

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

COW 1 6166(4)
COW 2 6167(4)
COW 3 6168(4)
COW 4 6169(4)

COW GROUP

located

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

56 degrees 22 minutes latitude
129 degrees 52 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104A/5W

PROJECT PERIOD: Sept. 18 - Oct. 16, 1989

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

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
602-675 W. Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: July 25, 1990

LOG NO:	0813	RD.
ACTION:		
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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,173
Part 1 of 2

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 50 km north-northeast of Stewart, British Columbia. Nearest paved road is the Cassiar-Stewart Highway about 30 km to the northeast. Access is presently limited to helicopter, either from the base at Stewart or from the Granduc air strip (the latter approximately 12 km to the southwest). 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; this road passes within 3 km of the northern boundary of the property.

The Legal Corner Post for the Cow claims is located about 250 meters northeast of a small pond at the foot of Hamila Glacier, from which a small unnamed stream drains northeast into the Bowser River. Property elevations vary from approximately 450 m in the northeast corner of the claims (along the creek floor) to 1650 m near the mid-point of the southern boundary. Vegetation in the area changes from a mantle of mountain hemlock and balsam at low-lying elevations to shrubs, mountain grasses and heather at higher elevations. Slopes range from moderate to steep to precipitous; however, most of the property can be accessed without resort to mountaineering equipment.

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.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date
Cow 1	6166(4)	20	April 28, 1987
Cow 2	6167(4)	20	April 28, 1987
Cow 3	6168(4)	20	April 28, 1987
Cow 4	6169(4)	20	April 28, 1987

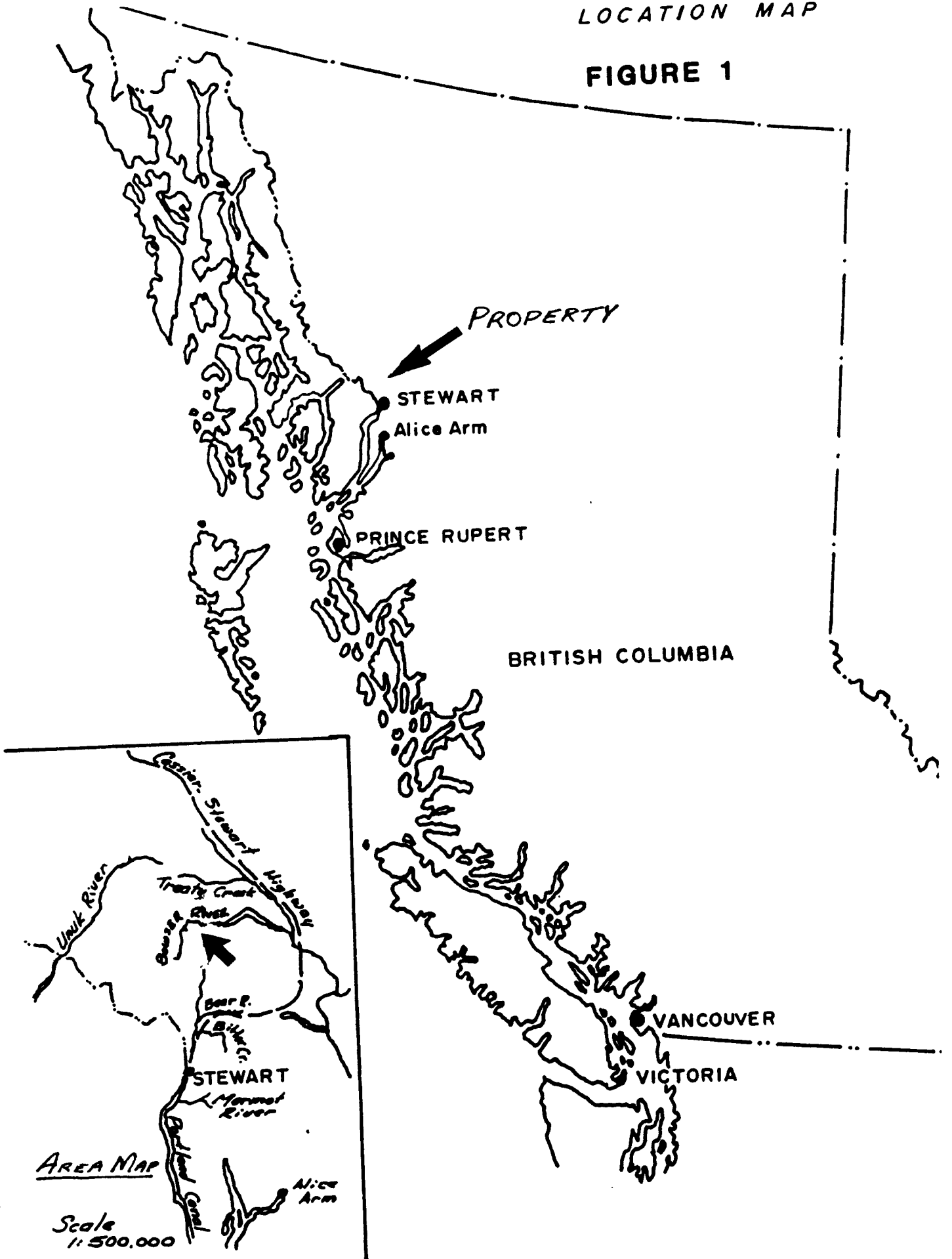
Claim locations are shown on Fig. 2 after government N.T.S. map 104A/5W. The claims are registered in the name of Teuton Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

