ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON
GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL WORK
ON THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

Tenure # 508822
Tenure # 508823

Harry Property

STATEMENT OF WORK #
4094806

Located

30 KM NORTHWEST OF
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
SKEENA MINING DIVISION

56 degrees 04 minutes latitude
130 degrees 10 minutes longitude

MAPSHEETS 104B020

PROJECT PERIOD: July 20 to July 27, 2006

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

REPORT BY

K. Mastalerz, Ph.D.
D. Cremonese, P. Eng.
#207-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

Date: December 10, 2006

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL

TOTAL COST: $4,639

AUTHOR(S): K. MASTALERZ, PH.D.; D. CREMONESE, P.ENG.

SIGNATURE(S): K. Mastalerz; D. Cremonese

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): #4094806

PROPERTY NAME: HARRY

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done): 508822 & 508823

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: SKEENA

NTS: 104B020

LATITUDE: 56 ° ~~04~~ 18 ' " LONGITUDE: 130 ° ~~10~~ 06 ' " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) TEUTON RESOURCES CORP. 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

~~509~~ 2c 207 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER, BC.

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) AS ABOVE 2)

MAILING ADDRESS

AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

MOST OF THE PROPERTY IS UNDERLAIN BY COARSE-GRAINED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS INTERFINGERING WITH VOLCANIC ROCKS (ANDESITIC) OF THE UNUK RIVER FORMATION (LOWER JURASSIC). PORTIONS OF THE PROPERTY CONTAIN ANOMALOUS LEVELS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND ALSO LEAD, ZINC, COPPER AND ARSENIC.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: # 28014

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			2,319
Ground, mapping	APPROX: 80 HECTARES, 1:5000	508822 - 508823	~~$23,19~~
Photo interpretation		say 50%	2c.
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	38 (Au + 30 ELEMENT ICP)	508822 + 508823	$2,320
Other		say, 50%	
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST	$4,639.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Property, Location, Access and Physiography

The property is located about 30 km northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Access is by truck up the old Granduc Mining Road which commences on the American side of the border at Hyder, Alaska (about 2km from Stewart), and then proceeds north before entering Canada again just before the Premier minesite. Most of the interesting portions of the claims lie between the Granduc road and the Salmon Glacier (to the west). In places the precursor Granduc road, which lies sub-parallel to the newer road, but at lower elevation near the ice, provides an alternative method of traversing the claims area.

Topography in the area of interest between the road and the Salmon Glacier is generally very rugged, with several places too steep to access without ropes. Elevations vary from 800 to 1,100 m.

Vegetation in the area is quite sparse, with much of the area featuring barren rock or glacial debris. In places, along small plateaus for instance, scrub hemlock and balsam occur in patches, interspersed with shrubs, mountain grasses and heather.

Climate is severe during the winter months with abundant snowfall. Depending upon local weather conditions, ground comes open for fieldwork generally from early June onward.

B. Status of Property

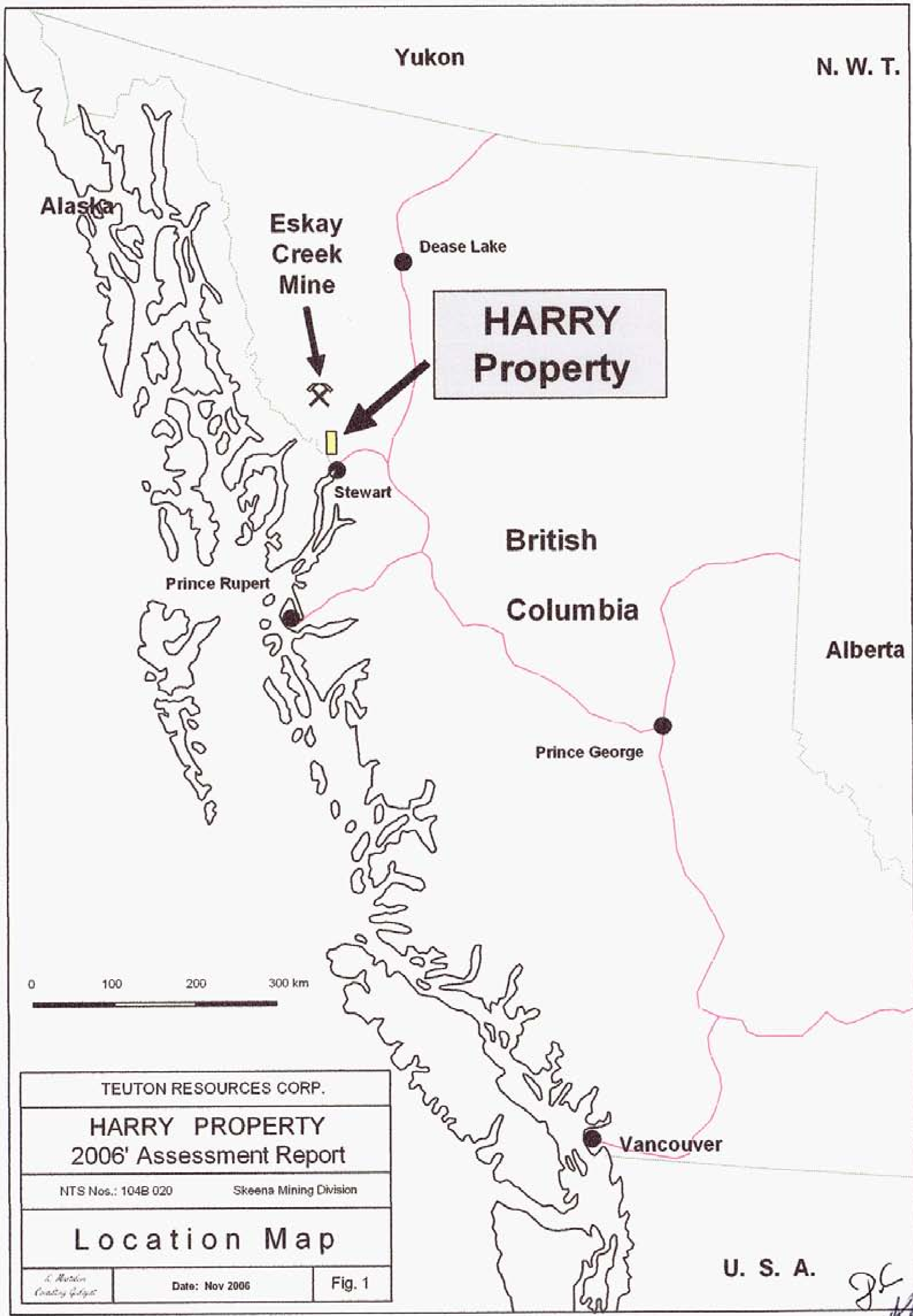
The property is comprised of mineral claims as summarized below:

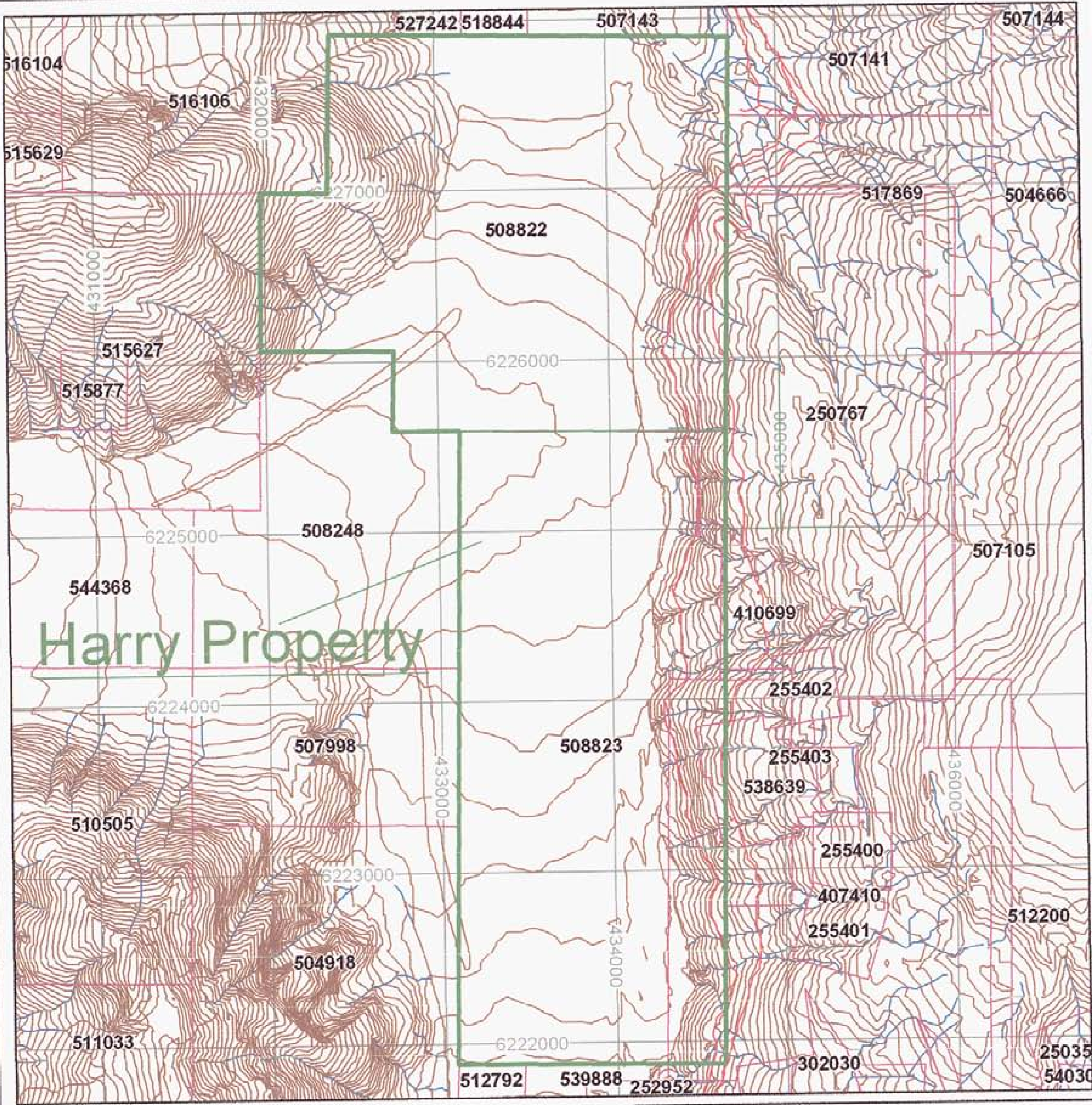
Name	Tenure No.	Area in Hectares
*	508822	558
*	508823	577

