ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers — Off Confidential: 94.11.01

ASSESSMENT REPORT 23263 — MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: 4-J'S
LOCATION: LAT 56 19 00 LONG 130 06 00
UTM 09 6241654 431956
NTS 104B08E

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): John
OPERATOR(S): Teuton Res.
AUTHOR(S): Cremonese, D.M.
REPORT YEAR: 1994, 31 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver,Lead,Zinc
KEYWORDS: Jurassic,Unuk River Formation,Andesites,Siltstones,Sphalerite
WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 200.0 ha
RELATED
REPORTS: 19612
MINFILE: 104B 128

ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & PETROGRAPHIC WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

JOHN 251069
JONAS 251070

located

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

56 degrees 19 minutes latitude
130 degrees 06 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 104B/8E

PROJECT PERIOD: Aug. 22 to Oct. 2, 1993

ON BEHALF OF
TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
509-675 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

REPORT BY

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

Date: January 28, 1994

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The John and Jonas claims are situated approximately 8km northwest of the airstrip at Tide Lake Flats (just north of the old Granduc Mine concentrator). Access from Stewart, 40 air-kilometers to the south, is by helicopter; alternative access is via the Granduc mining road to the previously mentioned airstrip and thence by helicopter. Access by foot is possible from the terminus of the Granduc road system near the old East Gold Mine but there is no trail in place at present.

The John and Jonas claims are part of the so-called 4-J's property, lying immediately south of the Frank Mackie Glacier. The Smalles icefield encroaches onto the west side of the claims, occupying the height of land. Elevations varies from about 600m in the valley of the Bowser River on the east side of the 4-J's to 2275m on the peaks to the west. Ongoing ablation throughout the Stewart region exposes about 50m per year of fresh outcrop. This is important, as many discoveries recently have been in these newly uncovered areas [the surface outcrop of the rich, gold-bearing Marc Zone at Lac's Red Mountain property lay in a snow gulley that was probably only recently exposed].

Low lying regions on the property are vegetated by mature mountain hemlock and balsam. This changes to subalpine and alpine vegetation consisting of stunted shrubs and grasses. Outcrop is plentiful and, in those areas were the ice has receded, is virtually continuous except where covered by talus.

The exploration season is from late June to early October, with higher elevations having a shorter span. In general, winter months are severe with heavy snowfall.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Tenure No.	No. of Units	Expiry Date*
John	251069	18	Nov. 1, 1994
Jonas	251070	8	Nov. 1, 1994

Claim location is shown on Fig. 2 after government N.T.S. maps. The Jim and Jack are the other two claims making up the Four J's property. Teuton Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia owns the property.

*Assuming approval of assessment credits

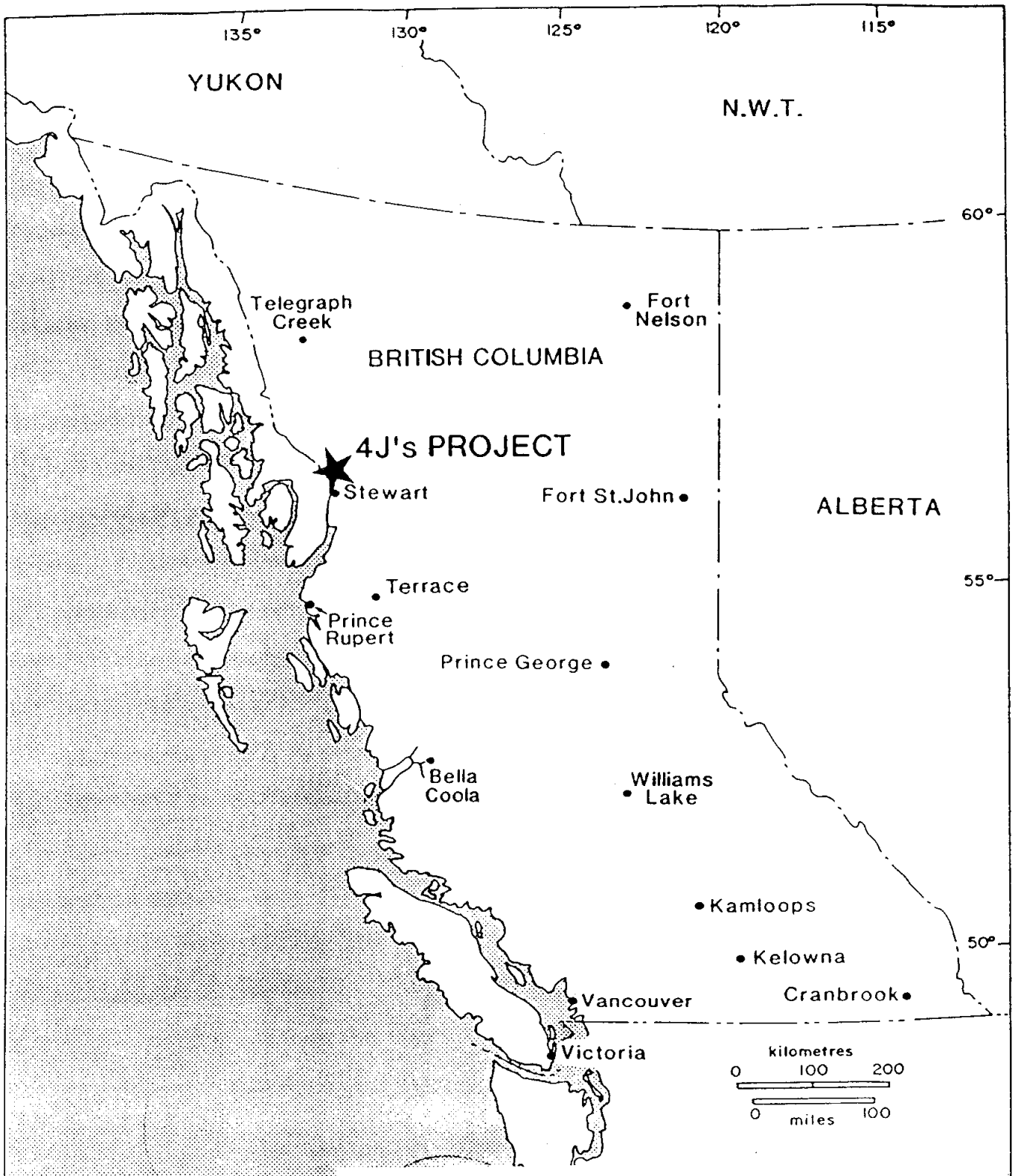

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FIGURE 1 -- LOCATION MAP

John & Jonas Claims (4J's Property)
Skeena Mining Division, B.C.

