

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Prince George

Off Confidential: 92.03.05

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21200

MINING DIVISION: Cariboo

PROPERTY: Mouse Mountain
LOCATION: LAT 53 02 00 LONG 122 19 00
UTM 10 5875979 545824
NTS 093G01W

CAMP: 036 Cariboo - Quesnel Belt

CLAIM(S): Beaver 2, Mouse 2

OPERATOR(S): Teck Ex.

AUTHOR(S): Donkersloot, P.

REPORT YEAR: 1991, 28 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Copper, Gold

KEYWORDS: Triassic - Jurassic, Volcanics, Breccias, Intrusives, Alteration
Quartz, Pyrite, Magnetite, Hematite, Chalcopyrite

WORK

DONE: Geophysical, Physical
EMGR 19.5 km; VLF
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000
LINE 20.7 km
MAGG 19.5 km
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:5000

RELATED

REPORTS: 13436, 19096
MINFILE: 093G 005

LOG NO: <i>April 15/91</i> RD.
ACTION:
FILE NO:

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
NTS 93G/1 and 93B/16
Latitude 53° 02'
Longitude 122° 19'
Claims: Mouse 2, Beaver 2

SUB-MEMORANDUM
RECEIVED
APR 10 1991
M.R. # _____ \$ _____
VANCOUVER, B.C.

by
Paul Donkersloot
TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
#960 - 175 2nd Avenue
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5W1

March 22, 1991

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,200

SUMMARY

The Mouse Mountain Property, optioned from Quesnel Mines Limited in December of 1990, is located 15 kilometres east-northeast of Quesnel B.C. between the Quesnel River and Cottonwood River. It includes 219 claim units and is readily accessible via the Quesnel-Barkerville highway that crosses through the centre of the property.

Most of the previous exploration work has been focused on copper-gold showings found in the immediate vicinity of Mouse Mountain, located in what is now the centre of the property. A carload of hand sorted ore was produced from copper-gold-silver showing in 1956. An attempt was made by Euclid Mining corporation to leach low grade copper mineralization from this area in 1967. Other work consisted of percussion drilling (Bethlehem Copper, 1970, Dupont of Canada Limited, 1970), soil sampling (Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company, 1974, First Nuclear Corporation, 1981-1984, Placer Dome Inc., 1989), trenching (Quesnel Mines Ltd., 1986) and VLF-EM, Magnetometer and I.P. surveys (Quesnel Mines Ltd., 1986, Placer Dome Inc., 1989). Minor low grade copper mineralization was found in the Mouse Mountain area in volcanic rocks surrounding alkalic stocks.

The claims are situated in the central part of a narrow northwesterly trending assemblage of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanics and associated sedimentary facies known as the Quesnel belt. The western boundary of the central

Quesnel belt, which is located close to the Mouse Mountain property, is often obscured by overburden and Tertiary volcanics. This boundary is thought to be marked by a high angle extension of the Pinchi fault, a major strike slip to the northwest. The eastern boundary is marked by the Eureka thrust. The most important mineral occurrences in the area, usually consisting of copper with associated gold, are found within or adjacent to alkalic stocks that intrude the central Quesnel belt. The two most important deposits in the area are the Mt. Polley copper-gold deposit and the QR gold deposit (with associated copper).

The majority of the outcrop on the property is found in the Mouse Mountain area in the centre of the property. A northwesterly trending assemblage of basaltic rocks and heterolithic felsic breccias is found on the property. The contact between these rocks is offset by a number of normal faults. Stocks ranging in composition from syenite to monzodiorite-diorite cut the felsic breccia unit at three locations in the Mouse Mountain area.

Disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite is found at some locations in potassically or propylitically altered felsic rocks near intrusive contacts. Southeast of Mouse Mountain propylitically altered basalts with a pervasive chlorite and calcite overprinting are thought to be similar to the unit that hosts gold mineralization at the QR deposit. Contacts between felsic breccias and basalts within altered zones related to nearby stocks represent favourable targets for QR-type gold mineralization.

In March of 1991 Teck Explorations Ltd. conducted 19.5 kilometres of total field magnetics and VLF-EM on a 1.5 kilometre by 1.2 kilometre grid in the southern part of the property. It is found in a part of the property with minimal surface bedrock exposure. The survey was undertaken to test a circular magnetic high, indicated by an aeromagnetic survey, that is located adjacent to a northeasterly trending lineament that has been offset. A prominent magnetic high, from the ground magnetic survey, located in the eastern half of the grid confirmed the aeromagnetic data. Data from the VLF survey indicates that near surface conductivity in the grid area is relatively constant.

The size and magnitude of the magnetic anomaly indicates that it could be due to an intrusive stock, which possibly has associated copper-gold mineralization. A program consisting of soil sampling, magnetic surveys, mapping and prospecting, with possible follow-up I.P. surveys, is recommended for this property.

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INTRODUCTION

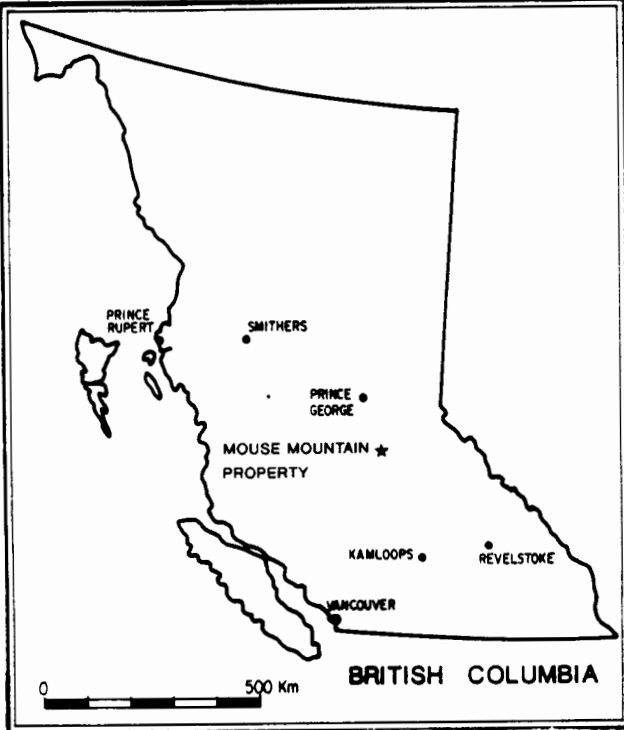
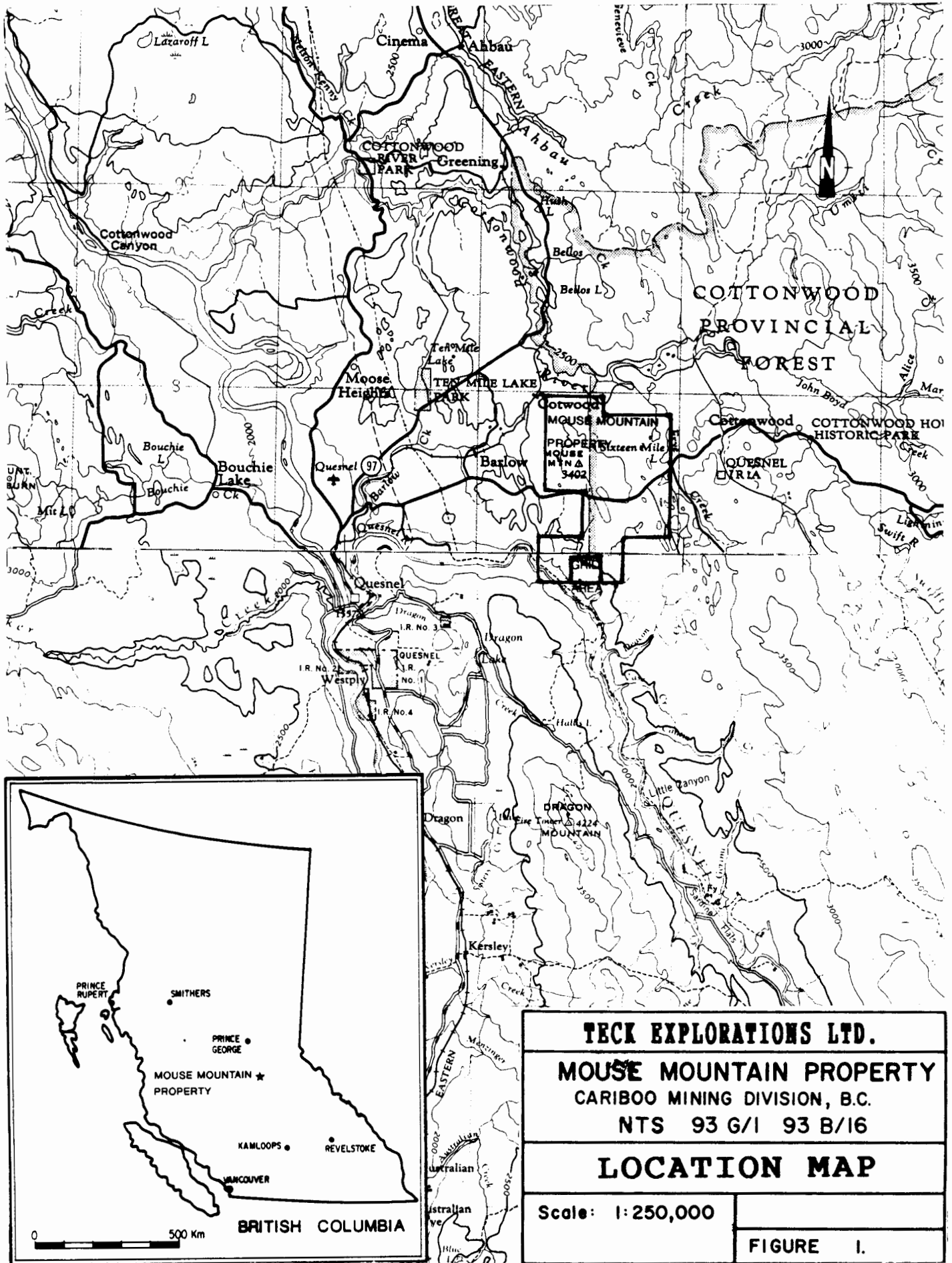
Teck Corporation optioned the Mouse Mountain property (Figure 1) from Quesnel Mines Limited in December of 1989. This report describes exploration work completed by Teck Explorations Ltd. between February 18 and March 5, 1991. All work was completed on and applied to the Beaver 2 and Mouse 2 claims. Work included the establishment of a 20.7 kilometre chain and compass grid (Figure 5) and the completion of a 19.5 line-kilometre ground magnetic and VLF-EM survey.

