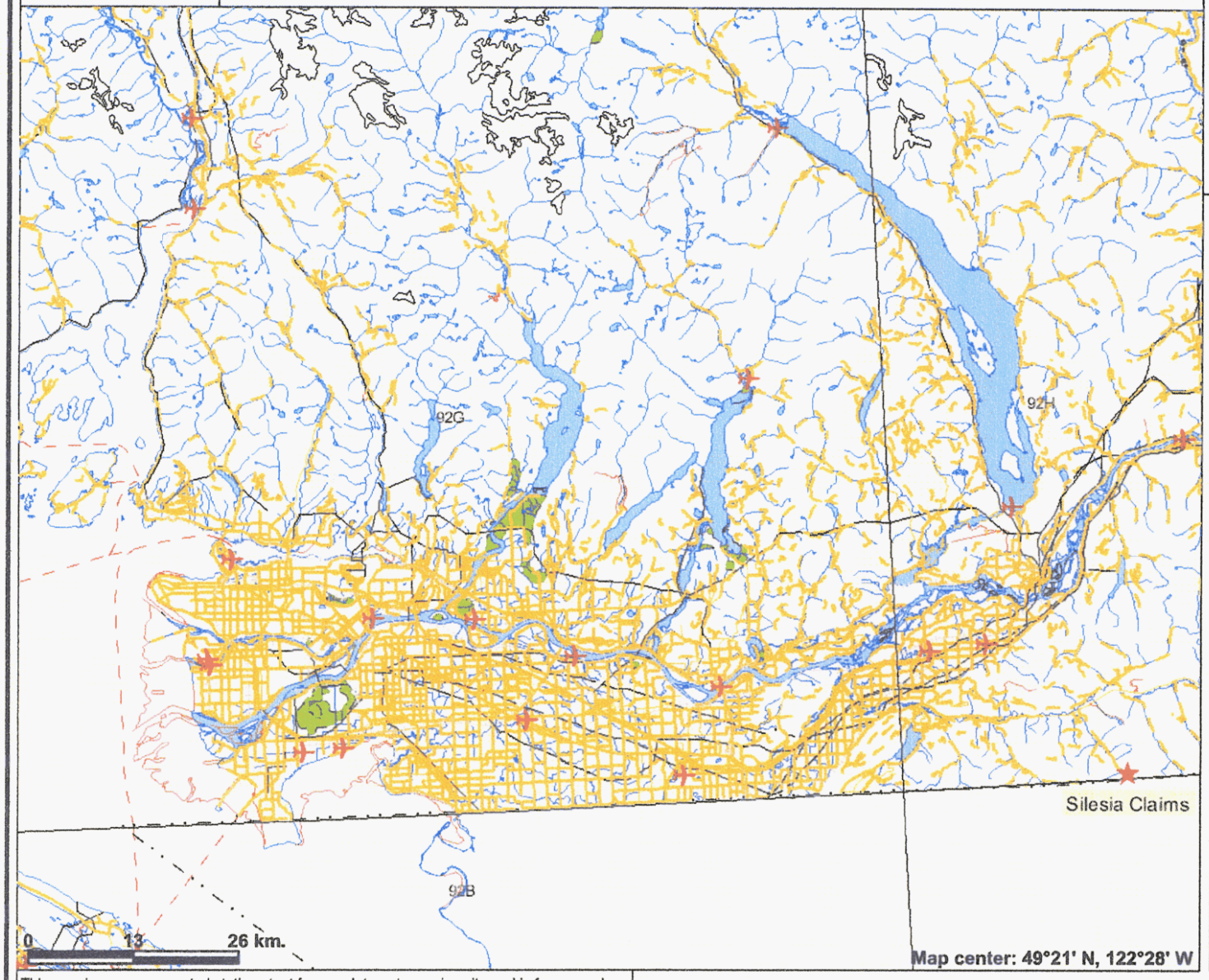
New Westminster Mining District

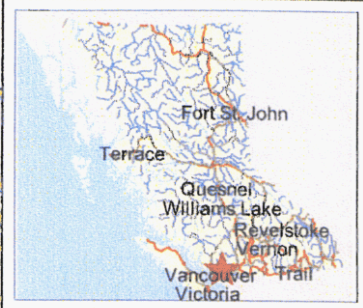
British Columbia

92H/4E; Lat. 49°00 N; Long. 121°37' W

Table of Contents

# Silesia Cells




## Legend

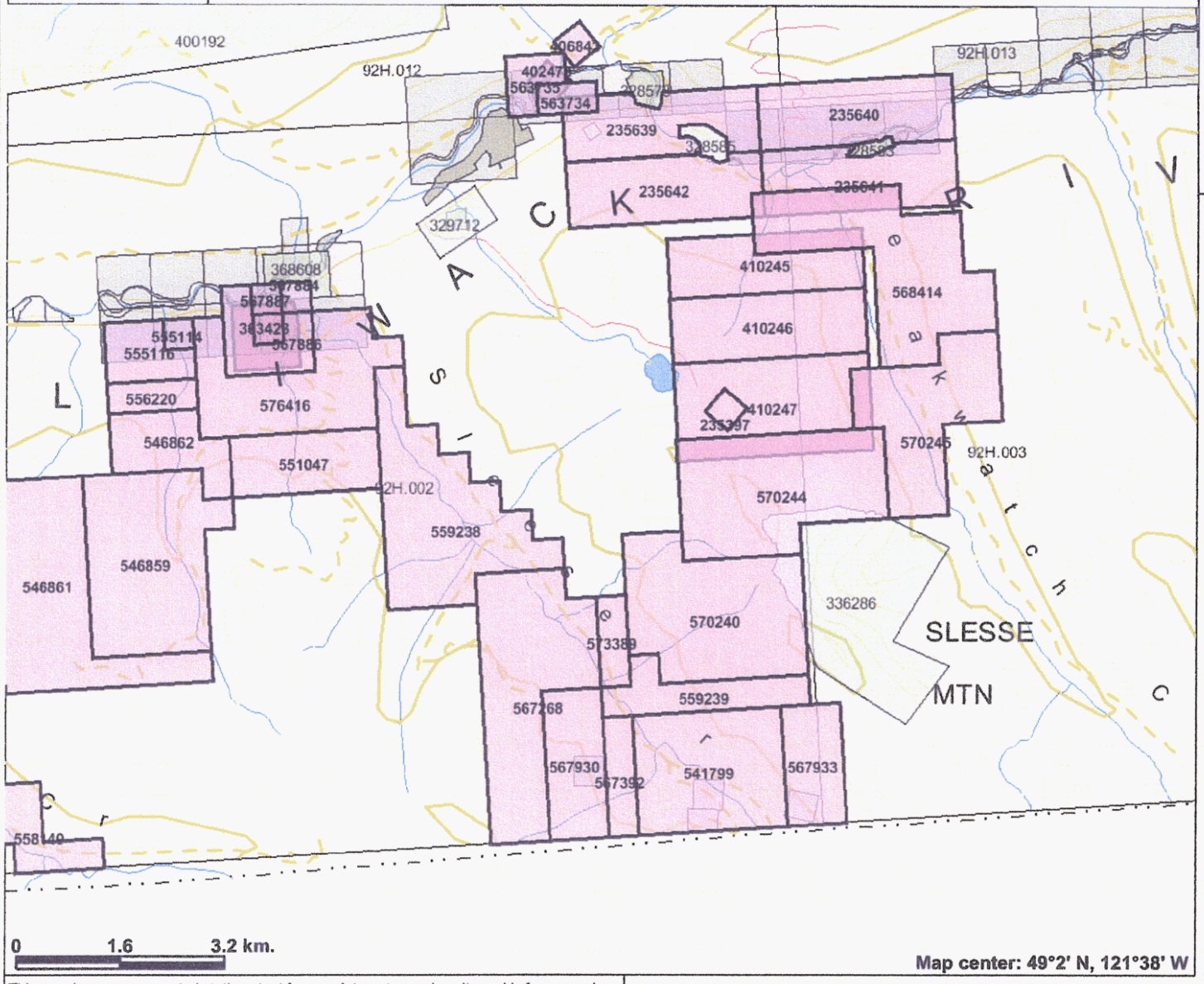
- NTS Grid
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
  - Airfield
  - Anchorage - Seaplane
  - Ferry Route
  - Heliport
  - Seaplane Base
  - Air Field
  - Airport
  - Air Feature - Condition Unknown
  - Airport.Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
  - Ferry Route
  - Aerial Cableway
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
  - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
  - Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
  - Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
  - Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
  - Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
  - Road (Unimproved)
  - Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
  - Road (Winter Road)
  - Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
  - Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
  - Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
  - Track - Cart/Tractor
  - Causeway (Railway)
  - Cut (Roadway)
  - Trail
  - Tunnel
  - Bridge
  - Rail Line - Narrow Gauge - Single

