ASSESSMENT REPORT ON GEOCHEMICAL WORK ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

KNOINK 1 365905
KNOINK 2 365906
KNOINK 3 365907
KNOINK 4 365908

EVENT #3184234

Located

29 KM EAST OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

55 degrees 56 minutes latitude
129 degrees 29 minutes longitude

MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MAP M103P093

PROJECT PERIOD: August 3 to Oct. 23, 2002

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

REPORT BY

D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
6737 Cartier Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Date: March 12, 2003

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1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 29km east of Stewart, British Columbia. Present access is by helicopter from the base at Stewart (Vancouver Island Helicopters), or alternatively from the Ellsworth Logging Camp on Highway 37.

The Knoink 1-4 claims are centered along the southern flank of the South Willoughby Glacier, which flows east from the extensive Cambria Icefield. Elevations vary from approximately 1,000 metres on the eastern edge of the Knoink 4 to 1,550 metres near the southern boundary of the Knoink 3. Physiography is rugged with steep to moderate slopes; alpine vegetation is sparse, typically scrub, grass and heather.

Climate is relatively severe. Field season is roughly from July to early October.

B. Status of Property

Relevant claim information is summarized below:

Name	Tenure	No. of Units	Expiry Date*
Knoink 1	365905	1	Sept. 17, 2006
Knoink 2	365906	1	Sept. 17, 2006
Knoink 3	365907	1	Sept. 17, 2006
Knoink 4	365908	1	Sept. 17, 2006

*After applications of assessment credits pursuant to the instant report.

Claim locations are shown on Fig. 2 after government Mineral Titles Reference Map M103P093. The claims are owned 50/50 by Teuton Resources Corp. and Minvita Enterprises Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia. Teuton Resources Corp. is the operator.

The Midas 6-9 modified grid claims were staked in September of 2002 by Teuton and Minvita, and surround the Knoink 1-4.

C. History

Exploration for metals began in the Stewart region about 1898 after the discovery of mineralized float by a party of placer miners. Like many other mining districts, exploration proceeded in a boom-bust pattern with the boom periods following on the heels of an important discovery. The first active period culminated in 1910

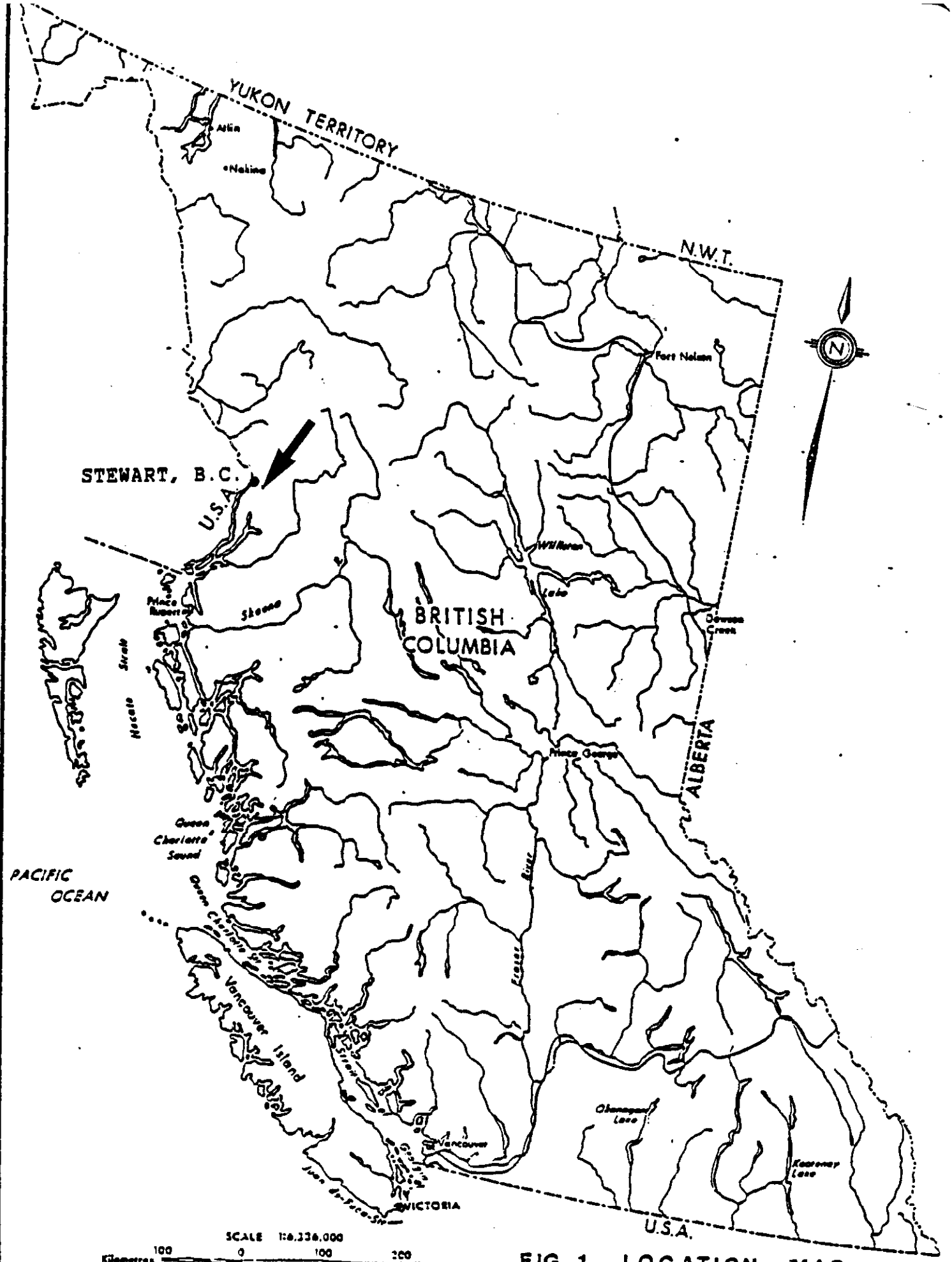


FIG 1 LOCATION MAP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

when both Stewart and the neighbouring town of Hyder, Alaska boasted a population of around 10,000. Discovery of the extremely rich Premier gold-silver mine in 1918 led to another phase of intensified exploration which gradually tapered off during the Depression years.

