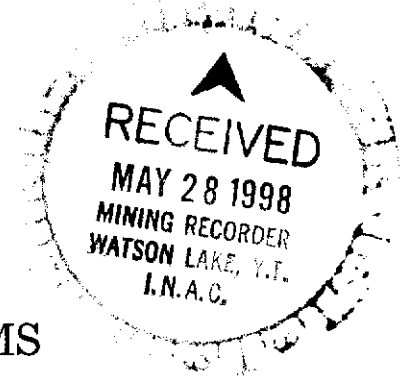


093 865

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

PICK PROPERTY
PICK 4, 6, 8, 11-22, 25-36 CLAIMS



WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
NTS MAP SHEET 105G/11

Centred at Latitude: 61° 40' 30"N; Longitude: 131° 14' 00"W
Work Performed: September 25, 1997

FOR:

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
#908-700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1G8

Francis Moyle, B.Sc.
Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

May, 1998

This report was prepared under the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 12 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of \$ 2700.00.

M. Burk
for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE #</u>
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Location and Access.....	2
Physiography and Climate	2
Property Status and Ownership.....	4
HISTORY OF EXPLORATION.....	6
Regional History	6
Property History	7
1994 Exploration Program	7
1997 Exploration Program	7
GEOLOGY	7
Regional Geology	7
Property Geology	12
Lithologies.....	12
Alteration	12
Mineralization.....	12
GEOCHEMISTRY	12
Sampling Procedure.....	12
Geochemical Results.....	13
CONCLUSIONS	13
RECOMMENDATIONS	14
REFERENCES.....	15
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	17

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE #

1. Property Location Map	3
2. Claim Map (1" = ½ mile).....	5
3. Regional Tectonic Map (1:10,000,000).....	8
4. Regional Geology	10

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE #

I. Claim Status	4
II. Geochemical Backgrounds & Anomalous Thresholds	13

LIST OF MAPS

1. Property Geology and Geochemistry (Cu, Zn & Pb in ppm) (1:10,000).....	In Pocket
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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I	Itemized Cost Statement
APPENDIX II	Summary of Personnel
APPENDIX III	Analytical Procedure
APPENDIX IV	Soil and Stream Silt Geochemical Lab Reports

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 1

SUMMARY:

The PICK Property comprises 27 claims located approximately 70 km southeast of Ross River, Yukon in the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked in 1994 to protect an area of potentially favourable stratigraphy similar to that hosting Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located 41 km to the southeast. Access to the PICK property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip on the Robert Campbell Highway 5 km to the northwest or directly from Ross River.

This report presents the results of a helicopter supported geological and geochemical sampling survey conducted during September, 1997 by personnel from Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.

The property is located within the Finlayson Lake map area (104⁵/G) in the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. The claims cover an area of low relief with no outcrop exposures.

The property is completely overburden covered, consequently, geology is interpreted from Mortensen and Jilson (1985). Bedrock is believed to comprise mixed metasedimentary and mafic metavolcanic rocks belonging to the "Middle Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

A review of all available information indicates that the area has experienced limited work. Cominco staked the PICK claims in June, 1994 to protect geophysical targets identified during a Cominco airborne survey completed in early 1994. Cominco followed up with a short geological and geochemical survey during July, 1994.

In 1997, Pacific Bay Minerals conducted an exploration program comprised of geological mapping and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential and following up on geophysical and geological work by Cominco's personnel in 1994. A total of 3 soil samples and 5 stream silt samples were collected.

Geochemical analysis of soils and silts returned low values for base and precious metals. Furthermore, reconnaissance mapping and prospecting failed to identify prospective stratigraphy or potentially economic sulphide mineralization. Consequently, no further work is recommended on the PICK property.

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 2

INTRODUCTION:

This report discusses the exploration procedures and results of a helicopter supported geological and geochemical program conducted by Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. on the PICK property. Field work was performed by a two member crew during the period of September 25, 1997. Personnel operated out of a trailer situated at the Mink Creek airstrip.

The objective of the 1997 program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through follow up geological mapping and sampling. A total of 3 soil samples and 5 stream silt samples were collected. Geological and geochemical data were compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps prepared from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps and all final data were produced on 1:10,000 scale hand drafted maps.

All geochemical samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis utilizing 30-element ICP method and gold analysis by wet extraction followed with analysis by graphite furnace AA finish. Analytical procedures are described in Appendix III and analytical results are presented in Appendix IV.

Location and Access:

The PICK property is located in the southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 70 km southeast of Ross River. The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/11 and are centred at 61° 40' 30" North latitude and 131° 14' 00" West longitude. Access to the property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip 5 km to the northwest on the Robert Campbell Highway. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Ross River (Figure 1).

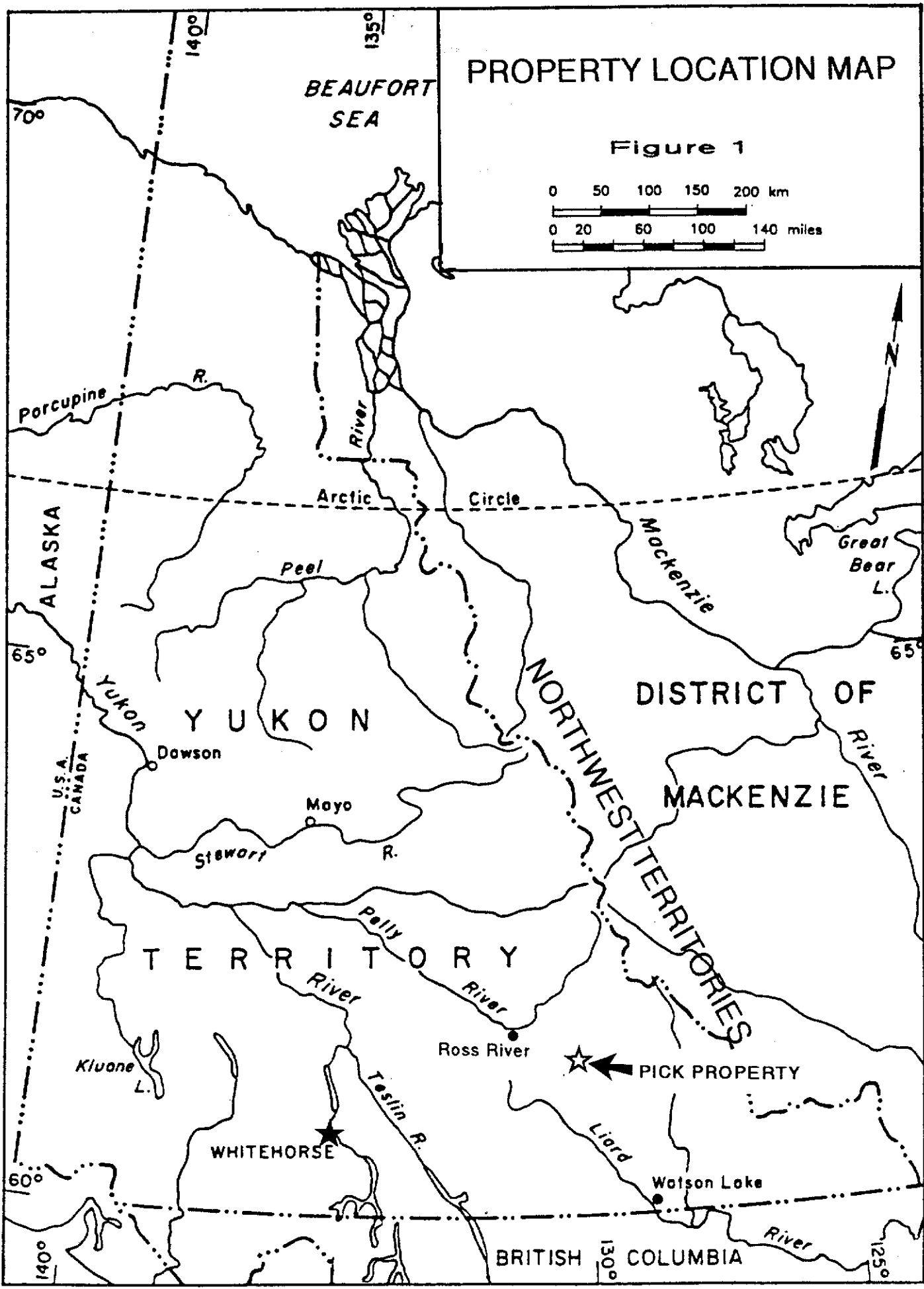
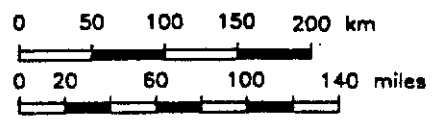
Physiography and Climate:

