Assessment Report
On
Geochemical Work
On the Following Claims

Clone 1.....321441
Auco 1.....362024
[Part of the "Clone" Property]

Statement of Exploration
#3125304

located

20 Km Southeast Of
Stewart, British Columbia
Skeena Mining Division

55 degrees 48 minutes latitude
129 degrees 47 minutes longitude

N.T.S. 103P/13W

Project Period: Sept. 1 to Sept. 25, 1998

On Behalf Of
Teuton Resources Corp.
Vancouver, B.C.

Report By
E. R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc., P.Geol.
Dec. 28, 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

SUMMARY

The Clone property, owned by Teuton Resources Corp. and Minvita Enterprises Ltd. is located about 20 kilometers southeast of Stewart , British Columbia in the Skeena Mining Division. The property covers an area of Hazelton pyroclastic volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of a variety of intrusive plutons associated with the main Coast Range Batholith.

The property is underlain by a homoclinal sequence of volcanic and sedimentary strata that has been intruded by dioritic rocks and subsequently, sheared in a northwest direction. Gold-cobalt bearing mineralization has been deposited along these shear zones that have been traced for a distance of approximately 7 kilometers.

In the period September 1 to September 25 1998, an exploration program was conducted on the property as follows:

1. A total of 12.15 m of trenching in 2 separate trenches.
2. A total of 19 samples taken in the course of a geochemical program.

In the course of the programs, a total of 19 surface and trench samples were collected and analyzed for metal content by ICP analysis (29 element package) and for gold using atomic absorption methods. Any anomalous gold, silver and copper (greater than 1000 ppb, 30 ppm for the first two and greater than 10,000 ppm for the copper were assayed.

Results of the trenching indicate low gold and copper values for the trenching with the exception of one sample in trench 234 (0.8 m of 1.27 % Cu).

The results of the geochemistry program along areas of glacial ablation indicated anomalous gold and copper values associated with the previous shear systems outlined on the Clone claim. Highest values obtained indicated 0.775 opt Au and 1.27% Cu.

The property has numerous gold , copper and cobalt bearing shear zones that are partly obscured by glacial ice. Drilling has confirmed both depth and strike extensions to some of the zones. It is recommended that further sampling and trenching be conducted as the ice retreats The recommended program would include the following:

1. Further trenching along the south extensions of the gold bearing zones as the ice retreats .

2. Further geochemical surveys to expand on areas of known mineralization.

Estimated cost of the program is approximately $ 100,000.

INTRODUCTION

An exploration program designed to expand on the gold-cobalt bearing potential of the Clone property was conducted during the period September 1 to September 25 1998. The work expanded on 1995 - 1996 drilling and trench results obtained in 1995.

Work was conducted by Teuton personnel accommodated in a permanent camp facility erected on the Clone 1 claim. All trenching was carried out by M. Moorman with trench sampling conducted by E. Kruchkowski. Trench locations, co-ordination and overall supervision was provided by E.R. Kruchkowski.

All rock geochemical and assay samples were analyzed by Echo-Tech Laboratories in Kamploops, B.C. Vancouver Island Helicopters provided a Bell 206 in order to provide access and fly in supplies.

Location and Access

The Clone 1 claim is located about 20 kilometers southeast of Stewart, British Columbia. The claim area is approximately 55 degrees 48 minutes latitude and 129 degrees 47 minutes longitude on NTS sheet 103P/13W.

Access to the claim at the present time is by helicopter from Stewart. Nearest road to the area is a non-maintained logging road running east along the south side of the Marmot River to a point about 9 km northwest of the property. Total length of the road from tidewater to its termination point is approximately 4 km.

Physiography and Topography

The Clone 1 claim is situated southeast of Treble Mountain at the head of Sutton and Kshwan Glacier. The claim is part of a roughly 4 km square nunatak with much of the southern sections only recently exposed by rapidly retreating ice (southern ice edge is up to 200 m further south in places than that depicted on government topographic and claim maps). Elevations vary from approximately 1, 150 metres ASL on the icefield in the southern portion of the Port 21 claim to about 1,700 metres ASL on the height of land in the northern portion of the Port 20 claim. Except for the portions of the claims covered by permanent snow or ice, most of the upper ground is outcrop or talus cover with little vegetation. Snow tends to accumulate in the gullies formed by structures and vein systems. Just above the glaciers, thick morainal debris obscures the underlying geology. Small ponds occupy depressions in a relatively flat area along the south edge of the Port 21 claim. Maximum rock exposure occurs in early October when most of the annual snowfall has melted. The surface exploration is restricted to late summer and early fall. Most of the nunatak can be traversed safely on foot although local areas contain occasional bluffs.

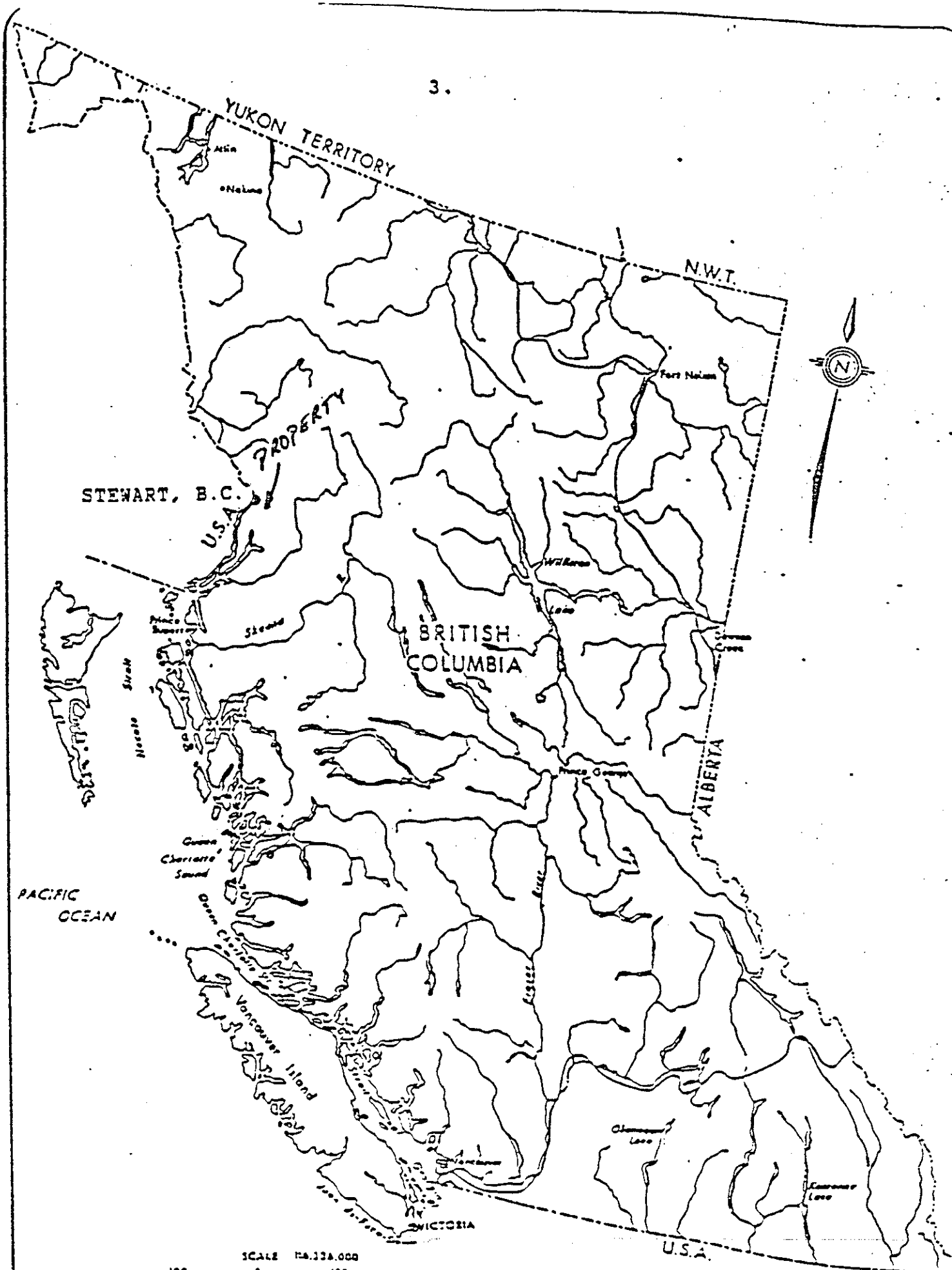


FIG 1 LOCATION MAP

Small patches of tag spruce are present along the lower slopes of the nunatak, particularly the south facing edge. Alpine grasses, heather and arctic willows grow in patches along the talus, moraine and outcrops.