The geophysical survey covered a 1 kilometre by 1 kilometre circular magnetic high indicated by a regional aeromagnetic survey (Figure 2). The survey area is bounded to the west and the north respectively by northeasterly and easterly trending lineaments. This is a favourable target area for finding an alkalic felsic stock with associated copper-gold mineralization.

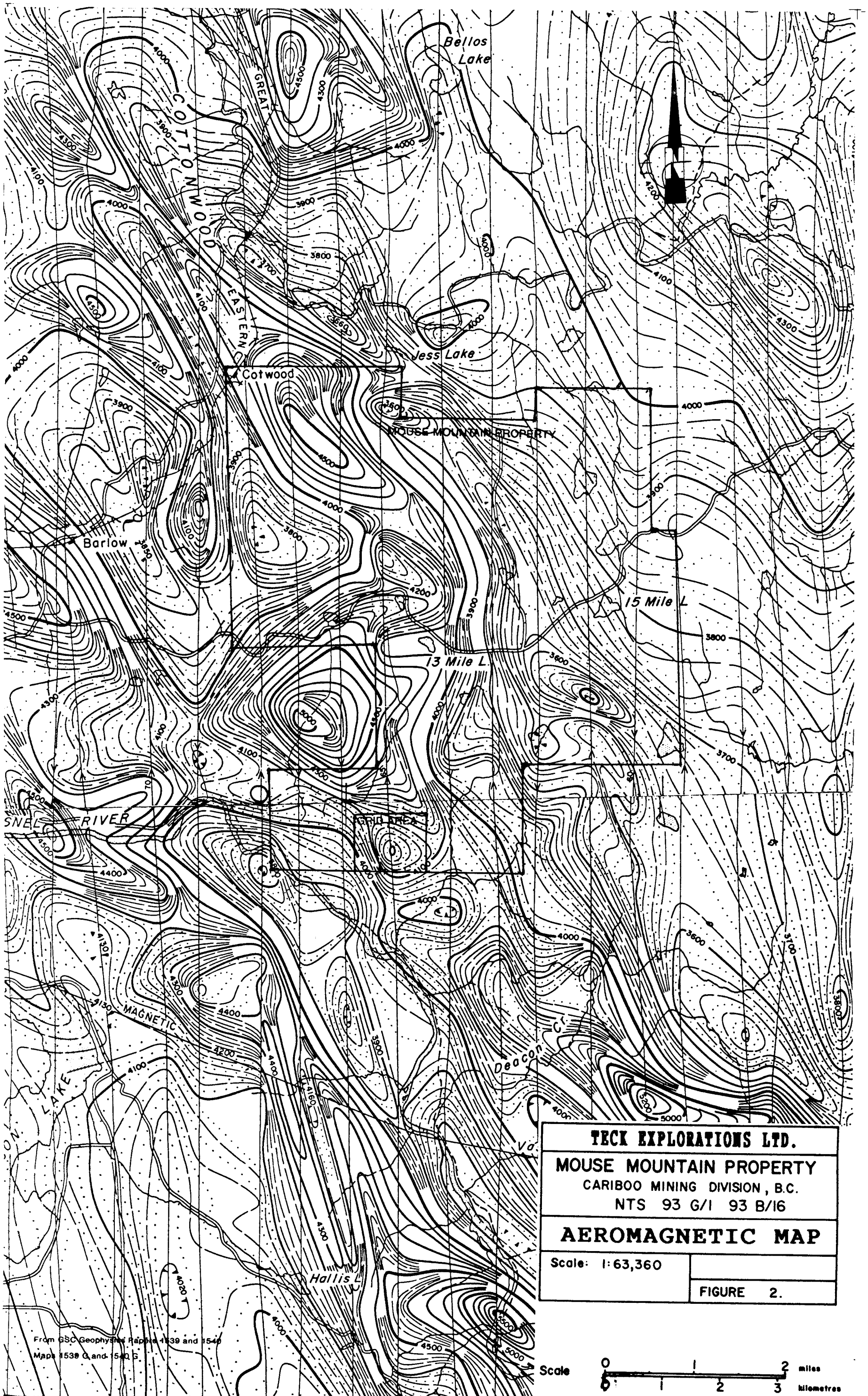
The only previous work in the area of the grid known to the writer is a limited amount of prospecting.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mouse Mountain property is located 15 kilometres east-northeast of Quesnel in south-central British Columbia, between the Cottonwood River and the Quesnel River. The Quesnel-Barkerville Highway crosses through the centre of the property. A secondary exploration road that originates at the Quesnel-Barkerville Highway



TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY	
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
NTS 93 G/1 93 B/16	
LOCATION MAP	
Scale: 1:250,000	FIGURE I.



TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.

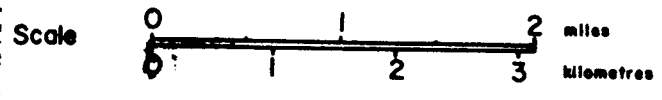
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
 CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.
 NTS 93 G/1 93 B/16

AEROMAGNETIC MAP

Scale: 1:63,360

FIGURE 2.