Lacklustre precious metal prices precluded most gold and silver exploration from 1940 to 1979, although the discovery and subsequent development of the famous Granduc copper mine kept alive Stewart's reputation as an important mining district. When silver and gold prices skyrocketed in the early 1980's the area entered a modern boom period. Successive discoveries of important gold deposits such as the 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 so-called "Golden Triangle") fell sharply. The failure by scores of exploration companies to come up with a discovery to rival Eskay Creek quickly disenchanted investors. Funds for further work evaporated. This downturn also 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.

Although the Knoink 1-4 claims fall within the ambit of what is generally considered the Stewart region, results of work carried out in 1994 suggest that the property geology is more closely related to that of the Kitsault Mining District some 14 km to the south. As in the Stewart region proper, exploration in the Kitsault River area began early in the century with an initial active phase 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 turned out 450 tons per day and maintained a 120 man camp. It was Canada's third largest silver mine after United Keno and the 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 establish significant new tonnages of silver mineralization it did help to elucidate the geology of the area. Examination of core from drill programs on the Torbrit, Dolly Varden and North Star properties suggested that their silver-bearing bodies were formed due to sulfide enrichments along a 3.5 km long, exhalative horizon (cf. Assessment Report #20900, on file with BCDEMPR).

In 1994, Teuton prospectors discovered a silver-rich showing near the centre of the area now covered by the Knoink claims. This arcuate zone, dubbed the "Konkin Silver" was chip and trench sampled and returned values up to 9.0m grading 34.94 oz/ton silver,

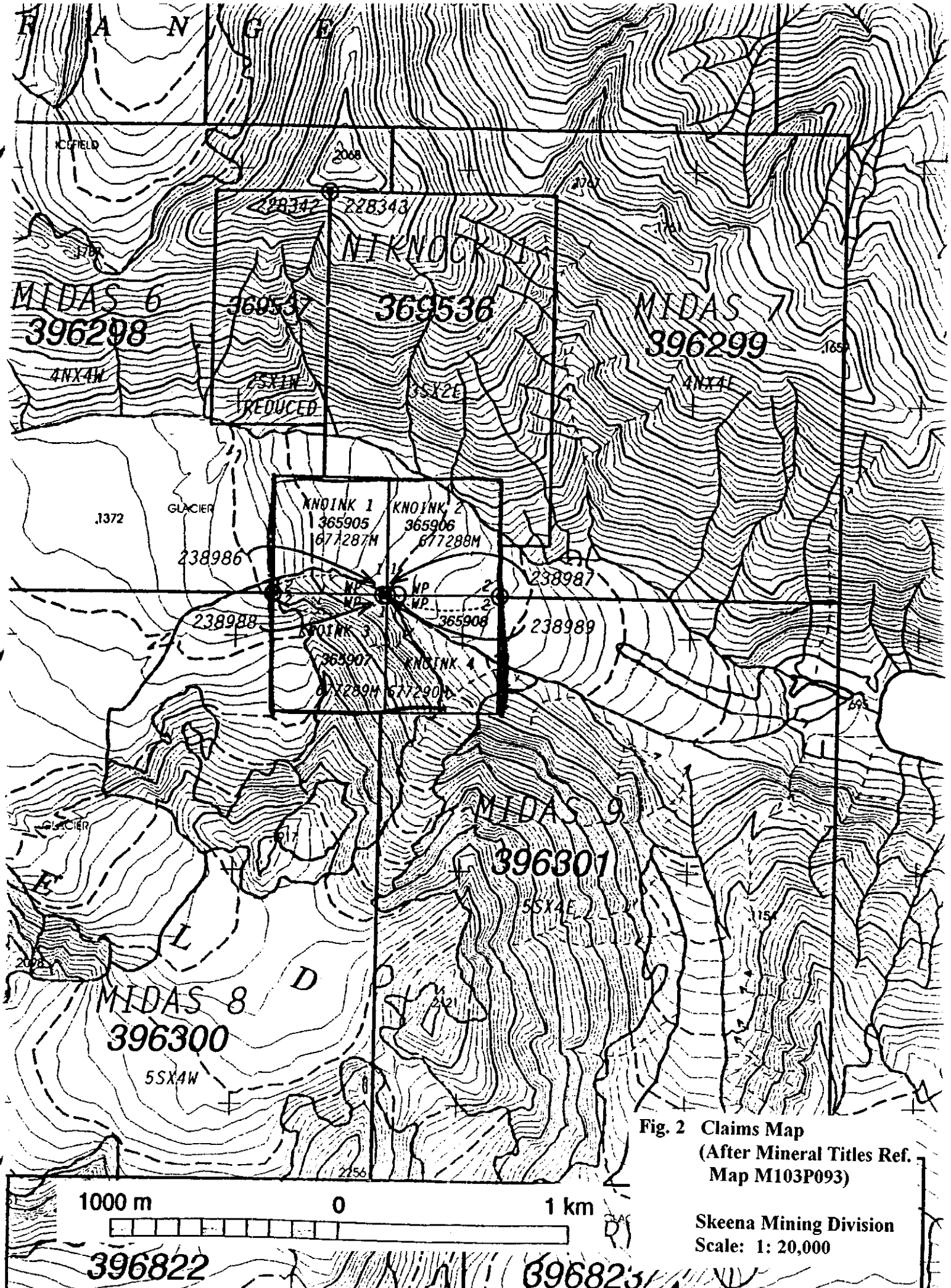


Fig. 2 Claims Map
(After Mineral Titles Ref. Map M103P093)

Skeena Mining Division
Scale: 1: 20,000

2.30% lead and 2.02% zinc. Other similar, but smaller zones were found nearby. The Konkin Silver showing was drilled tested by Silver Standard under option the following year, but several short holes failed to encounter high-grade silver mineralization conformable with surface results.

