

0509 RD.
FILE NO:

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

RAE 5855(2)
STELLA 5856(2)
LINDA 5782(2)

STELLAR GROUP

located

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

56 degrees 23 minutes latitude
130 degrees 02 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8E

PROJECT PERIOD: Nov. 8-13, 1987

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

REPORT BY

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

Date: May 3, 1987

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,352

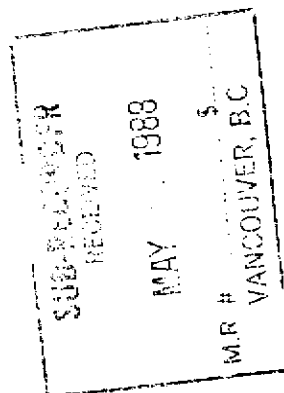


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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 50 km north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Present access is by helicopter from the air strip at the terminus of the Granduc mining road, located about 17 km south of the property. The recent completion of a temporary road from a barge terminal on Bowser Lake into the Sulphurets gold-silver prospect near Brucejack Lake has provided yet another alternative means of access: the closest approach of this road is about 3 km to the northeast of the property.

The three claims comprising the property completely surround a small lake--"Tippy" Lake--at 475 m elevation. Tippy Lake is one of several similar lakes situated along the course of the northeastward/eastward-flowing Bowser River. Steep slopes rise up from the northwest banks of the lake reaching an upper elevation of 1800 m in an icefield on the northwestern corner of the Stella claim. These slopes are cut by a number of sharply incised creeks flowing through a moderate cover of mountain hemlock and balsam. Slopes on the southeast side of the lake (on the Rae and Linda claims) are somewhat more subdued.

Climate is severe, particularly at higher elevations. Heavy snowfalls in winter and rain in the short summer working season are typical of the Stewart area. Inclement weather conditions and reliance on helicopter transport make this a high cost area to explore for minerals.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units
Rae	5855(2)	18
Stella	5856(2)	20
Linda	5782(2)	18

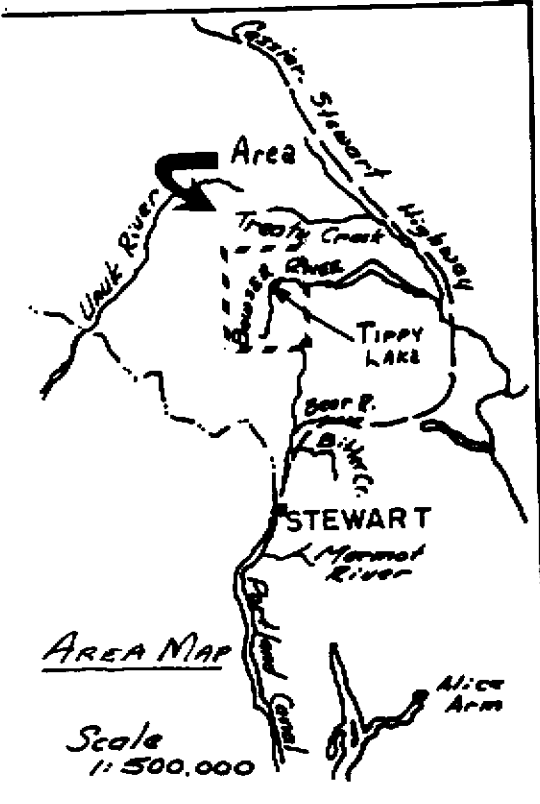
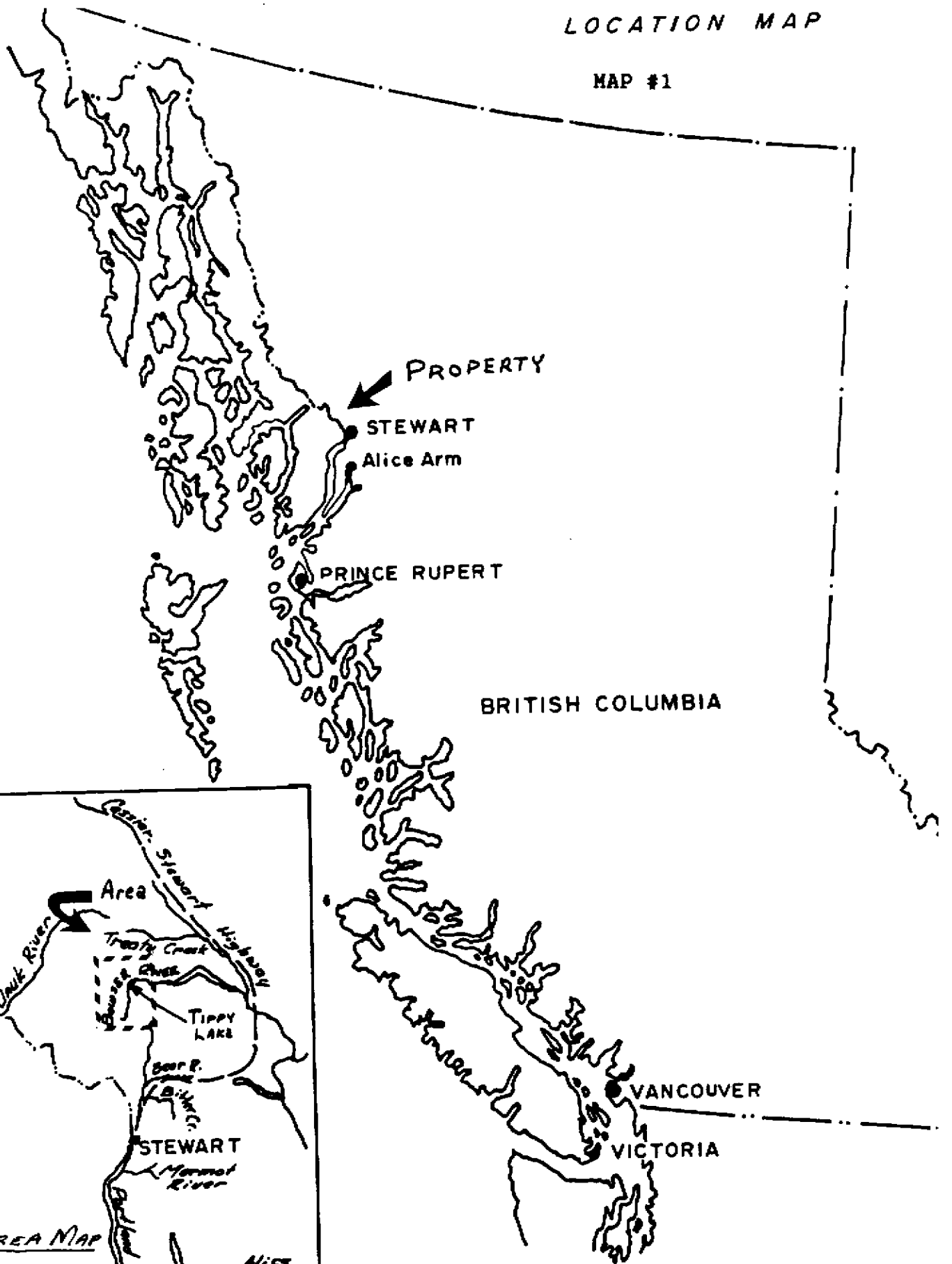
Claim locations are shown on Map 2 after government N.T.S. map 104B/8E. The claims are registered in the name of J. Foerster who holds them on trust for Teuton Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