Personnel and Operations

Personnel involved during the exploration program are listed below:

E.R. Kruchkowski	-- Consulting Geologist	September 1- September 25, 1998
D. Cremonese	-- President, Teuton Resources	September 1- September 25, 1998
M. Moorman	-- Prospector/Blaster	September 1- September 25, 1998

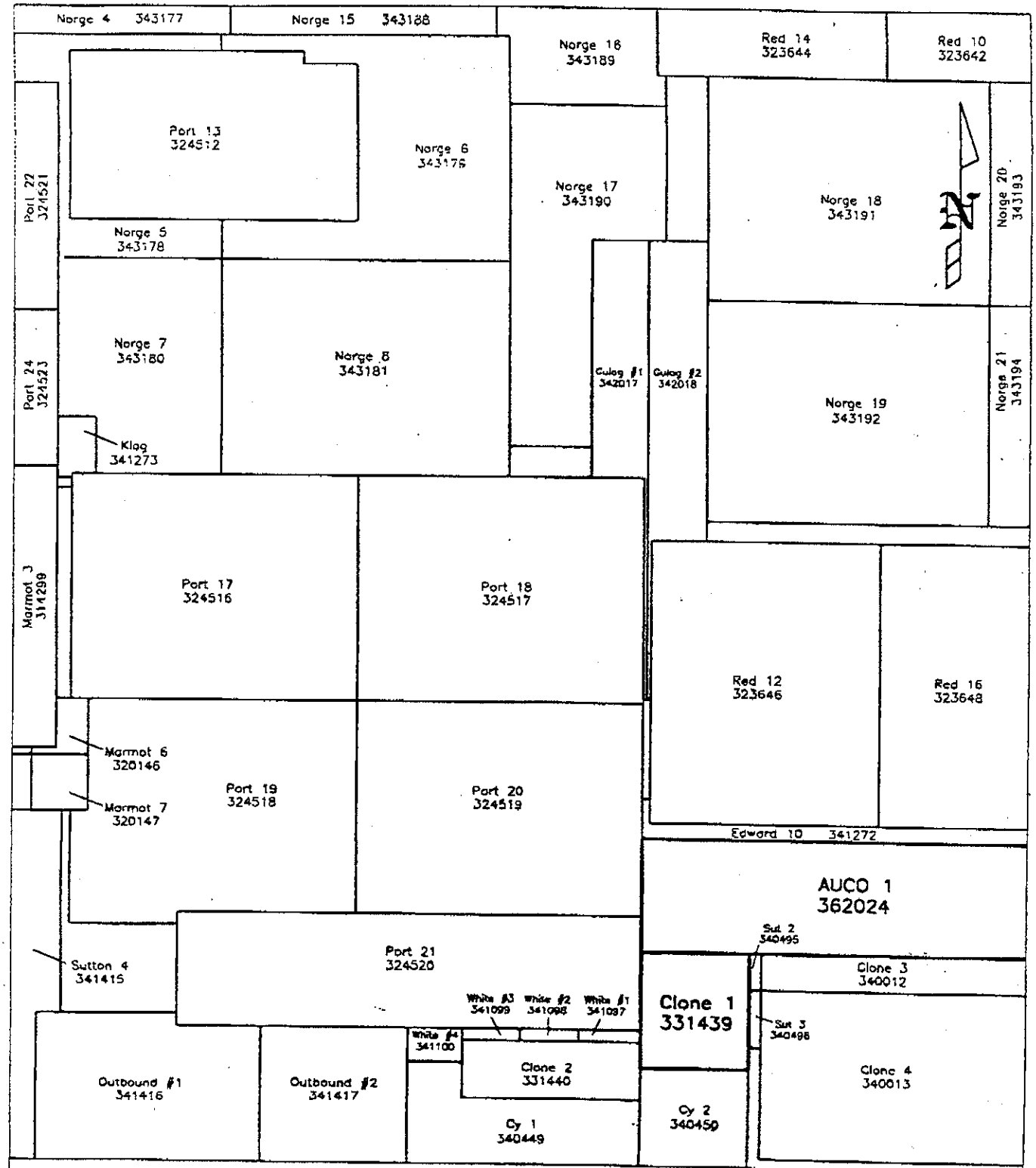
Personnel in the program mobilized to the Stewart area via vehicle or scheduled air flights (Smithers or Terrace). All personnel involved in the program, while on site were accommodated in the exploration camp located on the Clone 1 claim. While in Stewart, crews were accommodated either in a local hotel or rented house, provided by Teuton.

Supplies and materials for the job were purchased in Stewart and ferried in via helicopter.

Property Ownership

The area surveyed is part of a larger project known as the Clone project. Some of the claims surveyed consist of 168 units in 19 separate but contiguous single unit claims as well as modified grid claims. Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Tenure	No. of Units	Expiry Date
Red 12	323646	20	31 January 1998
Red 16	323648	20	31 January 1998
Auco 1	362024	18	3 April 1999
Auco 2	362025	20	3 April 1999
Port 17	324516	20	23 March 1998
Port 18	324517	20	23 March 1998
Port 19	324518	20	23 March 1998
Port 20	324519	20	23 March 1998
Port 21	324520	16	22 March 1998
Clone 1	321440	4	05 October 1998
Clone 2	331440	3	05 October 1998
Clone 3	340012	6	04 September 1999
Clone 4	340013	18	04 September 1999



TEUTON RESOURCES CORP. & MINVITA ENTERPRISES LTD.

CLONE PROJECT, STEWART, B.C., SKEENA M.D.

1998 WORK PROGRAM CLAIM LOCATION MAP

RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: December 1998
	NTS No.: 103P/13W, 103P/13E
	Figure: 2

Sut 2	340495	1	17 September 1999
Sut 3	340496	1	17 September 1999
White 1	341097	1	01 October 1999
White 2	341098	1	01 October 1999
White 3	341099	1	01 October 1999
White 4	341100	1	01 October 1999
Edwardio	341272	7	10 October 1998
Gulag 1	342017	8	29 October 1999
Gulag 2	342018	8	29 October 1999
Gulag 3	342019	6	29 October 1999
Gulag 4	342020	6	29 October 1999

The author did not examine the claim posts and cannot verify the quality and accuracy of the staking. However, the claims have been surveyed in the immediate area of the Clone 1 claim.

Claim location is illustrated on Figure 2 showing both surveyed and un-surveyed claims copied after available government NTS maps. Ownership is presently divided equally between Teuton Resources Corp. (50%) and Minvita Enterprises Ltd. (50%) of Vancouver, British Columbia. Teuton Resources Corp. is the operator of the project.

Previous Work

The area of the Clone mineralization is located in a region that has seen sporadic mineral exploration from the late 1890's to present. In all likelihood, the area of mineralization was covered with glacial ice until recently. The earliest recorded work in the area appears to be geological mapping by the B.C. Department of Mines, Energy and Petroleum Resources in the 1970's. E.W. Grove mapped the general area in preparing Bulletin 63, B.C.M.E.M.P.R. The area was also mapped by C. Greig et al in 1993 during preparation of G.S.C. open file 2931.

During July to October 1994, an exploration program conducted by Teuton in the area of the present Clone property (Port 21 claims), consisted of reconnaissance geochemical rock and silt sampling in conjunction with prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping. Based on this work additional claims were acquired in the general area, namely the Clone 1-2 claims.

This work resulted in the discovery of gold-copper-cobalt bearing, narrow shear zones trending in a northeast direction. Results of the geochemical survey indicated anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, As, Mo, W, Bi and Co values in the area of the Port 21 claim.

During the period July to December 1995, Teuton conducted a follow-up program consisting of reconnaissance geochemical rock sampling, trenching and geological mapping on the Port 21

claim. This work led to the discovery of high grade gold values in parallel shears on the adjoining Clone 1 claim. In the period September to December 1995, work on the new discovery consisted of reconnaissance geochemical rock sampling, geological mapping, trenching, VLF and magnetometer surveys, diamond drilling , petrographic studies and further staking.

Results of this work indicated the presence of several northwest trending gold bearing shear zones that were traces over a strike length of 500 m. Results of the trenching indicated wide zones of very significant gold and gold/cobalt values associated with hematite and sulfide bearing zones respectively. Diamond drilling of 1070 m in 13 holes confirmed the down dip extension of the hematite mineralization below the highest trench value (3.59 opt Au across 5.5 m).

During the period May 17 to 19, 1996, an airborne geophysical survey (VLF EM and magnetic) was flown over two areas (a smaller close spaced survey inside a larger more widely spaced survey). A total of 72.3 kilometers and 524.5 line kilometers were surveyed in Zone 1 and Zone 2 respectively. The survey lines were orientated in a NE-SW direction, approximately at right angles to the overall NW geological trend for the Stewart area.

In the period June to October 1996, an extensive exploration program was conducted on the property including:

1. A total of 11, 487.14 m of diamond drilling (7652.44 m of BTW size and 3834.7 m of NQ2 size).

2. A total of 1312.85 m of trenching in 141 separate trenches, as well as extensions to 1995 trenches (121.4 m in 8 trenches on Sutton zone, 1191.45 m in 133 trenches on main Clone zone)

3. A total of 392 samples taken in the course of a regional geochemical program.

4. Gridding and location of a permanent base line. A total of 65.3 line kilometers of grid was established with crosslines every 25 m and stations located 25 m along each line.

5. Surveying of all drill holes and trenches to provide accuracy control as well as elevation control.

6. A magnetometer survey over the established grid.

7. Geological mapping of the nunatak hosting the Clone gold occurrence at a scale of 1:2,000, as well as mapping the immediate area of the gold showings at a scale of 1:500. Preliminary mapping of the Sutton zone was also completed.

