GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

JK PROPERTY
JK 1 TO 42 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

NTS 105G/16

Centred at Latitude: 61° 45′ 48″ N, Longitude: 130° 02′ 43″ W
Work Performed: April 17, July 25-30 incl., August 23-27 incl., 1996

FOR:

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

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November, 1996

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 26 071.80.

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

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SUMMARY:

The JK property consists of 42 claims located 240 km north-northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. Access to the property is via helicopter from Finlayson Lake approximately 30 km to the southwest. Finlayson Lake may be accessed via the Robert Campbell Highway (#4) from Watson Lake or Ross River.

This report presents the results of a geological and geochemical survey, employing soil, rock and float as sample media, which was conducted over the JK property within the Watson Lake Mining District. This survey was a multidisciplinary study of the area with the objective of evaluating the mineral potential of the property.

The property is situated in the Finlayson Lake map area (NTS 105G), near the southeastern portion of the Yukon, and is physiographically located in a northwest trending belt referred to as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform which is part of the North American Continental Margin. The claims cover an area of moderate to high relief with >75% of the property located above tree line. The claims cover a succession of Upper Cambrian to Silurian to Upper Devonian and Mississippian marine clastic sediments. These autochthonous and parautochthonous rocks form the miogeoclinal strata of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. Sedimentary strata are regionally intruded by early Jurassic to mid-late Cretaceous mafic to intermediate to biotite-quartz monzonite plutons and locally, within the claims area, by narrow quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. The strata are extensively faulted and displaced by a crosscutting and intersecting pattern of high angle reverse and normal faults that owe their development to the imbrication of the miogeoclinal succession followed by the subsequent rise of magmatic material.

A review of all available information indicates that the area has experienced relatively little prospecting. The area of the JK claims was previously staked in September, 1966 following the discovery, by J. Hundere, of several base metal showings. The JAKE 1-80 claims were staked to protect disseminated mineralization reported in altered granitic rocks or quartzite and chert. During the 1967 season, line-cutting and follow-up detailed geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys were conducted over 20 reported showings. Selected lithogeochem assays and stream silt geochem results returned strongly anomalous values for copper, lead, zinc and silver. A prominent 1.6 km long coincident aeromagnetic anomaly was also reported. The claims were subsequently dropped and restaked in June, 1978.

The JK 1-42 claims were staked during the period of September 27-29, 1994 to protect several base metal mineral occurrences previously covered by the JAKE claim block.

The 1995 exploration program consisted of a limited reconnaissance scale prospecting, stream silt sampling and lithogeochem sampling survey designed to identify areas with good mineral potential. Initial work was restricted to a deep, incised north-south trending valley located near the north-central claim boundary. Prospecting identified trace to minor sulphide mineralization in argillite and shale lithologies.

The 1996 ground exploration program comprised helicopter-supported geological mapping, prospecting, lithogeochemical and grid-controlled soil sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential. This program was also designed to follow-up on geophysical anomalies delineated by the AERODAT combined helicopter-borne MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC and VLF-EM survey conducted over the property in April, 1996. A total of 55 rock and float samples were collected concurrent with geological mapping and prospecting. In addition, 362 grid-controlled soil samples were collected from 18.17 km of picketed grid lines to demonstrate base metal dispersion characteristics in areas of low resistivity/high conductivity. Two soil grids were established to provide control for soil sampling and mapping.

Areas characterized by elevated to strongly anomalous base metal-in-soil values, with coincident anomalous silver values, were targeted in the central to northwestern portion of the property. This anomalous area, measuring approximately 1.6 km long by up to 1.0 km wide, returned elevated to strongly anomalous values for Zn (up to 2,506 ppm), Pb (up to 4,806 ppm), Cu (up to 1,504 ppm), Ag (up to 11.3 ppm), Cd (up to 30.6 ppm), V (up to 1,007 ppm) and Mo (up to 137 ppm). Lithogeochemical sampling correspondingly produced strongly anomalous values for Zn (up to 1.6%), Pb (up to 3.44%), Cu (up to 1.25%) and Ag (up to 4.18 oz/ton).

Significant base and precious metal values are documented in rock and soil samples collected from areas characterized by intense, pervasive quartz-carbonate-limonite dominant alteration associated with brecciation, quartz ± carbonate stockworking and flooding and structurally-controlled sulphide mineralization. Areas of anomalous soil geochemistry correlate closely with geophysical anomalies delineated by the AERODAT airborne survey. Evidence suggests that bedrock at depth may be economically mineralized in base metals and silver. Results of the 1996 survey have identified prospective mineral targets and a follow-up program consisting of detailed mapping, expanded soil sampling, ground geophysics and diamond drilling is recommended for 1997.

INTRODUCTION:

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. conducted a field exploration program on the JK property located 30 km northeast of Finlayson Lake in the southeastern Yukon Territory. Exploration work was performed by a 2-4 member crew based out of a "fly camp" situated at the 5,100 foot (1555 metres) elevation near the west-central claim boundary.

The objective of this program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through follow-up detailed exploration on geophysical anomalies delineated by an AERODAT combined, helicopter-borne MAGNETIC, EM and VLF-EM survey and to provide reconnaissance coverage throughout the property. The airborne geophysical survey, completed over the property on April 17, 1996, delineated a large low resistivity area, measuring roughly 1.8 km long by 1.1 km wide, occupying the west-central part of the claim block. In addition, there are four conductive trends designated within and peripheral to this large, highly conductive zone. The 1996 exploration program was carried out during the periods of July 25-30 and August 23-27, 1996 and included geological mapping, prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling and grid-controlled soil sampling. A total of 55 rock grab and float samples and 362 soil samples were collected from the property concurrent with mapping and prospecting. Soil samples were collected from 18.17 km of picketed grid lines established in two grids (12.87 km in GRID A and 5.3 km in GRID B). Geological and geochemical data were compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps enlarged from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps and all final data were produced on hand drafted and computer generated maps at 1:10,000 scale.

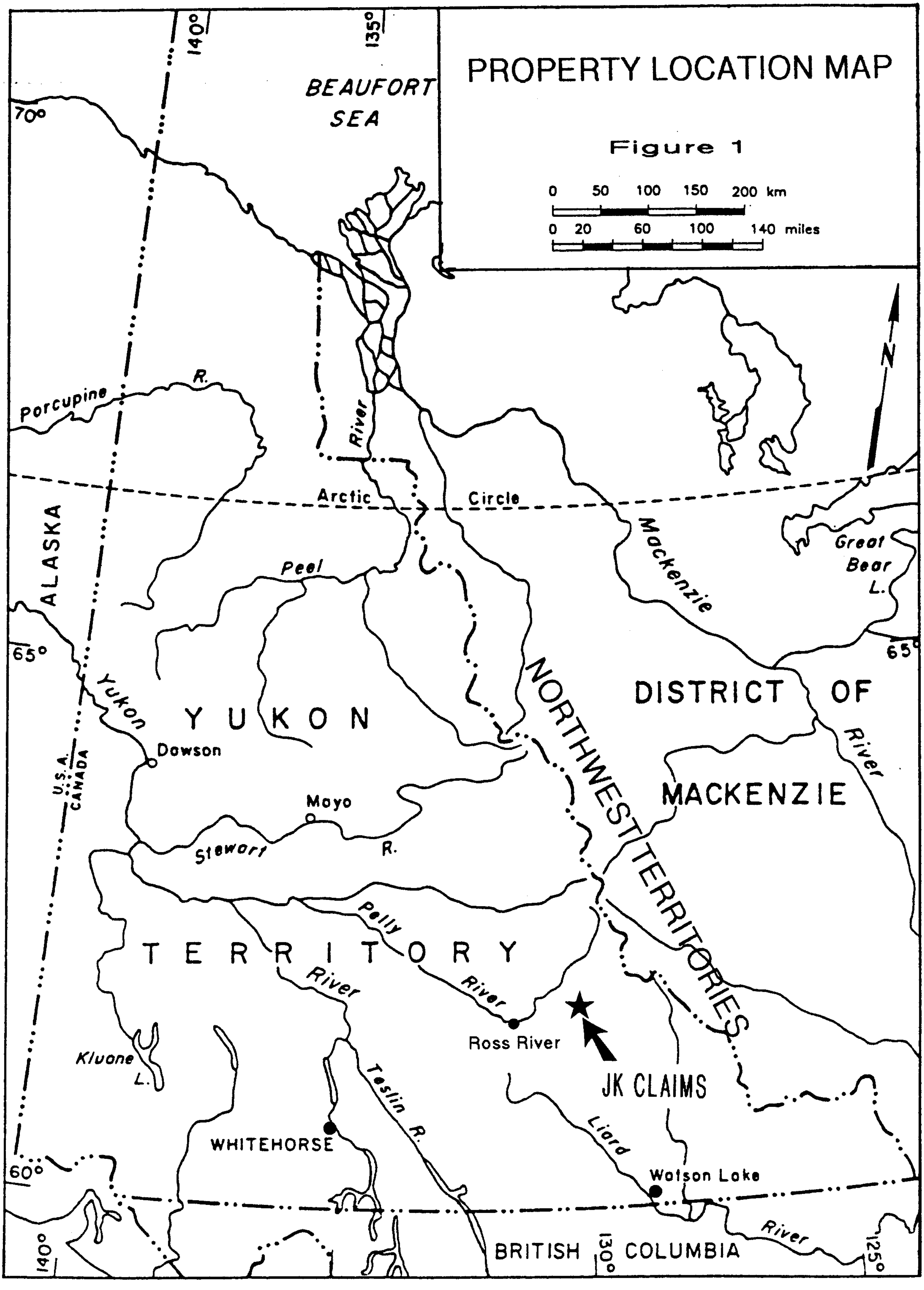
All geochemical samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis utilizing 30-element ICP method and gold analysis by wet extraction followed with analysis by graphite furnace AA finish. Analytical procedures are described in APPENDIX III and analytical results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

Location and Access:

The JK property is located in southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 240 km NNW of Watson Lake on the Alaska Highway and 30 km NE of Finlayson Lake, on the Robert Campbell Highway (Figure 1). The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/16 and are centred at 61° 45' 48" North latitude and 130° 02' 43" West longitude. Access to the property is via helicopter from Finlayson Lake. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Watson Lake or Ross River.

Physiography and Climate:

The JK property is situated within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region which includes here part of the North American Continental Margin. Terrain comprises gently rolling uplands and peaks belonging to the Pelly Mountains. During the Pleistocene Epoch, ice covered the entire area except for the tops of the highest peaks. These continental ice sheets, accompanied by alpine glaciation, deposited glacial and glaciofluvial material at lower elevations. Negligible glacial debris exists on the JK property above tree line.


PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Figure 1
0 50 100 150 200 km
0 20 60 100 140 miles
BEAUFORT SEA
140°
135°
70°
Porcupine R.
River
Arctic Circle
ALASKA
Peel
Mackenzie
Great Bear L.
65°
65°
Yukon
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
Dawson
U.S.A. CANADA
Mayo
Stewart R.
River
Pelly River
TERRITORY
River
Ross River
JK CLAIMS
N
Kluane L.
Teslin R.
Liard
WHITEHORSE
Watson Lake
60°
River
140°
BRITISH COLUMBIA
130°
125°

The property boundary encloses moderately rugged mountainous terrain characterized by a narrow, northerly trending U-shaped valley and low to high relief, rounded alpine peaks. Elevation on the property ranges from 4,150 feet (1265 metres) in the deep valley at the north-central claim boundary to 6,200 feet (1890 metres) in the southeastern corner of the property. Approximately 75% of the property lies above a transitional tree line which ranges between the 4,500-4,800 foot (1372 - 1463 metre) elevation.

Vegetation consists of mixed spruce and poplar forests in valley bottoms, giving way to stunted black spruce, juniper and sub-alpine scrub and "buck-brush" covering uplands and lightly vegetated slopes. Alpine vegetation above tree line comprises mainly grasses and scattered low brush with minor lichen and mosses covering talus debris. Abundant bedrock exposure exists above 5,500 feet (1676 metres) and in drainage cuts and gullies below this elevation.