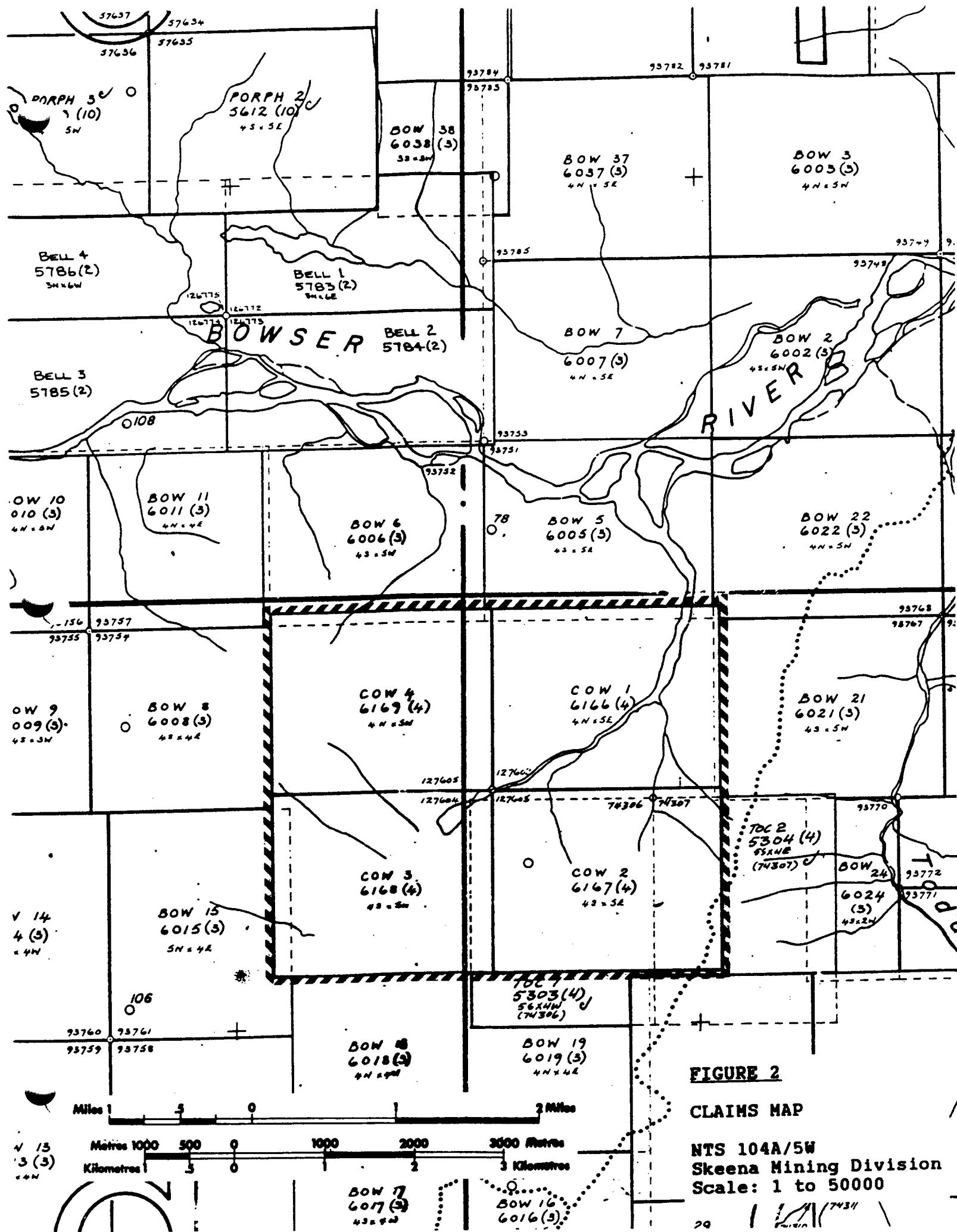
C. History

A review of conventional references such as the Annual

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1





Minister of Mines Reports, Geological Bulletins, or Assessment Reports (Index and Maps), etc., has failed to turn up any mention of previous work on the claims area. However, discovery of the remains of an exploration camp and old claim tags during the 1987 work program suggests that the claims were prospected sometime in the 1960's. This 1960's work was probably aimed at location of porphyry copper mineralization.

In 1987, Teuton personnel carried out a field program consisting primarily of silt geochemical sampling and reconnaissance rock geochemical sampling. A number of the silt samples returned anomalous values in gold and silver as well as base metals, copper, lead and zinc. One rock geochem sample, from a small float boulder containing chalcopyrite within quartz veinlets, returned a high value in gold.

