ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

GERMANICUS.....#4106(9)
AUGUSTUS.....#4107(9)
DRUSUS.....#4110(9)
TIBERIUS.....#4111(9)

located

50 KM NORTH OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

56 degrees 24 minutes latitude
130 degrees 02 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8E

PROJECT PERIOD: Sept. 22-25, 1985

ON BEHALF OF
TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

REPORT BY

W.D. Groves, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Archaean Resources Corp.
200-675 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: Dec. 16, 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

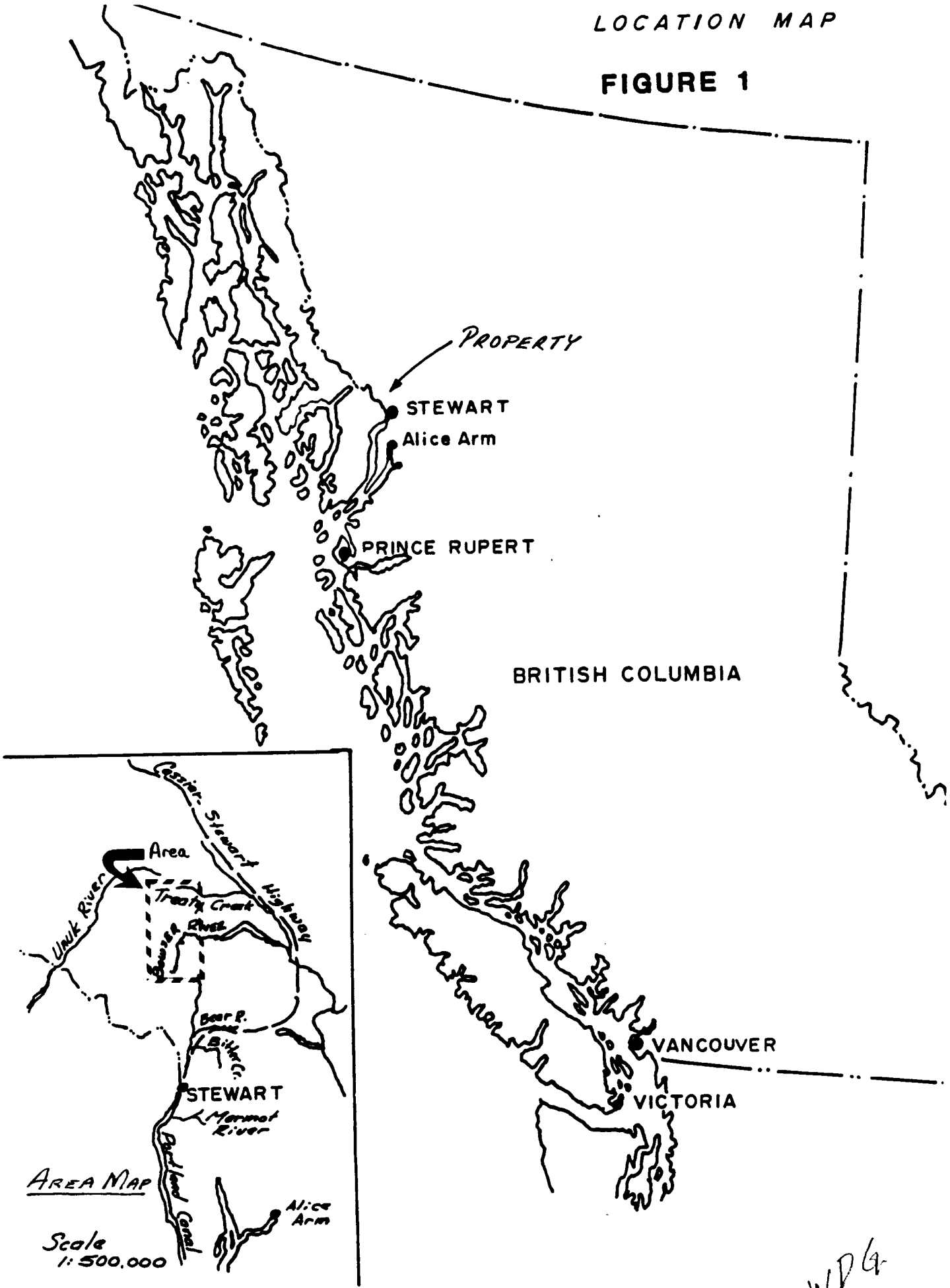
The two property blocks together straddle the broad glacial "U" valley of the upper Bowser River, some 8 km north of the height of land at the Granduc air strip. Legal corner posts are on the west side of Tippy Lake, a one kilometer long lake representing a local widening of the Bowser River due to the ice-gouge of an eastward-flowing tributary valley glacier (dubbed Tippy Glacier in this report, also known as the "Canoe" Glacier). Valley bottom elevation is about 500 m. Mountain top elevation is about 1600 m. The side glacier has now melted back to leave a narrow beach strip along the lakeshore.