The property is located within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations within the claims area range from 878 metres (2,880') to 803 metres (3,050'). The property boundary encloses low relief terrain marked by several knolls and hills in the northern half of the property and watery swamp and muskeg in the southern half.

During the Pleistocene Epoch, ice covered the entire area except for the tops of the highest peaks. McConnell glaciation covered the area during the period from 26,500 to 10,000 years ago. Glaciation has produced isolated, rounded mountains; valleys are occupied by abundant small lakes connected by a network of streams. Valley bottoms are typically underlain with glaciofluvial sediments exceeding five metres in thickness.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1



PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 4

The regional terrain is covered with a thick growth of "buckbrush", alder and dwarf birch up to 4-5 metres in height. Slopes also support scattered black spruce and balsam fir. Tree line occurs at roughly 1400 (4,592') to 1500 metres (4,875'). The property is covered with a veneer of glacial overburden and scattered small ponds; no outcrop exists within the claims.

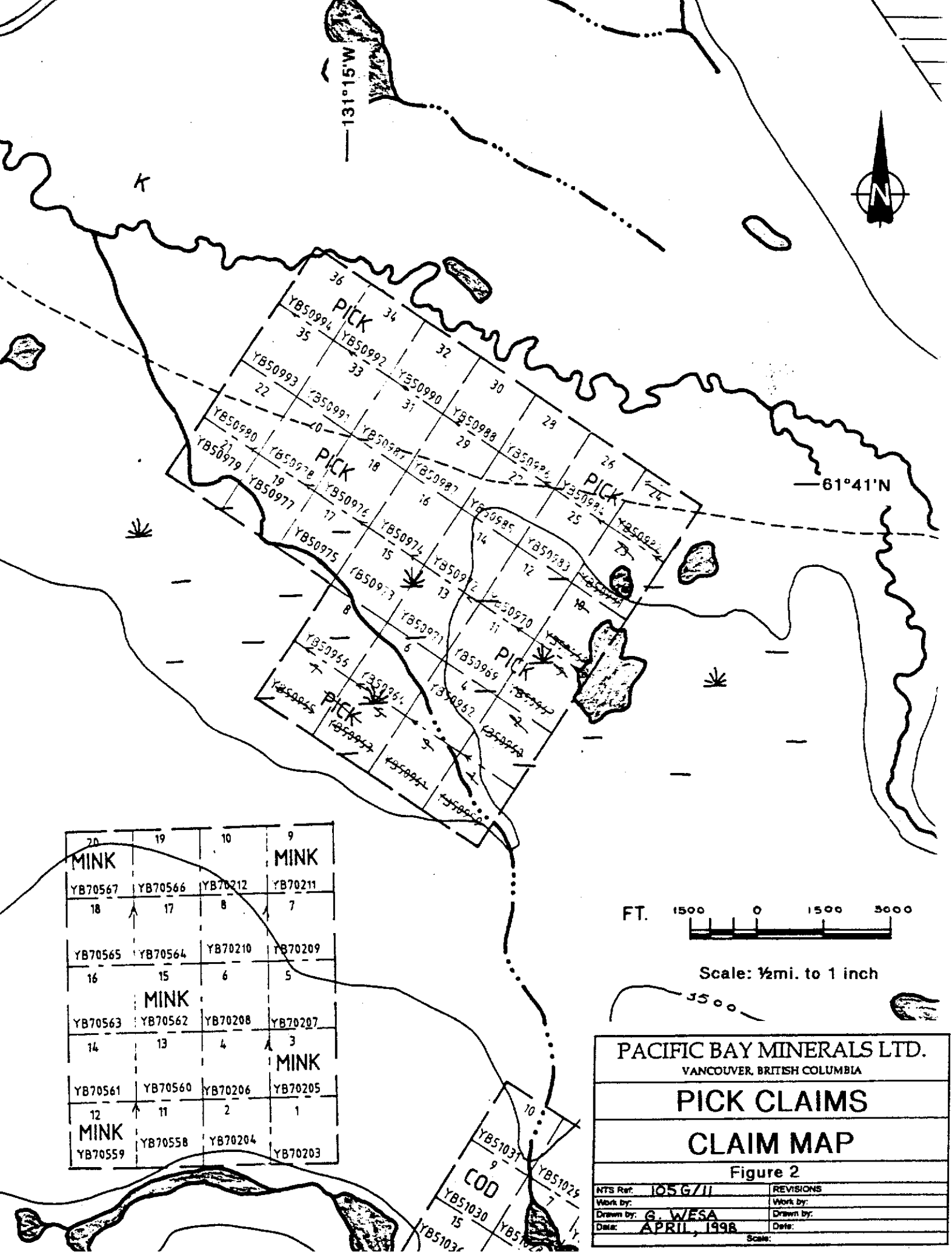
Weather records are unavailable for the area; however, general climatic data indicates that precipitation is light, averaging 50cm per annum, and falls mostly as rain during summer months. Snow cover averages approximately 60cm by late winter. The climate is continental type with warm summers and long, cold winters. Annual mean daily temperature is -5°C with ranges from lows of -30° to -50°C in January to 10° to 20°C in July. Permafrost at this latitude is discontinuous but widespread. It is rarely possible to commence surface geological work before the end of June and difficult to continue past September.

Property Status and Ownership:

The PICK property (Figure 2) consists of 27 contiguous claims located within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked to protect airborne geophysical targets identified during a Cominco survey conducted in early 1994. The claims are currently 100% owned by Cominco; however, an option agreement granted by Cominco to Pacific Bay Minerals permits the latter the right to acquire 60% interest upon completion of a specified work program. Relevant claim data are tabulated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: PICK PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u># OF CLAIMS</u>	<u>GRANT #</u>	<u>RECORDING DATE</u>	<u>NEW EXPIRY DATE</u>
PICK 4	1	YB50962	1994/04/07	1999/04/07
PICK 6	1	YB50964	1994/04/07	1999/04/07
PICK 8	1	YB50966	1994/04/07	1999/04/07
PICK 11-22	12	YB50969- YB50980	1994/04/07	1999/04/07
PICK 25-36	12	YB50983- YB50994	1994/04/07	1999/04/07



20	19	10	9
MINK			MINK
YB70567	YB70566	YB70212	YB70211
18	17	8	7
YB70565	YB70564	YB70210	YB70209
16	15	6	5
MINK			
YB70563	YB70562	YB70208	YB70207
14	13	4	3
			MINK
YB70561	YB70560	YB70206	YB70205
12	11	2	1
MINK			
YB70559	YB70558	YB70204	YB70203



Scale: 1/2 mi. to 1 inch

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.	
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
PICK CLAIMS	
CLAIM MAP	
Figure 2	
NTS Ref: 105G/11	REVISIONS
Work by:	Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: APRIL, 1998	Date:
Scale:	

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 6

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION:

Regional History:

The area was first mapped by Wheeler et al. (1960). Detailed mapping and re-interpretation was subsequently carried out by personnel of the Geological Survey of Canada (Tempelman-Kluit et al, 1975, 1976; Gordey and Tempelman-Kluit, 1976; Tempelman-Kluit, 1977; Gordey, 1977).

