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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL WORK ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

BONSAI 1.....#307391 BONSAI 2.....#307392 BONSAI 3.....#307393

located

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

56 degrees 37 minutes latitude 130 degrees 34 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/10E

PROJECT PERIOD:

August 25 - October 17, 1992

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

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng. 509-675 W. Hastings Vancouver, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH **ASSESSMENT REPORT** Date: April 15, 1992

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The Bonsai property is located approximately 80 air-kilometers north-northwest of Stewart, British Columbia at the head of Harrymel Creek, a southerly-flowing tributary of the Unuk River. The rich Au-Ag-Pb-Zn deposit of Homestake Mines and Prime Resources on Eskay Creek is situated about 8 km to the east.

Elevations range from 700m on the bed of Harrymel Creek cutting the southern boundary of the property to 1,140m in the northeastern corner of the property. Slopes vary from moderate to precipitous. Glacial debris from the receding Melville Glacier obscures much of the lower slopes of the property. Rock outcrop is generally confined to steeper sections. Clumps of thick tag alder are clustered along the slopes making traversing difficult.

Climate is typical of the north coast mountains, frequent precipitation throughout the year with heavy snowfalls in winter.

Closest access to the property is by helicopter from the present terminus of the Eskay Creek Mine access road (it runs west along the Iskut River from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway). Completion of this road into the Eskay Creek minesite will shorten the helicopter ride to approximately 8km.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

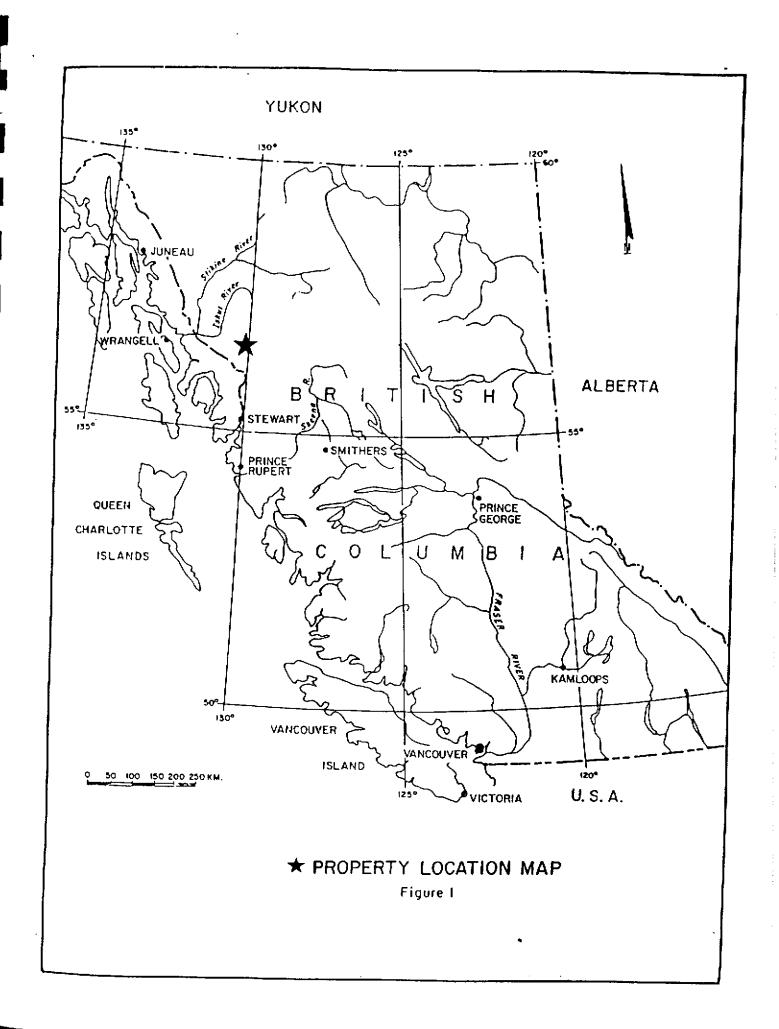
Name	Tenure No.	No. o:	f Units	Reco	ord Da	ate
Bonsai 1	307391	:	1	Jan.	17,	1992
Bonsai 2	307392	•	1	Jan.	17, 3	1992
Bonsai 3	307393		1	Jan.	17, 3	1992