Recent area discoveries such as the Brucejack Lake gold and silver zones (20 km to the northwest) have stimulated renewed exploration efforts. Southeast of the property, at the head of Todd Creek, Noranda Minerals (funded by Golden Nevada) is presently drilling a copper-gold occurrence. The ground between this latter prospect and the Brucejack Lake holdings is now completely staked in a belt several kilometers wide.

D. References

1. GROVE, E.W. (1971): Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
2. GROVE, E.W. (1982): Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.
3. GROVE, E.W. (1987): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area, Bulletin 63, BCMEMPR
4. 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.
5. ALLDRICK, D.J.(1985); "Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
6. BRITTON, J.M. AND ALLDRICK, D.J. (1988); "Sulphurets Map Area", p. 199, Paper 1988-1, Geological Fieldwork 1987, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
7. CREMONESE, D.M. (1988); "Assessment Report on Geochemical Work on the Cow 1-4 Claims, Skeena Mining Division", now on file with the B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

E. Summary of Work Done.

The silt and rock geochemical survey conducted over the claims area was undertaken by Amphora Resources (supervised by the author) as part of a larger project in the Stewart area spanning the period from Sept. 18 to Oct. 16, 1989. Object of the 1989 program was to follow-up anomalous areas discovered in 1988 and also to test areas not sampled. Inclement weather necessitated an abbreviation of the planned program.

Fieldwork was carried out on Sept. 28 and 29, 1989 consisting of rock geochemical/character sampling (20 samples) and stream sediment sampling (5 samples). The crew was made up of two men: geologist Ken Konkin, and assistant, Paul DeGruchy. On both days the crew was flown in and out of the property by helicopter originating in Stewart.

Both the stream sediment and rock geochemical samples were analysed for gold by standard AA techniques, as well as for 30 elements by I.C.P. (Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma) at the Acme Analytical facility in Vancouver..

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Geology

The property lies within a broad, north-northwest trending belt of Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks termed by Grove (1971) as the "Stewart Complex". This belt is bounded to the west by the Coast Crystalline Belt (mainly granodiorites) and to the east by a thick series of sedimentary rocks known as the Bowser Assemblage (Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic age).

As mapped by Grove (Ref. 2), the property area is underlain by green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. This unit is to the west unconformably overlain by, or in fault contact with, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation.

Property location relative to regional geology is shown on Fig. 3.

B. Geochemistry - Rock Samples

a. Introduction

Twenty float and chip rock geochem samples were collected by geologist Ken Konkin, during two days of traversing over the Cow 1,