Finlayson Lake area has experienced reconnaissance exploration by numerous companies at various times since the mid-1960's following discovery and development of the Faro zinc-lead-silver deposits.

Beginning in the early 1970's up to the early 1980's, several companies conducted exploration programs in the area for SEDEX mineralization (HOO) VMS mineralization (PY, FYRE, FETISH, PAK, BEV) and tungsten-bearing skarns (BOOT). In 1973, the FETISH claims were staked by Finlayson Joint Venture over a target 25 km east of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit. This target exhibited similar geology to Kudz Ze Kayah and was tested by two shallow drill holes. The PY claims were staked in 1975 by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation 40 km southeast of Kudz Ze Kayah.

In 1985, J.K. Mortensen and G.A. Jilson published the results of geological mapping conducted in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Their interpretation forms the basis of current knowledge of the regional geology. Mortensen and Jilson recognized the presence of a thick package of Devonian-Mississippian metamorphosed felsic and mafic volcanic rocks in carbonaceous metasediments in the pericratonic Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

In 1988, the G.S.C. released Open File 1648 causing many claims to be staked over gold and arsenic stream sediment anomalies. Many claims were located over allochthonous ophiolitic rocks that appear associated with thrust sheets that border the ultramafic succession.

Current exploration activity in the Finlayson Lake area commenced in late 1993 when Cominco conducted soil geochemical and geophysical surveys in the headwaters of a drainage in which government regional stream sediment survey results delineated strongly anomalous lead, zinc and copper values. Initial Cominco surveys outlined approximately coincident soil geochemical anomalies, electromagnetic conductors and positive magnetic anomalies. The first hole drilled in April, 1994 immediately intersected the deposit. Cominco followed with regional-scale, helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, diamond drilling and regional staking programs. Exploration and development continued in 1995 with construction of a 23 km access road connecting the Robert Campbell Highway to the discovery site. Published reserves to the end of 1997 are quoted at 13 million tons grading 5.5% Zn, 1.0% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 12 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au.

PICK PROPERTY .
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 7

In 1996-97, D.C. Murphy of the Yukon Exploration and Geological Services Division Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development conducted detailed 1:50,000 scale geological mapping of the Grass Lakes map sheet (NTS 105 G/7). Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah massive sulphide deposit occurs in the northeastern corner of this map sheet. Results of this work were released in November, 1997.

Property History:

Claims were staked in the PICK area (Minfile #75; Flon or Bev) in 1974 by Hudson Bay based on airborne geophysical surveys. Hudson Bay conducted ground EM and Mag surveys and drilled 2 holes totalling 148 metres in 1975.

1994 Exploration Program:

During the period of July 23, 1994, Cominco established two soil grids in the northern half of the property and collected 44 soil samples.

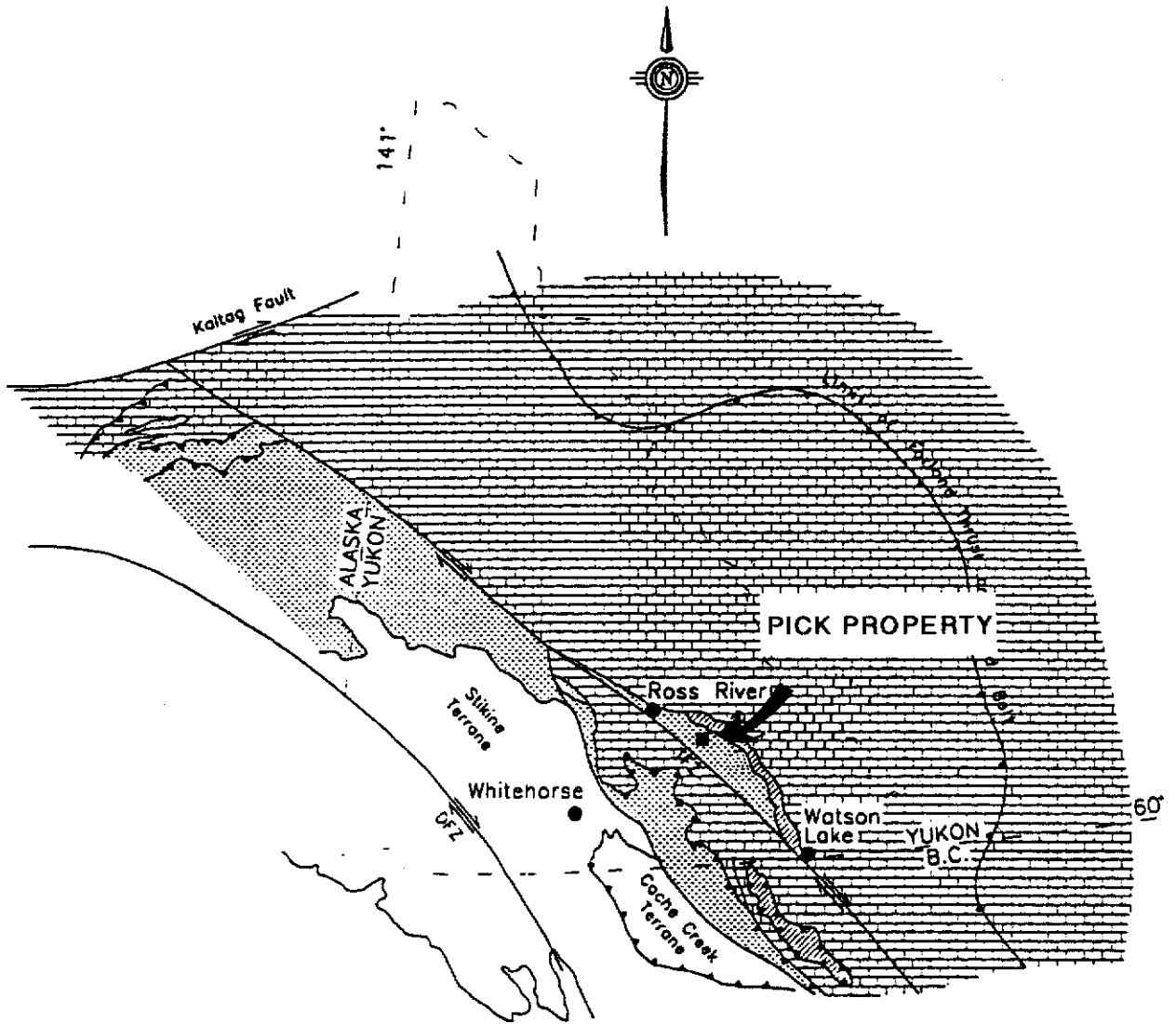
1997 Exploration Program:

Approximately 65-70% of the property was examined through geological mapping, geochemical sampling and prospecting at a scale of 1:10,000. The property is completely overburden covered. Soil and stream silt samples were collected along an overgrown cat trail and along a northerly flowing drainage, respectively, in the western portion of the property. Float boulders, some of which may represent subcrop were observed in this area.

GEOLOGY:






Regional Geology:

A large portion of the western to southeastern Yukon, from the Alaska border to British Columbia, is underlain by a geologically complex terrane composed of polydeformed, dynamothermally metamorphosed sedimentary, volcanic and plutonic rocks. These rocks have been grouped within the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes and are believed to represent a mid-Paleozoic volcanic-plutonic arc assemblage (Yukon-Tanana Terrane) imbricated with middle and upper Paleozoic ophiolitic sheets (Slide Mountain Terrane); these accreted terranes are believed to be thrust northeastward over the North American Continental Margin (Figure 3). This allochthonous assemblage is preserved in klippen above autochthonous, structurally imbricated Paleozoic and lower Mesozoic North American Shelf strata in the central to southeastern Yukon.