C. History

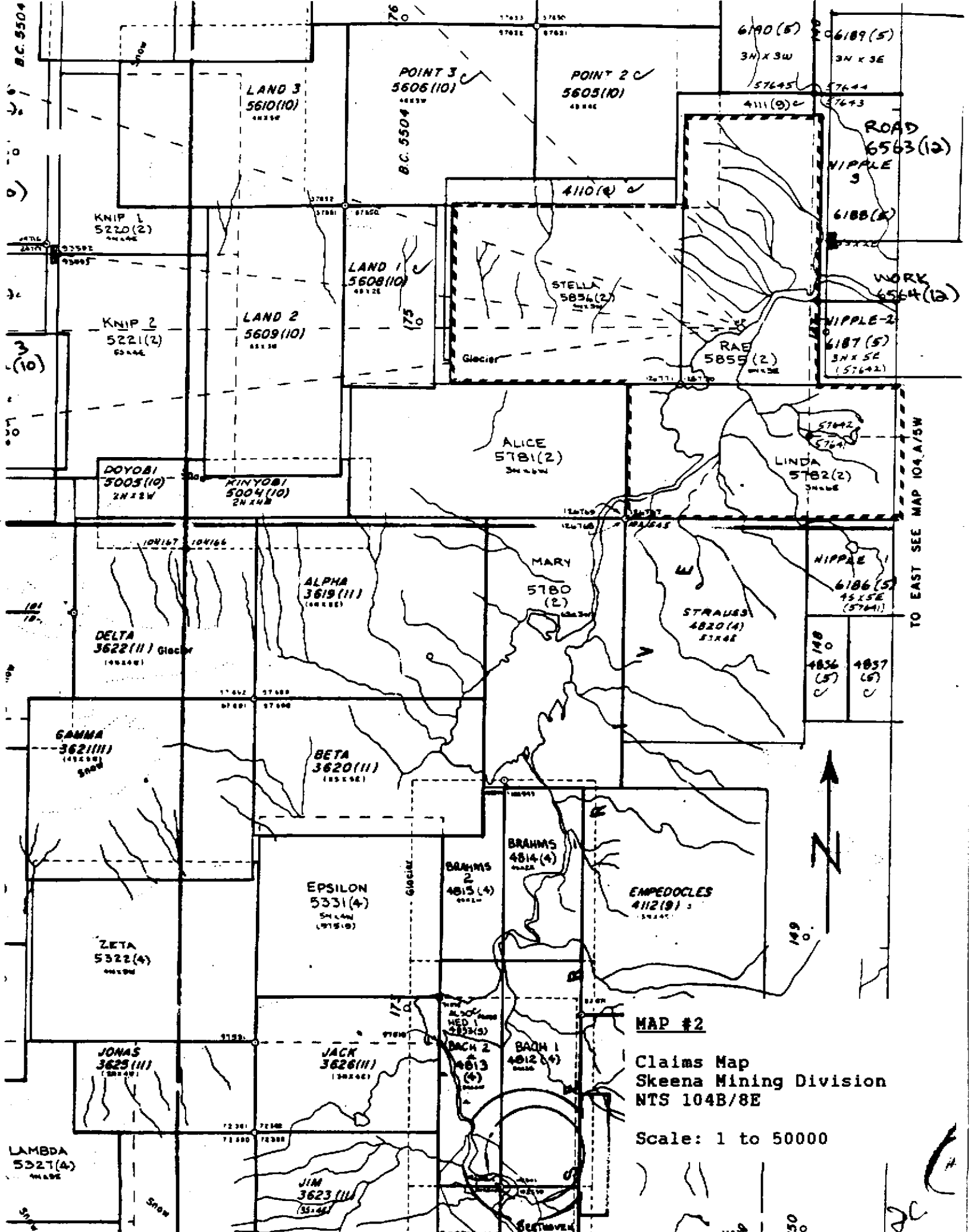
There is no history associated with the claims of which the author is aware. In all probability, the claims were situated at too great a distance from the supply center of Stewart to warrant intensive examination during the initial stages of exploration of the Stewart Complex.