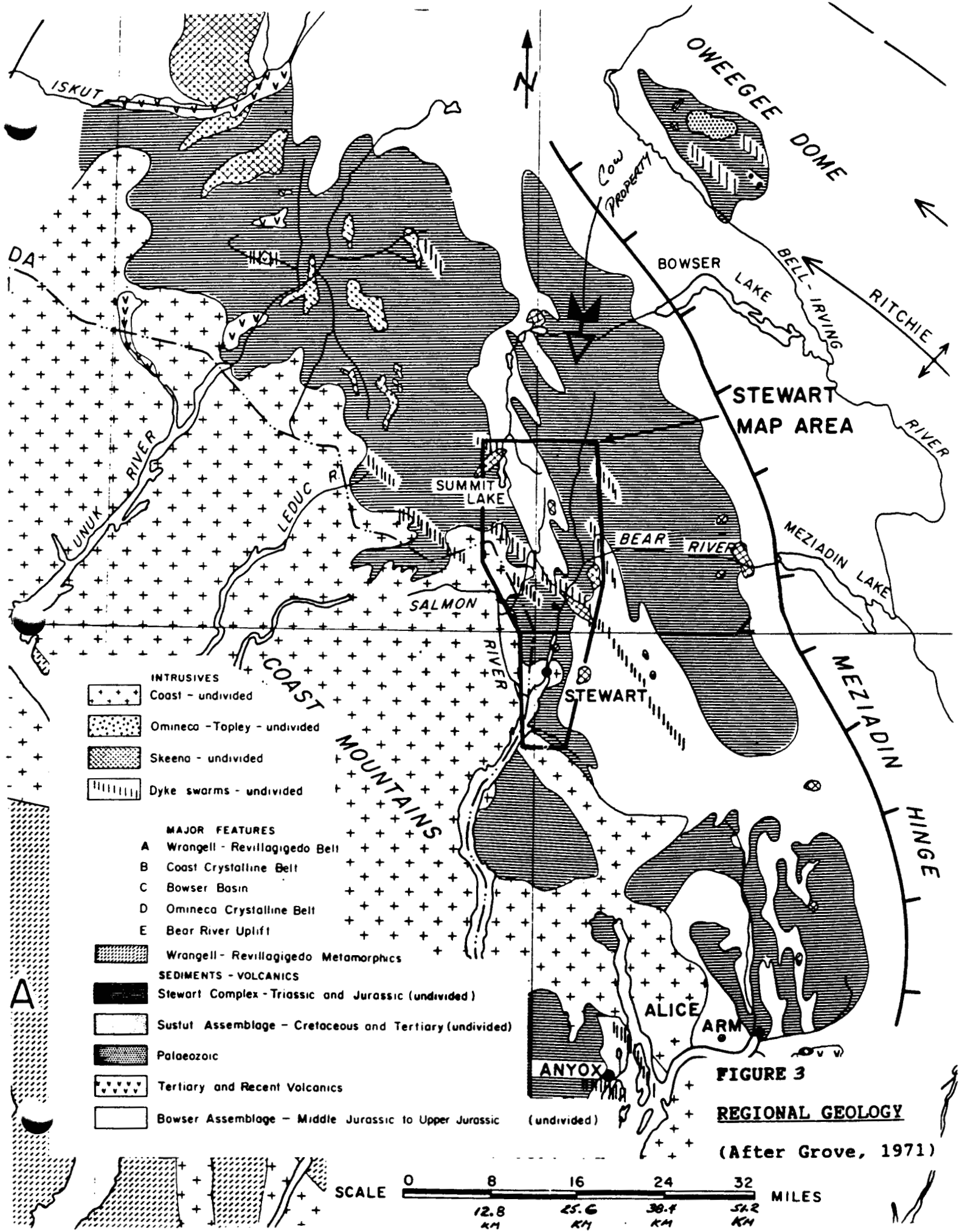


FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 (After Grove, 1971)

2, 3 and 4 claims. Sample locations and values (copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver) are presented in this report on Fig. 4 drawn at a scale of 1:5000. Sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared from a government topographic map. Sample locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and by reference to air photos.

b. Treatment of Data

The 20 rock geochem samples collected during the 1989 work program comprise too small a set to utilize standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. In lieu of such treatment, the author has simply chosen anomalous levels by reference to those selected for the previous rock geochemical program conducted over the property (Ref. 7).

<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Above</u>
Copper	200 ppm
Lead	160 ppm
Zinc	600 ppm
Arsenic	120 ppm
Silver	3.6 ppm

c. Sample Descriptions

Following are rock sample descriptions from field notes. Those elements containing anomalous levels of any of the elements listed in the preceding section have assay values appended to the descriptions (with anomalous values underlined). All samples should be prefaced by "CWR-89" in order to key with the assay certificates attached in Appendix III.

- #01 Float, 0.2m diameter, sub-rounded schistose andesite, 3 to 5% disseminated pyrite.
- #02 0.6m chip; intensely silicified andesite, highly leached, weakly brecciated with quartz carbonate (siderite?) veinlets approx. 1cm wide; trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.
- #03 0.7m chip; limonitic sheared andesite/lapilli tuff, lithic tuff; pale-red maroon with minor silicification. No visible sulfides. Sheared/schistose.
- #04 Slide boulder 3m across; 0.2m chip across quartz vein with 15-20% pyrite. [This sample ran 818 ppm tungsten].
- #05 0.4m chip from float boulder in slide field. Angular boulder of very well-silicified black siltstone containing 10-15% pyrite in 1-2cm veins as gouge cubes 1-7mm across. [This sample ran 223 ppm tungsten].

- #06 Float; angular, fist-size; limonitic quartz with boxwork and pods of massive pyrite.
- #07 Float; angular, cherty, boulder 0.3m diameter. Contains quartz veinlets, 1-2cm wide.
- #08 Grab sample from angular subcrop; limonitic, lithic tuff; resembles very fine-grained greywacke/agglomerate. Well silicified with cockscomb quartz stringers, trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.

Copper	-	4 ppm	Arsenic	-	2 ppm
Lead	-	21 ppm	Silver	-	<u>6.1 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	84 ppm			

- #09 1.2m chip; oxidized lithic tuff, moderately strong limonite oxidat. along fracture planes; 1-2% dissem. pyrite.
- #10 1.5m chip; Heavily manganese stained, weak-moderate limonite stain; lithic tuff/agglomerate.

Copper	-	15 ppm	Arsenic	-	21 ppm
Lead	-	<u>1142 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>5.7 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	80 ppm			

- #11 2.0m chip; altered with limonite, hematite and Mn oxidat; greywacke, dark brown schistose, no visible sulfides; 78/90 foliation [along ridge top, lithic tuffs, greywackes and agglomerates are all altered by granitic intrusives, plugs, and dykes].
- #12 1.5m chip; andesitic tuff; limonite, hematite and Mn oxidat.; trace to 1% dissem. pyrite, 1-3cm wide quartz stringers. [sample lost--no assay].
- #13 0.4m chip; same andesitic tuff as #12 with 15-20% quartz stringers, 3-5cm wide, 1-2% disseminated pyrite.

Copper	-	23 ppm	Arsenic	-	37 ppm
Lead	-	<u>522 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>4.1 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>1785 ppm</u>			

- #14 Float, angular subcrop? 0.5m wide; intensely altered andesitic tuff with strong chlorite alteration, heavy limonite, hematite and Mn oxidation, moderate silicification, random 1-2cm wide quartz stringers.