Claim locations are shown on Fig. 2. The claims are owned by Teuton Resources Corp. of Vancouver.

C. History

After the 1919 discovery and subsequent exploitation of the famous Premier mine, located a few km south of the Harry property, the upper portions of the Salmon Glacier region were intensively prospected. At that time, much less rock exposure was available for sampling, because glaciers and permanent icefields covered far greater areas than they do today. This work uncovered a fair number of new showings in the upper Salmon Glacier area, mostly gold or silver bearing veins, some of which were high-graded on a small scale (the Outland Silver Bar prospect being an


Yukon
N. W. T.
Alaska
Eskay
Creek
Mine
Dease Lake
HARRY
Property
Stewart
British
Columbia
Prince Rupert
Alberta
Prince George
0
100
200
300 km
TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
HARRY PROPERTY
2006' Assessment Report
NTS Nos.: 104B 020
Skeena Mining Division
Location Map
Date: Nov 2006
Fig. 1
Vancouver
U. S. A.



Legend:

Scale 0 — 1 km

Road

Lake, creek

Contours (every 20 metres)

508822 Harry Property

511033 Other Claims

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.

HARRY PROPERTY

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Claim Map

K. Mastalerz Consulting Geologist	Claims: 508822 and 508823 (converted)	Date: Nov 2006	Fig. 2

example). A little further north, In the Summit Lake area, gold-pyrrhotite veins at the Scottie Gold property saw limited production in the 1980's.

As for the property area itself, in the northern sections along Troy ridge, well-known Stewart prospector Harry Swan (whom one of the authors, D. Cremonese, had the pleasure of meeting many times during the 1980's) maintained a property for many years. This property featured a rustic cabin built by Mr. Swan with majestic views of the surrounding mountains.

Very recently, the Silver Butte area about three km south-southeast of the Harry claims has become prominent due to the discovery by Pinnacle Mines and Mountain Boy Resources of gold-silver bearing shears in a zone 300m wide that has been traced for 1.6 km. Outstanding drill intersections have been obtained including Hole 36 which assayed 11.35 g/t gold over 17.8m and Hole #52 grading a remarkable 34.05 g/t gold over 15.25m. This property now includes the Silver Butte property of Tenjaon Silver, which was also explored vigorously in the eighties and after, and on which a low-grade gold reserve was established.

The impetus for staking the Harry property arose from the memory of a trip one of the authors (D. Cremonese) made in the early 1980's to a spot near the center of the property, accompanied by Mr. Nick Benkovich (another famous Stewart prospector known as "Bonus Nick"). Mr. Benkovich had a small fraction (the "Harry Fraction") surrounded by claims owned by third parties. The author sampled a shear zone on this fraction over a 10m width, located on a steep slope that required careful climbing to access. From memory it was in silicifed volcanics and mineralized with pyrite and minor galena. The original assay certificate for this sample has been misplaced, but the author remembers it being close to 0.10 oz/ton gold over the 10m sampled interval. Exact location of the sample site, however, has not subsequently been identified.

D. 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 Stewart Mining Camp (104B/1E)", p. 316, Paper 85-1, Geological Fieldwork 1984, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.

CREMONESE, D., P.ENG., K. MASTALERZ,PH.D. (2005): Assessment Report on Geochemical Work on the Harry Property, on file with BCMEMPR.

EMPR ASSESMENT REPORT INDEX; Report #15752, 1986 Diamond Drill Program, Silver Butte Property.

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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 Area, Bulletin 63, BCMEMPR

MASTALERZ, K. (2006): Fieldnotes and fieldmaps relating to Stewart region work programs, 2006 field season.

PINNACLE MINES WEBSITE (2006): Projects-Silver Coin Property; http://www.pinnaclemines.com.

E. Summary of Work Done.

The 2006 work on the Harry property was part of a larger, summer program involving exploration of more than ten separate Teuton properties located in the Stewart region. This field work spanned the period from mid-July to mid-October, 2006.

Field crew for the Harry assessment work program consisted of geologist K. Mastalerz, Ph.D and junior geologists S. Ballantyne and H. Samson. The latter two were recent graduates of Dalhousie University.

Altogether 38 samples were taken; 4 chip and 34 grab. All rock samples were prepared and analyzed for gold content/ICP at the Pioneer Laboratories facility in Richmond, BC.

2. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

A. Regional Geology

The Stewart district is near the western margin of Stikinia, 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 the 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. The stratigraphic sequence has been deformed into non-cylindrical northwesterly trending syncline-anticline pairs, the axials planes of which have been cut by easterly dipping thrusts (Greig et al, 1994).

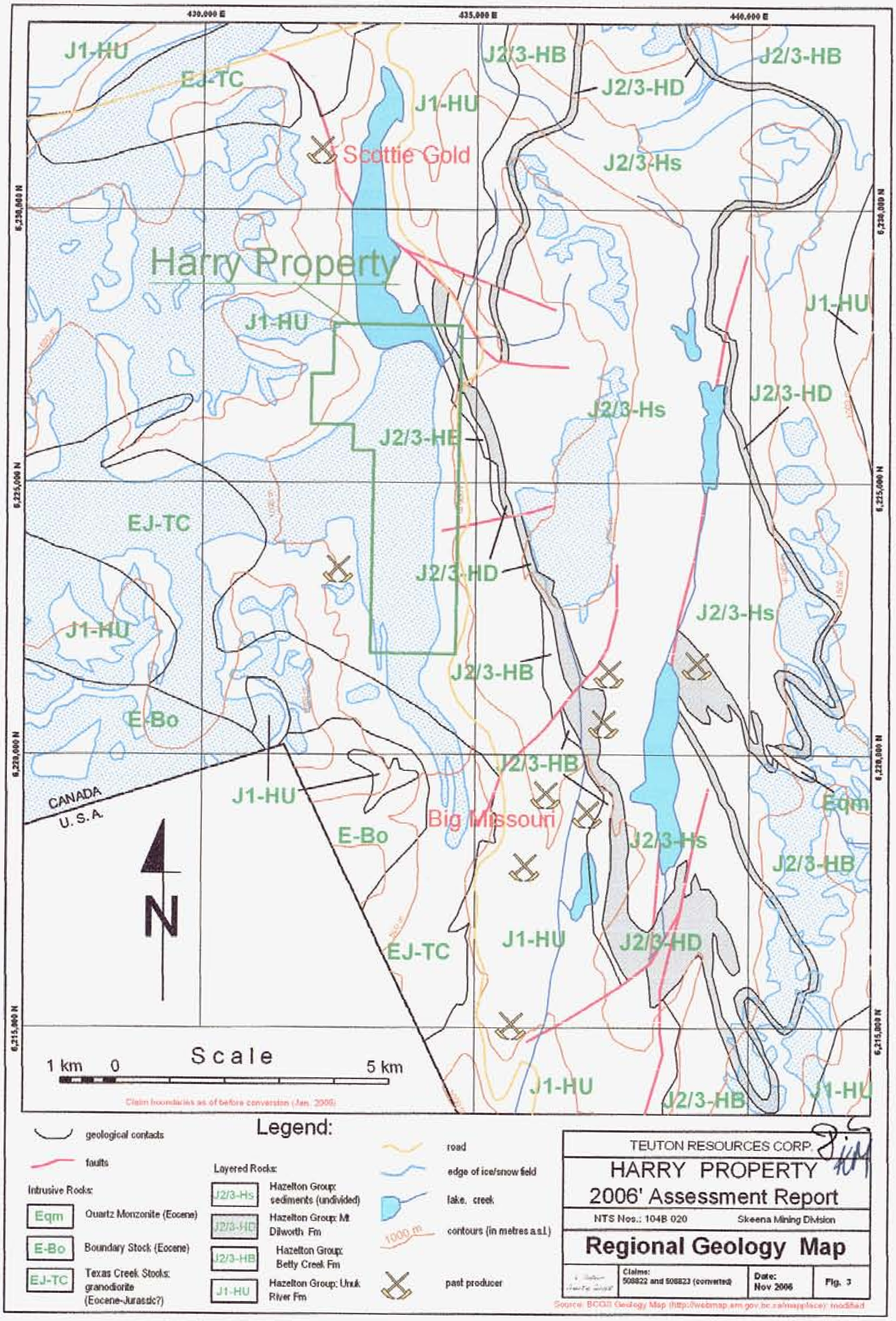
Intrusive phases in the region include Late Triassic calc-alkaline intrusives, coeval with Stuhini volcanic rocks, Early to Middle Jurassic intrusives that are variable in composition and roughly coeval with the Hazelton Group volcanics. Also present are Eocene age intrusives, part of the Coast Plutonic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

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 currently owned by Barrick Corp. is successfully in production and is one of North America's highest grade gold-silver mines.