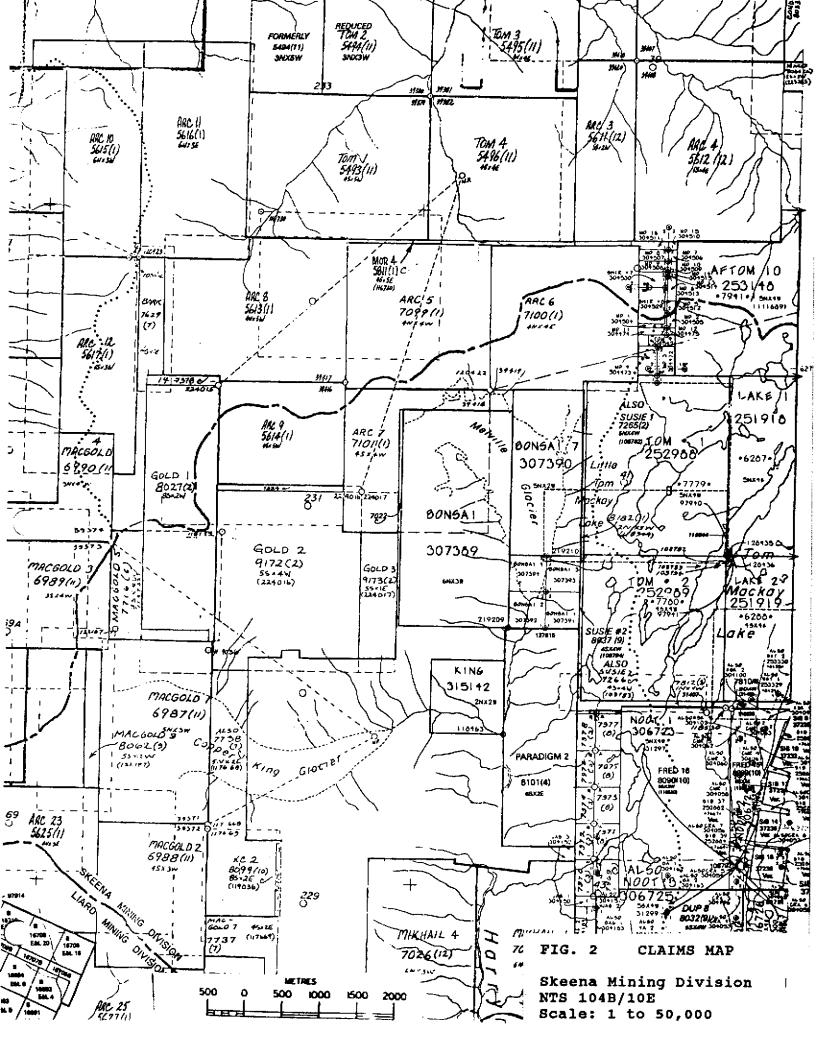
The claims are shown on Fig. 2.

C. History

Earliest reports of prospecting activity in the Unuk River area date to the late 1800's. Several small finds were made during this time and up till the 1920's but the remoteness of the region and the adverse climate precluded serious mining efforts.

The Unuk River area really came into prominence during 1988-89 owing to the exceptionally rich polymetallic discovery at Eskay Creek. Homestake Mines and Prime Resources, owners of this deposit, have reported diluted reserves of 1.08 million tonnes





grading 65.5 grams gold and 2,930 grams silver per tonne, plus 5.7% zinc, 0.77% copper and 2.89% lead (Northern Miner, April 12, 1993).

Teuton Resources Corp. staked the original Bonsai claims in 1988 to cover a north-south trending belt of felsic volcanics on the east side of Harrymel Creek. The property was optioned to Cassandra Resources in 1989: Cassandra carried out a limited program of prospecting, geochemical sampling and EM-VLF surveys the same year. Prominent gossans in felsic volcanics east of the toe of Melville Glacier carried pyrite mineralization anomalous in gold and arsenic. Magnetometer and EM-16 anomalies were noted in the same area. Despite these encouraging results, Cassandra relinquished the option in 1991 citing inability to raise venture capital to carry on work.

A small rock sampling program by Teuton personnel in 1991 over the area of anomalous gold values confirmed and extended the Cassandra program results.

D. References

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3. AUSSANT, C.H. AND DUPRE, D.G. (1989); Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the PARADIGM PROPERTY, NTS 104B/10E on behalf of Loki Gold Corporation and Rocky Mountain Energy Corp.: Assessment Report on file with BCEMPR.

4. BRITTON, J.W., WEBSTER, I.C.L. AND ALLDRICK, D.J. (1989); Unuk Map Area. BCEMPR, Geological Fieldwork, 1988, Paper 2989-1.

5. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OPEN FILE 1645 (1988); National Geochemical Reconnaissance, Iskut River.

6. GROVE, E.W. ET AL (1982); Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area. Geological Mapping 1:1000000 BCMEMPR.

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8. LUCKMAN, N. AND HAINSWORTH, W.G., P.ENG. (1989); Report on the Bonsai 1 and Bonsai 4 Claims of Cassandra Resources Inc., Eskay Creek Area. Private Report for Cassandra Resources Inc.

9. WOODS, D.V. AND HERMARY, R.G. (1988); Geophysical Report on an Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey on the Paradigm 1 and 2 Claims,

Skeena Mining Division for Dino M. Cremonese, Private Report.