Access could be by foot in summer north along (descending) the Bowser River valley from the road's end at the old East Gold Mine (a few kilometers north of the Granduc air strip in Tide Lake Flats). This is currently impracticable for personnel unfamilar with ice as the intervening Frankmackie Glacier poses a formidable obstacle. Conventional access by helicopter from the main base at Stewart, 50 kilometers to the south follows the shortest straight-line route just east of the Salmon River valley. In inclement weather (as occurred during the author's visit to the property), a long detour east along the Bear River, then circling back along the Nass slope to the lower Bowser River and up to the property is necessary. This route avoids the fog front that hangs on the coastal side of the upper Salmon River valley during bad weather.

In the claims area, the Bowser River runs northward through a moraine gravel-bottomed valley. Rock exposure is still present in the vicinity of the lakes, where recent side-glacier gouging action has still not been sedimented in (lakes are now rapidly filling due to sedimentation during the current period of glacial ablation). The same phenomenon has resulted in a 70 to 100m elevation (and correspondingly greater in slope-distance) recent ablation exposure at Tippy Lake. Slide alder and sizeable willow is now growing at stream mouths. Tippy Glacier is flowing rapidly but also melting off rapidly: tension crevasses abound on its lower portion. Tippy Creek issues in a muddy torrent from a 16m wide and 10m high ice melt-cavern at the lakeshore, 300m south of Tippy Point. During the visit, active arch-layer collapse of ice blocks from the ice cave was taking place. At about 130m above present Tippy Glacier level is a large side-moraine contouring the hillside, especially on the south side of the glacier: above this elevation, a well-established spruce-balsam forest (trees up to 0.6m in diameter) exists on the