LOCATION MAP

MAP #1



26.



MAP #2

Claims Map
 Skeena Mining Division
 NTS 104B/8E

Scale: 1 to 50000

TO EAST SEE MAP 104.A/75W

150

20

In the early 1980's, discovery of very high-grade, gold-silver mineralization at Brucejack Lake, 8 kilometers to the northwest, led to investigation and staking of surrounding areas. During this period, representatives of Teuton Resources carried out minor prospecting over what is now the southern boundary of the Rae and Stella claims (on the promontory on the west side of Tippy Lake). Quartz-sulphide float containing minor gold values was reportedly discovered. 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 (highly argentiferous quartz sulphide veins were discovered associated with a feldspar porphyry stock at Mineral Hill 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 lines flown over ground now covered by the Rae and Stella claims.

In 1985, W.D. Groves, P.Eng., carried out a small prospecting and mapping program along the northwest bank of Tippy Lake. Several interesting geological structures were encountered including a volcanic neck with a sulphidic rim and a sulphide-rich bed in slates. Assays of samples from several occurrences returned background to slightly elevated amounts of precious metals only.

In 1986, a heavy minerals stream sediment survey uncovered a highly anomalous (gold) stream draining southeastward into Tippy Lake. This prompted the 1987 work program which consisted of a detailed, follow-up silt sediment survey.

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. (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 BCMEMPR.
5. GROVES, W.D. (1985); Assessment Report on Geological and Geochemical Work on the Following Claims: Germanicus, Augustus,

Drusus & Tiberius. (On File with BCMEMPR)

E. Summary of Work Done.

The silt geochemical survey conducted over the claims area was undertaken by contractor E.R. Kruckowski Consultants of Calgary, Alberta. Work crew was mobilized out of Stewart by helicopter.

1987 was a boom year for exploration in the Stewart area. The combined effect of a briefer than usual working season, severe manpower shortages and surfeit of jobs resulted in delay, and even cancellation of, many scheduled programs. In the case of the assessment program which is the subject of this report, the contractor was not able to mobilize till early November. Snow cover and inclement weather conditions prevailing at that time resulted in high mobilization and standby costs.

Personnel engaged on the 1987 assessment program consisted of a crew of five men, including geologist Bill Buchanan. Altogether 50 silt samples were collected. Samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories and analysed for gold content (ppb tolerance) as well as being subjected to a 30 element ICP scan.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

