

2019 Field Season

**Prospecting And Geochemical Sampling Report
On The
King Solomon's Dome Project**

Grant	Status	Name	Number	Owner	Expiry
YA89006	Active	J.A.E.	1	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89007	Active	J.A.E.	2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2025\09\01
YA89008-015	Active	J.A.E.	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89016-019	Active	J.A.E.	11 to 14	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YA89318-322	Active	J.A.E.	15 to 19	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89719-726	Active	J.A.E.	20 to 27	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YC44608-615	Active	She	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2022\10\20
YC44364	Active	Sheba	12	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2022\10\20
YC17893-894	Active	TM	1 to 2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01

**Located In
Dawson Mining District**

**On
NTS 115-O-15
63° 52' north and 138° 56' west**

**By
Bernie Kreft**

**For
Kestrel Gold Inc.**

December 10th, 2019

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Location And Access - The King Solomon’s Dome (“KSD”) Property is located in the Dawson Mining District, on NTS map sheet 115-O-15, covering much of the east and north flanks of King Solomon Dome. A well-developed network of roads and secondary trails provides excellent access to most of the property. The roads service numerous local placer gold mines and are usually easily passable between May 1st and October 30th. Total distance from Dawson City via the Hunker Creek road is approximately 45 kilometres resulting in an approximate 40 minute one-way drive time.

Topography And Vegetation - The Property lies within the un-glaciated Klondike Plateau, which is characterized by low rolling hills dissected by deeply incised stream valleys. This region experienced strong surface weathering during the early and mid-Tertiary, as a result, bedrock exposure is extremely limited with the effects of surface weathering extending to depths of as much as 80 metres or more. Regolithic material in the vicinity of the claims averages 1-3 metres in thickness, necessitating the use of mechanized trenching to fully expose bedrock. Permafrost is widespread on north facing slopes, and sporadically occurs in other areas. The majority of the property is below tree line. Higher elevations are covered by mixed spruce and brush, with the amount of tree cover increasing at lower elevations and on south facing slopes.

Climate is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of -30° Celsius are common. Summers are moderate with daily highs commonly in the 15° to 25° Celsius range. The seasonal window for prospecting and exploration typically lasts from mid-May to mid-October.

KSD Claim Status Table

Grant	Status	Name	Number	Owner	Expiry
YA89006	Active	J.A.E.	1	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89007	Active	J.A.E.	2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2025\09\01
YA89008-015	Active	J.A.E.	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89016-019	Active	J.A.E.	11 to 14	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YA89318-322	Active	J.A.E.	15 to 19	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2024\09\01
YA89719-726	Active	J.A.E.	20 to 27	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01
YC44608-615	Active	She	3 to 10	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2022\10\20
YC44364	Active	Sheba	12	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2022\10\20
YC17893-894	Active	TM	1 to 2	Kestrel Gold Inc - 100%	2023\09\01

History And Previous Work - The Property was likely first explored in 1896 by prospectors searching for the source of the placer gold located in Dominion, Hunker and Gold Bottom Creeks, all major placer gold producers and all having their headwaters within property boundaries. Although gold rush era hardrock prospecting efforts are generally un-documented, numerous well overgrown hand-dug pits and trenches are scattered throughout the property and attest to this work having taken place.