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



WDG

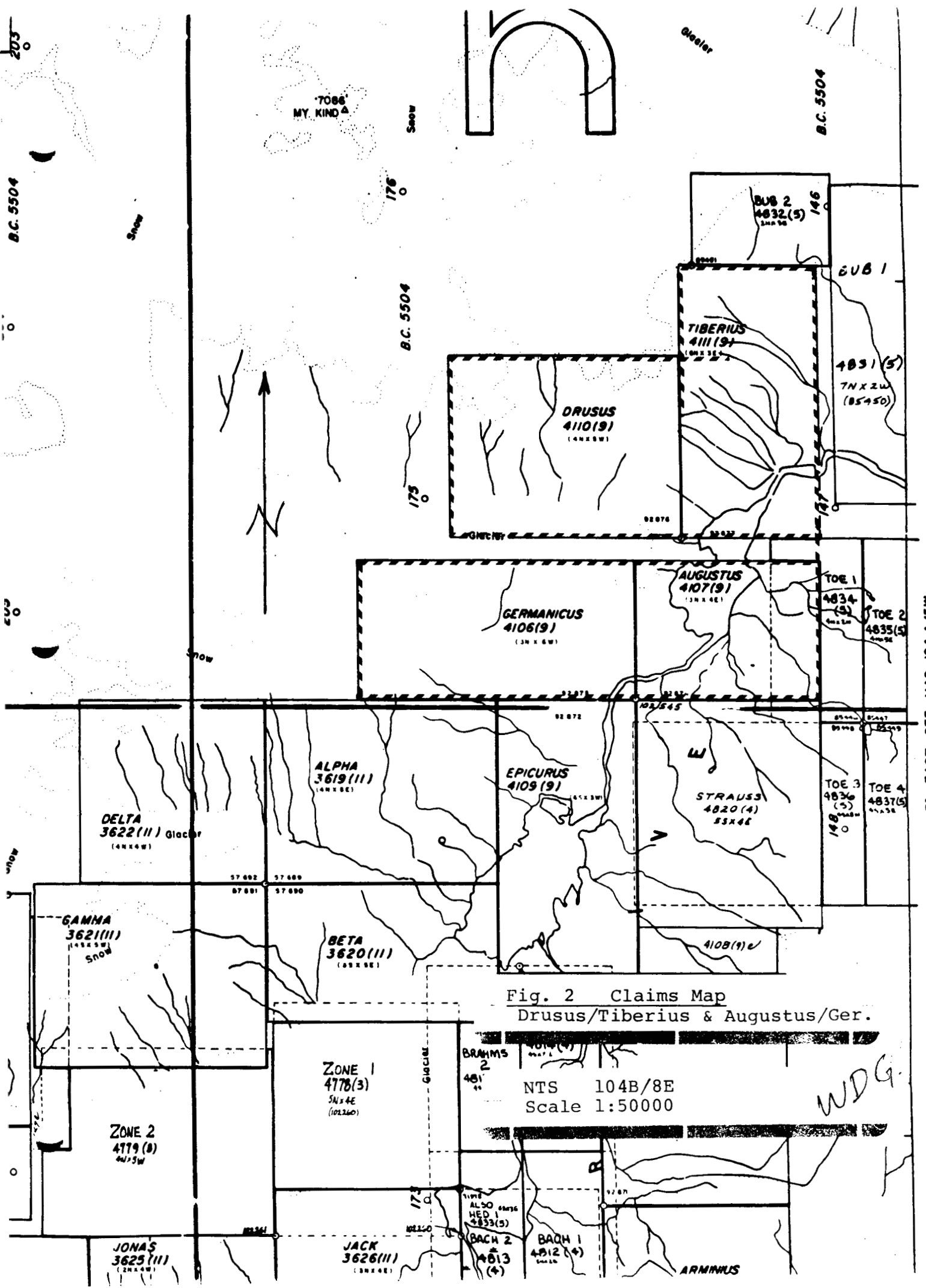


Fig. 2 Claims Map
Drusus/Tiberius & Augustus/Ger.

NTS 104B/8E
Scale 1:50000

WDG

higher (even very steep) cliffy hillside. Tracks of goats, black bear, deer and grouse were noticed in this area; this game was in all probability attracted by a large crop of salmon, blue and moss berries. Tippy Lake itself supports a few small Dolly Varden trout, which somehow survive the sediment load in the Bowser River.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Germanicus	4106	18	Sept. 27, 1983
Augustus	4107	12	Sept. 27, 1983
Drusus	4110	20	Sept. 27, 1983
Tiberius	4111	18	Sept. 27, 1983

The claims are shown on Fig. 2.

C. History

There is no history associated with the claims of which the author is aware. In all probability, the claims were situated at too great a distance from the supply center of Stewart to warrant intensive examination during the initial stages of exploration of the Stewart Complex.

Discovery of very high-grade, gold-silver epithermal mineralization at Brucejack Lake, 8 kilometers to the northwest, has sparked interest in the surrounding areas. The claims were staked in 1983 by D. Cremonese, P. Eng., on behalf of Teuton Resources Corp.. Yellow-weathering, quartz sulphides float encountered while staking the claim reportedly carried minor, but significant, amounts of gold. Also, a structural similarity was noted between the rusty slate point in Tippy Lake and the situation at Mineral Hill on the Knip claim, 1.5 km to the east, where highly aregentiferous quartz sulphide veins were discovered in 1983.

The claims area was also part of a regional airborne EM and Mag survey carried out by Teuton Resources Corp. in 1984. No major anomalies or conductors were noted on the subject property.

D. References

1. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1984); Geological Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area, Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983", B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

WDG.

2. GROVE, E.W. ET AL (1982); Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area. Geological Mapping 1:1000000 B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

3. GROVE, E.W. (1971); Geology of Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. Bulletin 58, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

4. GROVES, W.D. & SHELDRAKE, R. (1984); Assessment Work Report -- Airborne EM and Mag Surveys carried out over Teuton Resources Corp.'s Bowser Lake claims, on file with DEM&PR.

5. Personal Communication (1985); with D.Cremonese, P.Eng.

E. Summary of Work Done

Four traverses were carried out on the claims between September 22-25, 1985. Field crew consisted of the author, geologist Andy Harman, and geological assistant, Garth Johnson. Personnel were transported to and from the property by helicopter. Time was evenly distributed between the Drusus/Tiberius northern block and Germanicus/Augustus southern block -- government claim maps show a sliver of open ground separating these two blocks of claims, hence they could not be grouped for assessment purposes. A survey will be necessary to determine whether the open ground actually exists. As the question is unresolved, the author was careful to maintain an approximate 50/50 allocation of time and expenses between the blocks: see Appendix I, Work Cost Statement).

Twenty-three hardrock chip/grab/character and 2 silt sediment samples taken during the traverses were analysed by Acme Analytical Labs, Vancouver, B.C..

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The claims lie in the Stewart area east of the Coast Crystalline Complex and within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Hazelton Group and have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age.

Locally, within the Hazelton Group, Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Unuk River Formation are unconformably overlain by Middle and Upper Jurassic non-marine and marine sediments (with minor volcanics) of the Betty Creek, Salmon River and Nass Formations.