10. VERBAL COMMUNICATION (1993); With Dr. Peter D. Lewis, Mineral Deposit Research Unit, UBC.

E. Summary of Work Done

The 1992 work on the Bonsai property was part of larger program covering several Stewart area properties spanning the period from Aug. 25 to Oct. 17. Field crew consisted of Ken Konkin, geologist, and two assistants. Crew, camp, equipment and supplies were flown into the property on Aug. 28 by helicopter from the terminus of the Eskay Creek Mine access road at Volcano Creek on the Iskut River. Crew, samples and equipment were demobilized by helicopter directly to Highway 37 on Sept. 5, 1992.

A tent camp with wooden frames was set up on the western fringe of the plateau near the eastern boundary of the Bonsai claims. As it turned out, a campsite on the glacial moraine near the toe of the Melville Glacier would have been much closer and provided easier access to the main zones of interest on the property (unfortunately, on the day the crew was mobilized into the property this lower portion was fogged in). Much time was expended carrying plugger, dynamite and blasting supplies down the steep slopes from the plateau campsite to the working area. The scope of the planned exploration program on the property was severly curtailed both because of the unexpected steepness of the terrain and inclement weather.

Three trenches totalling 27.8m in length were excavated from rock outcrops on the hillside overlooking Melville Glacier. Width and depth was about 0.5-0.6m on average for each trench. 27 chip interval samples were taken from the 3 trenches, as well as 1 grab sample. Elsewhere on the property, 27 reconnaissance rock samples were taken including chip, grab and float samples. All rock samples were analysed at the Eco-Tech Laboratory facility in Kamloops, B.C.

Geological observations (including rock sample descriptions), trench and sample locations, etc., are largely derived from the field report of Ken Konkin, an exploration geologist with many years field experience in the Stewart region.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The property lies within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt, one of five parallel northwest-southeast trending belts which comprise the Canadian Cordillera (see Fig. 3). The Bonsai property occurs near the contact between the Stikine Terrane, which makes up most of the western part of the Intermontane Belt, and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

The Unuk River area is underlain by a thick succession of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary arc complex lithologies capped by Middle Jurassic marine basin lithologies. This package has been intruded by a variety of plutons representing at least four intrusive episodes spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills, as well as batholiths belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

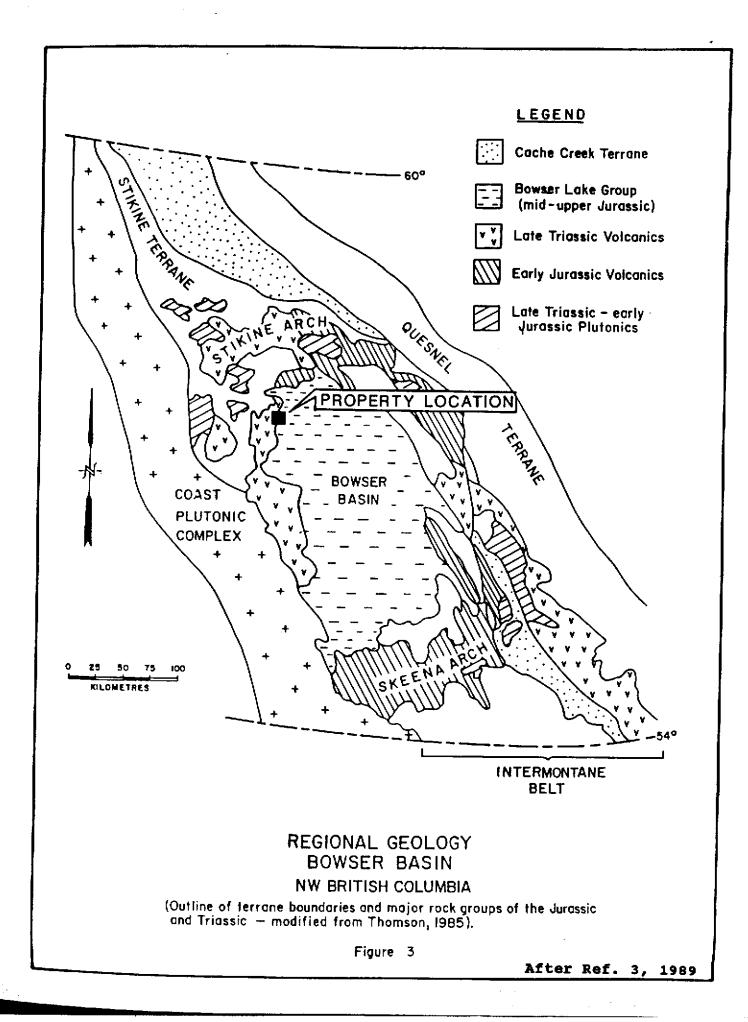
The stratigraphic sequence has been folded, faulted, and weakly metamorphosed during Cretaceous time, but some Triassic strata are polydeformed and may record an earlier deformational event. Remnants of Pleistocene to Recent basaltic flows and tephra are preserved locally. [After Ref. 3].