NTS 104B/8E

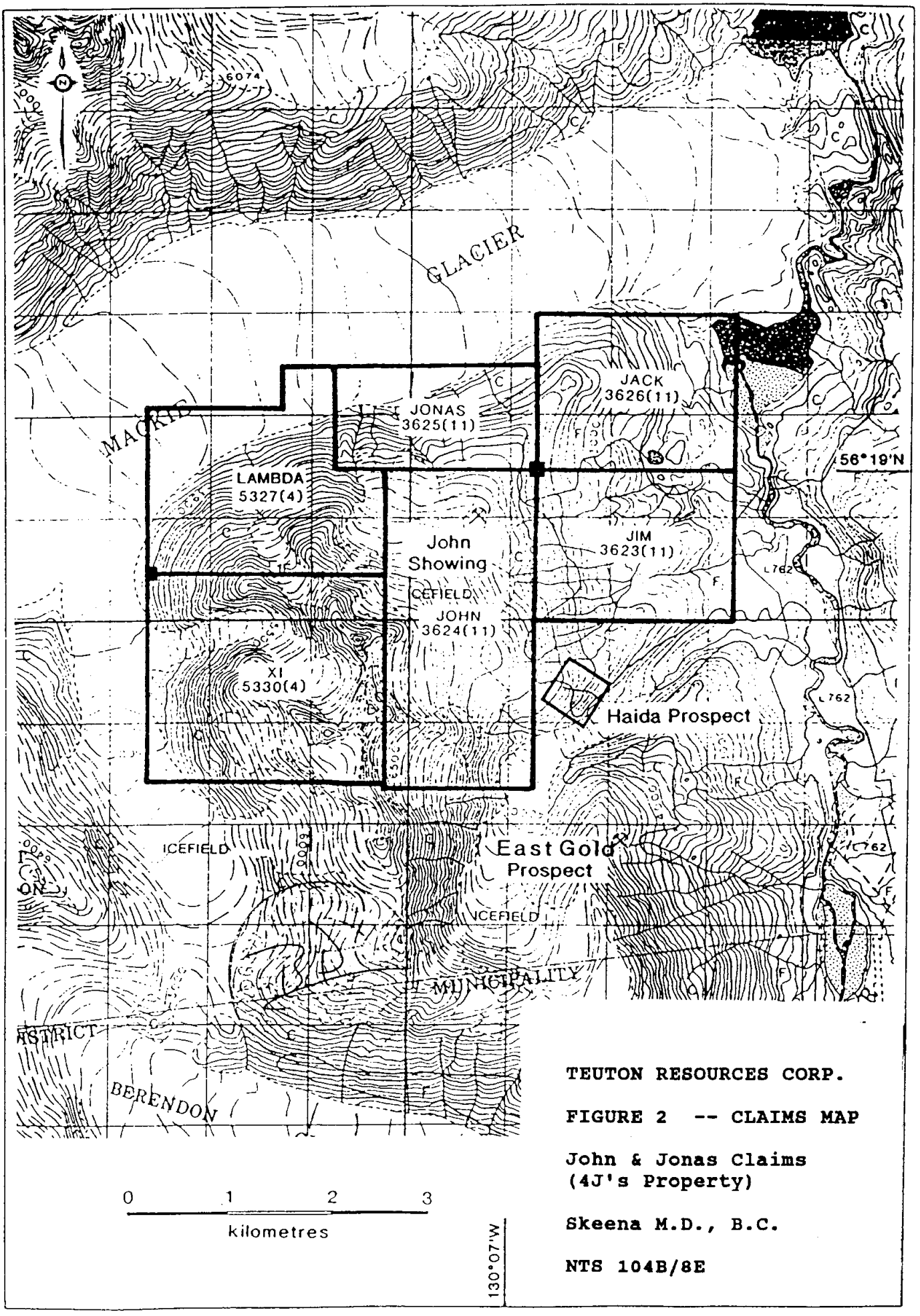

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FIGURE 2 -- CLAIMS MAP

John & Jonas Claims
(4J's Property)

Skeena M.D., B.C.

NTS 104B/8E

C. History

Exploration in the immediate area of the property began roughly in 1926 when free gold was discovered on the East Gold property (about 2.5 km southeast). Thereafter, in the early 1930's, prospecting uncovered a series of auriferous, cross-cutting quartz-sulfide veins and shear zones on ground now controlled by the Haida claim (owned by Silver Standard Mines). This latter property, called the "Portland", originally consisted of 16 claims, and probably covered portions of the present day John and Jonas claims.

A buoyant market for precious metal prices revived interest in this part of the Stewart area in 1980. Many former prospects along with proximate zones of favourable geology were subjected to reconnaissance surveys by exploration companies. A summary of this recent activity is presented below.

1980-82 The Catspaw claim [adjoining due east of John claim] was staked by Elan Exploration Ltd. of Calgary and optioned to E & B Exploration. E & B undertook minor prospecting, sampling and geological mapping before returning the property to Elan. Several of the streams draining the Catspaw and Jim claims were noted to carry gold colours when panned by prospectors.

1983 The Catspaw claim was optioned to Teuton Resources Corp.; the property was enlarged by staking the Four-J's claims and the Gamma claim. A stratiform lead-zinc-antimony (gold-silver) occurrence and a boulder train of argentiferous quartz sulfide mineralization was discovered on the John claim. This latter work was undertaken by Billikin Resources under option (the option was relinquished the following year).

1984 The Four-J's claims were optioned by Teuton to Canadian United Minerals Inc. An airborne EM and Mag survey disclosed two EM anomalies under ice cover proximate to the stratiform mineralization noted on the John claim.

1985 Noranda Exploration Company re-optioned the Four-J's from Canadian United. Prospecting, sampling and geophysical surveys were carried out identifying several types of mineralization prior to returning the property to Teuton (A lingering snowpack prevented examination of the stratiform occurrence.)

1986 Work by Teuton prospectors on the Gamma claim [2.5 km north of Jonas claim] uncovered several argentiferous quartz sulfide veins and an auriferous, pyritic, quartz brecciated agglomerate. A small rock geochemical program on the Catspaw claim disclosed several gold anomalies.

1987 Property optioned by Teuton to Wedgewood Resources. Field program supervised by Kruchkowski Consultants of Calgary concentrated on prospecting, trenching, sampling and geochemical surveys on the Four-J's and surrounding claims.

1988 Wedgewood carried out further rock sampling and mapping on the Four J's, Catspaw and Gamma claims before discontinuing the option.

1989 Maple Resource Corporation Exploration entered into an agreement with Teuton to earn a 60% interest in the Four-J's claims. A field program was carried out by Maple concentrating on the Main, Centre, South and North Zones. The primary target areas were defined as: the sedimentary exhalative style lead-zinc-silver mineralization in the Main and North Zones and a zone of highly anomalous soil samples collected along contours northeast of the grid area.

1990 Maple drilled 334.06m to test a strong gold-in-soil geochem anomaly in the FM Zone. The first two holes intersected significant gold mineralization in an argillite/siltstone unit: Hole MA-90-1 returned 0.078 oz/ton gold over 9.84m and Hole MA-90-2 returned 0.069 oz/ton gold over 7.16m. Two gold-in-soil geochem anomalies were identified elsewhere on the property.

1991 Maple was unable to obtain financing for further work and dropped the option on the property.

1992 Teuton carried out a small program of sampling and trenching in the Main Zone area. This work defined additional small outcrops of laminated sulfides such as were originally discovered in 1983.

Although interest in the general Stewart region faded sharply in 1991 and 1992, there are signs that this may be turning around. Discovery of a large gold deposit by Lac Minerals at Red Mountain about 20 km east of Stewart is beginning to rekindle interest in the area. Positive production figures from the Snip Mine on the Iskut River, the completion of the access road into the rich Eskay Creek deposit and the current strength in the price of gold are other factors which have recently added to the viability of exploration in the Stewart region.

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E. Summary of Work Done.

The 1993 work on the John and Jonas claims was part of a larger program covering several Stewart area properties spanning the period from Aug. 22 to Oct. 2. The field crew consisted of the author and an assistant, D. Shilling.

Access to the property was by helicopter from the Vancouver Island

base on the Bear River in Stewart. Because of the shortness of the program it was more economical to shuttle in and out of the property rather than set up a camp (recent government regulations requiring reclamation bonds for even the smallest of camps have changed the logistics of exploring in the Stewart area).

During the stay on the property a Beep-Mat survey of approximately 2.25 line-km was carried out, seven rock geochemical samples collected and two petrographic specimens taken. [Beep-Mat surveys have proven an efficient exploration tool in Ontario and Quebec over the last few years--it is just now beginning to be used in British Columbia.]

All rock samples were analyzed at the Pioneer Laboratories facility in New Westminster, B.C. The Beep-Mat was rented directly from the manufacturer, GDD Instrumentation Inc. of Ste-Foy, Quebec. Preliminary petrographic descriptions were prepared by Alex Walus, M.Sc. (Mr. Walus, geologist, was employed elsewhere in Stewart by Teuton during the project period; his academic training in Poland included several courses in petrography). Results of thin section and XRD analyses were not received in time for inclusion in this report.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The Stewart area is adjacent to the east margin of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by Coast granitic rocks ranging in age from early Jurassic to Tertiary and which take the form of large plutons and related dyke swarms.

Mineral deposits in the area are of several styles, and include quartz sulfide veins and replacement systems related principally to repeated Mesozoic volcanism and Tertiary granitic intrusions (Alldrick, 1985).

Oldest rocks in the area are a late Triassic-early Jurassic subaerial andesitic volcanic sequence with intercalated silt-stones, equivalent to Grove's Unuk River Formation. These are overlain by epiclastic and felsic volcanic sequences (Betty Creek Formation--Grove, 1983) of early to middle Jurassic age, and by a sedimentary sequence (Salmon River Formation--Grove, 1983), part of the middle to late Jurassic Bowser assemblage.

These Mesozoic layered rocks are contained in a regional north-trending synclinal structure, modified by northeast and northwest faults.

Intrusive rocks, principally the Summit Lake granodiorite

(Alldrick, 1985), are coeval with lower units of the andesitic volcanic sequence. Related to the main intrusion are feldspar porphyry dykes and sills.