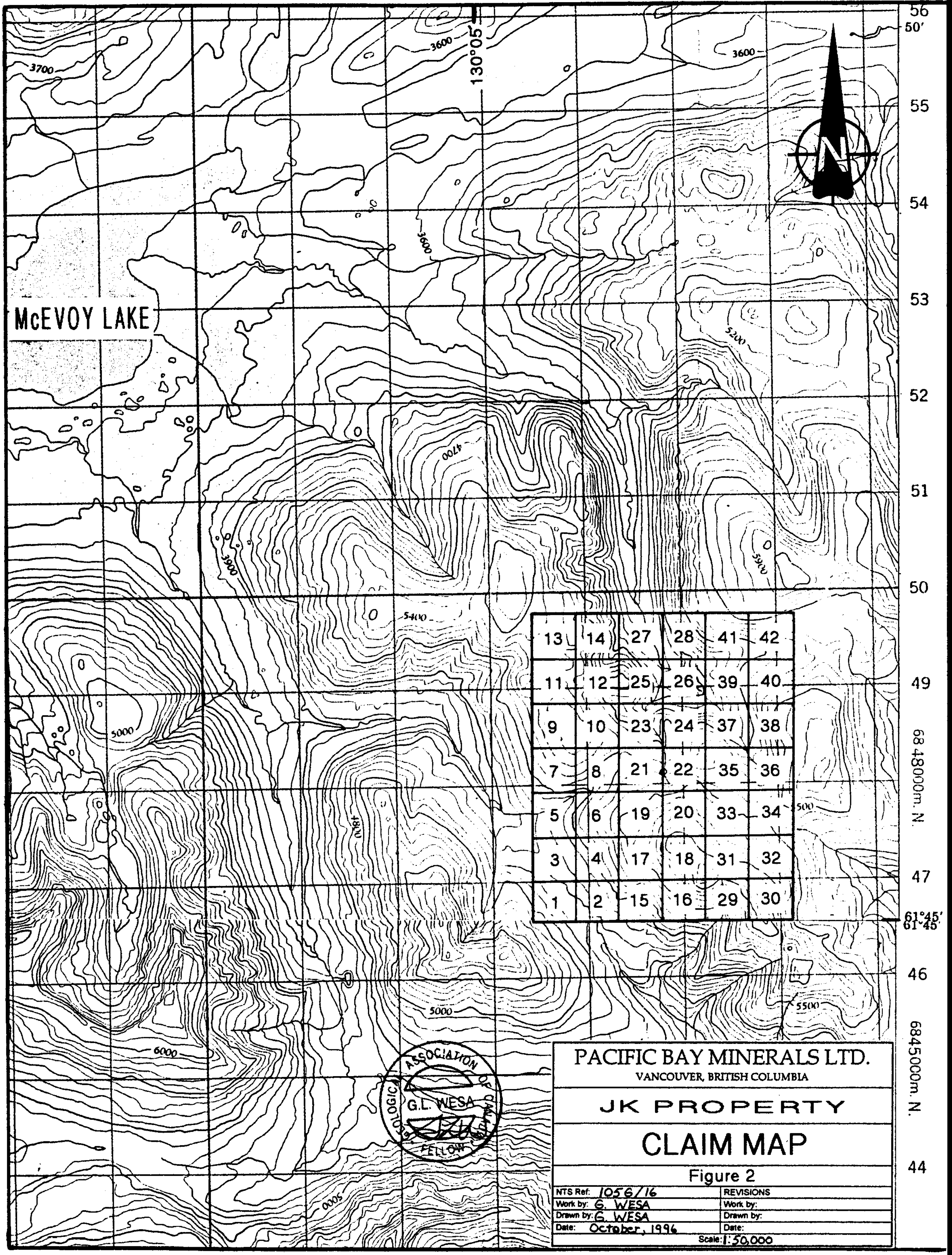
Weather records are unavailable for the area; however, general climatic data indicates that precipitation is light, averaging 50 cm per annum, and falls mostly as rain during summer months. Snow cover averages approximately 60 cm by late winter. The climate is continental type with warm summers and long, cold winters. Annual mean daily temperature is -5°C with ranges from lows of -30° to -50°C in January to 13° 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 JK property (Figure 2, Map 10) consists of 42 claims located within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were initially staked by Dan Brett in September 27-29, 1994 and subsequently optioned to Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. who is presently 100% owner of the property. Relevant claims data are tabulated in Table 1:

TABLE 1: JK PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	No. of Claims	Grant Number	Recording Date	Expiry Date
JK	42	YB56362-YB56403	1994/10/3	2001/10/3


McEVOY LAKE
130°05'
3700
3600
3600
3600
3600
5200
4700
3900
5400
5000
4800
5000
6000
5500
5000
500
56
50'
55
54
53
52
51
50
49
68 48000m. N.
47
61°45'
46
6845000m. N.
44
N
13
14
27
28
41
42
11
12
25
26
39
40
9
10
23
24
37
38
7
8
21
22
35
36
5
6
19
20
33
34
3
4
17
18
31
32
1
2
15
16
29
30
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
JK PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP
Figure 2
NTS Ref: 105G/16
Work by: G. WESA
Drawn by: G. WESA
Date: October, 1996
REVISIONS
Work by:
Drawn by:
Date:
Scale: 1:50,000
G.L. WESA
FELLOW

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).

The area proximal to the JK property has experienced limited exploration for base metals dating back to the mid-1960's.

In 1966 the SPUD and RIS claims were staked by Atlas Exploration approximately 13 km north of McEvoy Lake. Work on the SPUD claims consisted of mapping, geochem sampling and limited hand trenching in 1967 to evaluate fine disseminated galena and sphalerite in pale green skarn developed in a dolomite-quartzite sequence of Silurian-Lower Devonian age near the margin of a Cretaceous quartz-monzonite porphyry stock. Prospecting on the RIS claims resulted in the discovery of chalcopyrite in quartz veins cutting hornfelsed Proterozoic or Cambrian phyllite near the margin of a Cretaceous quartz monzonite porphyry stock.

The IRENE and TIL claims were staked approximately 12 km south and southeast, respectively, of McEvoy Lake. The IRENE claims were initially staked by A. Harman in October, 1972 in an area explored by Atlas Exploration. Reconnaissance soil sampling was performed and the claims were subsequently optioned to Vestor Exploration Ltd. which added the FISH claims in August, 1973. Vestor conducted a small geochem program before dropping the option.

The claims were restaked as IRENE claims in February, 1975 by L. Darney and A. Harman and sold to Mountaineer Mines Ltd. which performed mapping and soil sampling in 1976 and 1977. Serem Ltd. optioned the claims in 1978 and performed more mapping and geochem sampling.

Mineralization comprising sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite occurs in skarn developed in a sequence of limy siltstone, shale and quartzite of Devonian age within the hornfelsed aureole surrounding the McEvoy stock. Soil sampling outlined a 1000 by 300 metre Pb-Zn anomaly overlying dolostone and limestone.

The McEVOY claims were initially staked as the CU claims in August, 1967 by G. Lishy. These claims were restaked as the TIL claims in March, 1975 by A. Harman and optioned to Mountaineer Mines Ltd. which explored with geological mapping and geochem sampling in 1976 and 1977. Serem optioned these claims in 1978 and performed further mapping and sampling.

Cominco staked the QUEST and BEAR claims 3 km to the south in August and November, 1991 added the LAY claims in March and July, 1992 and the SON claims in July, 1992. Cominco performed line cutting and a soil geochem survey on the QUEST claims in July-August, 1992.

Cominco's 1993 program on the FIN and LAY claims consisted of 42 km of UTEM survey, 32 km of magnetic survey and 26 km of HLEM survey.

On the QUEST claims, a moderate Pb-Zn soil anomaly was outlined coincident with several conductors and magnetic highs. Hydrozincite mineralizaion is outlined with a geochem anomaly overlying fractured Middle Devonian limestone approximately 1.6 km from the margin of a small Cretaceous stock.

Property History:

A review of material in government Assessment Report Archives and Archer, Cathro Mineral Inventory files indicates that lead, zinc, silver and copper mineralization was initially staked as the JAKE claims by Atlas Exploration in September, 1966 following discovery of several showings by J. Hundere. The showings were covered by an 80-claim group centred about 4.5 miles (7.2 km) southeast of the east end of McEvoy Lake. Over 20 showings of base metal mineralization were discovered within the property; most consisted of disseminated chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite reported in altered granite or quartzite and chert.

Selected assays gave the following range of values: 2.4-14.3 oz/ton silver, 0.18-16.2% copper, 0.2-9.2% lead, Tr-3.6% zinc. All stream silt samples returned highly anomalous values; peak values being 3,000 ppm for copper, 10,000 ppm for lead and 7,000 ppm for zinc. A prominent one-mile long aeromagnetic anomaly was reported in the area of the showings and was believed to reflect a buried mineralized zone of which showings are only a surface expression. This east-west trending magnetic anomaly was recorded on a GSC aeromagnetic map of McEvoy Lake area at a scale of 1"=1 mile.

Work carried out during the 1967 season consisted of linecutting and follow-up detailed geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys. A geochemical anomaly, elongate in an east-west direction and reaching peak values of 7,600 ppm lead and 2,000 ppm zinc, was traced for 1,500 feet (457 metres). In general, results proved inconclusive and the property was dropped.

The property was subsequently restaked as the JAKE claims in June, 1978 by F. Hastings; however, no record of completed exploration is available.

1995 Exploration Program:

The JK 1-42 claims were staked during the period of September 27-29, 1994 by Dan Brett to protect previously discovered mineral occurrences. The claims were subsequently optioned to Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C.

The 1995 exploration program consisted of a limited, helicopter-supported reconnaissance scale prospecting, lithogeochem sampling and stream silt sampling survey. This initial work was restricted to a north-south trending U-shaped valley located near the north-central claim boundary. Prospecting confirmed that trace to minor sulphide mineralization is hosted in argillaceous to quartzitic sedimentary strata and is possibly related to local structures.

GEOLOGY:

Regional Geology:

The shallow marine, miogeoclinal sequence underlying the JK property occupies an area up to 70 km wide that extends southeast for 600 km. This northwestern trending belt of platform carbonates and related quartzitic sediments and minor volcanic rocks ranges in age from Cambrian through Mississippian and has been referred to by Gabrielse (1967) as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform (Table 2). This platform defines the southwestern limit of the North American Continental Margin (Figure 3). To the northeast of this belt are time equivalent shales and pelitic sediments that constitute the Selwyn Basin. Southwest of this belt are time equivalent, metamorphosed shale, quartzite and volcanic rocks which are covered locally by late Paleozoic serpentinized peridotite, basalt and chert believed to be thrust over the metamorphosed units. These metamorphic rocks and overthrust mafic/ultramafic sequences constitute the Omineca Crystalline Belt (Figures 4 and 5).

The sedimentary history of the Pelly Mountains has been documented by Tempelman-Kluit et al. (1975, 1976, 1977) and Gordey (1977). The stratigraphic succession and facies relations of miogeoclinal strata of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform in the Finlayson Lake map area (105G) is illustrated in Figure 6.

From Middle Proterozoic through Upper Ordovician time, a miogeoclinal sequence accumulated along the western margin of the North American craton. This sequence consisted of clastic sedimentary rocks with minor Lower Cambrian carbonates and Upper Cambrian to Ordovician basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks. During the latter part of this time span, a narrow curvilinear shelf, referred to as the Pelly-Cassiar Platform, formed roughly parallel to the craton edge but separated from it by the Selwyn Basin (Figure 4). The origin of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform is uncertain; Tempelman-Kluit and Blusson (1977) propose its initiation in Upper Cambrian time as an andesitic volcanic arc; however, the presence of Lower Cambrian archeo-cyathid-bearing reef complexes (Tempelman-Kluit et al., 1975) suggests that shallow-water conditions may have prevailed at an earlier time. Possibly, the Platform represents the surface expression of a narrow horst formed during Upper Proterozoic or Lower Cambrian rifting of the continental margin.

