

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON

**GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KONKIN SILVER PROSPECT
ENCOMPASSING THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS**

**365905
365906
365907
365908**

LOCATED 30 KM EAST OF STEWART BRITISH COLUMBIA, SKEENA MINING DIVISION

**55° 56' LATITUDE
129° 29' LONGITUDE**

NTS 103P/14W

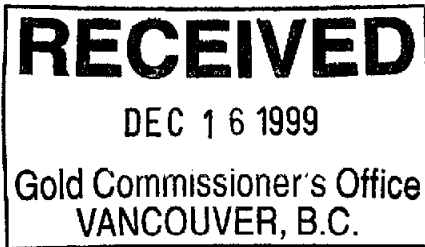
**PROJECT PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 17, 1998**

ON BEHALF OF

**TEUTON RESOURCES CORPORATION
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA**

BY

**ROSS SHERLOCK, PHD, P.GEO.
DECEMBER 13, 1999**



**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA**

26,110

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
PROPERTY	4
PREVIOUS WORK	4
<i>General</i>	4
<i>Konkin Silver</i>	6
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	7
LOCAL GEOLOGY	8
EXPLORATION STRATEGY	9
ANALOGUES	9
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES	11
CERTIFICATE	12



KONKIN SILVER PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

The Konkin silver property is located about 29 km east of Stewart British Columbia. The property was visited on September 17, 1998 during a field program at the nearby Clone property. The author was accompanied by Ed Kruchkowski who showed the author the local geology and areas of past work.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims forming the property are contiguous at about located at 55°56' latitude 129°29' longitude on NTS sheet 103P/14W (Figure 1). Access to the property is by helicopter from Stewart. The nearest road is the paved Highway 37 running between Stewart and Meziadin Junction, which passes to within 15 kilometers of the northern portion of the property. The nearest road to the property is a year round maintained logging road that crosses the White River approximately 10 kilometers to the east of the property.

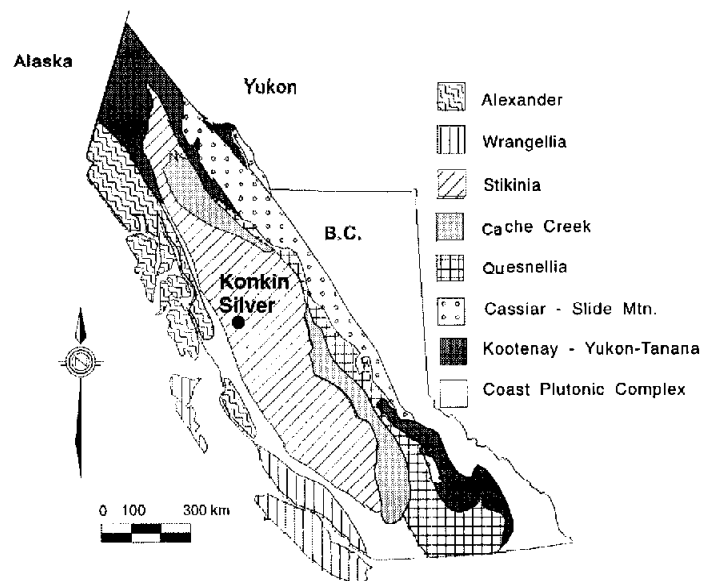


Figure 1. Location map of the Konkin Silver property.

The physiography of the Konkin Silver property encompasses steep mountain slopes typical of the British Columbia Coast Ranges. The property is situated around the Willoughby creek valleys at the eastern edge of the Coast Mountains near the interior plateau. Topography is rugged with several easterly flowing glaciers fed by the Cambrian ice field. Maximum rock exposure occurs in September to early October when most of the annual snowfall has melted. Elevations range from 600 to 1700 meters above sea level.

Spruce, hemlock and alders as well as small patches of tag spruce are common vegetation along the lower slopes of the mountain valleys. Alpine grasses, heather and arctic willow grow in patches at higher elevations.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 4 units, in four claims. Relevant claim information is summarized below.