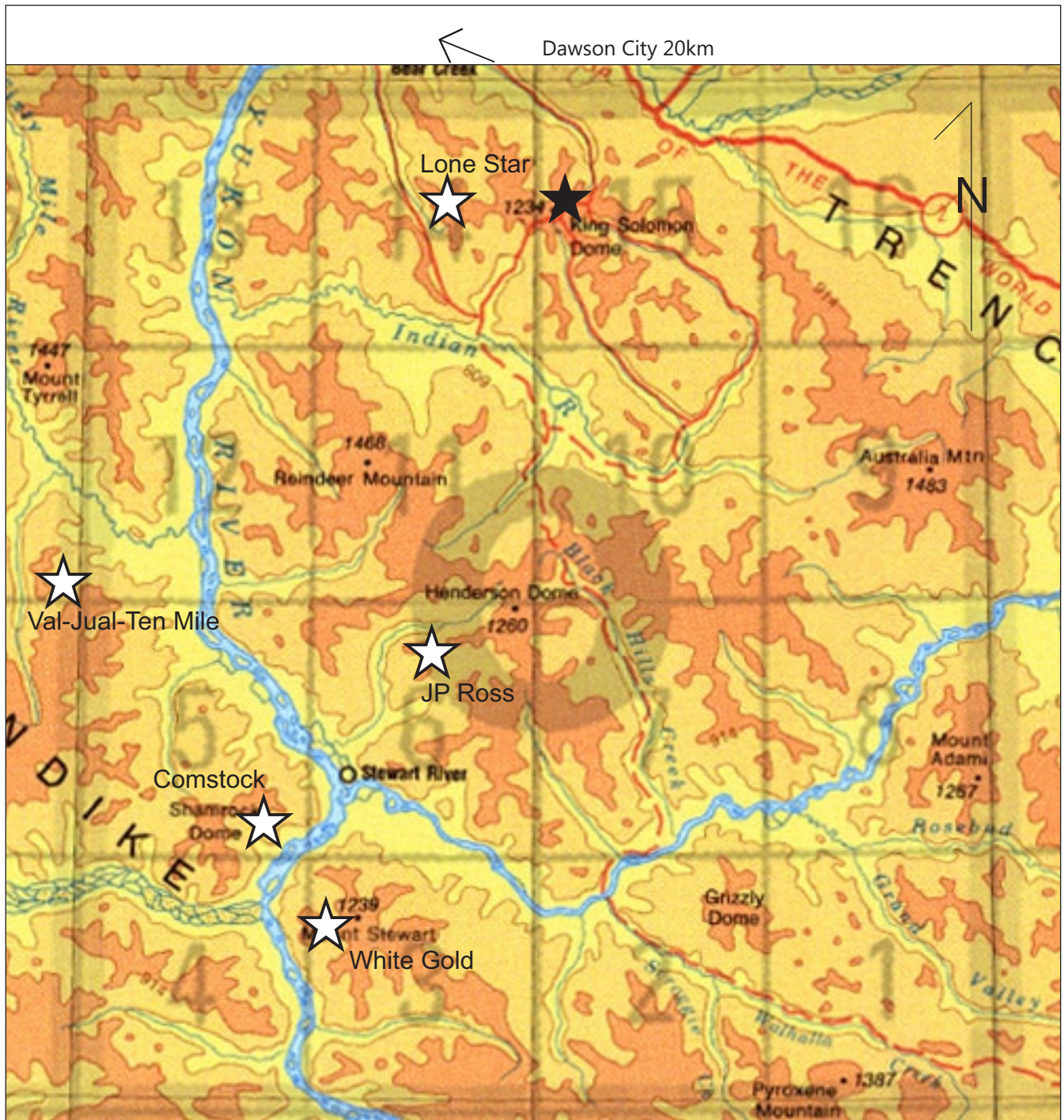
King Solomon's Dome Project ★

To Accompany: 2019 KSD Report

December 9th, 2019

By: Bernie Kreft

Figure 1



Regional Map - King Solomon's Dome Project ★
 Fig.2

Scale approx. 1:600,000

600000

601000

602000

603000



115-O-15

Scale: 1:20,000

7086000

7085000

7084000

7083000

7082000

7081000

7080000

7079000

7078000

7077000

2019 Sample Sites

KING SOLOMON

DOME

54174 CLSR

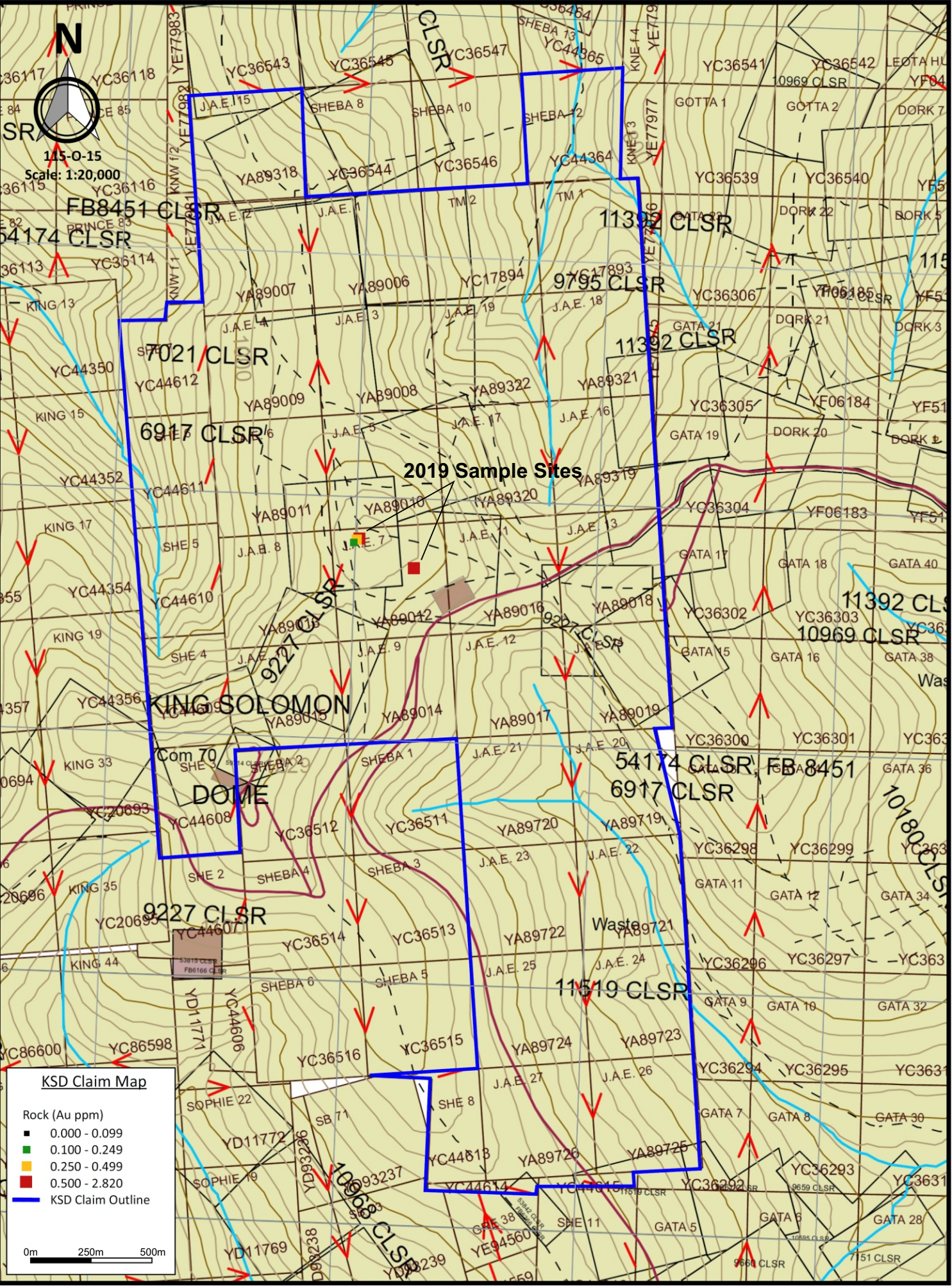
FB 8451

KSD Claim Map

Rock (Au ppm)

- 0.000 - 0.099
- 0.100 - 0.249
- 0.250 - 0.499
- 0.500 - 2.820

— KSD Claim Outline



Free gold was reportedly found in surface samples from the Mitchell showing (northern part of the current property) in the early days. A 25.6 m shaft (now collapsed) was sunk on the Mitchell veins. By 1911-12, a 15.2 m drift had been advanced from the base of the shaft. Numerous other shallow pits and trenches were also completed.

The Sheba vein lies 850 m south of Mitchell (central part of the current property), and was discovered about the same time. Workings included a number of pits and open cuts. Small shipments of hand-cobbed ore from the Sheba vein in the 1960s and 70s (totalling about 5 tonnes) yielded grades on the order of 5,000-10,000 g/t Ag, 20-30% Pb, 0.5-2.9% Cu, and 1.0-1.4 g/t Au.

The area comprising the current KSD Property was re-staked several times between 1940 and 1980, with most groups completing limited trenching and sampling programs directed at the known veins. In 1953, Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation Ltd. cleaned out the Mitchell shaft and resampled the workings. In 1962 C. Henderson and Associates carried out bulldozer trenching. From 1966 to 1972, the Orekon Syndicate conducted extensive bulldozer trenching, including work on the Orekon vein trend in the eastern part of the current property. Orekon and Lindex Exploration Ltd. re-staked the ground in 1980, and conducted airborne geophysical survey and mapping in 1981. Cominco was also active in the area of the current property in 1980, carrying out mapping, geochemical sampling and IP surveys.