From GSC Geophysical Papers 1139 and 1546
 Maps 1538 G and 1540 G



provides access to the survey area described in this report. A network of old logging and exploration roads provides easy access to much of the property.

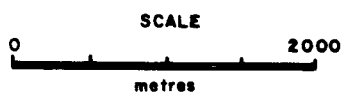
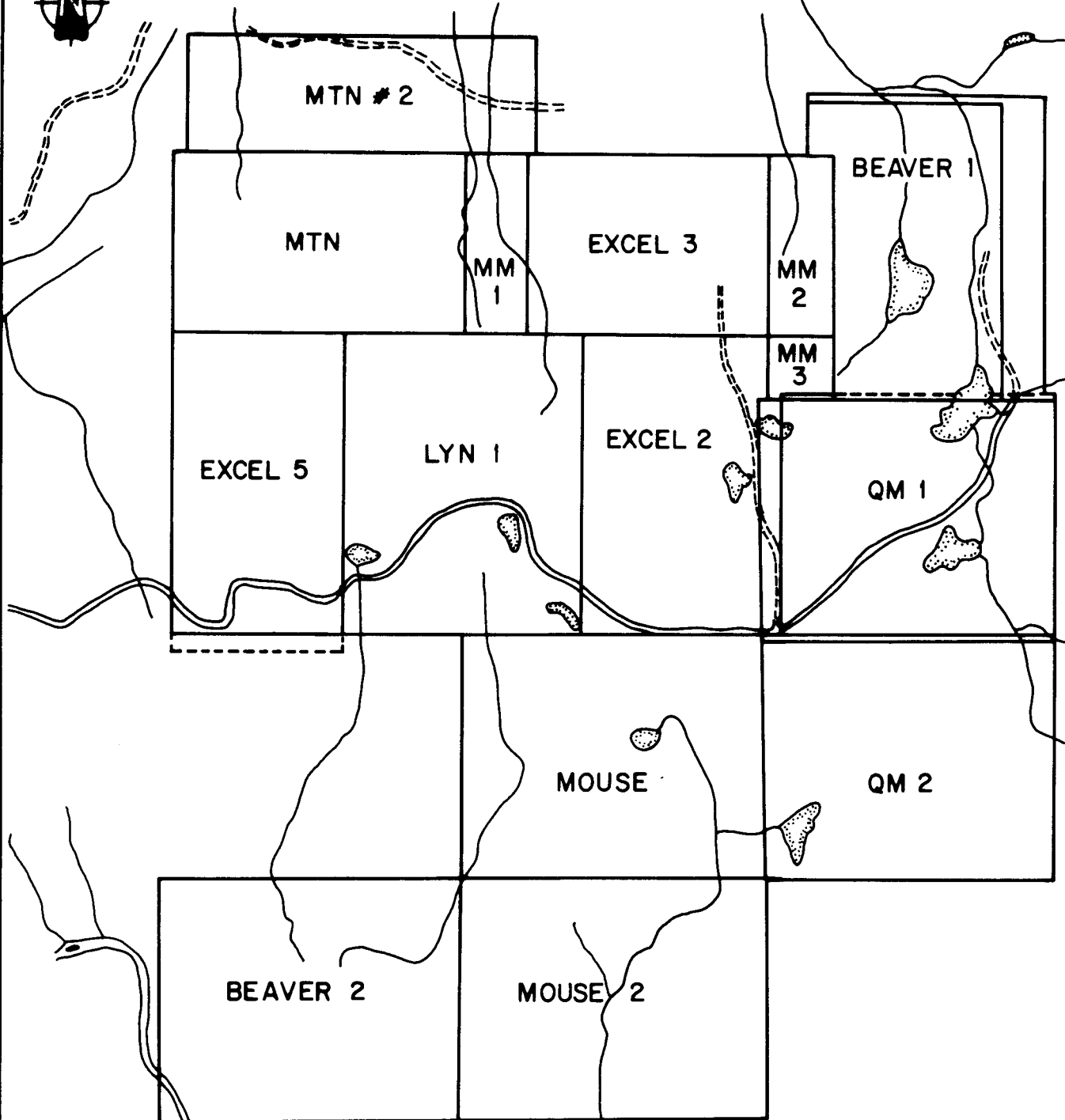
PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims are found within the Fraser Basin of the Interior Plateau. Relief varies from a high of 1025 metres on Mouse Mountain in the centre of the property to a low of 518 metres along the Quesnel River in the southwest corner of the property. Low cliffs and steep bluffs are found in the vicinity of Mouse Mountain with gently rolling hills sloping away from Mouse Mountain in all directions.

Vegetation consists of second growth spruce, fir, balsam, cedar, birch and poplar with moderate undergrowth consisting of willow, alder, devil's club and other minor shrubs. The region contains several areas cleared for agriculture and logging and minor small lakes and swampy depressions.

CLAIM STATUS AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 15 contiguous claims comprising a total of 219 units (Figure 3). The claims, owned by Teck Corporation, are currently subject to an option agreement with Quesnel Mines Limited completed in December of 1990. Status and ownership of the claims are listed on the following page. All work from the program described in this report was applied to the Mouse 2 and Beaver 2



TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS 93 G/1 93 B/16	
CLAIM MAP	
Scale: 1:50,000	
	FIGURE 3.

claims.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Mouse	7405	Teck Corporation	20	March 18, 1993
Mouse 2	7406	"	20	March 08, 1993*
Lyn 1	7898	"	20	August 22, 1992
Excel 5	7899	"	15	August 28, 1992
QM 1	9519	"	20	December 5, 1992
QM 2	9517	"	20	November 27, 1992
Excel 2	7692	"	15	June 4, 1993
Excel 3	7693	"	15	June 4, 1993
MTN	7941	"	15	September 8, 1992
MTN #2	7987	"	12	September 29, 1992
Beaver 1	8250	"	20	February 3, 1994
Beaver 2	8296	"	20	March 9, 1992*
MM 1	9923	"	3	July 25, 1993
MM 2	9924	"	3	July 27, 1993
MM 3	9925	"	1	July 27, 1993

* pending work filed in this report

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Most of the previous exploration work, including all of the exploration work described below, has been focused on copper-gold showings found in the immediate vicinity of Mouse Mountain, located in what is now the centre of the property. Old test pits, drill

core, hand trenches and claim posts indicates much early exploration work; however no written records can be found for most of this work. Exploration for copper probably originated in the early 1950's.

A carload of hand sorted ore averaging 5.5% copper, 0.05 oz/ton gold and 0.5 oz/ton silver was produced from old workings in 1955-56 and sent to the Tacoma Smelter. Preparatory work for a program to heap leach copper mineralization from the old workings was undertaken by Euclid Mining Corporation in 1967. Minor stripping and crushing was completed; but only pilot leach tests were completed before the program was terminated due to lack of funding.

Of 14 percussion holes drilled by Bethlehem Copper in 1970, in the Valentine Zone on the east side of Mouse Mountain, five of the holes averaged greater than 0.1% copper over lengths of 80 to 180 feet. No assays were reported for gold.

Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company conducted a soil survey immediately southwest of Mouse Mountain in 1974. Samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum.

Five percussion holes were drilled by Dupont of Canada Limited on the north side of Mouse Mountain in 1970. One of the holes averaged greater than 0.1% copper over 170 feet. This hole averaged 0.003 oz/ton gold; while the rest of the holes averaged

less than 0.1 ppm gold.

From 1981 to 1984 prospecting, grid preparation and soil sampling was carried out by First Nuclear Corporation, which held much of the present claim area. Samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum. Some of the soil samples were panned for gold, but no anomalous material was found.