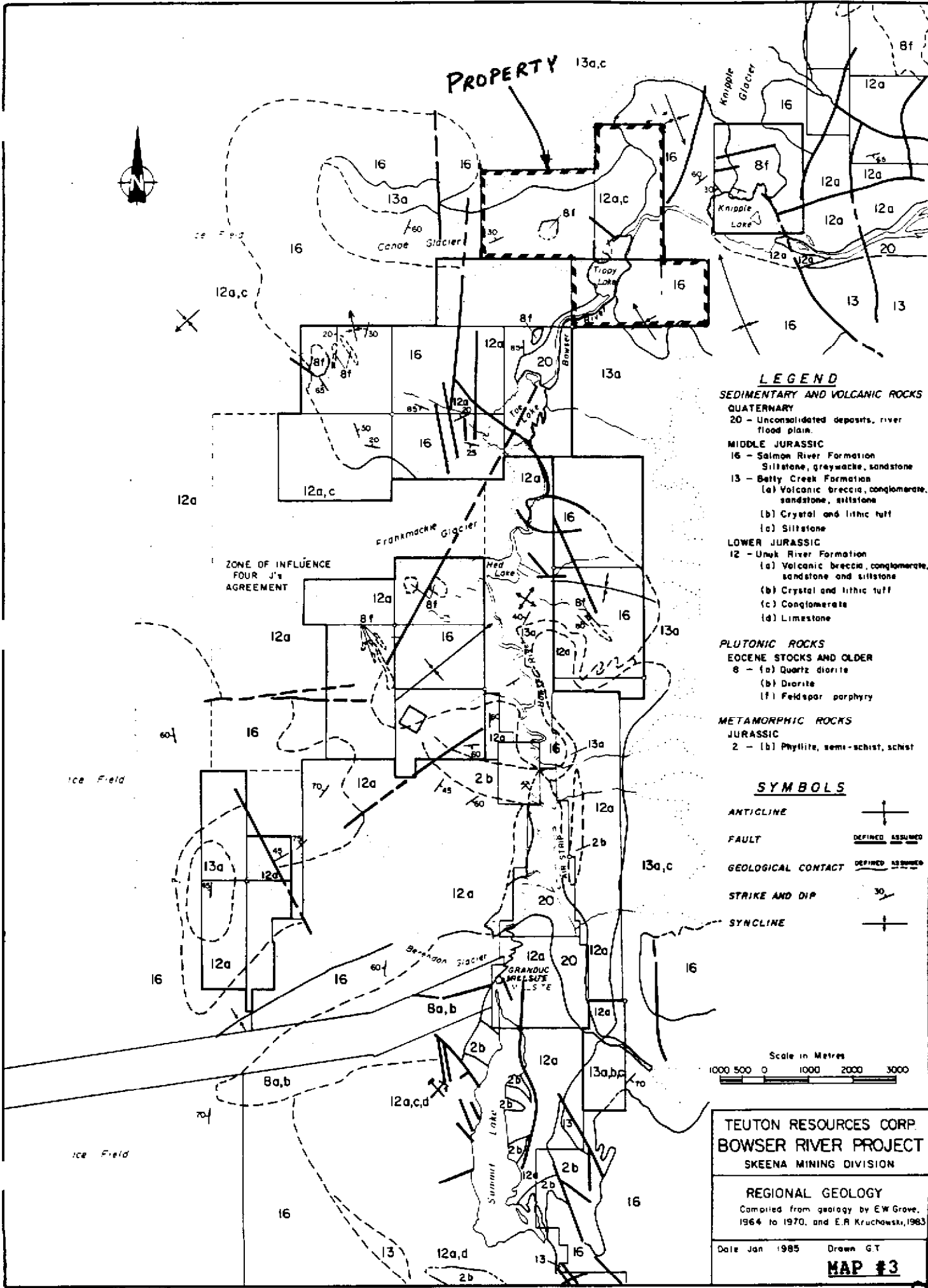
A. Geology

The following capsule description of the geology in the vicinity of the Tippy Lake area has been excerpted from the 1985 assessment report for Teuton Resources Corp. by W.D. Groves, P.Eng. (Ref. 5) and is included here for reference:

"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.

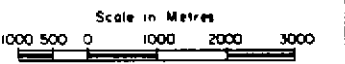
Locally, within the Hazelton Group, Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Unuk River Formation are unconformably overlain by Middle and Upper Jurassic non-marine and marine sediments (with minor volcanics) of the Betty Creek, Salmon River and Nass Formations.

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



- LEGEND**
- SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS**
- QUATERNARY**
 20 - Unconsolidated deposits, river flood plain.
- MIDDLE JURASSIC**
 16 - Salmon River Formation
 Siltstone, greywacke, sandstone
 13 - Betty Creek Formation
 (a) Volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone
 (b) Crystal and lithic tuff
 (c) Siltstone
- LOWER JURASSIC**
 12 - Unuk River Formation
 (a) Volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone
 (b) Crystal and lithic tuff
 (c) Conglomerate
 (d) Limestone
- PLUTONIC ROCKS**
Eocene Stocks and Older
 8 - (a) Quartz diorite
 (b) Diorite
 (f) Feldspar porphyry
- METAMORPHIC ROCKS**
JURASSIC
 2 - (b) Phyllite, semi-schist, schist

- SYMBOLS**
- ANTICLINE**
- FAULT**
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT**
- STRIKE AND DIP**
- SYNCLINE**



TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
 BOWSER RIVER PROJECT
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 Compiled from geology by E.W. Grove,
 1964 to 1970, and E.R. Kruchowski, 1983

Date Jan 1985 Drawn G.T.

MAP #3

25

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, 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 erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone.

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. 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."

Regional geology is shown, for reference, on Fig. 3.

B. Geochemistry

a. Introduction

A closely-spaced silt geochemical survey was carried out in 1987 in an attempt to locate the putative upstream source of a gold anomalous heavy mineral stream sediment sample located the previous year [1986 anomaly located 150 m downstream of 1987 sample FL-11.] Adjacent streams were also tested to probe for additional anomalies.

Altogether 50 silt samples were collected. Sample locations are marked as circles on Fig. 1 (Map Pocket). Geochemical sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared on a scale of 1:5000. Locations were predicated on field altimeter readings and reference to airphotos. Gold (ppb) and silver (ppm) values are shown on Fig. 2; moly (ppm), lead (ppm) and zinc (ppm) are shown on Map 3.

It should be noted here that there is a small difference in nomenclature between samples as depicted on the Figs. and samples as designated on the Acme Analytical assay certificate. The assay certificates include a prefix--"TLS"--which stands for Tippy Lake Silt. Otherwise the sample names are the same except for the FL series: these are incorrectly designated on the assay certificate as TLFLS--they should be TLS-FL in line with the other samples.

Another point--Samples FL-4 and FL-6 were collected in the field but lost somewhere in transit.

Unfortunately, geological investigation which was to accompany the geochemical sampling was rendered impossible by the blanket of snow over the property.

b. Treatment of data

The sample set is considered too small to apply standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. Instead, the author has adopted an empirical approach based on reference to several other silt geochemical surveys conducted in the region in the last five years (results of the 1978 B.C. government silt geochemical survey over the large region mostly south and east of Stewart, and underlain by similar geology to that in the study area, have also been referred to). By this somewhat "rule-of-thumb" basis, samples are considered anomalous above the values indicated below:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Above</u>
Gold	50 ppb
Silver	1.2 ppm
Moly	12 ppm
Lead	80 ppm
Zinc	300 ppm

Although several other elements were analysed for by I.C.P., assay results indicated relatively flat, uninteresting distribution and low values.

c. Discussion

Samples showing anomalous values in any of the elements listed in the previous section are tabulated below (anomalous values in bold):

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Gold</u> <u>(ppb)</u>	<u>Silver</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Moly</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Lead</u> <u>(ppm)</u>	<u>Zinc</u> <u>(ppm)</u>
FL-1	274	2.9	4	188	228
FL-5	290	1.6	2	32	92
FL-10	4270	0.1	1	33	77
FL-11	440	0.6	3	51	166
FL-12	4200	0.3	1	36	70
BJ-1	15	0.6	4	105	347
BJ-2	2320	0.8	2	44	166
BJ-7	2	2.8	5	69	168
DB-1	6	1.0	6	180	388
DB-2	1070	0.9	3	54	187
DB-3	1	0.6	16	99	303
DB-4	4	0.6	10	94	346
DB-5	1	0.8	15	119	360
DB-6	1	0.6	15	114	341
DB-7	6	1.2	33	193	625
DB-8	1	0.7	5	84	284
DB-9	1	0.6	5	79	328

The most distinctly anomalous area occurs on the northernmost stream, and is marked by samples DB-3 to DB-7. Results indicate continuously anomalous moly-lead-zinc values (with one anomalous silver value in the group) over a sampled interval of about 200 m of stream bed. These suggest the presence of a Tertiary age stock similar to those in evidence along a north-westward trending locus from Alice Arm to the Bowser River (these stocks typically host molybdenum mineralization with associated lead-zinc (silver) mineralization in vein structures).

