ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

NURSE .....#5735(1)
CLARA 4 .....#5622(10)

located

52 KM NORTHWEST OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

56 degrees 15 minutes latitude
130 degrees 24 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8W & 1W

PROJECT PERIOD: July 28 - Aug. 13, 1987

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

REPORT BY

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

Date: Jan. 22, 1988

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is situated approximately 22 km due west of the airstrip at Tide Lake Flats (just north of the old Granduc concentrator). Access from Stewart, 45 air-kilometers to the southeast, is by helicopter; alternative access is via the Granduc road to the aforementioned air strip and thence by helicopter.

The property is roughly bisected by a west-east trending valley glacier at the headwaters of the South Unuk River. This glacier is appropriately named the "South Unuk" Glacier. The toe area of a large north trending glacier (originating in the same icefield which gives rise to the North Leduc Glacier) abuts the property (Nurse claim) on the east.

Elevations are quite steep throughout most of the property area. The slopes south of the valley glacier on the Nurse claim and the slopes in the western portion of the Clara 4 claim can be characterized as extremely steep. Access for the purpose of geological investigation is limited to experienced mountaineers in these sections. Elevations range from 750 m along the South Unuk River valley floor to a little over 2,000 m at ridge top.

A moderately thick forest cover of mountain balsam and hemlock occurs north of the South Unuk Glacier, forming a belt between treeline at about 1200 meters and the upper rim of the scour zone left by glacial retreat. By contrast, the slopes south of the South Unuk Glacier are mostly unvegetated: slopes here are too steep and too prone to the stripping action of slides. Thick willow and scrub brush grow along the broad flats along both banks of the South Unuk River.

This is an area of high, year round precipitation with frequent periods of inclement weather. In general, winter months are severe with heavy snowfall.