Name	Tenure #	Units	Expiry Date
Knoink 1	365905	1	2002-09-17
Knoink 2	365906	1	2002-09-17
Knoink 3	365907	1	2002-09-17
Knoink 4	365908	1	2002-09-17

Claim locations are shown on figure 2, copied from the available government NTS mineral title maps. The author has not examined the claim posts and can not verify the quality and accuracy of the staking. The exact location of these claims would be subject to further surveys.

PREVIOUS WORK

General

This section on previous work has been excerpted from an assessment report prepared by Dino Cremonese on the property in 1994 and by E.R. Kruckowski in 1996.

"Exploration for metals began in the Stewart Region in 1898 after the discovery of mineralized float by a party of placer miners. Like many other mining districts, exploration proceeded in a boom-bust cycle with the boom periods following on the heels of an important discovery. The first active period culminated in 1910 when both Stewart and the neighboring town of Hyder boasted a population of around 10,000. Discovery of the extremely rich Premier gold mine in 1918 led to another phase of intensified exploration, which gradually tapered off during the Depression years.

Lackluster precious metal prices precluded most gold and silver exploration from 1940 to 1979, although the discovery and subsequent development of the Granduc copper mine kept Stewart's reputation alive, as an important mining district. When silver and gold prices skyrocketed in the early 1980's the area entered a modern mining boom period. Successive discoveries of important gold deposits such as Snip and Eskay Creek mines, kept exploration at high levels. This activity peaked in 1990. In 1991, exploration in the general Stewart and outlying areas (the Golden Triangle) fell sharply. The failure by scores of exploration companies to discover a rival to Eskay Creek quickly disenchanted investors. Funds for further exploration work evaporated. This downturn coincided with the election of a provincial government perceived to be hostile to mining interests, which cast a pall over exploration throughout all of British Columbia.