D. References

1. 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.

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

3. BLACK, J.M. (1951); "Upper Kitsault Valley Area", 1951 Annual Report Minister of Mines, B.C., p. 76.

4. CAMPBELL, A.F. (1959); "The Geology of Torbrit Silver Mine", Economic Geology, Vol. 54, 1959, pp. 1461-1495.

5. GREIG, C.J., ET AL (1994); "Geology of the Cambria Icefield: regional setting for Red Mountain gold deposit, northwestern British Columbia", p. 45, Current Research 1994-A, Cordillera and Pacific Margin, Geological Survey of Canada.

6. GREIG, C.J. ET AL (1994); "Geology of the Cambria Icefield: Stewart, Bear River and parts of Meziadin Lake and Paw Lake map areas, northwestern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2931.

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

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

9. GROVE, E.W. (1987): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area, Bulletin 63, BCMEMPR

10. GROVE, E.W. (1994): Summary Geological Report and Work Proposal on Teuton Resources Corp. Croesus 3 & 4 Property, Del Norte Creek, B.C. Private Report for Teuton Resources.

11. KRUCHKOWSKI, E.R., KONKIN, K., & WALUS, A., 1994): Fieldnotes and maps regarding work on the Pepe 7, Red Dog and Leszek 1-4 claims, 1994.

12. WOJDAK, PAUL (1995): Northwestern District Mineral

Exploration Review 1994, Information Circular 1995-6, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Mineral Resources Division.

13. CREMONESE, DINO, P.ENG., (1995). Assessment Report on Geochemical Work on the Pepe 7, Red Dog and Leszek 1-4al, Claims; On file with BCMEMPR.

14. WALUS, ALEX AND MOORMAN, MERLE (2002): Fieldnotes and maps regarding work on the Knoink 1-4 claims, 2002.

E. Summary of Work Done.

The 2002 work on the Knoink 1-4 claims was part of a larger program covering several Stewart area properties spanning the period from August 3 to October 23. The field crew consisted of Alex Walus, geologist, and Merle Moorman, prospector. Both have spent many seasons exploring the Stewart area.

The crew was flown into the Knoink property by helicopter from Stewart on August 28. A temporary fly camp was set up and the crew was subsequently demobilized on September 1. Extremely inclement weather during the property visit severely curtailed the scope of the work.

Altogether 24 reconnaissance geochemical rock samples were taken during the program. Of these, 6 were float samples, 11 were grab samples and 7 were chip samples; 8 of the samples were taken outside the Knoink claims on ground subsequently (September, 2002) staked for Teuton and Minvita as the Midas 6-9 claims.

All samples were analyzed (ICP and gold geochem) at the Eco-Tech Laboratory facility in Kamloops, BC.; sample preparation took place in Eco-Tech's facility in Stewart, BC.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The property lies in the Stewart area east of the Coast Crystalline Complex and within the western onlap boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks exposed in the area belong to the Mesozoic Hazelton Group and have been folded on regional NW-SE axes, cut by faults and selective tectonism, locally hydrothermalized and intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age.

Locally, within the Hazelton Group, Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Unuk River Formation are unconformably overlain by the Middle Jurassic marine and non-marine volcanics and sediments of the Betty Creek Formation, the volcano-sedimentary

Upper Jurassic Salmon River Formation, and the post-accretion fine clastic basinal Nass Formation.

Intrusives in the region are dominated by the granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex (to the west). Some of the smaller intrusive plugs in the study area range from quartz monzonite to granite and are likely related outlier processes associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex.

More than 600 mineral deposits, at least 70 of which have shown some production, have been discovered within the boundaries of this region. Famous historical producers include the Premier, Granduc and Anyox mines. The Eskay Creek mine is the most famous modern producer in the region. It is the 5th largest silver producer in the world, and its average gold-silver grade make it one of the highest grade precious metals mines in North America.

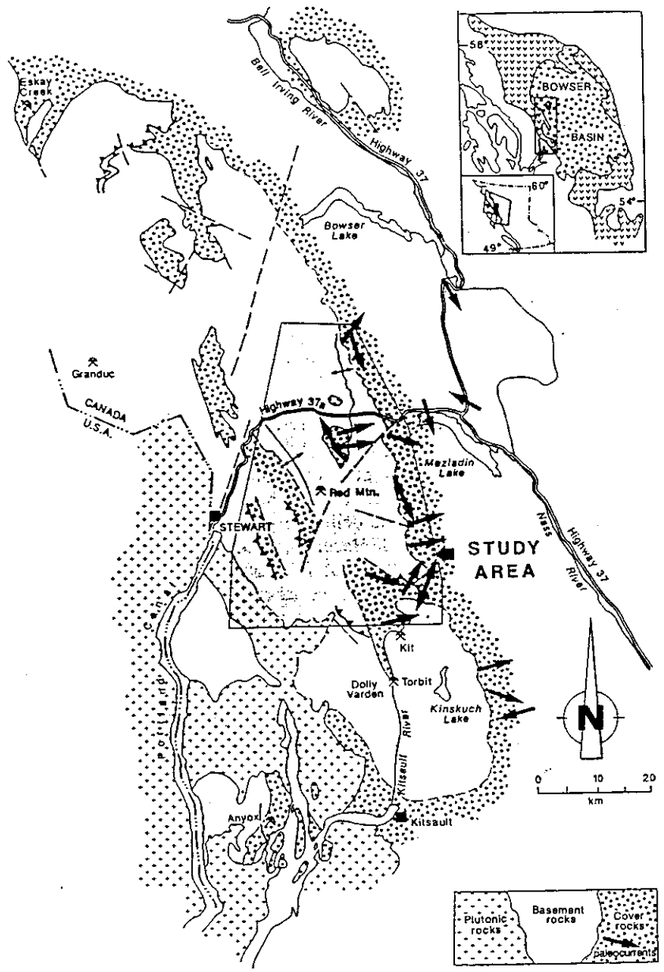
Regional geology is shown in Fig. 3 after Greig et al (1994).