The oldest rocks in the area belong to the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation which forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. It consists of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

In the study area the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by Lower Middle and Middle Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, respectively. The Betty Creek Formation consists of pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava. The overlying Salmon River Formation consists of banded, predominantly dark coloured, silstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated calcarenite, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and flows.

According to Grove (Ref. 2 & 3), the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to silstone.

Intrusives in the area are dominated by the granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex (to the west). Smaller intrusive plugs range from quartz monzonite to granite and are likely related phases of the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Double plunging, northwesterly-trending synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area. The Tippy Lake syncline crossing the property is one such fold.

B. Property Geology

Locally, a northwest "canoe-fold" (eastward flattening plunge), large scale locally parallel crenulated open syncline, dubbed the "Tippy Lake Syncline", occurs in massive flow volcanics of the Betty Creek Formation. West of Tippy Lake, the syncline plunges eastward; east of the lake the plunge is almost flat. The plunge inflection is broad and gentle. The main glacial valley marks the point of the steepening plunge of the syncline on the west shore of Tippy Lake. This locality also marks the site of the main features of geological interest within the property. Geology, traverses and sample locations are marked on Fig. 3.

A 10m thick sulphide-rich black sooty argillite horizon in the volcanic flow sequence, seen contouring the west side of the lake on gentle west-dip is localy tripled in a thrust fault: the contorted triple thickness forms the Tippy Lake promontory. The fault is on an NW by W/35S attitude and represents a minor north-overthrusting action breaking the eastward plunging axis of the Tippy Lake syncline. The footwall slate bed is doubled by being dragged back up-dip (that is, northward). The whole structure going in the westward, that is, up-plunge direction of the Tippy Lake syncline, assumes a steeper and steeper up-plunge angle, ending up at possibly 30 to 40 degrees: the slate bed is thus eroded from the glacial surface west of Tippy Lake Point.

A minor Tertiary layered volcanic feeder or "pipe" or neck has ascended the sharp plunge-inflection in this thrust fault. It is exposed in cross section on a small knoll of glacially resistant rock just above the lakeshore. It has a laminated composition with at least three different "concentric" layers surrounding a small off-central core. These probably represent successive wall solidifications of material which ascended the pipe. The final innermost one ("B" on Fig. 3) evidently filled and finally plugged the conduit.

Dips on contacts of these round to arcuate layers are steep to vertical: it was locally almost vertical in orientation. Along its contact with the contorted slates of the promontory are small marginal quartz sulphide pods (silica and pale grey pyrite which weathers yellow-limonite). One of these was inspected in place -- a pod about 0.3m thick by 1.3m by 1.3m with flat side parallel to the volcanic-slate contact. It looks as if the hot pipe breccias remobilized sulphides out of the pyrite rich interbands in the slate interbed in the syncline flow series.
A piece of quartz-sulphide float, from just a source, gave a gold assay of 0.03 oz/ton in 1984 (Ref. 5). The composition of the outer layer of the pipe at this point is massive, untectonized fine to coarse pale greyish rhyodacite agglomerate or sharp-fragment breccia. No fracture porosity exists in the breccia: it is a fresh and extremely competent rock.

Inside the 6m thick "rim" layer of the pipe, on the west side of the neck, just near where the glacier begins, is an arcing, roughly "concentric" quartz carbonate rich hydrothermal unit or vein (on the layer junction) up to 3m thick with quartz-chlorite-carbonate-pyrite veinlets in fractures, which was sampled and found to contain blond zinc and pyrite and very minor chalcopyrite. A unique, more or less, laminar (slit) extension of the neck extends in a trace running 60m northwest up the steep rocky northern side of the glacial wall above the ice. It is also immensely competent pale greenish-coloured felspar-bearing volcanics. The whole neck may be the "Tertiary feldspar porphyry stock" first described by Grove (Ref.3) in his regional mapping of the area.

On the south side of Tippy Glacier, steep-dipping fractures in massive feldspar-porphyry volcanic flows of the synclinal sequence, also bear the characteristic quartz-carbonate-pyrite mineralization (with the distinct signature of sections of massive dark green chlorite in the veinlets). The whole is a zone of hydrothermalized fractures, emanating out from the focus of the Tertiary layered neck. The zone of hydrothermalized fractures gradually peters out up-glacier. The upper portion of the south wall of the Tippy Glacier, affords a cross-section of the relatively flat-lying massive flows of the syncline sequence.

The interesting limonite-yellow weathering quartz sulphide float first seen in 1984 was found mostly near the slate-volcanic neck contact at the base of Tippy Lake point. However, more such float was also found up alongside the glacier on the lower portion of the traverse up the north side of the glacier. In view of the steepening of the plunge of the syncline axis, and topography, it is just possible than another outcrop of the slate may occur at high elevations on the north side of Tippy Glacier, outside the area traversed.