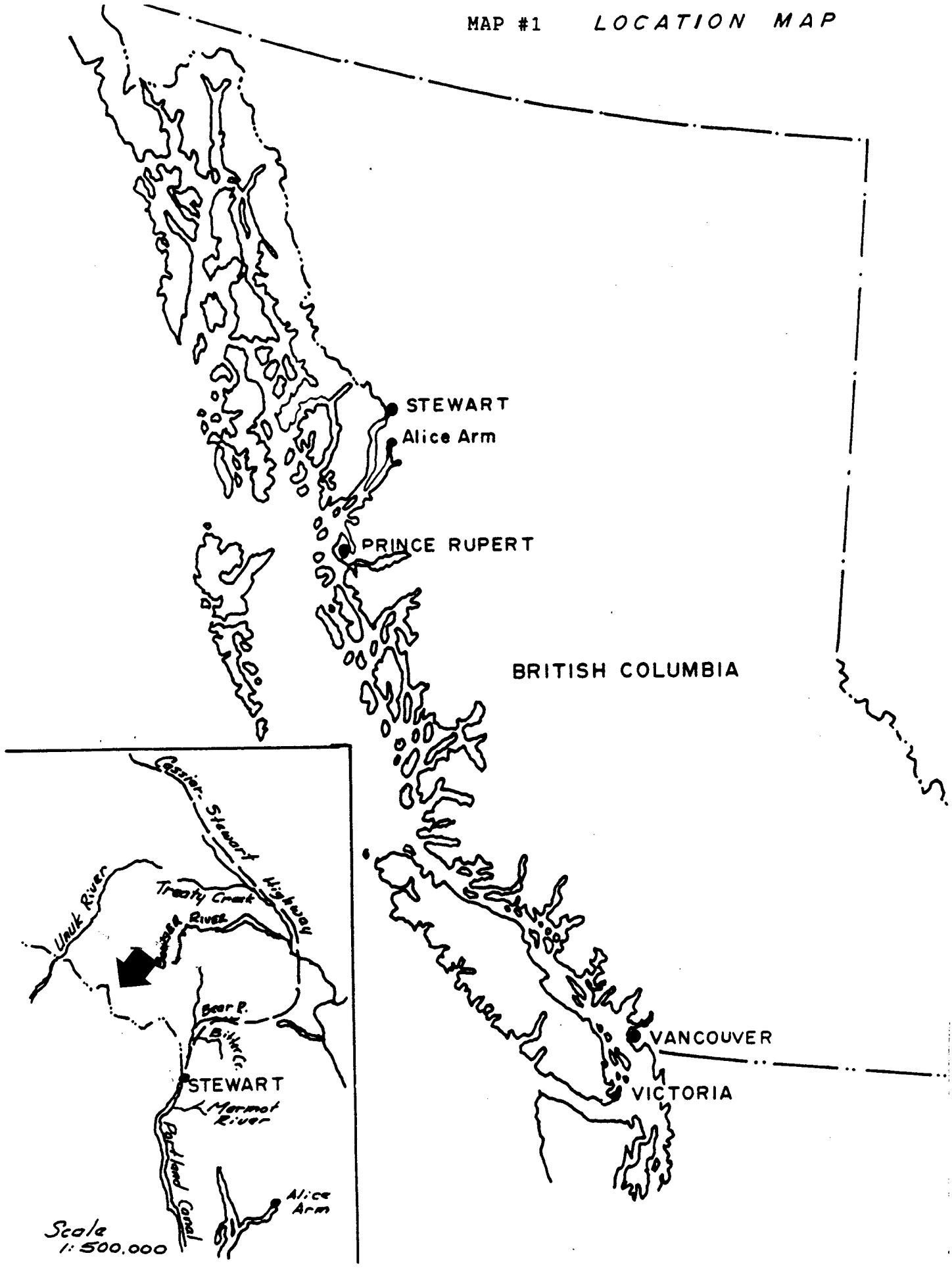
B. Status of Property

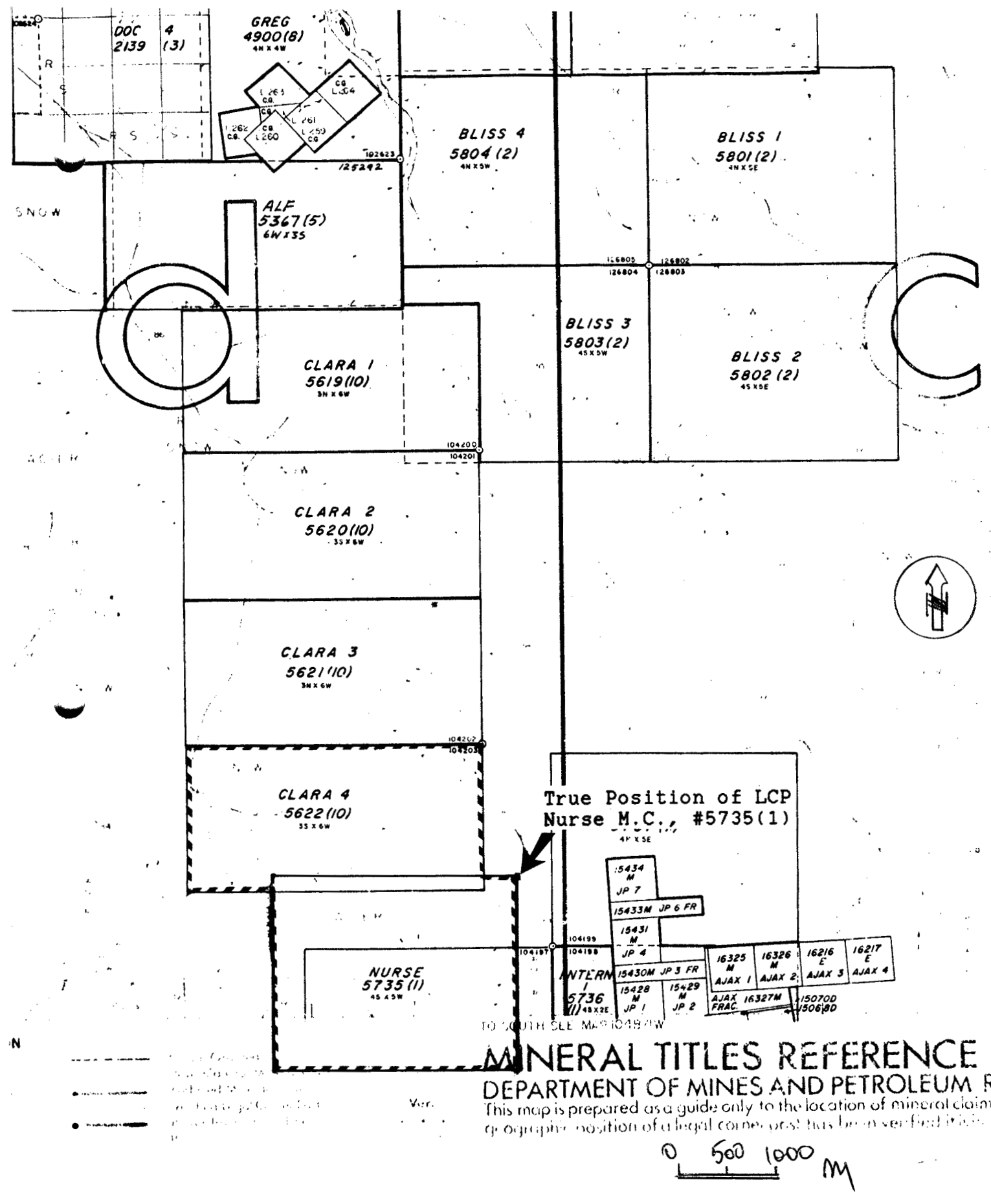
Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Nurse	5735(1)	20	Jan.12/87
Clara 4	5622(10)	18	Oct.27/86

The claims are shown on Fig. 2 and are beneficially owned by

MAP #1 *LOCATION MAP*





MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOU

This map is prepared as a guide only to the location of mineral claims that ha
geographic position of a legal corner post has been verified in the field

0 500 1000 M

MAP #2 CLAIM PLAN
NTS 104B/8W & 104B/1W
SKEENA M.D.
Scale 1:50000

Teuton Resources Corp. (the Nurse claim is held under option).

C. History

The first exploration activity in the property area probably coincided with the search for copper mineralization centered on the Granduc Mine, located about 4 km to the south-southeast.

During 1980, Canada Wide Mines (operator of the Granduc Mine) carried out regional surveys encompassing the area covered by the Nurse and Clara 4 claims. Large, mineralized float boulders were discovered on the southern edge of the South Unuk Glacier by C. Hrkac and reported to Canada Wide.

Although Canada Wide was rumoured to have obtained assays of up to 80 oz/ton in silver, the property was left unstaked. A few years later E.R. Kruchkowski of Calgary staked the "Galena Cliff" claim to cover the occurrence. After lapsing, the area was restaked as the Nurse and Clara 4 claim, now the subject of this report.