8. Downhole IP surveys in 5 separate drill holes, to test for extensions of mineralization encountered in the holes or nearby areas.

9. Petrographic studies on sulfide mineralization, both in drill holes and surface trenches.

10. Structural study in the immediate area of the S. and H. mineralized zones.

11. Saw-cut sampling to confirm 1995 trench results as well as check sulfide-hematite rich zones in immediate vicinity of camp.

Based on the 1996 work, numerous new mineralized zones were located, namely, Sutton, H-3, Stringer and Anderson. In addition, the trenching and drilling enabled a resource calculation for the property. Using a gold grade cut-off that is equal to 1 gpt Au across 1 m , a resource calculation was completed for the Clone project. Based on trenches and drill holes to date, a total of 149, 895 tons of drill indicated reserves at a grade of 7.89 gpt Au(0.23 opt) are indicated for the S-1 zone. In the H-zones (including H-2), a total of 115,612 drill indicated tons at a grade of 9.78 gpt Au (0.285 opt) and 88,221 geologically inferred tons at a grade of 7.6 gpt Au (0.22 opt) are indicated. For the S-2 A zone, a total of 96, 918 drill indicated tons grading 7.96 gpt (0.23 opt) and 73, 917 geologically inferred tons grading 11.58 gpt (0.34 opt) are calculated. The S-2B zone has a drill indicated 20,357 tons averaging 7.09 gpt Au (0.21 opt). In total, for all zones and all categories, 544, 920 tons grading 8.69 gpt (0.25 opt) are indicated.

In 1997, Teuton drilled a further 2128.43 meters of NQ2 size core in 17 separate holes, completed 139.5 meters of trenching in 17 separate trenches as well as completing 14.2 kilometers IP survey. Results of the IP indicated seven areas of potential H-zone mineralization and six zones of potential S-zone mineralization. Drilling indicated numerous gold bearing intersections.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Regional Geology

The Clone 1 property lies in the Stewart area, east of the Coast Crystalline Complex and within the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Stuhini Group, Hazelton Group and Bowser Lake Group that have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age.

According to C.F. Greig, in G.S.C. Open File 2931, portions of the general Stewart area as well as the northern portion of the property are underlain by Triassic age Stuhini Group. The Stuhini Group rocks are either underlying or in fault contact with the Hazelton Group. These Triassic age rocks consist of dark gray, laminated to thickly bedded silty mudstone and fine to medium grained and locally coarse grained sandstone. Local heterolitic pebble to cobble conglomerate, massive tuffaceous mudstone and thick bedded sedimentary breccia and conglomerate also form part of the Stuhini Group.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the lower Lower Jurassic Marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcaniclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically similar, middle Lower Jurassic volcanic cycle (Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by an upper Lower Jurassic tuff horizon (Mt. Dilworth Formation). Middle Jurassic non-marine sediments with minor volcanics of the Salmon River Formation unconformably overlie the above sequence.

The lower Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation forms a north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. It consists of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert and coal. Also included in the sequence are pillow lavas and volcanic flows.

In the property area the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by middle Lower Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek Formation. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of troughfilling sub-marine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava.

The upper Lower Jurassic Mt. Dilworth Formation consists of a thin sequence varying from black carbonaceous tuffs to siliceous massive tuffs and felsic ash flows. Minor sediments and limestone are present in the sequence. Locally pyritic varieties form strong gossans.

The Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominantly dark colored siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercalated clarinet, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows.

Overlying the above sequences are the Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group rocks. These rocks mark the western edge of the Bowser Basin and are also located as remnants on mountain tops in

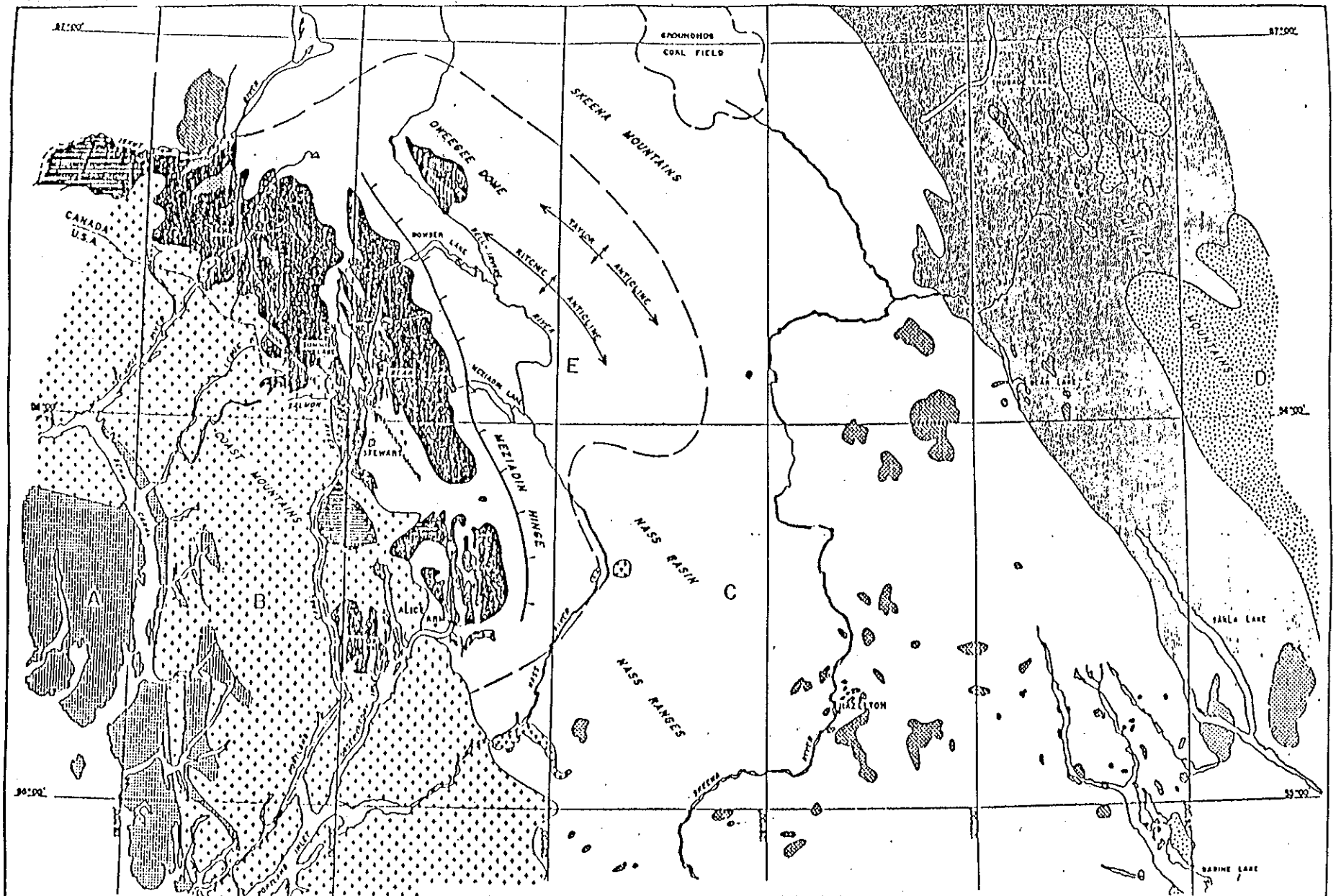


FIGURE 3 TECTONIC FRAMEWORK

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

in a portion of

Northwestern B.C. — Southeastern Alaska

SCALE 0 8 16 24 32 MILES

SEDIMENTS - VOLCANICS

- Stewart Complex - Triassic and Jurassic (undivided)
- Sustut Assemblage - Cretaceous and Tertiary (undivided)
- Paleozoic
- Tertiary and Recent Volcanics
- Bowser Assemblage — Middle Jurassic to Upper Jurassic (undivided)

INTRUSIVES

- Coast - undivided
- Omineca - Topley - undivided
- Skeena - undivided
- Dyke swarms - undivided

MAJOR FEATURES

- A Wrangell - Revillagigedo Belt
- B Coast Crystalline Belt
- C Bowser Basin
- D Omineca Crystalline Belt
- E Bear River Uplift
- Wrangell - Revillagigedo Metamorphics

the Stewart area. These rocks consist of dark gray to black clastic rocks including silty mudstone and thick beds of massive, dark green to dark gray, fine to medium grained arkosic litharenite.

According to E.W. Grove, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone (Figure 3).

D. Aldrick's work to the north of Stewart has shown several volcanic centers in the surveyed area. Lower Jurassic volcanic centers in the Unuk River Formation are located in the Big Missouri Premier area and in the Brucejack Lake area. Volcanic centers within the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation are in the Mitchell Glacier and Knipple Glacier areas.

There are various intrusives in the area. The granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex largely engulf the Mesozoic volcanic terrain to the west. East of these (in the property area), smaller intrusive plugs range from quartz monzonite to granite to highly felsic. Some are likely related to the late phase offshoots of the Coast plutonism, other are synvolcanic and tertiary. Double plunging, northwesterly - trending synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area. These folds are locally disrupted by small east-overthrusts on strikes parallel to the major fold axis, cross-axis steep wrench faults which locally turn beds, selective tectonization of tuff units and major northwest faults which turn beds. Figure 4 shows the regional geology of the Stewart area (Greig 1994).