Scale: 1:10,000,000

LEGEND

-  North American Miogeoclinal Strata
-  Yukon - Tanana Terrane
-  Slide Mountain Terrane
-  Thrust Fault
-  Strike-Slip Fault, with sense of movement
 - FLFZ - Finlayson Lake Fault Zone
 - TFZ - Tintina Fault Zone
 - DFZ - Denali Fault Zone

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PICK PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC MAP

Figure 3

NTS Ref	1056/11	REVISIONS
Work by	G. Wesa	Work by
Drawn by	G. Wesa	Drawn by
Date	March, 1998	Date

Scale

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 9

The southwestern side of the allochthon is bounded by the Tintina Fault Zone comprising a series of subparallel transcurrent faults which have produced 450 km of dextral displacement during late Cretaceous and/or early Tertiary times. The northeastern boundary traces a broad arc marking the surface expression of the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone which comprises a complex assemblage of thrust and high angle faults that may, in part, represent a transpressive paleosuture. Both faults juxtapose the allochthonous rocks with autochthonous rocks of the North American miogeocline (Figure 4).

Rocks of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes are believed to have evolved offshore of North America in Paleozoic and early Mesozoic time and were subsequently deformed and metamorphosed in pre-early Jurassic time in a southwest dipping, right-oblique subduction system. These rocks were derived from a basin which formed outboard of present day western North America. This basin was constructed, in part, on oceanic crust locally preserved as ophiolitic assemblages within the Slide Mountain Terrane.

Yukon-Tanana rocks are generally more metamorphosed and contain more felsic metaplutonic suites whereas Slide Mountain Terrane is characterized by the presence of obducted ophiolitic rocks. These lithologies comprise massive to pillowed greenstones, basalt, chert and variably serpentinized mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks. This suite of rocks has been interpreted by Tempelman-Kluit (1979) and Mortensen and Jilson (1985) as fragments of a dismembered ophiolite complex. The rocks range in age from late Devonian to early Permian based upon U-Pb zircon dating methods and fossil ages. Fossil collections made in the Anvil district from ophiolitic rocks of the Anvil Range Group (Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) gave latest Pennsylvanian or earliest Permian ages. These ages were recorded from fusulinids and conodonts recovered from a limestone interfingering positionally with red and green chert and basalt of the Anvil Range assemblage.

Six principal lithological packages have been identified within the allochthonous rocks in the Finlayson Lake area (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). These include two metamorphic assemblages that comprise the bulk of Yukon-Tanana Terrane, a relatively unmetamorphosed package belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane and three younger units that are found in both terranes. Descriptions of these lithologies are presented below:

Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence is the oldest and most abundant lithological package within Yukon-Tanana Terrane. It consists of three distinct stratigraphic units with a total thickness of approximately 3.0 km. The lowest unit contains pre-late Devonian micaceous feldspathic quartzite with minor marble. The middle unit is late Devonian to mid-Mississippian in age and is the focus of volcanogenic massive sulphide exploration in the Finlayson Lake area. It consists of dark siliceous phyllite that becomes increasingly carbonaceous toward the base of the section where it interfingers with widespread mafic metavolcanic schist. Localized felsic metavolcanic centres are found throughout the section. The uppermost unit contains early Pennsylvanian to early Permian white carbonate and quartzite.

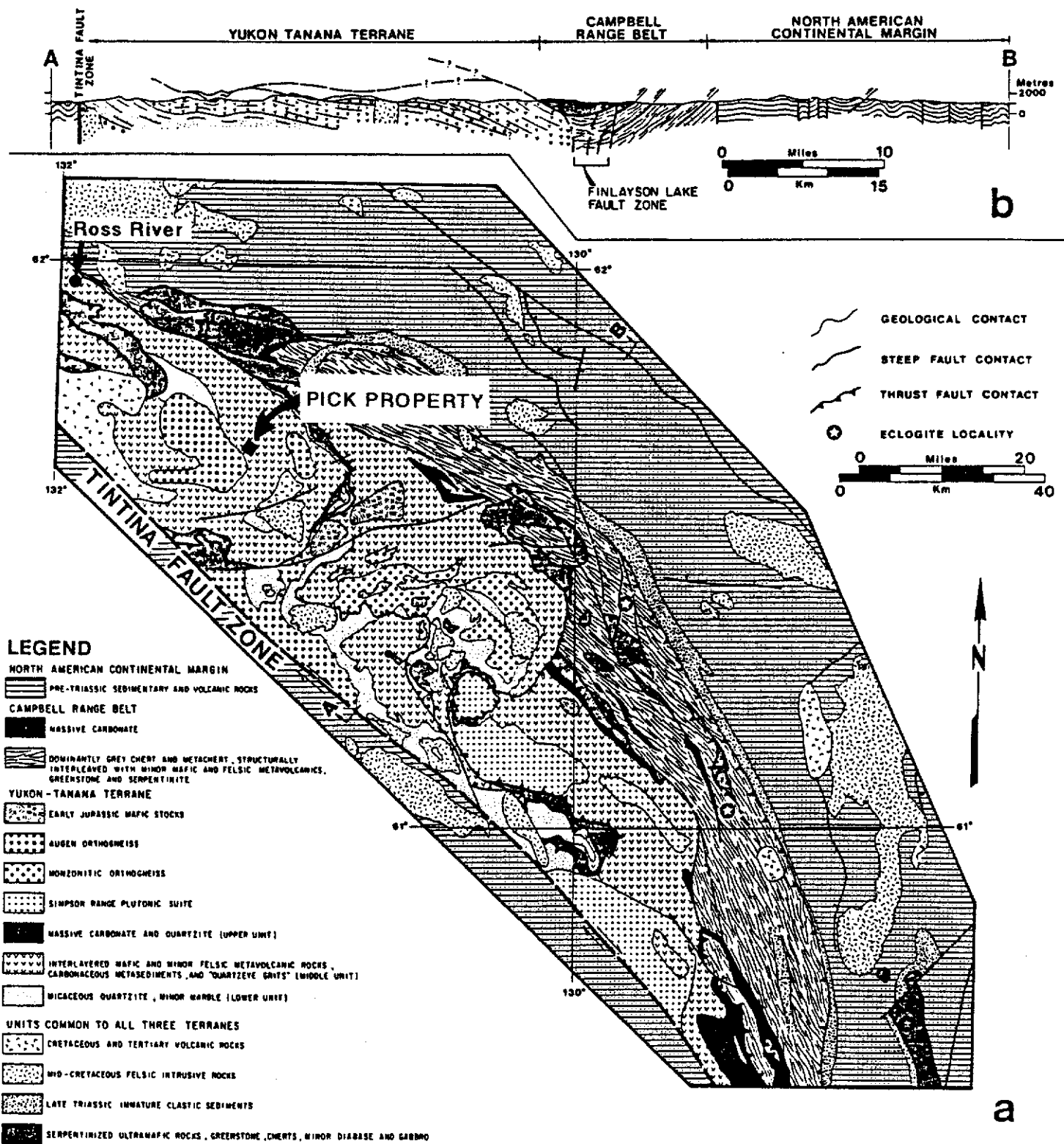


Figure 4: Regional Geology (After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 11

Paleozoic Metaplutonic Rocks are also confined to Yukon-Tanana Terrane. They are subdivided into three suites, all of which are coarse grain and have yielded mid-Mississippian age dates (340 to 359 Ma). The quartz monzonitic to quartz dioritic Simpson Range plutonic suite is slightly older than augen orthogneiss (leucogranite) and monzonitic orthogneiss (quartz monzonite). Most contacts between metaplutonic rocks and the layered metamorphic sequence are foliaform.