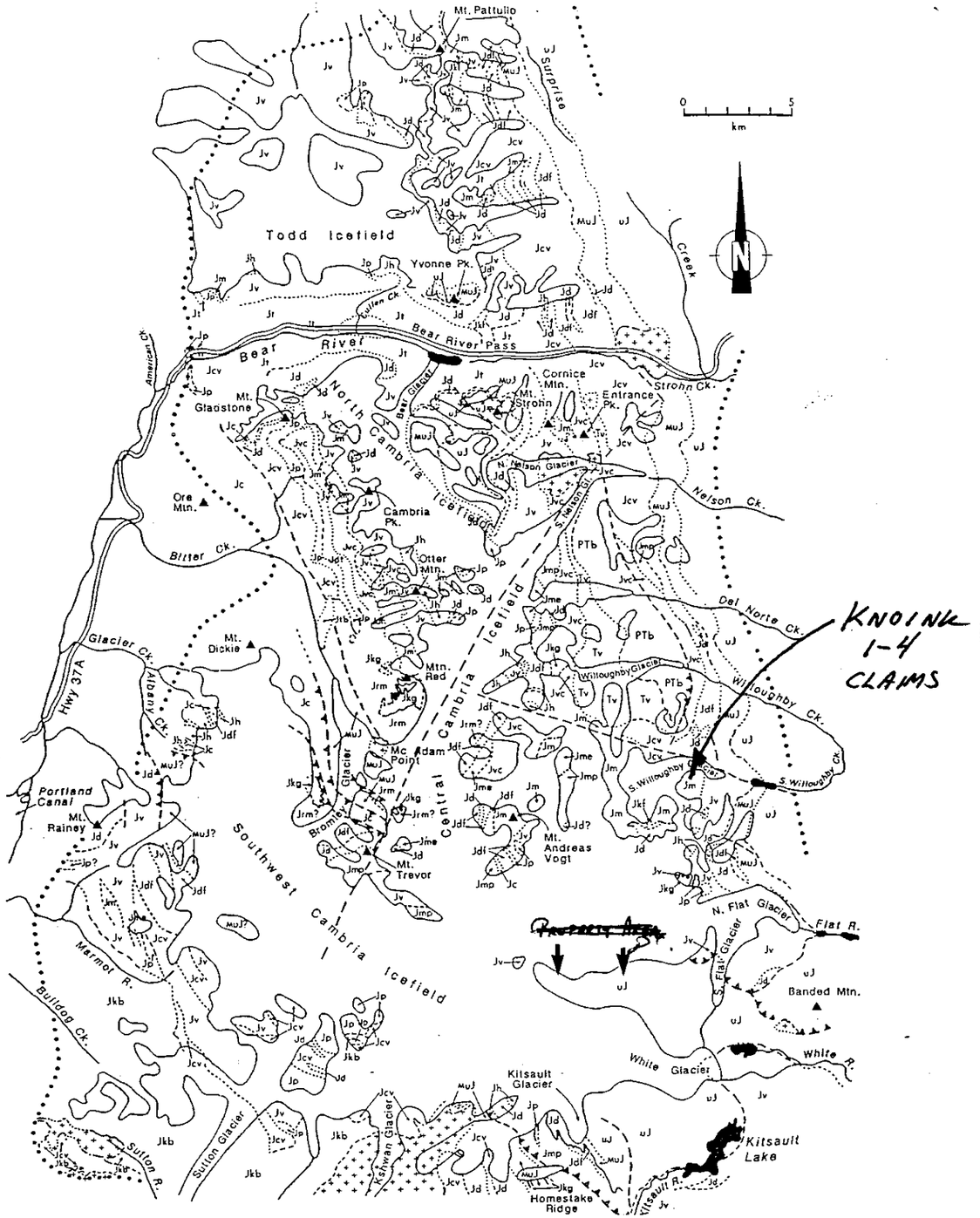
B. Property Geology

A wide zone of carbonate altered rocks is exposed along a nunatak exposed by the retreat of glacial ice over the past fifteen years. The rocks appear to have been originally maroon volcaniclastics and flows. Lenses and pods of predominantly calcite, siderite and quartz occur frequently within the altered zone.

Two argentiferous structures located during the 1994 program (southwest of the LCP for the Knoink claims) were mineralized with significant amounts of galena, sphalerite and barite. The largest of these, the "Konkin Silver" zone, consists of carbonate, quartz, barite, galena, sphalerite and rare ruby silver and native silver in a bow-shaped structure spanning 35 metres. High silver values are most closely associated with galena which occurs as fine coatings on fractures, as coarse crystalline blebs and as disseminated grains. Maximum thickness of the feature appears to be in excess of 10 metres. The above occurrence weathers a pale grey colour with up to 1cm rectangular barite crystals forming radiating clusters up to 4-5cm across. These crystals form raised features in the more recessive carbonate.