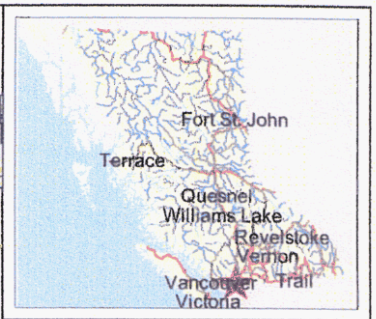
N

Scale: 1:733,644

Map center: 49°21' N, 122°28' W

# Slesse Creek




## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

**Mineral Tenure (current)**

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

**Mineral Reserves (current)**

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

**Contours (1:250K)**

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

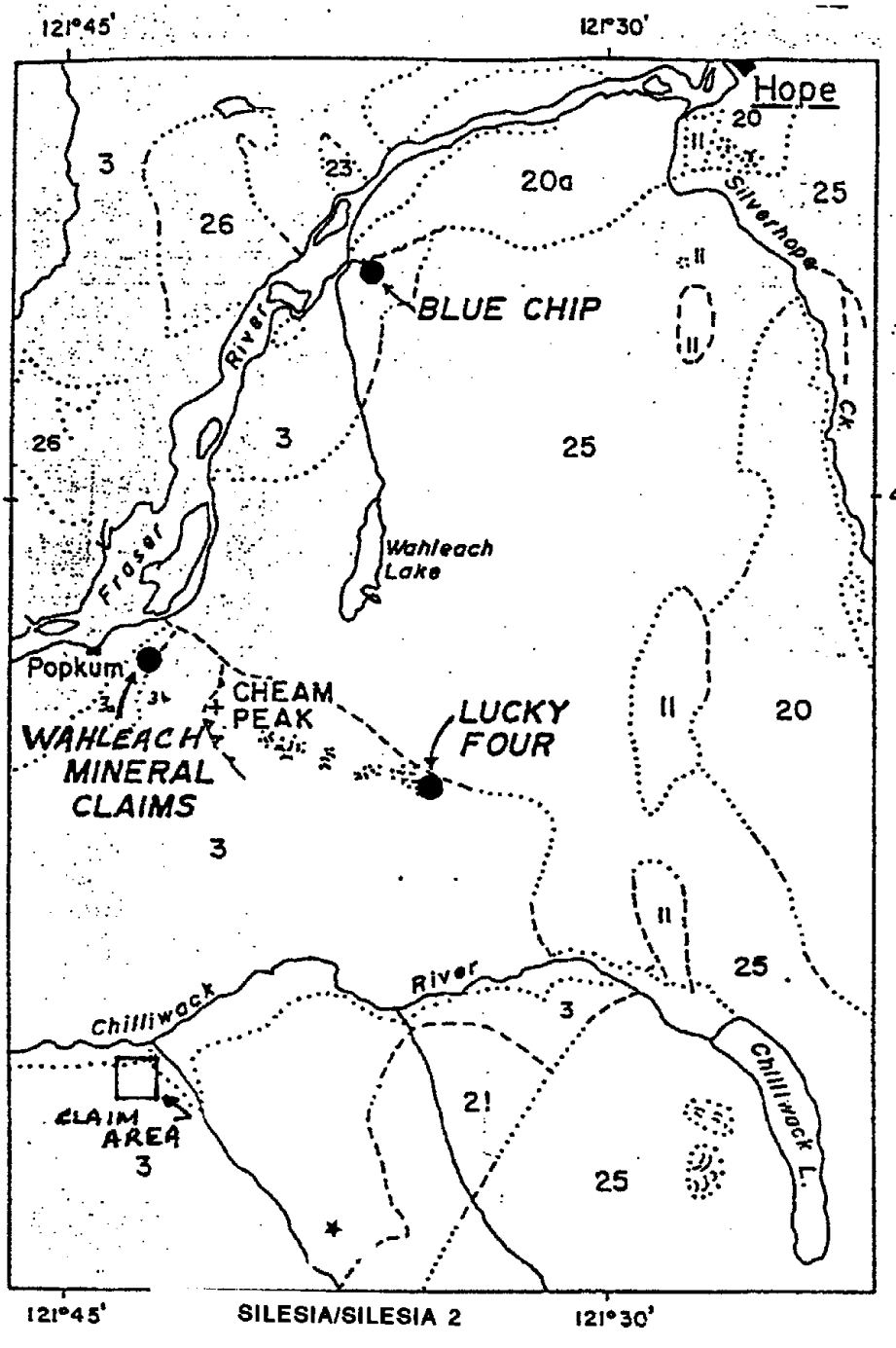
**Annotation (1:250K)**

**Transportation - Points (1:250K)**

- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport.Abandoned

N

Scale: 1:91,706




LEGEND

OLDER SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

11 Conglomerate, Sandstone

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

4 Cultus Formation; Pelite, Sandstone

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
CHILLIWACK GROUP

3 3a Mafic Volcanic Rocks, 3b Pelite 3c Limestone, 3d Felsic Tuff

INTRUSIVE ROCKS
TERTIARY

24 Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite

JURASSIC (?) AND LATER

23 Chiefly Serpentine
Slesse Hornblende Diorite

20 CRETACEOUS

21 Quartz Diorite

after G.S.C Map 737A
and G.S.C. Map 12 - 1969

4 0 4 8 Miles
5 0 5 10 km

SCALE = 1:250,000

SILESIA/SILESIA 2

**Regional Geology**

NTS : 92H/4E | DATE: JAN. 1998 | SCALE: AS S-CAN

WORK BY: JO SHEARER M.Sc. P.Geo.

FIGURE 4

## Introduction

The Silesia and Silesia 2 (541799/567392) consist of 24 (20/4) cells located in the New Westminster Mining District of British Columbia, Canada. The cells were located on the 49th parallel due north of the past producing gold mines; the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and the Lone Jack Mine both located in the state of Washington, USA. The object of this field work was to relocate previous adits driven on the Canadian side of the border and now located within these cells and reexamine their results.

## Location, Access and History

The Silesia and Silesia 2 cells are located on Slesse Creek a northerly flowing creek (Silesia Creek south of the 49th parallel) approximately thirty kilometers south-east of Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada. These cells now encompass three previous Reverted Crown Grants; the Lincoln, Jumbo and Gold Bug (Lot numbers 186, 187 and 188 respectively). There are also two former gold prospects' located within these cells; the Slesse Creek and the Queen. Two adits have been located on these cells; one located near the old bridge crossing Slesse Creek near the border (road now inaccessible) and the second on Airplane Creek ( a tributary flowing southwest into Slesse Creek) approximately 500 meters north of the US/Canada border. These may be the Slesse Creek and Queen prospects.