Mineral deposits in the immediate vicinity of the 4-J's property include Scottie Gold massive pyrrhotite veins in andesitic rocks adjacent to the Summit Lake granodiorite pluton and quartz-carbonate veins containing base and precious metal sulfides in schistose volcanic rocks at the East Gold and Haida (Portland) prospects.

Geology in relation to claim area is shown in Fig. 3.

B. Property Geology and Mineralization

The 1993 assessment work program covered parts of the Main, North and FM Zones. The Main Zone is the name now used to describe the laminar or stratiform lead-zinc-antimony mineralization originally discovered in 1983 by Billikin Resources. Location of the zones relative to claim boundaries and grid is shown on Fig. 3.

The Main Zone is bounded to the west by an alpine glacier and to the east by a blanket of talus debris. The westernmost unit exposed on the zone is a massive deformed black argillite containing <1% fine siltstone interbeds. The unit is exposed over 70m but may be as much as 200m thick.

Prolific quartz carbonate veinlets define foliation at 024/85 NW. Carbonatization is pervasive with local silicification and limonitization. Pyrite mineralization occurs as <1% finely disseminated, blebby and fracture controlled crystals. A localized zone of poddy white pyrite and purple sphalerite occurs adjacent to, and mostly covered by, the glacier. Pods are subparallel to foliation, up to 40cm in length and 5 to 10cm wide. They contain 10-20% fine sphalerite and 80-90% pyrite mineralization.

Adjacent to the argillite lies the southern extension of the felsic to intermediate crystal tuff, locally up to 80m wide. It is pervasively silicified and has local fracture controlled carbonization associated with <1% pyrite. Less than 1% fracture controlled galena and trace blebby sphalerite also occur.

The crystal tuff is intruded by a 25m wide concordant hornblende-feldspar porphyry in the northern section of the Main Zone. To the south the porphyry narrows to <10m wide and changes orientation as it intrudes the rock units lying to the southeast. Only traces of pyrite were noted.

To the east is an interbedded argillite/siltstone unit with a distinct banded appearance. Bedding and foliation are parallel at 025 to 030/85 to 35W in the north, but variable in the south.

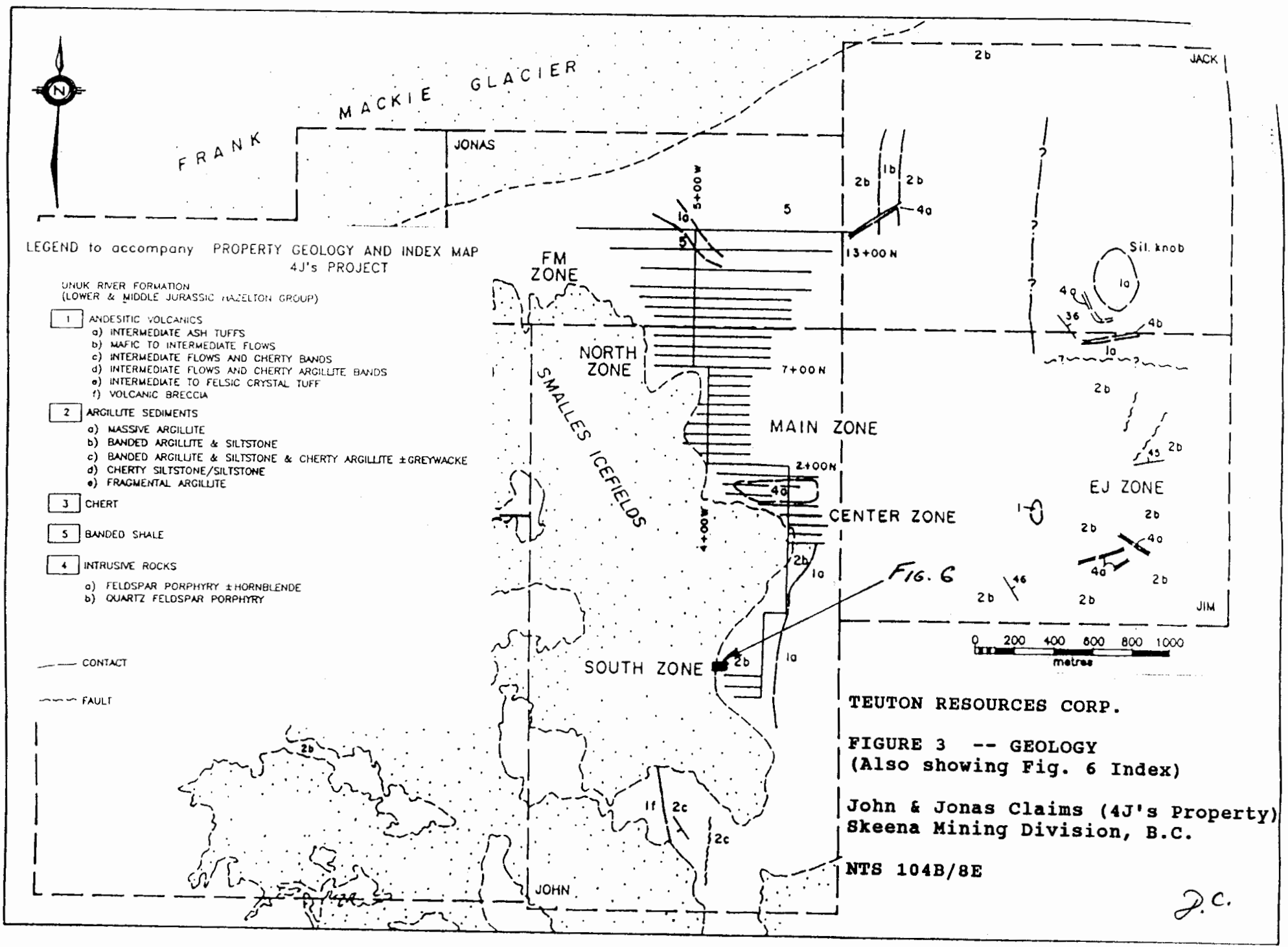

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FIGURE 3 -- GEOLOGY
(Also showing Fig. 6 Index)

John & Jonas Claims (4J's Property)
Skeena Mining Division, B.C.

NTS 104B/8E

P.C.

Bedding is typically <5cm wide and consists of 70% argillite and 30% siltstone. The unit is moderately to strongly carbonatized and locally silicified, resulting in some cherty argillite development. Locally limonitic, it contains <1% blebby and fine grained disseminated pyrite.

The eastern third of the Main Zone contains intermediate volcanic flows intercalated with argillite and cherty argillite bands, typically less than 10cm wide. The flows are massive, bleached and locally silicified. Mesocratic siliceous bands and cherty argillite bands make up 35 to 40% of the rock and are oriented at 030/30NW in the north, but gradually shift to 004/82-75W in the south. Trace pyrite occurs throughout the unit, although scattered strongly limonitic and silicified zones occur which contain approximately 2% fracture controlled pyrite.

Seven distinctive geologic units, forming three broad genetic categories underlie the FM Zone: an andesitic volcanic sequence, a distal basin argillite sequence and a porphyritic intrusive. The zone is dominated by the andesitic volcanic complex which consists of intermediate ash tuffs to the southwest, a central belt of mafic to intermediate flows, and intermediate flows intercalated with cherty bands to the northeast. The ash tuff is bounded to the east by a strong but poorly mineralized graphitic fault oriented at 010 to -065/60 to 75W. To the north, talus cover becomes excessive and masks unit contacts. An alpine glacier cuts off exposure of the sequence to the west.

The volcanic sequence hosts at least four east-west striking, south dipping shear zones, and a series of north-south striking, west dipping faults in an area of sharp relief toward the north.

An aerially restricted and irregular pocket of heterogeneous units including hornblende feldspar porphyry, banded argillite and felsic to intermediate crystal tuff occurs along the central portion of the western margin of the volcanics adjacent to the glacier.

The mafic to intermediate volcanic flows are grey green to dark green in colour and are massive and fine grained with local clusters of acicular black hornblende crystals. The contact between the flows and ash tuffs occupies a strong 080 trending shear zone. Discontinuous, strongly limonitic horizons are abundant immediately north of the contact shear. Zone orientations range from N-NE trending with a vertical dip, to SE trending with a moderate south dip.