The modern era of exploration on the KSD Property began in 1987 when J.A.E. Resources staked the claims comprising the current property. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. collected 702 soil samples on the King Solomon Dome grid in 1987 as part of their regional exploration effort. A number of gold in soil anomalies were identified. In 1988 J.A.E. Resources conducted trenching and drilled three reverse circulation holes (88.1 m total) on the Sheba vein. The best result from drilling was 583 g/t Ag over 1.83 m in R88-01. Selected rock samples yielded up to 0.43 g/t Au and 6,847 g/t Ag (Hulstein, 1988).

In 1990, Klondike Reef Mines and Arbor Resources optioned the property and conducted rock sampling at Mitchell and Sheba showings, confirming high Ag and Pb at Sheba. At the Mitchell vein, the pyritic altered wall rock was found to be mineralized in addition to quartz vein material. Soil sampling was conducted over three lines (total 342 samples). A ground IP (5.79 line km) and magnetic (3.84 line km) survey was conducted over the Mitchell and Sheba showings and immediate area (Tomlinson and Gonzalez, 1991).

In 1991, Wealth Resources carried out further mapping, prospecting and geophysics. In 1994, J.A.E. completed some trenching on the property. In 1996, Barramundi Resources optioned the property and conducted rock sampling and 1,000 m of trenching. Significant results include up to 32 g/t Au from a 10 cm selected sample of quartz vein material from the Mitchell dump, 19.2 g/t over 20 cm on a quartz vein east of the Sheba vein, and 1.4 g/t Au over 3 m of pyritized schist east of the Mitchell vein (Stevens, 1997). Results from their soil sampling program (1726 samples) revealed that Au has weak correlation with Ag, As and Pb. The Sheba showing was marked by a large Au-Ag-Pb-As-Zn anomaly (Stevens, 1997). In 1999 Barramundi Resources flew

3850 line km of airborne magnetics and VLF-EM survey over a 16 by 24 km area centered on King Solomon Dome (Sears, 1999).

In 2004, JAE Resources conducted rock chip sampling at Sheba East and Mitchell which yielded up to 1.16 g/t Au over 3.1 m at the Sheba East trench, and 6.0 g/t Au from a select sample of pyritized schist at Mitchell shaft (Kreft, 2004). Soil sampling on a small grid south of King Solomon Dome was also done. In 2005, 185 m of trenches were excavated and 89 samples collected. The best results include a trench at Sheba East which returned 1.6 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag over 8.42 m (weighted average, including high grade thin veins and pyritic schist and a trench at the Mitchell showing which yielded 3.7 g/t Au over 3.0 m (Kreft, 2005).