Access is provided by paved road south and east from Chilliwack, BC, Canada along the Chilliwack River Valley. Upon arriving at the Slesse Creek Bridge (near the junction of Slesse Creek and the Chilliwack River) a forest service road leads to the south following Slesse Creek. This road is in very good shape for the first 5.5 kilometers and is in a state of deactivation on the east side of Slesse Creek and washed out on the west side south of the DND blasting range.

The history of the Slesse Creek Basin can be traced back to at least 1896. The majority of mining activity (ie adits, etc.) was completed in the early 1900s'. Economic exploration after 1929 consisted of light reconnaissance surveys and general prospecting programs. The Mount Baker District of northern Washington (USA) was prospected for gold mineralization during the last part of the late 1890s'. Upon locating economic values American companies realized that access was more amenable by crossing through Canada at Sumas, BC. This was because of the divide which rose from 2400 meters to over 3000 meters which would be have to overcome to enter this area from the American side of the border. The Boundary Red Mountain Mine averaged from .6-1.0 oz/ton Au upon production and the Lone Jack Mine averaged .63-.94 oz/ton Au.

Local prospecting on the former Roy group of claims found elevated gold results from the Torb zone on the Canadian side of the border approximately 1 kilometer north of the Boundary Red Mountain Mine (app .75 oz/ton).

## Geology

### Regional Geology

Mr. J.T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo described the regional geology for this area in his assessment report #25,596, July 15, 1998 as follows:

"... The Lower Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Chilliwack Group (unit 2) consists of weakly metamorphosed pelite, sandstone and minor conglomerate, pyroclastic rock, altered basic volcanic rock known as greenstone, limestone and minor chert. The group was named by Daly in 1912 from the extensive outcrop of these rocks around the Chilliwack Valley. Other rocks belonging to this group are exposed east of the southern part of Harrison Lake, near Agassiz and on the south side of the Fraser Valley near Cheam View Station (Daly, 1912; Cairnes, 1944; Monger, 1966).