B. Property Geology

The latest government mapping (Ref. 2) on the Unuk River area shows that the property is underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group consisting mainly of calcalkaline andesite and derived volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. This mapping shows a thin sheared mudstone unit trending north-south on the eastern edge of Melville Glacier.

During the 1992 trenching and sampling program, geological observations were confined to gossanous outcrops located a few hundred meters southeast of the toe of Melville Glacier. A repetitive sequence of two north-south trending units, felsic volcanics and argillitic siltones, is cut by east-west shears. The felsic volcanics consist of pale to dark grey crystal-lithic tuffs, silicified and brecciated, with 2-3% disseminated euhedral pyrite and minor massive layered pyrite bands. The sedimentary unit consists of black, schistose argillitic siltstone/mudstone containing trace to 2% disseminated fine-grained pyrite and rare 1mm thick fine-grained pyrite bands.

On Sept. 3, 1992, Dr. Peter Lewis of MRDU (UBC) visited the work area on the property in the company of geologist James Moors. According to Konkin, Dr. Lewis thought the felsic volcanic package on the property showed good correlation with the units observed at



the Eskay Creek deposit. This opinion was confirmed in a subsequent telephone conversation between the author and Dr. Lewis (Ref. 10).

Minor geological observations have been incorporated in Figs. 4 & 5 along with assay results of trench and surface sampling.

C. Geochemistry--Rocks

a. Introduction

The object of the 1992 work program was to follow up anomalous gold-arsenic values obtained in 1989-91 from a mushroom-shaped gossan on the eastern slope of Harrymel Creek. Three trenches were put in north-south to test what appeared on surface to be east-west trending zones of intense pyrite and quartz stockwork mineralization. Blasting to fresh surface changed this interpretation: although it was observed that the quartz+calcite stringers did indeed trend east-west, the pyrite mineralization was seen to have a north-south trend, conformable with the strike of the rock units. A total of 1 grab and 27 chip interval samples were taken from the trenches.

Trench sample sites and values for gold, silver, arsenic and mercury are plotted on Fig. 5 (indexed to claim boundaries on Fig. 4).

A total of 27 grab, chip and float samples were also taken from the surrounding area. As with the trench samples, values for gold, silver, arsenic and mercury have been plotted (see Fig. 4). Sample locations were fixed according to a grid put in by the Cassandra field crew (1989).

b. Treatment of Data

The 55 rock samples collected during the 1992 work program comprise too small a set for efficient use of standard statistical methods for determining threshold and anomalous levels. In lieu of such treatment, the author has simply chosen anomalous levels by reference to several rock geochemical programs conducted over other properties in the Stewart region over the past ten years. Anomalous values, on this basis, are indicated below:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Anomalous Above*</u>
Gold	100 ppb
Silver	3.6 ppm
Mercury	400 ppb
Arsenic	120 ppm

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* Anomalous ranges will vary greatly according to rock type. For this reason, defining anomalous levels for any particular property based on regional averages is somewhat arbitrary.

Although many more elements were analyzed for by I.C.P., they were not selected for pictorial representation either because of their relatively flat, uninteresting distribution or their limited economic relevance.

c. Rock Sample Descriptions

Following are rock sample descriptions from field notes. Each of the sample numbers should be prefaced by "BZ92" in order to key to the assay certificates (Appendix III). Samples containing anomalous levels for either gold, silver, mercury or arsenic have values for all four of these elements included directly below the description (with anomalous elements highlighted in bold type).

- 001 Subcrop grab. Black friable schistose argillite with minor qtz/cal veinletting; mod-strong Fe-As? ox., jarosite and limonite. No visible sulfides.
- 002 2.0 m chip. Vuggy schistose black argillite o/c. 350/80E, minor qtz/cal veinletting, no visible sulfides, 1-2% pockets of 3-5mm weathered leached very fine-grained pyrite. Mod Fe ox., very friable.

Gold	-	10	ppb	Silver -	1.2	ppm
Mercury	-	540	ppb	Arsenic -	60	ppm

003 2.0 m chip. Silicified and leached argillite, cherty finegrey, minor brecciation, 2-3% euhedral pyrite; minor Fe ox., felsic with blocky fractures (near felsic volc. contact).

Gold	-	5	ppb	Silver -	0.2	ppm
Mercury	-	881	ppb	Arsenic -	490	ppm

004 3.0 m chip. Felsic volcanic, about 1-2% diss py.

