BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1996/1997
REPORT #:	PAP 96-29
NAME:	WILLIAM WALLIS

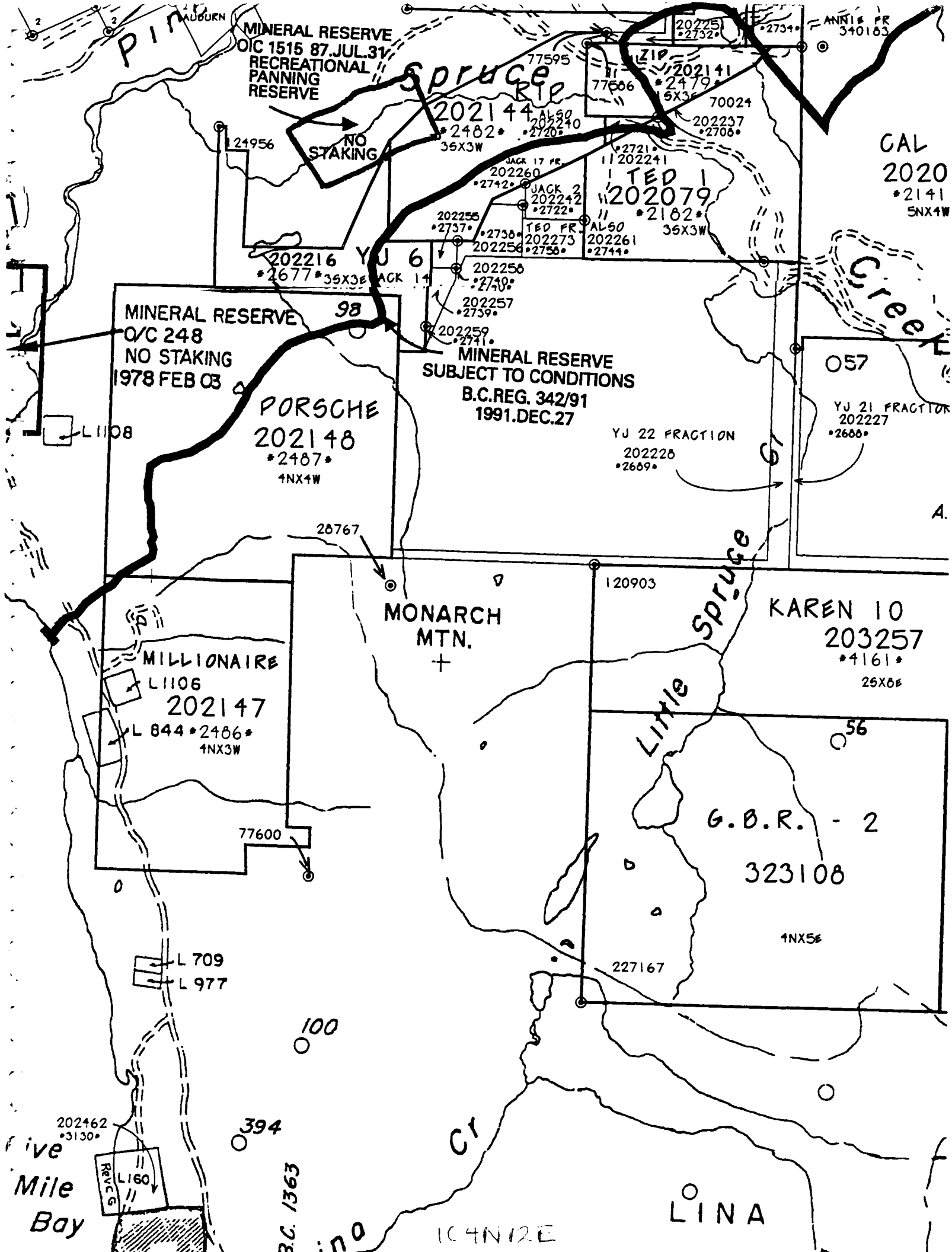
PROSPECTING REPORT

MONARCH MOUNTAIN

William Wallis
Box 57
Atlin, BC
V0W 1A0

PROSPECTING REPORT

MONARCH MOUNTAIN


MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 1515 87.JUL.31
RECREATIONAL
PANNING
RESERVE
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Spruce
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3SX3W
ALSO
205240
2720
77595
77606
202141
2479
5X3E
70024
202237
2708
20225
2732
2734
ANNIE FR
340163
124956
202260
2742
JACK 17 FR
JACK 2
202242
2722
202255
2737
2738
202256
TED FR
202273
2758
ALSO
202261
2741
2721
1202241
TED 1
202079
2182
3SX3W
CAL
2020
*2141
5NX4W
202216 YU 6
2677 3SX3E
JACK 14
202258
2740
202257
2739
202259
2741
MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 248
NO STAKING
1978 FEB 03
98
MINERAL RESERVE
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS
B.C.REG. 342/91
1991.DEC.27
Creek
057
YJ 21 FRACTION
202227
2608
YJ 22 FRACTION
202228
2609
L1108
PORSCHE
202148
2487
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28767
MONARCH
MTN.
120903
KAREN 10
203257
4161
25X8E
MILLIONAIRE
L1106
202147
L 844 *2486*
4NX3W
Little Spruce
56
G.B.R. - 2
323108
4NX5E
227167
77600
L 709
L 977
100
394
202462
3130
Five Mile Bay
REVG
L160
B.C. 1363
LINA
104N12E