Two separate expeditions to the property were mounted by Quest Canada Explorations (contractor to Teuton Resources) in 1986--for reasons which remain unclear, these attempts failed to ascertain the location of the massive float boulders reported by earlier workers.

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. KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R., P. GEOL. (1984); Report on Galena Cliff Property, South Unuk River, B.C. Private Report for Elan Explorations Ltd.

6. FIELD NOTES (1987); Paul Chung, Geologist; J. Herrero & I. Hayton, Geological Assistants. Quest Canada Explorations

E. Summary of Work Done

The 1987 assessment work program on the Nurse and Clara 4 claims was carried out by contractor Quest Canada Exploration Services Inc. as part of a two week program on certain of Teuton's claims in the Stewart area. This project spanned the period July 28 - Aug. 13, 1987 (including mobilization and demobilization of crews from and to Vancouver).

A five man crew, headed by C. Hrkac, geologist, flew into the property by helicopter on July 31, 1987, from the air strip at Tide Lake Flats (near the old Granduc concentrator). Three of the five members of the crew had extensive climbing experience in addition to geological expertise. Camp was set up on the north side of the toe of the South Unuk Glacier, in the southeast corner of the Clara 4 claim.

Steps were cut into the ice surface to allow safe, daily traverses over the South Unuk Glacier in order to access the previously reported zone of heavily mineralized float boulders. These boulders were duly located and sampled. Subsequent reconnaissance identified two large quartz veins exposed in a highly precipitous slope up glacier from the float boulders.

Climbing gear was used to access the lower of the quartz veins which was then sampled. Some time was spent in an attempt to reach the upper quartz vein--unfortunately a safe route up to the vein exposure was not found and this attempt had to be abandoned (constant falling rock from an unstable rock face made all climbing activities extremely dangerous).

Minor sampling and geological reconnaissance were also undertaken on the north side of the South Unuk Glacier.

Altogether 19 samples were taken and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver: 6 were analysed for gold by geochem along with a routine 30 element ICP scan; 13 were subjected to a 16 element multi-assay. Six geological stations were selected for reference during the assessment program.

Mob-demob costs for the Nurse/Clara 4 survey were prorated at 25% of the project period costs, based on proportion of field days relative to total time expended on three different properties. However, mob-demob costs for C. Hrkac were included in their entirety because he came to Stewart solely to carry out the Nurse/Clara 4 work. [Note: In 1986 Quest Canada failed twice in an attempt to locate the float boulders. Mr. Hrkac, the original discoverer of the boulders, volunteered to guide a crew into the claims area to ensure that it would not happen a third time].

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The following description of regional geology has been largely excerpted from Kruchkowski (Ref. 5).

The [Nurse, Clara 4] property lies adjacent to and includes altered rocks intruded by the Main Coast Range Batholith.

Within the Stewart area, Lower Jurassic Group rocks which include an extensive sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks are generally unconformably overlain by Middle and Upper Jurassic Bowser rocks which are comprised of a series of marine and non-marine sediments with minor volcanics.

However, in the project area, the oldest rocks as outlined by Grove's map (Ref. 2) appear to be Triassic schists and gneissics forming an isolated block along the Leduc and South Unuk Rivers. These rocks are described as biotite and/or hornblende schists with some mylonite and cataclasite developments.

East of the Triassic schists, the Unuk River Formation of Lower Jurassic age has been identified. These rocks consist of thick sequences of pillow lavas as well as sequences of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and coal. This formation appears to form long linear belts or zones of rocks generally extending from the Iskut River south to the Alice Arm area. The overlying Betty Creek Formation of Lower Middle Jurassic age which consists of green, red, purple and black volcanic brecia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava appears to have been eroded. The Salmon River Formation of late Middle Jurassic age unconformably overlies the Unuk River Formation and consists of dark color banded siltstones, greywackes, intercalated calcarenite (limestone) and a variety of volcanic sediments and a few flow rocks.

The bulk of the Hazelton rocks were derived from a uniform sequence of andesitic volcanics which after erosion were deposited as lenticular overlapping beds. Many units display lateral fragment size, gradation from large breccia chunks through conglomerate to sandstone and siltstone.

Granodiorite is the dominant rock of the Coast Crystalline Batholith. Stocks and plutons generally varying from quartz monzonite, quartz diorite to granite are associated intrusive phases.

Structurally, the Betty Creek and overlying Salmon River

units have been folded into doubly plunging, east-west trending synclines overlying the more massive Unuk River members. These canoe-fold structures are common within the Stewart complex reflecting half graben development.

B. Property Geology

The property is underlain by sediments thought to be intruded by a granitic complex. The predominant sediment is a siliceous siltstone; composition of the intrusion is uncertain--however, dyke swarms seen cutting the sediments were composed of monzonite.

Development of secondary biotite and quartz and mild propyllitic alteration is in evidence due to the effect of the supposed underlying intrusion. Oxidation of pyrite and biotite has produced a slight reddish tinge locally.

North of the South Unuk Glacier, two mineralized quartz veins are exposed striking across bedding attitudes. Mineralization in the veins is fairly massive with galena and sphalerite the major sulphides, often occuring in euhedral crystals.