Copper	-	83 ppm	Arsenic	-	<u>241 ppm</u>
Lead	-	<u>1460 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>49.1 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>863 ppm</u>			

- #15 1.2m chip; granitized andesitic tuff on contact with granitic

plug; heavy Mn ox. along fault planes and strong pervasive limonite and hematite ox., chalky white precipitate (hydrozincite); moderately silicified, no visible veins or stringers; vuggy volcanic unit.

Copper	-	26 ppm	Arsenic	-	112 ppm
Lead	-	<u>838 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>17.9 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>4115 ppm</u>			

- #16 Float, fist-size, very sharp and angular; very silicified host (volcanic?) with calcite vein containing 5-10% green and brown sphalerite, 2-3% disseminated galena, 1-2% disseminated pyrite.

Copper	-	66 ppm	Arsenic	-	53 ppm
Lead	-	<u>15286 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>149.8 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>50313 ppm</u>			

- #17 1.0m chip; intense limonitic gossan along shear zone with 10-15%, 3-5cm wide quartz stringers, trace sphalerite, vuggy.

Copper	-	68 ppm	Arsenic	-	<u>519 ppm</u>
Lead	-	<u>2350 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>59.4 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>2781 ppm</u>			

- #18 1.0m chip; same location as #17 but from wall-rock to shear zone; weakly silicified, strong lim. ox.; volcanic tuff, no visible sulfides.

Copper	-	72 ppm	Arsenic	-	<u>302 ppm</u>
Lead	-	<u>823 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>40.2 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>3034 ppm</u>			

- #19 1.3m chip; across same shear as #17, 55m NW; lithic tuff, no visible sulfides.

Copper	-	97 ppm	Arsenic	-	<u>496 ppm</u>
Lead	-	<u>3351 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>294.5 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>1494 ppm</u>			

- #20 chip of 0.4m thick gouge along same shear further NW; intense lim., hem., and Mn oxidat.; boxwork texture common. No visible sulfides.

Copper	-	<u>768 ppm</u>	Arsenic	-	<u>1875 ppm</u>
Lead	-	<u>16377 ppm</u>	Silver	-	<u>2227.0 ppm</u>
Zinc	-	<u>9471 ppm</u>			

[Note the elevated values in Mo (44 ppm) and antimony (319 ppm), and sub-anomalous gold value of 166 ppm].

d. Discussion

The samples taken in the area of the legal corner post, #'s 1-7, did not return anomalous values. Samples from the Inset Map #1 area (cf. Fig. 4) were also not particularly noteworthy except for the last three in the southwest corner which returned somewhat anomalous values in lead, zinc and silver.

By contrast, most of the samples from the shear zone (cf. Inset Map #2, Fig. 4) were highly anomalous in lead, zinc and silver; some of these were also anomalous in arsenic and, to a lesser degree, copper. Further work is required in this area.

D. Geochemistry - Stream Sediment Samples

a. Introduction

Five stream sediment samples were taken in the vicinity of the legal corner post for the Cow claims to follow up high gold and copper values obtained in the same area during the 1988 work program. Sample locations are marked as blacked-in circles on Figure 4, drawn at a scale of 1:5000 (Map Pocket). Geochemical sample sites were plotted on a base map prepared on a scale of 1:5000. Locations were fixed according to field altimeter readings and reference to airphotos. Values for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and silver, all in ppm, are also shown on Fig. 4.

b. Treatment of data

The sample set is too small to apply standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. Instead, reference is made 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>
Copper	100 ppm
Lead	80 ppm
Zinc	300 ppm
Arsenic	80 ppm
Silver	1.8 ppm

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

c. Discussion

None of the CWS series of silt samples registered anomalous levels in any of the elements listed in the preceding section. This is surprising since two 1988 silt samples, JN-GS-4 and 5, which were taken in close proximity to the CWS samples, returned gold values of 980 and 1570 ppb, respectively, and silver values of 7.4 and 0.6 ppm, respectively. Base metal values were also much higher than reported in the CWS series. This area requires methodical re-sampling to determine the reason for the discrepancy.

E. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Silt samples were taken in the field by sieving fine stream sediments through a -40mesh nylon screen until 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.

Rock geochem and character samples were analysed in the same manner as described above.

F. Conclusions

The 1989 assessment work program over the Cow claims returned mixed results. Silt sampling conducted in the area of the Legal Corner Post did not confirm previous high values from the same area; moreover rock geochem sampling also failed to outline the source of copper-gold float discovered close to the LCP in 1987.

A shear zone traced for 100m or better in the southwest corner of the Cow 2 claim was sampled and returned elevated values in lead, zinc and silver. One of the better chip samples, #19, taken over a width of 1.3 m, yielded 8.6 oz/ton silver, 0.33% lead and .15% zinc. Because of the weathered nature of the sampled outcrop, blast trenching to depth could improve these values significantly.

Much more work needs to be done on the property to fully assess its potential for hosting mineral deposits. Systematic prospecting, geochem surveys and geological mapping over the entire claim area, tied to a control grid, is recommended. The contact

zones of the many intrusives observed on the property should be given particular attention.