In 2006, Klondike Star Mineral Corp. undertook bulk sampling at Sheba East and from spot approximately 25 m north of the old Mitchell shaft. This 5,729 kg sample was processed at Klondike Star's home-made test mill and yielded 1.3 g/t Au (Ledwidge and Ledwidge, 2007).

Soil sampling results, chiefly from Barramundi (1996), J.A.E. Resources Ltd. (2004) and later work, have outlined what is considered to be one of the largest gold in soil anomalies in the Klondike (Liverton and Mann, 2011).

Rackla Resources optioned KSD in 2013 and that fall they drilled three holes totaling (1,191m), spaced approximately 250 to 300m metres apart, to test known quartz veins, surface rock and soil geochemical anomalies and resistivity and induced polarization (IP) geophysical anomalies located in the area of Sheba East. The holes were drilled on a westerly to south westerly azimuth, were inclined between 52 and 55 degrees and yielded the following results:

HOLE	INTERVAL (m)		INTERVAL	Au g/t
	From	To	LENGTH (m)	
DDH13-01	217	218	1	0.35
DDH13-01	223	224	1	0.27
DDH13-02	34	43	9	0.27
including			2	0.66
DDH13-02	53.9	57.91	4.01	0.27
including			0.13	4.89
DDH13-02	63	65.53	2.53	0.5
including			0.53	1.8
DDH13-02	116	118	2	0.43
DDH13-02	121	126.09	5.09	0.35
including			0.29	1.08
DDH13-02	244	246	2	0.37
DDH13-03	189	195.5	6.5	0.65
including			1.5	2.48

Subsequent to the drill program Rackla relinquished their option and the property was returned to Kestrel Gold.

Subsequent to the work by Rackla, Kestrel has completed several small sampling programs.

Geology And Mineralogy - The property is situated on the southwest side of the Tintina Fault, within the Tintina Gold Belt.

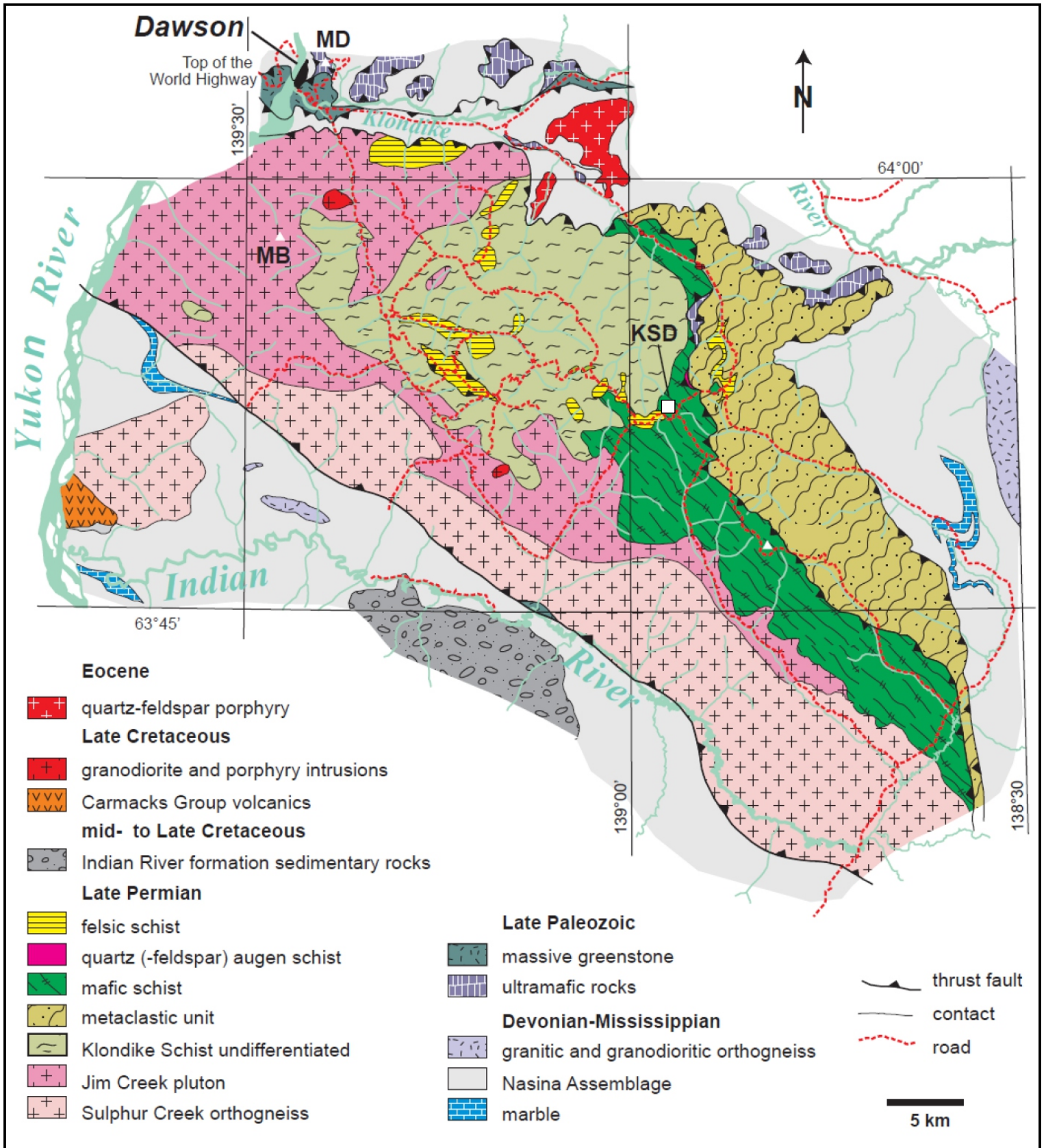
Underlying the property is a mixed sequence of chlorite-muscovite, quartz-muscovite and chlorite schist. These variations occur on a scale of metres to tens of metres and are a product of differences in original rock-type and differences in alteration.