The lower vein has been exposed by slumping for a distance of about 70 m. Both the hanging wall and foot wall of the exposed portion of the vein are in thinly bedded, andesitic green tuffs, striking perpendicular to the strike of the vein and representing a discrete unit within the sediments.

The upper vein shows fresh quartz (by binoculars) for a distance of about 100m. It has the same general attitude as the lower vein and appears to lie along a lineament (shear?) which can be traced for over 400m. Unfortunately, hazardous slope conditions precluded all attempts to sample the upper vein.

Elsewhere on the property, six geological stations were noted during a reconnaissance for other forms of mineralization. Locations are by reference to airphoto, topographic maps and field altimeter readings: station sites are reproduced in this report in Fig. 1). Descriptions from field notes follow:

Station 1 (by binocular and by talus) -- Siltstone/phyllite, massive, well-jointed with some 0.5m wide barren-looking quartz veins along fracture planes.

Station 2 Black, well-jointed mudstone with small (5-6cm) wide shear zone filled with graphite and barren (appearing) quartz. Fracture sets: 004/60E; 092/72N; 149/30W.

Station 3 Very siliceous siltstone, shot through with quartz and granitic stringers and dykes. Pyrite is present in modest

amounts. Development of secondary biotite. The outcrop appears rusty from oxidation of the pyrite and biotite. Fracture sets: 046/82W; 112/26N; 145/76E.

Station 4 Siliceous siltstone/quartzite thoroughly intruded by dykes and stringers of approximately monzonitic composition. Heavily chloritized in places from the intrusion. Some small quartz stringers cut through the host but appear mostly barren with minor pyrite. Oxidation of the pyrite and biotite gives a rusty tinge to the outcrop.

Station 5 Siliceous siltstone/quartzite with chlorite and epidote alteration. Very fine-grained, disseminated silvery white pyrite throughout the groundmass. Bedding -- 174/81W. Fracture sets: 084/68S; 097/34N.

Station 6 Black siltstone with some chlorite-epidote alteration. On occasion, quartz filled tension gashes were encountered with chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

C. Geochemistry

a. Introduction

Ninteteen rock geochem (character) samples were taken from three areas of interest on the property. Sample locations are shown in this report in Fig. 1, entitled "Sample Locations, Geological Stations". Gold (ppb) and silver (values) are shown in Fig. 2; copper, lead, and zinc values (%) in Fig. 3.

These samples are discussed by area in the sub-sections immediately following.

b. Float Boulder Area

Nine samples were taken from a boulder train approximately 100 m long located a short distance downhill from the western trace of the lower quartz vein (see Fig. 1). Boulder size varied from pebble size to over 7m in maximum dimension. Sample descriptions follow:

GC 1 Ag - 11.10 opt Au - 0.102 opt
Cu - 0.64 % Pb - 23.28 % Zn - 3.76 %

Sample taken from 8 cm wide massive sulphide lens within 1.7 m wide quartz vein float boulder. Sulphides were galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

GC 2 Ag - 1.10 opt Au - 0.038 opt
Cu - 0.06 % Pb - 2.56 % Zn - 1.17 %

Sample taken from same float boulder as GC 1, however, from selvage of high-grade section.

GC 3

Ag -	0.017 opt	Au -	0.001 opt		
Cu -	0.01 %	Pb -	tr*	Zn -	.01 %

Very fine-grained, siliceous siltstone (float) with pyrite and some chalcopyrite. Oxidation of pyrite gives the rock quite a reddish colour. Fairly clay rich with minor propylitic alteration.

GC 4

Ag -	.003 opt	Au -	0.003 opt		
Cu -	tr	Pb -	tr	Zn -	tr

Float sample of 12 cm wide quartz vein. Massive, white to yellow quartz with about 7% pyrite concentrated along the selvage.

GC 5

Ag -	4.93 opt	Au -	0.047 opt		
Cu -	0.52 %	Pb -	18.26 %	Zn -	6.84 %

Oxidized quartz boulder about 1.5 meters wide. The quartz ranges from massive to frothy. About 20% sulphides with pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite in euhedral crystals. Some pyrite cubes range up to about 2.5 cm wide. The mineralization occurs mostly in pods.

GC 6

Ag -	3.20 opt	Au -	0.113 opt		
Cu -	0.31 %	Pb -	9.87 %	Zn -	3.57 %

Sample of high-grade zone from a 1 meter wide quartz boulder. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as euhedral crystals.

GC 6A

Ag -	0.044 opt	Au -	0.002 opt		
Cu -	0.02 %	Pb -	0.01 %	Zn -	0.05 %

Wall rock (both sides) of GC 6 float boulder.

GC 7

Ag -	31.66 opt	Au -	0.092 opt		
Cu -	0.10 %	Pb -	26.30 %	Zn -	0.04 %

Sample of vein material from 1.5 m wide quartz boulder. Taken from massive sulphide lens within boulder. Euhedral crystals of galena, pyrite--minor chalco and sphalerite.

GC 7A

Ag -	6.52 opt	Au -	0.152 opt		
Cu -	0.01 %	Pb -	3.63 %	Zn -	0.02 %

Taken from selvage of high-grade lens, sample GC 7.

c. Lower Quartz Vein Area

Five samples were taken from the lower quartz vein area (all with great difficulty, using climbing equipment). Sample descriptions follow.

A
Ag - 13.81 opt Au - 0.006 opt
Cu - 0.16 % Pb - 53.30 % Zn - 7.80 %

High-grade from middle portion of lower vein. Lens .5 m wide by 2 m long. Massive, cubic galena; minor chalco and sphalerite. Less than 15% quartz.