Local Geology(Nunatak)

This section on local geology is excerpted from the I996 assessment report (Kruchkowski 1996). The geology of the nunatak was mapped by Rob McLeod, Keith Patterson and Andrew Kaip; geologists for Homestake in 1996.. This section excerpted from the above report was described by Kaip (1996) as follows:

"The geology underlying the Clone nunatak forms a homoclinal sequence of volcanic and sedimentary strata which strikes southeast, is subvertical and youngs to the southwest. From northeast to southwest the succession includes: a dominantly sedimentary sequence with lesser intercalated andesitic volcanics cut by a large diorite to gabbroic intrusion; a heterolitic sequence including a basal maroon volcanic breccia overlain by basaltic to andesitic breccias and siltstones and intruded by a series of hbl-bi porphyry sill like bodies; and, a dominantly volcanic package comprising mafic flows, sills and breccias. The strata are assigned to the Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group (Greig, 1995), and likely form part of the Pliensbachian Betty Creek Formation based on regional correlation's . The basal sedimentary sequence may be part of the underlying Stuhini Group.

A pyroxene and hornblende bearing porphyry is probably the deepest stratigraphic unit, partially covered by ice at the north end of the property. This unit may be an intrusive source for the thick pile of overlying mafic volcanic rocks. A package of siltstones, sandstones and rare conglomerates and limestones intercalated with andesitic ash, crystal and lapilli tuffs, underlies

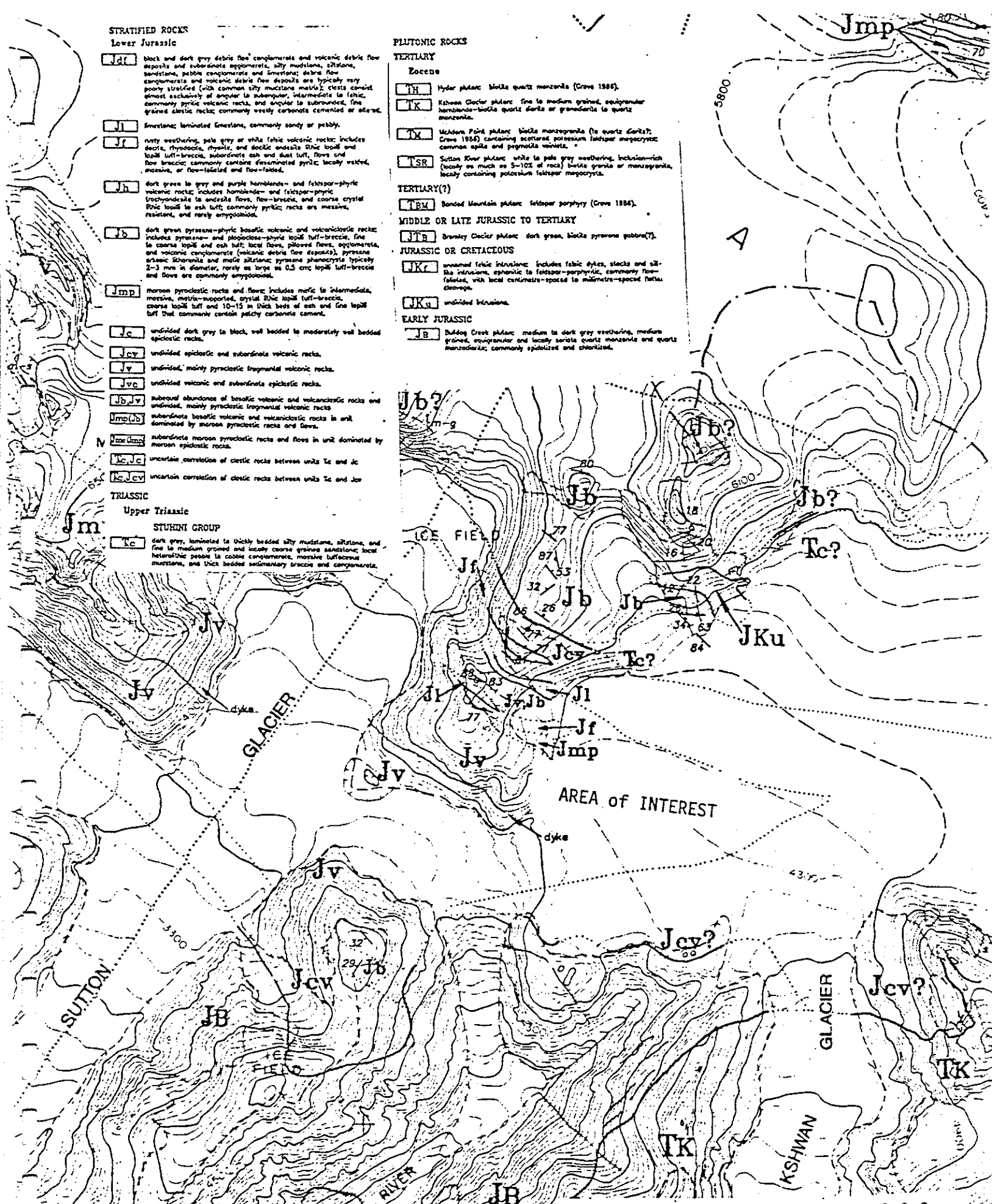


FIGURE 4 GEOLOGY MAP: after G.S.C. Open File 2931

the zone geology. Volcanic conglomerates and debris flows, both homolithic and heterolithic, occur as extensive continual units within the sequence. The green and maroon heterolithic volcanic breccia that bounds the lower portion of the zone sequence is almost two kilometers in strike, but pinches out to the northeast; this unit is thickest where it dives under the Cambria Icefield on the western side of the nunatak. The stratigraphic rocks exhibit varying degrees of pervasive carbonate, sericite and K-spar alteration; argillites near the summit of the Clone nunatak often have up to 15% disseminated pyrite, otherwise sulphide mineralization is sparse. Continuous sill like bodies of a fine grained dark green mafics intrude the sediments and volcanics. These rocks exhibit strong chlorite alteration and weak pervasive magnetism. Cumulate subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts are locally observed.

Near the northwest margin of the nunatak, two irregular bodies of fine to medium grained monzonite to quartz monzonite occur. This unit is locally siliceous, and weakly carbonate altered; sericite or potassium feldspar alteration is not observed, and only local weak chlorite fracture filling. The Sutton West intrusive is lithologically similar, and occurs directly across the Sutton Icefield.

A right lateral fault, dipping north at 45 degrees bounds the mineralized zone volcanics from the overlying mafic volcanics. Since this structure parallels stratigraphy, and no cross-cutting structures observed, offset is unknown. An augite megacrystic package of massive amygdaloidal flows and volcanic conglomerates is footwall to the fault. Irregular subhedral feldspar phenocrysts are commonly observed. Irregular vesicles are filled with quartz, calcite and sericite; pervasive chlorite and patchy epidote increases in intensity towards the base. Strong pervasive magnetism occurs throughout. Discontinuous irregular medium grained diorite dykes commonly crosscut this unit. This unit appears fresh, but the fine grained porphyritic nature implies Jurassic origin.

The uppermost unit is a thick sequence of basalts and or andesitic basalts. Pillows and massive flows are intercalated with rare, thin tuffaceous sections, and narrow pyroxene porphyritic feeder dykes. Alteration consists of dominantly strong pervasive and fracture filling chlorite; moderate pervasive magnetism occurs throughout.

There are at least three episodes of Tertiary intrusion on the Clone property. The most significant is a coarse grained hornblende and biotite porphyritic granodiorite. This porphyry intrudes along most of the contact between the augite megacrystic volcanics and the overlying basalts and thickens dramatically at the Southwestern end of the property. A fine grained felsic dyke, possibly part of the Portland Canal Dyke Swarm cross cuts the nunatak, and continues trending northwest on the western side of the Sutton Glacier. Irregular north-to-south trending fine grained magnetic mafic dykes span the property, cross-cutting most units."

Zone Geology

The zone geology was completed by Rob McLeod, Andrew Kaip, Ian Harrison and Keith Patterson; geologists for Homestake. This section excerpted from the 1996 assessment report describes the geology by Kaip as follows:

"Detailed 1:500 scale mapping was completed along the strike of the H- and S- structures. From southwest to northeast the geology comprises black siltstone, andesitic to basaltic tuffs, hornblende-biotite porphyry and megabreccia. Facing indicators in the sedimentary strata, including graded and cross bedding suggest tops are to the southwest. Strata adjacent to the H- and S- structures is subvertical, strike northwest and is parallel to the foliation.