Two main types of quartz veins are common on the property: foliaform and discordant. Foliaform veins are discontinuous along strike, and range up to 2.0m in thickness. No gold values, visible sulphides or evidence of alteration have been noted in, or associated with, this type of veining. Discordant veins occur throughout the J.A.E. property. These are typically NNW trending and steeply east dipping veins (a few dip steeply west) that cut across the schistosity. They are typically 0.02 to 1.0 metre in width, laterally continuous and anomalous in gold. The most well developed vein is the Sheba, which can range up to 2.3 metres in width, and has a known strike extent of at least 300 metres. Veins are commonly limonitized and often contain pyrite and occasional minor amounts of galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, freibergite and chalcopyrite. Most occupy steeply dipping extensional structures, which form a north-south trending, left-stepping en echelon array. Silicified, pyritized, carbonatized and sericitized alteration zones adjacent to these quartz veins are also commonly anomalous in gold, with a sample of pyritic bleached schist adjacent to the Mitchell vein assaying 39.7 g/t Au (Yukon Minfile, 1991) and a 0.7 metre channel sample of pyritic and limonitic schist from the Hunker Dome Trench returning 40.67 g/t Au. Alteration is discernible for up to 3.0 metres from the margins of single veins, while in areas where several veins occur together, continuous alteration zones 10-15 metres wide have been noted. Extensive alteration similar to that adjacent to quartz veins was also noted in areas with no apparent quartz veining (i.e. east end of Sheba East Trench).

Three of the most productive placer gold creeks in the Klondike District: Hunker Creek, Gold Bottom Creek and Dominion Creek, can trace the upstream end of their "pay streaks" onto ground covered by quartz claims of the King Solomon Dome property. Gold from these placers is commonly angular, between 1mm and 4mm in diameter and often has quartz attached. Heavy minerals commonly associated with the placer gold include pyrite and galena.

Although overburden and vegetation cover is widespread, structural observations from exposures within trenches have resulted in a rudimentary understanding of the structural regime present. The introduction of mineralized quartz vein zones with associated pyritized, carbonatized and silicified wallrock appears to have occurred along fairly continuous and well developed north trending structures. These mineralized vein zones were subsequently dissected by two structural regimes: a set of vertical east-west faults resulting in a west

Geology Map To Accompany 2019 King Solomon's Dome Report



stepping of the vein zones looking north in the horizontal plane and a set of flat lying faults which resulted in a further west stepping to depth in the vertical plane. Displacement along the vertical east-west faults is unknown but likely in the order of 25m or more while displacement along the flat lying faults is approximately 5-10 metres.

The Klondike Goldfields, in which the Project is located, are un-glaciated and consequently plagued by thick locally derived soil, colluvium and regolithic material which has forced prospectors to rely on soil sampling as a preliminary first pass exploration tool as opposed to more traditional mapping and prospecting. Work by the author in the Klondike Goldfields has shown that soil anomalies of 40 ppb Au and greater potentially represent significant bedrock mineralization; the King Solomon's Dome property is host to a large soil anomaly with abundant sample sites yielding greater than 40 ppb Au.

Current Work And Results – The author was contracted by Kestrel Gold Inc. to provide geological evaluation and prospecting coverage of a significant sheeted vein set exposed in an old trench south of the Sheba Vein as well as to complete preliminary prospecting of an untested and extremely high gold in soil value (4,000 ppb Au) dating from Kestrel's 2011 work.

A total of 7 rock samples averaging approximately 3.2 kg in weight were taken during the course of the program. Samples were shipped to Bureau Veritas with sample preparation consisting of PRP70-1kg (Crush, split and pulverize 1kg of sample to 200 mesh) and analyses completed using the metallic screen FS652 method which consists of sieving 1 kg to 150 mesh and then conduct duplicate 50g fire assays on the minus fraction and assay the plus fraction (or oversize) to extinction.

The old trench south of the Sheba Vein yielded 5 samples which were composites of the extensive sheeted quartz limonite pyrite vein set exposed in this trench. Sample KVR-01 was a composite of the 4 large quartz veins (plus 10cm width) found in the eastern third of the trench. Sample KVR-02 was a composite of the 15 small quartz veins (sub-2cm width) found in the eastern third of the trench. Sample KVR-03 was a composite of the 4 large quartz veins (plus 10cm width) found in the central portion of the trench. Sample KVR-04 was a composite of the 8 small quartz veins (sub-2cm width) found in the central portion of the trench. Sample KVR-05 was a composite of 6, 1-3cm wide quartz limonite veins from the west-central portion of the trench. A total of 31 quartz veins ranging from several mm to approximately a metre in width occur over an approximate 30m length of trench.