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name William S Willis Reference Number _____

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Monarch Mountain Area MINFILE No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 104N 12E Lat 59 33° Long 133 38°

Description of Location and Access Logging Roads + Helicopter Support

Main Commodities Searched For Gold, Copper

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold Copper

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) _____
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) _____
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 25 Chip Samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km) _____
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 4 Trenches Hand Dug
6,. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Au, Cu Pb Zn Claim Name _____

Location (show on map) Lat 59 33 Long 133 38 Elevation 4500 Ft

Best assay/sample type Au 1.03 6m — Cu 4.29% — Pb 8.67% — Zn 5.68%

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Mainly Ultramafic - Faults + Cross Faults
Gold in Quartz
Copper in Quartz
Lead and Zinc in a Limestone Black Shale Breccia.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act.*

PROSPECTING REPORT.

Starting in early June of this year, I spent most of my time on the lower reaches of Monarch Mountain, as the snow never melted of the top of the mountain until late June.

The lower reaches of the mountain have few outcrops of bedrock but the ones that do show are quite interesting. Just above the canyon on Spruce Creek, and still nine hundred meters below the falls, (Free panning area) the northern rim of Spruce Creek is exposed. This rock is ultramafic and is cut by numerous small quartz veins, and one quartz calcite vein that is about a foot wide. This vein strikes east south east and is standing upright. The assay on this vein are particually interesting as it throws 68.73 ounces of lead per ton. This vein throws no other mineral of interest and the gold was disappointing at less than 5 PPB. No other vein was encountered in this area, but with the great amount of gravel overburden one will have to wait for the owner of the Placer Lease to strip and expose bed rock before more veins can be found. Assay number of this vein is M300760.

Closer to the mountain and about 900 meters south of the quartz calcite vein, a large quartz ultramafic, black shale, Breccia zone was located. This zone appears to run north and south (assay numbers M300753 ,733 and 756.) Assay number M300753 appears anomalous in Ni, Pb, and zinc in quanties that are interesting, but without a greater show of these minerals no work will be done. This Breccia comes off the north side of

Monarch Mountain and its this continuation of the Red Bird Fault. (author named).

This breccia zone, at its greatest width is thirty meters and contains clasps of black shale up to palm size. The host rock is the usually ultramafic.

The only other economic use of this zone would be a very beautiful cut stone for the ornamental application, but Homestake Mining owns a small fraction in the centre of this breccia zone, and they won't deal on the property. I guess that one will just have to wait till they drop the property.

Further to the east the ground is extensively covered with overburden conisting of swamp, willows scrub pine and spruce. Hard rock exposures are few and far between in this area.

Assays M300757 and 758 are taken from the Little Spruce Creek area, and only after wasting a couple of extra days trying to find posts and lines I found that the assays where taken on groundthat is still held by other parties. In this case I will say no more as to the results of these assays.

Early in July I chartered a helicopter from Atlin a had my gear and myself flown to the top of Monarch Mountain.

The area where I set the Base Camp ia at an elevation of 4500 feetand at the base of the peak. The camp is beside a small lake that is about 30 meters in diameter and approximately 1.5 meters deep in the centre. Even in the dryest season there is water here, but now with the amount of snow remaining on

the northern parts of this mountain, this lake is full to capacity. Most of the top of this mountain is composed of dunites, cut occasionally by peridotites and the odd carbonate stringer.

A large fault cuts the base of the peak of Monarch Mountain and runs east and west. Running at right angles to this fault there is another fault that runs nearly north and south. (See Map) As these faults are not named or recognized in the present information compiled by the Geologicial Field Work of 1988, I took it upon myself to name them for further and easier recognition.

The first fault, running east and west I named the Blue Bird Fault and the second fault running north and south I named the Red Bird Fault. At the junction of these two faults and at the base of the peak of Monarch Mountain is the small lake and the base camp.

This area was origionally explored in the early 1900's complete with test pits scattered through out the faults zones.