Gold	-	5	ppb	Silver -	0.2	ppm
Mercury	-	474	ppb	Arsenic -	255	ppm

005 1.0 m chip. Silicified breccia (siliceous volcanic?). 7-10% diss. interstitial pyrite, strong lim ox., orange-red, 10-15% qtz stringers, veinlets.

Gold	-	775	ppb	Silver -	22.4	ppm
Mercury	-	4,745	ppb	Arsenic -	2,390	ppm

006 Trench #1, 0.0-0.2m: gouge zone sericite schists, strong lim. ox., no visible sulfides. 240/52.

Gold	-	25	ppb	Silver	-	0.2	ppm
Mercury	-	910	ppb	Arsenic	-	340	ppm

007 Trench #1, 0.2-1.2m: dark charcoal grey silicified crystal tuff, 10-15% diss. v.f.g.-v.c.g. euhedral pyrite, minor 2-3%, 1-4mm wide cal veinlets along fracture planes (foliation?) 305/76; strong lim. along fracture planes. Pyrite also occurs as semi-massive to massive clusters and bands up to 0.3m wide. Original bedding 387/73E.

> Gold - 305 ppb Silver - 2.0 ppm Mercury - 19,000 ppb Arsenic - 3,490 ppm

008 Trench #1, 1.2-1.9m: same as #007.

 Gold
 695
 ppb
 Silver
 1.8
 ppm

 Mercury
 11,000
 ppb
 Arsenic
 3,495
 ppm

009 Trench #1, 1.9-3.2m: same as #007.

Gold	-	745	ppb	Silver -	3.0	ppm
Mercury	-	18,000	ppb	Arsenic -	4,620	ppm

010 Trench #1, 3.2-4.2 m: med. grey, siliceous crystal tuff, v.f.g. siliceous matrix with 10-15%, 1-7mm plag phen, 3-5% diss. v.f.g.-v.c.g. pyrite.

 Gold
 395 ppb
 Silver
 10.2 ppm

 Mercury
 4,067 ppb
 Arsenic
 2,035 ppm

011 Trench #2, 0.0-1.0m: med. grey siliceous v.f.g. xtl/lithic tuff with 3-5% plag. phen.; 3-5%, 1-5mm cal veinlets, 2-3% diss f.g.-c.g. pyrite, euhedral.

Gold	-	130 ppb	Silver -	1.4	ppm
Mercury	-	142 ppb	Arsenic -	430	ppm

012 Trench #2, 1.0-2.3m: dark charcoal grey v.f.g. siliceous crystal tuff with 3-5%, 1-5mm cal veinlets, 7-10% diss. interstitial f.g.-c.g. euhedral pyrite.

Gold	-	225 ppb	Silver -	2.0	ppm
Mercury	-	329 ppb	Arsenic -	1,295	ppm

013 Trench #2, 2.3-3.2m: same as #012

Gold	-	295	ppb	Silver -	1.4	ppm
Mercury	-	4,661	ppb	Arsenic -	1,735	ppm

014 Trench #2, 3.2-4.5m: pale-med. grey siliceous crystal/lithic tuff with 2-3% diss. f.g.-c.g. pyrite.

	Gold - 20 ppb Silver - 0.2 ppm Mercury - 635 ppb Arsenic - 170 ppm
015	Trench #2, 4.5-5.5m: same as #014.
	Gold - 25 ppb Silver - 0.2 ppm Mercury - 1,288 ppb Arsenic - 165 ppm
016	Trench #2, 5.5-6.5: same as #014.
	Gold - 30 ppb Silver - 0.2 ppm Mercury - 1,601 ppb Arsenic - 180 ppm
017	Trench #2, 6.5-7.7: same as #014.
	Gold - 75 ppb Silver - 0.4 ppm Mercury - 168 ppb Arsenic - 560 ppm
018	Trench #2, 7.7-8.7m: dark grey, charcoal crystal/lithic tuff, v.f.g. siliceous matrix with minor 2-3% subrounded vol/sed clasts, 15-20% semi-massive/dissem./interstitial pyrite.
	Gold - 335 ppb Silver - 2.0 ppm Mercury - 6,440 ppb Arsenic - 2,510 ppm
019	Trench #2, 8.7-9.9m: same as #018.
	Gold - 395 ppb Silver - 6.8 ppm Mercury - 8,983 ppb Arsenic - 2,490 ppm
020	Trench #2, 9.9-10.8m: same as #018.
	Gold - 480 ppb Silver - 8.8 ppm Mercury - 6,560 ppb Arsenic - 3,215 ppm
021	1.0m chip. Semi-massive weathered and leached pyrite with qtz+cal stockwork. 25-30% interstitial pyrite, 25-30% qtz+ cal veinlets in siliceous tuff.
	Gold - 775 ppb Silver - 79.5 ppm Mercury - 10,000+ ppb Arsenic - 2,245 ppm
022	1.8m chip. Same general descrip. as #021. Both samples exhibit brecciation and vuggy weathering, giving the appear- ance of an hydrothermal system. The siliceous crystal lithic tuff host has been well leached to a pale white-grey colour.
	Gold - 445 ppb Silver - 21.8 ppm Mercury - 1,771 ppb Arsenic - 535 ppm
023	Trench #3, 0.0-1.0m: pale grey siliceous lithic tuff breccia,

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2-3% f.g. diss pyrite.