Results show moderately anomalous gold values to a peak of 0.63 ppm Au, with no significant coarse gold component obvious in the metallic screen results, from the sampling completed in this trench.

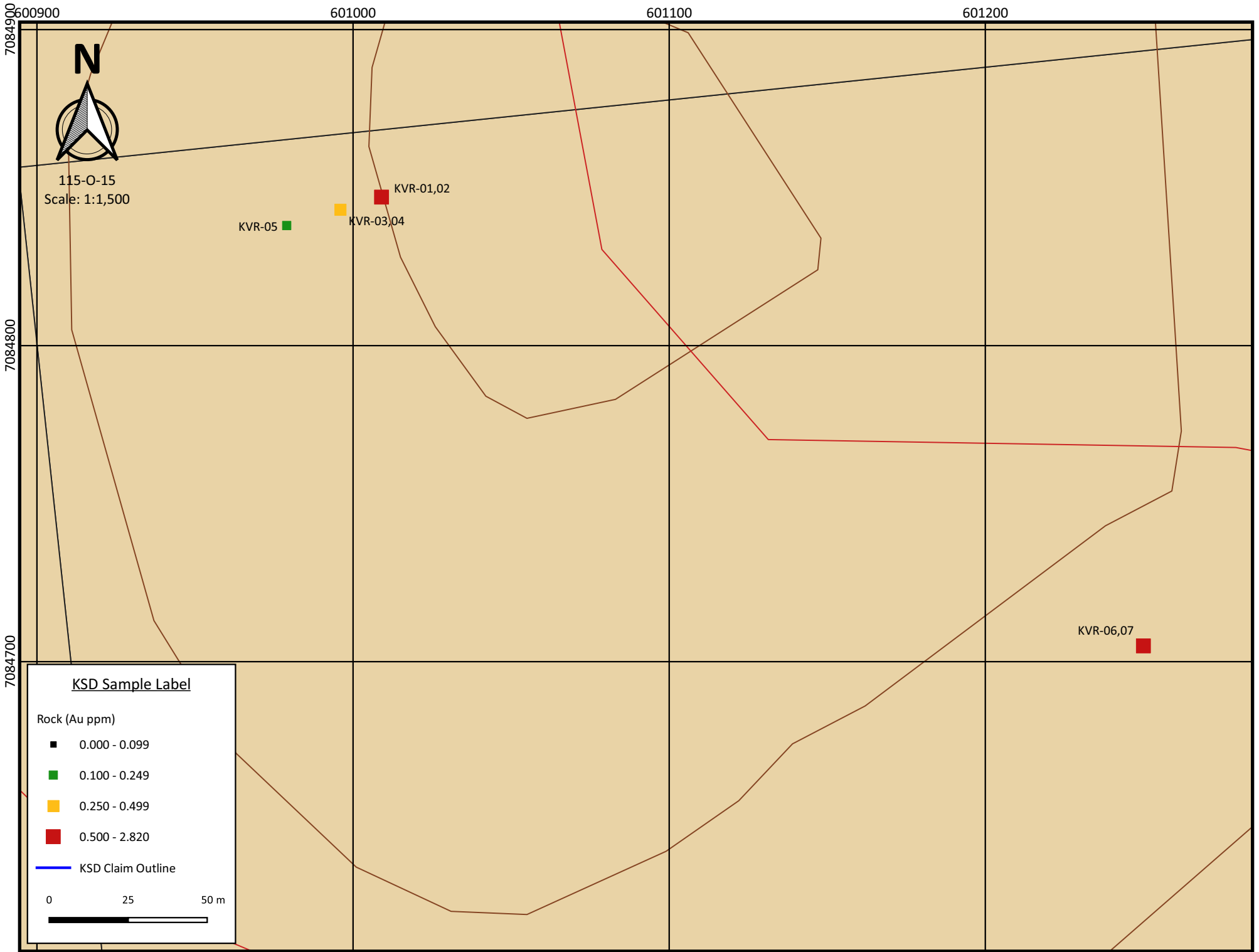
Prospecting at the site of the extremely high gold in soil value (4,000 ppb Au) from Kestrel's 2011 work resulted in the excavation of a couple of small hand trenches and the collection of two rock samples. Talus and rubblecrop from the trenches contains fairly abundant mineralized quartz vein material with accessory limonite, pyrite, galena and malachite (sampled as KVR-06)