The slate horizon, where inspected on the point, contained up to 2.5cm thick beds of pyrite, showing in some cases grain size gradation across the bed, suggesting "sed-ex" type origin for both the sooty slate and sulphides. The uniformity of the layers suggests a disposition distal to a black-smoker vent, with intervening episodes of gentle clastic activity. Samples of each type of mineralization were taken.

C. Traverse Notes

Sept. 22, 1985. Camp was established on the west shore of Tippy Lake on the gravel beach between Tippy Point and Tippy Glacier stream outlet. A preliminary reconnaissance of local geological units and structure was carried out to determine

priorities for follow-up.

Sept. 23, (a.m.). Traverse of the volcanic neck area, sampling the quartz carbonate-chlorite-zinc-iron-copper mineralization, studying the structural relations of the layered neck and its slit-extension to the northwest up the steep rocky hillside north of Tippy Glacier.(p.m.) Traverse up along the north side of Tippy Glacier for 1km, just above ice level, sampling float and in-place formations and looking at the structure of the main synclinal flow sequence (plunge inflects to steep [up] westward).

Sept. 24. Traverse up alongside the south side of Tippy Glacier for 1km, through an area of hydrothermalized steep fractures surrounding the neck in the massive synclinal flow rocks just west of the lakeshore. More samples of quartz-carbonate-pyrite-chlorite fracture mineralization were taken. Then the party climbed back up the ablation wall to the top glacial side-moraine terrace contour, and then back west and northward around the steep bluffs at about 250m elevation above glacier elevation in forest cover, then down again to the Bowser valley floor to a point 800m north of the lake, then southward contouring Tippy Lake again (lots of bare glaciated outcrop in the synclinal flow sequence) and back to camp.

Sept. 25 (a.m.). Storm. A whirlwind eddy blew one of the tents (unfortunately the author's) into Tippy Lake where it sailed around for two hours before it was finally rescued near shore from the icy water. In it were traverse notes, camera etc..(p.m.) Storm abated. Short traverse on Tippy Point to sample and study rock type and structure of the thrust fault and complex deformation in the footwall slates. Sampled 2cm bands of massive sulphides of graded grain size, quartz-carbonate and quartz sulphide dilation veinlets on the point, and in-place quartz-carbonate sulphide pod on the neck/argillite contact. Sketched from a vantage point on Tippy Point some more of the structural details of the volcanic neck.

D. Comments on Samples

Seventeen rock samples were taken and analysed using Acme Analytical's 30 element ICP. The author's notations for the samples (e.g., "W-1") have been hand-lettered next to the sample numbers on the Assay Certificate (Appendix III) for reference. The same applies to the two silt sediment samples taken, which were also subjected to 30-element ICP analysis. Locations are shown on Fig. 3 and values for elements of interest on Fig. 4.

1. The blond-weathering quartz-sulphides float boulders sampled in the present work, physically matching the 1983 float are: T-1, T-6, T-11 (float) and X-11 (in place quartz sulphides

pod). They all showed gold-anomalous values of 160, 160, 80 and 165 ppb Au, respectively, iron from 3.52 to 7.18% and anomalous arsenic and antimony, strontium and barium (hydrothermal-associated elements).

2. The rusty-weathering rhythmic pyrite-sooty argillite sedex slate of Tippy Point, Sample X-1, showed anomalous gold (190 ppb), silver - 3.0ppm, 4.03% iron, anomalous arsenic (194ppm) and moderate zinc, copper and lead values.

3. Hydrothermalized quartz-sulphide-carbonate-chlorite mineralization southwest of the glacier, samples W-1,2,3&4, showed weak gold (1-12ppb), one anomalous silver (38.1ppm - W-2), elevated zinc, copper, iron, strontium-barium, and one arsenic high (225 ppm - W-1) and modest molybdenum and lead values (W-2).

4. The quartz-carbonate-chlorite (and Zn-Fe) veinlets in the arcing, altered shell of the stock (Samples T-4,T-5,T-7 & T-10) showed low gold, variable silver (0.2-12.9ppm) and often anomalous Sr-Ba (58-1010ppm,47-1459ppm) and As,Sb and Pb highs.

5. Stock felsite breccia country rock carries weak levels of gold and silver (7ppb,1.0ppm) near the felsite-slate contact containg quartz sulphide pod (X-11), the pyritic slate of the slate sequence (Au-2ppb,Ag-.2ppm background).

6. The red oxidized rhyodacite ash interflow horizon (T-9) is barren (background values only), except for slightly raised Sr-Ba values.

