

LOG NO: 0107	RD.
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIM

FELD 2.....#4949(9)

SUB-RECORDER
RECEIVED
DEC 24 1987
M.R. # \$
VANCOUVER, B.C.

located

45 KM NORTH-NORTHWEST OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

FILMED

56 degrees 22 minutes latitude
130 degrees 10 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8E

PROJECT PERIOD: August & September, 1987

WORK DAYS ON CLAIMS: Sept. 6, 7, 1987

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

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
200-675 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: Dec. 23, 1987

16,840

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The Feld 2 claim is situated approximately 12 km northwest of the airstrip at Tide Lake Flats (just north of the old Granduc concentrator). Access from Stewart, 45 air-kilometers to the south, is by helicopter; alternative access is via the Granduc road to the aforementioned air strip and thence by helicopter. Access by foot is possible from the terminus of the Granduc Road system near the old East Gold mine; however, this would entail a hazardous crossing over a highly crevassed glacier.

The claim covers part of a precipitous, mostly ice and snow covered headland above a small valley glacier (the first glacier north of the giant Frankmackie Glacier) from which a small stream flows eastward into the Bowser River. Maximum rock exposure occurs in the area immediately west and south of the legal post.

Terrain is steep throughout the claim area with elevations varying from 1360 m to over 2400 m. Except for alpine grass, dwarf bushes, mountain flowers and lichen, no other vegetation grows on the property.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Feld 2	4949	18	Sept. 25, 1985

The claim is shown on Fig. 2 and is held in the name of the author. The claim is beneficially owned by Teuton Resources Corp.