Stratified Rocks

The megabreccia forms a continuous unit which forms the stratigraphic lower most part of the zone geology. The unit consists of heterolithic and monolithic breccias with individual fragments measuring from pebble to boulder sized. Monolithic breccias are composed of hornblende and plagioclase porphyritic fragments within a matrix of similar composition. Heterolithic breccias also have abundant hornblende-plagioclase porphyritic fragments in addition to abundant exotics including malachite stained hematite fragments, granitoid, felsic volcanic and quartz clasts. The top of the sequence comprises well bedded ash and crystal-rich tuffs. The unit has a mottled red and green appearance with the red colored portions of the unit caused by abundant finely disseminated hematite with fragments typically exhibiting reaction rims. The transition between red and green colored portions of the unit are diffuse, typically occurring over several meters. The contact between overlying hbl-bi porphyry to the southwest and the megabreccia is typically sharp and irregular, and offset by minor faults with left lateral, reverse motion with less than 1 meter displacement.

Andesitic to Basaltic Tuffs

Overlying the megabreccia is a heterolithic volcanic sequence consisting of coarse grained pyroxene porphyritic breccias which grade vertically, and laterally into ash tuffs, plagioclase crystal-rich tuffs and green to maroon plagioclase porphyritic lapilli tuffs. In general, the pyroxene porphyritic breccias outcrop in the southern half of the map area and thins to the northwest where maroon to green plagioclase porphyritic lapilli tuffs are volumetrically dominant. Within the south half of the map area, several massive gabbro bodies were identified within the pyroxene porphyry breccias and are interpreted as sills within the volcanic sequence. Ash and plagioclase-rich tuffs are typically massive and are most abundant at the top of the tuffs sequence in contact with overlying siltstones of the upper sedimentary sequence.

Upper Sedimentary Sequence

To the southwest of the volcanic sequence is a northwest thinning sequence of strongly foliated, dominantly massive black siltstones, lessor cherty siltstones, and gritty limestone. At the base of the sedimentary sequence, the black siltstones interfinger with the underlying plagioclase-rich

ash tuffs. Siltstones at the base of the sequence typically contain iron carbonate altered volcanic fragments derived from the underlying volcanics. In drill core the contact between the tuffs and siltstones is strongly foliated with the sediments exhibiting a maroon color likely from the addition of biotite, whereas the tuffs are pervasively sericite altered. Often the contact is diffuse with irregular pods of sericite altered volcanics within the sedimentary package, and the interleaving of this unit may impart be structural.

Limestone within the upper sedimentary sequence forms thin, discontinuous beds which are recrystallized and commonly re-mobilized along faults. Within the sedimentary strata, several discrete zones of coarse calcite are present. These zones exhibit irregular contacts and are interpreted to be secondary in origin.

Intrusive Rocks

Hornblende-Biotite Porphyry

The main portion of the hbl-bi porphyry forms a northwest elongate body which thins to the northwest and separates the megabreccia from the overlying tuff sequence. Cross cutting relationships between the megabreccia and the identification of dykes of the hbl-bi porphyry within the overlying andesitic to basaltic tuffs indicate that the hbl-bi porphyry forms a sill intrusive into the volcanic sequence. In outcrop, the hbl-bi porphyry is typically massive, fine grained and weathers white and contains up to 20 percent euhedral hornblende (< 4mm) and locally up to 10 percent euhedral biotite (< 3mm) within a groundmass of fine grained plagioclase. Between the trace of the H-1 zone and the megabreccia, and south of L21+00 N, the hbl-bi porphyry is commonly brecciated and contains fracture controlled and disseminated hematite which impart a red to pink color to the porphyry with the intensity of hematite greatest adjacent to the H-1 zone. Brecciation within the porphyry commonly form discrete zones of milled fragments and crackle breccias within a matrix of hematite and are interpreted to be primary textures. Volumetrically the most abundant style of brecciation within the hbl-bi porphyry are pseudobreccias formed from fracture controlled hematite alteration.

Pyroxene Diorite

In the center of the map area there is an irregular shaped intrusive unit which cuts both the andesitic to basaltic tuff unit and upper sedimentary unit. The intrusion is fine grained, massive and contains (> 2mm) euhedral pyroxene crystals within a groundmass of plagioclase. With the exception of the mafic phase, the pyroxene porphyry is texturally similar to the hbl-bi porphyry".

Narrow diabase dykes, generally less than 1m occur along fracture zones at right angles to the prevailing geology. The dykes which weather a distinct brown, consist of feldspar phenocrysts in a fine grained groundmass. These dykes are post-mineralization and tend to pinch and swell along strike.

A more complete description is located in the 1996 assessment report, particularly the alteration and structure.

Mineralization

Based on 1996-1997 work, two main types of gold bearing structures have been identified on the Clone project. The two styles of mineralization include zones of iron oxides - gold - minor copper and iron sulfides (which include hematite, magnetite, specularite, native gold, minor chalcopyrite and pyrite, rare bornite, minor malachite on surface and fractures and traces tennantite) as well as sulfide - gold mineralization. The latter style includes pyrite, arsenopyrite, minor magnetite, and chalcopyrite, as well as a local massive hematite. Erytherite (pink cobalt bloom) has been noted in a number of trenches along the S-zones. The oxide bearing mineralization on the Clone 1 claim are labeled H-zones while the sulfide rich zones are labeled S-zones Strong chlorite alteration is associated with both mineralization types while K-spar alteration appears to be only associated with the H-type.. Detailed drilling as well as trenching has indicated that although there is two contrasting styles of mineralization the two different types commonly occur together, particularly in zones between the above. The S-style of mineralization is predominately along the western - north western edge of a zone up to 75m wide while the H-style is primarily along the eastern-south eastern edge. It appears that the S-type of mineralization is later and has overprinted some portions of the H-type of mineralization. It is possible that the H-1 zone mineralization grades into S-type mineralization at depth as evidenced in holes 130-131. In these holes, the H- zone is represented by minor hematite in sulfide/chlorite zones.

Based on the gold-arsenic-cobalt geochemistry of the S-type of mineralization, anomalous values have been obtained along strike with the above style for a distance of at least 5.5 km. The H style of mineralization has been traced for a strike length of at least 500m. Detailed descriptions of the various zones are located in the 1996 report.

TRENCHING

Trenching was conducted on a zone of malachite staining in the megabreccia. A total of 12.15 m of trenching was completed in 2 trenches;. These were excavated using a rock drill, explosives and hand tools, Figure 5-6 show the locations for the trenches, relative to grid lines and/or topographical features on the Clone claim.

Results of the trenching indicate low gold values and mixed copper results over the sample widths and lengths for the trenching on the Clone claim. The most significant results was in trench 234 which yielded 1.27% copper over 0.8 meters.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Introduction

Reconnaissance rock geochemical were taken from areas of ice ablation on the Clone claim. Sample location index maps are shown in figure 5, prepared at a scale of 1:5000. Altogether 9 rock samples were taken in the course of the survey. Location for the samples were fixed in the field by reference to the grid lines and topographic features.

Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Rock samples were taken in the field with a prospector's pick and collected in standard plastic sample bag. These samples consisted generally of three to ten representative pieces with total sample weight ranging between 0.5 to 2.0 kgs.

All rock samples were analyzed at the Eco-Tech facilities in Kamloops, British Columbia Rock samples were first crushed to minus 10 mesh using jaw and cone crushers. Then 250 grams of the minus 10 mesh material was pulverized to minus 140 mesh using a ring pulverizer. For the gold analysis a 10.0 gram portion of the minus 140 mesh material was used. After concentrating the gold through standard fire assay methods, the resulting bead was then dissolved in aqua regia for 2 hrs at 95 degrees Celsius. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption. The analytical results were then compared to prepared standards for the determination of the absolute amounts. For the determination of the remaining trace and major elements Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP) was used. In this procedure a 1.00 gram portion of the minus 140 mesh material is digested with aqua regia for 2 hours at 95 degrees Celsius and made up to a volume of 20 mls prior to the actual analysis in the plasma. Again the absolute amounts were determined by comparing the analytical results to those of prepared standards.

Specific samples were subjected to further analysis where the Au, Ag and Cu values obtained exceeded certain threshold levels (Greater than 1000 ppb for Au and greater than 30 ppm for Ag and greater than 10,000 ppm for the copper). Wet chemistry methods and AA were used for follow-up analysis of base metals and silver (where values were too high for quantitative measurement by ICP). Appendix I gives the results of all analyses.

Statistical Treatment

A cumulative frequency plot to determine background and threshold values (greater than threshold is considered anomalous) was not conducted for the results. Gold values greater than 100 ppb gold, silver values greater than 3.2 ppm and copper values greater than 360 ppm were considered anomalous based on previous surveys. Figure 5 shows the location plots for all sampling conducted with the values for Au, Ag, As, Cu and Co listed in a table on the figure.

Anomalous Zones

Geochemical samples results indicate anomalous gold and copper results associated with the northeast trending shear system extending south beneath the glacial ice. Also a high value was

indicated along the northern most exposure of the H- zone (ERK-23) Highest gold value obtained indicated 0.775 opt Au while the highest copper value was 1.27 % Cu.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The property lies is underlain by a series of NW trending shears that are mineralized with gold and gold-cobalt bearing zones that have been traced for 7 km.

2. In the period September 1 to September 25 1998, an exploration program was conducted on the property including a total of 12.15 meters of trenching in 2 separate trenches as well as collecting 19 geochemical and trench samples.

3. Results of the trenching indicated low gold and copper values with the exception of one sample in trench 234 (0.8 meters of 1.27% copper).