B
Ag - 6.38 opt Au - 0.019 opt
Cu - 0.27 % Pb - 20.55 % Zn - 3.11 %

Taken from lower contact zone. Massive galena; minor chalco, sphalerite and bornite. Approx. 40% quartz.

C
Ag - 9.08 opt Au - 0.014 opt
Cu - 0.14 % Pb - 37.90 % Zn - 7.22 %

Location and sample type same as "A".

D
Ag - 4.57 opt Au - 0.005 opt
Cu - 0.14 % Pb - 18.36 % Zn - 4.57 %

Taken from upper contact zone. Massive galena, some sphalerite, minor chalco. Less than 30% quartz.

E
Ag - 2.89 opt Au - 0.023 opt
Cu - 0.11 % Pb - 5.95 % Zn - 0.21 %

Sample of massive, fine-grained pyrite with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite & chalco. From swarm of small quartz veins (1 cm to 10 cm thick) in gulley to the west of the lower vein.

Two further samples were submitted for assay from the lower quartz vein area. These were compiled from representative galena rich hand samples from the vein, from which a sample "GAL-C" (coarse-grained galena) and a sample "Gal-F" (fine-grained galena) were taken. The object was to determine whether there would be a significant difference in silver content. Assays, noted below, showed that this was not the case.

GAL-C
Ag - 15.19 opt Au - 0.015 opt
Cu - 1.01 % Pb - 58.70 % Zn - 1.45 %

GAL-F
Ag - 17.66 opt Au - 0.005 opt
Cu - 0.10 % Pb - 71.15 % Zn - 5.57 %

d. Area North of South Unuk Glacier

Three rock character samples, GC 8-10, were taken at geological stations in the area north of the South Unuk Glacier (see Fig. 1). Values in Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were all low. Sample descriptions coincide with the descriptions for the corresponding geological stations and are therefore not repeated here.

D. Field Procedure and Analytical Procedure

Rock character samples were taken with a prospector's pick and placed in a standard plastic sample bag. These samples were flown out of the property by helicopter and then shipped by bus to Vancouver.

Rock samples were analysed by Acme Analytical Laboratories of 852 E. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C. Preparations for the 16 element multi-assay included: digestion of a representative 1.00 gram sample with 50 ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O at 95 deg. C for one hour followed by dilution to 100 ml with water. This method is sensitive to 0.01% for base metals. Gold analysis was carried out using 10 gm samples (instead of just 1gm), which samples were subjected to standard fire-assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads which were then dissolved. Element concentration was then determined by atomic absorption.

Rock samples noted visually as containing only low levels of sulfide mineralization were tested using the 30 element Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma analysis. Preparation consisted of digestion of representative 0.5 gm samples with 3ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O at 95 deg. C. for one hour, followed by dilution to 10 ml with water. Gold analysis was carried out by the same method as indicated above.

E. Discussion

Examination of assay results from the quartz sulfide mineralization noted both in the lower quartz vein and proximate float boulders shows a strong silver-lead (galena) correlation (as expected). Absence of significant arsenic or antimony values in the multi-assays shows that tetrahedrite is not a factor in the higher silver values.

Gold correlation is not as definite--because of relatively high gold content in selvages adjacent to the sulfide lenses it may well be that the gold content is associated with quartz (cf. GC 7A: Au--.152 oz/ton, accompanied by distinctly lower base metal values). If there is a gold-quartz association it would be important from an economic standpoint because most of the vein

material is quartz rather than sulfides. Regrettably, the bulk of the sampling of the lower vein exposure in the 1987 program was directed at the sulfide-rich portions of the vein material only (this was compounded by lack of a moil for proper interval sampling).

It also appears that the float boulders may originate from a different source than the lower vein exposure. [This is, of course, a matter of conjecture only because of the small number of samples taken.] Gold content of the quartz vein boulders is on the average much higher than that reported in samples from the lower vein samples.

In addition, the float boulders may originate from separate veins themselves (or somewhat mineralogically different phases of the same vein). Samples GC-7 and GC 7A, in particular, appear different from the rest: zinc and to a certain extent, copper, values are much lower in these than in the other samples, while assays also show a significant bismuth content--up to 0.21%. This may have something to do with spatial relationship to the postulated intrusive.

F. Conclusions

The 1987 assessment work on the property was successful in pinpointing a previously reported sulfide boulder train, as well as two potential sources now termed the "lower" and "upper" quartz veins.

A brief sampling of the veins and float boulders has shown the mineralization carries good values in lead and zinc with medium to threshhold high-grade values in silver and minor to low grade values in gold. Observed vein dimensions and dimensions implied from the float boulders indicate a potential for a significant tonnage of base/precious metal mineralization if vein strikes can be extended beyond present exposure limits.

Detailed sampling should be undertaken in the next stage of exploration to determine grade across full vein widths, with sampling extending for a reasonable distance into wall rock. Because of the dangerous setting of the currently known vein exposures, this work should be carried out by a highly skilled, mountaineering geological team only. Results of this work, accompanied by geological mapping and prospecting, should provide enough information to see whether further follow-up is warranted.