There are five stratigraphic and lithologic divisions in the group in the Chilliwack Valley west of the fault zone that runs approximately north-south and crosses the valley seven miles below Chilliwack Lake. The oldest division (2a) consists of pelite, siltstone and fine-grained sandstone whose stratigraphic base is nowhere exposed in the map area. Its apparent thickness ranges from 1,000 to 2,500 feet. Overlying this division with a gradational contact is Lower Pennsylvanian limestone (2b) that is commonly about 100 feet thick and locally absent. Disconformably (?) above this is a clastic division (2c) of pelite, sandstone, and minor conglomerate and tuff, ranging in thickness from 450 to 800 feet. This division is conformably overlain by Lower Permian limestone (2d) whose thickness is generally 200 to 300 feet, but locally may be as much as 2,000 feet. The uppermost division (2e) consists of greenstone, pyroclastic rock and minor chert that in places conformably overlies the Lower Pennsylvanian limestone and elsewhere is stratigraphically equivalent to it. Thickness of this unit ranges from 200 to 2,000 feet.

Pelite, sandstone, conglomerate, limestone and volcanic rock are also located in this area. The volcanic rock is of two main types, altered basalt or andesitic basalt, known as greenstone, and pyroclastic rock, some which is dacitic.

The Chilliwack Group in Chilliwack Valley is highly deformed, having undergone at least two episodes of deformation. It was initially folded, together with Mesozoic rocks, and thrust to the northwest on at least two or possibly three major thrust faults. Folds related to this episode are tight and isoclinal and overturned to the northwest or recumbent, with fold axes trending northeasterly. A penetrative axial plane cleavage was developed in all clastic rocks during this episode. These structures were refolded and faulted during the later, minor deformational episode, which caused the common northeast plunge of early fold axes, and the northeasterly dip of bedding and planar structures produced during the first episode. Minor folds produced during the second episode are conjugate or chevron folds with northwest-trending axes, and major structures are large asymmetric antiforms and reverse faults with northeast-dipping fault planes.

These rocks belong to the lowest part of the greenschist facies, perhaps transitional to the glaucophane schist facies reported from south of the map area by Misch (1966. p109). Feldspars in volcanic rocks are saussuritized, pyroxenes little altered, chlorite ubiquitous and pumpellyite present in association with lawsonite, a mineral that characterizes the glaucophane schist facies (Monger, 1966).
...The Chilliwack Group is overlain disconformably by Upper Triassic rocks of the Cultus Formation. Bedding on both sides of the contact is parallel and both Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks appear to have undergone two deformational phases and the same degree of metamorphism. The basal contact of the group is not known from the map area, as the oldest rocks in the formation overlie younger rocks on a thrust fault."

The BC Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources studies indicated that the Mid-Tertiary plutonism in this area is associated with vein-type gold mineralization. The Chilliwack batholith, straddles the US/Canada border in this area. It exceeds 950 square kilometers and is spatially associated with at least ten separate gold-bearing properties such as the Boundary Red Mountain Mine and the Lone Jack Mine.

Property Geology

The former Jumbo claim is now covered by the Silesia cells' and had several open cuts and two adits driven on this former Reverted Crown Grant. One of the adits was approximately 49 meters in length and followed a seam of vitreous quartz .3 meters wide. The second adit was 151 meters lower in elevation and ran for 18 meters in iron stained argillite. An open cut was also placed 9 meters above this second adit and nearly directly over the face.

The Boundary Red Mountain Mine had four adits driven on their workings located .8 to 1.6 kilometers south of the International Boundary (Mile Post 54). This mine was in continuous production from 1913 to 1942 with a few years of standby caused by snow slides and fires. Ore occurred in quartz fissure veins with locally spectacular grades up to 500 oz/ton (Krom 1937) but averaged .6 oz/ton. Host rocks were a fine grained diorite and carbonaceous amphibole schist of the Devonian Yellow Aster Complex (Chaney, 1992). . Grant and Beach (1989) traced the Red Mountain vein to the south of the mine where it disappeared into under a small hanging glacier at the 2103 meter elevation. The northerly projection was also traced by aircraft into the Slesse Creek drainage.

Moen (1969) reported that the gold bearing veins appeared to have been formed during two stages of mineralization with initial quartz infilling of fractures containing minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The second stage involved movement along the veins creating microbrecciation of the quartz veins and allowing hydrothermal solutions containing pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite tellurobismuthite and free gold. The main vein at the Boundary Red Mountain Mine strikes northeast and generally dipping 58-70 degrees southeast.