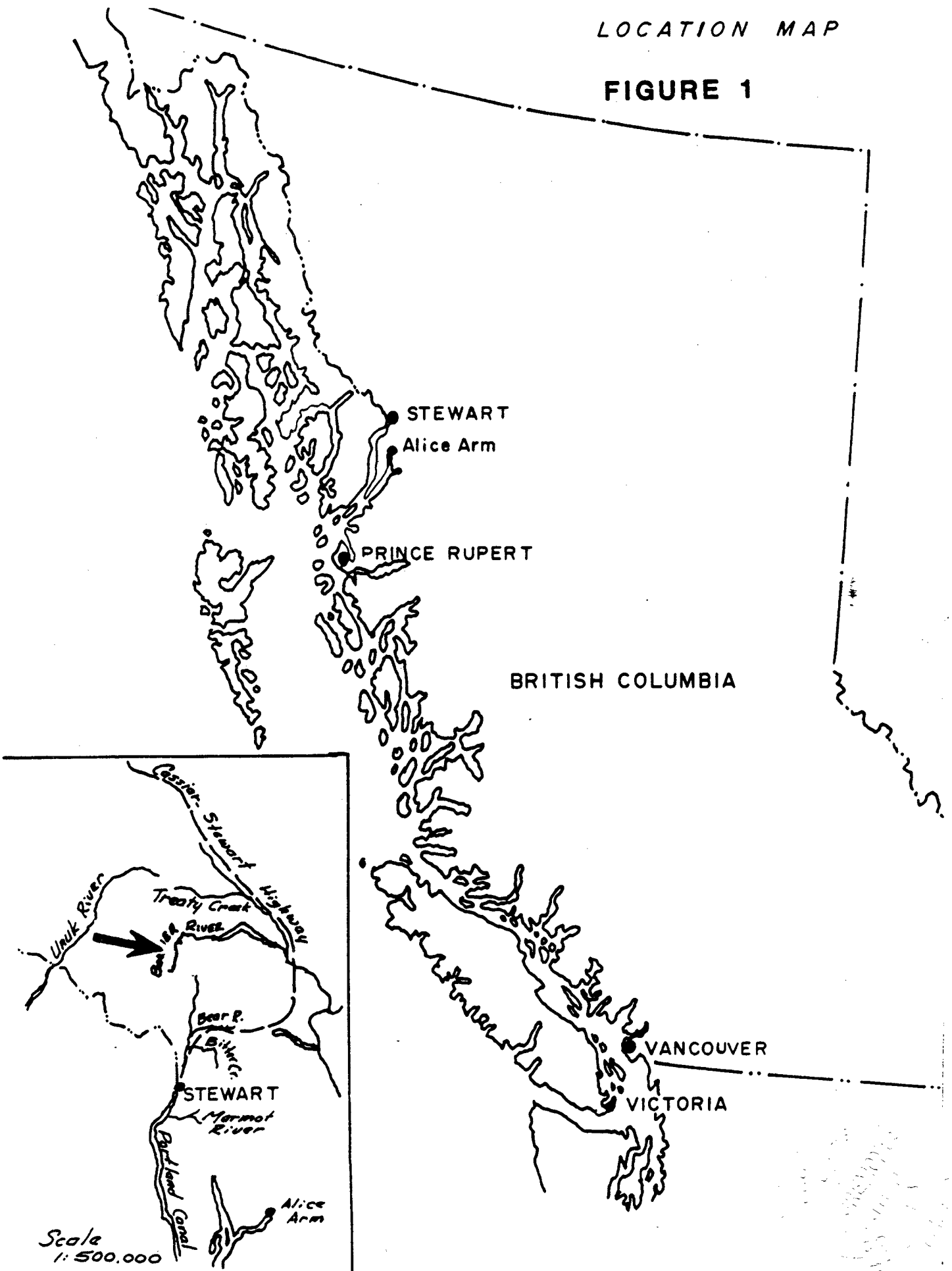
C. History

Very little is known of the history of the claim during the early periods of exploration of the Stewart Complex, that is, during the span from 1900 to 1940. It is likely that the claim was just beyond the ambit of convenient exploration from the supply center of Stewart. Also, snow and ice cover in the area were undoubtedly more extensive in the old days than now [the rate of ablation of snow and icefields in the past thirty years has been quite pronounced].

In 1966/67 the claim area formed part of a regional study by the B.C. Department of Mines under the direction of

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



80

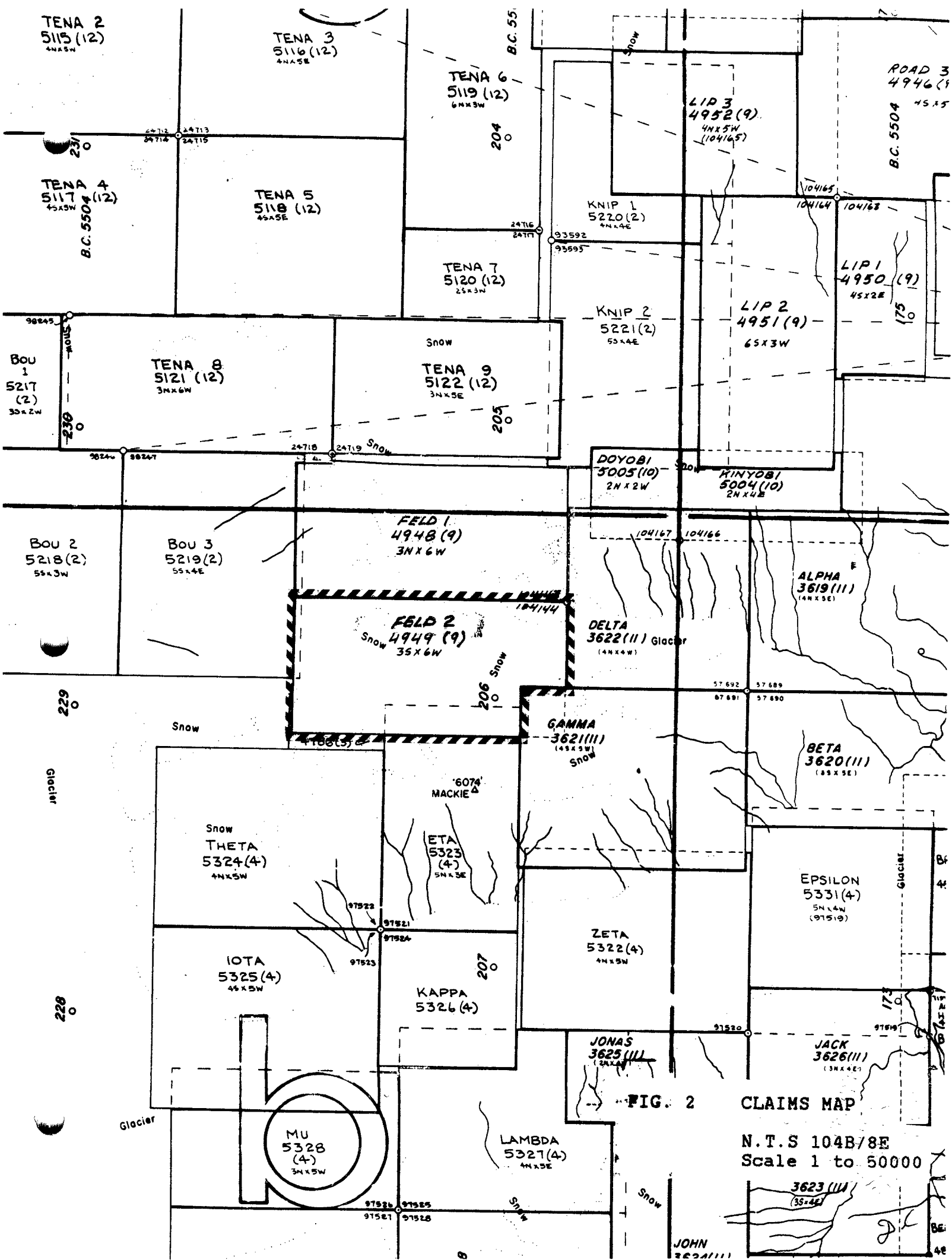
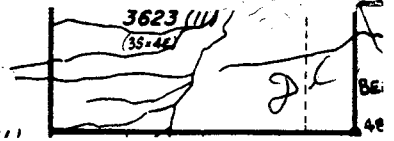