From Silurian to Middle Devonian time, the Pelly-Cassiar Platform was the site of shallow water carbonate (dolostone) and quartz sand (quartz arenite) deposition, while shales and deep-water cherts accumulated in the Selwyn Basin to the east. In Upper Devonian and Mississippian time, tectonism in southeastern Yukon resulted in extensive block-faulting, up-lift, and erosion as evidenced by a regional unconformity, graben-formation and widespread deposition of locally-derived carbonaceous shales, quartz-chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerates. These sediments are possibly derived from Proterozoic and Lower Paleozoic lithologies originating from within Selwyn Basin. Deposition of these clastic units filled the Selwyn Basin and extended across the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. No evidence for the continued existence of a shallow platform in this region can be found after Upper Devonian time. Intercalated with the Devono-Mississippian shales on the Pelly-Cassiar Platform are extensive deposits of volcanic

TABLE 2 - TABLE OF FORMATIONS
PELLY MOUNTAINS MAP AREA

ERA	PERIOD	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
PALEOZOIC	Carboniferous or Permian		Recrystallized crinoidal limestone; grades into marble blastomylonite; includes minor Klondike Schist lithologies; undifferentiated.
			Cherty textured, intermediate volcanic rocks; lesser greenish chert; minor black slate; intermediate lapilli tuff.
	Upper Devonian and Mississippian		Chert pebble conglomerate with interbedded black slate; cataclastic texture; grades into graphitic, siliceous phyllonite.
			Black siliceous slate; minor interbedded chert grain greywacke and chert granule grit.
	Silurian and Lower Devonian	Nasina Facies	Calcareous and dolomitic, graphitic siltstone; graphitic slate; lenses of dolomitized, laminated mudstone to sucrosic dolomite, dolomitized calcarenite, silty and sandy dolomite, algal laminate, sparry dolomite and orthoquartzite.
		Sandpile Group	Algal laminate, sparry dolomite, orthoquartzite and sandy dolomite.
			Mature orthoquartzite with interbedded sandy dolomite.
			Laminated to sucrosic dolomite; sandy dolomite.
	Silurian		Dolomitic siltstone & silty dolomite.
			Hornfels - may be thermally metamorphosed equivalent of above lithology.
	Upper Cambrian and Ordovician	Kechika Group	Slate and slatey phyllite; lenses of tuff; minor calcareous phyllite.
	Lower Cambrian	Windermere	Silty slate with interbedded greywacke.
			Banded hornfels.

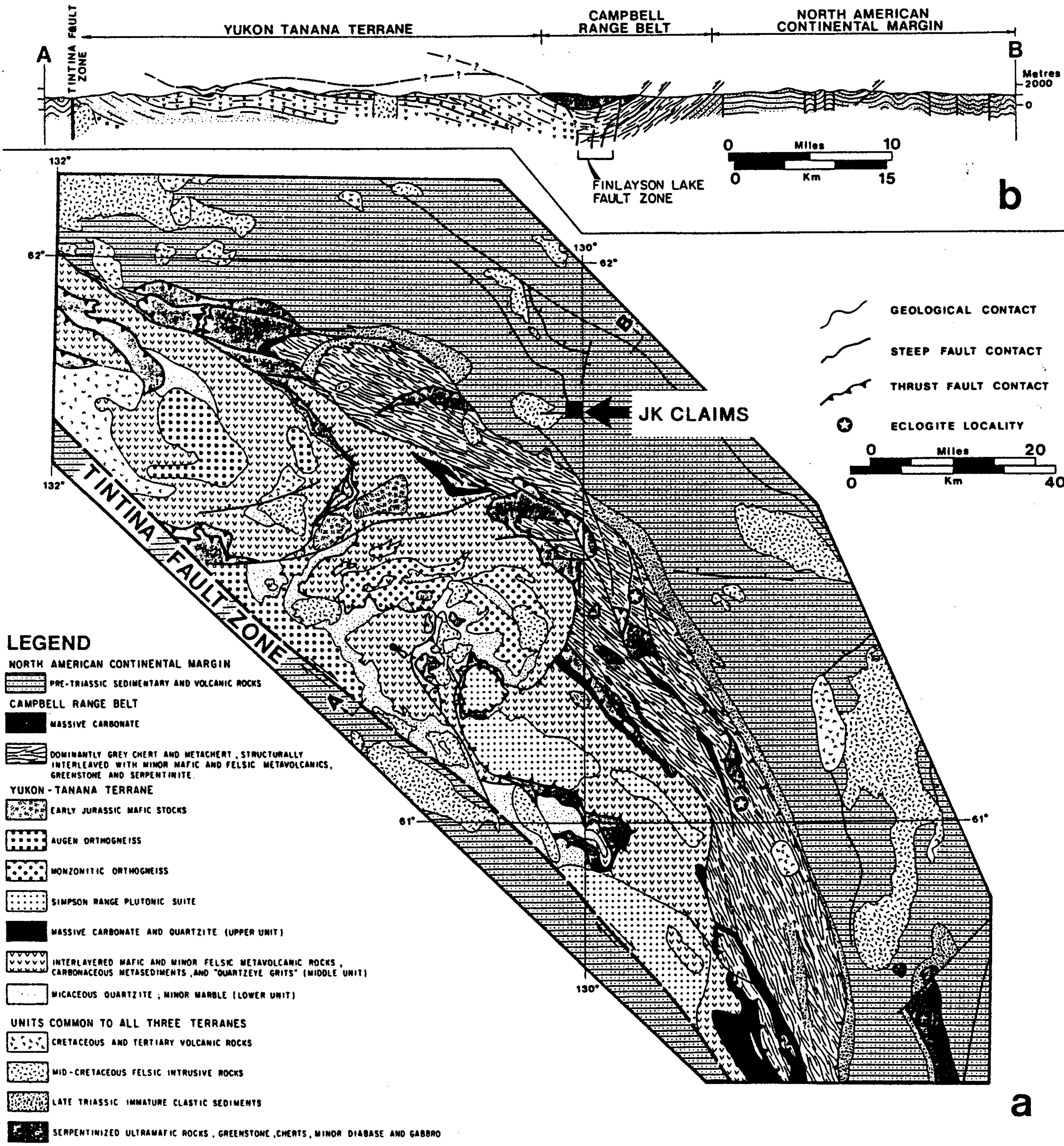


Figure 3: Regional Geology (After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

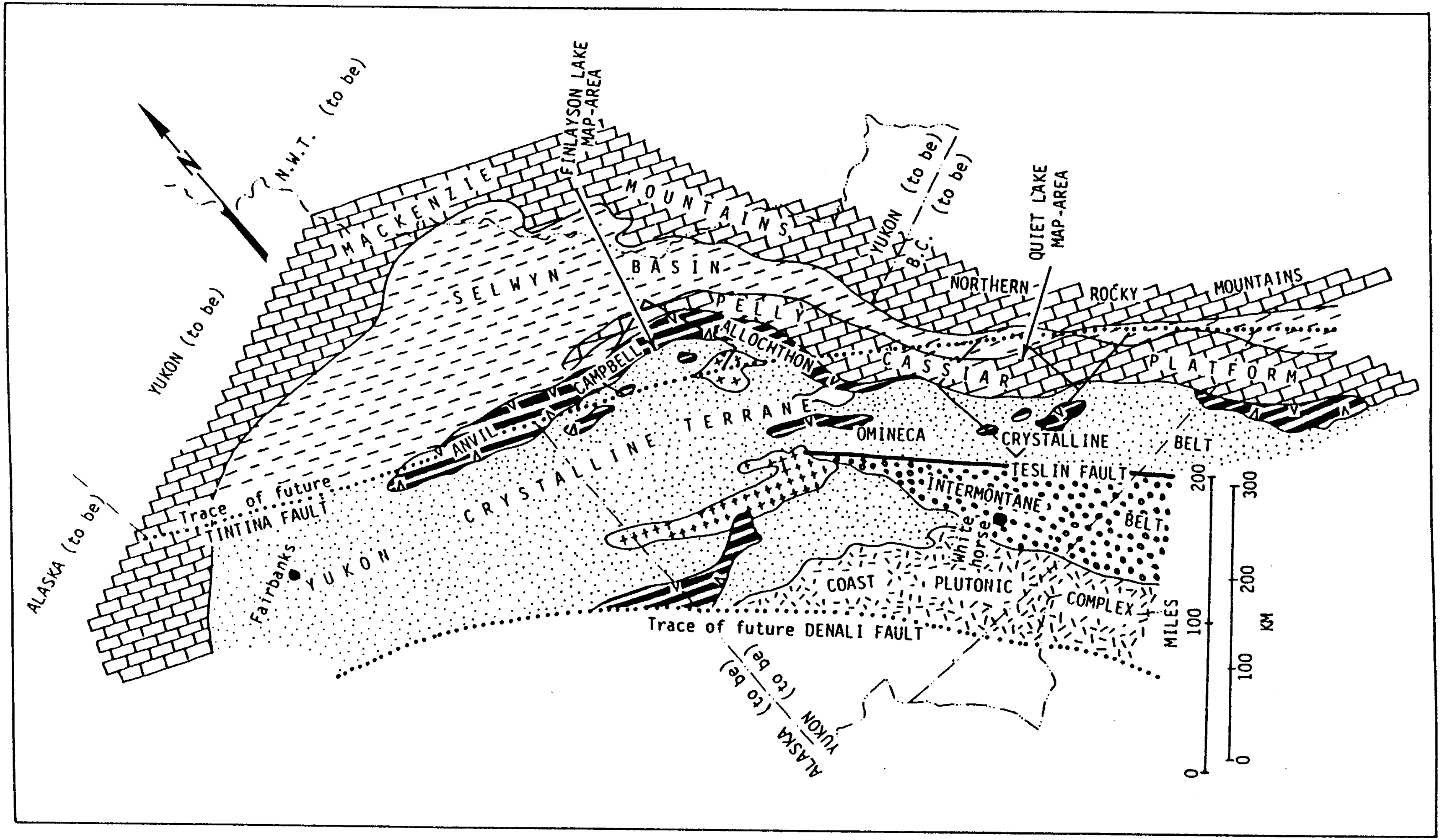


Figure 4: Distribution of tectonic elements in the Finlayson Lake map area, Yukon.