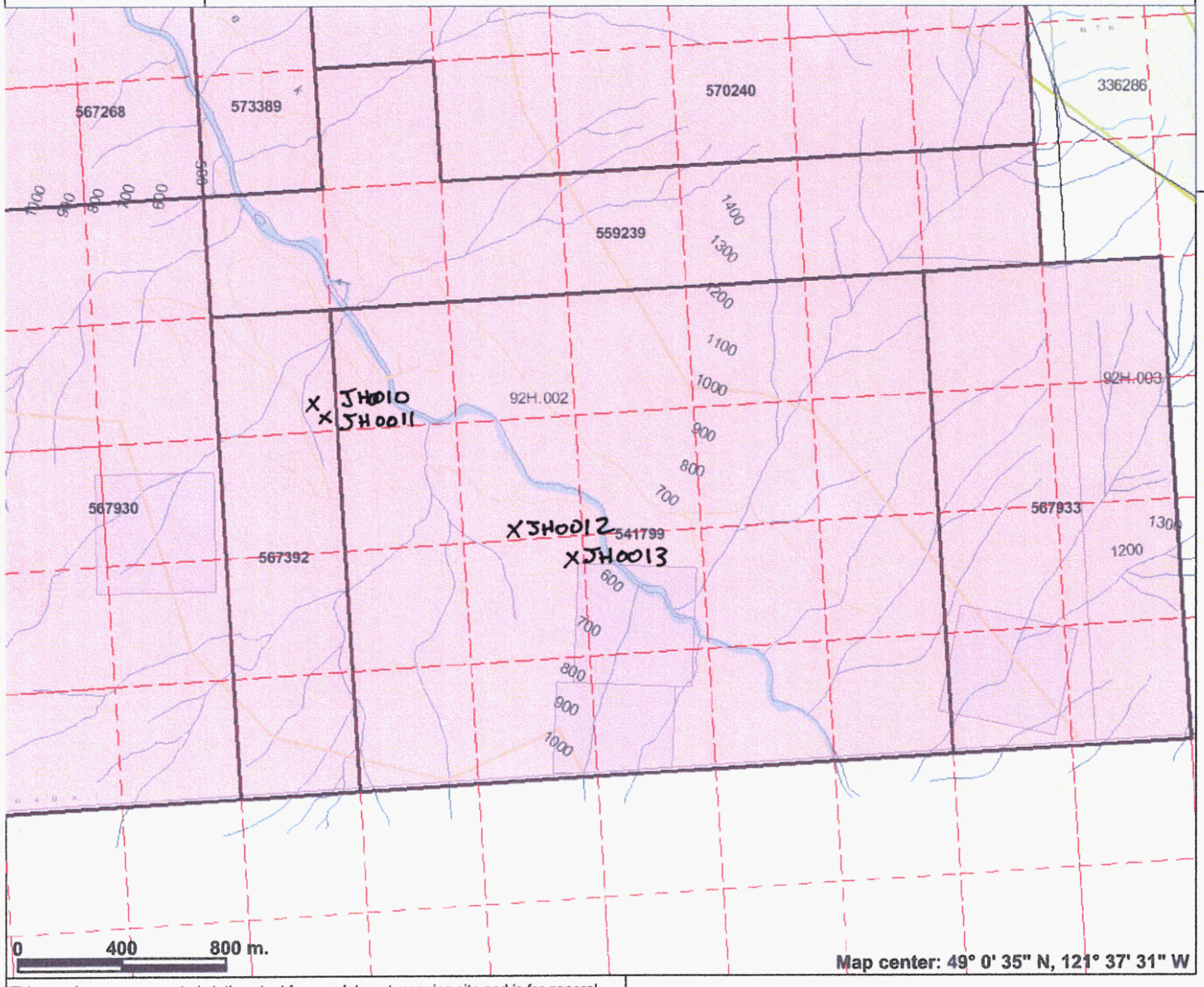
Exploration

An attempt to locate and resample the former adits driven on the former Jumbo claim was made from January 7-13, 2008. This was made under heavy snow conditions in the Slesse Creek Valley. Quad access along the now washed out access road south of the DND blasting range was made to the northern boundary of the Silesia cells. From this point on foot access was made again following the former access roads. Although access could not be gained to the area required due to the high snow conditions; four selected rock samples were sent for assay at Acme Labs.

The four selected rock samples taken along this road (trail) were taken of highly oxidized metasedimentary rocks in outcrop (JH0010-JH0013). Elevated Fe and Mn were expected; however JH0011 did show somewhat higher than expected Zn levels (121ppm).

Future prospecting will continue to locate the former workings of the Jumbo claim and to resample them.