FIG. 2 CLAIMS MAP

N.T.S 104B/8E
Scale 1 to 50000



E.W. Grove, P.Eng (Ref.3). The area remained dormant until the early 1980's when rising precious metal values prompted many exploration companies to initiate new reconnaissance programs. The ground was staked in 1985 after a large gossan was noted in the eastern portion of the claims.

In 1986 a rock geochemical survey was undertaken by Territorial Petroleum Ventures (then an optionee of the property), concentrating on the Feld 1 claim. This work uncovered a number of point anomalies (variously gold, silver, lead and zinc). A thorough analysis of data was precluded by the irregular sample spacing (because of snow and talus cover).

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.
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.(1982); The Frankmackie Glacier Property, A Summary Report Compiled for Teuton Resources Corp. (Private).
4. GROVE, E.W. (1971); Geology of Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. Bulletin 58, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
5. CREMONESE, D. (1983); Assessment Report on Prospecting Work on the Following Claims, Alpha #3619(11) and Delta #3622(11). NTS 104B/8E.
6. GROVES, W.D. & SHELDRAKE, R.(1984); Assessment Report on Geophysical Work (Airborne EM and Mag) on the Bowser River Properties of Teuton Resources Corp. NTS 104B/8E
7. CREMONESE, D., P.ENG. (1986); Assessment Report on Geochemical and Geological Work on the Following Claims, Alpha #3619(11) and Delta #3622(11). NTS 104B/8E
8. CREMONESE, D. P.ENG. (1987); Assessment Report on Geochemical Work on the Feld 1 #4948(9) and Feld 2 #4949(9) Claims. NTS 104B/8E.

E. Summary of Work Done

Geochemical work on the Feld 2 claim was carried out by contractor E.R. Kruckowski Consulting Ltd. as part of an eight week program (beginning August) on certain of Teuton's claims in the Stewart area.

Work crew, equipment and supplies were mobilized by helicopter from a large base camp on Catear Resources' Gold Wedge Fraction north of Brucejack Lake.

Six field man-days (Sept. 6,7, 1987) were spent trenching and sampling a zone of highly altered tuffs in the northeast corner of the Feld 2 claim. Twelve trenches totalling 53m were put in to test the zone; 19 samples, averaging a little less than 3m per sample, were taken.

The samples were flown out of the Catear Resources' base camp by helicopter to the Granduc air strip at Tide Lake Flats. Thereafter they were transported by truck and bus to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The Feld 2 claim lies 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 folded on regional NW-SE axes, cut by faults and selective tectonism, locally hydrothermalized and 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 the Middle Jurassic marine and non-marine volcanics and sediments of the Betty Creek Formation, the volcano-sedimentary Upper Jurassic Salmon River Formation, and the post-accretion fine clastic basinal Nass Formation.