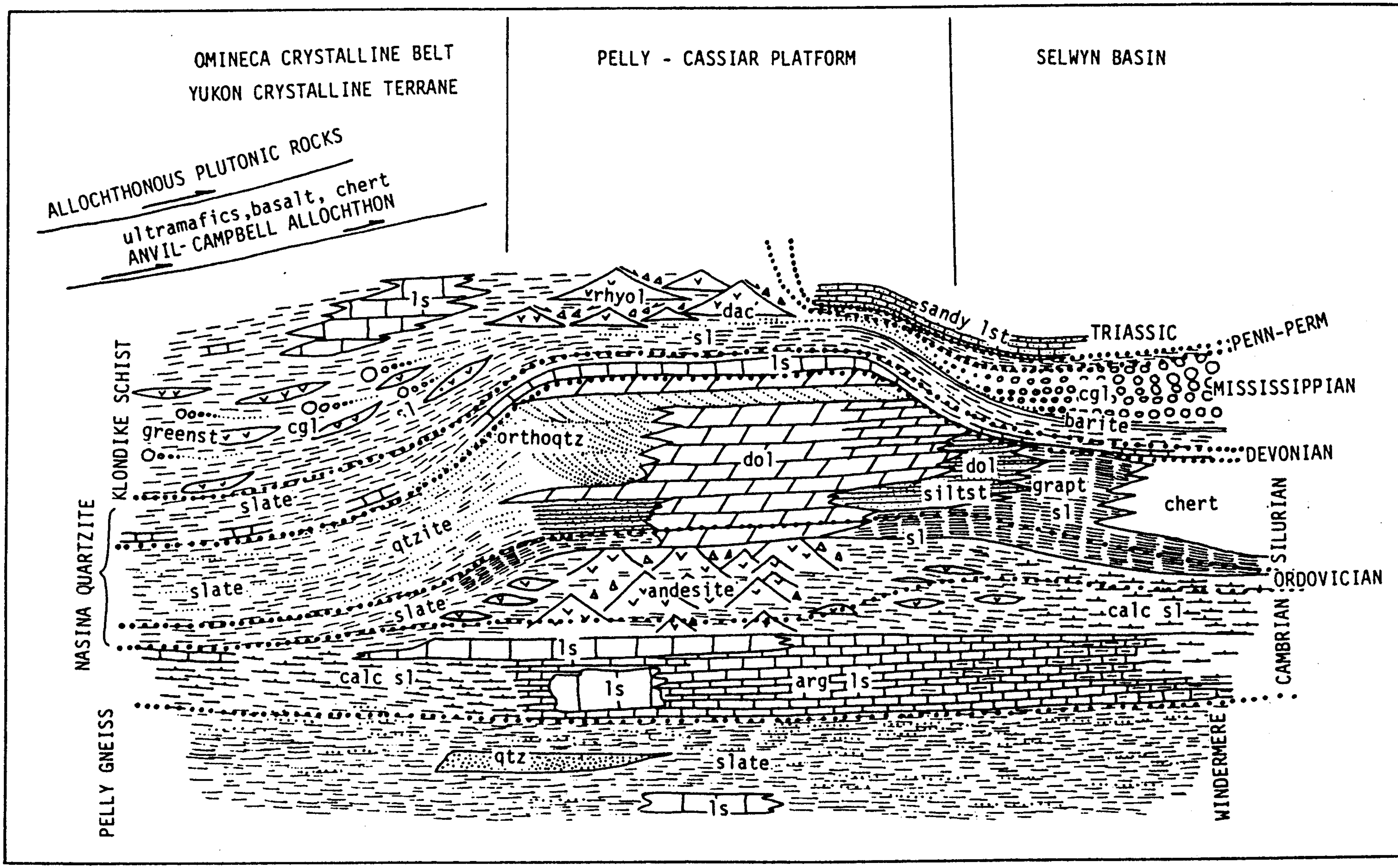


Figure 5: Facies relations of the main stratigraphic units found in the Selwyn Basin, Pelly-Cassiar Platform and Yukon Crystalline Terrane.

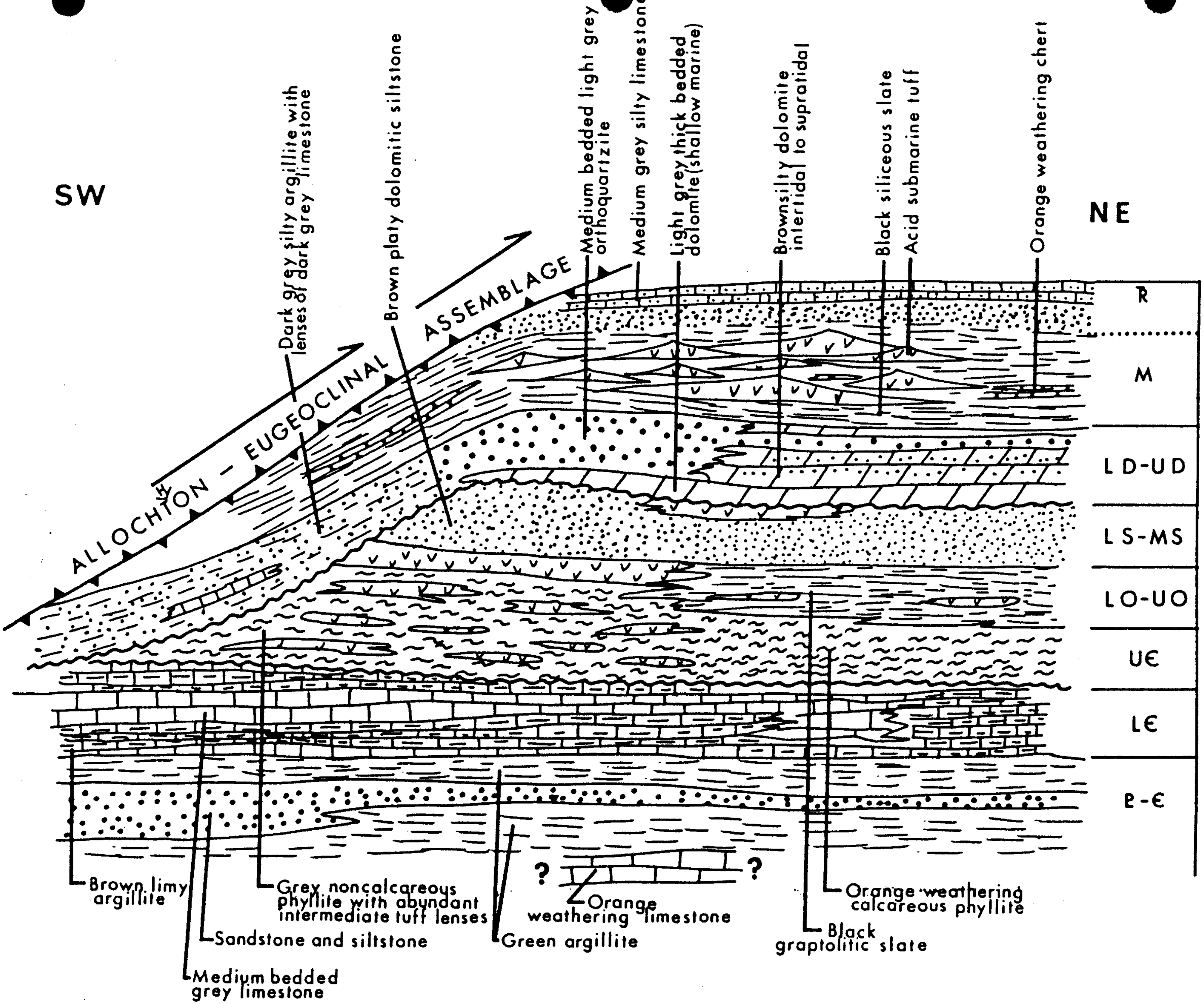


Figure 6: Schematic diagram of facies relations in miogeoclinal strata of the Pelly Mountains.

rocks of intermediate and felsic composition. In the project area, these Mississippian felsic volcanic rocks are commonly absent; however, they may be represented by their laterally equivalent, widespread, orange weathering cherts.

Upper Paleozoic and Triassic limy argillites were deposited above the Mississippian shale and volcanic sequence.

Two suites of Mesozoic plutonic rocks intrude stratigraphy in the project area. The earliest intrusions comprise several early Jurassic mafic to intermediate plutons. The second suite consist of late Cretaceous quartz monzonite to biotite-quartz monzonite stocks and small plutons. There is no evidence of emplacement in the Pelly-Cassiar Platform of large granitoid bodies.

In the Finlayson Lake map area the metamorphic rocks, together with the overthrust ultramafic and mafic lithologies, are thrust northeastward over Upper Triassic strata at the southwestern edge of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. The Platform is internally repeated by folds and northeast directed thrust faults involving Upper Triassic strata.

Regional Economic Geology:

No significant economic base metal deposits have presently been discovered in the project area, although it was recognized for several years that the Finlayson Lake area had potential to host volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits. The geologically complex Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) is host to a variety of economically important classes of mineral deposits in Finlayson Lake area.

- Three classes of stratabound, syngenetic mineralization have been identified in YTT. These are: 1) Kuroko-type VMS deposits, hosted by metamorphosed felsic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks; 2) Besshi-type VMS deposits, hosted mainly by metamorphosed mafic volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks; and 3) SEDEX-type deposits, hosted mainly by metamorphosed carbonaceous siliciclastic rocks.

- Three classes of deposits have been recognized in the Finlayson Lake area. The Kuroko-type VMS mineralization occurs within felsic metavolcanic and volcaniclastic assemblages of early Mississippian age. These occurrences are spatially associated with deformed subvolcanic domes or thick sills with their distal equivalents interfingering with carbonaceous siliciclastics. The ABM deposit, Pak and Fetish occurrences are in this class.

- Besshi-type VMS mineralization is associated with interlayered mafic metavolcanic rocks, carbonaceous schist and fine-grained siliciclastics of the Nasina Assemblage. The Fyre Lake occurrence has been classified as a Besshi-type. Mineralization is crudely zoned with a sulphide-rich facies consisting predominantly of fine-grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite and an oxide-rich facies consisting of siliceous, chlorite-rich, magnetite iron formation with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

- The SEDEX-type of mineralization (Hoo) also occurs in Finlayson Lake area but does not occur in the vicinity of the JK property and is not an exploration target. A brief description of some of the more important deposits in the region are as follows:

Kudz Ze Kayah Project (ABM deposit):

The discovery of the ABM deposit by Cominco geologists followed a program of prospecting and contour soil sampling aimed at located the source of anomalous Zn, Pb and Cu concentrations detected in stream sediments by a G.S.C. regional stream sediment and water geochemical survey (G.S.C.O.F. 1648). A small cobble of banded massive sulphide mineralization found by Cominco geologist A.B. Mawer, in 1993, provided the encouragement to continue exploration with a UTEM ground electromagnetic survey. This survey and soil geochemical surveys outlined a drill target about one kilometre up ice from the mineralized float. The discovery hole was drilled in April, 1994 resulting in an intercept of 22.5 metres grading 0.5% Cu, 2.8% Pb, 10% Zn, 278 g/t Ag and 1.2 g/t Au.

The ABM deposit lies in a belt of metamorphosed rocks referred to as the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The deposit is a volcanic hosted massive sulphide body within a thick complex of felsic tuffs and sills or flows interlayered with minor mafic sills or flows and sedimentary rocks. A subhorizontal to moderately north dipping, penetrative schistosity affects the deposit and the rocks which host it. Units exhibit isoclinal, recumbent folding with bedding generally paralleling schistosity. As a result of folding the ABM deposit itself, at least in part, is overturned. Evidence for overturning includes base and precious metal and barium zonation within the deposit, the position of proximal chloritic alteration above portions of the deposit and lithogeochemical signatures which suggest a petrogenetic link between units hosting the deposit and those overlying them.

The deposit subcrops beneath 2 to 20 metres of glacial overburden. It measures roughly 700 metres east-west and extends as much as 400 metres downdip. Over much of its areal extent, the deposit is sheet-like and forms a main, single layer; in the southwestern part, two main layers of sulphides merge locally into a single thick zone. The sulphide sheets range in thickness from less than 2 to 39 metres. The southeastern part of the deposit has been down-dropped about 150 metres by a fault which dips at 70° to 75° to the southeast.

By the end of 1996, a geological resource of 13 million tonnes of 5.5% Zn, 1% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 125 g/t Ag, and 1.2 g/t Au was defined, based on 8300 metres of drilling in 50 NQ diameter holes drilled on 50 and 100 metre centres.

The metamorphic rocks which host the sulphide horizon have been derived from a variety of igneous and sedimentary protoliths. Sulphide mineralization is now hosted by quartz-muscovite-carbonate schist within a sequence of chlorite schist (mafic metavolcanic), quartz-sericite-schist (rhyolite), feldspar porphyry and black phyllites. Chlorite, albite and carbonate alteration are associated with the deposit. Three types of mineralization have been recognized: well-laminated magnetite-pyrite; buckshot-textured pyrite-sphalerite in laminated siliceous-carbonate gangue; net-textured pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-chlorite. Up to 2% Ba is associated with mineralization. The association of magnetite with sulphides, which makes up about 1/3 of the mineralization, is unusual for VMS deposits.

Wolverine Zone:

The Wolverine Lake properties, owned by Atna Resources, were identified as prospective ground by Westmin Resources in late 1994. In January, 1995 Westmin finalized an option agreement with Atna on 143 claims in Foot, Toe and Pak properties and subsequently added more claims in spring and summer of 1995. Westmin has presently increased its land holdings to approximately 2,200 claims.