After acquiring the property in 1986, Quesnel Mines Limited conducted limited grid preparation, backhoe trenching and stripping, prospecting, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys. Trenching was carried out over magnetometer VLF-EM anomalies and zinc anomalies found during the First Nuclear Corporation soil program. Significant faulting, pyrite and limited chalcopyrite were located during this work, but no extensive intervals of economic mineralization were found. Altered volcanics containing up to 0.021 oz/ton Au were found along the Quesnel River slightly west of the grid area covered in this report.

The property was optioned by Placer Dome Inc. in 1989 with a purpose to test the favourable basalt-felsic breccia contact for a "QR-type" replacement style gold deposit. A 73.3 line kilometre cut and flag grid on lines spaced at 100 was established. In the summer of 1989, 1328 soil samples were collected, 52.0 line kilometres of total field magnetometer surveys and 42.0 kilometres of induced polarization surveys were performed in the north central

portion of the property.

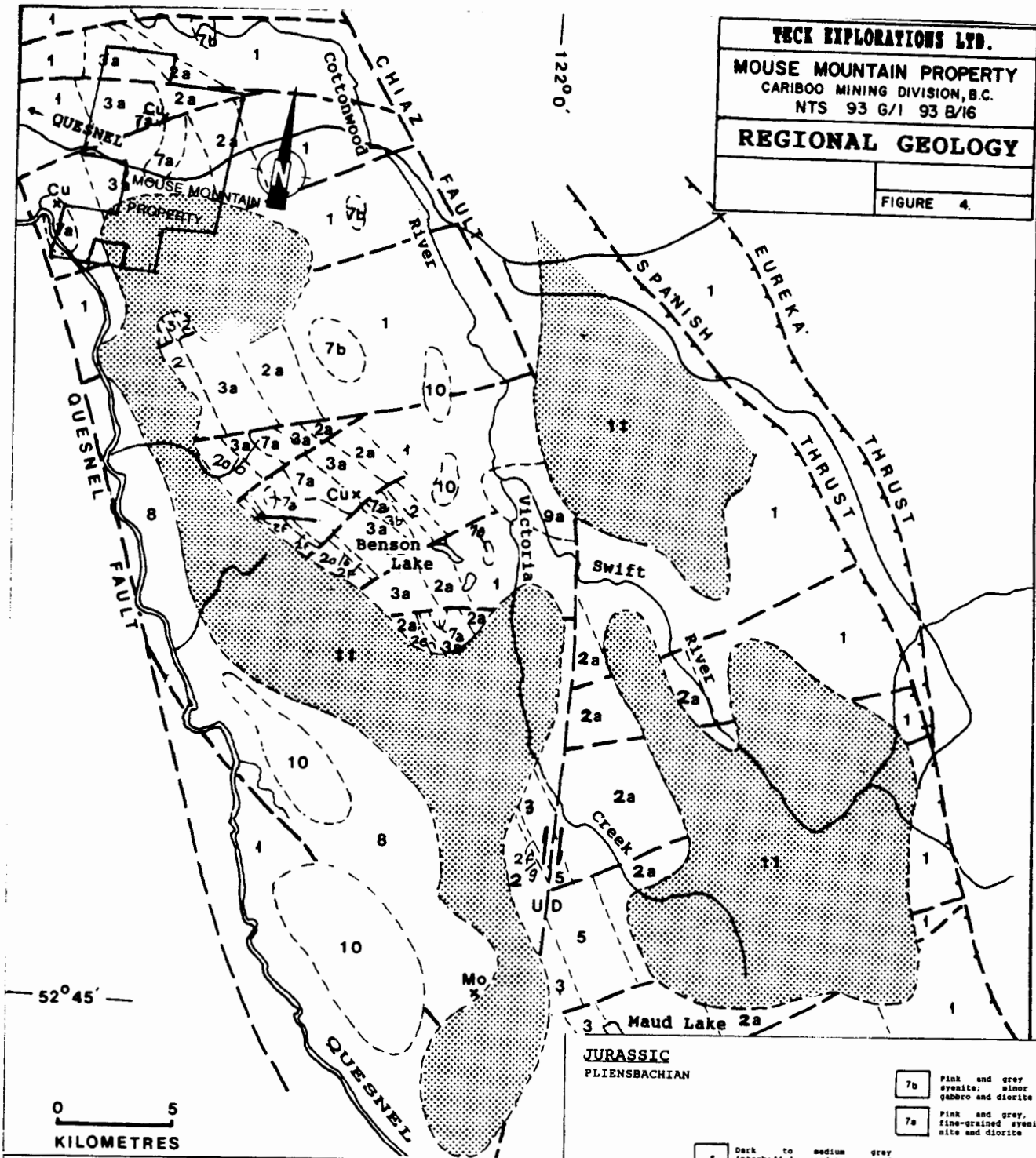
Although several soil samples collected in 1989 contained elevated gold results, the majority of the samples collected returned values close to normal background concentrations for soils in the Cariboo region. Two low contrast chargeability anomalies were found corresponding with copper showings drilled by Dupont in 1975 and pyritic felsic breccias. Magnetometer data outlined the stock underlying Mouse Mountain and a possible dyke to the northwest.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The property is located within a narrow northwesterly trending assemblage of Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic island arc volcanics and associated sedimentary facies with underlying oceanic crust (Crooked Amphibolite), known as the Quesnel belt, that extend through a significant portion of the province (Figure 4).

In the vicinity of the property the oldest rocks (unit 1) consist of fine grained epiclastic and volcanoclastic rocks (Bailey, 1990). This unit has a gradational contact with the overlying unit (2a) that consists of alkalic pillow basalts, basaltic breccia and tuff formed in relatively deep marine conditions. Nonconformably overlying this unit are a series of polyolithic slump breccias (unit 3a) characterized by felsic volcanic debris, which are absent in unit 2. These volcanic and sedimentary rocks are intruded by Upper



LEGEND
 From Bailey (1989)

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS		INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
PLEISTOCENE	9a Glacial, fluvioglacial gravel and sand		
MIOCENE	10 Alkali olivine plateau basalt		
EOCENE	9b Light grey latite tuff, breccia and autobreccia		
	9a Light grey sandstone and mudstone		
CRETACEOUS		8	Medium to coarse-grained granodiorite and quartz monzonite

JURASSIC		7b	Pink and grey megacrystic syenite; minor hornblende gabbro and diorite
PLIENSBACHIAN		7a	Pink and grey, medium to fine-grained syenite, monzonite and diorite
	5	Dark to medium gray interbedded sandstone and siltstone	
SINEMURIAN		3b	Reddish gray to brown monolithic latite tuff and breccia
	3a	Narrow polythitic breccia with feldspathic clasts	
TRIASSIC			
NORIAN		2g	Massive gray limestone and calcareous sandstone
	2f	Interbedded mafic siltstone and sandstone	
	2e	Analcite-bearing mafic and grey basalt	
	2b	Narrow alkali basalt breccia	
	2a	Green and grey alkali and alkali olivine basalt	
CARNIAN		1	Dark gray and green siltstone, sandstone, mafic tuff; minor conglomerate

SYMBOLS

---	Geological contact (inferred)
- - -	Fault (inferred)
x	Mineral occurrence
Cu	Copper
Mo	Molybdenum

Triassic to Lower Jurassic alkalic rocks (unit 7) and Cretaceous calcalkalic rocks (unit 8).

The eastern boundary of the Quesnel belt is marked by the Eureka thrust which formed in response to accretion of Quesnellia with North America. This fault consists of rocks of the Crooked Amphibolite and Unit 1 sediments overlying rocks of the Barkerville Terrain of the Omenica belt found to the east. Rocks west of Quesnellia consist of a forearc melange of oceanic strata known as the Cache Creek Terrain. This boundary is often obscured by overburden and tertiary volcanics, but is thought to be marked by a high angle extension of the Pinchi fault, a major strike slip fault to the northwest.