B. Property Geology

The Harry property is underlain by a succession of lower to upper Jurassic sedimentary and volcanogenic rocks of the Hazelton Group. The strata strike from NNW to SSE and dip at variable angles eastward. The area of the property is located entirely on the western limb of the narrow (ca. 5-7 km), NNW-SSE trending synclinorial feature which parallels the prominent Unuk River anticlinorium located ca. 10 km westward. The western limb of the synclinorium forms a regional zone of intense tectonic deformation with numerous faults of various origin, and hosts several important mineral occurrences starting from the Premier (south) through Scottie Gold, East Gold and Sulphurets, up to the Treaty Creek showings. Most of the faults are parallel or sub-parallel to the main structural trend in the area, however, there are also a few steep, perpendicular faults just west of the Harry property.

According to the BCGS geological map (Fig. 3), the predominant part of the Harry property is underlain by volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks of various composition and siliciclastic sediments of mixed composition belonging to the Unuk River Formation (J1-HU; Fig. 3; comp. also Alldrick 1984). Eastward, these strata are in contact concordantly with a younger succession of a mixed, volcanogenic and sedimentary provenance of the Betty Creek Formation (J2/3-HB). A narrow belt of these rocks is exposed in the northeastern corner of the property (Fig. 3). The fine-grained sedimentary rocks which interfinger with and envelope some lensoidal bodies of felsic to


430,000 E
435,000 E
440,000 E
6,230,000 N
6,225,000 N
6,220,000 N
6,215,000 N
J1-HU
EJ-TC
J2/3-HB
J2/3-HD
J2/3-Hs
Scottie Gold
Harry Property
E-Bo
Eqm
CANADA
U.S.A.
Big Missouri
N
Scale
1 km
0
5 km
Claim boundaries as of before conversion (Jan. 2006)
Legend:
geological contacts
faults
Intrusive Rocks:
Eqm Quartz Monzonite (Eocene)
E-Bo Boundary Stock (Eocene)
EJ-TC Texas Creek Stocks: granodiorite (Eocene-Jurassic?)
Layered Rocks:
J2/3-Hs Hazelton Group: sediments (undivided)
J2/3-HD Hazelton Group: Mt Dilworth Fm
J2/3-HB Hazelton Group: Betty Creek Fm
J1-HU Hazelton Group: Unuk River Fm
road
edge of ice/snow field
lake, creek
contours (in metres a.s.l.)
past producer
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Skeena Mining Division
Regional Geology Map
Claims: 508822 and 508823 (converted)
Date: Nov 2006
Fig. 3
Source: BCGS Geology Map (http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace): modified

intermediate volcanogenic rocks are assigned to the successor Mount Dilworth Formation (J2/3-HD). The lithostratigraphic position of the youngest strata exposed at the NE tip of the property (turbiditic sediments J2/3-Hs) has not been yet defined precisely, but they apparently correspond to the Salmon River Formation.

The strata of the Jurrasic volcanogenic-sedimentary assemblage of the Hazelton Group is cut by a diversified suite of granitoid intrusives (EJ-TC and E-Bo, Fig. 3) just to the south of the Harry property. The intrusive rocks, most probably of Eocene age, belong to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

Detailed geological observations follow (cf. Fig. 6, supra):

SE corner of the property

A volcanogenic succession composed of older members of the Hazelton group is exposed in the SE corner of the Harry property. It comprises, basically, two distinct mappable lithostratigraphic units. Moderately dark colored (greenish to gray) fragmental (and probably flow) volcanics of intermediate, andesitic composition constitute the lower structural member (Avc – Fig. 6). The rocks show moderate chlorite-sericite alteration, most probably of regional character. This pervasive alteration is locally accompanied by irregular calcite-carbonate veinlets and pods. These rocks are overlain by much lighter, grayish-green, fine to medium-grained fragmental volcaniclastic rocks of the upper member (Dvc – Fig. 6). They display locally moderate-to-weak silicification. Their porphyrocrystal components suggest dacitic composition of the original volcanic rock. Both lithological varieties show crude layering and, locally, massive appearance. Layering strikes NNE and dips moderately-to-steeply toward ESE (Fig. 6).

The layered rocks of the volcanogenic succession are cut by numerous intrusive bodies of various scales. Characteristic are wide, steep dykes and/or rather irregular in shape apophyses of the feldspar-(and minor hornblende-biotite) phyric intrusive rocks (Fp – Fig. 6). They strike roughly NW-SE. Their margins are frequently chilled, finer-crystalline to aphanitic. There is no evidence of intensified contact changes of the host rocks, excluding local effects of moderate clay alteration and weak pyrite-pyrrhotite enrichment. Both layered volcaniclastics and porphyritic intrusive rocks are cut by a few younger mafic dykes (Md – Fig. 6) and veins. These dykes are thin (from about one foot-wide to few metres), steep, and display regular tabular shapes. They are fine-crystalline to aphanitic and their composition varies from monzonite to microdiorite.

Middle-eastern part of the property

A relatively monotonous series of intermediate fragmental volcanics (Ivc – Fig. 6) are exposed along the middle part of the eastern edge of the property. Fragmental components vary in caliber from fine tuff to lapilli tuff, and occasionally up to tuff breccia. Locally, subrounded fragments of dark grey siltstone-to-mudstone which constitute only a subordinate element of the grain framework appear in these rocks. Crude, indistinct layering is typical of these rocks. Thin, NE-SW striking quartz veins are common in this area (Fig. 6b). Volcaniclastic rocks show the effects of moderate propylitic alteration.