# silesia creek





## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)

Mineral Tenure (current)

- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease

Mineral Reserves (current)

- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid

Contours (1:250K)

- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areaof Exclusion
- Areaof Indefinite Contours

Annotation (1:20K)

Transportation - Points (TRIM)

- Helipad

Transportation - Lines (TRIM)

- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport.Abandoned

Scale: 1:22,926

# Bibliography

Sauer, Brian. Assessment Report 16,927, 1988 Roy 1-2, Roy 5-6 Prospecting Report

Shearer, JT. Assessment Report 25,596, 1998. Geological and Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the South Slesse Limestone Quarry.

Wolff, Fritz E., Brookshier, Matthew I., Norman, David K., Inactive and Abandoned Mine Lands- Boundary Red Mountain Mine, Mt. Baker Mining District, Whatcom County, Washington in Information Circular 99, April 2005, Revised January 2008.

Expenses

| | |
|---|---|
| Labor x 5 days @ $450.00/day | $2,250.00 |
| Quad rental x 5 days | $ 500.00 |
| Truck and trailer x 5 days @ 150.00/day | $ 750.00 |
| Assays | $ 177.98 |
| Food | $256.35 |
| Supplies | $ 37.53 |
| Accommodation | $565.11 |
| Fuel (vehicle) | $676.71 |
| Fuel (quad) | $25.52 |
| TOTAL | $5,239.20 |

**Province of British Columbia**

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

# THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

BRIAN SAUER

## HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

MINERAL EXPLORATION COURSE FOR PROSPECTORS

## AND IS HEREBY GRANTED
## THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

V.A. Preto

DIRECTOR OF

PROSPECTORS' ASSISTANCE

H. Pawluth

COURSE INSTRUCTOR

MAY 12, 1984

DATE

CO SPONSORED BY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
MALASPINA COLLEGE, NANAIMO

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. Hastings St. Vancouver BC V6A 1R6 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

**Client:** **Saver Exploration Services**
Box 662
Smithers BC V0G 2N0 Canada

Submitted By: Brian Saver
Receiving Lab: Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
Received: January 24, 2008
Report Date: February 19, 2008
Page: 1 of 2

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI08000479.1

## CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number ACME FILE: A818010
Number of Samples: 4

## SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return
RTRN-RJT Return

## SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

| Method Code | Number of Samples | Code Description | Test Wgt (g) | Report Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIXP | 4 | Mix pulps on arrival | | |
| R150 | 4 | Crush, split and pulverize rock to 150 mesh | | |
| 3B | 4 | Fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES | 30 | Completed |
| 1D | 4 | 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis | 0.5 | Completed |

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Saver Exploration Services
Box 662
Smithers BC V0G 2N0
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
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Box 662
Smithers BC V0G 2N0 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: February 19, 2008



# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI08000479.1

| | Method | WGHT | 3B | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Analyte | Wgt | Au | Mo | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ag | Ni | Co | Mn | Fe | As | U | Au | Th | Sr | Cd | Sb | Bi | V |
| | Unit | kg | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | MDL | 0.01 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.01 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| JH0010 | Rock | 0.80 | 5 | 6 | 58 | <3 | 95 | 0.3 | 29 | 15 | 336 | 4.65 | 5 | <8 | <2 | 7 | 128 | 0.5 | <3 | <3 | 161 |
| JH0011 | Rock | 1.30 | 3 | 1 | 60 | <3 | 121 | 0.3 | 12 | 12 | 531 | 4.24 | 2 | <8 | <2 | 4 | 20 | <0.5 | <3 | <3 | 146 |
| JH0012 | Rock | 1.10 | <2 | 2 | 43 | <3 | 80 | <0.3 | 25 | 9 | 435 | 3.51 | 3 | <8 | <2 | 8 | 239 | 0.6 | <3 | <3 | 36 |
| JH0013 | Rock | 1.00 | <2 | 4 | 31 | <3 | 88 | <0.3 | 10 | 10 | 359 | 3.32 | 2 | <8 | <2 | 6 | 203 | <0.5 | <3 | <3 | 39 |

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Box 662
Smithers BC V0G 2N0 Canada