During the 2002 program, reconnaissance surveys uncovered another zone of silver mineralization in the southwestern quadrant of the Knoink 1 claim, dubbed the Yoggi Bear zone (see inset map, Fig. 4). The zone occurs within a strongly sericite-chlorite-carbonate altered andesite, and features quartz, barite, minor rhodonite, and minor galena, sphalerite and pyrite. Only a small portion of the zone is exposed at the edge of a large area of talus. However, mineralization is known to extend to the north and northeast based on sampling of two small outcrops within the talus.





LEGEND

STRATIFIED ROCKS

COVER

Middle to Upper Jurassic

- UJ — Upper Jurassic clastic rocks
- MUJ — Middle and Upper Jurassic clastic rocks
- Jc — Lower to Middle(?) Jurassic clastic rocks

BASEMENT

Lower to Middle(?) Jurassic

- Jdf — debris flow conglomerate and volcanic debris flows
- Jrm — Red Mountain sequence

Lower Jurassic

- Jh — hornblende-feldspar-phyric volcanic rocks
- Jd — felsic volcanic rocks
- Jp — pyroxene-bearing volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks
- Jmp — maroon pyroclastic rocks
- Jme — maroon epiclastic rocks
- Jm — maroon feldspathic pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks
- Jvc — volcaniclastic rocks
- Jt — andesite / dacite lapili and ash tuff
- Jcv — undivided clastic and volcanic rocks
- Jv — undivided volcanic rocks

Upper Triassic

- Tv — volcaniclastic rocks

Triassic or older

- PTb — crowded feldspar-phyric basalt

PLUTONIC ROCKS

Tertiary(?)

- quartz monzonite to diorite

Middle or Late Jurassic to Tertiary

- Jtb — Bromley Glacier pluton

Middle Jurassic to Cretaceous

- Jkf — felsic intrusions
- Jkbp — Bear Pass pluton
- Jkb — Bulldog Creek pluton
- Jkg — Goldslide intrusion

- Highway
- limit of mapping
- limit of permanent ice
- thrust or reverse fault
- high angle fault
- geological contact: known, *inferred*, assumed

Fig. 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (After Greig, et al, 1994)

Red Mountain Area, Stewart, B.C.

C. Geochemistry

a. Introduction

Reconnaissance rock geochemical samples were taken from accessible zones of interest on the Knoink 1-4 claims, with particular emphasis on zones of ablation. Sample locations are shown in relation to claim lines on Fig. 4 prepared at a scale of 1:5000.

Altogether 24 rock samples were taken: 7 chip, 11 grab and 6 float. Sample sites were located by reference to a base map prepared from a topographic map and were tied in, where possible, to GPS-located sample sites.

b. Treatment of Data

Geochemical reconnaissance sampling results are presented in this report on Fig. 4 at a scale of 1:5,000. The geochemical data table reports silver values in ppm (opt in boldface); lead and zinc values are in ppm (% in boldface). An inset map gives greater detail of the new "Yoggi Bear" zone.

As in other small-scale surveys, a statistical treatment according to standard methods was not deemed practical. In lieu of such treatment, the author has simply chosen anomalous levels by reference to several rock geochemical programs conducted over other properties in the Stewart region over the past fifteen years. On this basis, anomalous levels are indicated below:

Element	Anomalous Above*
Silver	3.6 ppm
Lead	160 ppm
Zinc	320 ppm

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

c. Sample Descriptions

NOTE: For reference, element values for Ag, Pb and Zn have been appended below the sample descriptions where any one of the six elements exceeds 2X the anomalous threshold indicated in the previous section (with all of those elements reporting 2X threshold highlighted in bold).

Ag - 5 ppm
Pb - 1600 ppm **Zn - 1.35 %**

A02-87 Float of silicified andesitic rock with minor disseminated pyrite. The rock is partially replaced by aphanitic strongly altered dacite.

Ag - 2.75 opt
Pb - 3806 ppm Zn - 1510 ppm

A02-88 Grab sample from quartz-carbonate veining, no sulphides, some limonite.

A02-89 Grab from 5 cm wide quartz-limonite vein hosted in argillite/siltstone. Vein orientation 280/v. The area features numerous similar veins.

A02-90 Grab from quartz replacement within a yellow-greenish aphanitic dacite. No sulphides, some limonite. Dacite from a lens 5-6 metres long and 1 m wide.

A02-91 Float of quartz vein with 10% of very coarse grained pyrite crystals replaced in most part by limonite-goethite.

A02-92 Grab sample from the rock composed of quartz, carbonates, barite and limonite. It contains also 1% galena and minor pyrite. Small outcrop 1 by 0.5 m. Orientation 240/v to steep W.

Ag - 11.2 ppm
Pb - 2188 ppm Zn - 3953 ppm

A02-93 Chip 1.3 m; across NW exposure of Yoggi Bear zone; composed of coarse grained carbonates and minor (<1%) galena and pyrite.

Ag - 18.4 ppm
Pb - 1850 ppm Zn - 1958 ppm

A02-94 Chip 0.7 m across a portion of the zone composed of carbonates, quartz and some limonite. No sulphides.

Ag - 1.46 opt
Pb - 614 ppm Zn - 737 ppm

A02-95 Chip 0.4 m across a portion of the zone composed of carbonates, quartz with subordinate amounts of barite, limonite and trace of galena. Sampled portion of the zone exhibit banding oriented 240 degrees with steep dip to the West.