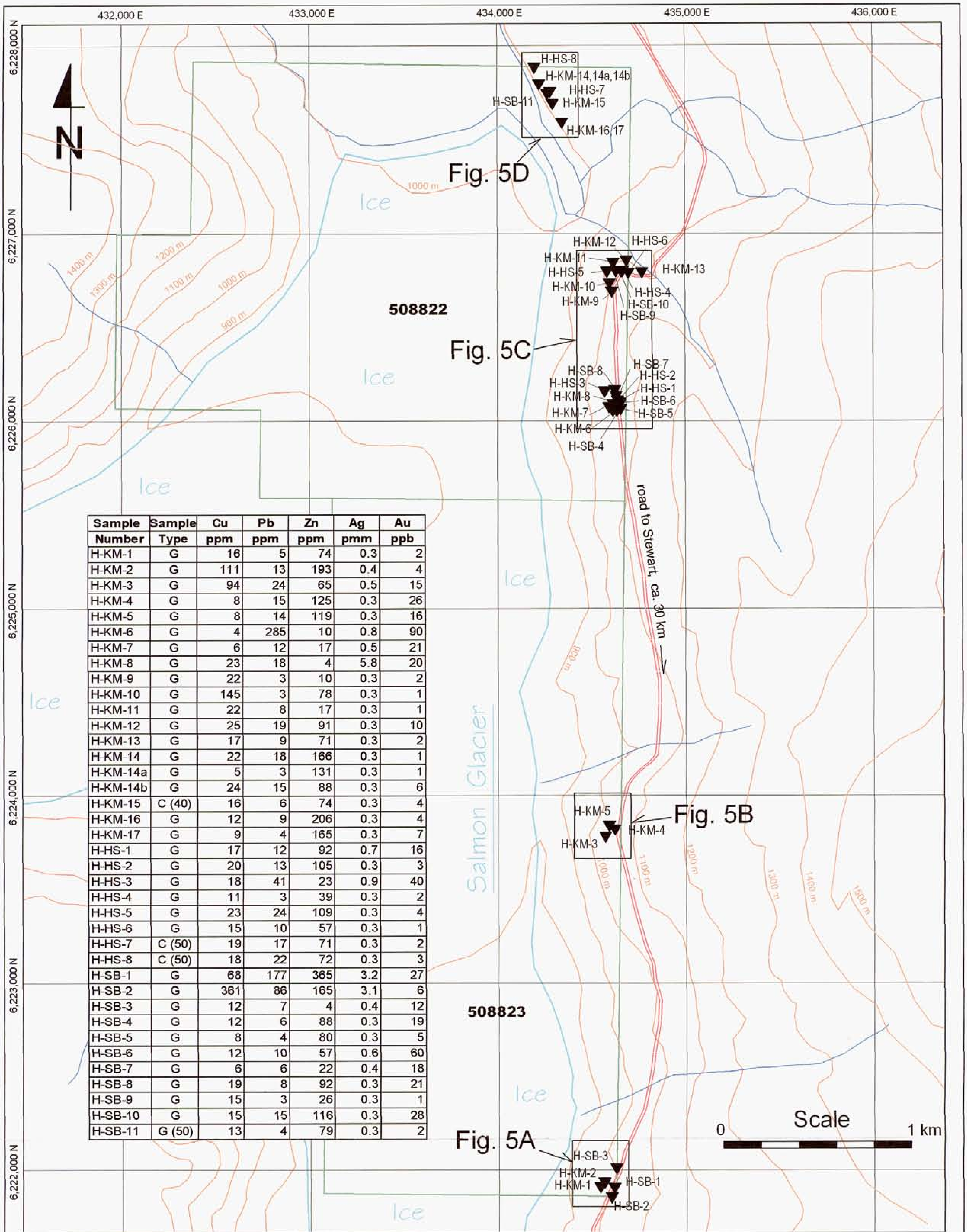
North-eastern part of the property

A lithologically diversified succession of layered rocks of the upper stratigraphic intervals of the Hazelton Group (Betty Creek and Mt Dilworth/Salmon River? Formations) is exposed in the north-eastern part of the property (Fig. 6c). The lowermost unit of this interval includes a series of crudely interbedded dacitic (Flt) to andesitic (Ilt) volcaniclastic (most probably pyroclastic) rocks of predominantly lapilli tuff grade. The layering dips steeply-to-moderately towards the SE-SSE. Volcaniclastic rocks display moderate-to-strong chlorite alteration and are cut by numerous W-E striking and shallow dipping thin quartz veins. This series of interchanging composition is apparently overlain (way-up of the formation was not established here) by a package of intermediate volcaniclastic rocks with relatively abundant finer-grained tuffaceous matrix and characterized by a distinct admixture (ca. 5%) of subrounded fragments of fine-grained sedimentary rocks (Ive – Fig. 6).

Further north appears a distinct, moderately well-layered, series of hyaloclastic rocks of apparently andesitic composition (Ihc – Fig. 6). Shard-shape fragments display aphanitic texture, vary in size from a few milimetres to over two-three centimetres, and show effects of a very strong early alteration process (palagonization?). Locally, poorly-developed, crudely graded bedding characterizes the finer-grained layers. These rocks are locally characterized by strong fracture cleavage and moderate development of foliation, both cutting across the primary depositional fabric. Precise stratigraphic position of this lithostratigraphic unit is not known – it probably formed, at least partly, as a lateral (distal?) facies equivalent of the series of dacitic-to-andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the lower members of the Betty Creek Formation, which crop out further north-west in the property (BCv – Fig. 6).

Similarly, intermediate volcanogenic, predominantly pyroclastic and commonly welded, rocks (It-b – Fig. 6) which overlay hyaloclastite units along the bend of the Granduc Road (Fig 6c) are interpreted as the lateral equivalent of the upper members of the Betty Creek volcanics (BCv). These rocks range from tuff to tuff breccia grade and show effects of strong propylitic alteration. Locally common are calcite-carbonate veins and pods.

The predominantly pyroclastic rocks of the upper part of the Betty Creek formation are overlain directly by felsic volcaniclastics of dacitic-to rhyolitic composition (Fv – Fig. 6), which probably belong to the Mt Dilworth (or the Salmon River) Formation. They are usually light colored, tightly packed, and frequently silicified varieties of lapilli tuffs. The rocks show strong development of tectonic (planar-axial?) cleavage and locally incipient shear-induced foliation. They are also characterized by relatively advanced clay-chlorite alteration and are enriched in disseminated pyrite. Locally, relic flow banding can be detected, as well as fluidization (or fumarolic) pipes which show orientation roughly perpendicular to the trend of layering. Thin lensoidal accumulations of pyrite, interpreted as of syngenetic origin, have been locally found near the topmost contact of this unit.



Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag pmm	Au ppb
H-KM-1	G	16	5	74	0.3	2
H-KM-2	G	111	13	193	0.4	4
H-KM-3	G	94	24	65	0.5	15
H-KM-4	G	8	15	125	0.3	26
H-KM-5	G	8	14	119	0.3	16
H-KM-6	G	4	285	10	0.8	90
H-KM-7	G	6	12	17	0.5	21
H-KM-8	G	23	18	4	5.8	20
H-KM-9	G	22	3	10	0.3	2
H-KM-10	G	145	3	78	0.3	1
H-KM-11	G	22	8	17	0.3	1
H-KM-12	G	25	19	91	0.3	10
H-KM-13	G	17	9	71	0.3	2
H-KM-14	G	22	18	166	0.3	1
H-KM-14a	G	5	3	131	0.3	1
H-KM-14b	G	24	15	88	0.3	6
H-KM-15	C (40)	16	6	74	0.3	4
H-KM-16	G	12	9	206	0.3	4
H-KM-17	G	9	4	165	0.3	7
H-HS-1	G	17	12	92	0.7	16
H-HS-2	G	20	13	105	0.3	3
H-HS-3	G	18	41	23	0.9	40
H-HS-4	G	11	3	39	0.3	2
H-HS-5	G	23	24	109	0.3	4
H-HS-6	G	15	10	57	0.3	1
H-HS-7	C (50)	19	17	71	0.3	2
H-HS-8	C (50)	18	22	72	0.3	3
H-SB-1	G	68	177	365	3.2	27
H-SB-2	G	361	86	165	3.1	6
H-SB-3	G	12	7	4	0.4	12
H-SB-4	G	12	6	88	0.3	19
H-SB-5	G	8	4	80	0.3	5
H-SB-6	G	12	10	57	0.6	60
H-SB-7	G	6	6	22	0.4	18
H-SB-8	G	19	8	92	0.3	21
H-SB-9	G	15	3	26	0.3	1
H-SB-10	G	15	15	116	0.3	28
H-SB-11	G (50)	13	4	79	0.3	2

Legend:

- Road
- Creek
- Contours (every 20 metres)
- H-KM-1 — Sample location and label; G - grab, C(50) - chip
- 508822 — Harry Property

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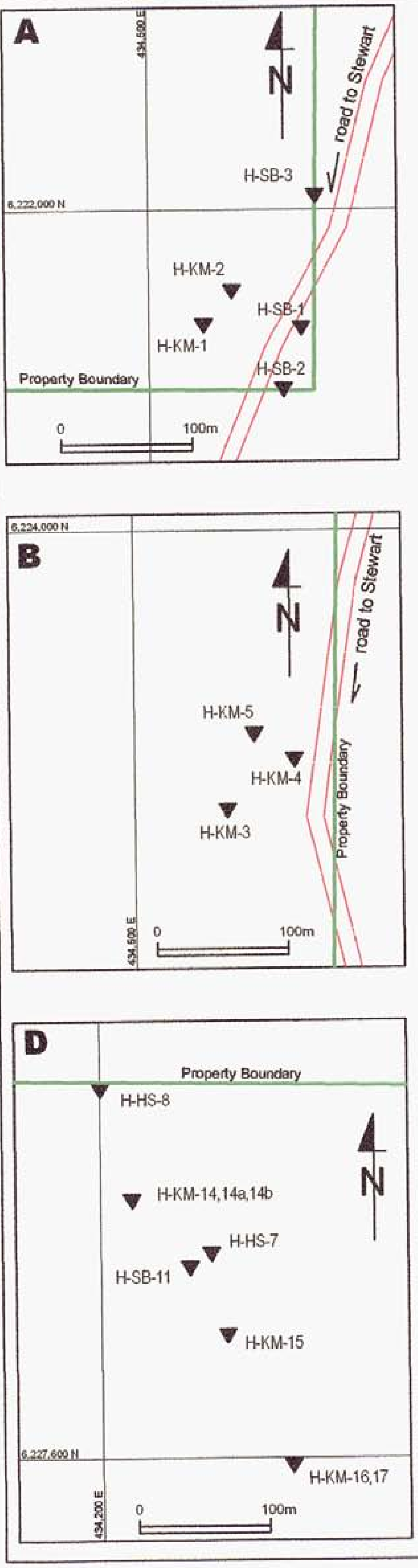
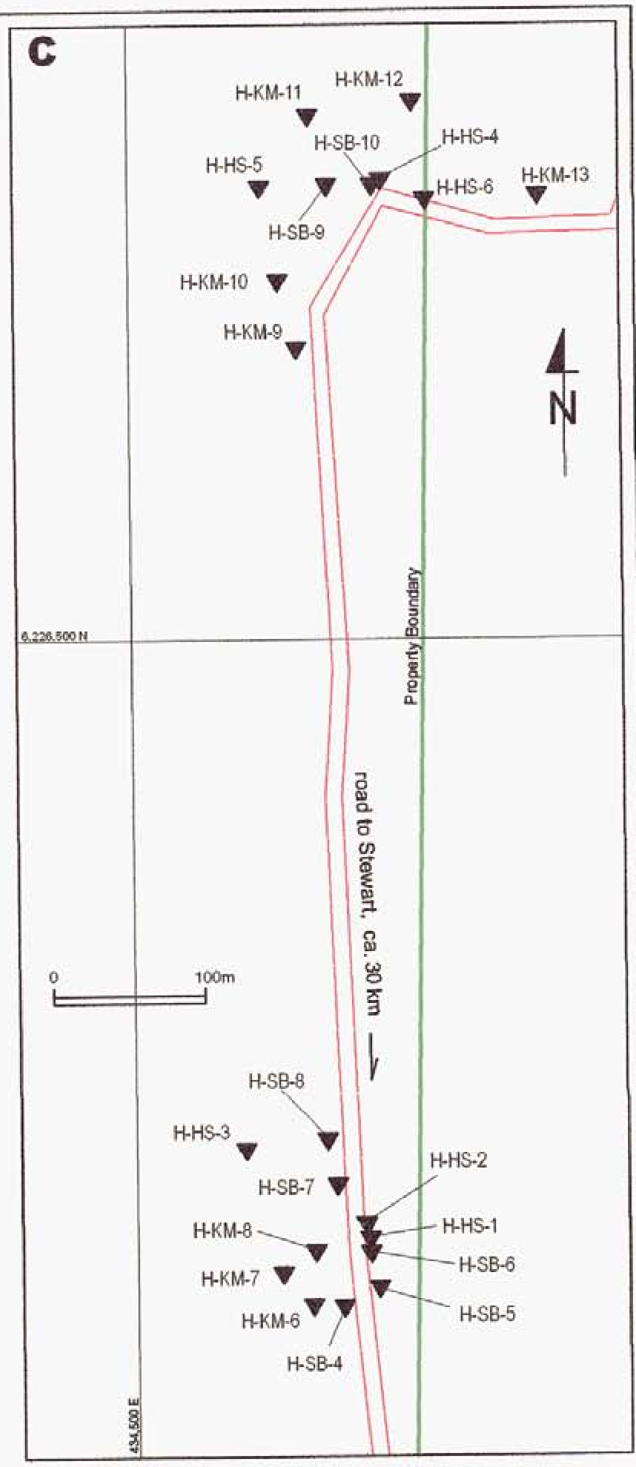
NTS Nos.: 104B 020 — Skeena Mining Division