The maximum value occurs at sample DB-7: this is probably quite close to the source mineralization. Samples DB-8 and DB-9 show muted values by comparison, and are probably caused by downstream contamination. However, samples DB-1 and DB-2, lying upstream, are likely caused by a separate mineralized source.

The most gold anomalous area is marked by samples FL-10 and FL-11--registering 4270 and 440 ppb, respectively--situated on the next stream to the south. These samples, as well as samples FL-12 (4200 ppb), BJ-2 (2320 ppb) and DB-2 (1070 ppb) appear to derive from a distinct type of mineralization--one that is not associated with noticeably elevated levels of moly, lead, or zinc (even a silver correlation is somewhat tenuous).

In contrast the lesser, but still anomalous values obtained

from samples FL-1 (274 ppb in gold) and FL-5 (290 ppb in gold) are definitely associated with silver. FL-1 also exhibits a high lead value of 188 ppm.

[It should be stated that definite conclusions about metal associations at this stage are problematical because of the potential for large analytical variations inherent in stream sediment sampling for ppb gold content.]

C. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Silt samples were taken in the field by sieving fine stream sediments through a -40mesh nylon screen till approximately 300 to 500 grams of material was collected. This was rinsed from a plastic collecting basin into a standard Kraft Bag. The bags were then marked, allowed to dry, and shipped by bus to Vancouver for analysis at the Acme Analytical Laboratories facility on 852 East Hastings Street.

After standard sample preparation, a .500 gram subsample was digested with 3ml of 3-1-2 HCl-HNO₃-H₂O at 95 degrees Centigrade for one hour, then diluted to 10 ml with water. The resulting solution was tested by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma to yield quantitative results for 30 elements. Gold was analysed by standard atomic absorption methods from a 10 gram subsample.

D. Conclusions

The 1987 silt geochemical survey over the property has isolated several interesting anomalies. These should be followed up by careful prospecting and sampling, abetted by minor trenching and geological mapping. In particular, all of the gold anomalous sample sites should be carefully investigated for source. A closely-spaced heavy mineral stream sediment survey may be useful in delineating such source(s) if other methods fail.

Respectfully submitted,



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel: (Man-Days as billed by Kruchkowski Consultants, Calgary Alberta)

B. Buchanan, Geologist -- Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11 4 days @ \$200/day	\$ 800
G. Walker, Assistant -- Nov. 10, 11, 12 3 days @ \$100/day	300
D. Blank, Assistant -- Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 5 days @ \$165/day	825
F. Longpre, Assistant -- Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13 4 days @ \$165/day	660
B. Johannson, Assistant -- Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 5 days @ \$130/day	650
Field Supervision: E.R. Kruchkowski, Geologist 50% of 1 day @ \$300/day	150
Helicopter -- Vancouver Island Hel. (Stewart Base) Mob/demob crew drop-offs/pick-ups 2.5 hrs. @ \$571.50	1429
Food -- 21 man-days @ \$25/man-day	525
Accommodation/mob-demob/supplies/misc.	650
Sample transport: Stewart-Vancouver	60
Assays -- Acme Analytical Geochem Au, I.C.P. and silt sample preparation 50 @ \$11	550
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 2 days @ \$300/day	600
Draughting -- F. Chong	162
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ \$25/hr.	100
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.	<u>70</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 7,531</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 Rae, Stella and Linda mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in August, 1987. Reference to field notes and maps made by Kruchkowski Consultants of Calgary, Alberta is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 1987 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.
6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., beneficial owner of the Rae, Stella and Linda claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 3rd day of May, 1988.



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III
ASSAY CERTIFICATES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEC. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-2 SILT P3-ROCK AU6 ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 27 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Dec 2/87 ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TEUTON RESOURCES PROJECT-TIPPY LAKE File # 87-5940 Page 1

Table with columns for sample ID (e.g., LUS-BJ-1, TLFSL-1), and various elements (MO, CU, PB, ZN, AG, NI, CO, MN, FE, AS, U, AU, TH, SR, CD, SB, BI, V, CA, P, LA, CR, NG, BA, TI, B, AL, NA, K, W, AU8) with corresponding values in PPM or PPB.