Respectfully submitted:

D. Cremonese

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

July 25, 19~~88~~

90 A.C.

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel: Contractor -- Amphora Engineering		
Ken Konkin, Geologist		
Sept. 28, 29/'89 2 days @ \$350/day	\$	700
Paul DeGruchy, Assistant		
Sept. 28, 29/'89 2 days @ \$220/day		440
Helicopter -- Vancouver Island Hel. (Stewart Base)		
Crew drop-offs/pick-ups		
Sept. 28: 2.2 hrs.* @ \$658.50		1,448
Sept. 29: 1.2 hrs @ \$658.50		790
*Extra routing due to bad weather		
Food -- 4 man-days @ \$30/man-day		120
Crew mobilization/travel (Vancouver base)/project support costs		
14% of \$3,280 (split with other projects)		459
Accommodation/Truck Rental/Sample Transport/Misc.		155
Assays -- Acme Analytical		
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and rock sample preparation		
20 @ \$13.75 per sample		275
Geochem Au, I.C.P. and silt sample preparation		
5 @ \$11 per sample		55
Report Costs		
Report and map preparation, compilation and research		
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 2.0 days @ \$400/day		800
Draughting -- RPM Computer		160
Word Processor - 4 hrs. @ \$25/hr.		100
Copies, blow-ups, jackets, maps, etc.		30
	TOTAL..... \$	<u>5,532</u>

Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration: \$5,000

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 602-675 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 Cow 1-4 mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in September of 1989. Reference to field notes and maps made by geologist Ken Konkin is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 1989 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.
6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., owner of the Cow 1-4 claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 25th day of July, 1990.



D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

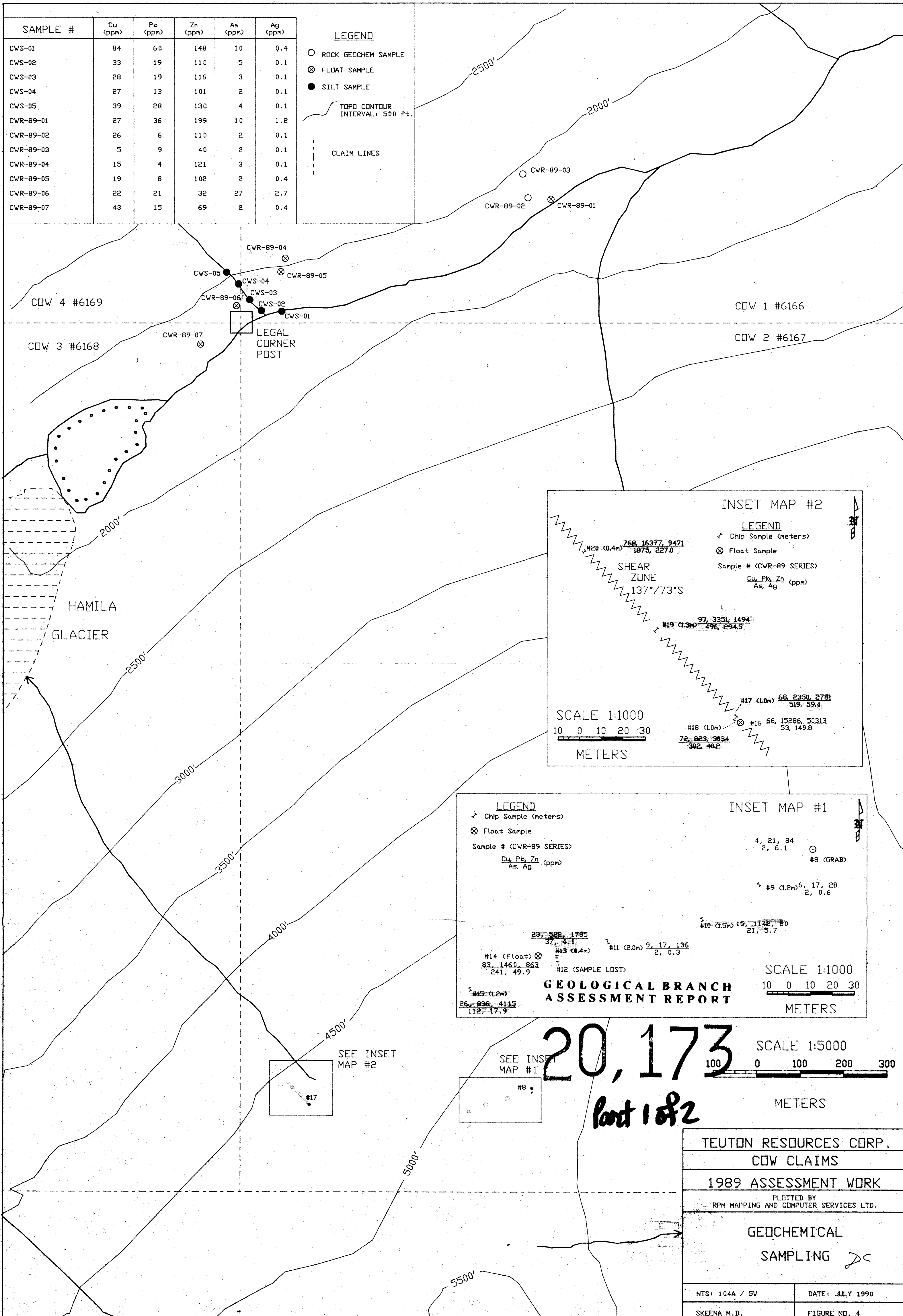
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P2 ROCK P3 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 10 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 17/89. SIGNED BY: D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Teuton Resources File # 89-4225 Page 1

Table with columns: 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*. Rows list various sample IDs (CWR-89-01 to TNR-89-16) and their corresponding chemical analysis values in PPM.