The Wolverine Zone is located 25 km east of Kudz Ze Kayah near a contact between Yukon-Tanana and overlying Slide Mountain rocks. It lies within the middle unit of a Paleozoic layered metamorphic sequence. The zone is hosted within felsic (rhyolitic) metavolcanics interbedded with carbonaceous argillites and quartz grits thought to be Devono-Mississippian in age. Mineralization consists primarily of semi-massive to massive sulphides. Pyrite and sphalerite occur with varying amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The surface expression of the zone is marked by a vegetation kill zone containing weakly malachite-stained schist. At the end of 1995, Westmin had intersected the zone in fifteen consecutive diamond drill holes and traced it 400 metres along strike and up to 250 metres downdip. It averages 6.2 metres thick with shallow dips to the north. Although the zone is blind to surface, it is open downdip and along strike in both directions. The Wolverine deposit contains significantly more zinc and precious metals than the Kudz Ze Kayah orebody. The weighted average grade for intersections reported to the end of June, 1996 was 13.0% zinc, 1.3% copper, 1.4% lead, 350 g/t silver and 1.9 g/t gold with a resource estimate of 3.1 million tonnes. Soil geochemistry outlined weakly to moderately anomalous values along the projected surface trace of the zone while magnetic surveys easily traced a laterally extensive banded iron formation which occurs about 80 metres up-section from the massive sulphide horizon.

To the end of the 1996 field season, a total of 72 drill holes have been completed on the Fisher, Sable and Lynx zones at Wolverine. The final holes, drilled in the new Lynx zone, immediately west of the Wolverine zone, have produced exceptional grades of up to 33% Zn, 19 oz/t Ag and 0.15 oz/t Au across a three metre intersection. A current geological resource in excess of 5.0 million tonnes is apparent.

Fyre Lake Project:

The Fyre Lake property lies within the Finlayson Lake District where prior work, dating back to the late 1950's outlined flat-lying, massive sulphide mineralization on surface which remains open for reserve delineation in all directions. Fyre Lake was the original polymetallic, volcanogenic massive sulphide discovery in the Finlayson Lake area.

The 196 claim property is located approximately 30 km south of Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah polymetallic deposit and 30 km southwest of the Atna-Westmin Wolverine discovery in the southeastern Yukon Territory. At the Fyre Lake property, volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization is indicated within a belt of volcanic rocks over a distance of 6 km.

The property covers a 13 km long target defined by showings, float occurrences and geochemical-geophysical anomalies indicative of stratiform volcanogenic sulphide, oxide and silicate mineralization. This mineralization is hosted within a sequence of metamorphosed late Devonian volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Mineralization dips moderately to the northeast and is crudely zoned with a sulphide-rich southeastern end and an oxide-rich northwestern end. The northwestern end is a siliceous, chlorite-rich, magnetite iron formation with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The southeastern end is a sulphide facies consisting predominantly of fine grain pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Footwall rocks consist of chlorite-quartz schist and amphibole. Biotite-quartz schist, phyllite and slate occur in the hanging wall. This favourable unit is a transported volcanic arc package and hosts several other deposits and mineral occurrences in the district.

Three target zones at Fyre Lake, each varying in length between 3 and 4 km, have been identified along a 13 km long trace of volcanogenic mineralization. The three zones are termed Kona, Lake and Dub zones.

In September, 1960, prospectors of Cassiar Asbestos Corp. discovered a large boulder of massive sulphide mineralization on a glacial esker near the southern end of Fyre Lake. This was quickly followed by the discovery of in-situ massive pyrite mineralization in Kona Creek known as the "E" zone. Since 1960, the Fyre Lake (formerly Dub or Kona) mineral showings have been explored by Cassiar Asbestos (1960-61), Atlas Explorations Ltd. (1966-67), Amax Potash Limited (1976), Welcome North Mines Ltd. (1980-81) and Placer Dome Inc. (1990-91). The results of this exploration work indicated that mineral showings, coincident soil geochemical and geophysical anomalies and massive sulphide float boulders are spatially-associated with probably two stratiform iron formation horizons. Within the Kona Creek cirque, the mineralized iron formations are hosted by metamorphosed late Devonian mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and have inferred surface traces over 3.2 km. Mineral occurrences and float showings have been mapped over a 1.7 km length; however, only a 500 metre long by 100 metre wide area had been tested with forty shallow drill holes. The area tested by drilling is underlain by shallow dipping volcanogenic pyrite and/or magnetite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization ranging from 1.5 to 12 metres in aggregate thickness with reported average weighted grades of 1.01% copper, 0.95% zinc, 4.8 g/t (0.14 oz/t) silver and 0.72 g/t (0.021 oz/t) gold. Mineralized float found 4 km to the south along the inferred geologic trend reportedly graded 1.18 to 2.08% copper, 1.11% zinc, 3.43 to 12.34 g/t silver and 0.17 to 5.49 g/t gold (Atlas Exploration, 1966). In 1995, Columbia Gold acquired the Fyre Lake property from Welcome Opportunities Ltd.

Recent drilling on the Kona Zone has expanded VMS style mineralization by delineating three well mineralized massive sulphide horizons. The three distinct horizons of semi-massive to massive sulphide and magnetite mineralization have a combined mineralized thickness of 70 to 80 metres, a strike length approaching 1200 metres and widths of 75 to 100 metres. The Lower and Middle Horizons yield the highest gold values associated with copper mineralization: 6.6 metres grading 1.77% Cu, 1.26 g/t Au, 0.73% Zn and 0.22% Co. The Upper Zone yielded 2.29% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au and 0.07% Co over 31.3 metres.

Commercially significant cobalt values averaging 0.12% Co have been reported from recent re-assaying of 12 drill holes at the Kona deposit. A total of 71 drill holes, totalling 9531 metres, were completed within the Kona grid area which encompasses the Kona Creek drainage and the original massive sulphide discoveries made by Cassiar Asbestos and Atlas Explorations. Drilling to date on the Kona deposit has delineated a resource exceeding 5.0 million tonnes.

Property Geology:

Regional geological mapping by Tempelman-Kluit et al. (1977) indicates that the bedrock geology comprises Upper Cambrian to Silurian to Upper Devonian and Mississippian supracrustal rocks. Most of the property appears to be underlain by Silurian and Lower Devonian marine sediments of the Nasina Facies and Sandpile Group (GSC O.F. 486). The central portion of the property extending from the northwestern corner to the southeastern corner is underlain by Sandpile Group clastic and carbonate sediments. These rocks are overlain in the extreme southeastern corner by Upper Devonian to Mississippian pelitic rocks. The southwestern corner of the property is a NW-SE trending valley which is underlain by Silurian carbonates with minor quartzites. The northern and northeastern portion of the property is underlain by lower Cambrian and Ordovician dark pelitic rocks, carbonates and cherts, in part, hornfelsed, belonging to the Kechika Group. These units are described by Tempelman-Kluit et al. (1977) below:

Lithologies:

Upper Cambrian and Ordovician - *Kechika Group*

The Kechika Group rocks underlie most of the eastern and northeastern one-third of the property and consist of orange-brown weathering, recessive slate, slatey phyllite, lustrous phyllite and siliceous shale or argillite with lenses of minor calcareous phyllite, dolomitic phyllite/slate, chert, greywacke and shaley/phyllitic quartzite. This group locally may include pale green tuff, possibly represented by pale weathering thin chert horizons in the project area.

Silurian Carbonate - *Dolomite*

This lithological package is described as tan weathering, thin bedded to platey dolomitic siltstone and silty dolostone. These rocks are exposed in isolated outcrops along southwestern facing slopes and in the drainages in the southwestern corner of the property.

Silurian and Lower Devonian - *Sandpile Group*

This is the dominant stratigraphic sequence exposed on the property and has been regionally mapped as a belt of carbonate and clastic rocks extending across the central JK property in a northwest-southeast direction. These rocks comprise: white to pale gray weathering, resistant, medium bedded, light gray algal laminate and sparry dolostone; sandy and silty dolostone; buff to cream weathering, well bedded, dark gray dolostone; gray to silvery-white weathering, resistant, medium bedded, medium grained, mature orthoquartzite commonly with dolomitic cement and minor interbedded sandy dolostone, and resistant, light gray to white weathering, massive, medium-gray, medium bedded, laminated to sucrosic dolostone.

Silurian and Lower Devonian - *Nasina Facies*

These rocks overlie the Sandpile Group and occur as a thin wedge in the central to west-central part of the property. They comprise recessive, dark gray to black weathering, thin bedded and platey, calcareous to dolomitic, graphitic siltstone with black, graphitic shale/slate or argillite and may be gradational with, and contain lenses of, sandy to sucrosic dolostone, quartzite, dolomitized, laminated mudstone and dolomitized calcarenite. The shales range from moderately carbonaceous to highly graphitic. They are often slightly calcareous and locally are distinctly rusty-weathering as a result of abundant pyrite. The shales locally have been more intensely metamorphosed and take on a slatey to phyllitic appearance.

Upper Devonian and Mississippian - *Clastics*

These lithologies reportedly occupy the extreme northwestern and southeastern corners of the property and are mapped as the youngest strata on the claims. They are described as recessive weathering with rusty streaks, thin bedded black siliceous slate with minor interbedded chert grain greywacke and chert granule grit and thin bedded, multicolored cherts with shaley partings.

Geological mapping on the JK property by Pacific Bay Minerals personnel has identified the primary lithologies as belonging to the Sandpile Group, Nasina Facies and probably the Kechika Group (Map 1). This succession measures approximately 500 metres (1,640 feet) in thickness from the base of the valley in the north-central part of the property to the ridge near the southeastern corner of the claim block. Stratigraphy dips 25°-30° northwest along this ridge; however, dips deviate to 30°-40° west to southwest in the northwestern quarter of the property.

The stratigraphic section examined in the JK 25 claim probably represents the Kechika Group. It comprises approximately 230 metres (754 feet) of laminated to thin bedded, gray to greenish-gray, commonly rusty weathering shales, argillite and shaley siltstone with minor interbeds of pure to impure quartzite. Shales are commonly platey, siliceous and host concordant and discordant quartz and/or carbonate veins measuring up to 0.5 metre wide. Quartzite layers are massive, medium bedded and may contain thin shale/mudstone horizons. The quartzites are mainly impure, dark in colour and commonly exhibit alternating light and dark fine laminations. These interbedded lithologies generally exhibit sharp contacts although gradational contacts exist between some pelitic and psammitic layers.

Kechika rocks appear in fault contact, to the west, with strata belonging to the Nasina Facies and pale gray weathering orthoquartzite belonging to the Sandpile Group. This latter unit hosts thin interbeds of silty to siliceous argillite. The quartzite in one small exposure of broken subcrop in JK 13 claim exhibits darker colour and is characterized by white to pale gray quartzose bands, measuring 1.0 to 3.0 cm wide, in the form of quartz lenses, boudins and irregular subparallel bands. This ribbony layering in quartzite has produced a siliceous "zebra rock" which locally hosts minor foliated chlorite as an accessory mineral.

The NW-SE trending ridge in JK 9, 10 and 12 claims is also underlain by laminated siltstone, thin bedded rusty weathering argillite and assorted pelitic lithologies belonging to the Nasina Facies. The Nasina Facies occurs as fault bounded exposures of mainly pelitic sediments with lesser fine clastic sediments which overlies the Sandpile Group in the central portion of the property. Mineral occurrences examined during this survey are primarily hosted within Nasina Facies lithologies.

A succession of northwest dipping, shallow water marine clastic and carbonate sediments was examined from the west-central portion of the property to the top of the ridge in the southeastern corner of the claims. This stratigraphic section comprises, in ascending order: thin bedded, dark gray to black shale with silty laminations; medium gray greywacke; buff to pale brown, recrystallized dolostone; laminated to thin bedded, platey impure siltstone; shaley siltstone; minor siliceous argillite; laminated to thin bedded, carbonaceous silty shale; carbonaceous siltstone with thin shaley partings and black, cherty, graphitic argillite. This Silurian strata is overlain by carbonate strata comprising interbedded, pale orange-brown weathering, banded dolostone, pale buff weathering, light gray dolostone, silty dolostone, coarse crystalline limestone, pale gray, differentially weathering, limey mudstone and, in part, limey phyllite. Near the south claim boundary, the carbonate sequence hosts a dark quartzitic unit, measuring approximately 10 metres wide, composed of dark gray, colour banded massive quartzite, muddy quartzose sandstone and laminated, dark argillaceous siltstone. The carbonate sequence is conformably overlain by medium bedded, massive, light gray orthoquartzite with thin interbeds of impure quartzose sandstone, limey sandstone, argillaceous sandstone and limey phyllite.