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 overlain by Lower Middle and Middle Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, respectively. A variable to high angle unconformity is in places traceable between the underlying (steeper) Unuk River cycle of volcanics and overlying (flatter) cycle of often similar-looking Betty Creek volcanics. Geometry of the interface between the Betty Creek and overlying Salmon River is, at most, somewhat disconformable: the Nass Formation overlies as a sedimentary quiet basin-filling onlap with only a relatively minor erosional component from the island-arc and/or

accreted terrane.

The Betty Creek Formation consists of submarine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, plus (emergent) 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, siltstone, 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 Hazelton age andesitic volcanoes subsequently rapidly eroding to form overlapping lenticular sedimentary wedges varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone.

Intrusives in the region are dominated by the granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex (to the west). Some of the smaller intrusive plugs in the study area range from quartz monzonite to granite and are likely related outlyer processes associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Small Cenozoic feldspar porphyry dykes, sills and small plugs and related quartz-sulphide and epithermal phenomena (e.g., gossans, silica/precious metal and Buchanan Funnel effects), reworking deeper metalliferous units, appear to be of prime economic importance in the area.

B. Property Geology

According to the regional geology map by E.W. Grove (Ref. 2), the Feld claims are underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, consisting of volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone.

The trench area (see Map. No. 1, Inset) lies on the south-east facing flank of a steep, rocky hillside obscured in part by snowfields and talus slopes. Contour direction along the hillside is roughly SW-NE. Upper elevations, on the Feld 1 claim, are blanketed by a snowfield.

At the bottom of the snowfield, a highly altered zone of volcanic rocks is exposed along a series of low bluffs. Weathering colours range from pale limonitic to limonitic-hematitic. A N60W/80SW fault passes to the northeast of the gossan bluffs. The bluffs are formed from a block of quartz-pyrite-carbonate-sericite schists, probably metamorphosed and sheared tuffs. The sericite is creamy white to pale buff in colour and carries up to 10% disseminated pyrite.

Beds appear to have been turned on the N60W/80SW fault (the bluffs are the hanging wall). Elsewhere, the same band of limonitic weathering tuffs approximately contour the hill. Several of these layers are seen in creek gulleys on the adjacent Delta claim (immediately to the east).

C. Geochemistry

a. Introduction

The trenching and sampling program was carried out in the exposed southeast corner of the Feld 2 claim (see Map No. 1 for general trench and sample location). The area was selected due to the discovery in 1986 of two float boulders carrying gold values between 0.1 and 0.2 oz/ton. These float boulders were located about 5 meters southeast of Trench 11.

Blast trenches were about 0.4 to 0.5 m wide and 0.3 to 0.5 deep, on average. Trenches were used instead of surface sampling because of the pronounced degree of weathering. It should also be pointed out that glacial polishing of surface often makes it difficult to obtain a representative chip sample without blasting.

Samples were analysed for gold (ppb tolerance) and also for silver, copper, lead, zinc, and 24 other elements (ppm - standard ICP package).

b. Field procedure and analytical procedure

Representative rock chips from sample intervals, averaging just under 3 m, were taken with a prospector's pick and placed in a large plastic sample bag. The samples were flown out of the property by helicopter and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver and subjected to standard assay techniques.

c. Treatment of Data

Geochemical data were plotted on Map No. 1 on a scale of 1:500 (see Inset). Sample information and accompanying geochemical values are keyed on the Map as follows: Sample No. [TR series: 66-84]/sample interval [in meters] -- silver [in ppm]/gold [in ppb]. Separate plots for the other elements analysed in the I.C.P. runs were not constructed because of their low values and flat distribution.

D. Discussion and Conclusions

Although alteration zones in the general Sulphurets area often appear promising, sampling can prove them virtually barren of precious metal values. Cause of this phenomenon is not yet understood but may be a function of alunization. The portion of the zone sampled in the 1987 program on the Feld 2 claim looks to be of this variety--gold and silver values were uniformly low.

Source of the gold-bearing float discovered in 1986 remains to be located. Further work should concentrate on untested portions of the rock exposure straddling the boundary of the Feld 1 and 2 claims. Gold-bearing structures may yet be unearthed in discrete zones some distance away from the central highly altered zone.