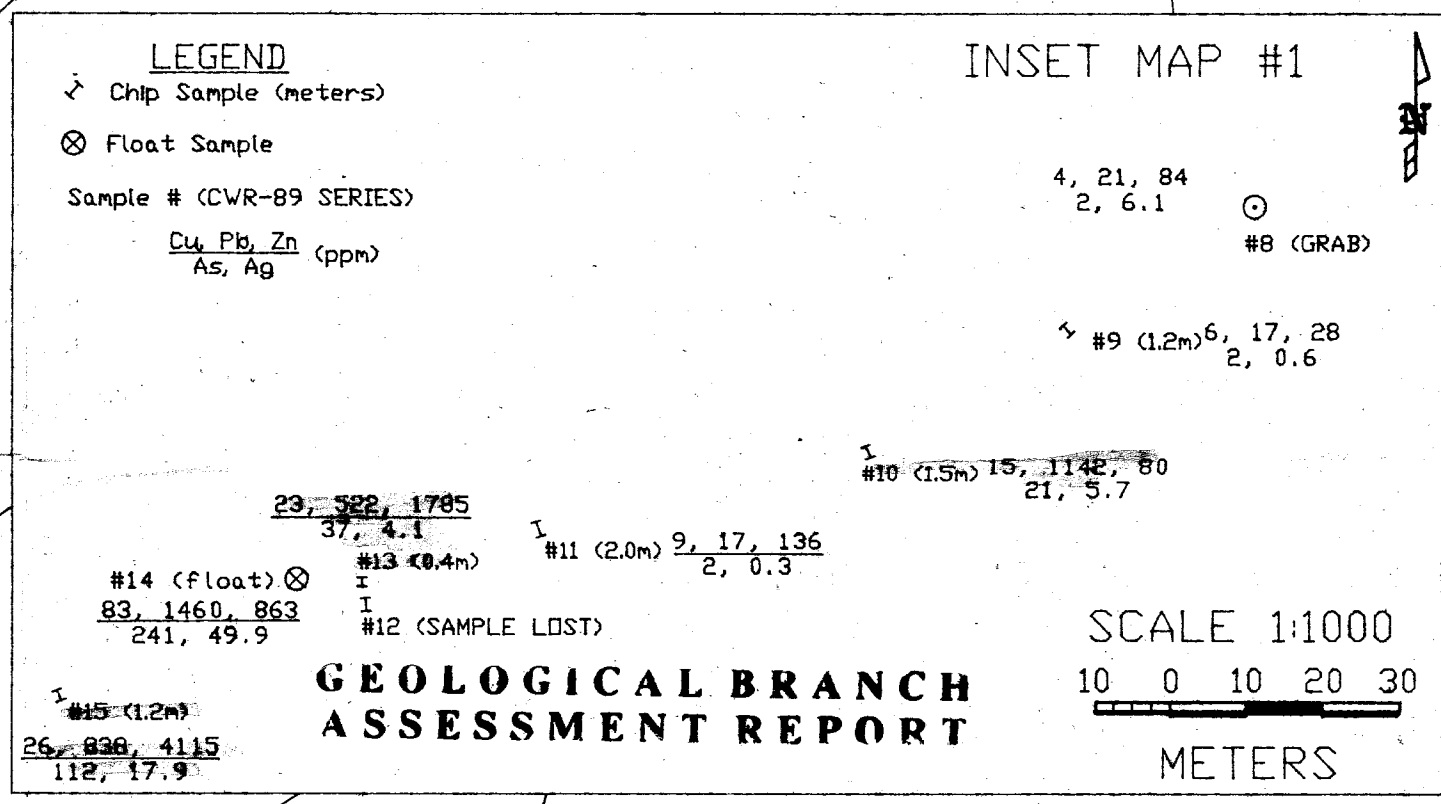
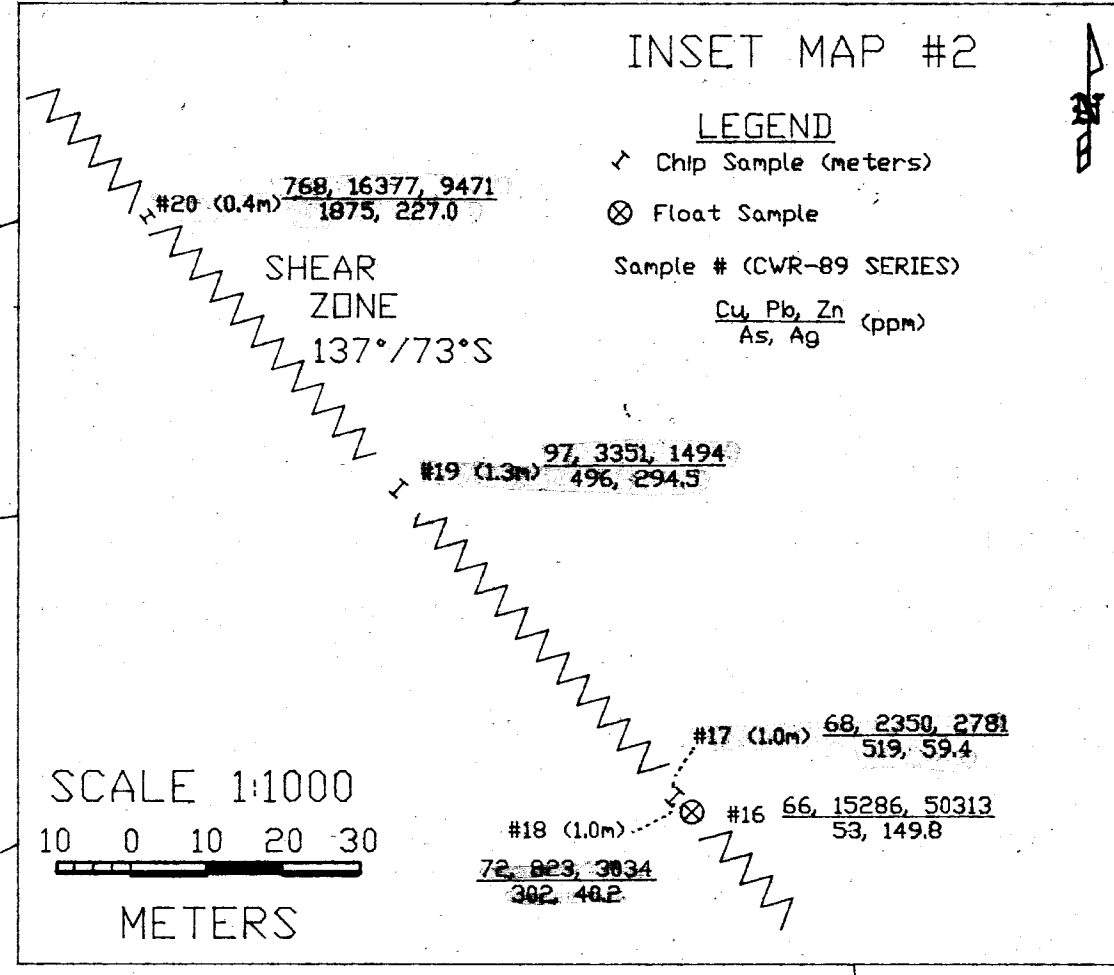
SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au [#] PPB
CWS-01	1	84	60	148	.4	6	19	867	5.70	10	5	ND	1	39	1	2	2	52	.91	.103	8	12	.91	59	.09	2	1.21	.01	.05	4	26
CWS-02	1	33	19	110	.1	3	13	806	4.49	5	5	ND	1	36	1	2	2	69	.55	.097	8	12	1.10	150	.10	2	1.46	.01	.04	1	6
CWS-03	1	28	19	116	.1	4	12	790	4.38	5	5	ND	2	36	1	2	2	69	.53	.093	10	10	1.05	164	.10	2	1.44	.01	.05	1	6
CWS-04	1	27	13	101	.1	4	11	788	4.10	2	5	ND	2	33	1	2	2	65	.51	.088	9	11	1.02	143	.10	8	1.42	.01	.04	1	4
CWS-05	1	39	28	130	.1	4	12	862	4.33	4	5	ND	1	54	1	2	2	66	.68	.096	11	13	.98	243	.09	2	1.48	.01	.06	1	4
STD C/AU-S	18	57	41	133	7.1	68	30	985	3.94	36	17	7	37	48	17	14	23	57	.48	.091	38	55	.85	176	.06	34	1.91	.06	.14	11	49



SAMPLE #	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ag (ppm)
CWS-01	84	60	148	10	0.4
CWS-02	33	19	110	5	0.1
CWS-03	28	19	116	3	0.1
CWS-04	27	13	101	2	0.1
CWS-05	39	28	130	4	0.1
CWR-89-01	27	36	199	10	1.2
CWR-89-02	26	6	110	2	0.1
CWR-89-03	5	9	40	2	0.1
CWR-89-04	15	4	121	3	0.1
CWR-89-05	19	8	102	2	0.4
CWR-89-06	22	21	32	27	2.7
CWR-89-07	43	15	69	2	0.4

LEGEND

- ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE
- ⊗ FLOAT SAMPLE
- SILT SAMPLE
- TOPO CONTOUR INTERVAL: 500 Ft.
- - - CLAIM LINES



20,173
Part 1 of 2

SCALE 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
METERS

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.	
COW CLAIMS	
1989 ASSESSMENT WORK	
PLOTTED BY RPM MAPPING AND COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.	
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING	
NTS: 104A / 5W	DATE: JULY 1990
SKEENA M.D.	FIGURE NO. 4