East of the volcanics lies an argillite sequence consisting of massive deformed argillite with minor fine siltstone interbeds and a sequence of intercalated argillite, siltstone, chert and greywacke. Bedding and foliation are parallel to subparallel in the massive argillite and strike N-NE, dipping steeply to the west. In the interbedded facies, bedding strikes E-W and dips steeply to

the south. Thickness of the unit varies on surface from 100m to less than 20m.

Due to a shift in foliation and decreasing elevation northward, the surface trend of the sedimentary sequence wraps to the northwest around the volcanic sequence.

The black argillite is very finely interbedded with <10% siltstone. It shows strong irregular deformation and shearing defined by abundant discontinuous and boudinaged quartz carbonate veinlets. The unit is moderately to strongly silicified and carbonatized throughout and its weathered surface is commonly limonitic. Sulfide mineralization is very fine grained and consists of less than 1% blebby, fracture controlled and disseminated pyrite with metre scale zones containing up to 3%.

The heterogeneous banded argillite, siltstone, cherty argillite, greywacke facies consist of beds ranging from 1 to 11cm thick, with textures ranging from aphanitic to gritty and earthy. Bedding is typically 090 to 130/80S. Sulfide mineralization is sparse with <1% fine grained pyrite.

The eastern extents of the North and FM Zones are underlain by a fine to medium grained hornblende/feldspar porphyry. It is a light blue colour, massive and contains clusters of millimetre scale randomly oriented feldspar phenocrysts and < 1cm sale hornblende megacrysts in a fine grained groundmass. The concentration of hornblende decreases to the north.

C. Beep Mat Survey

a. Introduction

Approximately 2.25km of grid lines were surveyed with a Beep Mat, model BM-II. The grid lines were originally established by Orequest Consultants, contractor for Maple Resource Corporation (Dewonck & Barnes, 1990). Although the flags marking the various stations had to be rechecked in several instances it was still possible to follow the lines without incident. The principal object of the survey was to see whether the banded lead-zinc-antimony mineralization in the Main Zone or the massive vein type mineralization in the FM Zone area could be traced using the Beep Mat.

[Author's note: The Beep Mat is a miniaturized electromagnetic survey instrument that has been likened to a simplified version of the helicopter-borne unicoil. It consists of a unicoil operating at about 2.1 megaHertz inserted in a polyetheylene shell with a separate readout module that allows the measurement of the relative value of the conductivity of 3 cubic metres or susceptibility (magnetite content) of 1 cubic metre of any material immediately

underlying the instrument (penetrating to a depth of about 1.5m). If conductive and magnetic materials are simultaneously present, it cannot independently measure both parameters, however a new version of the instrument available in 1994 will allow detection of conductors even when they occur in a highly magnetic background.

Documentation supplied by the manufacturer has been included for reference in Appendix IV. A cartoon shows the manner in which the instrument is used--it is simply dragged behind the prospector who also wears a readout module on his chest.

Although it proved of limited utility for the Four-J's property, the author was quite impressed with results obtained on other claims in the Stewart area. On one such property it quickly delineated strike extensions of massive sulfide mineralization concealed under a thin coat of soil and heather. Numerous test pits dug by old-timers, in some cases missing the zone by less than a metre, showed how frustrating it could be tracing mineralization without the assistance of modern technology.]

b. Treatment of data

Although the Beep Mat does provide quantitative readings of the relative content of conductors or magnetite at a rate of 10 readings per second, recording and plotting these in the manner of a standard geophysical survey would be missing the point. The Beep Mat is primarily a prospecting tool, allowing one to rapidly detect certain types of mineral occurrences. In the instant survey, the object was to detect anomalous conductors: the Beep Mat is designed to emit a sound alarm at about a delta of 100 hz. This beeping alarm intensifies in unison with higher readings. When an anomaly is detected one digs down to identify the source.

The area surveyed during the 1993 program has been stippled on Fig. 4, drawn at a scale of 1:2,500. Anomalous readings or "beeps" have been marked with an asterisk with the meter reading noted beside.

As the area did not respond with any magnetic anomalies these will not be dealt with.

c. Discussion

The area traversed with the Beep Mat, mostly underlain by sediments, proved to be quite unresponsive. A single, faintly beeping anomaly of 120 hz. (delta) was recorded just south of the western end of Line 3+50N. It came from a small exposure of quartz-sulfide mineralization protruding through glacial debris at the edge of the Smalles Icefield (a sample tag indicated the vein had been sampled by Orequest, running 0.112 oz/ton gold). The sulfide mineralization appeared to be predominantly arsenopyrite

and pyrite, and lensoidal in nature--the Beep Mat did not pick up any extensions beyond three m. Other similar small veins exposed in the vicinity did not respond to the Beep Mat.

[Author's Note: By way of reference, the Beep Mat was run over a large arsenopyrite bearing quartz vein exposed by stripping beside the Granduc mining road about 10 km southeast of the property. The vein, known to be auriferous, is about 2m wide in places and registers values between 25,000 to 124,000 hz (delta) when traversed.].

Time was also spent criss-crossing known outcrops of laminar lead-zinc-antimony mineralization in the Main Zone area (cf. Figs. 5, 6--"Banded" sample site). Because this type of mineralization is so difficult to detect in outcrop, it was hoped that it would respond to the Beep Mat so as to allow tracing through light snow and debris cover nearby. Unfortunately the Beep Mat did not respond in the slightest to this style of mineralization.

Similarly, the Beep Mat did not respond to small massive sulfide veins containing gold and silver values as high as 2.16 oz/ton over 14cm in the FM Zone area just east of Baseline between Lines 7+50 and 8+00N (cf. Fig. 4--"Massive Sulfide" Sample).

D. Petrographic Samples

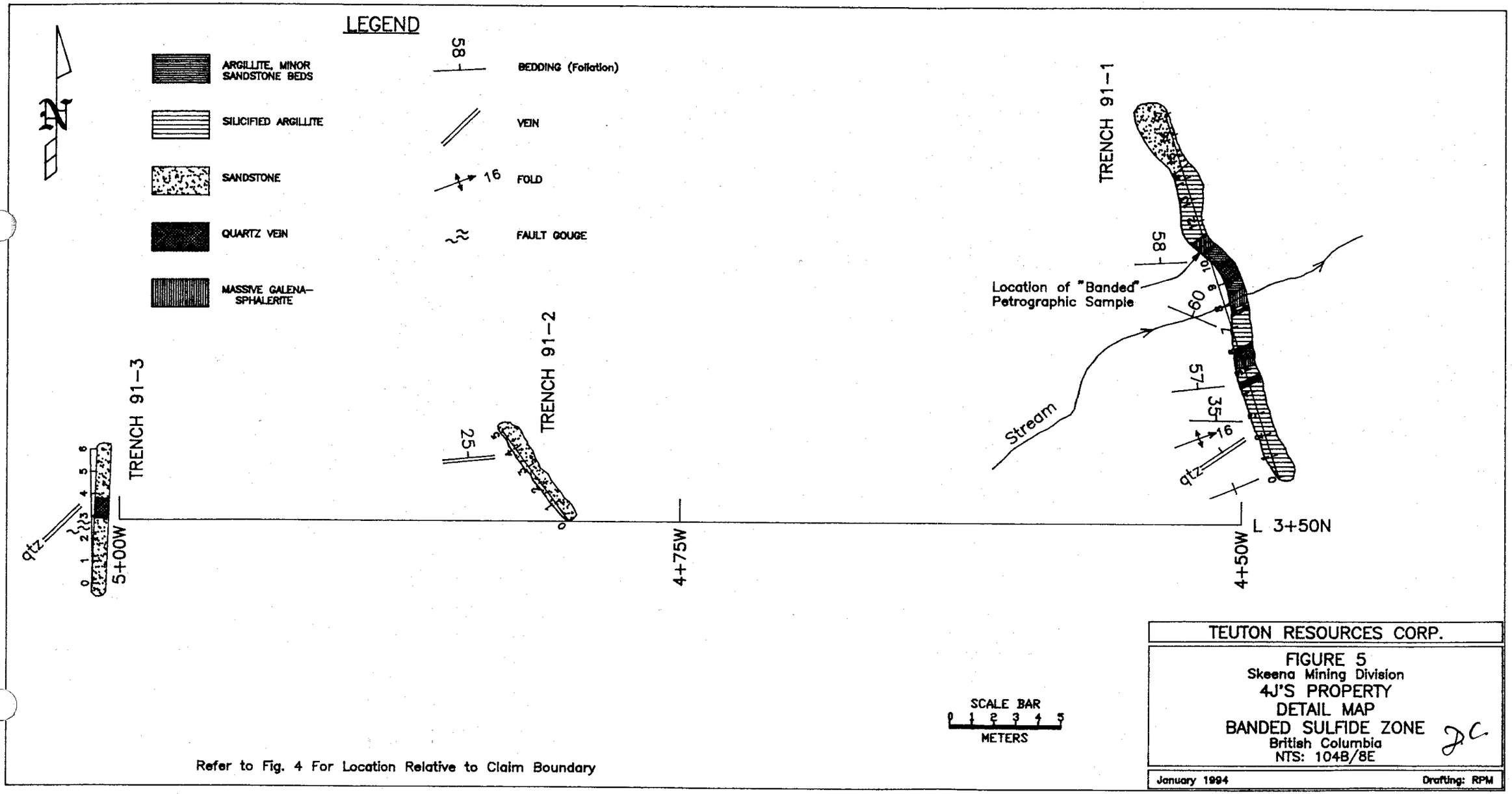
As shown in Fig. 4 and mentioned in the previous section, petrographic samples were taken in 1993 from two sites marked "Banded" and "Massive Sulfide". These samples were sent to Poland (much less expensive) for thin section and XRD analysis but results have not yet been received.