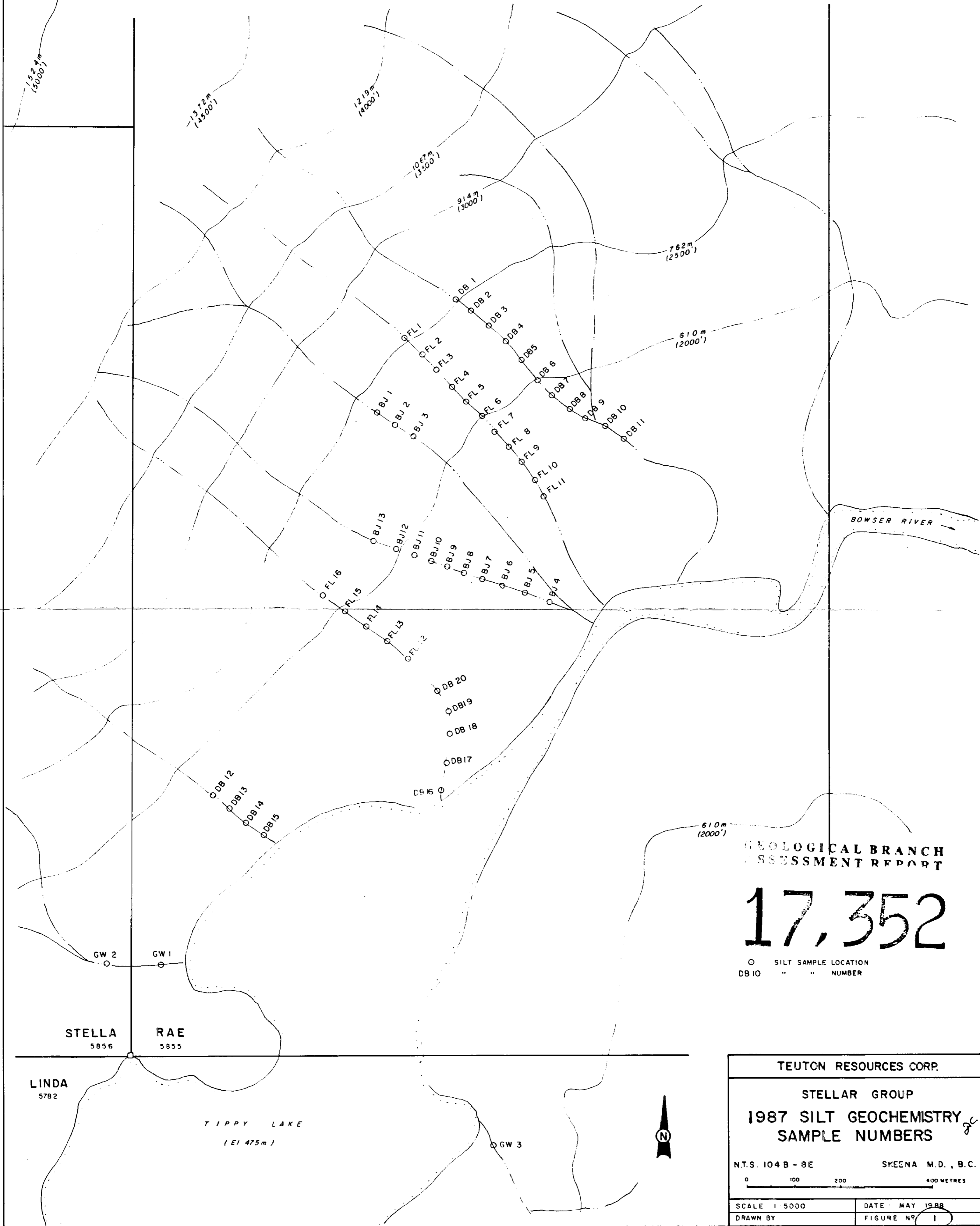
NOTE: SHOULD BE TLFSL-PL D.C.

OFF-PROPERTY

TEUTON RESOURCES PROJECT-TIPPY LAKE FILE # 87-5940

SAMPLE#	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	V	AU	TN	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CR	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	M	AU
	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	I	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	I	I	PPH	PPH	I	PPH	I	PPH	I	I	PPH	PPH	PPH
TLS-DB-4	10	13	94	346	.6	13	4	1422	3.23	19	5	ND	5	22	2	2	2	13	.18	.040	41	5	.16	186	.01	3	.91	.02	.16	1	4
TLS-DB-5	15	13	119	360	.8	11	4	1510	3.30	21	5	ND	6	25	2	2	2	13	.20	.049	42	6	.16	199	.01	3	.86	.02	.15	1	1
TLS-DB-6	13	11	114	341	.6	10	4	1584	3.06	18	5	ND	5	24	2	2	2	12	.19	.043	41	4	.14	198	.01	3	.85	.02	.18	1	1
TLS-DB-7	33	18	193	625	1.2	9	5	1915	4.47	37	5	ND	7	21	3	2	2	12	.15	.048	53	5	.14	160	.01	2	.90	.02	.11	1	6
TLS-DB-8	5	10	84	284	.7	7	4	1281	2.92	15	5	ND	6	24	1	2	2	13	.19	.044	45	4	.15	212	.01	3	.84	.02	.19	1	1
TLS-DB-9	5	9	79	328	.6	7	3	1317	2.89	11	5	ND	6	25	1	2	2	11	.17	.036	49	4	.14	216	.01	2	.81	.02	.16	1	1
TLS-DB-10	4	13	75	190	.8	5	3	891	2.04	6	5	ND	5	24	1	2	2	11	.23	.035	36	3	.13	213	.02	5	.72	.02	.25	1	1
TLS-DB-11	4	14	63	183	.9	6	3	839	2.05	3	5	ND	6	26	1	2	2	13	.25	.036	38	4	.14	223	.03	4	.75	.02	.29	1	1
TLS-DB-12	3	39	24	120	.5	13	8	2657	4.45	9	5	ND	3	35	1	2	2	26	.55	.139	22	8	.38	394	.05	2	1.13	.03	.12	1	1
TLS-DB-13	4	40	21	158	.6	27	10	1561	4.71	11	5	ND	3	45	1	2	2	41	.52	.114	18	15	.64	287	.07	3	1.26	.03	.09	1	1
TLS-DB-14	4	57	17	163	.5	28	9	1671	4.28	9	5	ND	3	63	2	3	2	36	.70	.114	18	14	.57	323	.05	3	1.21	.04	.10	1	2
TLS-DB-15	2	37	14	105	.4	24	10	730	4.21	12	5	ND	3	39	1	2	2	55	.59	.106	11	21	.81	97	.12	3	1.22	.04	.05	1	3
TLS-DB-16	2	28	18	115	.5	23	9	723	4.19	12	5	ND	3	31	1	2	2	54	.49	.092	13	22	.78	95	.09	3	1.22	.03	.08	1	1
TLS-DB-17	1	31	12	97	.2	28	9	355	4.19	9	5	ND	2	25	1	2	2	60	.50	.086	9	30	.99	58	.10	2	1.47	.03	.04	1	4
TLS-DB-18	1	34	14	97	.2	29	10	396	4.21	11	5	ND	2	26	1	2	2	60	.50	.089	9	32	.95	65	.10	8	1.44	.04	.04	1	3
TLS-DB-19	1	35	15	92	.2	29	10	567	4.04	12	5	ND	2	26	1	2	2	57	.51	.090	9	30	.96	67	.10	9	1.46	.04	.04	1	1
TLS-DB-20	2	29	17	104	.4	27	9	676	4.04	11	5	ND	3	26	1	2	2	53	.47	.085	12	26	.86	73	.09	3	1.35	.04	.07	1	3
TLS-GM-1	3	24	39	159	.3	20	7	930	3.78	15	5	ND	3	24	1	2	2	31	.39	.091	21	12	.43	121	.07	2	.98	.03	.10	1	2
TLS-GM-2	3	23	32	154	.3	18	7	935	3.90	15	5	ND	3	27	1	2	2	34	.41	.092	19	13	.48	133	.07	3	1.00	.03	.09	1	1
TLS-GM-3	2	18	33	164	.3	15	6	787	3.89	15	5	ND	4	23	1	2	2	26	.38	.098	26	14	.39	142	.06	3	1.08	.03	.17	1	1
SUFLS-1	1	102	28	84	.3	23	15	629	3.82	6	5	ND	1	68	1	2	2	55	.57	.105	5	30	1.12	79	.08	2	1.54	.04	.06	1	620
SUFLS-2	1	147	13	74	.3	51	22	838	4.42	6	5	ND	1	163	1	2	2	80	.78	.087	4	76	2.42	223	.11	2	2.61	.05	.08	1	50
SUFLS-3	1	156	13	70	.5	52	20	900	4.43	9	5	ND	2	156	1	2	2	78	.74	.082	4	75	2.04	265	.10	6	2.62	.05	.09	2	34
STD C/AU-5	18	57	39	130	7.2	67	27	1026	4.04	40	18	7	38	49	18	18	21	56	.47	.086	37	37	.85	176	.08	32	1.87	.08	.13	11	48