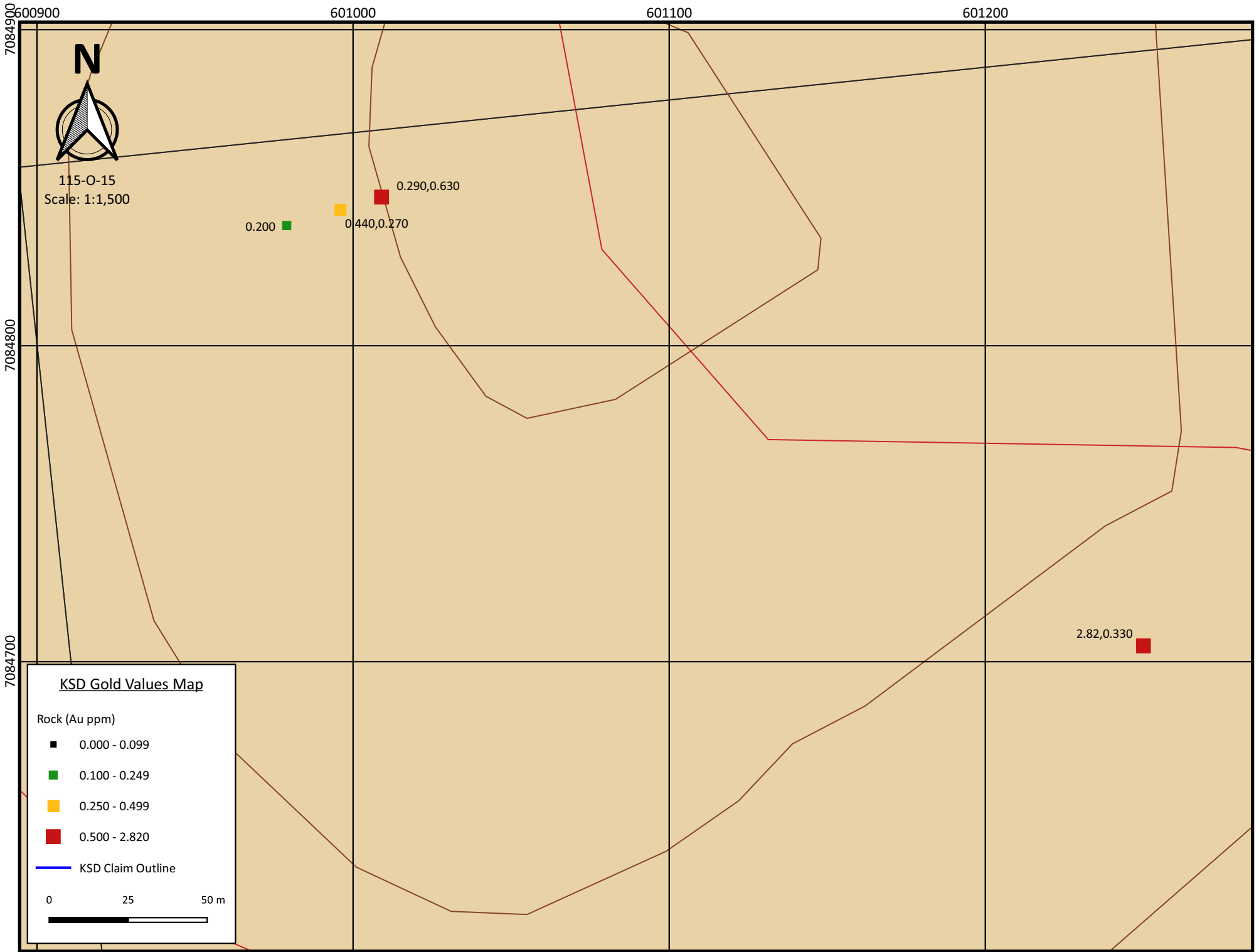
as well as pyritic and iron carbonate altered schist with rare quartz stringers (sampled as KVR-07).

The quartz vein sample, KVR-06, returned 2.82 ppm Au with sufficient gold in the oversize fraction of the metallic screen (12.17 ppm Au) to suggest the presence of coarse metallic gold within the material sampled. Iron carbonate altered and weakly pyritic schist with rare narrow quartz stringers, sample KVR-07, returned 0.33 ppm Au which can be considered highly anomalous for what appears to be wallrock style alteration typically found adjacent to mineralized discordant quartz veins.

Conclusions – Prospecting and limited hand trenching at the site of the 4,000 ppb Au soil sample encountered highly anomalous gold values within both quartz vein material as well as altered schist. Values of up to 12.17 ppm Au from within the oversize of the sample, together with the extremely high gold soil value suggests the likely presence of coarse free-gold within the bedrock zone from which this material is sourced.

Recommendations – An east-west trending 50m long excavator trench should be centred over the anomalous soil sample site and 2019 hand pits, in an effort to locate a bedrock source for the highly anomalous gold values found in soil and talus/rubblecrop from this area. This trench should be sampled in detail with any sample intervals containing or consisting of quartz vein material subjected to metallic screen analyses while samples containing only wallrock can be subjected to a regular 30g fire assay procedure. The permitting necessary for this proposed program is in place, the cost is estimated at approximately \$7,500 all-in and the work could be undertaken as early as the middle of June.





115-O-15
Scale: 1:1,500

KSD Gold Values Map

Rock (Au ppm)