4. Results of the geochemical program indicated anomalous gold and copper values associated with NE trending shears on the Clone claim. Highest values obtained indicated 0.775 opt Au.

5. The recommended program would include further trenching geochemistry.

6. .Estimated cost of the program is approximately $ 50,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended program would include the following:

1. Extensive trenching in the southeast area of the property in the area of the H-3 zone. This trenching would concentrate in areas of rock exposed by retreating ice

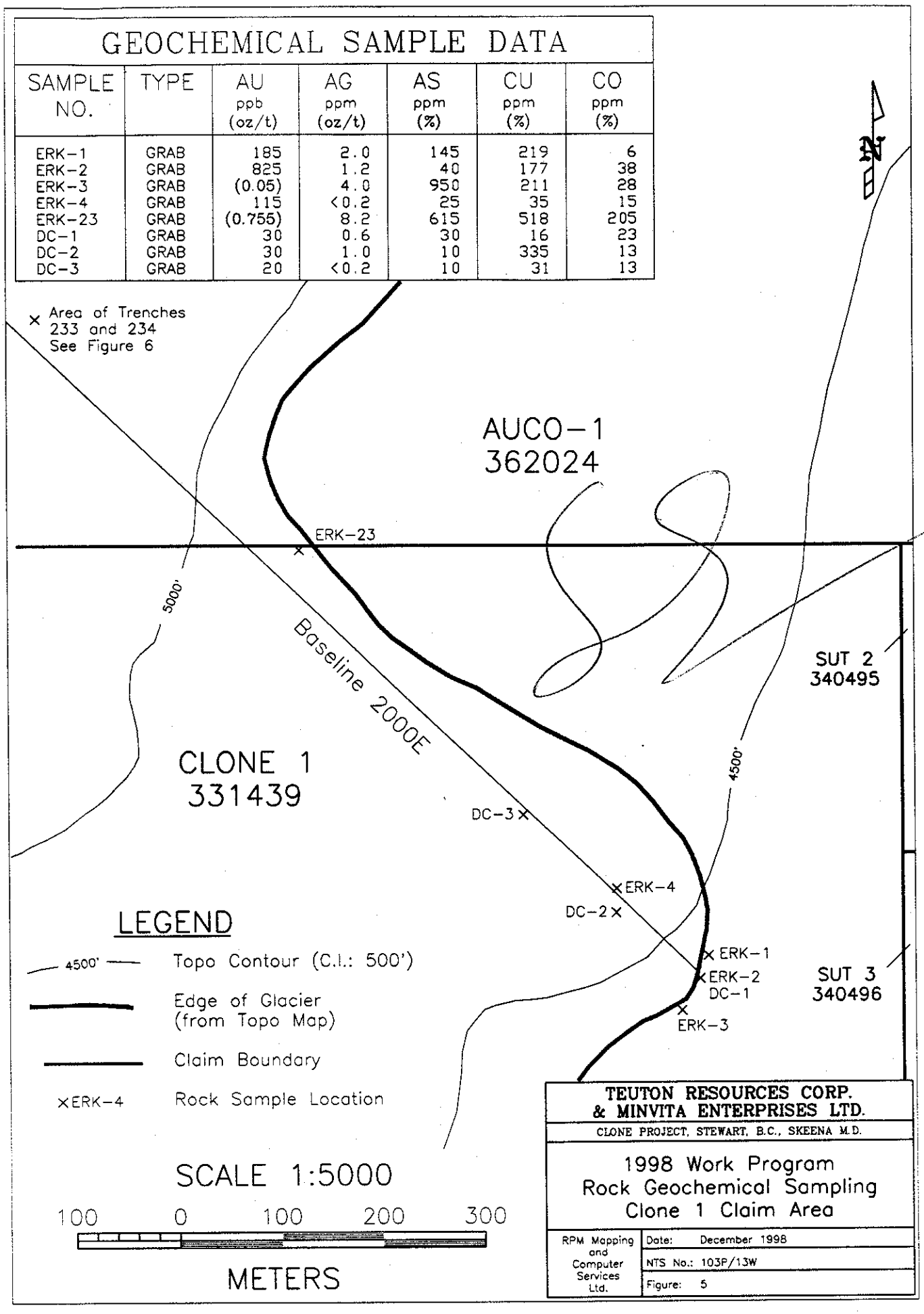
2. Expand the geochemical surveys to further evaluate the 1996 and 1997 results. Surveys would concentrate west and east of the Sutton zone as well as in the immediate area of the Clone mineralization, particularly where rapidly melting glaciers expose more bedrock.

Estimated Cost of the Program

1. Helicopter support-20 hours at $725/hr 14,500

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	TYPE	AU ppb (oz/t)	AG ppm (oz/t)	AS ppm (%)	CU ppm (%)	CO ppm (%)
ERK-1	GRAB	185	2.0	145	219	6
ERK-2	GRAB	825	1.2	40	177	38
ERK-3	GRAB	(0.05)	4.0	950	211	28
ERK-4	GRAB	115	<0.2	25	35	15
ERK-23	GRAB	(0.755)	8.2	615	518	205
DC-1	GRAB	30	0.6	30	16	23
DC-2	GRAB	30	1.0	10	335	13
DC-3	GRAB	20	<0.2	10	31	13



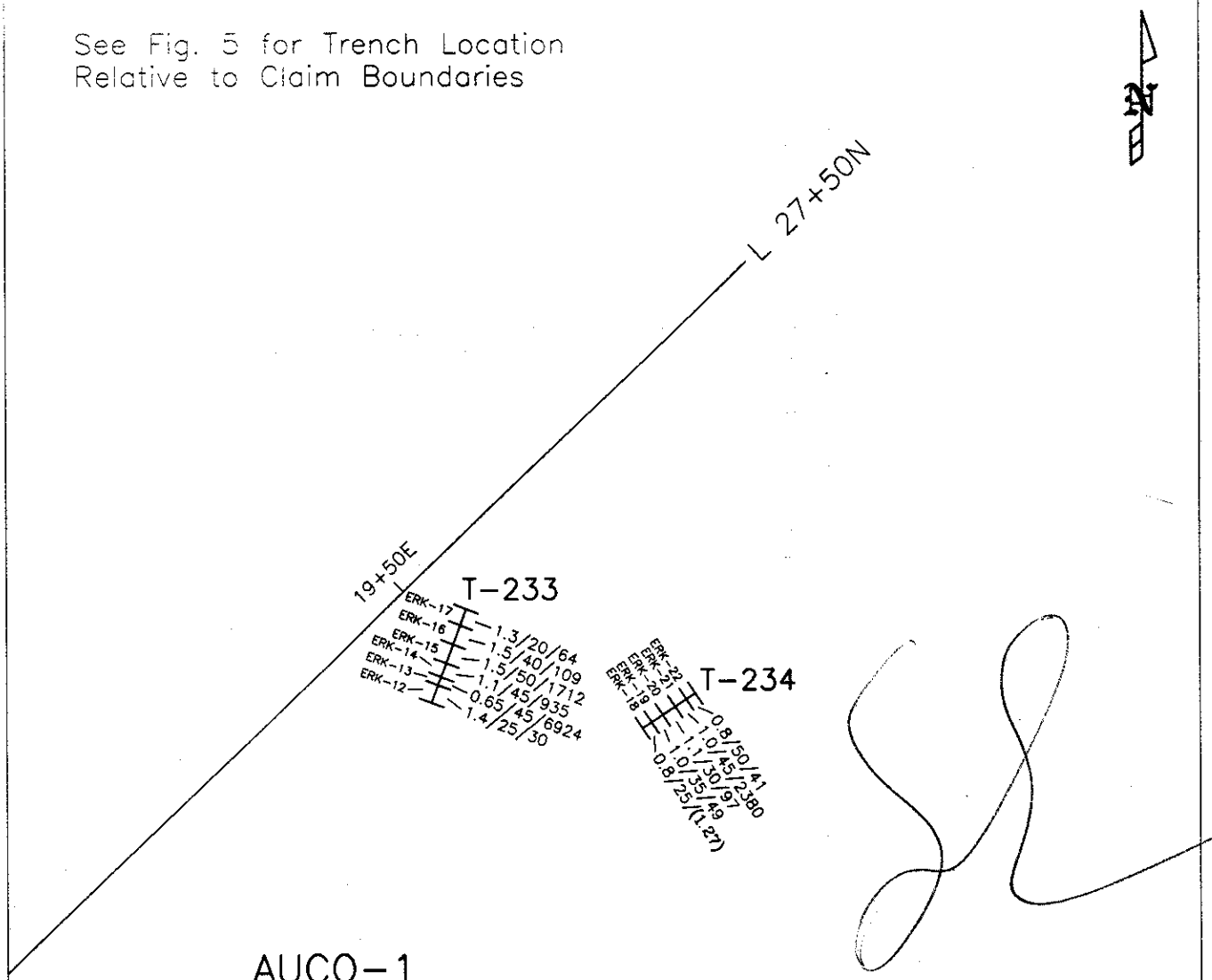
TEUTON RESOURCES CORP. & MINVITA ENTERPRISES LTD.

CLONE PROJECT, STEWART, B.C., SKEENA M.D.