Respectfully submitted,



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
Dec. 23, 1987

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel:

K. Konkin, Geologist -- Sept. 6,7 1987 2 days @ \$220/day	\$ 440
H. Foerster, Blaster -- Sept. 6,7 2 days @ \$220/day	440
G. Sinden, geological technologist Sept. 6,7 2 days @ \$181.50/day	363
Helicopter -- Vancouver Island Hel. (Catear Base) Sept. 6,7 ---- 1.2 hrs @ 588.75/hr.	706
Food -- 6 man-days @ \$25/man-day	150
Plugger rental -- 2 days @ \$50/day	100
Supplies (dynamite, B line, gasoline, replacement steel, fuses), gear, portable radio, etc.	220
Sample transport	140
Assays -- Acme Analytical Geochem Au, I.C.P. and Rock Sample Prep. 19 @ \$13.25/sample	252
Share of Project Support Costs: Personnel: mob/demob, base camp set-up Supplies, transportation, equipment rental, truck rental, radio, wood frames, helicopter mob/demob, accommodation, etc. Estimate at	250
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 1 1/2 days @ \$300/day	450
Draughting -- F. Chong	120
Word Processor - 3 hrs. @ \$25/hr.	75
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.	<u>70</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$3,776</u>

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

I, Dino M. Cremonese, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 200-675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc. in metallurgical engineering, 1972, and L.L.B., 1979).
3. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia as a resident member, #13876.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1979.
5. This report is based upon work carried out on the Feld mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in Sept. 1987.
6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., beneficial owner of the Feld claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 23 day of December, 1987..



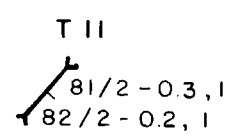
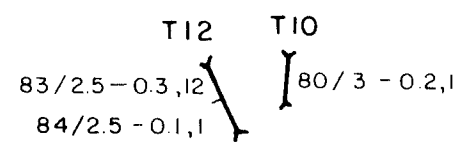
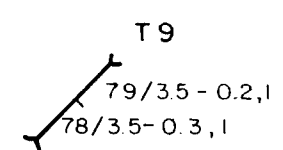
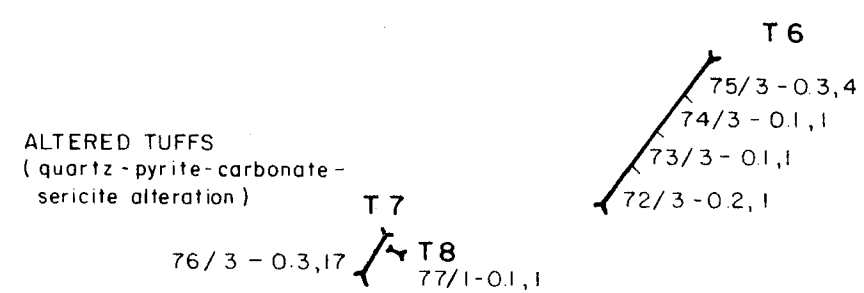
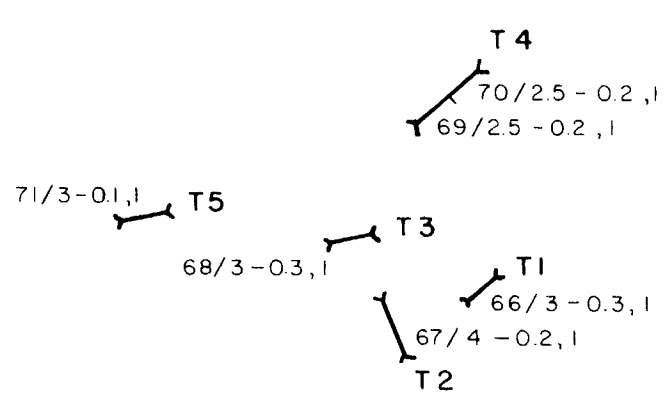
D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