Respectfully submitted:

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
Jan. 22, 1988

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel (fieldwork: July 31-Aug. 2, 1987)		
C. Hrkac, Geologist		
3 days @ $280/day		$ 840
P. Chung, Geologist		
3 days @ $250/day		750
J. Herrero, Climber & Geol. Assistant		
3 days @ $210/day		630
M. Routley, Climber & Geol. Assistant		
3 days @ $180/day		540
I. Hayton, Geol. Assistant		
3 days @ $175/day		525
Helicopter -- Vancouver Island Hel. (Stewart Base)		
July 31, Flight in -- 2.0 hrs @ 571.50/hr		1143
Aug. 2, Flight out -- 50% of 1.7 hrs @ $571.50/hr		486
Food -- 15 man-days @ $25/man-day		375
Assays--Acme Analytical Labs		
Au geochem; ICP (30 element); Rock sample prep.		
6 samples @ $13.25/sample		79
16 element multi-assay		
13 samples @ $23/sample		299
Climbing gear & equipment rental		88
Field camp/instruments rental		96
Field supplies (including non-recoverable climbing gear)		127
Personnel mob-demob: Chris Hrkac, Geologist		
Airfare: Vancouver/Terrace/Vancouver		384
Car rental: Terrace/Stewart/Terrace		307
Personnel fee: 2 days @ $250/day		500
Personnel mob-demob: Chung, Routley, Herrero & Hayton		
Airfare: Vancouver/Terrace/Vancouver	$1011	
Truck: Vancouver/Stewart/Terrace	932	
Personnel fees: (includes travel & layover time due to bad weather)	2465	
Food: 13 days @ $25/man-day	325	
Apportion ..... 25% of	$4733	1183
Report Costs		
Report and map preparation, compilation and research		
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 1.5 days @ $300/day		450
Draughting -- F. Chong		
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ $25/hr.		100
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.		70
TOTAL.....		$8,972

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 Nurse and Clara 4 mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in July and August, 1987. Geochemical sample descriptions, geological observations, etc., contained in this report are derived primarily from the field notes of geologist P. Chung. The author has confidence in the work completed by Mr. Chung and his assistants. The author also visited the property briefly in September, 1987, accompanied by E.R. Kruchkowski.

6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., beneficial owner of the Nurse and Clara 4 claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 22nd day of January, 1988.

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

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

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 18 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 29/87 ASSAYER.. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TEUTON RESOURCES File # 87-3409 Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO %	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG OZ/T	NI %	CO %	MN %	FE %	AS %	U %	TH %	CD %	SB %	BI %	AU OZ/T
A	.005	.16	53.30	7.80	13.81	.01	.01	.01	4.64	.01	.004	.01	.08	.05	.01	.006
B	.003	.27	20.55	3.11	6.38	.01	.01	.04	4.76	.04	.002	.01	.03	.11	.01	.019
C	.004	.14	37.90	7.22	9.08	.01	.01	.01	6.57	.01	.002	.01	.07	.03	.01	.014
D	.002	.08	18.36	2.46	4.57	.01	.01	.01	13.30	.01	.002	.01	.03	.01	.01	.005
E	.002	.11	5.95	.21	2.89	.01	.01	.01	23.56	.04	.002	.01	.01	.01	.01	.023
GAL-C	.001	1.01	58.70	1.45	15.19	.01	.01	.01	9.62	.01	.002	.01	.03	.05	.01	.015
GAL-F	.002	.10	71.15	5.57	17.66	.01	.01	.01	3.64	.01	.002	.01	.07	.07	.01	.005
GC-01	.001	.64	23.28	3.76	11.10	.01	.01	.01	3.22	.01	.002	.01	.04	.05	.01	.102
GC-02	.001	.06	2.56	1.17	1.10	.01	.01	.01	3.02	.01	.004	.01	.01	.01	.01	.038
GC-05	.002	.52	18.26	6.84	4.93	.01	.01	.01	14.15	.01	.002	.01	.07	.02	.01	.047
GC-06	.002	.31	9.87	3.57	3.20	.01	.01	.01	20.81	.05	.002	.01	.03	.04	.01	.113
GC-07	.001	.10	26.30	.04	31.66	.01	.01	.01	2.59	.01	.002	.01	.01	.05	.21	.092
GC-07A	.001	.01	3.63	.02	6.52	.01	.01	.01	.62	.01	.002	.01	.01	.01	.05	.152

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

GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

.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 LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Au* by Fire Assay.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 18 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 29/87 ASSAYER.. DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

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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** OZ/T
~~FLOAT~~	~~17~~	~~2036~~	~~27~~	~~129~~	~~2.5~~	~~173~~	~~53~~	~~432~~	~~13.97~~	~~2~~	~~5~~	~~ND~~	~~3~~	~~63~~	~~1~~	~~2~~	~~2~~	~~122~~	~~.74~~	~~.109~~	~~5~~	~~67~~	~~1.08~~	~~31~~	~~.14~~	~~2~~	~~2.14~~	~~.10~~	~~.24~~	~~1~~	~~.001~~
6C-03	1	81	14	60	.6	17	13	587	4.44	2	6	ND	2	217	1	2	2	113	4.18	.136	2	43	1.66	188	.25	2	7.86	.50	1.30	4	.001
6C-04	2	26	42	10	.1	4	2	96	.87	6	5	ND	1	1	1	2	3	2	.01	.003	2	19	.02	10	.01	18	.04	.02	.01	28	.003
6C-06A	1	9164	133	491	1.5	3	2	50	.81	19	5	ND	1	2	5	24	2	2	.04	.002	2	20	.02	8	.01	7	.08	.02	.03	1	.002
6C-08	2	0361	10	31	.8	73	27	196	3.23	7	6	ND	1	52	1	2	2	41	1.33	.070	3	19	.51	67	.33	8	1.55	.24	.04	1	.001
6C-09	21	454	49	215	2.3	40	12	222	6.29	17	5	ND	2	35	3	2	2	83	.97	.091	5	41	.63	52	.35	2	1.39	.10	.08	1	.001
6C-10	7	14	21	64	.2	1	8	496	4.35	8	5	ND	1	78	1	2	2	26	.48	.104	2	5	.79	34	.10	2	.86	.08	.12	1	.001
STD C	19	59	40	127	7.2	71	29	1051	4.04	40	17	8	38	51	19	18	21	59	.48	.093	39	63	.90	182	.08	36	1.88	.08	.14	13	-