} OFF PROPERTY



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,352

○ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION
DB 10 " " NUMBER

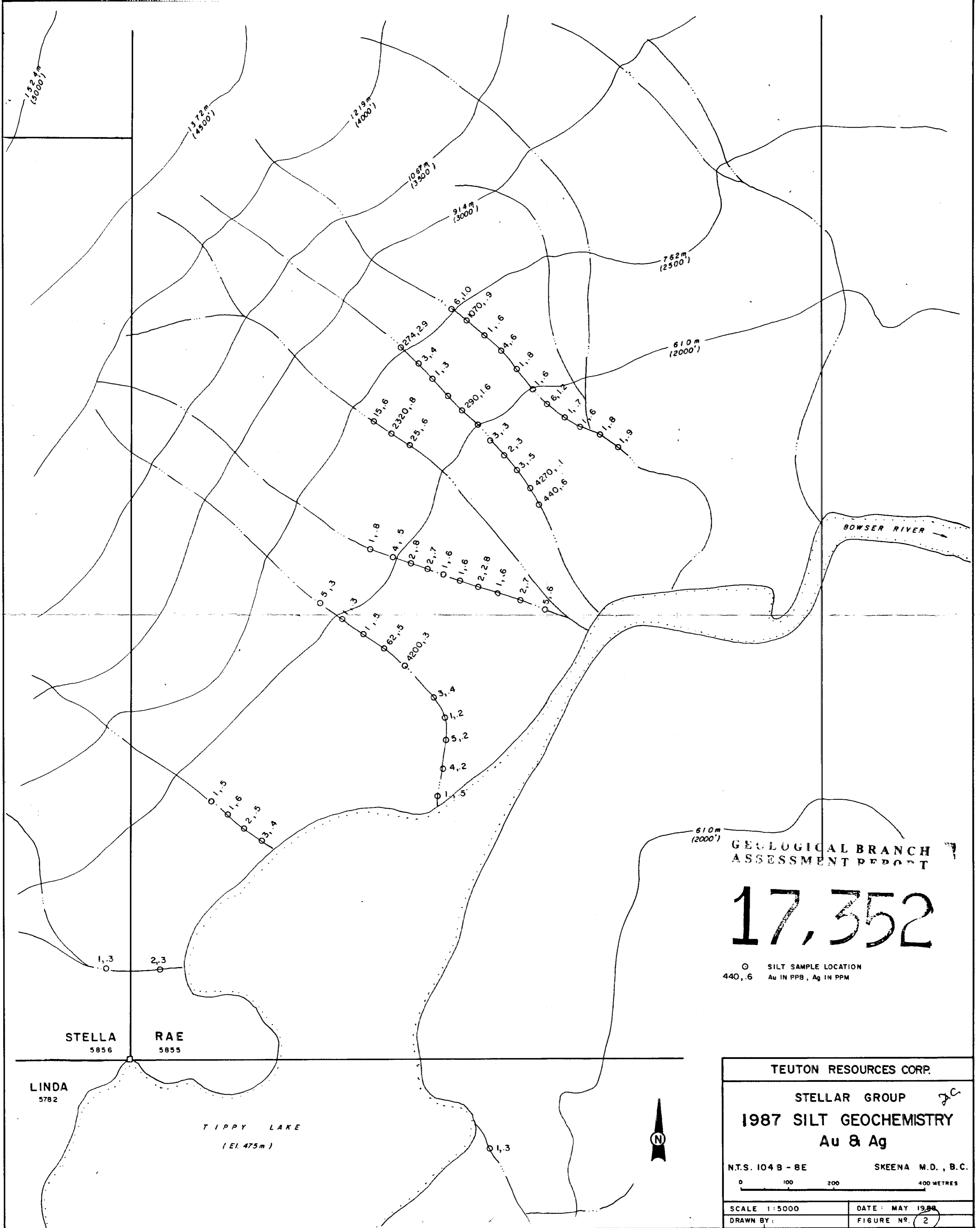
TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