Ten years ago, this area was the basis of the Anna Claims. Eight years ago, it was the study area for the Geologicial Field Work Report. With all this interest in one area, one would assume that all the rock types and their relationships to each other would have been found and explained. But I found that this is not the case, as nobody has ever found the volcanics that travel in the faults. With a little bit of hard work and a different way of looking at relationships of rock types, I suceeded in finding and identifing these volcanics.

These volcanics, are, I believe the heat bringers to the faults, and are a very non script looking mineral at the best of times. On the surface they appear to be very decomposed and the only way of identifing them is by the excess of very small Muscovite crystals in a light grey green earthy deposite. These volcanics very seldom have vegetation growing in them, and they are usually the sights of numerous Gopher holes, as the are a is very easy to dig into. (See color photos trench numbers 2 and 3)

This mineral carries a small percentage of nickel and could be one of the sources of the nickel that was identified last year in the WAD that was deposited in the recently found Paleochannel that cross cuts the Pine Creek, here in the Atlin Area. (See Prospecting Report - Red Head Placer Claims - Atlin B.C. 1995.)

In the center of the Blue Bird Fault, and to the west of the lake, the old timers blasted three pits in the intensively altered (listwanitic alteration) ten meter wide quartz stockworks that are exposed there. Normally these stockworks are the sites of free gold, but in this stockwork the best assay that anyone recovered was .05 gpt.

My first pit, was opposite the old timers pits, and to the east by about 150 meters. This pit was beside the quartz stockwork and on the side of the volcanics. As this area has been extensively glaciated and scoured, the pit had to be blasted. When the smoke cleared, I found that the pit was still in the quartz stockwork. With the aid of a hand lens, iron pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite were observed. I immediately started another trench to the north and beside the blast pit. This trench

four meters in length was hand dug. The ground was a very decomposed serpentine and was cut by numerous small two inch quartz veins. Samples were taken and these assayed out at 1.03 Grams per ton, gold. This trench was terminated as melt water from the snow patches could not be controlled. I believe that the melt water runs on top of the volcanics and trenching by mechanical means could possibly expose the volcanics and the associated quartz veins that come off the volcanics. With a reading of 1.03 gpt. gold, these quartz veins at depth should yeild a greater assay. Now they are just interesting and should be used for future reference.

Trench number 2 is on the north side of the lake and onthe north or left side of the Red Bird Fault. This is the junction of the Red and Blue Bird Faults. The trench starts out in very decomposed volcanics and at the 1.5 meter depth I ran into the more solid looking volcanics. This rock is very heavy, pitted and grey green in color. Beside thes volcanic material small quartz veins up to two inches in width were encountered. These veins were burnt black on the outsides, samples were taken, but proved to be barren. The bottom of the trench was at the two meter depth and still in decomposed volcanics, and the quartz veins still presisting at depthand getting wider. This area should be trenched by mechanical means.

Trench number 3 was started about four meters east of trench number 2. When completed the trench was five feet deep and still in half decomposed volcanics. The south end of the trench opened up a three inch breccia zone, brecciation being composed of serpentinite, volcanics , quartz, and calcite.

Samples were taken but they also proved disappointing. As the brecciated system was getting wider at depth, mechanical digging should be done here too.

Trench number 4 was started between the old timers test pits and Trench number 3. It is about nine meters long and only the width of a shovel. (seephoto) Starting from the old timers test pits, the ground was a very decomposed serpentine, burnt, and containing much iron. Half way through the length of the trench a very heavy iron laced type of granite was encountered. Samples were taken but were very discourageing.

Granite was again encountered at the peak of Monarch Mountain. This showing is only ten to twelve meters wide and maybe thirty meters long. With this second encounter of granite one would think that the ultramafic rocks that cover Monarch Mountain are only a thin cover over the top of the granite basement. If this is the case, one could surmise that the basement of this area is nothing other than the southern most end of the Fourth of July Batholith.

Some of the more interesting things to come out of the trenches and the prospecting of the Monarch Mountain area is the finding and identifing of the volcanics. The other thing of interest is the small lake by the base camp. This small body of water should be studied by someone who studies the invertebrates, as the bottom of the pond is totally covered with small half inch snails. These snails must have some chenical compounds in their bodies to enable them to survive total freezing in the winter, as these ponds must freeze solid. There are five other lakes on top of this mountain and none of them contain snails.

Four of the five lakes are deeper than this one but they contain no life. There must be a reason for this.

These five lakes, I figured, in my origional proposal, to be on the permiter of a volcanic pipe, but after walking over the area in question and seeing the number of faults and cross faults, I find that no pipe exists. These lakes are mearly shallow depressions dug by the glaciers in the cross faults. As only one lake in five has snails living in it, one would wonder whether this lake has warm waters from below circulating in it. Because of the snails in this lake I took it upon myself to name it "Snail Lake".

On the twentyfourth of July I was flown off the mountain with my camp.