The most important mineral occurrences in the area, usually consisting of copper with associated gold, are found within or adjacent to alkalic felsic stocks. The two most important deposits in the area are the Mt. Polley copper-gold deposit and the QR gold deposit (with associated copper). The Mt. Polley deposit contains mineable reserves of 551,400,000 tons at 0.38% copper and 0.55 grams per tonne gold. It is found within the felsic intrusive Mt. Polley stock. The QR deposit contains a mineral inventory of 1,500,000 tonnes at a grade of 5.00 grams per tonne gold. It occurs within carbonate-altered mafic volcanic rocks that are propylitized by a metasomatic front developed during the intrusion of a nearby felsic alkalic stock.

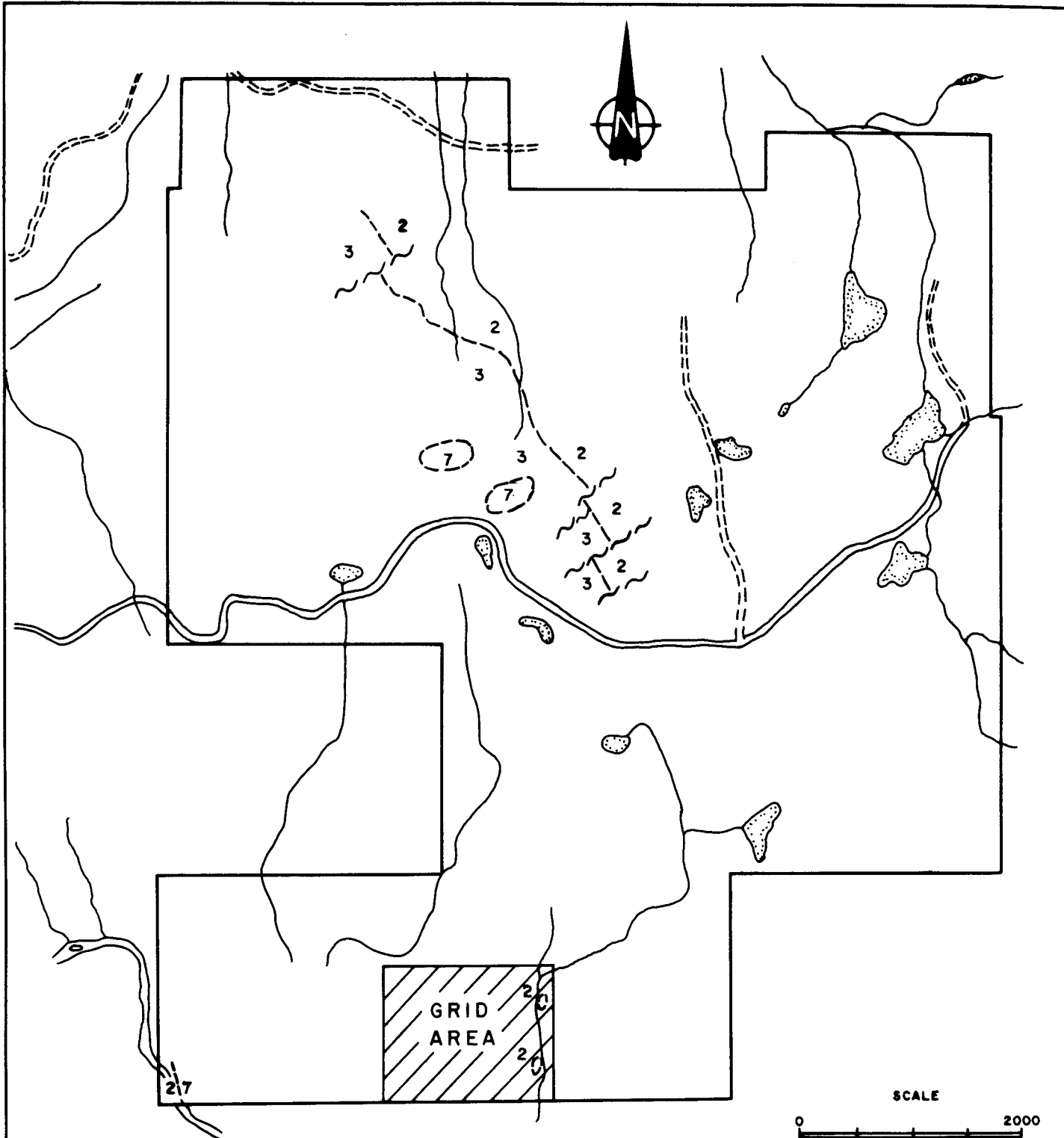
Property Geology

The majority of the outcrop on the property is found in the Mouse Mountain area in the centre of the property where the Placer Dome grid is found (Figure 5).

The east-central part of the property consists of heterolithic felsic breccias (unit 3) comprising lapilli tuffs, tuff breccias and feldspar crystal tuffs ranging in composition from trachyte to latite (MacDonald, 1990). The composition of individual fragments varies greatly and the fragments are generally poorly sorted.

An assemblage of basaltic rocks consisting of massive flows and monolithic breccias is found west of and underlying the felsic breccia unit and underlying most of the summit area of Mouse Mountain (unit 2). The contact between units 2 and 3 is offset by a number of normal faults. The most common rock of the basalt assemblage is a fragmental hornblende-augite porphyry. Disseminated pyrite (<2%) and disseminated magnetite (<1%) are found in this unit. Minor outcrops consisting of massive to crudely laminated hematitic tuffs that occur southeast of Mouse Mountain are also grouped with unit 2.

Stocks ranging in composition from syenite to monzodiorite-diorite cut the felsic breccia unit at three locations in the Mouse Mountain area (unit 7). Magnetite is commonly found in this unit.