This conformable succession measures approximately 265 metres (750 feet) thick and belongs to the Silurian to Lower Devonian Sandpile Group and Lower Silurian silty carbonate succession. These marine clastic and carbonate rocks probably are in fault contact with the quartzite and related pelitic sequence exposed to the northwest along the flat ridge underlying JK 9, 10 and 11 claims. This fault separation, represented by the NE-SW trending gully in JK 5 and 8 claims, marks a high angle normal fault with the southeastern side corresponding to a down-faulted block.

A large area of the property extending from the east-central to southeastern corner is underlain by a sequence of undetermined thickness comprising siliceous and cherty pelitic and psammitic lithologies. These rocks, exposed at lower elevations in a valley, consist of regularly or cyclical ribbon-banded chert, cherty quartzite, siliceous black shale, cherty greywacke, impure siltstone and rare, pale gray-green phyllite. Pelitic beds commonly exhibit local small scale folding and crenulations. Chert and cherty quartzite horizons are banded with thin dark argillaceous laminations and commonly are interbedded with thin siliceous black shale or argillite layers. Bedding attitudes measured at several locations indicate that strata dips 10° - 38° northwest at 040° - 045° azimuth. This strata belongs to the Upper Cambrian and Ordovician Kechika Group.

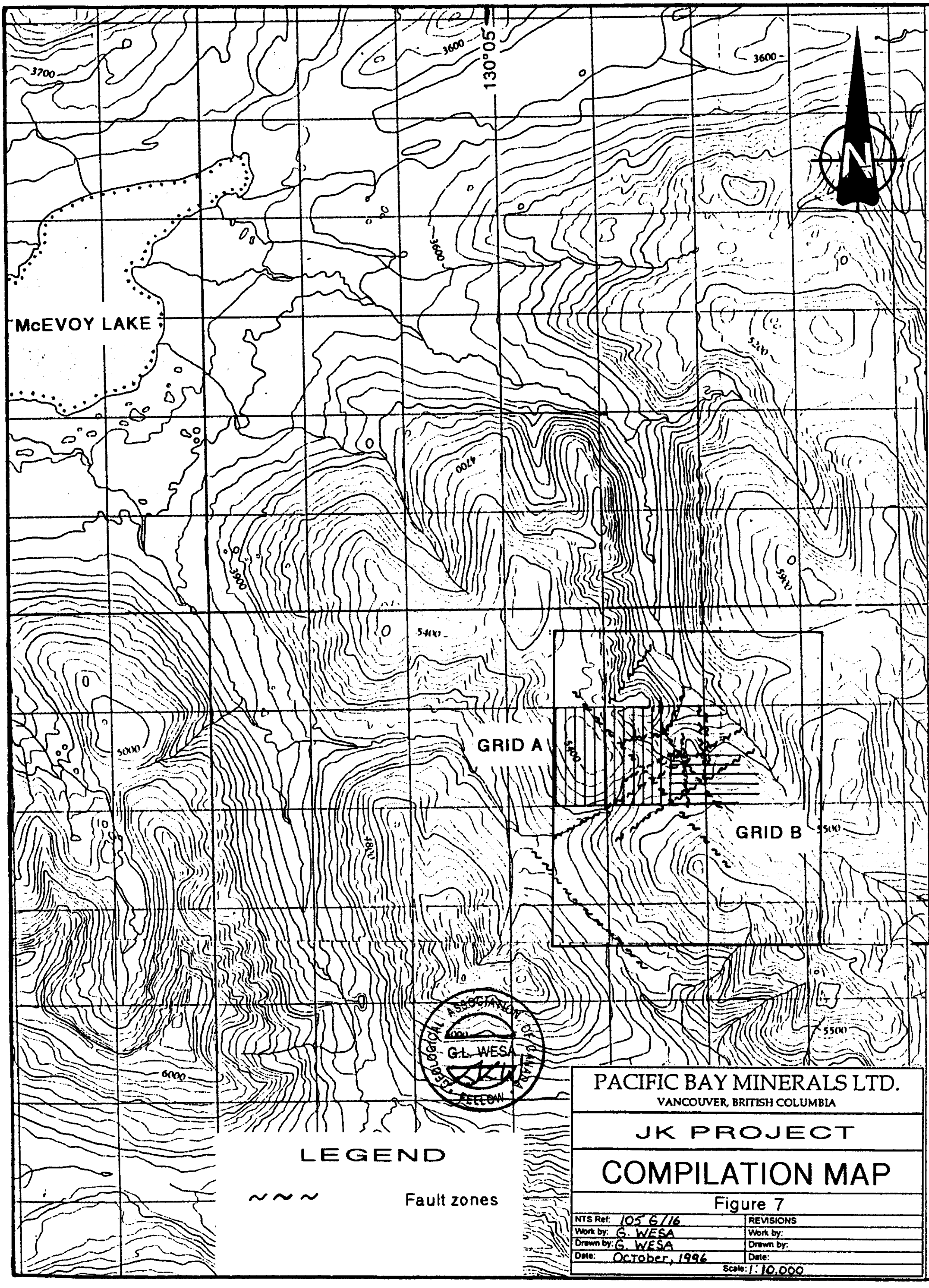
The Kechika Group is overlain, along valley slopes to the west and east, by the Sandpile Group comprising gray weathering, thick bedded, massive orthoquartzite which locally hosts dark fine laminations and bands. The quartzite encloses one observed 2 to 3 metre thick horizon of strongly gossanous, graphitic argillite at roughly 5,400 feet (1646 metres) elevation in JK 33 and 35 claims. Evidence of a NE-SW striking felsic to intermediate dyke of quartz-eye-feldspar porphyry composition is also found in talus and broken subcrop in JK 35 claim. This dyke is traceable for approximately 400 metres and appears to intrude the quartzite unit and underlying Kechika rocks.

Structure:

The general strike of stratigraphy southeast of a line projected diagonally across the property from the southwestern to northeastern corners is approximately 045° with variable gentle to moderate dips to the northwest. Northwest of this diagonal line, stratigraphy strikes northerly to northwest with widely variable west to south-westerly dips (Map 1).

This major structural deviation is interpreted from several attitude measurements obtained on abundant outcrop exposures throughout the property. The deviation in the dip of affected strata in the northwestern half of the property reflects major displacement along a rotational fault represented, in part, by the northeast-southwest striking fault projected across the center of the property (Figure 7; Map 1). The block of strata to the north and northeast has been uplifted and tilted, resulting in southwestern dips ranging between 20° - 50°. The triangular shaped block bounded by the western claim boundary and northeast and northwest trending faults is probably uplifted with respect to the adjacent block to the northeast.

Prominent structural linears are readily recognized on air photos and are interpreted from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps. Various degrees of faulting may be observed and documented within several gullies and valleys.



McEVOY LAKE
130°05'
3600
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3900
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4800
5000
5200
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5500
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6000
GRID A
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56
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68 48000m. N.
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N
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G.L. WESA
FELLOW
LEGEND
Fault zones
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
JK PROJECT
COMPILATION MAP
Figure 7
NTS Ref: 105 G/16
Work by: G. WESA
Drawn by: G. WESA
Date: October, 1996
REVISIONS
Work by:
Drawn by:
Date:
Scale: 1:10,000

Major and secondary structures are represented surficially by relatively straight, shallow to deep, steep sided drainage gullies and generally shallow, broad valleys in the central to northwestern portion of the property (Figure 7). These structures appear as near vertical displacements indicative of steep sided normal faults or high angle reverse faults. These faults intersect and bisect each other in predominantly a NW-SE and NE-SW pattern. In addition, two closely parallel, north-south trending faults are documented in two steep walled, incised fault gullies in JK 22 and 24 claims.

Structures are recognized by intense fracturing, brecciation, quartz and/or carbonate stockwork veining and alteration of sedimentary lithologies. Local slickensiding and narrow, limonitic clay gouge horizons represent smaller scale offsets. An example of the latter is documented in JK 22 claim in the form of a near flat-lying to gently southwest dipping fault in quartzite. This displacement is marked by strongly gossanous, sericite-talc-clay alteration and trace smokey-gray silica-sulphide mineralization.

Fault structures vary in width from a few tens of centimetres up to approximately 10 metres. The majority of existing surficial faults can be recognized by characteristic gossanous, brecciated and fractured stratigraphy; however, the projection of some faults necessitates interpretation from air photos particularly in areas of overburden or vegetation cover.

A major northwest-southeast trending fault escarpment was examined for approximately 750 metres in JK 10 and 11 claims. This fault exposes orthoquartzite, shale, rusty argillite and laminated siltstone. These lithologies are intensely brecciated resulting in the formation of, primarily, megabreccias enclosing angular to rounded, milled, pebble to cobble size clasts. Matrix material comprises quartz, carbonate, limonite, talc, chlorite $\pm$ clay $\pm$ sericite $\pm$ actinolite. Clasts comprise wallrock material and lesser quantities of alteration products. These breccias are locally extensively quartz-carbonate flooded in the form of a dense network of quartz and/or carbonate stockwork veins, veinlets and quartz bands. The latter banding may represent injection of silica along shear planes and is commonly accompanied with accessory foliated chlorite. This alteration manifests itself as distinctive "zebra rock" developed in quartzite. High angle displacement along this fault escarpment has generated several breccia types classified according to composition of fragmental materials: 1) quartzite breccia; 2) carbonate (calcite $\pm$ siderite $\pm$ dolomite $\pm$ ankerite) breccia; 3) calc-silicate breccia and 4) soapstone (talc) breccia.

Other areas of the property exhibiting extensive fault related brecciation include: 1) brecciated carbonate (dolostone) and argillite lithologies along a southwest flowing drainage in the west-central part of the property (JK 6, 8 and 21); 2) widespread brecciation of quartzite, carbonates and argillites in the central part of the property proximal to several intersecting high-angle faults (JK 21,22, 23 and 24); 3) six metre wide breccia zone, striking 115°, on the southeastern flank of the peak in the southeastern corner of the property (JK 29 and 31).

Numerous narrow and discontinuous shears and fault zones are identified locally and appear to intersect major NW-SE and NE-SW trending structures. The surface traces of these secondary displacements may be represented by narrow gullies or, in some instances, by narrow gossanous breccia zones.

Alteration:

Rocks on the JK property are altered primarily by silicification and carbonatization with locally abundant limonite, talc, sericite, clay, chlorite and actinolite. Alteration is localized and controlled by faulting and shearing and occurs exclusively with brecciation and fracturing of the bedrock.

Lithologies exposed along the fault escarpment near the northwestern corner of the property are extensively altered by a silica-carbonate-talc-chlorite-clay-limonite ± sericite ± actinolite mineral assemblage. Rocks are affected primarily by quartz ± carbonate stockwork veining and silica flooding along most of the fault's 750 metre length. Intense quartz ± carbonate (calcite, dolomite, siderite) alteration commonly precludes identification of the original protolith. Massive to foliaform soapstone breccia occurs locally and is characterized by rounded, cobble to boulder size soapstone fragments enclosed within a waxy, pale gray to white talc-clay ± sericite matrix. This megabreccia is commonly intruded with narrow carbonate veins. Limonite alteration mainly associates with fractured black argillite horizons. A 25-30 metre wide limonitic quartz-carbonate altered breccia zone, developed in black silicified argillite and/or quartzite, occurs near the southeastern end of the exposed escarpment. Talus debris of this breccia zone is characteristically rusty orange-brown weathering reflecting dominant limonite alteration. Limonite occurs as rinds and selvages enclosing breccia fragments and as fine to coarse disseminations, grains and inclusions replacing iron sulphides. Limonite commonly accounts for 75-80% of the rock which locally exhibits cellular boxwork structure resulting from dissolution of sulphide mineralization or soluble carbonate material.

Breccias developed in rocks exposed along the fault-related gully in west-central JK property are strongly limonitic, silicified and quartz stockwork veined heterolithic breccias hosting angular, subhedral to euhedral fragments of argillite, limonitic shale and quartzite. Evidence supports a minimum of two phases of brecciation; argillite and quartzite fragments display narrow quartz stockwork veins and limonite veinlets and fractures. These features indicate that this lithology represents a re-brecciated breccia reflecting more than one episode of fault movement at this location.