1444 m
1378 m
1312 m
1247 m
1181 m
1115 m
1050 m

5 siliceous siltstone/quartzite
GC 9

GC 8
4 siliceous siltstone/quartzite

GC 10
6 siltstone

FIELD CAMP

CLARA 4
5622 (10)
POST 2S 0W

LCP

NURSE
5735 (1)
4S x 5W

G L A C I E R

GC 3
GC 6,6A
GC 1,2
GC 7,7A
GC 4
GC 5

1 massive siltstone/phyllite

2 black mudstone/phyllite

3 siliceous siltstone

E
X

LOWER QUARTZ VEIN

SEE INSET

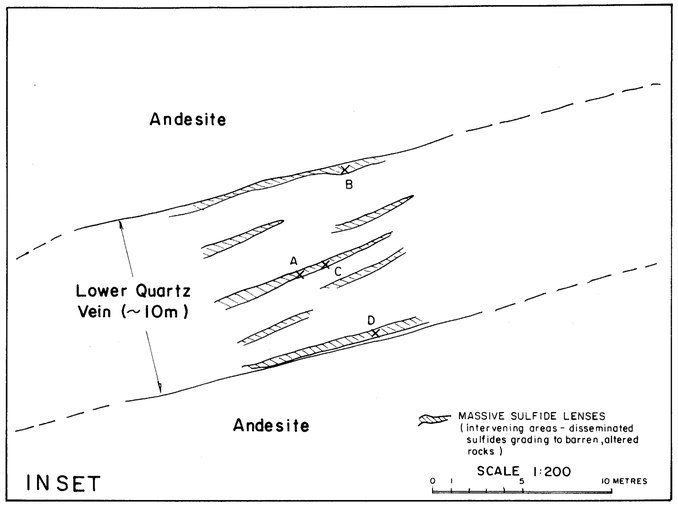
UPPER QUARTZ VEIN

I C E F I E L D

1641 m
1575 m
1510 m
1444 m
1378 m
1312 m
1247 m
1181 m
1115 m
1050 m
984 m
919 m