On the 28th of July I was driven to the trail of the mountain, and I climbed it this time. I didn't take a tent or sleeping bag with me this time, only a small piece of plastic for shelter and a blanket for warmth. This way I was able to spend more time walking and pounding rocks, for I wanted to see whether the rocks change on the southern side of the Golden - view fault. In an area south of the Golden-view , I ran accross an area of intense brecciation in the limestones.

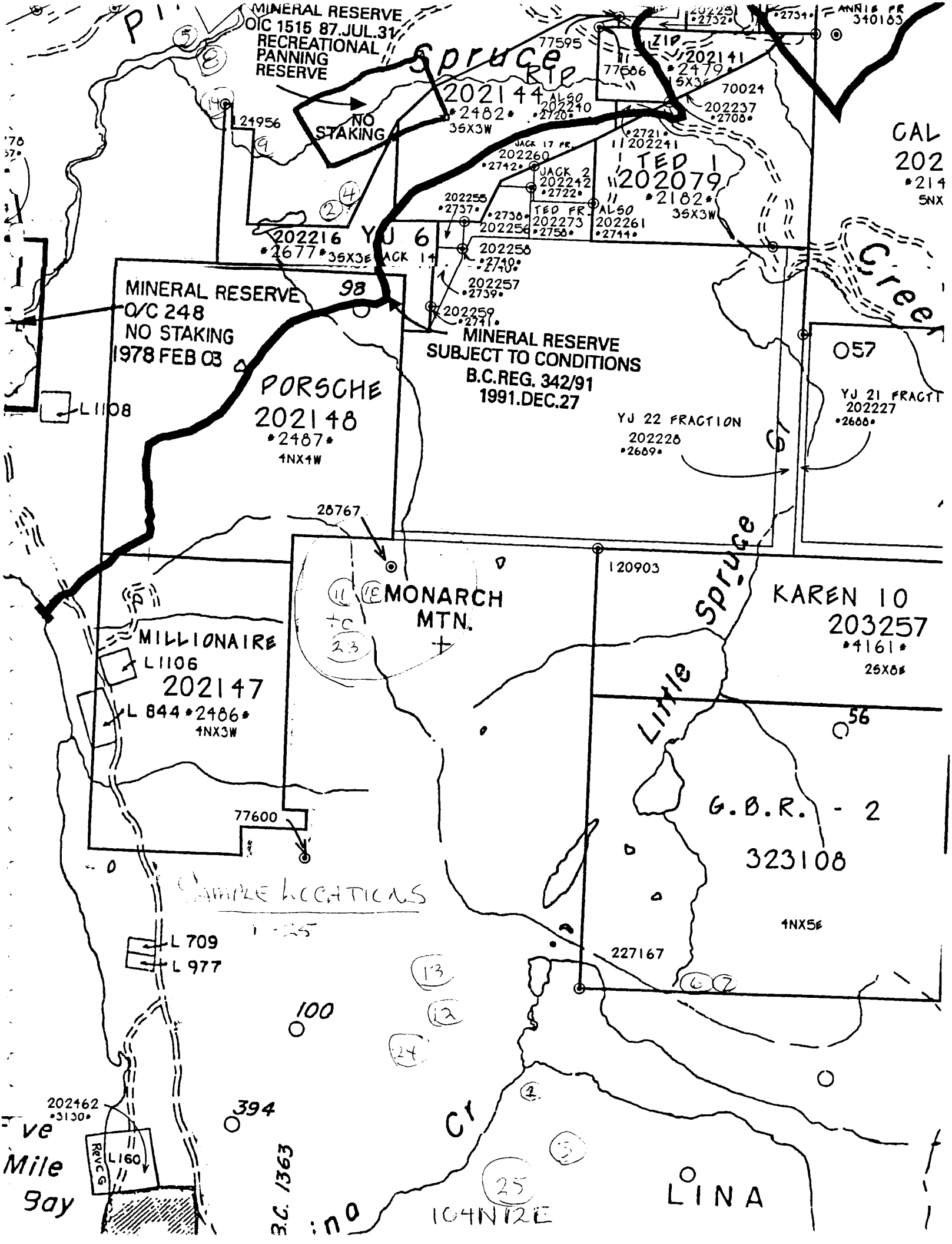
Totally uninteresting to look at but samples were taken and run for 31 elements plus gold. Tag #M300754.

Beside this 200 foot zone there appeared a small 6 inch wide vein of silver, lead, zinc, and copper. This was sampled Tag # M300751. Imagine my surprise when these two samples came back and they where right off the scale. The Lab was notified and these samples are tobe run again to get the true reading.

No claims have been staked in this area as I know that this area has been looked at so many times by other people and companies, and no significant assays have every come out of this area, therefore it gives me an open window to take my time when my fiances are better, and go over this area inch by inch. Lack of finances on my part and the total lack of interest and trust by the major mining companies, forces me to continue pounding rocks , on the one chance that I will one day caome across a property that even the most skeptial mining companies will fall all over themselves to bid on the property.