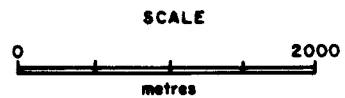


LEGEND

- geological contact (approximate)
- ~~~~~ fault

LITHOLOGIES

- 2 Basalt, fragmental; massive hornblende porphyry
- 3 Heterolithic felsic breccia
- 7 Diorite/monzonite; fine to coarse grained porphyry



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MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY	
NTS 93 G/1 93 B/16	
GEOLOGY MAP	
Scale: 1:50,000	
	FIGURE 5.

Felsic rocks found near the intrusive contacts are often potassically or propylitically altered. Mineralization in these rocks consisting of pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite occurring as fine grained disseminations along with malachite, azurite, limonite and hematite staining are found in some locations near these contacts.

Propylitically altered basalts southeast of Mouse Mountain with a pervasive chlorite and calcite overprinting are thought to be similar to the unit that hosts gold mineralization at the QR deposit. Contacts between felsic breccias and basalts within altered zones related to nearby stocks represent favourable targets for QR-type gold mineralization.

Most of the southern portion of the property is covered with unconsolidated glacial and fluvial gravel and sand. Two outcrops were reported of along the Quesnel River in the southeast corner of the property (Sanguinetti, 1989). One outcrop consists of light brown quartz monzonite intruding a grey dacite and apparently overlain by a black pyroxenite. The monzonite and pyroxenite are part of unit 7 and the dacite is part of unit 2.

The other outcrop located on the Quesnel River is reported to consist of pale grey rhyodacite in irregular contact with a dark green pyritic andesite. The rhyodacite contains 3% to 20% disseminated pyrite and a zone of bleaching and silicification

parallel to the contact with the andesite. The andesite contains minor narrow quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite veinlets and trace amounts of disseminated pyrite. One of the samples collected in the rhyodacite returned a value of 740 ppb gold.

Two outcrops were found along a stream located along the eastern edge of the grid used for the 1991 magnetometer-VLF survey. Both of these outcrops consist of grey green mafic volcanic rocks (unit 2). The rocks have varying amounts of magnetite and hematite. Some intervals contain a moderate degree of chlorite and epidote alteration.

GEOPHYSICS

Grassroots Enterprises Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. was used to establish a 20.7 line kilometre grid used in geophysical surveys. Pacific Geophysical Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. was contracted to perform 19.5 line kilometres of total field magnetics and VLF-EM on the grid. The work was completed between March 1 and March 4, 1991. A well-experienced operator was equipped with EDA OMNI PLUS combined magnetic and VLF field recorders. Readings were taken at 25 metre intervals on lines spaced at 100 metre intervals. Portable computing equipment was available to generate daily field plots. Final presentation maps were computer generated and plotted at Pacific Geophysical in Vancouver.

An EDA OMNI IV was used as the base station magnetic recorder and

all raw magnetic data was corrected for diurnal variation. Results are recorded in nanoteslas with a base level of 57700 nanoteslas removed from all readings.

The VLF survey used the NSS Anapolis, Md. transmitter (NLK 21.4 KHz).

Groundmagnetics

The total field magnetic survey was carried out to map the distribution of magnetite-rich bedrock lithologies as an aid to locating buried contacts and detecting structural offsets. Magnetite is a common accessory mineral in the felsic alkalic stocks that are often associated with copper-gold mineralization. There is also the possibility of an association of magnetite with sulphide mineralization in the area, although no direct evidence has yet been confirmed.