Sample Location Map

K. Heidler Consulting Geologist	Tenures: 508822 and 508823	Date: Nov 2006	Fig. 4





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HARRY PROPERTY
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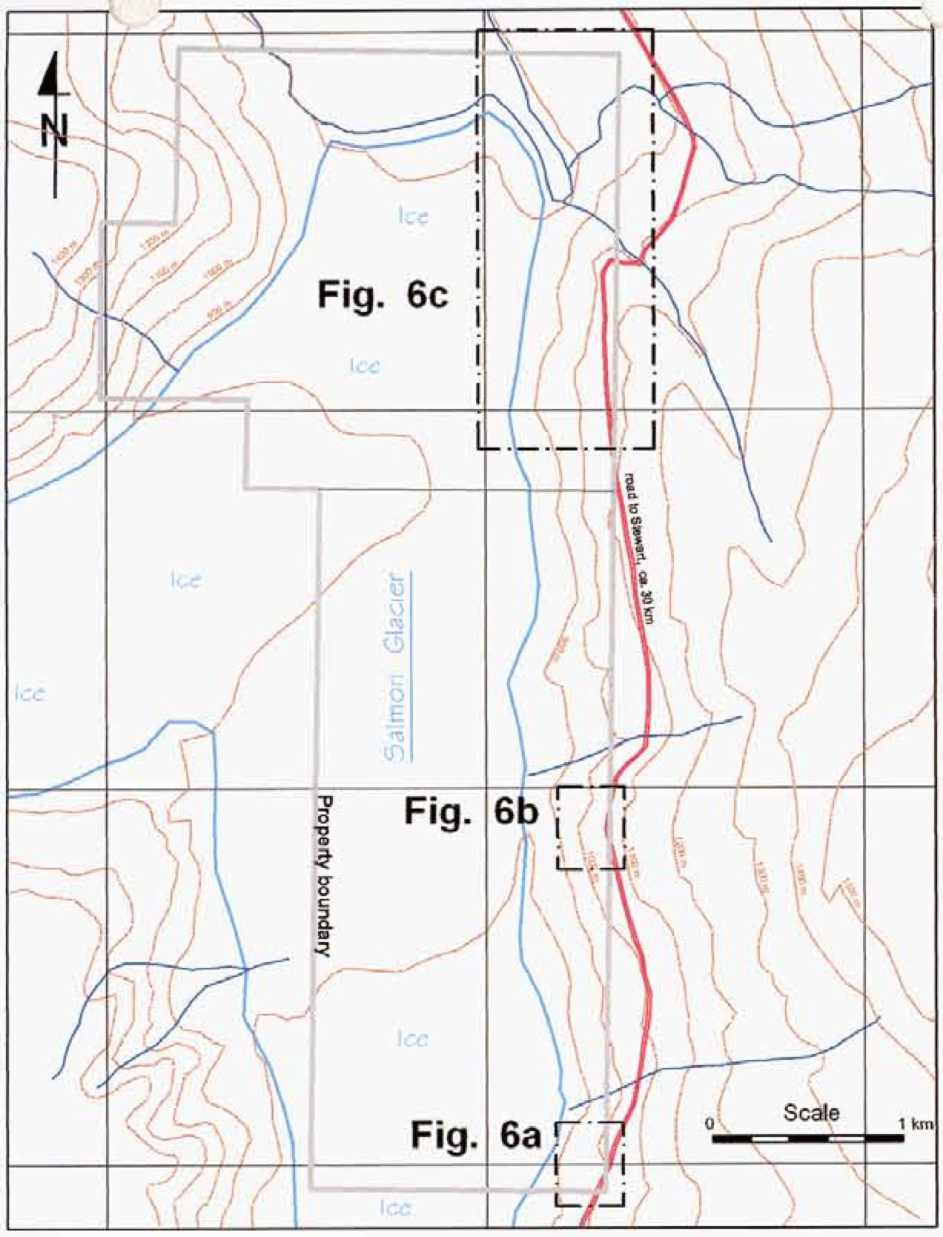
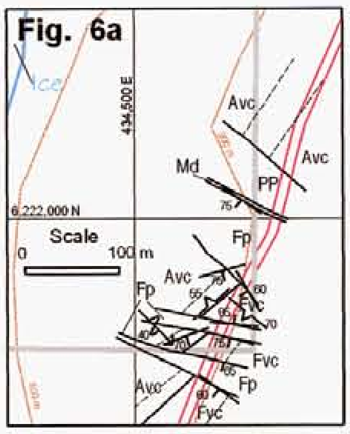
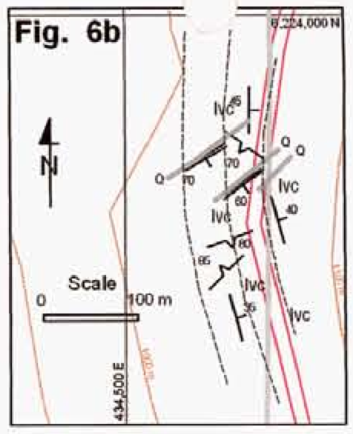
NTS Nos.: 104B 020 Skeena Mining Division