Ag - 3.85 opt
Pb - 394 ppm Zn - 3168 ppm

A02-96 Chip 1.75 m across the portion of the zone composed of carbonates, quartz, lesser amounts of barite, some limonite and 1-2 % of galena.

Ag - 3.21 opt
Pb - 2850 ppm Zn - 4.00 %

A02-97 Chip 2.0 m from part of the zone composed of coarse grained sugary carbonate with some irregular quartz veining. Minor galena (<1%).

Ag - 7.8 ppm
Pb - 920 ppm Zn - 1295 ppm

A02-98 Chip 1.5 m across the rock composed predominantly of coarse grained (2-10 mm across) carbonate, lesser quartz and some limonite. There is up to 1% of combined galena and pyrite.

Ag - 1.11 opt
Pb - 892 ppm Zn - 2224 ppm

A02-99 Chip 1.5 m. Description same as A02-98 + the rock contains small amount of rhodonite. Banding/foliation 240/steep W.

Ag - 3.0 ppm
Pb - 204 ppm Zn - 666 ppm

A02-100 Float of strongly altered andesitic (?) rock partly replaced by quartz. It contains 3-5 % pyrite, 1% galena and some limonite.

Ag - 4.61 opt
Pb - 2042 ppm Zn - 4734 ppm

A02-101 Float of quartz-sericite altered rock. Strong limonite. Boxwork after pyrite.

Ag - 4.8 ppm
Pb - 52 ppm Zn - 61 ppm

MM-06 Grab from quartz-carbonate vein with some iron stain.

MM-07 Grab from 10 cm wide quartz-carbonate vein containing some fine grained pyrite.

Ag - 9.6 ppm
Pb - 76 ppm Zn - 2301 ppm

MM-08 Float composed of carbonate and epidote, some malachite.

MM-09 Grab from quartz-carbonate veining. No visible mineralization.

MM-10 Grab sample from 16 cm wide quartz-carbonate vein with some epidote inclusions. No visible sulphides.

MM-11 Grab sample from a pod of light gray rock with pyrite and dark purple and yellowish stain.

MM-12 Float of quartz-calcite vein with < 1% pyrite and trace galena.

MM-13 Grab sample from barite replacement.

MM-14 Grab from carbonates replaced rock with some minor pyrite and galena.

Ag - 8.72 opt
Pb - 7390 ppm Zn - 2.20 %

d. Discussion

Higher several values were generally accompanied by elevated lead and zinc values, in conformance with previous sampling on the property. Gold values were quite low, also corresponding to previous sampling.

However, unlike the 1994 work which returned exceptional silver values, the 2002 sampling returned only modest silver values up to a maximum value of 8.72 opt. It is quite possible that further work will uncover higher grade values in extensions now under talus cover, north and northeast of the exposed portions of the Yoggi Bear zone.

D. Field Procedure and Laboratory Technique

Rock samples were taken in the field with a prospector's pick and collected in a standard plastic sample bag. Grab samples were taken to ascertain character of mineralization at any specific locality. These samples consisted generally of three to ten representative pieces with total sample weight ranging between 0.5 to 2.0 kg.

All rock samples were analyzed at the Eco-Tech facilities in Stewart and Kamloops, B.C. 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 deg. C. 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 deg. C 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 values obtained exceeded certain threshold levels. 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).

E. Conclusions

The 2002 reconnaissance program over parts of the Knoink property, although hindered by very inclement weather, was successful in defining a new zone of silver-lead-zinc-barite mineralization (Yoggi Bear zone). Although silver values were modest in comparison to structures discovered in 1994, only a small part of the zone was likely sampled due to pervasive talus cover.

A follow-up program including blast trenching through talus north and northeast of the exposed portions of the Yoggi Bear zone is recommended. The area between the Yoggi Bear and the 1994 Konkin Silver showing should also be geologically mapped in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.
March 12, 2003

APPENDIX I - WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel—Project period Aug. 3 to Oct. 23, 2002

A. Walus, Geologist; Aug. 28-Sept. 1, 2002	
5.0 days @ $250/day	1,250
M. Moorman, Prospector/Blaster; Aug. 28-Sept. 1, 2002	
5.0 days @ $260/day	1,300
Helicopter -- VIH	
Crew & camp mobilization in--Aug. 28	
1.3 hrs @ $982.25 per hour	1,277
Crew & camp mobilization out--Sept. 1	
1.3 hrs @ $982.25 per hour	1,277
Food/accommodation	
10 man-days @ $45/man-day	450
Shared project costs (prorated at 6.41%*)	
Mob/demob crew (Vancouver to Stewart, return),local transport,expediting,radios,field supplies, Worker's Compensation:	
6.41% of $2,990	192
Assay costs--Eco-Tech Labs (for samples taken within	
Au geochem + 30 elem. ICP + rock sample prep	
24 @ $20.48/sample	492
Ag assay: 7 @ $8.50	59
Zn assay: 2 @ $8.00	16
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research	
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 1.0 day @ $400/day	400
Draughting-- RPM Computer & report assembly	160
TOTAL.....	**$ 6,873**

Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration #3184234: $ 3,200**

* Based on ratio of field man-days to total project field man-days
**Please adjust PAC account accordingly (to Teuton Resources Corp).

APPENDIX II - CERTIFICATE

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

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at Suite 6737 Cartier St., 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 practised my profession since 1979.

5. This report is based upon work carried out on the Knoink 1-4 claims, Skeena Mining Division from in August of 2002. Reference to field notes and maps made by geologist Alex Walus and prospector/blaster Merle Moorman is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 2002 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.

6. I am a principal of Teuton Resources Corp. and Minvita Enterprises Ltd., joint owners of the Knoink 1-4 claims: this report was prepared solely for satisfying assessment work requirements in accordance with government regulations.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 12th day of March, 2003.