Faulted and brecciated strata in the central part of the property has been affected by an alteration mineral assemblage comprising quartz, carbonate (calcite, siderite ± dolomite), talc, limonite, clay and actinolite. Brecciation and alteration locally appears so complete that original textures and compositions are totally obliterated. Original lithotypes are difficult to determine in N-S trending fault gullies in JK 22 and 24 claims due to strong calc-silicate alteration frequently accompanied by significant limonite and actinolite. Quartzite, shale and argillite fragments are identified in breccia and carbonate-quartz altered fault gouge thus providing an indication of the original lithotypes at this location.

Fractured, silicified argillite and quartzite, bounded by two N-S trending fault gullies in JK 21 and 22 claims, is characterized by extensive limonite-quartz-carbonate alteration. Limonite occurs as pervasive wallrock alteration, fracture coatings and surface staining producing a distinctive bright orange gossan. Coarse crystalline calcite occurs as veins, stockwork and as massive carbonate breccia hosting altered, angular wallrock fragments. Bedrock locally exhibits hydrothermal alteration characterized by vuggy limonite and bleached, clay altered argillite and quartzite. In addition, these lithologies are locally injected with dense white quartz stockwork plus concordant and discordant quartz veins.

Stratigraphy in proximity to intersecting fault sets immediately to the southeast in JK 22 claim has been extensively disrupted and brecciated resulting in total obliteration of bedding attitudes. At this location, quartz-carbonate-talc-limonite alteration is developed to varying degrees. Waxy-textured, pale gray to white talc occurs as thin lenses, pods and foliated sheet-like bodies along slickensided fault surfaces. Large pods and lenses of orange weathering, coarse crystalline calcite ± dolomite ± siderite also occurs within the brecciated fault zones.

Mineralization:

Geological mapping and prospecting has identified seven base metal mineral showings which appear controlled by, and localized along, major fault zones cutting miogeoclinal strata (Map 1). Mineralization mainly occurs as weak to moderate disseminated sulphides commonly associated with the alteration mineral assemblages described in the previous section. Less frequently, sulphides are hosted within white bull quartz veins. The most significant sulphide mineral occurrences documented are located in the centre of the property and are concentrated in an area measuring approximately 300 metres wide by 325 metres long. Four showings, designated No's 1, 2, 3 and 4, occur proximal to two N-S trending, incised drainage gullies which represent major fault/breccia zones (JK 22 and 24). Showing No. 5 is hosted by quartz veins and appears associated with two cross-cutting fault zones trending at roughly 070° and 135° azimuths (JK 23). Showing No. 6 occurs in a 25-30 metre wide, limonite-quartz-carbonate breccia zone exposed in float and talus debris on the northeastern facing slope of the NW-SE trending escarpment in JK 10 claim. This showing is associated with a major fault zone which may be projected for approximately 2.5 km toward the southeastern corner of the property. Showing No. 7 occurs in rusty weathering, silicified quartz stockwork breccia associated with a major fault zone striking approximately 055° azimuth (JK 6).

The style of mineralization in each showing is described below:

Showing No. 1:

Mineralization at this location occurs in strongly gossanous, fractured and brecciated argillite and quartzite and strongly calc-silicate altered quartzite breccia. This showing occurs near the junction of three major faults, specifically a N-S trending fault, a NW-SE trending fault, and a 055° striking fault which may be projected southwestward beyond the property boundary. Mineralization enclosed within these fault zones occurs as trace to 1-2% fine disseminated to fine stringer and nodular pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, 1-2% disseminated to fine cubic galena, <1% disseminated sphalerite and trace chalcopyrite and malachite hosted in brightly gossanous, silicified and intensely fractured black argillite. Local, small scale cellular boxwork structure is identified in limonitic host rock suggesting dissolution of fine sulphides. Mineralization occurs mainly in gossanous talus rubble and float and may be traced along strike of the NE-SW fault for >30 metres. Width of this zone is undetermined due to vegetative cover; however, a minimum 10 metres is postulated.

Approximately 75-100 metres to the southwest, sulphide mineralization occurs in float boulders as trace to 1-2% very fine to fine disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena hosted in pale orange-brown weathering, white to cream to gray, fine to coarse crystalline fault breccia. This lithology is strongly altered and encloses rounded anhedral fragments in a calc-silicate matrix. Fragments commonly exhibit very fine, delicate laminations suggesting that they probably represent quartzitic material. Determination of the original lithotype is difficult due to the advanced degree of calc-silicate alteration. Sulphides occur as replacement mineralization associated with a carbonate (dolomite)-silicate-sericite-chlorite alteration assemblage coincident with the 055° striking fault structure.

Showing No. 2:

This showing is characterized by trace to 2% fine disseminated to coarse crystalline sphalerite, disseminated galena and trace fine disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite hosted in white to pale gray and gray-green quartz ± carbonate ± sericite ± limonite altered, commonly strongly silicified, quartzite breccia. Mineralization occurs as replacement sulphides within the matrix and appears localized in pods and lenses of mottled, calc-silicate altered breccia accompanied by accessory talc, clay, limonite, sericite and fibrous radiating actinolite. These pods and lenses occur within a breccia zone measuring up to 150 metres wide by several hundred metres long at the intersection of several parallel sets of high angle faults. Bedding attitudes are obliterated by displacement and original textures and compositions are nearly totally destroyed by brecciation and alteration.

Showing No. 3:

Mineralization at this location comprises 5-7% fine to coarse disseminated, fine stringers and irregular small blebs of chalcopyrite, fine disseminated to coarse granular sphalerite and galena and abundant malachite and azurite hosted by strongly limonitic float boulders. These scattered boulders appear to be a fault breccia composed of quartz, limonite, carbonate and brown actinolite. Mineralization was not located in outcrop therefore it is not possible to identify the fault or source from which these sulphides originated. The area of mineralized float boulders measures approximately 10 metres in diameter (JK 24).

Showing No. 4:

This showing is located in a major N-S trending, dissected fault gully in JK 24 claim. The host rock is moderately gossanous, brecciated and stockwork veined, silicified argillite and possibly quartzite. Mineralization comprises 2-7% sulphides as coarse granular sphalerite, large grains and blebs of pyrrhotite and fine disseminated galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. This mineralization appears to form as matrix replacement associated with silicification and carbonate-limonite-actinolite alteration. The brecciated fault zone measures a minimum 10 metres wide. Mineralization is traceable discontinuously in outcrop across widths up to 2 metres for 150 metres within the drainage gully. Portions of the mineralized host lithology are not identified due to complete alterations of the original lithotype. Sulphides locally may be associated with strongly silicified and carbonatized fault gouge in areas where wallrock fragments are not identified.

Showing No. 5:

This showing is located on steep slopes on the west-central boundary of JK 23 claim. Mineralization comprises 5-7% coarse cubic to coarse crystalline "steel galena" and thin lenses of sphalerite with trace pyrite hosted in float boulders of white to cream coloured, coarse crystalline bull quartz. This material is derived from discordant quartz veins intruding variably limonitic, thin bedded black shales. Several eroded veins are documented at this location; however, mineralization was encountered only in two examples described above. The broken, fragmented nature of the float material precludes width determinations; however, individual vein widths up to 0.5 metres are postulated.

Showing No. 6:

This showing is located in the JK 10 claim and consists of distinctive rusty orange-brown weathering talus and float boulders exposed along the main NW-SE trending fault bisecting the property. The area of float debris measures 25-30 metres wide and extends upslope, to the crest of the ridge, for approximately 75 metres. Boulders examined in the lower talus are composed of strongly limonitic, quartz-carbonate altered breccia enclosing silicified, vari-coloured, angular quartzite and black argillite clasts. Clasts are variably altered as evidenced by their anhedral to euhedral boundaries. Matrix comprises silica, limonite and carbonate and is mineralized with up to 3-5% disseminated to coarse crystalline and fine stringer galena and sphalerite with minor disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and possibly trace arsenopyrite. Sulphide minerals appear to be associated primarily with limonite and limonitic rinds and selvages surrounding breccia fragments. To a lesser degree, sulphides occur as fine to coarse inclusions, grains and disseminations, resembling replacement mineralization, in the silica-carbonate matrix.

Float boulders found near the crest of the ridge exhibit a dense quartz-carbonate vein stockwork developed in dark, possibly argillaceous quartzite. This stockwork encloses small clasts of dark laminated quartzite material in a quartz-carbonate-limonite matrix which comprises approximately 50% of the rock. Fine disseminated to coarse granular sphalerite and galena occurs as replacement mineralization in breccia clasts and also as matrix mineralization. Fine disseminated to coarse clots of pyrite with trace chalcopyrite associates mainly with limonite which occurs as irregular pods, fracture coatings and minor matrix component.

Showing No. 7:

This showing consists of minor sulphide mineralization occurring in silicified quartz stockwork breccia developed in dark quartzite and argillite. Sulphides comprise up to 1-2% very fine disseminated galena and pyrite and trace amounts of coarse crystalline sphalerite associated with mottled, limonitic quartz-carbonate matrix. Slickensided, fractured black argillite is injected with narrow quartz veinlets hosting trace pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The host lithologies are fractured, brecciated and stockwork veined argillaceous and quartzitic rocks which reflect displacement along a major NE-SW trending fault structure. Fault breccias developed along this structure commonly host angular, subhedral to euhedral clasts of argillite, limonitic and quartzite within the stockwork. These breccias exhibit a minimum two phases of brecciation and quartz veining suggesting successive episodes of fault displacement at this location (JK 6 claim). The area of mineralized rock is restricted to a few small float boulders and nearby small exposure of gossanous argillite.

In summary, the displacement and resultant brecciation of strata on the JK property created a favourable plumbing system pre-requisite for emplacement of sulphide mineralization. Mineralizing solutions probably utilized the same channels and conduits as initial hydrothermal fluids responsible for alteration.

1996 EXPLORATION PROGRAM:

Geological Mapping:

Approximately 75% of the property was evaluated by geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 concurrent with prospecting and lithogeochem sampling. The highest concentration of effort was directed toward the central to western and northwestern portion of the property and focused on areas exhibiting faulting and altered, brecciated bedrock (Map 1).

Geochemistry:

A total 18.17 km of picketed grid lines were completed in two grids (12.87 km in GRID A and 5.3 km in GRID B) covering an area extending from the central portion of the property to the west-central property boundary (Figure 7). Sample stations were located at 50 metre and, locally, 25 metre intervals along 100 metre spaced cross-lines (Maps 3 to 9).

The location and size of the two grids was initially based upon geophysical data obtained from an AERODAT INC. combined helicopter-borne MAGNETIC, EM and VLF-EM survey completed over the JK 1-42 claims on April 17, 1996. Geological mapping and prospecting by Pacific Bay Minerals personnel, and the publication of anomalous geochemical analytical data, subsequently delineated additional target areas which warranted grid expansion to facilitate additional soil sampling. Initial soil sampling was performed at 50 metre spacings over the two large target areas covered by GRIDS A and B. Immediate follow-up work in the form of closer spaced grid soil sampling at 25 metre intervals was completed along one additional line on GRID A and extended lines on GRID B.

Sampling Procedure:

A total of 55 rock grab and float samples plus 362 grid-controlled soil samples were collected during the 1996 reconnaissance survey. Rock and float samples were collected from outcrop exposures and float or talus debris exhibiting favourable characteristics such as sulphide content, gossanous staining, alteration, brecciation and shearing. Rock samples were placed in coded plastic sample bags and sample sites were marked with fluorescent ribbon displaying corresponding sample codes.

Soil samples were collected from an average depth of 30 cm, from pits dug with long handled mattocks, and were placed in numbered, large gusseted kraft paper soil bags. Samples reflect good representative B to C horizon soils obtained from moderately to well developed soil profiles. Their composition ranges between dark brown to reddish-brown and rusty sandy clays, silts and fine to coarse sands locally containing chips and fragments derived from underlying broken regolith. Optimum soil samples were obtained from greater than 90% of the area sampled owing to the development of good soil profiles.