Small pods of granite where encountered in this area. Samples whsre taken, but not much hope is expected of them. These pods enhance my theory that this area is the southern most end of the Fourth of July Batholith.

The samples where assayed and numbered from one to twentyfive. These numbers correspond to the areas of sampling in the project area.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O/C 1515 87.JUL.31
RECREATIONAL
PANNING
RESERVE
Spruce Cr
77595
202144
2482
36X3W
ALSO
202210
2720
NO
STAKING
124956
202237
2708
70024
202241
2721
TED 1
202079
2182
36X3W
JACK 17 FR
202260
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JACK 2
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202147
L 844 *2486*
1NX3W
Little Spruce Cr
56
G.B.R. - 2
323108
1NX5E
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77600
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
L 709
L 977
100
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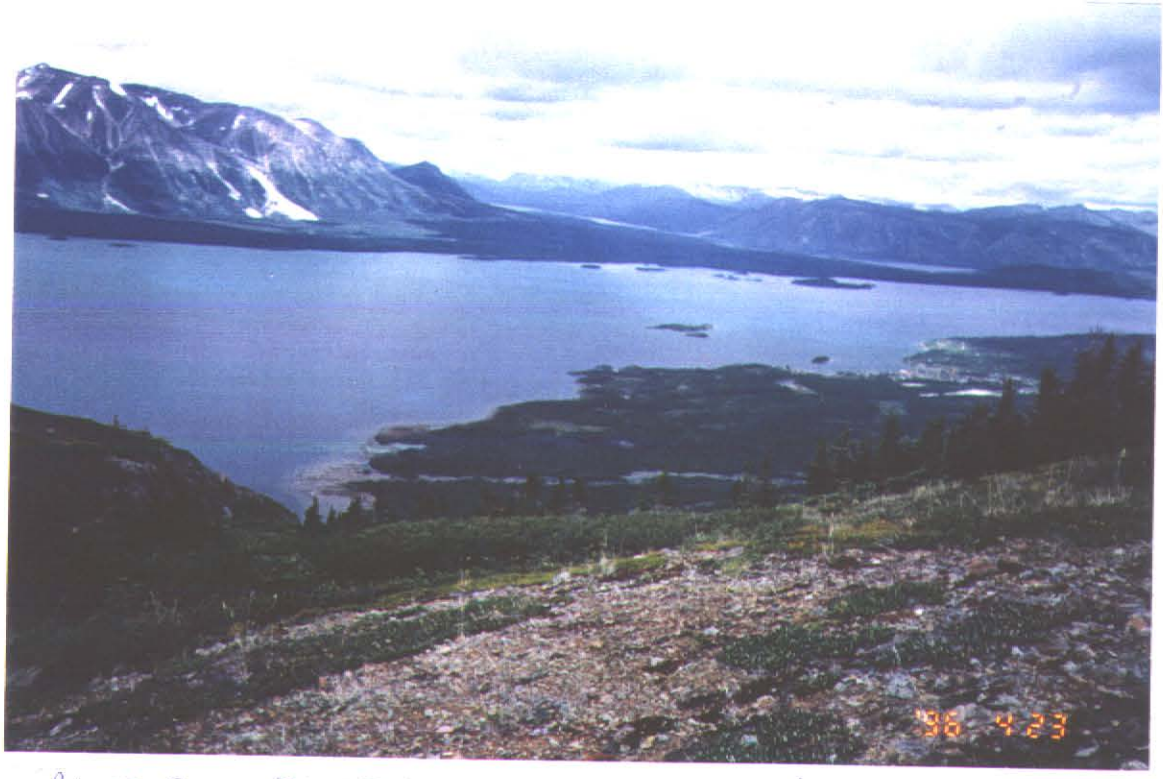
L160
REVC G
B.C. 1363
104N12E
LINA
Mile
Bay

BLUE BIRD FAULT LOOKING EAST.



BLUE BIRD FAULT LOOKING WEST → VOLCANICS

SNAIL LAKE →

BLASTING TRENCH NUMBER 1 IN BLUE BIRD FAULT.