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

Eco Tech LABORATORY LTD.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
email: ecotech@direct.ca

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AS 2002-5010

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

12-Sep-02

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

No. of samples received: 24
Sample Type: Rock
Project #: None given
Shipment #: None given
Samples submitted by: A. Walus

ET #.	Tag #	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Zn (%)
1	A02-87	94.3	2.75	
8	A02-94	50.1	1.46	
9	A02-95	132	3.85	
10	A02-96	110	3.21	4.00
12	A02-98	38.0	1.11	
14	A02-100	158	4.61	
24	MM-02-14	299	8.72	2.20

JJ/kk
XLS/02

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

10-Sep-02

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AS 2002-5010

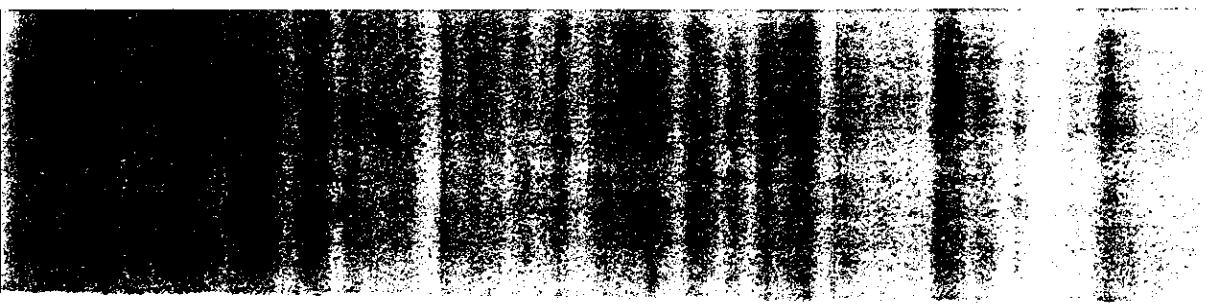
TEUTON RESOURCES CORPORATION
509-675 W. HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1N2

ATTENTION: DINO CREMONESE

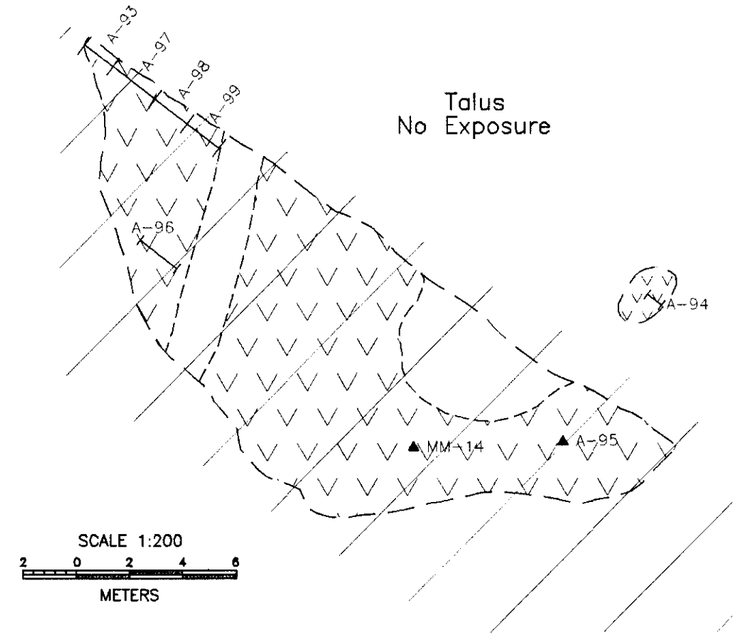
No. of samples received: 24
Sample Type: Rock
Project #: None given
Shipment #: None given
Samples submitted by: A. Walus