The "Banded" sample was taken from the north end of Trench 91-1, a detail map of which is shown in this report in Fig. 5. This mineralization continues to be intriguing because of speculation that it is sedimentary exhalative in origin. The very fine-grained nature of the sulfide mineralization is not ascertainable in outcrop, only becoming apparent after cutting to polished surface. Assays have typically returned values running to 50% combined lead-zinc.

Perhaps the only method of tracing the zone(s) besides trenching and sampling is by visually following a faint yellowish stain on the surface of the small massive bands of sulfide mineralization. This is believed to be an arsenic or antimony oxide.

A preliminary petrographic description of the "Banded" sample by Alex Walus, M.Sc., follows:

> "The sample is of finely banded silicified argillite with 70 to 80% very fine-grained sulfides representing two stages of



Refer to Fig. 4 For Location Relative to Claim Boundary

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FIGURE 5
Skeena Mining Division
4J'S PROPERTY
DETAIL MAP
BANDED SULFIDE ZONE
British Columbia
NTS: 104B/8E

January 1994 Drafting: RPM

mineralization:

> earlier stage--represented by massive dark yellow assemblage dominated by sphalerite which comprises 80 to 90% of total sulfide content.
>
> later stage--represented by unknown steel grey sulfide(s) comprising fracture infillings in earlier assemblage and less frequently separate laminae up to 1mm thick.
>
> It is not clear whether banding in argillite is a sedimentary structure or the result of later shearing."

Similarly Mr. Walus, M.Sc., describes the "Massive Sulfide" sample as follows:

> "The sample consists of sub-rounded fragments of steel grey coloured sulfides one to three mm in size set in a ground mass of the same sulfides. Gouge minerals representing 10 to 15% include quartz and carbonate."

The "Massive Sulfide" sample was taken from 1989 sample site #9616 which ran 2.12 oz/ton gold over 0.14m.

Mr. Walus regretted that he could not say more about the samples without the thin section and XRD results awaited from Poland.

E. Geochemistry--Rock Samples

a. Introduction

As an adjunct to the other work, seven rock geochem samples were taken by D. Shilling from small, angular float boulders noted in an area of moraine next to a retreating icefield in the vicinity of the South Zone (cf. Fig. 3 for location of South Zone and index for Fig. 6--Rock Geochem Samples, South Zone Area).

b. Sample Descriptions

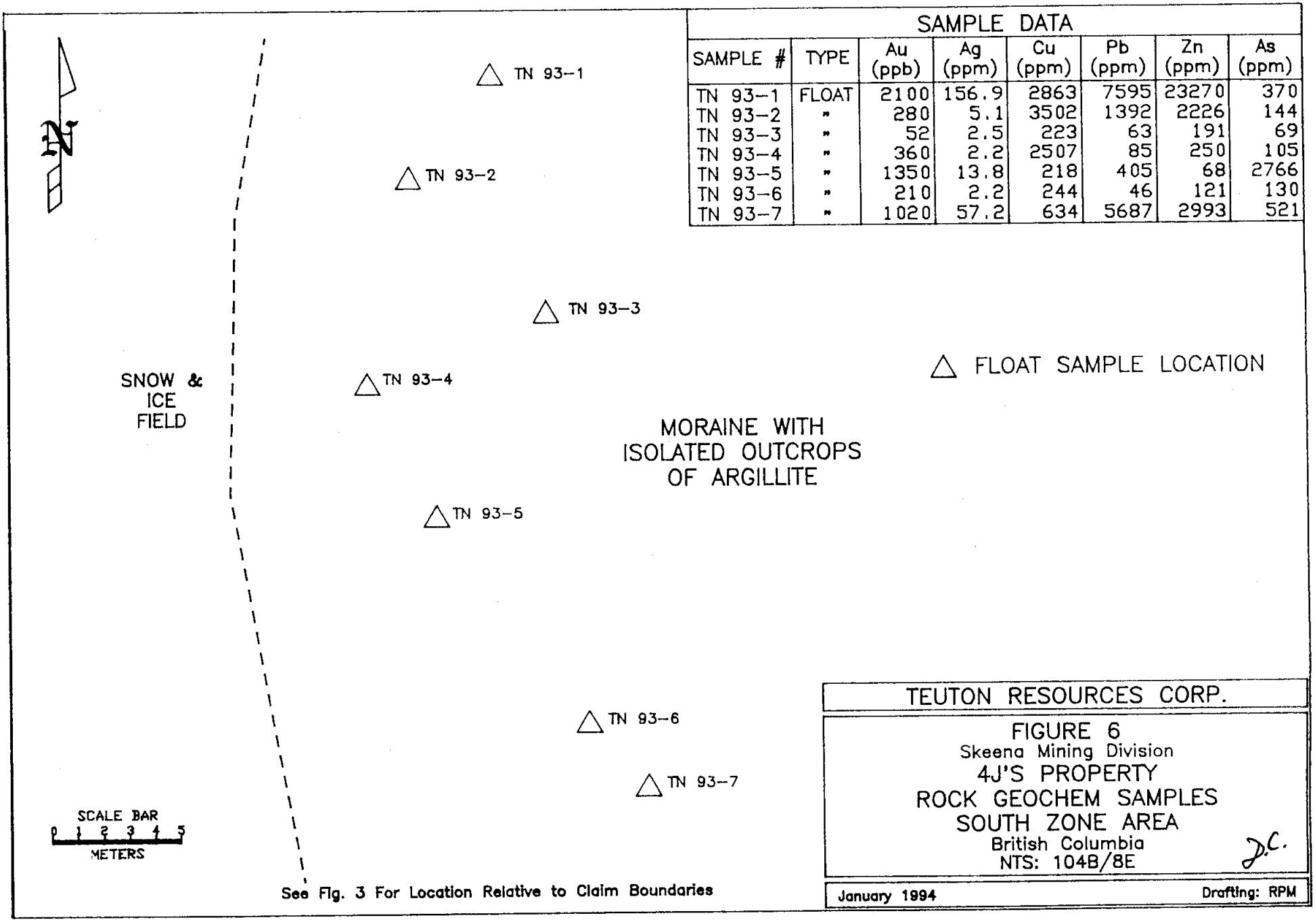
The samples have been described as follows:

TN-93-1 Angular small float boulder of argillite mineralized with massive fine to coarse grained pyrite, minor sphalerite, galena(?) and showing copper stain.

TN-93-2 As above, lesser sulfides.

TN-93-3 Argillite float boulder, angular, with 5 to 10% pyrite.

TN-93-4 As above.



SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE #	TYPE	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	As (ppm)
TN 93-1	FLOAT	2100	156.9	2863	7595	23270	370
TN 93-2	"	280	5.1	3502	1392	2226	144
TN 93-3	"	52	2.5	223	63	191	69
TN 93-4	"	360	2.2	2507	85	250	105
TN 93-5	"	1350	13.8	218	405	68	2766
TN 93-6	"	210	2.2	244	46	121	130
TN 93-7	"	1020	57.2	634	5687	2993	521

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FIGURE 6
Skeena Mining Division
4J'S PROPERTY
ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLES
SOUTH ZONE AREA
British Columbia
NTS: 104B/8E

D.C.