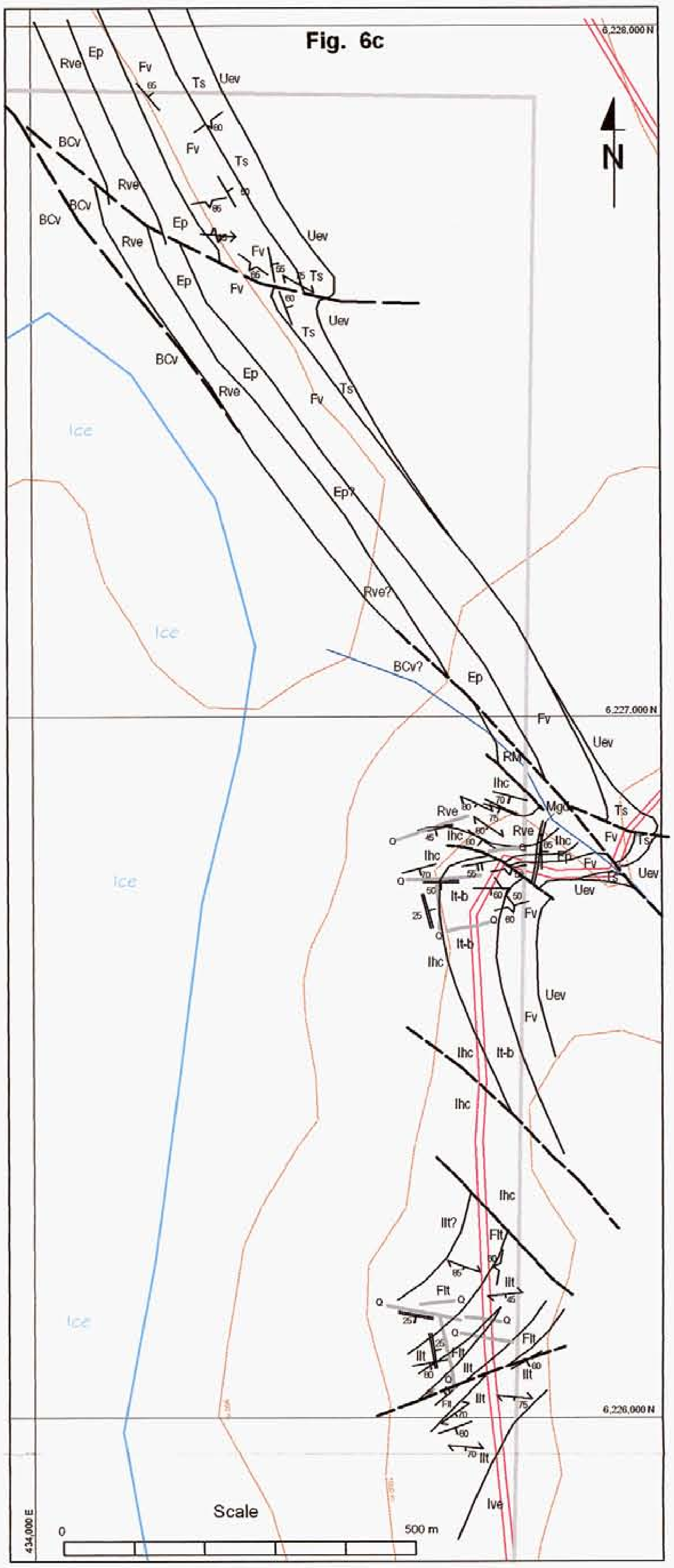
Sample Locations

Scale: 1 : 5000	Tenures: 508822 and 508823	Date: Nov 2006	Fig. 5









Legend:

Stratigraphy:

Fig. 6c

Uev	Predominantly fine-grained epiclastic rocks with subordinate tuff, lapilli tuff, cherty siltstone and calcareous mudstones
Ts	Fine-grained tuffaceous sediments, commonly black-matrix-rich fine-grained lapilli tuff
Mgd	Microgranite dyke (intrusive)
Fv	Felsic (dacite-to-rhyolite) volcaniclastic rocks and subordinate volcanic flows, commonly welded
Ep	Brownish to gray colored, fine-grained epiclastic rocks, predominantly argillites
Rve	Reddish-to-maroon, mixed succession of fine-grained volcaniclastic and epiclastic rocks
BCv	Dacitic-to-andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rock of the upper part of the Betty Creek Formation
It-b	Intermediate (dacitic?-andesitic) pyroclastic rocks, welded tuff, lapilli tuff and tuff breccia
Ihc	Distinctly layered hyaloclastite tuff and fine-grained lapilli tuff of intermediate (andesitic?) composition
Ive	Intermediate volcaniclastics, predominantly lapilli tuff, with admixed sub-rounded epiclastic fragments; subordinate flow units
Flt	Felsic (predominantly dacitic) lapilli tuff and subordinate tuff
Ilt	Intermediate (predominantly andesitic) lapilli tuff and subordinate tuff

Fig. 6b

Ivc	Greenish-gray, intermediate volcanic and subordinate volcaniclasic rocks

Fig. 6a

Md	Mafic (microdiorite) dyke; intrusive
Fp	Feldspar-(hornblende-biotite)-porphyritic intrusive rocks
Dvc	Dacitic volcaniclastics
Avc	Andesitic volcaniclastics

Other symbols:

- Geological contacts
- Faults
- Quartz veins
- Structural measurements: bedding, fracture, cleavage & foliation, fault, quartz vein, meso-fold axis
- Property boundary
- Contour lines (every 100 m)
- Glaciers
- Creeks
- Road

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.		
HARRY PROPERTY 2006' Assessment Report		
NTS Nos.: 104B 020	Skeena Mining Division	
Geology Map		
K. Mastalerz Consulting Geologist	Tenures: 508822 and 508823	Date: Nov 2006	Fig. 6

Near the bend of the Granduc Road (Fig. 6c), the felsic volcanics (Fv) are overlain directly by a series of predominatly fine-grained epiclastic rocks which also include some tuffaceous sediments, as well as cherty and calcareous layers (Uev). However, the stratigraphic column of the upper end-members of the Hazelton Group is distinctly different just few hundreds metres toward the NW. In this area, volcanogenic rocks of the upper Betty Creek Formation (BCv) are separated from the felsic volcanic unit (Fv) by a distinct series of predominantly epiclastic rocks. The lower member of this interval (Rve) which is characterized by reddish-to-maroon color of sediments, still include numerous layers of tuffaceous sediments and tuffs. The upper portion of this interval contains brownish-to-gray colored, fine grained, predominantly argillaceous, sediments (Ep). The felsic volcanics are, in turn, followed in this area by a distinct unit of dark-colored to black tuffaceous sediments and characteristic felsic lapilli tuffs rich in black argillaceous-tuffaceous matrix (Ts – Fig. 6). The three last mentioned lithostratigraphic units thin and pinch out toward SSE, which is typical of the radical facies changes associated with volcanogenic successions.

C. Rock Geochemistry

a. Introduction

Reconnaissance rock geochemical samples were taken in 2006 along several short traverses of exposed outcrops lying just east or west of the Granduc mining road on the Harry property. Emphasis was on sampling zones of alteration and any interesting forms of mineralization or prospective geology.

Altogether 38 samples were taken; 4 chip and 34 grab. Locations for the samples were all fixed using a hand-held GPS.

b. Treatment of Data

Geochemical reconnaissance sampling results are presented in this report on Fig. 4, accompanied by an inset table showing gold values in ppb, silver values in ppm, and copper, lead and zinc values in ppm. Detailed sample location sites for four sub-areas (A, B, C & D) are shown in Fig. 5, with the detail maps indexed on Fig. 4.

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 ten years. On this basis, anomalous levels are indicated below:

Element	Anomalous Above*
Gold	100 ppb
Silver	3.6 ppm
Copper	200 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

Appendix 3 lists all sample descriptions and a summation of assay/ICP results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb & Zn.

D. Discussion

In general the geochemical samples reported low results in both precious and base metals. Best gold of all 38 samples was 90 ppb, not a very distinguished result considering the degree of alteration in the area and the suite of prospective rocks that were sampled.

A couple of samples registered a little better than 3.0 ppm silver, one of which also carried 361 ppm copper. These are marginally interesting and may deserve some local follow-up.

E. Field Procedure and Labratory Analysis

Analysis of rock specimens collected during the 2006 program was carried out at the Pioneer Laboratories facility in Richmond, BC.

After standard rock sample preparation, the 30 element Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma analysis was intiated by digesting a 0.5 gm sub-sample from each field specimen with 3ml 3-1-2 HCl-HNO3-H20 at 95 deg. C for one hour, followed by dilution to 10 ml with water. The Atomic Absorption measurement for ppb tolerance gold was preceded by subjecting 10 gram samples to standard fire-assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads which were subsequently dissolved.

F. Conclusions

Geological observations made during the 2006 assessment work program, in conjunction with rock geochemical sampling of prospective areas, supports the following conclusions:

1. The distribution of the Unuk River Formation rocks (predominantly epiclastics) is not as wide as shown on the government maps and needs revision;

2. In the northeastern corner of the property, a promising (Eskay type) felsic unit is exposed, accompanied by tuffaceous sediments. The felsic volcanics include predominantly lapilli tuffs and the stratigraphic succession is characterized by rapid facies changes;

3. There is evidence of epithermal-to-hot spring activity and synvolcanic pyrite mineralization associated with the final phase of the felsic volcanism in the study area, and

4. There is no significant enrichment in precious and base metals along the intrusive contacts in the southeastern corner of the property.

Further work at the Harry property is warranted, particularly to locate the old Nick Benkovich showing on what was known as the Harry Fraction in the early 1980's (a recommendation of the previous assessment report by the same authors (2005), which because of logistical reasons was not carried out in 2006. .

Respectfully submitted,

K. Mastalerz, Ph.D.

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

Dated: December 10, 2006

APPENDIX 1 - WORK COST STATEMENT

Field Personnel—Period July 24-26, 2006:	
K. Mastalerz, Ph.D., Geologist	
3 days @ $475/day	1,425
S.Ballantyne, Geologist	
2 days @ $300/day	600
H. Samson, Geologist	
1 days @ $225/day	225
Food/Acccommodation	
6 man-days @$45/man-day	270
Workman's compensation	53
2.37% of $2,250	
Truck Rental/Fuel	162
Assay costs—Pioneer Labs	
Au geochem + 30 elem. ICP + rock sample prep	
38 @ $19.85/sample	754
Report Costs	
Report and map preparation, compilation and research	
K. Mastalerz, Ph.D., 2.0 days @ $475/day	950
D. Cremonese, P.Eng., 0.5 day @ $400/day	200
TOTAL..........	**$4,639**

Amount Claimed Per Statement of Exploration #'s 4094806 = $ 3,500

Please adjust PAC account accordingly.