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	A02-87	50	>30	0.09	170	35	<5	0.65	15	8	284	98	1.41	<10	0.16	183	15	0.02	10	20	3806	75	<20	257	0.02	<10	5	<10	<1	1510
2	A02-88	5	2.2	0.05	15	60	<5	7.29	<1	2	199	5	0.69	<10	0.05	805	5	0.02	24	30	68	<5	<20	564	0.02	<10	<1	<10	6	55
3	A02-89	<5	1.4	0.09	25	30	<5	5.22	8	8	212	43	2.73	<10	0.33	636	4	0.02	58	80	58	<5	<20	139	0.03	<10	3	<10	6	387
4	A02-90	<5	1.4	0.05	<5	20	<5	4.28	<1	2	171	66	0.82	<10	0.04	739	6	0.02	18	10	20	<5	<20	52	0.02	<10	<1	<10	5	67
5	A02-91	370	0.6	0.16	355	20	<5	0.07	<1	21	220	7	>10	20	0.17	176	12	0.02	7	380	6	<5	<20	19	0.09	<10	4	<10	5	37
6	A02-92	10	11.2	0.12	80	20	<5	>10	56	11	51	736	5.31	20	4.77	7589	12	0.03	48	370	2188	10	<20	415	0.17	<10	19	50	4	3953
7	A02-93	<5	18.4	0.02	<5	250	10	>10	21	3	21	15	1.42	10	0.52	>10000	10	0.03	87	50	1850	<5	<20	1221	0.21	<10	3	30	3	1958
8	A02-94	<5	>30	0.34	50	190	<5	0.13	3	7	124	41	2.56	<10	0.15	877	16	0.01	6	270	614	15	<20	549	0.03	<10	8	<10	1	737
9	A02-95	5	>30	0.09	<5	90	5	2.55	20	4	144	20	2.75	<10	0.44	6314	6	0.02	12	100	394	10	<20	581	0.11	10	5	<10	1	3168
10	A02-96	5	>30	0.04	60	15	<5	>10	234	6	22	164	2.41	<10	0.53	6528	<1	0.02	45	60	2850	<5	<20	305	0.12	<10	3	<10	<1	>10000
11	A02-97	<5	7.8	0.02	<5	510	5	>10	15	3	41	5	1.13	<10	0.30	>10000	5	0.03	85	60	920	<5	<20	861	0.18	<10	2	<10	<1	1295
12	A02-98	<5	>30	0.02	<5	120	10	>10	24	4	26	10	2.04	10	0.85	>10000	7	0.03	83	40	892	<5	<20	620	0.22	<10	3	20	2	2224
13	A02-99	5	3.0	0.03	<5	465	10	>10	8	4	33	4	2.21	10	1.34	>10000	6	0.03	78	100	204	<5	<20	318	0.22	<10	3	<10	2	666
14	A02-100	180	>30	0.66	760	30	5	1.19	58	21	110	56	>10	30	3.40	1196	15	0.02	13	820	2042	30	260	79	0.12	10	13	60	4	4734
15	A02-101	10	4.8	0.38	90	10	<5	0.99	<1	9	78	9	4.92	20	0.12	332	5	0.02	10	1520	52	5	<20	28	0.04	<10	7	<10	6	61
16	MM-02-06	<5	0.6	0.06	<5	175	<5	5.73	<1	4	146	5	2.60	<10	0.33	2286	12	0.02	20	280	6	<5	<20	201	0.05	<10	2	<10	5	38
17	MM-02-07	<5	9.6	0.17	15	30	<5	>10	8	12	53	32	2.10	10	0.39	5214	2	0.02	51	410	76	<5	<20	325	0.10	<10	4	<10	7	2301
18	MM-02-08	<5	0.8	0.94	<5	50	10	2.89	1	14	113	116	1.49	10	0.38	587	1	0.04	13	1460	26	<5	<20	489	0.23	<10	79	<10	14	137
19	MM-02-09	5	0.2	3.06	<5	40	<5	0.41	<1	23	155	3	6.80	20	1.93	413	<1	0.02	17	240	20	<5	<20	29	0.06	<10	33	<10	2	169
20	MM-02-10	<5	0.2	0.69	<5	60	<5	2.21	<1	5	181	3	1.74	<10	0.37	743	8	0.03	11	420	10	<5	<20	136	0.03	<10	11	<10	2	42
21	MM-02-11	5	2.4	0.46	80	5	<5	0.89	<1	14	59	15	6.32	20	0.19	115	1	0.02	17	1330	40	5	<20	26	0.05	<10	8	<10	5	37
22	MM-02-12	<5	0.2	0.20	5	75	<5	1.25	<1	8	167	12	1.04	10	0.14	719	10	0.05	9	210	12	<5	<20	57	0.02	<10	2	<10	1	17
23	MM-02-13	<5	0.2	0.21	<5	95	<5	0.71	<1	2	99	2	0.51	30	0.03	477	2	0.04	5	40	10	<5	<20	32	0.01	<10	<1	<10	3	51
24	MM-02-14	20	>30	0.04	<5	60	10	>10	141	3	16	49	0.75	<10	0.17	>10000	3	0.03	90	60	7390	<5	<20	960	0.19	<10	3	180	<1	>10000



Yoggi Bear Zone
Geology and Geochemistry



LEGEND

- Outcrop
- Geological Contact
- Very strongly sericite–chlorite–carbonate altered andesite lapilli–tuff(?). In some places the rock is partly replaced by yellow–green strongly altered aphanitic dacite.
- Alteration–mineralization zone composed of carbonates lesser quartz and barite and minor rhodonite. The zone contains up to 3% combined galena and pyrite.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE NO.	TYPE	AG ppm (oz/t)	PB ppm (%)	ZN ppm (%)
A-87	FLOAT	(2.75)	3806	1510
A-88	GRAB	2.2	68	55
A-89	GRAB	1.4	58	387
A-90	GRAB	1.4	20	67
A-91	FLOAT	0.6	6	37
A-92	GRAB	11.2	2188	3953
A-93	CHIP [1.3m]	18.4	1850	1958
A-94	CHIP [0.7m]	(1.46)	614	737
A-95	CHIP [0.4m]	(3.85)	394	3168
A-96	CHIP [1.75m]	(3.21)	2850	(4.00)
A-97	CHIP [2.0m]	7.8	920	1295
A-98	CHIP [.5m]	(1.11)	892	2224
A-99	CHIP [1.5m]	3.0	204	666
A-100	FLOAT	(4.61)	2042	4734
A-101	FLOAT	4.8	52	61
MM-06	GRAB	0.6	6	38
MM-07	GRAB	9.6	76	2301
MM-08	FLOAT	0.8	26	137
MM-09	GRAB	0.2	20	169
MM-10	GRAB	0.2	10	42
MM-11	GRAB	2.4	40	37
MM-12	FLOAT	0.2	12	17
MM-13	GRAB	0.2	10	51
MM-14	GRAB	(8.72)	7390	(2.20)

LEGEND

- Topo Contour (C.I.: 100m)
- Edge of Glacier
- 500m Spacing (NAD 83 Grid)
- Latitude/Longitude
- A-96 Chip Line
- A-92 Bedrock Sample
- A-87 Float Sample

SCALE 1:5000
100 0 100 200 300
METERS

27100
(1)

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

KNOINK PROPERTY, STEWART, B.C., SKEENA M.D.

2002 ROCK GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM SAMPLE LOCATION MAP & AG(ppm), PB(ppm) & ZN(ppm) VALUES

RPM Mapping and Computer Services Ltd.	Date: March 2003
	NTS No.: 103P/14
	Figure: 4