January 1994 Drafting: RPM

TN-93-5 Massive, coarse grained pyrite, 30-40%, in small argillite float boulder, slight yellowish stain.

TN-93-6 As above.

Tn-93-7 As above.

c. Discussion

Gold values ranging from 52 to 2100 ppb and silver values from 2.2 to 156.9 ppm were obtained from the seven samples of float mineralization. Lead, zinc, copper, arsenic and antimony values are variously elevated in several of the samples.

Source for the float is probably nearby, under the ice or below glacial debris. These values are similar to those obtained at several sites elsewhere on the property.

F. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Analysis of rock specimens collected during the 1992 program was carried out at the Pioneer Laboratories facility in New Westminster.

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.

The preliminary petrographic analyses were done by cutting specimens to polished surface and examining under a binocular microscope.

Specifications and method of use for the Beep Map are included in this report in Appendix IV.

G. Conclusions

Regrettably, the Beep Mat did not respond well over the two most interesting forms of mineralization previously identified on the Four J's property This could be because the geophysical characteristics of the mineralization are such that they are not detectable by the Beep Mat or because the mineralized occurrences are too small and discontinuous to elicit a response. [On another property, the Beep Map did not respond to a two metre thickness of

mineralization containing 20 to 50% galena.]

It appears that further trenching, sampling and geological mapping will be necessary to determine the extent of the banded lead-zinc-antimony sulfide mineralization in the Main Zone area. Awaited results from thin section and XRD analyses will help determine whether this is or is not an exhalative target, so that exploration plans can be properly prioritized thereafter.

A small follow-up program to trace the source of the anomalous float specimens located in the South Zone area is also warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
Jan. 28, 1994

APPENDIX I -- WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel--Period Aug. 22 to Oct. 2, 1993:	
D. Cremonese, P. Eng.	
1.5 days @ $300/day	$450
D. Shilling, Assistant	
1.5 days @ $150/day	225
Helicopter -- VIH/Stewart Base	
Crew drop-offs/pick-up	
1.5 hrs @ $755/hr.	1,132
Food -- 3 man-days @ $30/man-day	90
Personnel: mob/demob (home base to Stewart, return)	
(prorated--5.36% of $2,200)	118
Beep Mat Rental (GDD Instrumentation--Quebec)	
(prorated--10% of total charges of $2,307.95)	231
Assay costs--Pioneer Labs	
Au geochem + 30 elem. ICP + rock sample prep	
7 @ $14.25/sample	100
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research	
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 2.5 days @ $300/day	750
Draughting-- RPM Computer	180
Preliminary petrographic rock descriptions	60
Word Processor - 3 hrs. @ $25/hr.	75
Copies, report, jackets, maps, etc.	35
TOTAL.....	**$ 3,446**

Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration: $2,800

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 509-675 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 John and Jonas claims, Skeena Mining Division in August-October of 1993.

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

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 28th day of January, 1994.

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TELEPHONE (604)522-3830

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
Project:
Sample Type: Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, 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, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm. *Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, graphite furnace AA finished to 1 ppb detection.

Analyst _____
Report No. 9320675
Date: September 08, 1993

ELEMENT	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*
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
DEL 93-1	3	674	6653	6030	11.3	1	1	2819	9.96	43	12	ND	2	12	51.1	5	10	5	.07	.028	5	61	.03	140	.01	3	.22	.01	.22	11	480
DEL 93-2	9	329	16750	322	26.1	2	1	166	5.61	55	5	ND	2	21	.6	6	19	4	.02	.006	2	128	.01	321	.01	4	.08	.01	.04	40	1840
DEL 93-3	16	594	26538	3207	285.1	2	2	3609	15.39	152	14	3	2	29	17.8	11	590	11	.07	.031	7	55	.02	86	.01	5	.28	.01	.28	132	1810
DEL 93-SD38	40	780	27312	2115	293.5	2	1	617	11.91	108	5	5	2	60	10.1	2	594	4	.01	.014	3	89	.01	100	.01	4	.14	.01	.15	45	17800
DEL 93-GAL	7	358	31273	9011	111.3	2	2	101	3.00	53	5	ND	2	39	82.8	59	94	3	.03	.006	2	79	.01	13	.01	4	.08	.01	.05	31	3350
BR 93-1	3	376	77	18	3.5	11	60	40	16.38	99999	11	7	2	4	.2	355	70	25	.27	.039	2	39	.06	15	.02	3	.33	.01	.07	2	4050
BR 93-2	6	96	41	12	6.8	15	30	32	24.49	99999	23	20	3	1	.2	372	229	12	.01	.018	2	36	.02	10	.01	16	.12	.01	.06	12	12400
BR 93-3	6	375	22	102	19.1	11	101	12	16.35	99999	20	34	2	2	2.4	651	971	5	.09	.023	2	68	.01	13	.01	7	.05	.01	.04	5	28100
BR 93-4	7	2188	8	42	12.1	58	47	272	38.82	862	5	11	2	3	.6	15	108	31	.17	.029	2	6	.21	4	.03	6	.34	.01	.01	1	8600
BR 93-5	2	541	10	62	5.0	2	2	1350	.28	29	5	ND	2	245	.9	3	2	4	32.96	.008	3	3	.08	2	.01	3	.10	.01	.01	1	18
BR 93-6	2	358	22	41	2.2	67	49	111	11.97	272	5	ND	2	63	.4	2	4	11	1.28	.057	2	17	.08	11	.08	2	1.64	.45	.04	1	50
BR 93-7	2	1496	5	58	6.0	28	134	387	39.80	380	5	ND	2	3	.2	2	3	3	.77	.006	2	5	.04	3	.01	2	.09	.01	.01	1	180
BR 93-8	1	1266	15	42	4.4	26	118	424	39.19	24	5	ND	2	2	.5	2	8	7	.31	.013	2	22	.06	7	.01	2	.24	.01	.01	1	125
BR 93-9	2	949	12	44	2.5	27	106	191	25.03	82	5	3	2	46	.5	2	2	34	.88	.043	2	26	.04	19	.05	4	1.99	.30	.07	2	52
BR 93-10	1	16	23	13	.4	4	2	936	.48	29	5	ND	2	275	.2	2	2	3	40.28	.012	2	1	.13	9	.01	2	.31	.02	.01	1	
BR 93-11	5	135	143	53	1.8	16	7	405	2.32	107	5	ND	2	92	.5	2	3	120	2.18	.137	7	102	1.03	24	.17	2	3.49	.69	.31	1	22
TM 93-1	8	2863	7595	23270	156.9	32	18	1649	10.22	370	5	3	2	139	147.7	631	2	8	2.15	.052	3	31	.73	14	.01	3	.52	.01	.39	30	2100
TM 93-2	5	3502	1392	2226	5.1	4	10	523	6.70	144	5	ND	2	81	27.3	10	2	10	.93	.072	3	52	.13	22	.01	5	.40	.01	.34	1	280
TM 93-3	10	223	63	191	2.5	6	28	1455	6.03	69	5	ND	2	176	.3	41	2	11	2.50	.149	5	39	.52	28	.01	5	.35	.01	.33	1	52
TM 93-4	15	2507	85	250	2.2	5	10	396	5.84	105	5	ND	2	60	1.0	13	2	9	.83	.074	4	33	.11	18	.01	8	.49	.01	.44	1	360
TM 93-5	1	218	405	68	13.8	32	1	41	21.72	2766	5	ND	2	2	.2	128	2	2	.02	.007	2	33	.02	3	.01	5	.11	.01	.08	1	1350
TM 93-6	149	244	46	121	2.2	15	122	459	18.51	130	5	ND	2	34	.2	28	2	10	.75	.053	2	53	.18	8	.01	6	.24	.01	.22	1	210
TM 93-7	5	634	5687	2993	57.2	4	2	35	20.38	521	9	ND	2	23	11.7	354	2	5	.19	.018	2	66	.02	3	.01	7	.15	.01	.12	3	1020
TM 93-LP	2	168	197	192	.8	71	30	2775	5.58	53	11	ND	2	195	.2	7	2	29	4.62	.112	3	44	1.59	92	.01	2	.52	.01	.29	1	80
GM 93-1	3	910	1073	235	16.6	3	3	176	13.09	1602	5	4	2	4	1.0	28	4	25	.07	.046	2	48	.38	12	.01	3	.90	.01	.14	1	2300
GM 93-2	1	2761	1030	3056	24.0	6	15	970	11.44	783	7	ND	2	6	31.6	7	13	50	.23	.047	4	47	.99	21	.01	2	2.17	.01	.09	1	790
GM 93-3	3	4129	393	3479	23.8	4	7	827	9.78	625	5	ND	2	7	35.7	2	5	46	.43	.040	4	60	.87	25	.01	2	1.89	.01	.11	1	650
GM FLT-1	2	2831	286	2932	16.5	6	13	1483	8.43	3309	5	3	2	8	18.8	7	40	86	.36	.060	3	46	1.39	60	.01	2	3.07	.01	.09	1	1060