Both the layered metamorphic sequence and the metaplutonic rocks underwent intense deformation (F1) during Permian or early Triassic time. This event resulted in pervasive foliation that usually parallels subhorizontal or shallow-dipping compositional layering. The F1 deformation was accompanied by middle greenschist to middle amphibolite facies regional metamorphism. A second phase of deformation (F2) is observed locally but appears to have been a relatively minor event.

Slide Mountain Terrane consists of obducted ophiolitic assemblages that are most abundant within the Campbell Range Belt but also appears as imbricate slices along thrust faults elsewhere in the allochthon. The Campbell Range Belt is up to 25 km wide and forms the northeastern edge of the allochthon. It contains relatively unmetamorphosed but strongly folded and imbricated cherts with mafic and felsic volcanics, massive greenstone and serpentinite. Thrust slices elsewhere in the allochthon are also unmetamorphosed but typically contain a higher proportion of mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks. Fossils in the cherts have been dated as late Pennsylvanian to early Permian while the mafic and ultramafic rocks are late Devonian. Slide Mountain rocks do not exhibit the F1 foliation characteristic of the Yukon-Tanana layered metamorphic sequence and metaplutonic rocks.

The remaining three units are all younger and unmetamorphosed. They are found in both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes. Mesozoic Clastic Rocks are late Triassic immature sediments containing cobbles derived from both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain. Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks include a number of early Jurassic mafic to intermediate plutons plus scattered late Cretaceous quartz monzonite stocks. Major thrust faults in the district post-date the early Jurassic plutons but pre-date the late Cretaceous quartz monzonite. This structural event is believed to have occurred during accretion of the allochthon to the North American craton because the thrusts cut the miogeoclinal rocks as well as the allochthonous rocks. Transcurrent movement on the Tintina Fault Zone occurred soon after the thrust faults. Young Volcanic Rocks unconformably overlie the other units and consist of late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and volcanoclastic deposits. They are usually found in close proximity to the Tintina Fault Zone.

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 12

Property Geology:

Lithologies:

The property is totally overburden covered. Geology is interpreted by Mortensen and Jilson (1985); bedrock is believed to comprise mafic metavolcanic rocks with associated mixed metasedimentary, carbonaceous metasedimentary and quartzitic rocks. These lithologies appear correlative with the "Middle Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence (Map 1).

Alteration:

A subhorizontal to moderately north to northeast dipping, penetrative, ductile deformation fabric associated with middle greenschist facies (chlorite-biotite grade) metamorphism affects all Yukon-Tanana Terrane lithologies. This fabric reflects the first and most significant deformational and metamorphic event resulting from continent-arc collision during the late Permian to early Triassic period.

Mineralization:

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting failed to detect any potentially economic sulphide mineralization.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 3 soil samples and 5 stream silt samples were collected to provide first-pass coverage and delineate targets for follow up investigation.

Sampling Procedure:

Soil samples were collected from 40cm deep pits dug with a long handle mattock. Random sample sites were selected along an old, overgrown cat trail paralleling the north side of a swampy drainage in the western portion of the property. Topography in this area is relatively flat. Soil profiles appear fairly well developed at this location and samples represent good B horizon, dark grey to brown, fine to coarse to gravelly silts. Stream silts were collected from a northerly flowing stream at approximately 300 metre intervals. Soil and silt samples were placed in numbered, large gusseted kraft paper bags and sample sites were marked with similarly coded fluorescent ribbon.

Ground control for sampling and geological mapping, was provided by compass, altimeter and hip chain. Field crews were supplied with 1:10,000 scale contoured base maps for plotting data and navigation. Analytical results are presented in Appendix IV and geochemical values are plotted on Map 1.

PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 13

Geochemical Results:

Analytical results for base and precious metals are low and insignificant from soil and silt samples. Background values are recorded for all elements tested. No potentially economic sulphide mineralization was identified.

Geochemical background values and anomalous thresholds for Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo mineralization within soil samples collected on the PICK property are presented in Table II. These values were confirmed in a summary report on the Finlayson Lake Properties by M.A. Powers (1996) for Expatriate Resources Ltd. and are valid for geochemical surveys conducted on the PICK property.

TABLE II - GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUNDS & ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS

	Background (ppm)	Weak (ppm)	Moderate (ppm)	Strong (ppm)	Peak Value (ppm)
Copper	25	50	100	200	1720
Lead	30	50	100	200	>4000
Zinc	80	200	500	1000	>4000
Molybdenum	<1	2	5	10	65

CONCLUSIONS:

Geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling was the focus of exploration activity on the PICK claims during examination by Pacific Bay Minerals personnel in 1997.

A total of 3 soil samples and 5 stream silts were collected; however, analytical results for base and precious metals are not encouraging.

The lithologies interpreted to comprise the bedrock in the project area appear correlative to the assemblage of mixed metasedimentary and mafic metavolcanic rocks comprising the "Middle Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

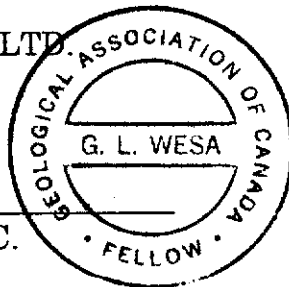
Geological mapping and prospecting failed to identify significant economic mineralization and no felsic metavolcanic rocks or Kudz Ze Kayah VMS style mineralization was detected.

**PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 14**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A review of the data from Cominco's 1994 exploration program, plus a current evaluation of the property by Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd., indicates that no additional work is recommended on the PICK property.

Respectively Submitted
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.



Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc. F.G.A.C.

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PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 16

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**PICK PROPERTY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 1997
PAGE 17**

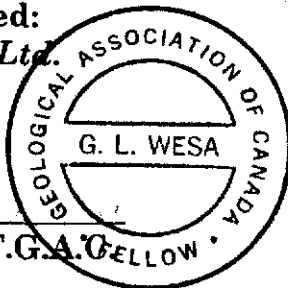
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gary L. Wesa, of #309 - 6669 Telford Avenue, in the City of Burnaby, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am presently employed as Project Geologist to Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. with offices at #908-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1974) and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I have been employed in mineral exploration in Canada and the U.S.A. since 1970.
4. I am a registered Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I am familiar with the regional geology of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes and have personally performed work on several properties in this region.
6. I am the author of this report entitled: "Geological and Geochemical Report on the PICK Property", which is based upon researched documents, referenced in this report, and supervision of the 1997 field program.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 22 day of May, 1998

Respectfully submitted:
Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.



Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

**PICK CLAIM
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT**

FIELD COSTS:

Salaries:

F. Moyle - 1 day @ \$200 per day	\$ 200.00
J. Hunt - 1 day @ \$125 per day	<u>\$ 125.00</u>

TOTAL **\$ 325.00**

FIELD EXPENSES:

Helicopter Transport (Trans North Helicopters)	\$ 1,000.00
Helicopter Fuel	\$ 100.00
Truck/Trailer Rental	\$ 200.00
Trailer Insurance	\$ 25.00
Generator Rental	\$ 50.00
Sat. Phone Rental	\$ 40.00
Gas	\$ 75.00
Meals	\$ 80.00
Misc Supplies	\$ 140.00
Radio Rental	\$ 15.00
Travel Airfare	\$ 73.00
Freight/Shipping	\$ 80.00
7% G.S.T. on field expenses	<u>\$ 132.16</u>

TOTAL **\$ 2,010.16**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Soil Samples	3 sample @ \$13.25/sample	\$ 39.75
Silt Samples	5 sample @ \$13.25/sample	<u>\$ 66.25</u>

TOTAL **\$ 106.00**

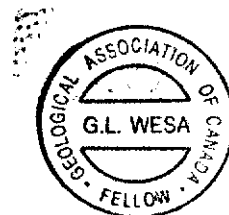
OFFICE COSTS

Salaries:

F. Moyle - 3 days @ \$145.00 per day	<u>\$ 435.00</u>
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TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$ 2876.16



APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Personnel

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Gary L. Wesa	Project Geologist	Vancouver, BC
Francis Moyle	Geologist	North Vancouver, BC
John Hunt	Sampler	Watson Lake, BC

APPENDIX III

Analytical Procedure

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Assaying & Trace Analysis

852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 1R6

Telephone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1D - 30 ELEMENT ICP BY AQUA REGIA

Sample Preparation:

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh (-177 microns), rocks and drill core are crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh (-150 microns). Plant samples are dried (60°C) and pulverized or dry ashed (550°C). Moss-mat samples are dried (60°C), pounded to loosen trapped sediment then sieved to -80 mesh. At the clients request, moss mats can be ashed at 550°C then sieved to -80 mesh although this can result in the potential loss by volatilization of Hg, As, Sb, Bi and Cr. A 0.5 g split from each sample is placed in a test tube. A duplicate split is taken from 1 sample in each batch of 34 samples for monitoring precision. A sample standard is added to each batch of samples to monitor accuracy.

Sample Digestion:

Aqua Regia is a 3:1:2 mixture of ACS grade conc. HCL conc. HNO₃ and demineralized H₂O. Aqua Regia is added to each sample and to the empty reagent blank test tube in each batch of samples. Sample solutions are heated for 1 hour in a boiling hot water bath (95°C).

Sample Analysis:

Sample solutions are aspirated into an ICP emission spectrograph (Jarrel Ash Atom Comp model 800 or 975) for the determination of 30 elements comprising: Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

Data Evaluation:

Raw and final data from the ICP-ES undergoes a final verification by a British Columbia Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Assaying & Trace Analysis

852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 1R6

Telephone: (604) 253-3153 Fax: (604) 253-1716

METHOD FOR WET GEOCHEM GOLD ANALYSIS

Sample Preparation:

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieve to -80 mesh.

Rocks and cores are crushed and pulverized to -100 mesh.

Sample Digestion

1. 10g samples in 250 ml beaker, ignite at 600°C for four hours.
2. Add 40 ml of 3:1:2 mixture HCL:HNO₃:H₂O.
3. Cover beaker with lids.
4. Boil in hot water bath for one hour.
5. Swirl samples 2 to 3 times within the hour.
6. Cool, add 60 ml of distilled water and settle.
7. Pour 50 ml of leached solution using a graduated cylinder into 100 ml volumetric flask.
8. Add 10 ml of MIBK and 25 ml of distilled water.
9. Shake 3 to 4 minutes in shaker.
10. Add additional 25 ml of distilled water to stripe out excess iron.
11. Shake each flask 10 times.
12. Pour MIBK into container for graphite AA finished.

APPENDIX IV

Soil and Stream Silt Geochemical Lab Reports



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au+ ppb
NKFS-9711	2	45	14	128	.4	58	9	424	2.39	10	<8	<2	6	68	1.3	<3	<3	44	2.02	.106	20	32	.77	865	.02	3	.72	.01	.09	<2	3
NKFS-9712	2	50	11	117	.7	73	12	589	2.51	11	<8	<2	5	48	.7	<3	<3	44	.81	.097	19	35	.63	966	.01	3	.75	.01	.07	<2	6
NKFS-9713	2	101	11	119	.8	139	22	1704	2.62	9	<8	<2	3	55	2.4	<3	<3	43	.81	.064	18	38	.33	1202	.01	3	.79	.01	.06	<2	5
NKFS-9714	4	29	7	126	.4	36	12	492	2.53	9	<8	<2	4	18	.4	<3	<3	48	.15	.036	14	30	.15	2382	<.01	<3	.73	.01	.09	<2	3
NKFS-9715	2	29	7	62	.3	38	8	259	1.95	5	<8	<2	3	25	<.2	<3	<3	37	.30	.035	14	28	.23	2118	.01	<3	.77	<.01	.08	<2	3
NKFS-9716	3	27	6	73	<.3	38	9	238	2.11	6	<8	<2	4	20	<.2	<3	<3	40	.19	.034	14	29	.23	2095	.01	<3	.78	.01	.09	<2	3
NKFS-9717	2	47	10	87	<.3	46	12	441	3.20	13	<8	<2	4	15	<.2	<3	<3	41	.13	.042	16	30	.22	812	.01	<3	.87	.01	.07	<2	5
NKFS-9718	2	27	8	54	.3	31	7	194	1.95	7	<8	<2	3	18	<.2	<3	<3	36	.22	.030	14	24	.25	1510	.01	<3	.83	.01	.07	<2	9
NKFS-9719	2	54	10	119	.5	92	15	837	2.43	10	<8	<2	4	60	1.0	<3	<3	42	1.49	.093	16	34	.68	1472	.01	3	.72	.01	.09	<2	5
PNFS-9701	3	52	40	107	.4	102	24	896	4.81	56	<8	<2	6	23	.4	10	<3	99	.39	.046	17	67	.72	812	.02	<3	1.67	.01	.05	<2	2
PNFS-9702	6	65	33	197	.7	93	25	985	5.08	977	<8	<2	5	30	1.1	8	<3	74	.65	.089	20	54	.68	754	.02	<3	1.24	.01	.05	<2	6
IKFS-9701	<1	48	25	109	.3	49	25	1109	5.50	15	<8	<2	15	7	<.2	6	<3	48	.17	.079	58	49	1.35	64	.02	<3	2.70	<.01	.03	2	3
IKFS-9702	<1	50	25	107	.5	49	27	1142	5.42	8	<8	<2	15	8	<.2	3	<3	48	.18	.076	48	48	1.34	58	.02	<3	2.63	<.01	.04	2	3
IKFS-9703	1	67	42	118	.3	52	31	890	5.43	2	<8	<2	16	6	<.2	3	<3	55	.10	.070	72	52	1.28	114	.01	<3	2.78	<.01	.04	<2	3
IKFS-9704	1	48	13	98	.3	61	22	806	4.30	8	<8	<2	6	15	<.2	6	3	52	.36	.118	50	76	1.28	142	.02	<3	2.15	<.01	.03	2	3
IKFS-9705	1	51	20	97	.3	66	23	823	4.52	12	<8	<2	8	15	<.2	5	<3	54	.34	.112	50	73	1.23	110	.03	<3	2.01	.01	.04	2	5
LGFS-9701	1	111	9	87	.5	128	35	883	5.22	16	<8	<2	9	34	<.2	5	<3	88	1.10	.116	51	185	1.39	381	.01	<3	2.55	.01	.06	2	3
LGFS-9702	1	41	11	62	.3	59	16	487	3.04	16	9	<2	3	58	<.2	<3	<3	44	3.74	.131	24	57	.63	117	.01	<3	1.28	.01	.06	<2	5
LGFS-9703	3	28	8	47	.4	34	13	1670	2.99	12	<8	<2	<2	169	.4	<3	<3	20	15.83	.217	11	26	.54	252	<.01	6	.45	.01	.04	2	1
LGFS-9704	2	45	17	91	<.3	66	18	806	4.08	23	<8	<2	4	23	.2	4	<3	55	1.01	.090	34	74	.82	185	.01	<3	1.59	.01	.08	<2	1
LGFS-9705	3	73	13	96	.6	77	18	657	3.34	26	<8	<2	5	40	.4	10	<3	62	1.20	.148	30	68	.86	412	.01	<3	1.53	.01	.08	<2	2
LGFS-9706	2	72	14	76	.4	71	20	1259	3.65	18	<8	<2	5	38	.3	5	<3	53	.94	.113	32	70	.74	359	.01	<3	1.65	.01	.09	<2	4
RE LGFS-9708	1	27	12	67	<.3	75	16	320	3.90	18	<8	<2	7	15	<.2	3	3	68	.32	.042	30	90	.86	154	.01	<3	2.33	<.01	.05	<2	2
LGFS-9707	4	1226	10	79	.7	161	78	1441	6.10	28	<8	<2	6	61	<.2	3	<3	54	1.84	.224	39	74	.90	212	.01	<3	1.60	.01	.07	<2	6
LGFS-9708	2	26	13	66	<.3	73	16	308	3.78	18	<8	<2	7	14	<.2	<3	<3	66	.30	.040	29	87	.83	150	.01	<3	2.25	.01	.05	2	3
LGFS-9709	<1	41	4	56	<.3	110	22	561	3.46	5	<8	<2	3	67	.2	6	<3	76	1.06	.183	23	197	1.76	319	.12	<3	1.76	.01	.26	<2	13
LGFS-9710	1	40	6	65	<.3	127	32	740	4.89	9	<8	<2	5	44	<.2	9	<3	115	.56	.112	25	237	2.17	233	.17	<3	2.54	.01	.04	3	5
LGFS-9711	1	35	7	41	<.3	69	16	655	2.50	4	<8	<2	2	97	<.2	3	<3	56	1.16	.144	21	135	1.15	232	.05	<3	1.38	.02	.04	<2	3
LGFS-9712	3	24	23	33	<.3	42	27	1104	4.66	65	<8	<2	5	15	<.2	3	<3	56	.17	.094	38	56	.63	125	.02	<3	1.49	<.01	.03	<2	3
LGFS-9713	1	25	17	63	<.3	44	15	371	3.84	9	<8	<2	11	8	<.2	<3	<3	48	.07	.042	41	46	.87	140	.01	<3	2.17	<.01	.05	<2	2
PKFS-9701 PICK	1	18	8	37	<.3	23	10	363	1.82	19	<8	<2	4	29	<.2	<3	<3	26	.51	.082	16	20	.42	176	.02	<3	.73	.02	.04	<2	5
PKFS-9702	1	12	9	60	<.3	25	8	261	2.22	22	<8	<2	5	14	<.2	<3	<3	42	.21	.033	16	32	.47	404	.02	<3	1.25	.01	.04	<2	2
PKFS-9703 Soil	1	26	14	48	<.3	39	13	319	2.80	65	<8	<2	5	15	<.2	<3	<3	37	.19	.029	19	35	.50	282	.02	<3	1.01	.01	.03	<2	4
HTFS-9701	<1	33	3	84	<.3	67	29	765	5.82	6	<8	<2	4	39	<.2	4	<3	166	.84	.092	23	178	2.82	236	.21	<3	3.18	.01	.73	2	2
BUFS-9701	1	9	7	37	<.3	18	6	173	1.62	7	<8	<2	5	13	<.2	<3	<3	28	.19	.029	14	21	.39	309	.02	<3	1.01	<.01	.05	<2	2
STANDARD C3/AU-S	27	67	35	150	5.8	39	12	807	3.52	54	24	<2	20	30	23.6	18	21	89	.61	.090	20	178	.62	156	.10	20	1.94	.04	.16	23	46
STANDARD G-1	1	3	<3	38	<.3	6	4	510	1.99	<2	<8	<2	5	68	<.2	<3	<3	43	.63	.087	8	79	.54	217	.14	<3	.93	.08	.46	2	2