	Gold · Mercury ·	- 10 - 176	ppb ppb	Silver - Arsenic -	0.6 ppm 125 ppm
024	Trench #3, 1.0.	-1.9m: as	#023 with	minor limonit	се.
	Gold - Mercury -	- 25 - 205	ppb ppb	Silver - Arsenic -	0.2 ppm 170 ppm
025	Trench #3, 1.9- with up to 10-3				crystal tuff
				Silver - Arsenic -	
026	Trench #3, 2.6	-3.5m: sam	ne as #025.		
				Silver - Arsenic - 1,	
027	Trench #3, 3.5 grey fragments				
				Silver - Arsenic -	
028	Trench #3, 4.8.	-6.1m: san	ne as #027		
				Silver - Arsenic - 1,	
029	Trench #3, 6.1 breccia; 2-3% c				elsic lithic
		- 340 - 3,779		Silver - Arsenic - 3,	
030	Trench #3, 7.1- tuff with 7-105				eached felsic
	Gold - Mercury -	- 405 - 6,440	ppb ppb	Silver - Arsenic - 3,	
031	Trench #3, 8.2-	-9.1m: sam	ne as #030.		
	Gold - Mercury -	- 80 - 1,907	ррр ррр	Silver - Arsenic -	2.2 ppm 830 ppm

032 Trench #3, 9.1-10.3m: pale, medium grey siliceous dacite rhyodacite crystal tuff with 2-3% diss. pyrite, 3-5%, 1-5mm qtz and cal veinlets.

	Gold - 55 ppb Silver - 0.8 ppm Mercury - 5,110 ppb Arsenic - 865 ppm
033	Trench #3, 10.3-11.6m: same as #032.
	Gold - 55 ppb Silver - 0.8 ppm Mercury - 1,203 ppb Arsenic - 410 ppm
034	Trench #3, 11.6-12.8m: same as #032.
	Gold - 70 ppb Silver - 1.4 ppm Mercury - 1,076 ppb Arsenic - 360 ppm
035	1.2m chip. Silicified pale grey lithic felsic tuff, 3-5% fine-grained pyrite, breccia.
	Gold - 285 ppb Silver - 10.6 ppm Mercury - 1,347 ppb Arsenic - 395 ppm
036	1.0m chip. Same as #035, with 5-7% f.g. pyrite, dissem. and in blebs.
	Gold - 465 ppb Silver - 28.8 ppm Mercury - 3,050 ppb Arsenic - 985 ppm
037	Grab. Same as #036.
	Gold - 360 ppb Silver - 17.4 ppm Mercury - 3,559 ppb Arsenic - 575 ppm
038	1.8m chip. Shear zone, orange-black limonite and oxides. Trending N-S, vertical.
	Gold - 190 ppb Silver - 7.8 ppm Mercury - 1,686 ppb Arsenic - 2,570 ppm
039	1.0m chip. Shear zone, vuggy, minor watery qtz stringers in limonite ox. host; 3-5% diss. pyrite (similar to sinter zone at Treaty Creek?).
	Gold - 245 ppb Silver - 9.2 ppm Mercury - 1,762 ppb Arsenic - 1,680 ppm
040	Float. Angular sharp boulder at base of cliff. Siliceous felsic lithic tuff, pale grey with qtz+cal veinlets, 7-10% v.f.g. diss. pyrite.
	Gold - 680 ppb Silver - 34.8 ppm Mercury - 4,999 ppb Arsenic - 890 ppm
041	Float, Same as #040.