APPENDIX IV

DOCUMENTATION REGARDING THE

"BEEP MAT"

Instrumentation
GDD Inc.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière
Ste-Foy, Qc, Canada G1X 4B7
Tél.: (418) 877-4249
Fax: (418) 877-4054

GDD BEEP MAT, model BM-II-93

THE FACTS

Up to 1993, some 2500 conductive occurrences have been localized by BEEP MAT surveys, then sampled, often by blasting. When showings and/or EM conductors occur in areas of shallow overburden and till, a BEEP MAT crew can discover and sample one conductive occurrence or more for every day of work. The ratio rapidly falls to one occurence every 10 days in areas of shallow overburden but where no airborne conductors are known. On the average, two-thirds of the occurrences are bedrock and one third boulders. Numerous descriptions of field surveys are available.

THE BEEP MAT - A COST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT

To express the same idea differently, a BEEP MAT survey of a 100-claim group in an area of shallow overburden will discover from 10 to 100 hidden gossans, which can all be examined, sampled and assayed for the all-inclusive cost of one drill hole on a geophysical anomaly (± 50 000 $). In every area where outcrops are present, the BEEP MAT thus represents an extremely cost-efficient approach to exploration, which allows to explore and cream off a property for less than the cost of a grid of lines.

Out of the 2,000 occurrences sampled up to now, some 40 (or 2%) revealed ore-grade assays of copper, gold, zinc, lead, etc. Concretely, one open pit mine is now in operation near a test pit first sampled with a BEEP MAT, and a small copper ore shoot was drilled off after the discovery of an ore float. Other showings and floats found during BEEP MAT surveys are actively prospected, such as a bedrock occurrence of 22% copper in Lemieux Township in Gaspé, or a 10% zinc-3% copper float in Chibougamau, or four gold showings near the Eastmain river. The high proportion of ore-grade occurrences among BEEP MAT conductors reflect mostly the high geological potential of the mining properties so far surveyed but also the nature's process of concentrating ore material such as gold or base metals in sulfide veins and veinlets.

HOW THE BEEP MAT CAN MAKE YOU SAVE TIME AND MONEY

The BEEP MAT can directly discover ore shoots, occasionally of a size to be directly minable as suggested by the positive reaction of BEEP MATS over the original subcrops of 10 of today's mines. However, a careful examination by qualified geologists of the conductive occurrences discovered by a BEEP MAT survey can:

1) Eliminate by actual sampling many graphitic horizons which can give misleading but large geophysical targets;
2) Focus exploration by discovering veinlets in previously unknown exhalitic horizons, worthy of detailed geoscientific investigation.
3) Discover new types of mineralization not predicted by the general geology of the area.
4) Discover floats from deeply buried ore bodies.

BEEP MAT surveys with the BM-II have been accepted for assessment works for many years just as any other geophysical survey.

MAIN FEATURES

- Rechargeable Gell Cell batteries (last 20 hours / rechargeable in 8 hours)
- Coil frequency: 2 MH
- Sensitivity: 10 Hertz
- Weight: 4,3 kg Size: 90 cm x 30 cm
- Digital display of the relative content of conductors or magnetite
- Different sound alarm for conductors and magnetite
- Waterproof
- Continuous ground coverage (10 readings/second): detects even the smallest sulfide veinlets
- One-year warranty on parts and labour (transportation fees not included)

Instrumentation
GDD Inc.

3700, boul. de la Chaudière
Ste-Foy, Qc. Canada G1X 4B7
Tél.: (418) 877-4249
Fax: (418) 877-4054

BEEP MAT

Model BM-II-93

PURCHASE / RENTAL PRICE LIST
1993

The **BEEP MAT** is a miniaturized electromagnetic survey instrument that is, in a way, the simplified version of the helicopter-borne unicoil. The **BM-II-93** model consists of a unicoil inserted in a polyethylene shell and a separate readout module that allows the measurement of the relative value of the conductivity or susceptibility (magnetite content) of the underlying surface. Magnetite or conductive materials each have a different audio signal and their relative value is displayed. The **BEEP MAT** efficiently and inexpensively detects conductive outcrops (*pyrite, pyrrhotine, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite (Cu), graphite, pentlandite (Ni), galena (Pb), etc.*), magnetic outcrops or boulders hidden under up to 1.5 meters of overburden.

	PURCHASE PRICE (Can. $)	RENTAL PRICE (Can. $)
MODEL BM-II-93	7 900 $*	70 $ / day*
OPTION: Spare cable	400 $*	included

* Shipping charges, customs fees, federal and/or provincial taxes are extra, if applicable.

PURCHASE OPTION: 80% of the rental fees of the last 4 months can be deducted from the purchase price of the rented instrument, if purchased.

RENTAL PERIOD: Starts on the day the instrument leaves our office in Sainte-Foy to the day of its return to our office.

WARRANTY: All instruments are guaranteed for one year. All repairs will be done free of charge at our office in Sainte-Foy (transportation fees excluded).

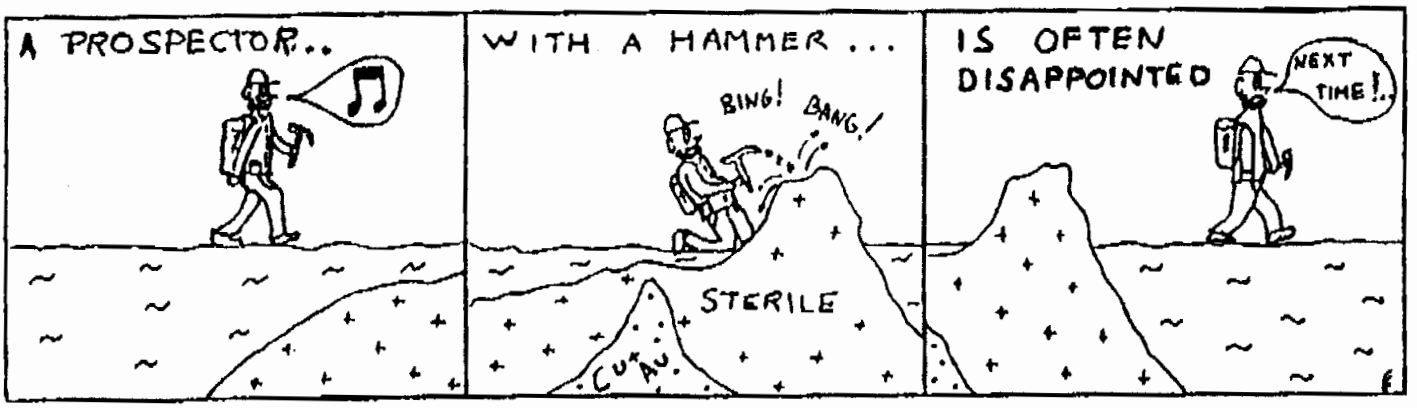
SERVICE: After the warranty has expired, a yearly maintenance contract, including parts and labour, is available for 790 $ per year and includes any technical updating which could be made to the instrument sold.

Prices are subject to modification without notice.