7. Stream sediments S-1 and S-2 show low gold (11 and 7 ppb), background silver, zinc, copper, iron and Sr-Ba.]

E. Conclusions

It would appear that mineralization pulses in the W-series and the T-series "Quartz-carbonate-chlorite-zinc-iron" (area southwest of stock, stock layers) are slightly different pulses. The quartz-sulphides and sedex-sulphides appear to be gold anomalous.

Further investigation of areas exhibiting quartz-sulphides and sedex-slate horizons is warranted, particularly in the vicinity of structural traps which could cause localization of values.

Respectfully submitted,

William D. Groves.

W.D. Groves, Ph.D., P.Eng.
Dec. 16, 1985

APPENDIX I

WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel:		
W.D. Groves, Ph.D.,P.Eng.	Sept 22-25,1985	
4 days @ $350/day		$1400
A. Harman, Geologist	Sept 22-25, 1985	
4 days @ $200/day		800
G. Johnson, Assistant	Sept 22-25, 1985	
4 days @ $200/day		800
Helicopter (Vancouver Island Hel., Stewart base)		
1.4 hrs @ $616/hr.		863
0.9 hrs @ $616/hr.		555
Food -- 12 man-days @ $30/man-day		360
Field supplies		40
Equipment and camp rental -- 4 days @ $20/day		80
4 X 4 Rental -- 4 days @ $25/day (all-found)		100
Crew mob-demob: Vancouver-Stewart-Vancouver		
10% of $2800		280
Assays: Acme Analytical Labs, Vancouvert		
17 - 30 element ICP @ $8.25/sample (rocks)		140
2 - 30 element ICP @ $6.75/sample (silts)		14
Report Costs:		
Compilation, preparation, maps and report -- W.D. Groves, P.Eng., Ph.D. -- 2 days @ $350/day		700
Draughting -- 10 hrs @ $15/hr		150
Word processing -- 4 hrs @ $25/hr		100
Copies, report, topo blow-ups, etc.		60
TOTAL		**$6,442**

Note: Approximately half of this work can be applied to the Drusus and Tiberius claims, that is, $3,221, and the other half to the Germanicus and Augustus claims (see Summary of Work Done, infra).

W.D.G.

APPENDIX II -- CERTIFICATE

I, William D. Groves, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting engineer with an office at 200-675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. under the name of Archaean Resources Corp.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering (1960) and a Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering (1971). I am also a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering.

3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia, #8082.

4 I supervised and carried out assessment work on the mineral claims forming the subject of this report.

5. This report was prepared solely to satisfy assessment work requirements as stipulated by the government of British Columbia.

Dated this 16 of December, 1985 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

William D. Groves.

W.D. Groves, Ph.D., P. Eng.

APPENDIX III. ASSAY SHEETS. W.D.G.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
TE ANALYSIS MIBK EXTRACTION AND GRAPHITE FURNACE BY AA. Fe - NAOH FUSION - SPECIFIC ION ELECTRODE ANALYSIS.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1-2 ROCKS P2-SILTS AU** ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 20 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 21 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 24/85 ASSAYER. D. Toye. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TEUTON RESOURCES FILE # 85-2866 PAGE 1

	SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
W-1	31311E	3	111	12	103	.5	9	20	1523	5.87	225	5	ND	4	579	1	9	2	41	9.25	.28	26	3	1.78	90	.01	7	.35	.01	.19	1	3
W-2	31312E	94	2136	261	233	38.1	1	7	961	6.07	41	5	ND	3	15	2	14	2	2	.17	.09	12	1	.06	15	.01	7	.23	.02	.16	1	12
W-3	31313E	7	32	39	35	.6	1	4	327	4.02	7	5	ND	1	51	1	2	2	1	.65	.06	2	2	.06	9	.01	4	.28	.02	.05	1	1
W-4	31314E	3	8	9	137	.3	2	13	4337	6.11	2	5	ND	4	151	1	2	2	13	9.03	.16	25	1	.40	1782	.01	2	.39	.01	.07	1	1
X-1	31315E	10	41	14	180	3.0	13	5	468	4.03	194	5	ND	1	38	2	7	2	35	.76	.09	6	13	.39	29	.01	5	.83	.02	.07	1	190
X-11	31316E	3	61	28	189	6.3	3	6	868	3.52	615	5	ND	2	85	1	57	2	23	4.61	.13	7	1	.18	27	.01	4	.33	.01	.11	1	165
T-1	31319E	2	41	73	8	5.1	2	1	53	4.92	187	5	ND	1	3	1	54	2	5	.02	.01	2	3	.02	10	.01	8	.15	.01	.08	1	160
T-2	31320E	4	18	42	70	1.0	9	16	1032	5.97	30	5	ND	2	16	1	4	2	20	.25	.05	5	4	.59	15	.01	6	1.27	.03	.09	1	7
T-3	31321E	9	17	17	144	.2	13	20	494	4.77	38	5	ND	2	42	1	3	2	15	.39	.08	2	2	.18	18	.01	7	.51	.05	.07	1	2
T-4	31322E	2	5	2	15	.2	5	2	513	.74	4	5	ND	2	69	1	3	2	1	.90	.04	7	10	.01	1068	.01	3	.16	.01	.12	1	1
T-5	31323E	5	164	76	142	3.2	1	3	2767	3.50	80	5	ND	5	1010	2	7	3	3	11.67	.07	24	1	.09	74	.01	3	.20	.01	.12	1	5
T-6	31324E	3	52	40	49	6.4	22	11	129	7.18	712	5	ND	1	7	1	44	2	20	.29	.21	2	1	.13	7	.01	6	.37	.01	.14	1	160
T-7	31325E	9	158	22	49	1.3	1	5	7712	3.13	121	5	ND	3	721	1	7	3	21	25.71	.12	26	1	.50	47	.02	2	.37	.01	.06	2	31
T-8	31326E	1	4	13	106	.1	2	1	617	1.51	2	5	ND	8	9	1	2	2	1	.09	.03	56	2	.02	108	.01	4	.23	.03	.11	1	1
T-9	31327E	1	13	9	36	.1	3	3	514	3.08	18	5	ND	5	50	1	2	2	17	2.13	.93	17	4	.35	181	.11	8	.97	.02	.36	1	1
T-10	31328E	13	62	84	113	12.9	2	7	5059	6.29	5	5	ND	2	58	1	2	28	5	1.84	.03	8	2	.09	1459	.01	3	.15	.01	.05	5	2
T-11	31329E	1	47	30	38	3.2	9	7	425	5.35	997	5	ND	1	6	1	30	2	40	.23	.17	2	2	.40	15	.01	8	.84	.01	.15	1	80
	STD C/AU-0.5	20	59	41	136	7.4	68	27	1177	3.97	39	18	8	36	47	17	15	21	60	.46	.15	38	59	.88	176	.08	40	1.72	.06	.11	12	510

WDG.

	SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
S-1	31317E	1	67	19	131	.1	27	12	940	4.68	34	5	ND	2	54	1	6	2	59	.70	.19	10	20	1.08	121	.18	6	1.31	.12	.07	1	11
S-2	31318E	3	35	16	124	.1	25	10	1020	4.70	29	5	ND	3	44	1	2	2	55	.59	.20	12	18	.97	126	.14	4	1.22	.06	.06	1	7
	STD C/AU-0.5	20	60	40	136	7.4	68	27	1164	3.97	38	17	8	37	49	16	15	20	57	.47	.15	37	59	.88	177	.08	38	1.71	.06	.11	12	490

.N86

DRUSUS
4110 (9)
4N x 6W

TIBERIUS
4111 (9)
6N x 3E

GERMANICUS
4106 (9)
3N x 6W

AUGUSTUS
4107 (9)
3N x 4E

Glacier

TIPPY GLACIER

FLOWS

STOCK

Tiny Creek (Alders)

TRAVERSE - 2

TRAVERSE - 3

TRAVERSE - 1

T-8 barren stock talus

T-9 barren oxidized red rhyodacite ash interflow

tracer of flow (beds) on hillside

STEEP TILL-ROCK

AREA OF HYDROTHERMALIZED FRACTURES

Hydrothermalized Steep fractures in flows.

Q-C-Ch sulphides Limonite-Vug in hyd x-tract, flow.

pr-Q-C-Ch. gossanized x fract in flow

Mn py Q-C-Ch. limonite qtz Calcite box

pyritic Q-C-Ch. hyd veinlet x fractures in flow

veinoid Q-Zn yellow sphal

felsite x breccia

Q-S float

Q-S-Zn hyd. veinlet from alt. plug unit

Q-C-Zn hyd. veinlet, alt. plug unit

Q-C with float

strm. sed.