Maps with a plot of the raw magnetic data (Figure 6) and contours of the data (Figure 7) are included in this report.

The most prominent magnetic feature on the grid is an oval shaped magnetic high extending from 10000E to 10600E (600 metres) and from 6000N to 5200N (800 metres). Total magnetic relief from the magnetic low surrounding the high to the centre of the magnetic high is 1486 nanoteslas. Magnetic relief decreases in all directions from the high in the centre of the anomaly. Surface

topography in the area is gently sloping to the south and should not have any effect on the magnetic readings. The magnetic high is large enough in size to indicate that it is not a small feature that only occurs near surface.

Three small (100 to 200 metres in diameter) circular magnetic highs, with magnetic reliefs of 500 to 1000 nanoteslas, are found along the eastern margin of the grid. These highs are found along a stream gully that cuts through the eastern margin of the grid. The only two outcrop occurrences found in the grid area, consisting of magnetite bearing mafic volcanics, were found in two of these smaller magnetic highs.

VLF-EM

The purpose of the VLF survey was to identify and trace the extents of conductive fault structures and any offsetting cross-structures. The survey is also useful in indicating fluctuations in the overall conductivity occurring near surface. Figure 8 is a plan map that shows the VLF-EM profiles and figure 9 is a contour map that shows the fraser filtered data.

The overall conductivity in the survey area did not fluctuate much. Conductive anomalies that were located in the survey are small in magnitude and size. Most of the conductive anomalies trend in northwesterly or northerly directions. They are usually narrow and traceable over distances of 100 to 300 metres. The strongest

anomalies present, which occur in the eastern margin of the grid where a prominent stream gully occurs, are probably due to surface topography.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mouse Mountain property is located in an area known to have a significant copper-gold relationship with alkalic felsic stocks. Two important deposits of this nature (QR and Mt. Polley) are found in the area.

Significant porphyry style copper mineralization related to alkalic felsic stocks is found in the centre of the property in the vicinity of Mouse Mountain. Due to the sparseness of outcrop most of the ground outside of the showings in the centre of the property remains virtually untested.

The ground magnetic, VLF-EM survey was conducted to test a circular magnetic high, indicated by an aeromagnetic survey, that is adjacent to a northeasterly trending lineament that has been offset. A prominent magnetic high, from the ground magnetic survey, located in the eastern half of the grid confirmed the aeromagnetic data. Data from the VLF survey indicates that near surface conductivity in the grid area is relatively constant.

The size and magnitude of the magnetic anomaly indicates that it could be due to an intrusive stock. Nearby copper mineralization

was found in outcrop along the Quesnel River in the southwestern corner of the property. The magnetic anomaly and surrounding ground appears to be a favourable target area for finding copper-gold mineralization.

Extending the area of coverage for the ground magnetic survey and a soil survey covering the existing grid and untested ground surrounding the grid is recommended for the property. Because most of this part of the property is covered with glacial and fluvial gravel and sand and the depth of the overburden is not known caution should be used when interpreting the soil data. Follow-up I.P. surveys to cover favourable soil and magnetic responses are recommended. This area should also be prospected and mapped.