The Northern Miner

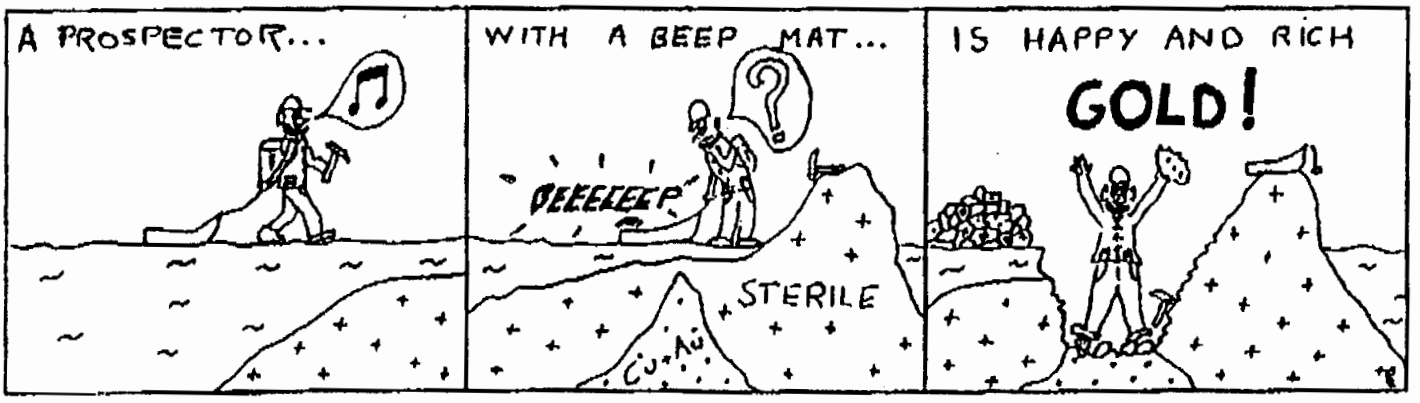
CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS A MINE?

WHILE YOU HAD THE CLAIMS



AND LET OTHERS DETECT IT?

ONCE YOU DROPPED THE CLAIMS



"BEEP MAT IN EXPLORATION"
1993

INSTRUMENTATION GDD INC.
3700, boul. de la Chaudière
Sainte-Foy, Québec, Canada G1X 4B7
Tel.: 418-877-4249 Fax: 418-877-4054

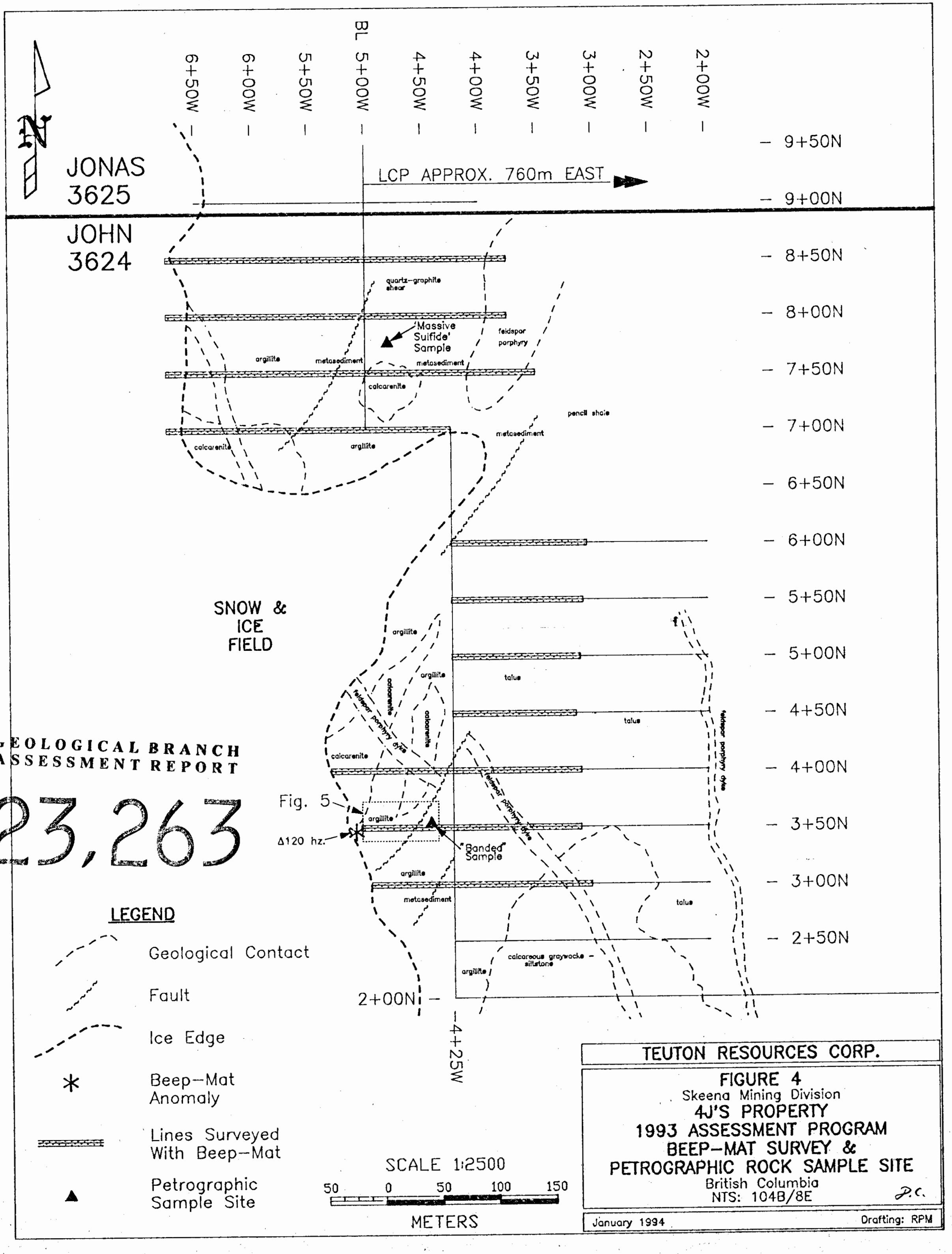


Fig. 5

LEGEND

- Geological Contact
- Fault
- Ice Edge
- Beep-Mat Anomaly
- Lines Surveyed With Beep-Mat
- Petrographic Sample Site

SCALE 1:2500

50 0 50 100 150

METERS

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

FIGURE 4
Skeena Mining Division
4J'S PROPERTY
1993 ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
BEEP-MAT SURVEY &
PETROGRAPHIC ROCK SAMPLE SITE
British Columbia
NTS: 104B/8E

January 1994 Drafting: RPM

645000E

650000E

5585000N

5581000N

CVS-12

CVS-14

CVS-13

CVS-16

CVS-7

CVS-11

CVS-15

CVS-5

CVS-8

CVS-6

CVS-10

CS-7

CS-8

CS 14

CS 13

CS 12

BILLY LAKE

MYSTERY LAKE

LeROY LAKE

ROSCOE LAKE

Antler Lake

Chataway Lake

BILLY LAKE ZONE

SUPERIOR NORTH ZONE

SUPERIOR SOUTH ZONE

ROSCOE ZONE

93 CVS 1

93 CVS 2

93 CVS 3

93 CVS 4

93 CVS 5

93 CVS 6

T.L. 32+00E

T.L. 30+00E

Base Line 50+00E

Roscoe Creek

Chataway Creek

Rusty Creek

L90+00N

L86+00N

L82+00N

L78+00N

L74+00N

L70+00N

L66+00N

L62+00N

L60+00N

L58+00N

L56+00N

L54+00N

L52+00N

L50+00N

L48+00N

L46+00N

L44+00N

L42+00N

L40+00N

L38+00N

L36+00N

L34+00N

L32+00N

L30+00N

39+50E

41+50E

43+00E

44+00E

45+14E

44+28E

43+79E

42+38E

40+16E AIRE FLUX

39+50E

37+10E CULVERT

42+39E

46+63E

43+42E

44+00E

46+50E

47+00E

55+00E

55+16E

55+60E

56+62E

55+21E

57+77E

61+00E

62+00E

65+00E

INT 30+69E 61+88N

INT 30+56E 57+33N

INT 30+43E 55+28N

INT 30+30E 53+11.5N

INT 30+28E 51+38N

INT 30+10E 49+87N

INT 29+30E 36+40N

INT 30+20E 32+89N

32+96E

34+43E

32+56E

31+91E

37+28E 28+94N

LEGEND

MODERATE CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY

WEAK " "

OUTLINE OF ANOMALOUS ZONE FROM N=3 CHARGEABILITY CONTOURS

DIAMOND DRILL LOCATION

Road access 4x4 or better

Overgrown cat trails

INDEX

NORTH SHEET

SOUTH SHEET

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,260

HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT Co. LIMITED

CVS PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS & NICOLA MINING DIVISIONS, B.C. NTS: 92 I/7

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

0 500 1000

Kilometres (1:10,000)

BY: P.E.W./rwr
DATE: FEB. 1994

FIGURE: 3