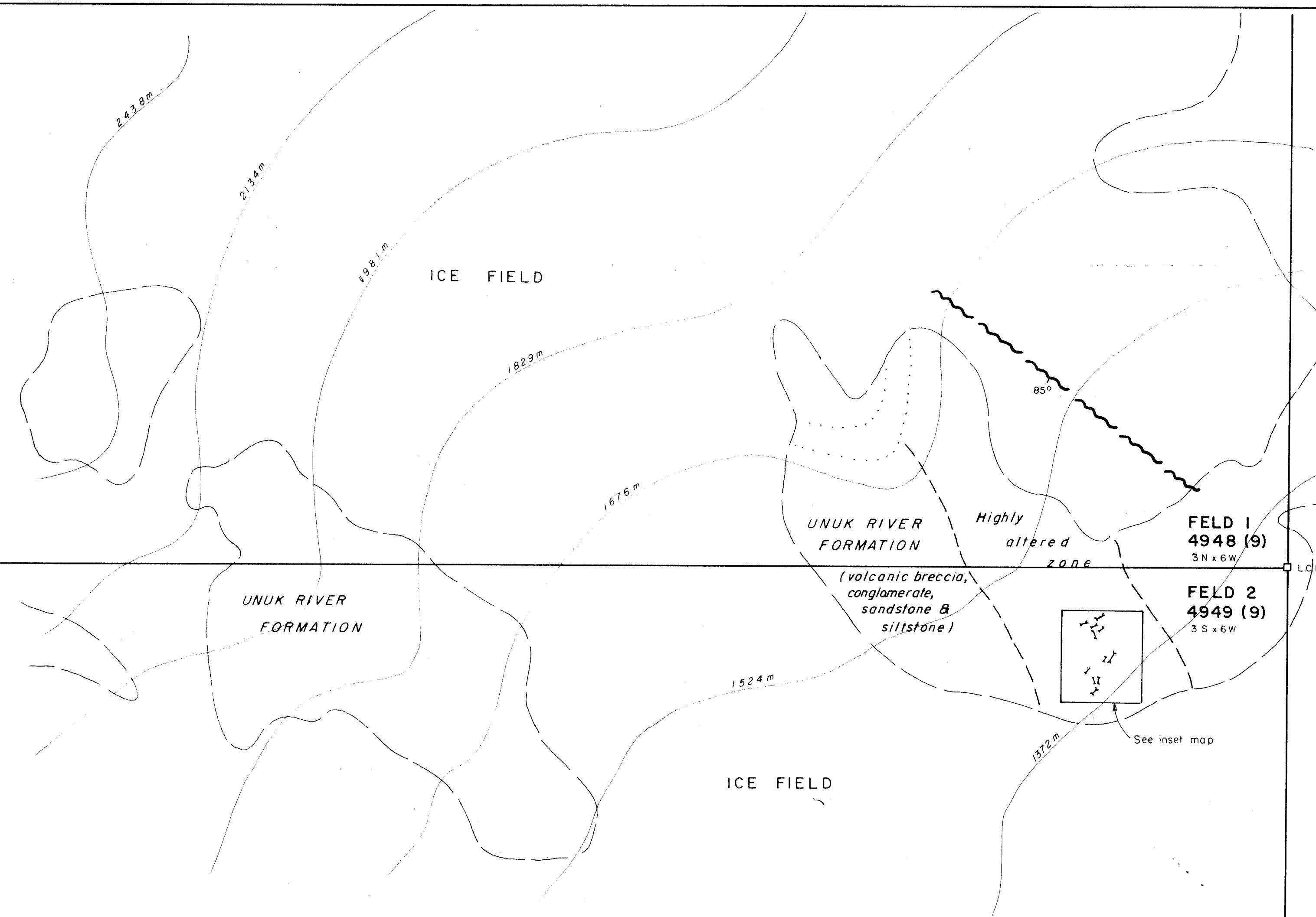
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