APPENDIX 2 – CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

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

1. I am a mineral property consultant with an office at #207-675 W. Hastings 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 Harry mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in July of 2006. Reference to field notes and maps made by geologist and co-author, K. Mastalerz, PH.D is acknowledged. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 2006 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.

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

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 10th day of December, 2006.

D. Cremonese, P.Eng.

I, Krzysztof Mastalerz, Ph.D., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with an office at 2005 Bow Drive, Coquitlam, B.C., presently working for Teuton Resources Corp. at 206-675 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Wrocław, Poland, (M.Sc. with Honors in Geology, 1981, and Ph. D. in 1990).

3. I have continuously practised my profession since graduation in 1981 as an academic teacher (University of Wrocław and A. Mickiewicz University at Poznań; 1981-1997), research associate for State Geological Survey of Poland (1993-1995) and independent consulting geologist (in Canada) since 1994.

4. This report is based upon work carried out on the Harry mineral claims, Skeena Mining Division in July of 2006. I have full confidence in the abilities of all samplers used in the 2006 geochemical program and am satisfied that all samples were taken properly and with care.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 10th day of December, 2006.

K. Mastalerz

APPENDIX 3

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS & SUMMARY ASSAY/ICP RESULTS

Harry Property - 2006 Rock Sampling Program: Sample Descriptions

Sample No	Sample Type	Description
H-KM-1	G	Aphanitic contact zone of the Feldspar-Hornblende-Biotite porphyry intrusive (Premier Porphyry ? dyke); slightly siliceous; diss. Py + Po 1-2%
H-KM-2	G	Andesitic(?) lapilli tuff, strongly fractured, strong Limonite stain along fractures; moderate Chlorite-Sericite alt'n; diss. + blebs Py 3-5%
H-KM-3	G	Andesitic(?) tuff, moderately fractured, some Limonite stain; weak Chlorite-Sericite alt'n; diss. + blebs Py 3-5%
H-KM-4	G	Quartz-Calcite irregular veins, 2-10 cm thick, massive, coarse crystalline; Py 3-5% in pods, fracture filling and indivitual crystals
H-KM-5	G	Andesitic/ intermediate fragmental (tuff to lapilli tuff) volcanic rock, weak-to-moderate Chlorite-Sericite alt'n; diss. Py 3-5%
H-KM-6	G	Irregular Quartz veins, 3-10 cm thick, cutting through felsic fragmental volcanic rock; massive to slightly vuggy, coarse crystalline; tr. Py, Ga
H-KM-7	G	Felsic (dacitic?) tuff and fine-grained lapilli tuff, crudely layered; moderate Chlorite-Sericite alt'n; tr.-1% diss. Py
H-KM-8	G	Reddish-to-maroonish jasperoid-type aphanitic rock, marginal facies(?) in felsic volcanic; moderate silicification; fine Hematite(?), tr-1% Py
H-KM-9	G	Irregular Quartz(+- Carbonate) veins, 5-25 cm thick, cutting through intermediate fragmental volcanic rock; tr.-1% diss Py
H-KM-10	G	Greenish, andesitic fragmental (tuff to lap[illi tuff) volcanic rock; strong propylitic alt'n, irregular Calcite veins, pods; 1% diss. Py
H-KM-11	G	Intermediate (andesitic?) lapilli tuff of mixed composition (admixed frags of mudstone), layered; moderate Chlorite alt'n; diss. Py-3%
H-KM-12	G	Moderately-grained andesitic(?) hyaloclastite volcanic, distinctly layered; strong Chlorite alt'n; diss. Py 2-3%
H-KM-13	G	Felsic/dacitic? fragmental (tuff/lapilli tuff) volcanic, strong limonite stain; moderately siliceous, Chlorite-Py alt'n; diss. Py 5-7%
H-KM-14	G	Felsic/dacitic(?), black-matrix-rich, fine lapilli tuff, strongly sheared, Limonite stain; moderate Chlorite-Sericite-Clay alt'n; diss + blebs Py 1-3%
H-KM-14a	G	Calcite-Carbonate vein (3-6 cm thick) along secondary fault contact of black-matrix lapilli tuff and felsic silicified volcaniclastic; diss Py 1-3%
H-KM-14b	G	Black tuffaceous mudstone to fine felsic lapilli tuff, graded bedding; moderately sheared; diss + blebs Py 2-5%
H-KM-15	C (40)	Dacitic(?) tuff/lapilli tuff with abundant black muddy matrix, strong limonite stain; strongly weathered; Chlorite-Py alt'n; diss. Py-Marcasite 3-7%
H-KM-16	G	Felsic lapilli tuff with moderately abundant black muddy matrix, limonite stain; Chlorite-Py alt'n; diss. + redeposited Py-Marcasite 5-7%
H-KM-17	G	Felsic-rhyolitic (Quartz phenocrysts) lapilli tuff, fine graine, moderate silicification; diss. Py 5%
H-HS-1	G	Andesitic tuff, strong chlorite-sericite alt'n, perv limonite stain; 4-5% vein+diss Py
H-HS-2	G	Andesitic lapilli tuff, strong chlorite-sericite alt'n, mod dev foliation in fault zone; tr diss Py
H-HS-3	G	Thin Qtz veins cut through andesitic volcanics, limonite stain locally; tr diss Py
H-HS-4	G	Thin subparallel Qtz veins cut through andesitic volcanics; tr diss Py
H-HS-5	G	Andesitic-dacitic volcanics, moderately chlorite-sericte alt'n, locally goethite stain; 5-10% Py
H-HS-6	G	Felsic? Lapilli tuff, moderate chlorite alt'n, vuggy-porous texture, 5-10% diss+blebbed Py, locally Py-Marcasite encrustations
H-HS-7	C (50)	Felsic lapilli tuff/tuff, weak chlorite alt'n; relatively abundant diss Py 3-5%
H-HS-8	C (50)	Andesitic/dacitic? Volcaniclastic rock, strong goethite stain; 5-10% diss+blebbed Py
H-SB-1	G	Felsic volcanics, aphanitic, locally fragmental volcanics, strong silicification, fractured; 1-3% diss Py
H-SB-2	G	Felsic? Tuff/lapilli tuff, greenish, moderate chlorite-sericite alt'n, moderate silicification; 3-5% diss Py
H-SB-3	G	Andesitic dyke?intrusive, porphyritic texture, chlorite alt'n, 3% Py along fractures
H-SB-4	G	Andesitic lapilli tuff, fine-grained, strong chlorite-sericite alt'n, at contact with intrusive; 5% diss Py
H-SB-5	G	Andesitic lapilli tuff, strong chlorite-sericite alt'n + Calcite-Qtz veinlets; 3-5% diss Py + concentrations along the veins
H-SB-6	G	Andesitic tuff, moderately chorite-sericite alt'n, strong limonite stain, 5-8% diss Py
H-SB-7	G	Qtz vein hosted by strgly chl-ser alt'd andesitic volc, 10 cm thick; 3-5% diss Py
H-SB-8	G	Andesitic lapilli tuff, moderate chlorite-sericite alt'n, strongly fractured, limonite stain; 3-8% diss Py
H-SB-9	G	Qtz-Calcite vein cut through andesitic lapilli tuff, moderate Fe stain; no visible sulfides
H-SB-10	G	Andesitic lapilli tuff, moderate chlorite-sericite alt'n, some Qtz & Calcite veinlets, limonite stain; 3-5% diss Py
H-SB-11	C (50)	Andesitic lapilli tuff, strong Qtz veining, limonite stain; 3% diss Py

Explanations: C - chip sample (length in cm brackets), G - grab sample

Harry Property - 2006 Rock Sampling Program: ICP results

Sample Number	Sample Type	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag pmm	Au ppb
H-KM-1	G	16	5	74	0.3	2
H-KM-2	G	111	13	193	0.4	4
H-KM-3	G	94	24	65	0.5	15
H-KM-4	G	8	15	125	0.3	26
H-KM-5	G	8	14	119	0.3	16
H-KM-6	G	4	285	10	0.8	90
H-KM-7	G	6	12	17	0.5	21
H-KM-8	G	23	18	4	5.8	20
H-KM-9	G	22	3	10	0.3	2
H-KM-10	G	145	3	78	0.3	1
H-KM-11	G	22	8	17	0.3	1
H-KM-12	G	25	19	91	0.3	10
H-KM-13	G	17	9	71	0.3	2
H-KM-14	G	22	18	166	0.3	1
H-KM-14a	G	5	3	131	0.3	1
H-KM-14b	G	24	15	88	0.3	6
H-KM-15	C (40)	16	6	74	0.3	4
H-KM-16	G	12	9	206	0.3	4
H-KM-17	G	9	4	165	0.3	7
H-HS-1	G	17	12	92	0.7	16
H-HS-2	G	20	13	105	0.3	3
H-HS-3	G	18	41	23	0.9	40
H-HS-4	G	11	3	39	0.3	2
H-HS-5	G	23	24	109	0.3	4
H-HS-6	G	15	10	57	0.3	1
H-HS-7	C (50)	19	17	71	0.3	2
H-HS-8	C (50)	18	22	72	0.3	3
H-SB-1	G	68	177	365	3.2	27
H-SB-2	G	361	86	165	3.1	6
H-SB-3	G	12	7	4	0.4	12
H-SB-4	G	12	6	88	0.3	19
H-SB-5	G	8	4	80	0.3	5
H-SB-6	G	12	10	57	0.6	60
H-SB-7	G	6	6	22	0.4	18
H-SB-8	G	19	8	92	0.3	21
H-SB-9	G	15	3	26	0.3	1
H-SB-10	G	15	15	116	0.3	28
H-SB-11	G (50)	13	4	79	0.3	2

APPENDIX 4

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

PIONEER LABORATORIES INC. #103-2691 VISCOUNT WAY RICHMOND, BC CANADA V6V 2R5 TELEPHONE (604)231-8165

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

TEUTON RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Del Norte
Sample Type: Rocks

Multi-element ICP Analysis - .500 gram sample is digested with 3 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 10 ml with water. This leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, W and limited for Na, K and Al. Detection Limit for Au is 3 ppm.
*Au Analysis- 10 gram sample is digested with aqua regia, MIBK extracted, and is finished by AA or graphite furnace AA.