MATERIAL FROM TRENCH NUMBER 1

TRENCH NUMBER 2 IN DECOMPOSED VOLCANICS

LOOKING INTO TRENCH — VOLCANICS IN BACKGROUND
QUARTZ IN FOREGROUND

TRENCH NUMBER 3

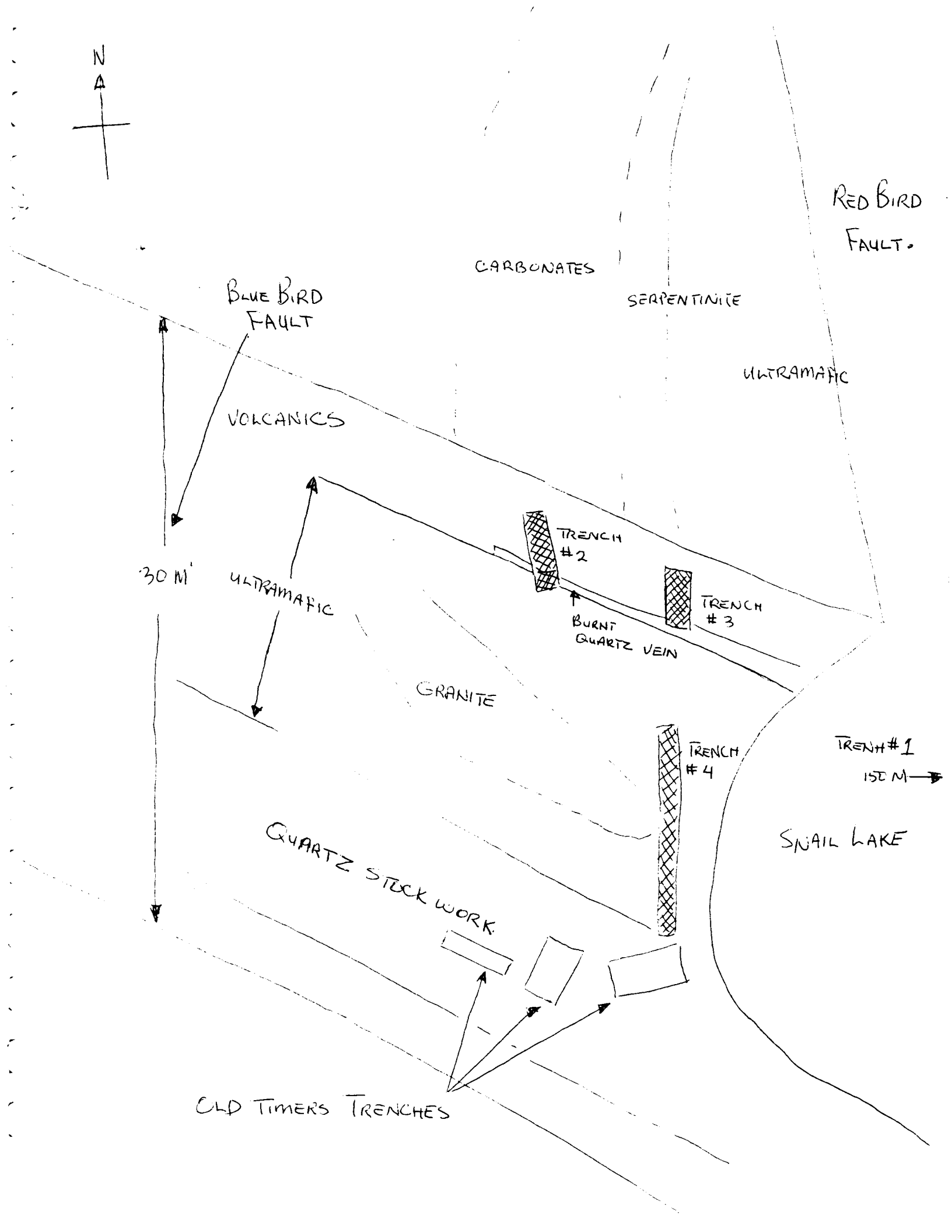
VOLCANICS AND QUARTZ STRINGERS IN TRENCH NUMBER 3

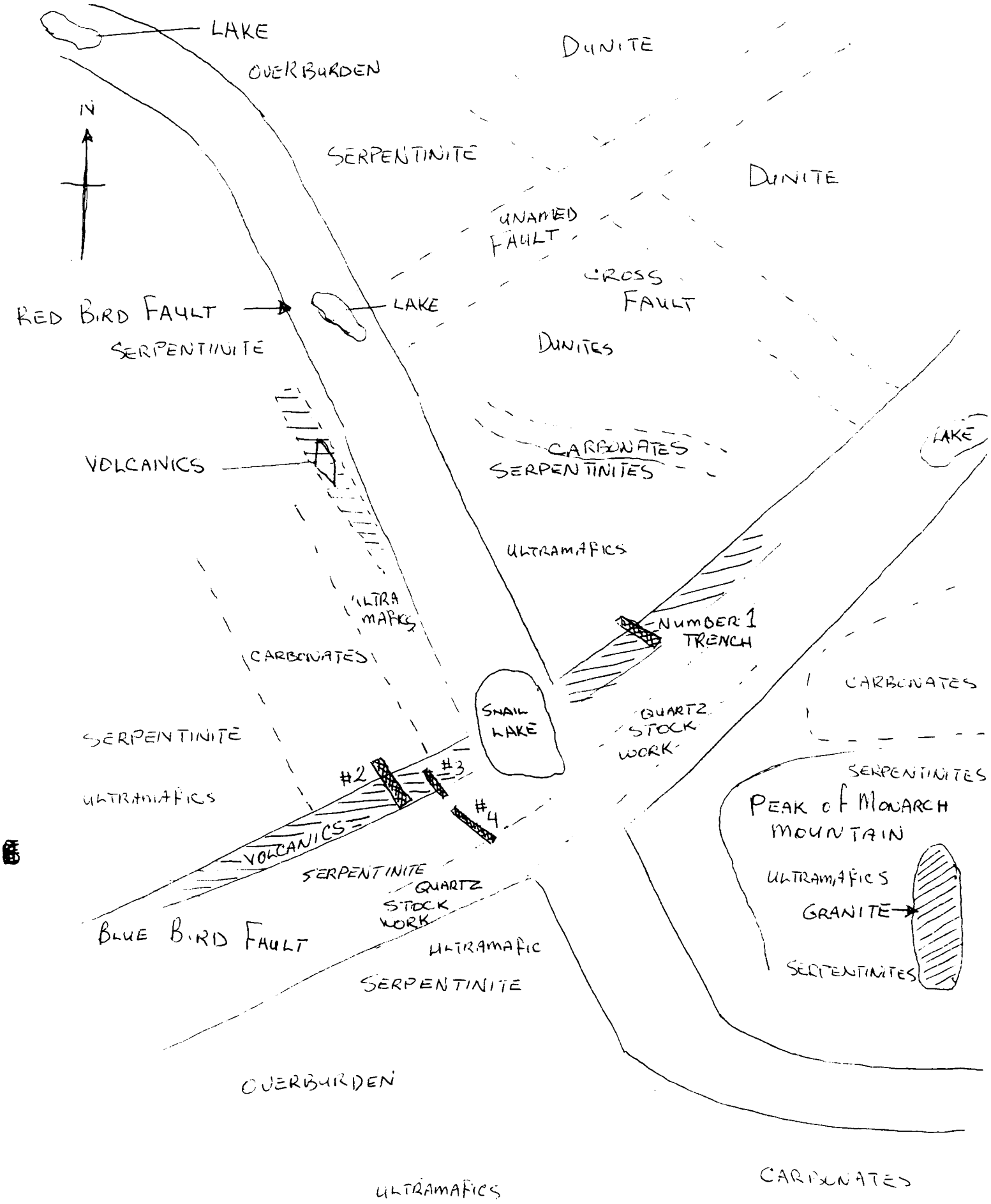
TRENCH NUMBER 4

VOLCANICS

PEAK - CARBONATES

QUARTZ STOCKWORK IN BLUE BIRD FAULT


N
RED BIRD FAULT.
CARBONATES
SERPENTINITE
BLUE BIRD FAULT
ULTRAMAFIC
VOLCANICS
30 M
ULTRAMAFIC
TRENCH #2
TRENCH #3
BURNT QUARTZ VEIN
GRANITE
TRENCH #4
TRENH #1
150 M
SNAIL LAKE
QUARTZ STOCK WORK
OLD TIMERS TRENCHES


LAKE
OVERBURDEN
DUNITE
N
SERPENTINITE
DUNITE
UNAMED FAULT
CROSS FAULT
RED BIRD FAULT
LAKE
SERPENTINITE
DUNITES
VOLCANICS
CARBONATES
SERPENTINITES
LAKE
ULTRAMAFICS
ULTRA MAFICS
NUMBER 1 TRENCH
CARBONATES
SNAIL LAKE
QUARTZ STOCK WORK
CARBONATES
SERPENTINITE
#2
#3
#4
SERPENTINITES
PEAK of MONARCH MOUNTAIN
ULTRAMAFICS
VOLCANICS
SERPENTINITE
QUARTZ STOCK WORK
GRANITE
BLUE BIRD FAULT
ULTRAMAFIC
SERPENTINITES
SERPENTINITE
OVERBURDEN
ULTRAMAFICS
CARBONATES

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au g/t FA+AA	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
QT2 STOCKWORK	205	226	0.030	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SAMPLE2STOCKWORK	205	226	0.010	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VOLCANICS	205	226	< 0.005	-----	< 0.2	4.10	< 2	1050	1.5	< 2	2.75	0.5	21	56	71	3.73	10	< 1	1.10	90	2.04
BLAST PIT #1-1	205	226	< 0.005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BLAST PIT #1-2	205	226	< 0.005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BLAST PIT #1-3	205	226	< 0.005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH #1	205	226	1.030	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#1 SMP.#2	205	226	< 0.005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#2 SMP.#1	205	226	< 0.005	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH 2 SMP.1	205	226	0.005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#2 SMP.#3	205	226	0.010	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#3 SMP.#2	205	226	0.005	-----	0.2	< 0.01	36	50	0.5	< 2	12.40	1.0	43	42	4	2.66	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	13.25
#3 TRENCH #3	205	226	< 0.005	-----	0.2	0.03	32	30	< 0.5	< 2	5.80	0.5	57	52	8	3.08	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	>15.00