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MINK CREEK File # 97-5808

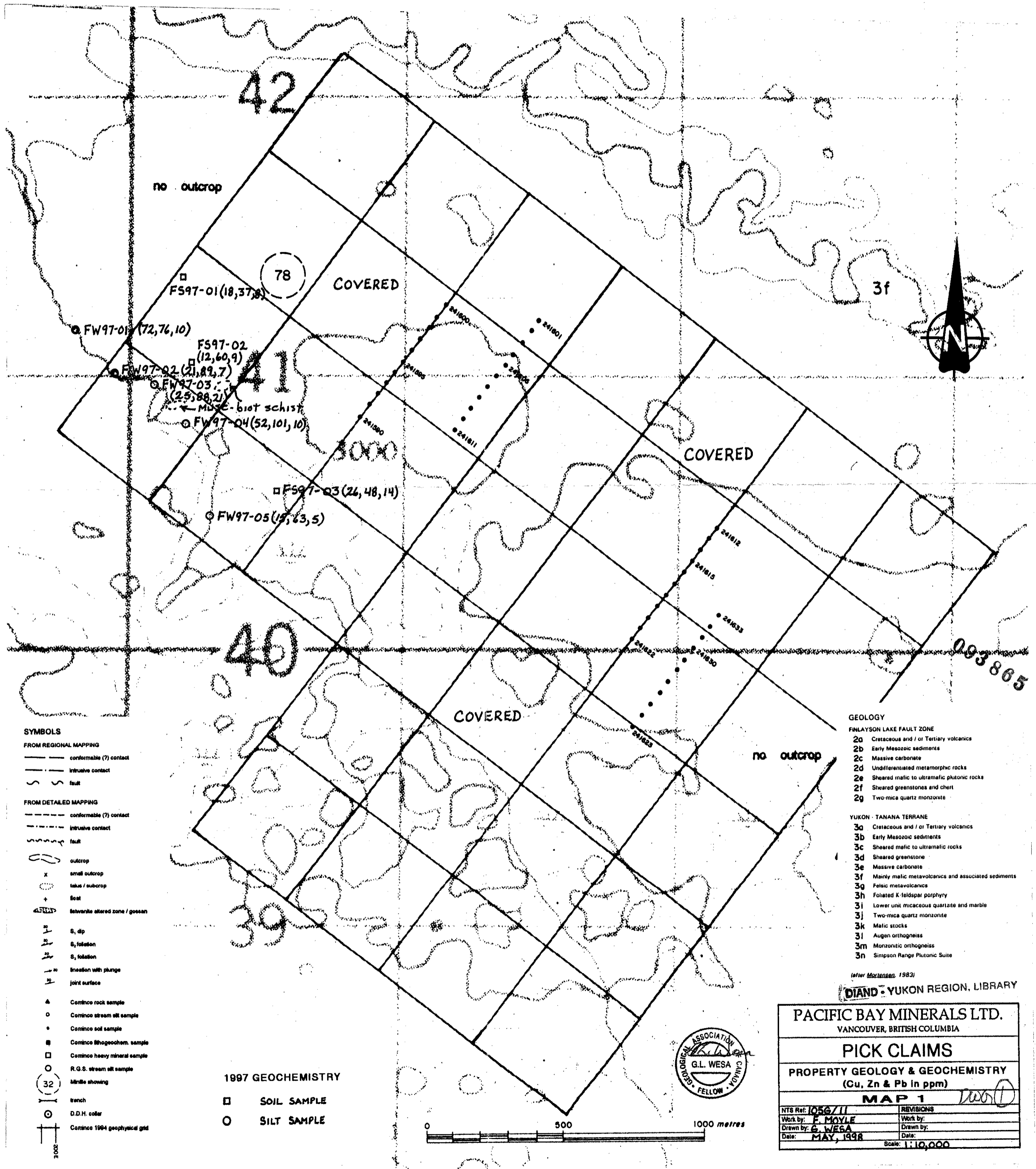
908 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: Frank Moyle