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Grassroots Enterprises

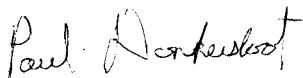
Personnel	12 mandays @ \$275	3,300	
Food and Accommodations	12 mandays @ \$66	792	
Truck Rental	7 days @ \$77	539	
Snowmobile Rental	10 days @ \$66	660	
Supplies		<u>200</u>	\$5,491

Pacific Geophysical Ltd.

Personnel and Equipment	5 days @ \$660	3,300	
Travel		<u>440</u>	3,740

Teck Explorations Ltd.

Paul Donkersloot	17 days @ \$203	3,451	
Truck Rental	16 days @ \$60	960	
Food and Accommodations	17 days @ \$66	1,112	
Travel		225	
Supplies		<u>330</u>	<u>6,078</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES			<u>\$15,309</u>

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.


Paul Donkersloot
March 22, 1991

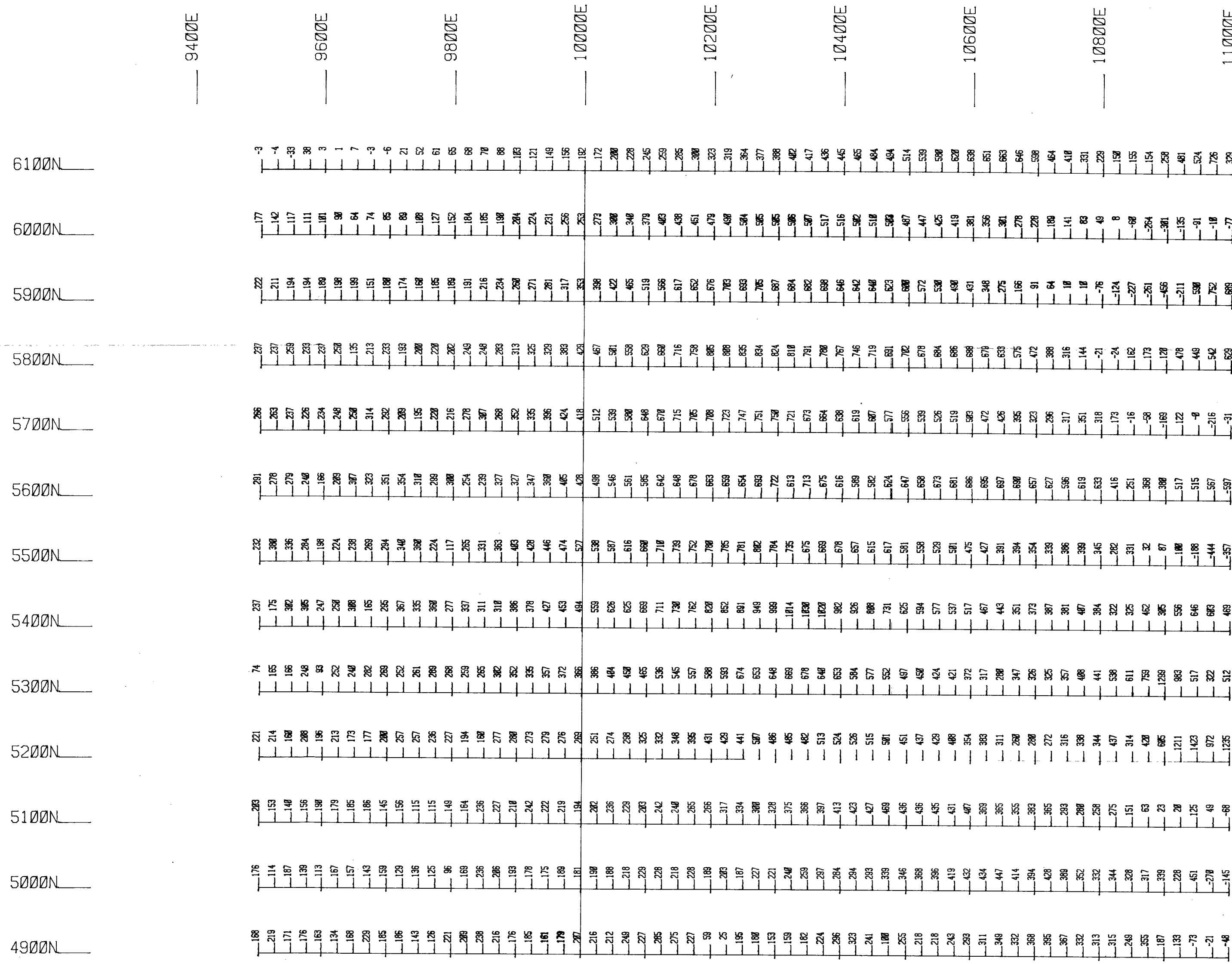
WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Paul Donkersloot, of #9 3627 Oak Street., Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Teck Explorations Ltd. of #960-175 Second Ave., Kamloops, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (B.Sc. Geology, 1984).
3. I have engaged in the study and practice of mineral exploration in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory since 1982.
4. I supervised the 1991 field program undertaken on the Mouse Mountain property and am the writer of the foregoing report.
5. I have not received nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in the property of Teck Explorations Ltd. or of Quesnel Mines Ltd., or any of their affiliates; nor do I own any securities, directly or indirectly, of Teck Explorations Ltd. or any share of Quesnel Mines Ltd.

Paul Donkersloot

P. Donkersloot, B.Sc.



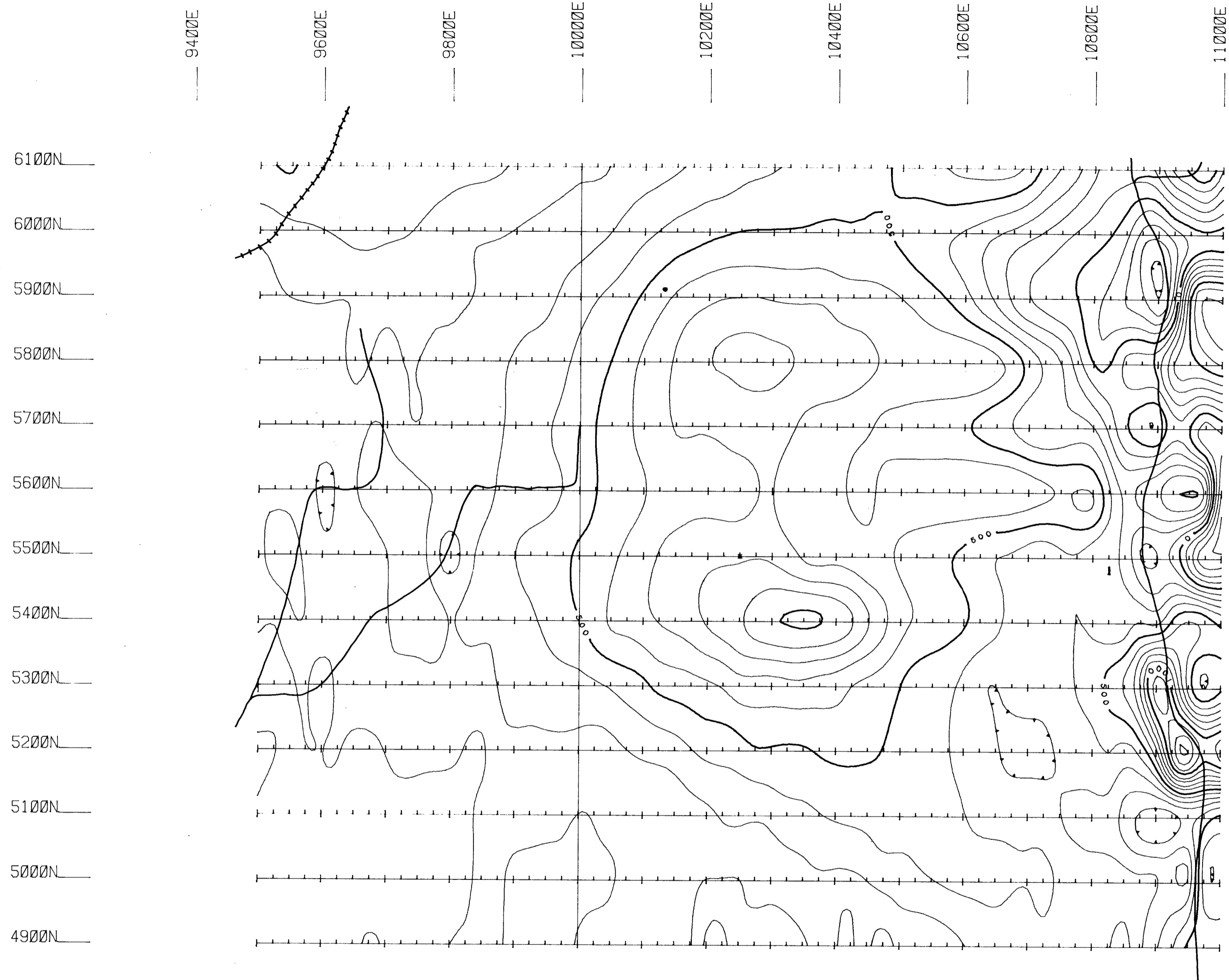
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,200

Instrument : EDA OMNI PLUS
Field : TOTAL
Datum : 57700.0 nT

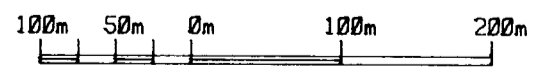
FIGURE 6

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROJECT, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.
SCALE = 1 : 5000 DATE : March, 1991
SURVEY BY : MST.P NTS:93G/1W;93B/16W
FILE: MouseMag1
Pacific Geophysical Ltd.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,200



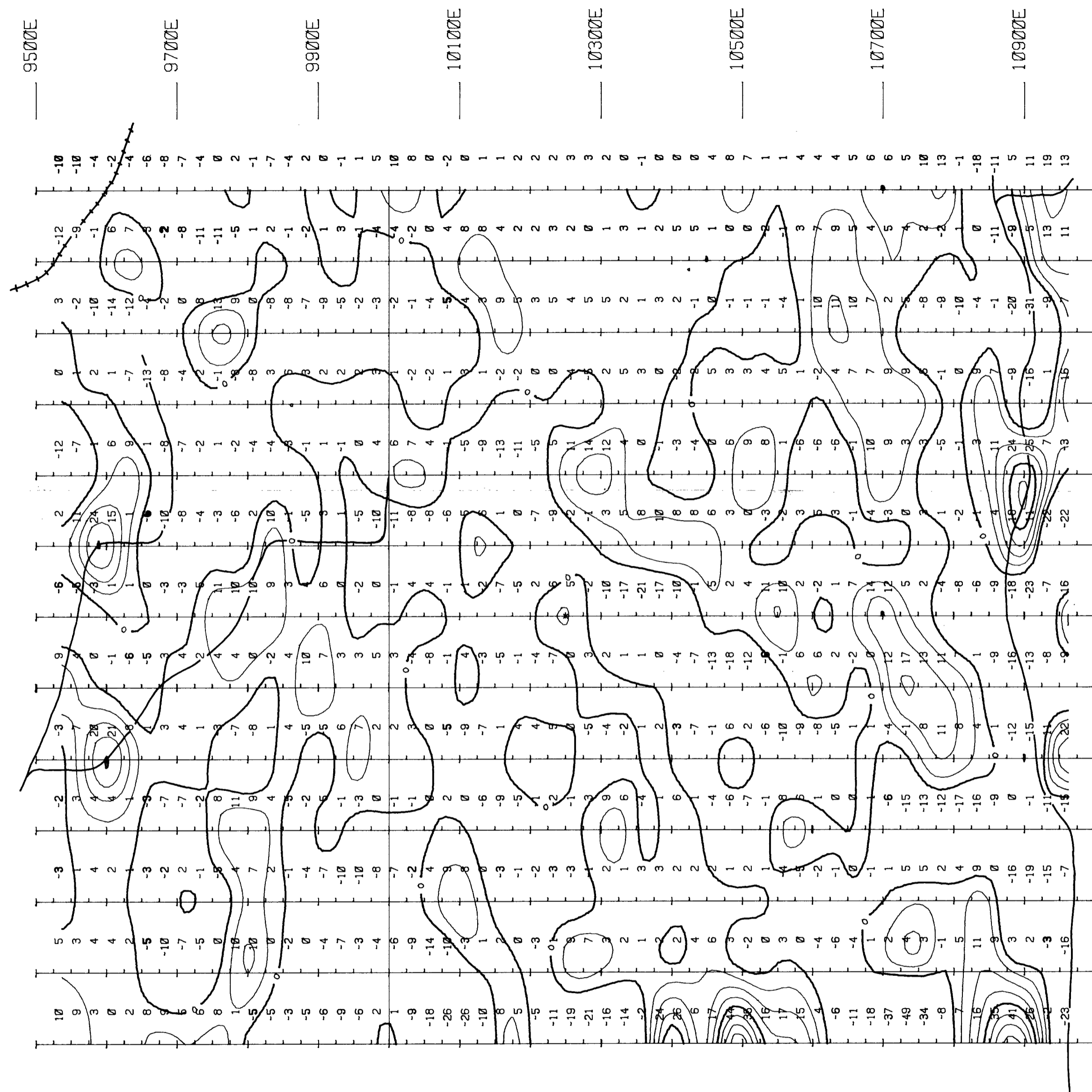
— CREEK
+ + + ROAD

Instrument : EDA OMNI PLUS
Field : TOTAL
Datum : 57700.0 nT
Contour Interval : 100.0 nT

FIGURE 7

<i>TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.</i>	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROJECT, CARIBOO M.D., B.C. BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.	
SCALE = 1 : 5000	DATE : March, 1991
SURVEY BY : MST.P	NTS:93G/1W;93B/16W
FILE: MouseMag2 Pacific Geophysical Ltd.	

6100N
6000N
5900N
5800N
5700N
5600N
5500N
5400N
5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N



~ CREEK
+ + + ROAD



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,200



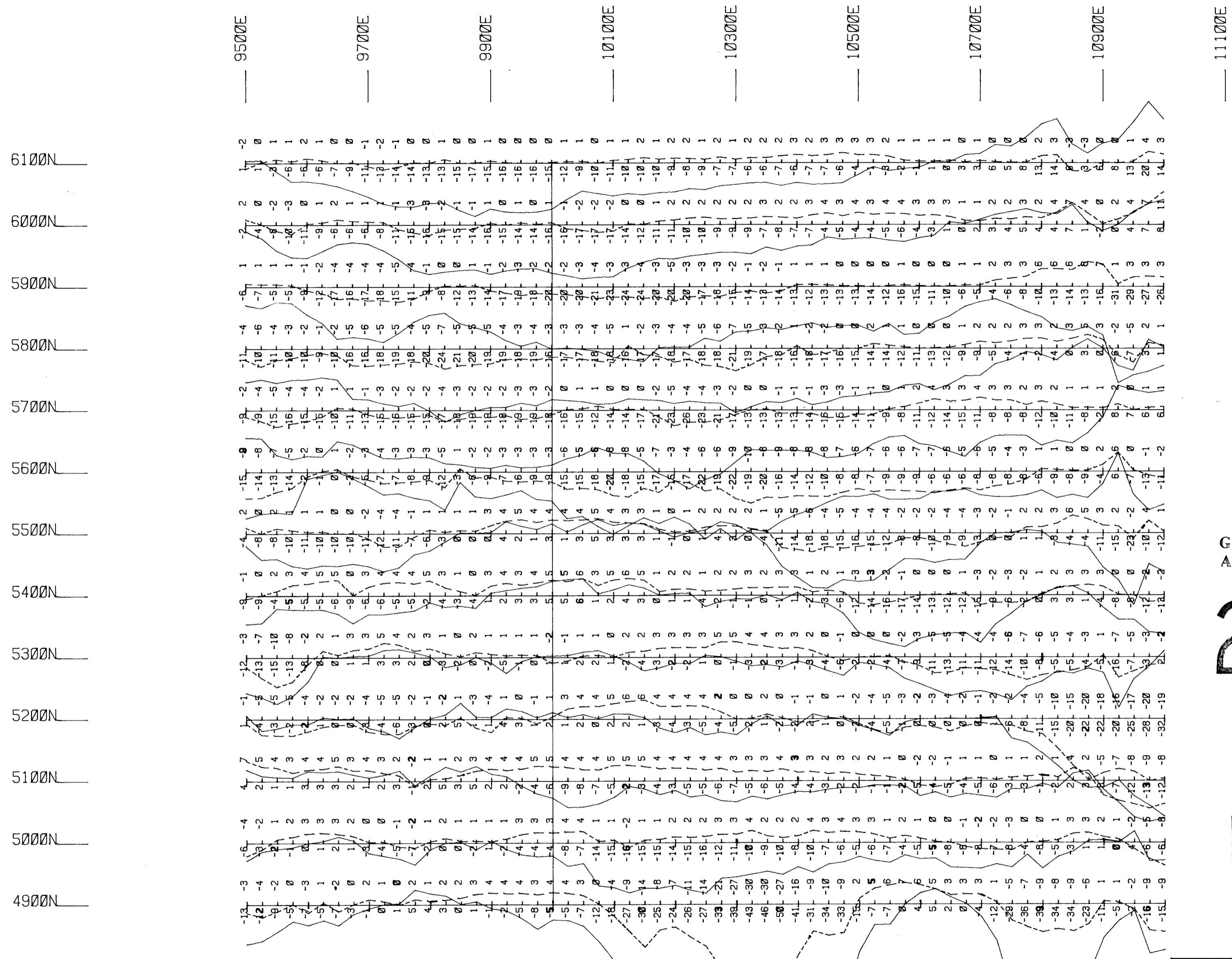
Instrument : EDA OMNI PLUS
Tx Location : N55 Annapolis, Md.
Contour Interval : 5 %

FIGURE 9

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.

VLF-EM SURVEY
CONTOURED IN-PHASE FRASER FILTER
MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROJECT, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.

SCALE = 1:5000 DATE : March 1991
SURVEY BY : MST.P NT5:93G/1W:93B/16W
FILE: MouseVlf1 FREQ.: 21.4 KHz.
Pacific Geophysical Ltd.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

21,200

Instrument : EDA OMNI PLUS
 Vertical Scale Inphase/Quad: 10m=10.0%
 Tx Location : NSS Annapolis, Md.
 In-phase : ———
 Quadrature : - - - -

FIGURE 8

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
VLF-EM SURVEY
 MOUSE MOUNTAIN PROJECT, CARIBOO M.D., B.C.
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 0 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 5000 DATE : March 1991
 SURVEY BY : MST.P NT5:93G/1W;93B/16W
 FILE: MouseVlf2 FREQ.: 21.4 KHz.
 Pacific Geophysical Ltd.