- 0.000 - 0.099
- 0.100 - 0.249
- 0.250 - 0.499
- 0.500 - 2.820

— KSD Claim Outline

0 25 50 m

0.200

0.440, 0.270

0.290, 0.630

2.82, 0.330

Sample	Description	Easting	Northing	Au Total	Au - frac	Au - frac	plus frac wt	plus frac Au
KVR-01	channel across 4x10cm or larger qtz-lim-gal vns including a bit of pyritized schist wallrock found over a 12m width of trench	601010	7084848	0.29	0.24	0.258	31.21	1.38
KVR-02	channels of 15x2cm or smaller qtz-lim-gal vns including a bit of pyritized schist wallrock from within above section	601010	7084848	0.63	0.62	0.636	41.39	0.56
KVR-03	channel across 4x10cm or larger qtz-lim-gal vns including a bit of pyritized schist wallrock found over a 16m width of trench	600997	7084843	0.44	0.42	0.383	35.45	1.58
KVR-04	channels of 8x2cm or smaller qtz-lim-gal vns including a bit of pyritized schist wallrock from within above section	600997	7084843	0.27	0.278	0.242	32.06	0.47
KVR-05	channels from 6vns 1-3cm wide plus a bit of wallrock found over a 2.2m width, same trench as but west of samples 1-4	600979	7084838	0.2	0.123	0.203	28.72	1.57
KVR-06	large grab bag of qtz limonite pyrite galena malachite vein fragments from hand dug pits in area	601250	7084705	2.82	2.446	2.437	40.66	12.17
KVR-07	large grab bag of pyritized and fe-carb alt schist with rare discordant Q stingers from hand dug pits in area	601250	7084705	0.33	0.281	0.313	42.17	1

Statement Of Qualifications

I Bernie Kreft directed and participated in the exploration work described herein.

I have 31 years prospecting experience in the Yukon and BC.

This report is based on fieldwork directed or conducted by the author, and includes information from various publicly available assessment reports.

This report is based on fieldwork completed during the period August 27th to the 29th of the 2019 field season.

This report is based on fieldwork completed on the King Solomon's Dome property.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernie Kreft

Cost Statement

Wages Bernie Kreft 1.5 man day x \$350/day	=	\$525.00
Wages Justin Kreft 1.5 man day x \$350/day	=	\$525.00
Wages Jarret Kreft 1.5 man day x \$350/day	=	\$525.00
Food, field and camp 4.5 man days \$100/day	=	\$450.00
Bureau Veritas Assays (7 samples for metallic screen assay)	=	\$487.13
4x4 Truck from Whitehorse to Dawson/property and return 1,244km x \$0.6/km	=	\$746.40
Report Preparation	=	<u>\$900.00</u>
	TOTAL	= \$4,158.53



Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.
9050 Shaughnessy St Vancouver British Columbia V6P 6E5 Canada
PHONE (604) 253-3158

Client: **Kreft, Bernie**
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9 Canada

Submitted By: Bernie Kreft
Receiving Lab: Canada-Whitehorse
Received: September 03, 2019
Report Date: September 19, 2019
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI19000500.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 7

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

DISP-PLP Dispose of Pulp After 90 days
DISP-RJT Dispose of Reject After 60 days

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

Invoice To: Kreft, Bernie
1 Locust Place
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 5G9
Canada

CC:

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Procedure Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
PRP70-1KG	7	Crush, split and pulverize 1kg of sample to 200 mesh			WHI
FS652	7	Metallic Sieve 1 kg to 150 mesh - save + and - fraction			WHI
FS652	7	Metallic Fire Assay - duplicate minus fraction analysis	50	Completed	VAN
EN002	7	Environmental disposal charge-Fire assay lead waste			VAN
SHP01	7	Per sample shipping charges for branch shipments			VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS


MAY LAI
Data Validation Specialist



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Project: None Given
Report Date: September 19, 2019

Page: 2 of 2

Part: 1 of 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

WHI19000500.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT/150 1kg		FA450	FA450	FS652	FS652	FS652
		Wgt	TotWt	-Au	-Au + Au	Wt	+ Au	Au Total
Unit		kg	g	gm/t	gm/t	g	gm/t	gm/t
MDL		0.01	1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.05
KVR-01	Rock	3.36	960	0.240	0.258	31.21	1.38	0.29
KVR-02	Rock	3.91	1014	0.620	0.636	41.39	0.56	0.63
KVR-03	Rock	3.53	1055	0.420	0.383	35.45	1.58	0.44
KVR-04	Rock	2.82	1085	0.278	0.242	32.06	0.47	0.27
KVR-05	Rock	3.49	1060	0.123	0.203	28.72	1.57	0.20
KVR-06	Rock	2.66	1051	2.446	2.437	40.66	12.17	2.82
KVR-07	Rock	2.58	924	0.281	0.313	42.17	1.00	0.33



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Project: None Given
Report Date: September 19, 2019

Page: 1 of 1

Part: 1 of 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

WHI19000500.1

Method	Analyte	WGHT/150 1kg		FA450	FA450	FS652	FS652	FS652
		Wgt	TotWt	-Au	-Au + Au	Wt	+ Au	Au Total
Unit		kg	g	gm/t	gm/t	g	gm/t	gm/t
MDL		0.01	1	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.05
Pulp Duplicates								
KVR-07	Rock	2.58	924	0.281	0.313	42.17	1.00	0.33
REP KVR-07	QC				0.311			
Reference Materials								
STD OXC152	Standard			0.213				
STD OXC152	Standard				0.211			
STD OXI138	Standard			1.834				
STD OXI138	Standard				1.844			
STD OXN134	Standard			7.439				
STD OXN134	Standard				7.409			
STD OXQ90	Standard					50.24	25.22	
STD OXQ90 Expected							24.88	
BLK	Blank			<0.005				
BLK	Blank				<0.005			
BLK	Blank					50.00	<0.05	
Prep Wash								
ROCK-WHI	Prep Blank		949	<0.005	<0.005	41.09	<0.05	<0.05