TEUTON RESOURCES FILE # 87-4101

SAMPLE#	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W	AU#
	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	%	PPM	%	%	%	PPM	PPB
TR-84	1	13	2	31	.1	8	4	230	1.39	8	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	7	1.04	.019	6	7	.36	84	.01	2	.59	.01	.05	1	1
TR-85	1	35	2	42	.1	54	15	696	3.33	7	5	ND	1	73	1	2	2	73	4.58	.036	3	114	2.87	23	14	2	1.31	.04	.04	1	1
TR-66	2	53	2	75	.3	31	8	732	3.58	6	5	ND	1	568	1	2	2	52	7.76	.088	8	33	1.19	153	.01	6	1.10	.02	.14	1	1
TR-67	2	63	5	45	.2	6	8	1418	4.10	10	5	ND	2	542	1	2	2	61	8.28	.115	9	15	1.91	406	.01	3	.57	.02	.12	3	1
TR-68	3	81	8	63	.3	20	20	808	5.85	20	5	ND	2	324	1	2	2	92	4.23	.089	6	27	1.68	193	.01	7	.51	.03	.17	1	1
TR-69	2	61	2	71	.2	24	14	1126	4.90	8	5	ND	2	174	1	2	2	127	3.67	.112	7	34	1.29	239	.01	2	.89	.03	.09	1	1
TR-70	3	42	6	38	.2	9	8	736	4.47	6	5	ND	1	699	3	2	2	68	12.34	.061	3	13	4.03	235	.01	4	.39	.02	.08	4	1
TR-71	2	54	6	43	.1	11	10	956	4.44	12	5	ND	1	711	1	2	2	61	8.86	.082	5	14	2.89	108	.01	9	.36	.02	.09	2	1
TR-72	3	76	11	74	.2	20	9	820	3.00	23	5	ND	2	137	1	2	2	35	4.00	.089	4	16	.84	142	.01	5	.51	.02	.16	1	1
TR-73	1	17	2	30	.1	14	3	584	3.21	14	5	ND	3	56	1	2	2	39	2.04	.088	5	21	.36	337	.01	2	.86	.02	.15	1	1
TR-74	1	64	6	43	.1	6	10	1061	3.46	21	5	ND	2	310	1	2	2	13	4.80	.045	4	8	.53	318	.01	4	.38	.01	.21	1	1
TR-75	1	48	3	31	.3	7	4	1145	3.23	6	5	ND	2	311	2	2	2	27	9.95	.066	8	15	1.74	112	.01	5	.35	.01	.16	2	4
TR-76	1	90	5	25	.3	11	6	914	2.67	5	5	ND	1	300	3	3	2	29	14.19	.073	7	14	.27	107	.01	2	.48	.01	.15	4	17
TR-77	1	41	2	25	.1	5	3	1118	2.60	8	5	ND	1	224	1	2	2	29	12.19	.087	6	15	.70	149	.01	2	.90	.01	.14	2	1
TR-78	3	59	14	80	.3	12	9	760	3.43	15	5	ND	2	364	1	2	2	90	5.61	.087	9	21	.65	60	.01	2	.82	.02	.10	1	7
TR-79	1	60	9	146	.2	4	9	1208	4.30	20	5	ND	1	400	1	2	2	52	4.88	.076	7	10	1.55	74	.01	2	.36	.02	.08	1	1
TR-80	1	70	12	68	.2	6	9	981	4.33	11	5	ND	3	316	1	2	2	52	5.64	.129	9	14	1.72	161	.01	4	.65	.02	.15	1	1
TR-81	1	73	11	75	.3	7	10	915	4.70	10	5	ND	2	136	1	2	2	89	3.47	.138	9	16	1.47	215	.01	2	.87	.02	.12	1	1
TR-82	1	61	8	78	.2	33	10	768	3.88	8	5	ND	2	336	1	2	2	62	4.82	.097	9	24	1.66	145	.01	2	.53	.02	.13	1	1
TR-83	3	124	14	67	.3	15	8	696	3.12	21	5	ND	2	312	1	2	2	80	5.98	.095	9	19	2.01	83	.01	2	.69	.02	.05	1	12
TR-84	1	3	2	5	.1	4	2	406	.85	2	5	ND	1	871	1	2	2	21	22.26	.012	2	13	.27	5	.02	2	.29	.01	.01	3	1
STD C/AU-R	18	62	37	132	7.1	68	27	1024	3.96	39	21	8	38	49	19	18	22	56	.44	.087	37	61	.91	174	.08	38	1.82	.06	.13	13	490



INSET MAP
SCALE 1:500
0 10 20 METRES



LEGEND

75/3-0.3,4 Sample No / Width in m — ppm Ag, ppb Au
T 2 Trench & No
Fault

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,840



TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

FELD CLAIMS
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
TRENCH & SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SKEENA M.D., B.C. J.C.

0 100 200 300 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 DATE: DEC. 1987
DRAWN BY: MAP NO. 1