SAMPLE#	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*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
HTFW-9701	<1	34	30	137	.7	43	20	513	3.76	77	8	<2	7	75	.2	7	<3	53	1.08	.102	28	48	1.16	98	.12	<3	1.91	.03	.35	2	<1
HTFW-9702	<1	28	21	97	.3	38	19	513	3.47	31	<8	<2	7	98	<.2	<3	<3	46	1.38	.100	25	44	1.06	85	.12	<3	1.78	.03	.36	<2	<1
HTFW-9703	<1	33	3	49	<.3	38	19	456	3.23	5	<8	<2	4	20	.2	<3	<3	82	.65	.138	11	79	1.47	223	.20	<3	1.85	.02	.68	<2	<1
HTFW-9704	<1	25	16	75	.3	33	17	533	3.24	22	<8	<2	9	83	<.2	<3	<3	47	1.41	.081	25	44	1.04	79	.11	<3	1.69	.03	.34	<2	<1
HTFW-9705	<1	27	10	57	<.3	38	18	452	3.18	12	<8	<2	6	37	<.2	<3	<3	67	.79	.114	15	73	1.31	155	.16	<3	1.76	.02	.51	<2	<1
HTFW-9706	1	20	13	59	<.3	30	14	1131	3.30	23	<8	<2	4	28	.2	5	<3	66	.84	.136	24	65	1.20	205	.11	<3	1.69	.01	.36	2	<1
HTFW-9707	<1	33	12	73	<.3	46	22	539	3.89	18	<8	<2	5	39	.2	3	<3	84	.77	.125	18	87	1.66	210	.19	<3	2.22	.01	.73	<2	<1
HTFW-9708	1	18	11	48	<.3	28	14	341	2.75	5	<8	<2	3	21	<.2	3	<3	60	.62	.103	18	67	1.23	140	.12	<3	1.74	.01	.39	<2	<1
HTFW-9709	<1	27	10	68	<.3	39	18	480	3.41	17	<8	<2	5	43	<.2	<3	<3	66	.71	.113	17	75	1.41	147	.16	<3	1.91	.02	.48	<2	<1
IKFW-9701	4	59	22	115	.6	133	25	887	4.45	188	<8	<2	6	32	.7	6	<3	30	.63	.099	24	76	1.05	173	.01	<3	.72	<.01	.05	<2	1
IKFW-9702	3	41	61	135	.4	72	20	800	4.19	127	<8	<2	6	22	.6	<3	<3	34	.37	.100	31	45	.41	143	<.01	<3	.66	<.01	.07	<2	1
IKFW-9703	5	58	23	109	.5	127	21	901	4.20	138	<8	<2	6	27	.6	<3	<3	25	.62	.077	16	58	.85	152	<.01	<3	.53	<.01	.07	<2	1
IKFW-9704	4	57	19	120	<.3	107	20	1015	4.42	162	<8	<2	5	32	.7	3	<3	28	.82	.101	21	48	.79	129	<.01	<3	.54	<.01	.06	<2	1
IKFW-9705	3	41	40	143	.6	136	19	669	3.98	82	<8	<2	6	21	.6	<3	<3	42	.41	.100	34	85	.91	162	.01	<3	.89	<.01	.07	<2	1
IKFW-9706	3	54	24	107	.4	115	22	902	4.01	142	<8	<2	6	28	.5	<3	<3	28	.60	.087	22	56	.82	201	<.01	<3	.58	<.01	.06	<2	1
PKFW-9701 PICK	1	72	10	76	<.3	36	10	1579	2.47	24	<8	<2	4	62	.5	<3	<3	45	1.46	.105	17	31	.68	360	.03	3	.89	.01	.10	<2	1
PKFW-9702	3	21	7	89	.4	50	17	10910	3.22	57	<8	<2	3	93	.5	<3	<3	44	1.70	.115	13	35	.96	1051	.02	<3	.92	.02	.06	<2	<1
PKFW-9703	2	25	21	88	.3	40	14	2908	3.32	53	<8	<2	2	69	.4	<3	<3	43	1.60	.125	13	30	.89	680	.02	3	.95	.02	.10	<2	1
PKFW-9704	1	52	10	101	.3	40	11	354	1.54	21	<8	<2	3	72	.8	<3	<3	38	2.22	.099	14	27	.57	266	.01	4	.98	.01	.08	<2	<1
PKFW-9705 Silt	<1	15	5	63	<.3	36	12	1135	3.13	73	<8	<2	3	64	.2	<3	<3	39	1.70	.092	13	41	1.11	327	.03	<3	1.07	.01	.05	3	<1
RE PNFW-9701	2	77	24	99	.5	77	15	934	2.93	53	<8	<2	2	55	1.2	4	<3	80	1.72	.049	17	35	.56	755	.01	4	1.37	.01	.11	<2	3
PNFW-9701	2	79	27	101	.6	79	15	966	2.98	53	<8	<2	2	56	1.4	<3	<3	81	1.78	.049	17	36	.56	766	.01	4	1.41	.01	.11	<2	3
PNFW-9702	2	21	9	102	.4	79	25	4624	4.54	59	<8	<2	3	67	.3	<3	<3	39	.99	.151	11	46	.69	780	.02	<3	.68	.01	.07	<2	<1
PNFW-9703	<1	16	4	49	<.3	46	8	898	1.49	10	<8	<2	<2	50	.2	<3	<3	27	.83	.105	11	40	.61	371	.03	3	.70	.01	.04	<2	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	26	64	36	149	5.7	37	12	771	3.43	53	17	3	19	29	22.6	18	22	89	.60	.087	21	174	.62	149	.11	19	1.92	.04	.16	23	46
STANDARD G-1	1	3	3	37	<.3	7	4	512	2.00	<2	<8	<2	5	68	<.2	3	<3	44	.63	.087	11	79	.55	211	.14	<3	.92	.08	.46	3	<1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SILT AU* - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 3 1997 DATE REPORT MAILED: *Oct 9/97* SIGNED BY: *[Signature]* D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



SYMBOLS

FROM REGIONAL MAPPING

- conformable (?) contact
- intrusive contact
- fault

FROM DETAILED MAPPING

- conformable (?) contact
- intrusive contact
- fault

- outcrop
- x small outcrop
- take / subcrop
- soil
- leucite altered zone / gossan

- S, dip
- S, foliation
- S, foliation
- lineation with plunge
- joint surface

- ▲ Cominco rock sample
- Cominco stream silt sample
- Cominco soil sample
- Cominco litho geochem. sample
- Cominco heavy mineral sample
- R.G.S. stream silt sample
- Millie showing

- trench
- D.D.H. collar
- Cominco 1994 geophysical grid

1997 GEOCHEMISTRY

- SOIL SAMPLE
- SILT SAMPLE

GEOLOGY

FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE

- 2a Cretaceous and / or Tertiary volcanics
- 2b Early Mesozoic sediments
- 2c Massive carbonate
- 2d Undifferentiated metamorphic rocks
- 2e Sheared mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks
- 2f Sheared greenstones and chert
- 2g Two-mica quartz monzonite

YUKON - TANANA TERRANE

- 3a Cretaceous and / or Tertiary volcanics
- 3b Early Mesozoic sediments
- 3c Sheared mafic to ultramafic rocks
- 3d Sheared greenstone
- 3e Massive carbonate
- 3f Mainly mafic metavolcanics and associated sediments
- 3g Felsic metavolcanics
- 3h Foliated K-feldspar porphyry
- 3i Lower unit micaceous quartzite and marble
- 3j Two-mica quartz monzonite
- 3k Mafic stocks
- 3l Augen orthogneiss
- 3m Monzonitic orthogneiss
- 3n Simpson Range Plutonic Suite

(after MORTENSEN, 1983)

DIAND - YUKON REGION, LIBRARY

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PICK CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
(Cu, Zn & Pb in ppm)

MAP 1

NTS Ref: 1056/11	REVISIONS
Work by: F. MOYLE	Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: MAY, 1998	Date:
	Scale: 1:10,000