LAYERED CORE

SEDEX - SLATE

pyritic slate

sandst-argillite

blond Q-S float

T-1 T-2 T-3 T-4 T-5 T-6 T-7 T-8 T-9 T-10 T-11

W-1 W-2 W-3 W-4

LCP 92674
LCP 92675
LCP 92676
LCP 92677

1985 FLYCAMP ON BEACH

ICE CAVE

OUTWASH FAN

Tippy Lake

FOLDING LINE

TIPPY SYNCLINE

LAKE

Bowser River

STEEP LEFT HAND TEAR FAULT

PLAN STRUCTURAL DETAIL
STOCK LAYERS
STEEP FAULT?
SLATE

SECTION A-A' OF POINT LOOKING N 40 W
SLATE
FAULT
SLATE SECTION x TRIPLED
Lake Level

5200' 5000' 4800' 4600' 4400' 4200' 4000' 3800' 3600' 3400' 3200' 3000' 2800' 2600' 2400' 2200' 2000' 1800' 1600'

5W 4W 3W 2W 1W 1E 2E
3N,0W 0E
2N 1N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,659

LEGEND

x T-9 sample locations F9
Q-C quartz carbonate
Q-S quartz sulphides
Q-C-Ch quartz-carbonate-chlorite

Scale 1: 5000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 metres

TEUTON RESOURCES INC.

DRUSUS, TIBERIUS,
GERMANICUS, AUGUSTUS CLAIMS
NTS 104B/8E
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

W.D.G.

1985 ASSESSMENT WORK
GEOLOGY, TRAVERSE & SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: G.W.T.	DATE: December 1985
WORK BY: W.D.G.	FIGURE No. 3

DRUSUS
4110 (9)
4N x 6W

TIBERIUS
4111 (9)
6N x 3E

GERMANICUS
4106 (9)
3N x 6W

AUGUSTUS
4107 (9)
3N x 4E

Glacier

TIPPY GLACIER

FLOWS

STOCK

Tiny Creek (Alders)

TRAVERSE - 2

TRAVERSE - 3

TRAVERSE - 1

T8 1, 1, 106, 4, 1.5, 1, 9, 108, –

T9 1, 1, 36, 13, 308, 50, 181, –

T6 2, 7, 1, 124, 35, 4.70, 44, 125, –

T5 1, 11, 1, 131, 67, 468, 54, 121, –

T4 160, 64, 49, 52, 7, 18, 7, 7, As 712, Sb 44

T3 5, 3.2, 142, 164, 350, 1010, 74, As 80

T2 31, 1.3, 49, 158, 313, 72, 47, As 121

T1 1, 2, 15, 5, 74, 69, 1068, –

T7 1, 10, 70, 18, 5.97, 16, 15, –

T10 2, 2, 144, 17, 4.77, 42, 18, –

T-11 2, 2.9, 113, 62, 629, 58, 1459, Pb 84

T-12 1, 3, 137, 8, 6, 11, 151, 1782, –

T-13 1, 190, 3.0, 180, 41, 4.03, 38, 29, As 194

T-14 1, 6.3, 189, 61, 3.52, 85, 27, As 187, Sb 57

T-15 1, 5.1, 5, 41, 4.92, 3, 10, As 187, Sb 54

W-1 3, .5, 103, 111, 5.87, 579, 90, As 225

W-2 12, 38.1, 273, 2136, 607, 115, 15, Mo 94, Pb 261

W-3 1, 6, 35, 32, 402, 51, 9, –

W-4 1, .3, 137, 8, 6, 11, 151, 1782, –

X-1 80, 3.2, 38, 47, 535, 6, 15, As 997

X-11 165, 160, –

LCP 92676

LCP 92677

LCP 92675

LCP 92674

STEEP TILL-ROCK

AREA OF HYDROTHERMALIZED FRACTURES

LAYERED CORE

ICE CAVE

OUTWASH FAN

1985 FLY CAMP ON BEACH

Tippy Lake

FOLDING LINE

TIPPY SYNCLINE LAKE

STEEP LEFT HAND TEAR FAULT

SLATE

Bowser River

PLAN STRUCTURAL DETAIL

STOCK LAYERS

STEEP FAULT

SLATE

SECTION A-A' OF POINT LOOKING N 40W

SLATE SECTION x TRIPLED

FAULT

Lake Level

5W 4W 3W 2W 1W 1E 2E

3N,0W 0E

2N 1N

5200' 5000' 4800' 4600' 4400' 4200' 4000' 3800' 3600' 3400' 3200' 3000' 2800' 2600' 2400' 2200' 2000' 1800' 1600'

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,659

LEGEND

Au (ppb), Ag, Zn, Cu, Fe (%), Sr, Ba, other elements

Example W-1 3, .5, 103, 111, 5.87, 579, 90, As 225

Values ppm unless otherwise specified.

Scale 1: 5000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 metres

N

TEUTON RESOURCES INC.

DRUSUS, TIBERIUS,
GERMANICUS, AUGUSTUS CLAIMS
NTS 104B/8E
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

W.D.G.

1985 ASSESSMENT WORK
ROCK & SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

DRAWN BY: G.W.T.	DATE: December 1985
WORK BY: W.D.G.	FIGURE No. 4