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Pt ppb AFS
QT2 STOCKWORK	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SAMPLE2STOCKWORK	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VOLCANICS	205	226	740	5	1.79	57	2900	14	< 2	3	1825	0.11	< 10	< 10	144	< 10	58	< 5
BLAST PIT #1-1	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BLAST PIT #1-2	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BLAST PIT #1-3	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH #1	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#1 SMP.#2	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#2 SMP.#1	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH 2 SMP.1	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#2 SMP.#3	205	226	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TRENCH#3 SMP.#2	205	226	1920	1	< 0.01	981	10	14	6	1	300	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	2	< 10	22	-----
#3 TRENCH #3	205	226	750	1	< 0.01	1360	10	12	6	1	435	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	20	-----

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: AUBURN MINING ##

BOX 57
ATLIN, BC
V0W 1A0

Project :
Comments: ATTN:BILL WALLIS

Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 22-OCT-96
Invoice No. :19636671
P.O. Number :
Account :NJD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9636671

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au g/t FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Hg ppm	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %
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300764	208	226	< 0.005	< 1	1.43	< 10	340	< 5	< 10	1.90	< 5	< 5	60	5	0.98	< 10	0.42	0.89	190	< 5	0.05

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
300763	208	226	45	3500	65	< 10	10	210	0.52	< 20	< 20	140	< 20	80
300764	208	226	30	< 100	40	< 10	< 5	115	< 0.01	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20	25

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

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V0W 1A0

Project :
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P.O. Number :
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* PLEASE NOTE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9631950

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
M300751	205	226	< 1	< 0.01	1	60	>10000	70	< 1	1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	>10000
M300753	205	226	< 1	0.01	313	10	296	108	4	381	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	7	< 10	218
M300754	205	226	< 1	0.02	41	340	316	< 2	4	310	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	178
M300755	205	226	< 1	0.01	39	500	14	< 2	33	82	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	218	< 10	80
M300757	205	226	< 1	0.05	4	Intf*	12	< 2	28	41	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	23	< 10	6
M300758	205	226	< 1	0.04	5	Intf*	10	< 2	7	10	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	3	< 10	12
M300759	205	226	< 1	0.02	7	1230	2	< 2	2	220	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	20	< 10	28
M300760	205	226	956	0.01	< 1	130	2370	< 2	< 1	3930	< 0.01	< 10	70	< 1	< 10	20
M300761	205	226	3	0.02	8	70	12	< 2	9	41	0.16	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	44
M300762	205	226	1	0.20	2	2100	8	< 2	9	19	0.18	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	88

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
M300751	205	226	< 5	96.8	0.20	312	20	25.0	< 2	2.14	>100.0	4	22	3450	>15.00	10	< 1	0.06	< 10	0.09	1155
M300753	205	226	< 5	0.6	0.06	152	30	< 0.5	< 2	6.23	2.0	22	200	14	2.55	< 10	1	0.01	< 10	6.52	365
M300754	205	226	< 5	0.6	0.31	4	120	< 0.5	< 2	14.35	2.5	9	72	33	1.81	< 10	< 1	0.01	< 10	5.56	480
M300755	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.66	8	30	< 0.5	< 2	3.67	< 0.5	29	81	88	6.81	< 10	< 1	0.02	< 10	2.30	1095
M300757	205	226	10	1.0	0.09	< 2	10	< 0.5	Intf*	6.93	0.5	5	56	>10000	5.85	< 10	1	< 0.01	< 10	2.87	1975
M300758	205	226	50	0.6	0.04	< 2	< 10	< 0.5	Intf*	1.97	< 0.5	3	191	>10000	3.63	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.80	715
M300759	205	226	< 5	0.2	0.12	8	40	< 0.5	< 2	12.50	0.5	1	58	115	2.20	< 10	< 1	0.03	< 10	4.80	565
M300760	205	226	< 5	5.2	< 0.01	< 2	370	< 0.5	52	>15.00	5.0	1	26	44	0.26	< 10	1	< 0.01	180	0.12	1065
M300761	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.76	< 2	340	1.5	< 2	2.35	< 0.5	7	40	30	3.56	< 10	< 1	0.01	10	2.01	390
M300762	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	1.00	< 2	100	0.5	< 2	1.88	< 0.5	12	35	16	7.19	10	< 1	0.26	10	0.89	730