Analyst [signature]
Report No. 2069013
Date: August 8, 2006

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
H-HS-1	14	17	12	92	.7	8	17	650	6.50	71	8	ND	3	25	1.1	3	3	44	1.01	.120	7	35	1.26	87	.01	3	2.21	.01	.18	2	16
H-HS-2	2	20	13	105	.3	3	16	933	5.34	15	8	ND	3	100	1.2	3	3	34	2.74	.098	12	10	1.08	100	.01	3	2.27	.02	.16	2	3
H-HS-3	6	18	41	23	.9	3	3	57	1.87	28	8	ND	2	14	.6	4	3	6	.06	.041	3	94	.04	51	.01	5	.26	.01	.14	2	40
H-HS-4	7	11	3	39	.3	6	6	273	2.08	2	8	ND	2	5	.5	3	3	7	.03	.002	1	136	.77	26	.03	3	1.12	.01	.07	2	2
H-HS-5	2	23	24	109	.3	10	18	346	5.93	4	8	ND	2	43	1.7	3	3	5	2.28	.117	12	32	.02	48	.01	3	.35	.04	.25	2	4
H-HS-6	4	15	10	57	.3	8	12	562	6.16	5	8	ND	2	94	.9	3	4	6	4.33	.136	16	26	.03	57	.01	7	.35	.04	.26	2	1
H-HS-7	1	19	17	71	.3	14	19	772	7.78	15	8	ND	4	109	1.7	3	3	28	3.64	.145	12	14	1.25	69	.01	3	2.10	.04	.16	2	2
H-HS-8	2	18	22	72	.3	14	21	1604	9.60	13	8	ND	2	59	2.5	3	7	23	2.33	.199	10	18	1.06	81	.01	5	1.98	.02	.17	2	3
H-KM-1	2	16	5	74	.3	6	7	491	2.17	9	8	ND	3	29	.5	4	3	35	.68	.092	13	43	.72	67	.06	3	1.15	.05	.14	2	2
H-KM-2	1	111	13	193	.4	47	36	1309	6.27	35	8	ND	2	145	1.9	3	3	209	4.84	.129	6	296	4.95	229	.05	3	3.92	.07	.48	2	4
H-KM-3	2	94	24	65	.5	14	24	2903	5.48	63	8	ND	2	119	1.4	3	3	102	6.93	.152	9	39	1.75	57	.04	3	2.44	.01	.20	2	15
H-KM-4	4	8	15	125	.3	9	9	3581	2.88	1023	8	ND	3	451	1.2	3	3	11	11.81	.056	10	43	.53	87	.01	5	.39	.02	.31	2	26
H-KM-5	3	8	14	119	.3	2	10	1496	3.54	85	8	ND	4	112	1.1	3	4	37	3.33	.104	8	26	.83	69	.01	3	1.01	.01	.27	2	16
H-KM-6	8	4	285	10	.8	3	1	50	1.06	58	8	ND	2	7	.5	3	3	3	.07	.021	1	151	.01	30	.01	3	.13	.02	.06	2	90
H-KM-7	3	6	12	17	.5	1	3	64	2.06	17	8	ND	2	18	.5	4	3	14	.11	.094	5	28	.13	99	.15	3	.49	.03	.22	2	21
H-KM-8	25	23	18	4	5.8	11	6	158	10.57	155	8	ND	2	3	.5	5	3	79	.02	.018	1	139	.03	9	.01	3	.10	.01	.01	17	20
H-KM-9	5	22	3	10	.3	7	6	618	1.78	2	8	ND	2	273	.5	3	3	23	4.87	.062	4	124	.40	63	.01	4	.57	.02	.08	2	2
H-KM-10	2	145	3	78	.3	27	26	1207	3.59	5	8	ND	2	300	1.0	6	3	84	2.96	.328	20	84	2.26	138	.16	6	2.30	.02	.02	2	1
H-KM-11	8	22	8	17	.3	11	5	1931	2.45	7	8	ND	2	28	.5	3	3	16	.14	.058	9	177	.28	88	.01	3	.58	.01	.02	2	1
H-KM-12	2	25	19	91	.3	10	7	1164	3.32	9	8	ND	3	118	.8	3	3	10	6.64	.060	13	22	.28	94	.01	3	.57	.01	.15	2	10
H-KM-13	2	17	9	71	.3	6	11	657	7.33	9	8	ND	3	100	.8	3	3	8	4.76	.239	12	24	.05	83	.01	3	.37	.03	.27	2	2
H-KM-14	6	22	18	166	.3	19	6	260	3.95	32	8	ND	2	47	1.7	4	3	27	1.22	.245	14	59	.77	86	.01	5	1.36	.03	.22	2	1
H-KM-14A	1	5	3	131	.3	8	2	2867	1.06	6	8	ND	2	1566	1.8	3	3	9	31.88	.011	5	19	.35	662	.01	3	.49	.01	.07	2	1
H-KM-14B	1	24	15	88	.3	11	7	338	7.65	4	8	ND	2	19	.9	3	6	22	.39	.089	17	12	1.49	68	.01	3	2.49	.07	.18	2	6
H-KM-15	5	16	6	74	.7	3	2	192	3.07	14	8	ND	2	33	.9	3	3	19	.64	.056	5	13	.80	68	.01	3	1.55	.05	.16	2	4
H-KM-16	5	12	9	206	.3	33	18	677	5.52	33	8	ND	2	152	1.7	3	3	16	3.85	.105	11	28	.99	62	.01	3	1.49	.02	.14	2	4
H-KM-17	1	9	4	165	.3	15	54	4964	5.14	19	8	ND	3	433	2.9	3	7	23	25.46	.209	21	9	1.42	42	.01	3	1.79	.02	.07	2	7
H-SB-1	3	68	177	365	3.2	4	5	1515	2.14	76	11	ND	2	184	3.4	3	3	12	4.66	.059	4	34	.53	72	.01	3	.33	.03	.17	2	27
H-SB-2	2	361	86	165	3.1	42	42	1327	6.40	28	8	ND	2	72	2.1	3	3	104	1.21	.161	5	169	1.69	35	.09	3	2.38	.12	.03	2	6
H-SB-3	4	12	7	4	.4	3	1	186	.54	6	8	ND	12	30	.5	3	3	2	.42	.002	9	94	.02	56	.01	3	.21	.03	.16	2	12

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au
SAMPLE	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
H-SB-4	7	12	6	88	.3	2	13	733	4.58	27	8	ND	2	21	.5	3	6	24	.83	.112	8	24	.93	94	.01	3	1.91	.01	.14	2	19
H-SB-5	2	8	4	80	.3	3	9	1723	5.71	22	8	ND	2	122	.5	3	3	27	8.44	.096	8	17	1.01	88	.01	3	1.86	.02	.12	2	5
H-SB-6	2	12	10	57	.6	1	11	352	5.62	102	8	ND	2	8	.5	3	3	35	.26	.111	6	24	.86	73	.01	3	1.57	.03	.14	2	60
H-SB-7	8	6	6	22	.4	7	5	503	1.96	25	8	ND	2	24	.5	3	3	5	.40	.014	3	174	.14	47	.01	3	.42	.02	.11	2	18
H-SB-8	2	19	8	92	.3	6	14	992	6.19	48	8	ND	2	40	.5	3	3	58	1.42	.133	11	10	1.17	86	.01	3	2.38	.03	.14	2	21
H-SB-9	8	15	3	26	.3	4	6	442	1.98	3	8	ND	2	10	.5	3	3	19	.28	.016	6	177	.60	20	.02	3	.98	.01	.06	2	1
H-SB-10	2	15	15	116	.3	3	11	1321	3.61	7	8	ND	3	210	.9	3	3	5	9.35	.080	10	24	.07	108	.01	7	.32	.02	.22	2	28
H-SB-11	3	13	4	79	.3	18	9	639	4.82	3	8	ND	2	27	.6	3	3	18	.54	.098	15	64	1.05	54	.01	4	1.90	.01	.13	2	2