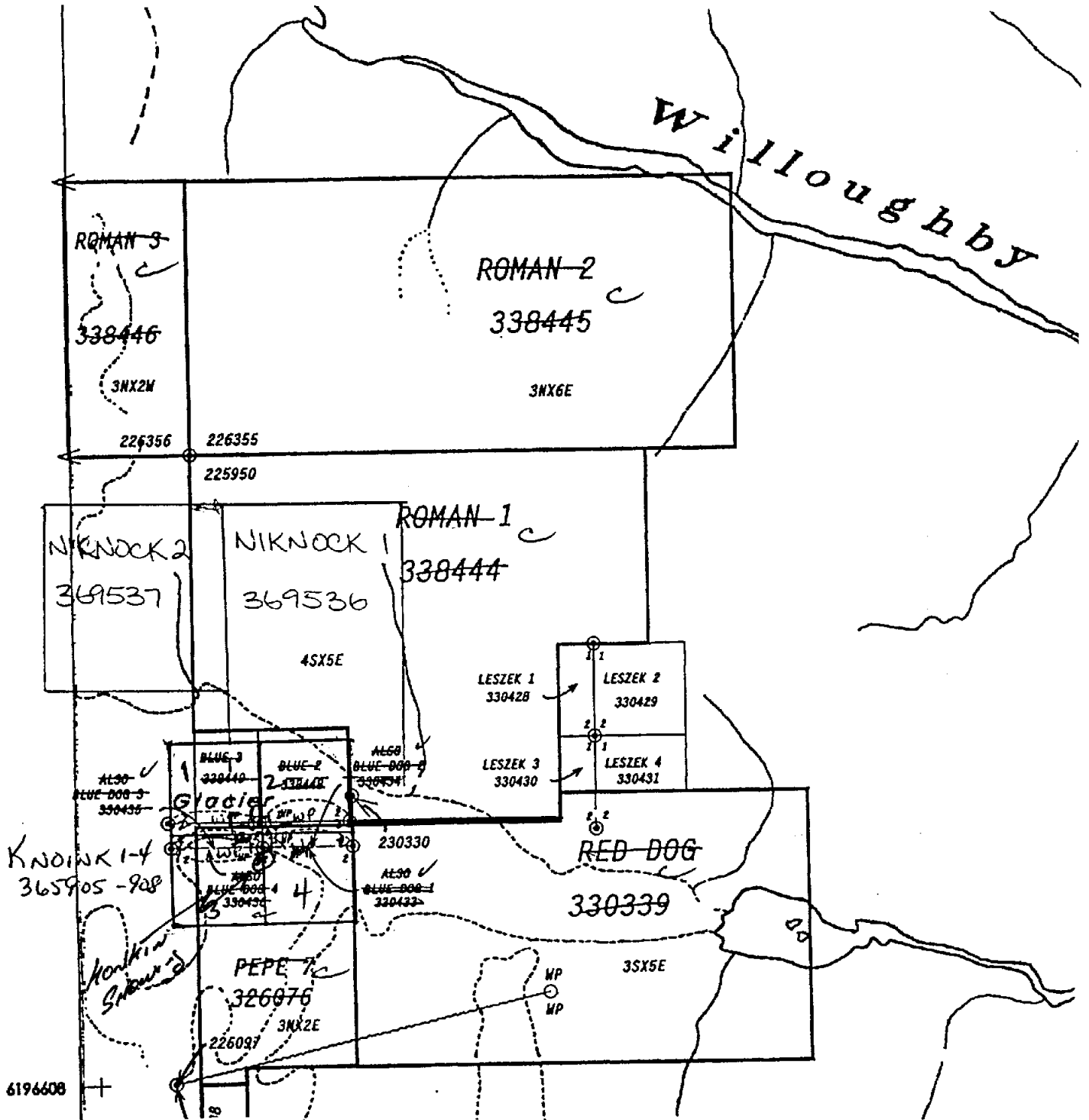


Figure 2 Claim Locations, Mineral Title Map NTS 103P/14W



Although the Konkin Silver property falls within what is generally considered the Stewart region, results of exploration suggest that the geology is more analogous with the Kitsault Mining District some 14 kilometers to the south. As in the Stewart district, exploration in the Kitsault Mining District began early in the century with an initial surge of activity from 1910 to 1920. The two most prominent mines in the area were the Dolly Varden and the Torbrit, primarily silver producers with some additional lead credits. The Torbrit operated during the 1920's and again in the 1950's yielding some 19 million ounces of silver according to Grove (1971). In 1958, its last year of production, the Torbrit produced 450 tons per day from a 120 man camp. It was Canada's third largest silver mine after United Keno and Sullivan.

American Pacific Mining Company consolidated many of the Kitsault Valley holdings in the late 1980's and undertook several large drilling programs on the claims in subsequent years. Although this work did not result in significant new tonnages of silver mineralization, it did help to define the geology of the area. Examination of core from drill programs on the Torbrit, Dolly Varden and North Star properties suggested that their silver mineralization is related to stratabound baritic bodies formed by seafloor exhalite processes.

Konkin Silver

During 1994, Teuton Resources conducted an exploration program consisting of reconnaissance geochemical sampling, prospecting and trenching. Work during this period outlined the Konkin Silver (Ag-Pb-Zn) showing as well as the King Konk (Ag-Pb-Zn) and Leszek (Au-Ag) showings. Trench results from the Konkin Silver indicates values as high as 36.27 ounces per ton Ag, 2.13% Pb, and 2.94% Zn across 5 meters and 34.94 ounces per ton Ag, 2.30% Pb and 2.02% Zn across 9 meters.

During the period July to August 1995, as a follow-up to the 1994 results, Teuton Resources optioned the Konkin property to Silver Standard Resources Inc. and conducted and conducted reconnaissance geochemical rock sampling, trenching, geological mapping and diamond drilling. Prospecting in late July, along the north side of the south Willoughby valley uncovered some high grade silver showings, similar in occurrence to Konkin. Work on these new discoveries consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping, trenching and sampling. A total of 73 rock samples (47 grab, float, chip samples as well as 26 trench samples) were collected and assayed. Results of the geochemical sampling indicate wide spread anomalous values. Values as high as 155.26 ounces per ton Ag, 40.20% Pb and 27.6% Zn were obtained from different zones. Trench results are summarized below.