CHONG

INSET



LEGEND

- O FLOAT SAMPLE
- X ROCK "
- △ GEOLOGICAL STATION

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

NURSE & CLARA 4 CLAIMS

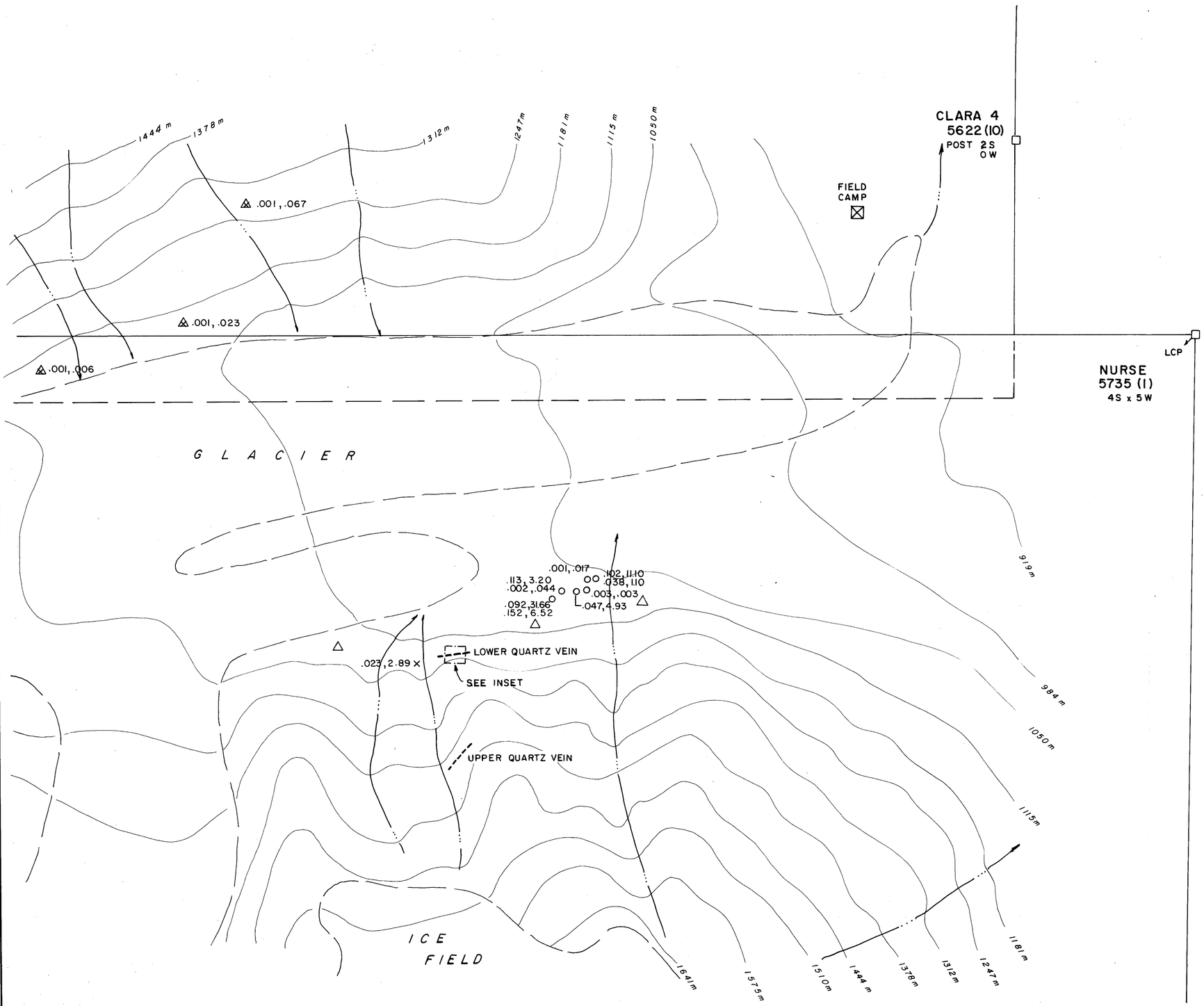
GEOCHEMISTRY & MINOR GEOLOGY

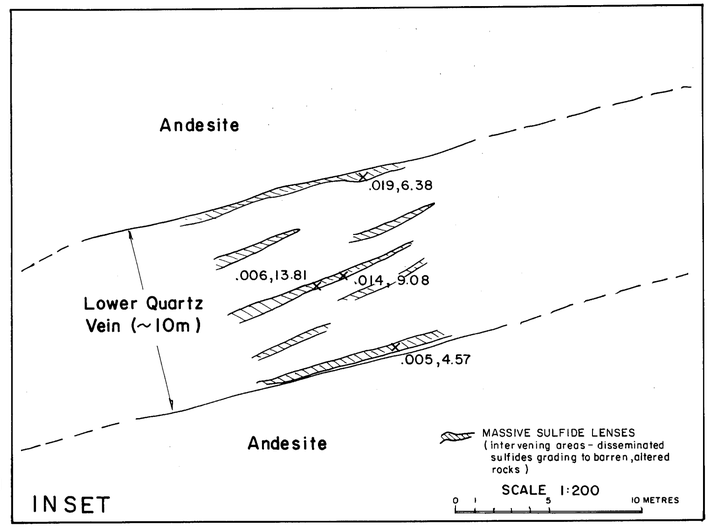
SAMPLE LOCATIONS, GEOLOGICAL STATIONS

N.T.S. 104B-8W SKEENA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 400 METRES

SCALE 1:5000	DATE : JAN. 1988
DRAWN BY :	FIGURE Nº. 1





LEGEND

- O FLOAT SAMPLE
- X ROCK "
- △ GEOLOGICAL STATION

.014, 9.08 Au, Ag oz/ton

N

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

NURSE & CLARA 4 CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY & MINOR GEOLOGY

Au, Ag

N.T.S. 104B-8W

S.K. SKEENA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 400 METRES

SCALE 1:5000	DATE: JAN. 1988
DRAWN BY:	FIGURE Nº. 2

CHONG

1444 m
1378 m
1312 m
1247 m
1181 m
1115 m
1050 m

.05, Tr., .02

.03, Tr, Tr

Tr, Tr, Tr

CLARA 4
5622 (10)
POST 2S
0W

FIELD
CAMP

NURSE
5735 (1)
4S x 5W

LCP

G L A C I E R

.01, Tr, .01 .64, 23.28, 3.76
.31, 9.87, 3.57 .08, 2.56, 1.17
.02, .01, .05 Tr, Tr, Tr
.52, 18.26, 6.84
.10, 26.30, .04
.01, 3.63, .02

.11, 5.95, .21

LOWER QUARTZ VEIN

SEE INSET

UPPER QUARTZ VEIN

I C E
F I E L D

1641m
1575m
1510m
1444 m
1378m
1312m
1247m
1181m
1115m
1050m
984 m
919m

Andesite

.27, 20.55, 3.11

.16, 53.30, 7.80

.14, 37.90, 7.22

Lower Quartz
Vein (~10m)

.08, 18.36, 2.46

Andesite

MASSIVE SULFIDE LENSES
(intervening areas - disseminated sulfides grading to barren, altered rocks)

INSET

SCALE 1:200
0 1 5 10 METRES

LEGEND

- ○ FLOAT SAMPLE
- X ROCK "
- △ GEOLOGICAL STATION

.14, 37.90, 7.22 Cu, Pb, Zn in %

N

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

NURSE & CLARA 4 CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY & MINOR GEOLOGY

Cu, Pb & Zn

N.T.S. 104 B - 8W SKEENA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 400 METRES

SCALE 1:5000	DATE: JAN. 1988
DRAWN BY:	FIGURE Nº. 3

CHONG