Project: None Given
Report Date: February 19, 2008



# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI08000479.1

| | Method | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Analyte | Ca | P | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W |
| | Unit | % | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | % | ppm |
| | MDL | 0.01 | 0.001 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 20 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 |
| JH0010 | Rock | 2.47 | 0.065 | 2 | 34 | 0.88 | 113 | 0.09 | <20 | 4.33 | 0.41 | 0.38 | <2 |
| JH0011 | Rock | 0.32 | 0.035 | <1 | 36 | 1.11 | 300 | 0.13 | <20 | 2.19 | 0.12 | 0.61 | <2 |
| JH0012 | Rock | 3.81 | 0.076 | 2 | 21 | 0.60 | 191 | 0.08 | <20 | 2.13 | 0.26 | 0.06 | <2 |
| JH0013 | Rock | 1.81 | 0.056 | 1 | 21 | 0.99 | 50 | 0.06 | <20 | 4.21 | 0.43 | 0.06 | <2 |

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Project: None Given
Report Date: February 19, 2008



# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI08000479.1

| | Method | WGHT | 3B | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Analyte | Wgt | Au | Mo | Cu | Pb | Zn | Ag | Ni | Co | Mn | Fe | As | U | Au | Th | Sr | Cd | Sb | Bi | V |
| | Unit | kg | ppb | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm | ppm |
| | MDL | 0.01 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.01 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Pulp Duplicates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JH0010 | Rock | 0.80 | 5 | 6 | 58 | <3 | 95 | 0.3 | 29 | 15 | 336 | 4.65 | 5 | <8 | <2 | 7 | 128 | 0.5 | <3 | <3 | 161 |
| REP JH0010 | QC | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reference Materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD DS7 | Standard | | | 19 | 93 | 57 | 338 | 0.9 | 52 | 8 | 548 | 2.13 | 43 | <8 | <2 | 10 | 63 | 5.1 | 5 | <3 | 74 |
| STD DS7 | Standard | | | 19 | 96 | 59 | 349 | 0.9 | 53 | 8 | 564 | 2.18 | 48 | <8 | <2 | 9 | 61 | 5.4 | 5 | <3 | 78 |
| STD OXD57 | Standard | | 438 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD OXD57 | Standard | | 423 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD OXD57 Expected | | | 413 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD DS7 Expected | | | | 20.92 | 109 | 70.6 | 411 | 0.89 | 56 | 9.7 | 627 | 2.39 | 48.2 | 4.9 | 0.07 | 4.4 | 68.7 | 6.38 | 5.86 | 4.51 | 86 |
| BLK | Blank | | <2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blank | | <2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blank | | | <1 | <2 | <3 | <1 | <0.3 | <1 | <1 | <2 | <0.01 | <2 | <8 | <2 | <2 | <1 | <0.5 | <3 | <3 | <1 |
| Prep Wash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1 | Prep Blank | <0.01 | <2 | 4 | 3 | <3 | 41 | <0.3 | 5 | 4 | 523 | 1.78 | <2 | <8 | <2 | 7 | 49 | <0.5 | <3 | <3 | 34 |

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Project: None Given
Report Date: February 19, 2008



# QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI08000479.1

| | Method | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D | 1D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Analyte | Ca | P | La | Cr | Mg | Ba | Ti | B | Al | Na | K | W |
| | Unit | % | % | ppm | ppm | % | ppm | % | ppm | % | % | % | ppm |
| | MDL | 0.01 | 0.001 | 1 | 1 | 0.01 | 1 | 0.01 | 20 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2 |
| Pulp Duplicates | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JH0010 | Rock | 2.47 | 0.065 | 2 | 34 | 0.88 | 113 | 0.09 | <20 | 4.33 | 0.41 | 0.38 | <2 |
| REP JH0010 | QC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reference Materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD DS7 | Standard | 0.85 | 0.069 | 11 | 169 | 0.93 | 348 | 0.10 | 35 | 0.89 | 0.09 | 0.39 | 2 |
| STD DS7 | Standard | 0.84 | 0.071 | 13 | 175 | 0.95 | 360 | 0.10 | 35 | 0.87 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 2 |
| STD OXD57 | Standard | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD OXD57 | Standard | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD OXD57 Expected | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STD DS7 Expected | | 0.93 | 0.08 | 12.7 | 163 | 1.05 | 370.3 | 0.124 | 38.6 | 0.959 | 0.073 | 0.44 | 3.8 |
| BLK | Blank | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blank | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLK | Blank | <0.01 | <0.001 | <1 | <1 | <0.01 | <1 | <0.01 | <20 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <2 |
| Prep Wash | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G1 | Prep Blank | 0.47 | 0.072 | 7 | 12 | 0.57 | 203 | 0.12 | 23 | 0.88 | 0.08 | 0.47 | <2 |