1998 Work Program
Rock Geochemical Sampling
Clone 1 Claim Area

RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: December 1998
	NTS No.: 103P/13W
	Figure: 5

See Fig. 5 for Trench Location
Relative to Claim Boundaries



LEGEND

ERK-19 —I— 1.0/35/49
ERK-18 —I— 0.8/25/(1.27)

Sample No., Width/
Gold ppb/
Copper ppm (%)

SCALE 1:500

10 0 10 20 30

METERS

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP. & MINVITA ENTERPRISES LTD.	
CLONE PROJECT, STEWART, B.C., SKEENA M.D.	
1998 Work Program Trench Locations with Values for Gold and Copper Clone 1 Claim Area	
RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: December 1998
	NTS No.: 103P/13W
	Figure: 6

2. Accommodation and supplies		15,000
3. Mobilization/demobilization		5,000
4. Trenching, includes dynamite, etc.	5,000	
5. Personnel		20,000
includes personnel		
6. Assaying-500 samples at $20/sample		20,000
7. Report costs		10,000
	Total	89,500
	Contingency	10,500
	Grand Total	**$100,000**

REFERENCES

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.

ALLDRICK, D.J. (1985); "Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Steward Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

GREIG, C.J., ET AL (1994); "Geology of the Cambria Icefield: Regional Setting for Red Mountain Gold Deport, Northwestern British Columbia", p. 45, Current Research 1994-A, Cordillera and Pacific Margin, Geological Survey of Canada.

GROVE, E.W. (1971); Bulletin 58, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

GROVE, E.W. (1982); "Unuk River, Salmon River, Anyox Map Areas. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, B.C.

GROVE, E.W. (1987); Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk, River-Salmon, River- Anyox, Bulletin 63, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

HUGGINS, C. (1996) Ore Microscopy of the clone property, North Western, B.C. (Geology 428 Research Paper)

KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R. (1994); Report on Clone Property.

KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R. (1996); Report on Clone Property

KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R. (1996); Assessment report on Geochemical Program - Clone 1 claim - 33149.

KRUCHKOWKI, E.R. (1996) Assessment Report on Geophysical Program - Clone Property.

KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R., (1997) Assessment Report on Clone Property

KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R., (1998) Assessment Report on Clone Property

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Aircraft (Vancouver Island Helicopters)	$ 3,075.60
Assays (Eco-Tech Laboratories)	350.20
Camp Support (Food, Etc.)	620.00
Field Personnel (Geologists & Labour)	3,500.00
Supplies & Miscellaneous (Powder, Fuse, Plugger Rental, Etc.)	864.55
Report Costs: E.R. Kruchkowski	600.00
Total:	**$9,010.35**

Amount Filed Re Statement of Exploration #3125304 ..... $5,000.00

Please apply unallocated balance to PAC account of Teuton Resources Corp.

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward R. Kruchkowski, geologist, residing at 23 Templeside Bay, N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.

2. I have been practicing my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of Teuton Resources Corp.

5. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data on the property area and on my experience and knowledge of the area obtained during programs in 1974 - 1998 and work done by myself on the property.

6. I authorize Teuton Resources Corp. to use information in this report or portions of it in any brochures, promotional material or company reports.

Dec 28/98
Date:

E.R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

Geochemical Analysis and Assay Results for the Trenching and Geochemical Program

Post-it™ Fax Note 7671E | Date Oct 2 | # of pages ▸ 3

To Dino	From
Co./Dept.	Co.
Phone #	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

Eco-Tech LABORATORIES LTD.

email: ecotech@mail.wkpowerlink.com

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 98-577

TEUTON RESOURCES CORPORATION
509-675 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N2

2-Oct-98

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

No. of samples received: 41
Sample Type: Rock
PROJECT #: Clone
SHIPMENT #: None Given
Samples submitted by: Ed

ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cd (%)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Sb (%)	Zn (%)
11	ERK-98-3	1.73	0.050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	ERK-98-6	-	-	164.0	4.78	0.113	1.18	6.03	-	5.97
15	ERK-98-7	-	-	285.0	8.31	-	-	12.12	-	6.61
16	ERK-98-8	-	-	182.0	5.31	0.227	-	5.96	-	15.80
17	ERK-98-9	-	-	166.0	4.84	0.162	-	4.16	1.02	12.60
18	ERK-98-10	-	-	27.8	0.81	-	-	1.51	-	1.54
26	ERK-98-18	-	-	43.8	1.28	-	1.27	-	-	-
31	ERK-98-23	25.90	0.755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	ERK-98-24	141.00	4.112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	ERK-98-25	156.00	4.549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	ERK-98-26	118.00	3.441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	MM-GRAD	73.30	2.138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QC/DATA:										
Repeat:										
13	ERK-98-5	-	-	168.0	4.90	-	1.18	6.08	-	6.05
Standard:										
STD-M		1.48	0.043							
MPla				69.7	2.03	-	1.44	4.33		
CZn-3						0.248				
CD-1									3.57	
CPb-1										4.42

XLS/98Teuton
Fax to Dino Vancouver 604-682-3992

per

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

TEUTON RESOURCES CORPORATION — ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS - AK- 98-577 — ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
26	ERK-98-18	25	>30	1.98	5	225	<5	3.49	3	20	35	>10000	3.67	<10	1.41	1370	5	0.02	5	1230	16	10	<20	81	0.01	<10	39	<10	1	211
27	ERK-98-19	35	0.8	1.44	<5	205	<5	3.42	1	17	47	49	4.34	<10	0.98	1111	5	0.01	10	1070	24	<5	<20	77	0.02	<10	53	<10	3	141
28	ERK-98-20	30	1.4	1.80	5	130	<5	4.05	2	22	39	97	5.09	<10	1.22	1449	5	0.02	10	1220	38	<5	<20	95	0.02	<10	78	<10	3	197
29	ERK-98-21	45	21.4	1.80	5	515	<5	3.14	2	18	33	2380	4.33	<10	1.33	1327	4	0.02	7	1270	24	10	<20	84	0.01	<10	68	<10	1	221
30	ERK-98-22	50	0.8	1.73	10	820	5	4.11	1	16	30	41	4.78	<10	1.27	1524	5	0.01	7	1230	32	<5	<20	101	0.02	<10	63	<10	2	207
31	ERK-98-23	>1000	8.2	1.17	615	110	<5	>10	<1	205	29	518	>10	<10	0.47	2058	18	<0.01	5	290	40	<5	<20	234	<0.01	<10	208	<10	<1	65
32	ERK-98-24	>1000	15.8	0.78	110	85	<5	0.48	<1	22	30	404	>10	<10	0.28	381	41	<0.01	6	1260	136	<5	<20	14	0.05	30	256	<10	<1	203
33	ERK-98-25	>1000	13.8	0.93	130	90	<5	0.84	<1	29	31	404	>10	<10	0.42	564	42	<0.01	6	1480	136	<5	<20	26	0.07	20	277	<10	<1	274
34	ERK-98-26	>1000	12.0	1.15	105	100	<5	0.40	<1	28	73	329	>10	<10	0.58	590	43	<0.01	7	960	186	<5	<20	11	0.04	10	283	<10	<1	312
35	SC-98-24-01	250	0.2	3.53	35	75	<5	2.94	<1	32	16	93	7.16	<10	2.96	1285	2	0.02	5	2060	10	<5	<20	48	0.11	<10	126	<10	<1	66
36	SC-98-24-02	170	<0.2	3.08	15	45	<5	1.25	1	24	11	82	7.28	<10	2.43	1370	6	0.01	4	1320	12	<5	<20	22	0.08	<10	147	<10	<1	91
37	SC-98-24-03	305	0.4	2.76	50	35	<5	2.35	2	39	12	108	6.84	<10	2.06	1603	4	<0.01	7	1330	18	<5	<20	34	0.07	<10	131	<10	<1	227
38	MM-98-04	640	1.4	0.48	70	30	<5	0.19	<1	10	81	50	2.85	<10	0.13	90	11	0.02	24	850	10	10	<20	14	<0.01	10	23	<10	<1	34
39	MM-98-05	490	<0.2	2.03	15	145	10	4.84	<1	23	44	38	5.34	40	1.85	1111	<1	0.12	17	3870	10	<5	<20	346	0.20	<10	111	<10	4	87
40	MM-98-06	35	1.6	0.38	65	30	<5	4.58	2	12	36	22	5.82	<10	1.36	1575	11	0.01	13	1260	246	15	<20	235	<0.01	<10	17	<10	2	103
41	MM-GRAD	>1000	7.6	0.57	90	60	<5	0.42	<1	18	32	305	>10	<10	0.25	346	42	<0.01	3	910	86	<5	<20	13	0.03	20	195	<10	<1	260
QC/DATA:																														
Resplit:																														
1	DC98-1	25	0.4	2.26	35	90	<5	0.87	2	26	16	20	4.01	<10	1.62	815	2	0.02	2	1600	10	<5	<20	20	0.01	<10	41	<10	<1	192
36	SC-98-24-02	145	0.2	3.37	20	40	5	1.30	1	26	7	91	7.99	<10	2.88	1410	6	0.01	5	1450	18	<5	<20	20	0.09	<10	150	<10	<1	99
Repeat:																														
1	DC98-1	20	0.2	2.15	40	95	<5	0.80	2	24	22	16	3.86	<10	1.52	754	4	0.03	3	1550	10	5	<20	18	0.01	<10	39	<10	<1	185
10	ERK-98-2	810	1.4	3.42	35	130	5	0.45	<1	34	10	163	>10	<10	1.89	1310	18	<0.01	3	800	30	<5	<20	9	0.04	<10	119	<10	<1	176
19	ERK-98-11	75	7.0	0.26	115	50	<5	5.19	38	13	175	99	4.14	<10	1.61	1593	13	<0.01	33	870	1834	215	<20	546	<0.01	<10	18	<10	6	2473
36	SC-98-24-02	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard:																														
GEO'98		140	1.6	1.72	65	145	<5	1.87	<1	19	61	77	3.99	<10	0.88	665	<1	0.02	25	640	18	<5	<20	58	0.11	<10	76	<10	5	70
GEO'98		145	1.6	1.78	65	135	<5	1.86	<1	20	64	71	3.75	<10	0.96	629	<1	0.02	21	680	18	<5	<20	55	0.10	<10	71	<10	5	60