041 Float. Same as #040.

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1,410 ppb Silver - 62.4 ppm Gold -Mercury - 7,310 ppb Arsenic - 1,290 ppm 042 Float. Same as #040 (with 25-30% v.f.g. diss. pyrite). 1,800 ppb Silver - 55.6 ppm Gold Mercury - 27,000 ppb Arsenic - 2,125 ppm 1.2m chip. Pale grey siliceous lithic tuff, breccia; 7-10% 043 f.q. dissem. and blebby pyrite. Gold - 685 ppb Silver -Mercury - 10,000 ppb Arsenic -44.0 ppm 720 ppm 2.0 m chip. Pale grey siliceous felsic lithic tuff breccia; 044 7-10% f.g. + diss. blebs of pyrite. 245 ppb Silver -3.8 ppm Gold Mercury - 2,711 ppb Arsenic - 1,435 ppm Select grab from Trench #1. Banded, very coarse grained 045 pyrite. Gold - 535 ppb Mercury - 4,745 ppb Silver -0.8 ppm Arsenic - 2,390 ppm 1.5m chip. Felsic fragmental tuff with 15-20% v.f.g. matrix 046 support pyrite; pale grey unit. 2,540 ppb Silver -0.2- ppm Gold -Mercury - 8,900 ppb Arsenic - 1,180 ppm Grab. Brecciated felsic volcanic with 5-7% diss. pyrite and 047 blebby pyrite. Gold 55 ppb Silver - 0.2-ppm Mercury -Arsenic - 115 ppm 550 ppb 0.8m chip. Across black schistose argillite contact with 048 felsic volcanic, trace-1% diss. pyrite. 5- ppb Silver - 0.2- ppm 576 ppb Arsenic - 85 ppm Gold Mercury -Grab. Flow-banded felsic tuff (siliceous sediment?), pale-049 grey to med. grey; N-S/80E. Grab. Silicified black argillite, conformable to flow-banded 050 felsic tuff.

051 Grab over 3.0m. Black friable schistose argillite, no sulfides, minor lim. and hem. oxid.; N-S/vertical.

Gold	-	5	ppb	Silver -	0.2	ppm
Mercury	-	516	ppb	Arsenic -	20	ppm

052 1.0m chip. Laminated argillite, black with graphite, 3-5% 1-2mm bands of v.f.g. diss. pyrite.

Gold	-	5- ppb	Silver -	0.2	ppm
Mercury	-	618 ppb	Arsenic -	30	ppm

- 053 Grab. Black graphitic argillite with 3-5% v.f.g. diss. pyrite in 1mm bands.
- 054 1.0m chip. Black schistose friable argillite, trace to 1% v.f.g. diss. pyrite.

Gold	-	5	ppb	Silver -	0.4	ppm
Mercury	-	720	ppb	Arsenic -	30	ppm

055 Float. Sub-angular boulder in creek. Qtz-cal veinlets with weak malachite stain.

Gold	-	5-	ppb	Silver	-	0.2-	ppm
Mercury	-	38	ppb	Arsenic	-	225	ppm

d. Discussion of Results

The most surprising result from the 1992 geochemical sampling program was the high mercury values recorded in most of the 55 samples taken. Distribution of mercury values throughout the 55 samples is as follows:

Range	Number of Samples
0 - 399	10
400 - 999	11
1000 - 2999	12
Greater than 3000	22

Seven of the samples have values in excess of 10,000 ppb mercury with the highest, #BZ92042, returning 27,000 ppb. All of these latter can be considered extremely anomalous. In general, the elevated mercury values also accompany elevated gold and arsenic values.

Best gold value was obtained from the westernmost of the samples taken in the 1992 program. BZ92046 returned a value of 2540 ppb over 1.5m; it was accompanied by elevated arsenic and mercury values but surprisingly, silver content was less than 0.2 ppm. This area warrants further investigation.

The most consistently gold anomalous area occurs in the eastern

felsic volcanic band between 8+00N and 9+50N. Gold values here range from 245 to 1,800 ppb. In this area significantly anomalous silver values also accompany the gold highs. Best silver value is from sample BZ92021 which returned 79.5 ppm.

Like the mercury, arsenic values are broadly elevated throughout the survey area and show good correlation with gold values. Highest value of 4,620 ppm came from a 1.3 chip interval sample in Trench #1 (BZ92009). It is also probably worth mentioning that a few of the samples taken also show elevated antimony values (up to 300 ppm -- BZ92041): because the antimony has a much flatter distribution than the arsenic it was not included in the Fig. 4 & 5 plots.

The conjunction of elevated Au-Hg-As values suggests an epithermal environment. If it can be established that the rock suite underlying the Bonsai property correlates well with the Eskay Creek deposit stratigraphy as has been suggested (Ref. 10), then further work on the property should proceed according to the Eskay Creek model. In this scenario, the anomalous gold-mercury-arsenic values obtained during the 1992 Bonsai property sampling of the felsic volcanics would be considered indicators of potentially much richer mineralization occurring nearby, most likely in the mudstones.

D. Field Procedure and Labratory Analysis

Anaysis of rock specimens collected during the 1992 program was carried out at the Eco-Tech Laboratories facility in Kamloops, B.C. After standard rock sample preparation, the 30 element Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma analysis was initiated by digesting a 0.5 gm sub-sample from each field specimen with 3ml 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H20 at 95 deg. C for one hour, followed by dilution to 10 ml with water. The Atomic Absorption measurement for ppb tolerance gold was preceded by subjecting 10 gram samples to standard fire-assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads which were subsequently dissolved. Mercury values were obtained using standard wet assay techniques.