Showing	Sample Type	Width (m)	Ag (opt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Konkin Silver	Chip	9.0	34.94	2.30	2.02
	Trench	5.0	36.27	2.13	2.94
	Trench	4.6	6.16	0.47	1.27
	Trench	8.0	14.84	0.50	0.80
	Trench	4.5	2.53	0.26	2.47
	Trench	3.4	27.11	0.97	2.42

A total of 25.6 meters of trenching was completed in 6 trenches across three different showings. Results of the trenching indicated significant silver lead and zinc. The best trench result was from the Niknok trench which yielded 9 meters of 18.9 ounces per ton Ag, 2.39% Pb and 2.94% Zn. The trench results are summarized below.

Showing	Sample Type	Width (m)	Ag (opt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Niknok	Trench	9	18.98	2.39	2.94
	Chip	2	17.16	1.56	3.3
Onkkin	Trench	4.7	4.47	0.90	2.74
King Konk	Trench 1	1.75	17.16	0.67	1.07
	Trench 2	2.15	27.14	0.74	1.15
	Trench 3	4.0	4.23	0.09	0.23
	Trench 4	4.0	15.11	0.61	0.47

A total of 268 meters of drilling was completed in 8 holes drilled along 4 different azimuths from one setup in order to test the main Konkin Silver showing (Photo 1). Drilling on this showing indicated that the mineralized zone consists of a shallow dipping body plunging to the northwest. All holes intersected the target however, due to the close spacing of the holes, only a small interval of the showing was tested. Assay results were disappointing with the best intersection 5.05 ounces per ton Ag, 0.42 % Pb and 1.80 % Zn over 3.05 meters.

It is likely that the drilling failed to adequately test the target interval. The steep terrain precluded a drill setup to effectively test the down dip portion of the barite-silver mineralization. Effectively all 8 drill holes were testing the same small volume of rock. Further step out holes need to be drilled to test the down dip and strike continuity of the mineralization. Additional work on the orientation of the stratigraphy needs to be completed to optimize the location of follow-up drilling.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart district is near the western margin of the Stikine terrane part of the Intermontaine belt. Stikinia is the largest and metallogenically most prolific terrane in the Canadian Cordillera. Stikinia generally comprises three stratigraphic groups, all of which



are recognized in the Stewart region: (1) Middle and Upper Triassic mafic volcanics and clastic rocks and cherts of Stuhini group; (2) Lower and Middle Jurassic volcanic and clastic rocks of the Hazelton group; and (3) Upper Jurassic mudstones and sandstones of the Bowser Lake group (Anderson, 1993). The stratigraphic sequence has been deformed into non-cylindrical northwesterly trending syncline-anticlines pairs, the axial planes of which have been cut by easterly dipping thrusts (Greig et al., 1994).

Intrusive phases in the region include Late Triassic calc-alkaline intrusives, coeval with Stuhini volcanic rocks, Early to Middle Jurassic intrusives that are variable in composition and roughly coeval with the Hazelton group volcanics. Also present are Eocene age intrusives, part of the Coast Plutonic suite.

Of regional economic significance are the Early Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite and related, mainly alkaline, stocks and dykes that are associated with Au-Ag (Cu, Mo) veins at Silbak-Premier, Big Missouri, Red Mountain, Johnny Mountain, Snip, and Sulphurets (Anderson, 1993, Greig et al., 1994 and Rhys et al., 1995). The Eocene age intrusives are also associated with economic mineralization; such as the Hyder pluton and associated Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn vein deposits including the Prosperity-Porter Idaho, Silverado and Indian mines (Alldrick, 1993). Volcanogenic massive sulfide mineralization at Eskay Creek, Torbrit, Dolly Varden and possibly Anyox are hosted in Hazelton Group stratigraphy, making this stratigraphic succession particularly prospective for this style of mineralization.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The main area examined was the Konkin showing. This is hosted by a sequence of andesitic flow breccias and lesser intercalated sediments and cherts. The flow breccias are monolithic, clast supported and green-maroon in color. Cherts and fine pelagic sediments are seen interstitial to the flow breccias, but cannot be traced for any distance. Minor sericite-pyrite fault zones crosscut the property, with no discernable offset. The volcanic sequence is correlated by Greig et al., (1994) as Hazelton group volcanics. Locally these volcanic rocks are overlain by argillites and fine-grained clastic sediments.