STELLAR GROUP
1987 SILT GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE NUMBERS

N.T.S. 104 B - 8E SKENEVA M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 400 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 DATE MAY 1988
DRAWN BY: FIGURE NO. 1



610m (2000')
 GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,352

○ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION
 440,6 Au IN PPB, Ag IN PPM

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

STELLAR GROUP *JC*

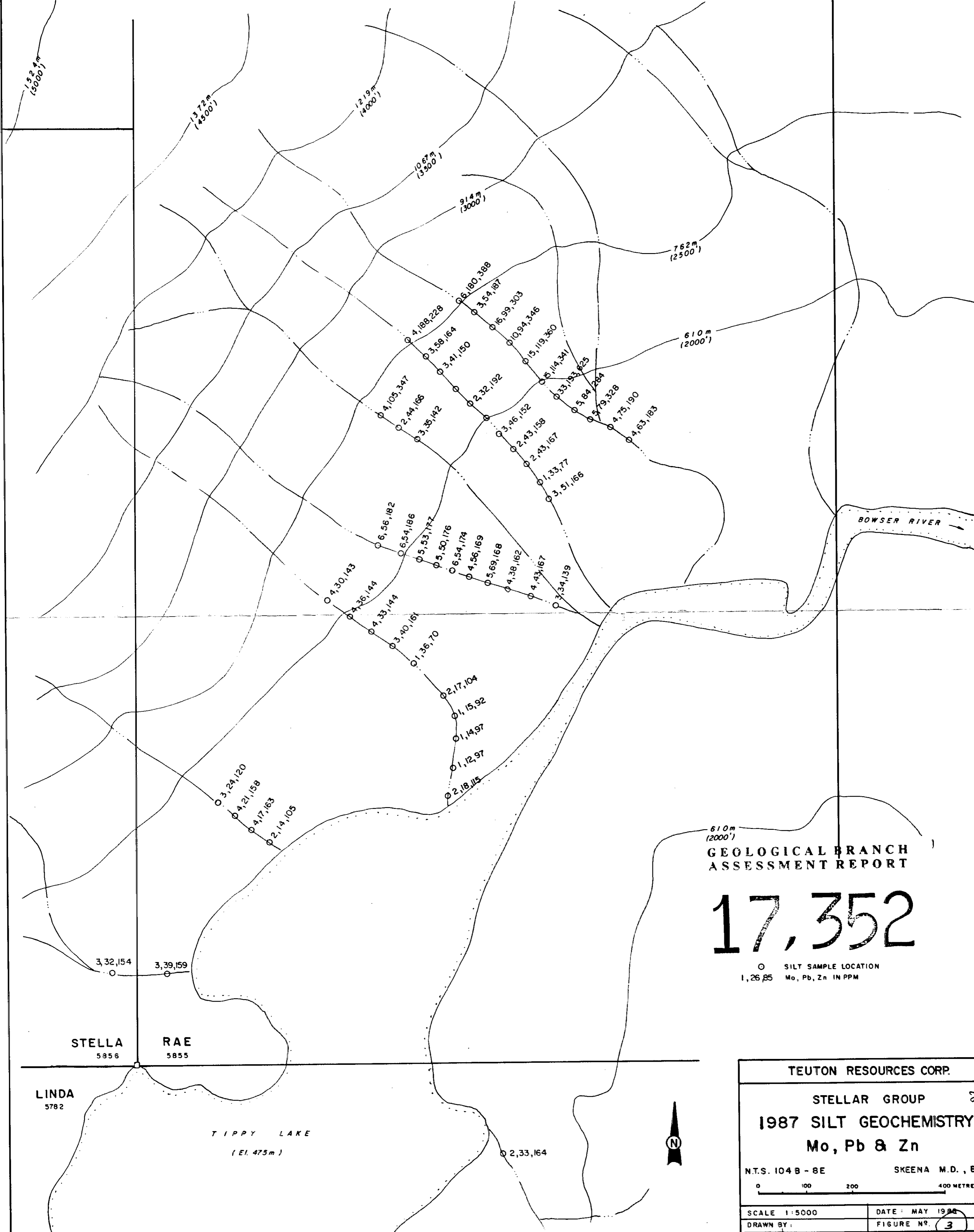
**1987 SILT GEOCHEMISTRY
 Au & Ag**

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

0 100 200 400 METRES

SCALE 1:5000 DATE: MAY 1988

DRAWN BY: FIGURE NO. 2



610m (2000')
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

17,352

○ SILT SAMPLE LOCATION
 1,26,85 Mo, Pb, Zn IN PPM

STELLA 5856 RAE 5855

LINDA 5782

TIPPY LAKE
 (El. 475m)

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.	
STELLAR GROUP	
1987 SILT GEOCHEMISTRY	
Mo, Pb & Zn	
N.T.S. 104 B - 8E	SKEENA M.D., B.C.
0 100 200 400 METRES	
SCALE 1:5000	DATE: MAY 1988
DRAWN BY:	FIGURE NO. 3