E. Conclusions

Trench and reconaissance rock sampling of gossanous outcrops on the Bonsai claims has confirmed the presence of anomalous gold and arsenic values as indicated by two small, earlier programs.

Assays performed on the 1992 samples has also shown that most of these contain moderately to extremely anomalous levels of mercury. The presence of mercury is important because the nearby Eskay Creek Au-Ag-Pb-Zn-Cu deposit is also known to carry highly anomalous levels of this element.

Furthermore, because the felsic volcanic-argillite/mudstone sequence underlying the Bonsai property has been tentatively correlated with the Eskay Creek deposit stratigraphy, there is reason to suppose that an Eskay Creek type deposit may lie undiscovered under the glacial moraine and tag alder obscuring much of the Bonsai property. Further work is definitely warranted to explore this possibility.

A control grid should be cut to cover the entire eastern half of the property using a N-S baseline and E-W crosslines. Rock exposures should be carefully mapped with careful attention paid to delineating contact zones between the various units. Prospecting and rock sampling, especially of the mudstone units, is recommended. This should be followed by an IP survey which would, optimistically, lead to drill targets.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Cremonese, P.Eng. April 15, 1992

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

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Field Personnel	
Project Geologist (K. Konkin): Aug. 28Sept. 5, 1992 9 days @ \$200/day	1800
Assistant (B. Morgan): Aug. 28Sept. 5, 1992 9 days @ \$150/day	1350
Assistant (C. Konkin): Aug. 28Sept. 5, 1992 9 days @ \$70/day	
9 days @ \$707day	630
Helicopter - Transport personnel, camp, lumber, plugger, ges supplies, explosives, samples, etc.	nset,
Northern Mtn.: 2.0 hrs @ \$838/hr	1676
VIH: 2.2 hrs @ \$758.60/hr.	1669
Food - 27 man-days @ \$30/man-day	810
Camp frame wood, explosives, expediting charges, sample	
transport, fuel, general supplies, etc.	1470
Equipment rental: plugger/steels, tents, radios, genset	
9 days @ \$80/day	720
Crew mob/demob -Van-Stwt-Van (prorated with other projects)	558
Truck rentals: 2 trucks X 9 days @ \$20/day	360
Analyses Eco-Tech Labs. (Kamloops)	
55 Au Geochem/ICP/Sample Prep. @ \$16.00	880
55 Hg Geochem @ \$ 4.50	248
Report Costs:	
Preparation & compilation data, maps, report -	
D. Cremonese, P. Eng 3 days @ \$400/day Draughting	1200 300
Word processor, 4 hrs @ \$25/hr	100
Copies, report, maps, topo blow-ups, etc.	45
	L3816

Stat. of Expl.--\$10,200: please credit extra to Teuton PAC account)

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

- I, Dino M. Cremonese, do hereby certify that:
- I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 509
 675 W. Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
- 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 Bonsai mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in August-September, 1992. Extensive use of fieldnotes and maps prepared by geologist, Ken Konkin, is acknowledged.
- 6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp., owner of the Bonsai claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 15th day of April, 1993.

D. Lemonea

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

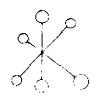
Appendix III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

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BONSAI



ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING 10041 East Trans Canada Hwy - Kamboos B.C., V2C 2J3, (604) 573-5700, Fax 573-4557

SEPTEMBER 28, 1992

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 92-473

TEUTON RESOURCES LTD. 602, 675 W. HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1N2

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 55 ROCK samples received SEPTEMBER 11, 1992

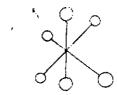
ET#	De	scription	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Hg (ppb)	
21-	BZ	92021	-	-	79.5	2.32	>10000	
36-	BZ	92036	-	-	32.0	.93	-	
40-	BZ	92040	-	-	34.8	1.02	-	
41-	BZ	92041	1.41	.041	62.4	1.82	7310	
42-	BZ	92042	1.80	.052	55.6	1.62	>10000	
43-	BZ	92043	_		44.0	1.28	-	
46-	BZ	92046	2.54	.074	-	-	8900	

NOTE: < = less than

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ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING 10041 East Trans Canada Hwy Kamloops. 8 C V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

OCTOBER 22, 1992

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETK 92-473H

TEUTON RESOURCES LTD. 602, 675 W. HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1N2

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 55 ROCK samples received SEPTEMBER 11, 1992

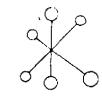
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45-	BZ	92045	20	

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ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING 1004 * Easi Trans Canada Hwy . Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4657

OCTOBER 22, 1992

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 92-473H

TEUTON RESOURCES LTD. 602, 675 W. HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1N2

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 55 ROCK samples received SEPTEMBER 11, 1992

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9-	BZ	92009	>10000	
10-	BZ	92010	4067	
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OCTOBER 22, 1992

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