The Konkin silver showing is an arcuate zone of carbonate-quartz-and barite generally occurring as interbreccia fill to massive lenses. The carbonate is dominated by iron carbonate calcite and rhodocrosite. Mineralization consists of galena and sphalerite (up to 4 % combined) and there are reports of native silver and silver sulfosalts. The main zone is exposed on the side of a cliff and has a strike length of ~30 meters and a width of up to 5 meters. Assay values from trenching in the zone are as high as 1,128 g/t opt Ag, 2.13% Pb and 2.94% Zn across 5 m and 1,087 g/t Ag, 2.30% Pb and 2.02% Zn across 9 meters.

The orientation of the stratigraphy was difficult to determine at the showing due to a lack of any distinct marker units. Regionally and from drilling it appears that the zone dips down slope, slightly steeper than the hillside.

Other showings in the area include: King Konk, Niknok and Onkkin. These showing were not visited but are reported to have similar geology.



EXPLORATION STRATEGY

The Konkin silver showing appears to be a precious-metal carbonate-sulfate submarine exhalative-replacement deposit. Carbonate-sulfate dominated VMS end-members are much less common than typical massive pyrite ± base metal sulfides, but are reasonably well represented in the geological literature. Exploration for deposits of this style should be based around traditional VMS exploration with a sound understanding of the volcanic stratigraphy and volcanic architecture. The mineralized horizons should be traced laterally along strike and down dip for additional lenses or potential thickening of the lenses. Understanding the stratigraphy is critical to success when exploring for this style of mineralization.

Geophysical tools such as EM or IP may be effective in defining targets. Attention should be paid to the possibility of additional mineralized intervals and the potential for gold-rich zones.

ANALOGUES

Analogues of the Konkin silver showing are seen in the Stewart region, Kitsault Mining District, at Torbrit and Dolly Vardin where about 19 million ounces of silver were produced intermittently between 1920 and 1958.

Hazelton group volcanics are the host strata for the Eskay Creek deposits, to the north. Eskay Creek is a precious metal rich VMS deposit and portions have similar geology to the Konkin showing, with high grade gold and silver in massive baritic zones.

Worldwide baritic massive sulfate lenses are seen at the Wetar deposit in Indonesia. Wetar is a gold-silver rich massive barite deposit that was operated by Billiton in the early 1990. The deposit was about 5Mt with grades that ranged from 3.5 to 5 g/t Au and 100 to 150 g/t Ag.

Modern day sulfate deposits are common in a sea floor environment and are typically referred to as white smokers. Rarely these are mineralized with gold and precious metals with the best example seen in the Jade hydrothermal field in the Okinawa trough in the Sea of Japan.





Photo One. Rehabilitated drill site at the Konkin Silver Showing.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel:

Ross Sherlock, Ph.D. and P.Geo.	
Field Visit and Report Preparation	\$600
E. Kruchkowski, P.Geol.	\$ 75
Field Visit	

Helicopter Costs

Vancouver Island Helicopters	
0.5 hrs @ \$899.15/hour	\$449

Camp Support (prorated)	\$ 38
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Travel Vancouver-Stewart-Vancouver (prorated)	\$152
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Report Costs - Word Processing, Copies etc.	\$100
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Total	\$1,414
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Amount filed Per Statement of Exploration #3139353	\$1,200
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CERTIFICATE

I, Ross Lawrence Sherlock, residing at 2645 Rhum and Eigg Drive, Garibaldi Highlands, Squamish, British Columbia do certify that:

1. I am employed by SRK Consulting Engineers and Scientists, as Senior Geologist, with an office at 580 Hornby Street, suite 800 Vancouver BC.
2. I am a graduate of McMaster University (H.B.Sc. 1986), Lakehead University (M.Sc. 1989) and the University of Waterloo (Ph.D. 1993).
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation (1986) employed by various companies and research organizations.
4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
5. I have no direct interest in Teuton Resources Corp, or Minvita Enterprises Ltd. or any of their properties.
6. This report is based on a brief field visit and review of reports.
7. I consent to the use of this report in a Prospectus or statement of material facts.

December 13, 1999
Vancouver BC