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
Frank J. Pezzotti, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

df/574c
XLS/98Teuton
Fax to Dino Vancouver 604-682-3992

2-Oct-98

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
10041 East Trans Canada Highway
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 604-573-5700
Fax : 604-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS - AK- 98-577

TEUTON RESOURCES CORPORATION
509-675 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N2

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

No. of samples received: 41
Sample Type: Rock
PROJECT #: Clone
SHIPMENT #: None Given
Samples submitted by: Ed

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	DC98-1	30	0.6	2.13	30	95	5	0.79	2	23	19	16	3.72	<10	1.53	749	4	0.02	4	1480	8	<5	<20	19	<0.01	<10	38	<10	<1	176
2	DC98-2	30	1.0	1.86	10	285	<5	1.26	2	13	33	335	3.06	<10	1.30	950	4	0.02	4	1580	6	5	<20	27	0.03	<10	55	<10	3	227
3	DC98-3	20	<0.2	1.66	10	100	5	0.98	<1	13	19	31	3.25	<10	1.20	776	<1	0.04	4	1500	4	<5	<20	39	0.09	<10	53	<10	<1	100
4	DC98-7	15	2.4	0.31	40	80	<5	>10	<1	10	17	80	2.81	<10	1.01	2516	9	<0.01	21	1580	42	20	<20	470	<0.01	<10	13	<10	8	21
5	DC98-8	20	1.2	0.41	45	70	<5	6.70	<1	15	36	90	4.28	<10	2.89	1422	8	0.01	22	1060	14	25	<20	305	<0.01	<10	13	<10	3	36
6	DC98-9	85	5.0	0.27	190	45	<5	4.12	1	15	74	117	3.89	<10	1.52	777	25	<0.01	62	1120	122	115	<20	563	<0.01	<10	22	<10	5	201
7	DC98-10	25	2.6	0.35	30	60	<5	3.58	4	12	39	89	3.92	<10	0.96	1419	9	<0.01	16	1150	48	50	<20	184	<0.01	<10	11	<10	2	185
8	DC98-11	75	6.8	0.27	315	45	<5	3.62	48	22	44	191	>10	<10	1.22	1952	14	<0.01	13	900	372	80	<20	201	<0.01	<10	9	<10	<1	2950
9	ERK-98-1	185	2.0	0.22	145	540	<5	1.62	1	6	101	219	>10	<10	<0.01	615	18	<0.01	4	820	288	<5	<20	69	0.04	<10	143	70	<1	36
10	ERK-98-2	825	1.2	3.57	40	145	15	0.50	<1	38	12	177	>10	<10	2.09	1434	20	<0.01	3	910	32	<5	<20	8	0.04	<10	123	<10	<1	175
11	ERK-98-3	>1000	4.0	0.65	950	45	<5	0.16	<1	28	91	211	>10	<10	0.15	103	21	<0.01	6	830	50	<5	<20	5	<0.01	40	19	<10	<1	2
12	ERK-98-4	115	<0.2	1.50	25	60	5	0.44	<1	15	36	35	3.46	<10	1.30	716	3	0.03	5	1530	8	<5	<20	10	0.05	<10	58	<10	<1	115
13	ERK-98-5	720	>30	0.21	910	40	<5	2.40	>1000	11	137	>10000	3.03	<10	0.05	477	<1	<0.01	10	1200	>10000	9910	<20	205	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	>10000
14	ERK-98-6	240	9.2	0.15	125	35	<5	0.04	11	11	82	203	>10	<10	<0.01	30	19	<0.01	21	190	892	50	<20	3	<0.01	40	8	<10	<1	856
15	ERK-98-7	355	>30	0.15	300	30	<5	0.71	857	8	212	2706	1.93	<10	0.17	222	<1	<0.01	18	440	>10000	6135	<20	104	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	>10000
16	ERK-98-8	675	>30	0.18	335	40	<5	0.54	>1000	10	145	4437	2.55	<10	0.11	166	<1	<0.01	19	500	>10000	8305	<20	106	<0.01	<10	6	<10	<1	>10000
17	ERK-98-9	720	>30	0.22	535	20	<5	0.66	>1000	15	194	6105	3.48	<10	0.16	209	<1	<0.01	34	740	>10000	>10000	<20	82	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	>10000
18	ERK-98-10	215	>30	0.20	120	40	<5	2.27	267	10	147	1265	3.36	<10	0.61	824	11	<0.01	29	1020	>10000	2445	<20	245	<0.01	<10	15	<10	<1	>10000
19	ERK-98-11	60	7.2	0.27	120	50	<5	5.15	38	13	173	100	4.18	<10	1.60	1586	13	<0.01	37	860	1854	215	<20	539	<0.01	<10	18	<10	7	2487
20	ERK-98-12	25	0.6	1.42	15	455	<5	4.97	2	20	38	30	5.79	<10	0.93	1485	6	0.01	11	1110	88	15	<20	106	0.04	<10	73	<10	3	178
21	ERK-98-13	45	29.4	2.46	10	345	<5	4.85	20	24	57	6924	4.28	<10	1.62	1901	6	0.02	9	1320	48	25	<20	105	0.01	<10	71	<10	1	238
22	ERK-98-14	45	6.0	1.87	15	250	<5	3.38	18	22	34	935	5.59	<10	1.30	1347	8	<0.01	11	1310	64	10	<20	55	0.02	<10	75	<10	1	186
23	ERK-98-16A	40	2.2	1.82	10	530	<5	2.53	<1	16	46	109	4.65	<10	1.15	954	4	0.01	10	1150	30	<5	<20	66	0.02	<10	57	<10	1	180
24	ERK-98-16B	50	11.4	2.36	15	265	<5	3.33	3	23	36	1712	4.70	<10	1.62	1582	5	0.02	5	1310	26	<5	<20	69	0.01	<10	69	<10	2	243
25	ERK-98-17	20	0.8	2.06	<5	870	<5	3.16	1	17	56	64	4.77	<10	1.26	1203	4	0.02	7	1170	28	<5	<20	95	0.01	<10	64	<10	<1	204

APPENDIX II

Geochemical Sample Descriptions

ERK-1 Grab of 0.3 meter wide massive hematite stringer. Sample is from part of zone that is over 1 meter wide. Numerous narrow little veinlets of calcite and chlorite.

ERK-2 Grab of 4 meter wide zone with hematite stockwork. Local strong magnetite, local malachite. Hematite approx. 20 %.

ERK-3 Grab of sericite schist along shear zone. Coarse pyrite veinlets approx. 25 %.

ERK-4 Select grab of highly altered rock. Sample is highly K-feldspar altered with 1 cm veinlets of chlorite and specularite. Rock is light pink in color.

ERK-12 1.4 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with minor chlorite.

ERK-13 0.65 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with minor chlorite. Local malachite on fractures, minor narrow bornite veinlets.

ERK-14 1.1 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with 0.3 meter section of pale green chlorite. Local malachite rich section, minor bornite.

ERK-15 1.5 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia, chloritic with minor local malachite.

ERK-16 1.5 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia, chloritic with quartz-calcite veinlets up to 2 cm wide.

ERK-17 1.3 m chip in trench 233. Sample is red/purple megabreccia.

ERK-18 0.8 m chip in trench 234. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with strong malachite along west 0.4 m of interval. Minor calcite veinlets up to 1 cm wide.

ERK-19 1.0 m chip in trench 234. Sample is red/purple megabreccia.

ERK-20 1.0 m chip in trench 234. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with minor 2 cm rich malachite/chlorite section..

ERK-21 1.0 m chip in trench 234. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with minor 4 cm rich malachite/chlorite section.

ERK-22 0.8 m chip in trench 234. Sample is red/purple megabreccia with minor chlorite

ERK-23 Select grab of massive hematite and minor magnetite from a lense along a shear zone (H-1 zone).

DC-1 Grab of sheared, green chloritic volcanic, minor malachite. In hanging wall to zone tested by ERK-2

DC-2 Grab of hematite rich, brecciated rock with minor malachite.

DC-3 Select grab of hematite rich, brecciated rock with minor malachite