Terrain covered by this soil survey varies between subdued and gently undulating to moderately high relief. Steep or rocky slopes exhibit minimal to negligible soil development. Soil samples were not collected from these latter areas due to the presence of broken subcrop at surface. The majority of soils collected from the two grids appear to have a residual character and probably reflect development in situ. Glacial and glaciofluvial material is rare at these high elevations and bedrock generally occurs less than one metre below surface.

Ground control for geological mapping and soil sampling was provided by altimeter, compass and hip chain. Field crews were supplied with 1:10,000 scale contoured base maps, enlarged from 1:50,000 NTS topographic maps, for plotting geological and geochemical data. Analytical results are presented in Appendices IV and V and geochemical values are plotted on Maps 2 to 9.

Rock Geochemistry:

Concurrent with geological mapping, 55 rock grab and float samples were collected. Analytical results are presented in Appendix V and rock sample descriptions are recorded in Appendix VI. Rock sample locations and analytical values are plotted on Map 2.

The majority of lithogeochem samples were sulphide-bearing and were collected from outcrop, subcrop and float debris along brecciated fault zones, in fault gullies and from escarpments. These areas are marked by fracturing, shearing, brecciation and varying degrees of alteration and stockwork veining. The analytical results from these samples are encouraging. Anomalous values for Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Cd, V and Mo are tabulated in Table 3 below:

TABLE 3: LITHOGEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS (1996) - JK SHOWINGS

Sample Number	Zn (ppm)	(Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	V (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
Showing No. 1							
96JKWR-04	725	130	173	2.1	7.5	200	
96JKWR-06		2,113		4.7			
96JKWR-07			120			432	13
Showing No. 2							
96JKWR-08	1,539	3,349		6.5	9.1		
96JKWR-09	1,364	1,237		1.5	9.3		
96JKWR-10	6,930	2,264		5.2	64.4		
96JKWR-11		1,519	159	2.5		251	
96JKWR-13	7,286	267			68.7		
Showing No. 3							
96JKWR-25	2,118	439	8,633	44.4	20.8		
96JKWR-26	0.41%	0.46%	1.254%	4.18 oz/t	41.2		32
96JKWR-27	1.57%	0.15%	0.687%	1.29 oz/t	176.6		
Showing No. 4							
96JKWR-28	0.62%	0.38%	0.300%	1.14 oz/t	56.7	246	35
96JKWR-29	3,941				57.0		
96JKWR-31	1,502	2,692	872	12.3	12.5	1,085	52
96JKWR-32	0.96%	1.15%	188	21.0	85.8	1,240	56
Showing No. 5							
96JKWR-37	0.38%	1.63%		4.15 oz/t	63.6		
96JKWR-38		1,881		13.3			
Showing No. 6							
96JKWR-39	2,505	1.62%		3.4	80.6		
96JKWR-40	0.85%	3.07%	154	6.1	155.5	163	
96JKWR-41	0.87%	1.05%		2.7	125.2		
96JKWR-42	1.05%	2.40%	175	4.6	228.5		
96JKWR-43	1.59%	1,079			220.5		
96JKWR-44	1.43%	3.44%	246	6.7	251.3		
96JKWR-45	1.27%	0.45%		2.3	181.5		
96JKWR-46	1.30%	0.74%		2.2	174.1		
96JKWR-47	5,519	2,233			119.3		
Showing No. 7							
96JKWR-52	1,040	2,788		2.1			

*** analytical values in ppm except where otherwise designated**

Following is a discussion of the analytical results of the lithogeochemical sampling conducted on the series of showings described in the Mineralization section of this report.

Showings No's 1,2,3 and 4 are concentrated at the junctions of a series of fault sets near the centre of the property. Here mineralization trends roughly north-south and is traceable in individual outcrops and float debris covering an area measuring roughly 300 by 325 metres.

The highest zinc values recorded in this area are from strongly limonitic, well mineralized float boulders at Showing No. 3 (1.57% Zn). Corresponding strongly anomalous Cu (up to 1.254%) and Ag (4.18 oz/t) and anomalous values for Cd (up to 176.6 ppm) and Mo (32 ppm) are also documented. A search of this area failed to discover the source of this mineralization in outcrop.

Showings No's. 1 and 2 registered elevated to strongly anomalous values for Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Cd and V from float (No. 1) and outcrop (No. 2). Three gossanous, silicified and brecciated argillite samples at Showing No. 1 returned weakly anomalous values of 725 ppm Zn, 2,113 ppm Pb, 173 ppm Cu, 4.7 ppm Ag, 7.5 ppm Cd and 432 ppm V. One elevated Mo value of 13 ppm was also recorded. These analytical values reflect weak base metal sulphide mineralization accompanying fine disseminated pyrite associated with two, and possibly more, intersecting fault zones.

Five lithogeochem samples collected from Showing No. 2 yielded significantly higher values for base metals. These samples returned anomalous values for Zn (1,364-7,286 ppm), Pb (267-3,349 ppm), Ag (1.5 - 6.5 ppm) and Cd (9.1 - 68.7 ppm). Discontinuous sulphide mineralization at this showing is associated with widespread brecciation and quartz-carbonate-sericite ± clay ± limonite alteration of quartzites. Brecciation accompanied by strong alteration, and coincident local carbonate veining and slickensiding indicates the probably intersection of several faults or fault sets.

The highest lead value documented in this area (1.15% Pb) was obtained from strongly altered fault breccia and fault gouge at Showing No. 4 in the eastern dissected gully in the centre of JK 24 claim. Rocks at Showing No. 4 returned elevated to moderately anomalous values for Zn (up to 0.96%), Cu (up to 0.30%), Ag (up to 1.14 oz/t), Cd (up to 85.8 ppm), V (up to 1,240 ppm) and Mo (up to 56 ppm). Analytical values were recorded from rock samples collected along, and proximal to, approximately 150 metres of this gully. These values correspond to trace up to 5-7% fine to coarse disseminated sulphides associated with carbonate-quartz ± limonite altered fault breccia.

Showing No. 5 is represented by two samples of white bull quartz float collected from talus debris on shale slopes. At this location in JK 10 claim, quartz veins, possibly measuring up to 0.5 metre wide, intrude chippy to platey shale. Quartz vein material has subsequently been dislodged by erosion on steep terrain. Several narrow quartz veins are traceable in float; however, only two appear mineralized with "steel galena", a variety of this mineral which is characterized by foliated, flaky, curving and irregular cleavage planes. This variety commonly hosts higher silver content as evidenced from the analytical results which returned 1.63% Pb, 0.38% Cu, 4.15 oz/t Ag with 63.6 ppm Cd. A second float sample registered 1,881 ppm Pb and 13.3 ppm Ag.

Broken limonitic subcrop and talus float boulders at Showing No. 6 (JK 10) yielded moderately to strongly anomalous values for Zn, Pb, Ag and Cd. Anomalous values, in the range of 0.25-1.59% Zn, 0.10-3.44% Pb, 2.2-6.7 ppm Ag and 119.3-251.3 ppm Cd, were recorded for these elements from float samples and talus debris.

This sampled material occurs along strike of a major NW-SE trending fault and, typically, is characterized by pervasive limonite staining, quartz stockwork veining and quartz-carbonate replacement in quartzites and quartzite breccias. Outcropping of this lithology is not evident and a search of the area failed to reveal any additional mineralized float of this nature. It is suspected this showing represents a narrow, mineralized secondary shear zone which probably postdates the initial NW-SE fault. This theory; however, conflicts with soil geochemical data which failed to outlined any anomalies on surface along strike of the postulated fault.

Elsewhere on the property, weak sulphide mineralization is hosted within strongly gossanous and intensely fractured and brecciated argillites and quartzite lithologies at Showing No. 7 (JK 6). One float sample of silicified quartz stockwork breccia, containing 1-2% fine disseminated sulphide, returned weak to moderately anomalous values for Zn (1,040 ppm), Pb (2,788 ppm) and Ag (2.1 ppm). Discontinuous exposures, examined for approximately 550 metres to the northeast along this fault, are intensely fractured and brecciated; however, analytical values for the elements tested are low to elevated.

Soil Geochemistry:

A total of 362 grid soil samples were collected on GRIDS A and B (Figure 7, Maps 3 to 9) from a total of 18.17 km of picketed grid lines established with compass and hip chain.

GRID A was initially planned as a 1000 metre long by 1000 metre wide grid composed of 12.87 km of picketed lines spaced at 100 metres with stations marked at 50 metre intervals. The grid was located in the west-central portion of the property, adjacent to the western claim boundary, to provide coverage over a large low resistivity area with high conductivity intercepts. A 1000 metre baseline was established at 090° azimuth with cross-lines surveyed at 360° azimuth.

GRID B was established approximately 180 metres east of GRID A to cover a broad area of cross-cutting faults and associated brecciation, alteration and sulphide mineralization identified through reconnaissance mapping. GRID B comprises a 700 metre long by 500 metre wide grid totalling 5.3 km of picketed lines. A 500 metre baseline was established at 360° with 100 metre spaced lines, marked with 50 metre stations, projected at 090° azimuth.

Elevated to strongly anomalous analytical values, resulting from the initial grid soil survey, generated follow-up work in the form of closer spaced soil sampling at 25 metre intervals along additional lines on both grids. Areas of anomalous geochemistry were delineated along the eastern to northeastern periphery of GRID A and along the eastern periphery of GRID B. Consequently, on GRID A, the baseline was extended 100 metres eastward and a 1170 metre picketed soil line with 25 metre stations was located at 360° azimuth. Correspondingly, the three southern grid lines on GRID B were extended 175 to 225 metres eastward to provide additional close spaced sample coverage in this area.

Good quality soil samples were collected from generally well developed, dark brown to rusty-brown and rusty-orange B to C horizons. These soils are composed of sandy clays, silt and fine to gravelly sand. Chips and fragments of underlying regolith are common with these residual soils. The average sample depth was recorded at 30 cm. Terrain covered by this survey varies from subdued and gently sloping to moderately high relief characterized by steep slopes, cliffs and bluffs.

This soil sampling survey outlined a large area of interest measuring approximately 1.6 km long by 1.0 km wide characterized by coincident elevated to strongly anomalous zinc, lead, copper, silver, cadmium and vanadium values. Locally anomalous molybdenum values are also documented. The resultant broad, irregular and elongate soil geochemistry anomaly extends in a northwest-southeast direction from the centre of GRID B to the northeastern corner of GRID A.

Maps 3 to 9 show the analytical results of the soil geochemical survey conducted on the JK grids. Follow-up, close spaced sampling has further enhanced the significance of the soil anomalies. Elevated to strongly anomalous responses for Zn (up to 2,506 ppm), Pb (up to 4,806 ppm), Cu (up to 1,504 ppm), Ag (up to 11.3 ppm), Cd (up to 30.6 ppm), V (up to 1,007 ppm) and Mo (up to 137 ppm) closely correspond to areas underlain by faults with associated shearing, brecciation and quartz-carbonate alteration of bedrock. Strongly anomalous soil geochem values in portions of GRID B closely coincide with two incised, northerly trending fault-related gullies, exposed gossans and documented sulphide mineralization proximal to Showing No.'s 1, 2, 3 and 4.

An examination of the analytical results indicates that there exists a profound Zn-Cd-Pb-Ag-Cu-V association on GRIDS A and B. The highest Zn, Pb, Ag and Cu values recorded occur on GRID B at stations 4+50E on lines 2+00N, 3+00N and 4+00N. High zinc values and coincident anomalous cadmium values are recorded along the baseline on Grid B and on lines 5+00E, 7+00E, 8+00E, 9+00E and 10+00E in the northeastern corner of GRID A. In addition, strongly anomalous Zn, Pb, Cu, Cd and Ag-in-soil values are recorded at stations 1+00E and 2+00E on lines 2+00N to 5+00N on GRID B. The highest recorded Zn value (2,506 ppm), Pb value (4,806 ppm), Cu value (1,504 ppm) and Ag value (11.3 ppm) are documented at stations 4+50E on these lines. The highest recorded V value of 1,007 ppm is recorded at station 5+00E on line 4+00N (Map 8).

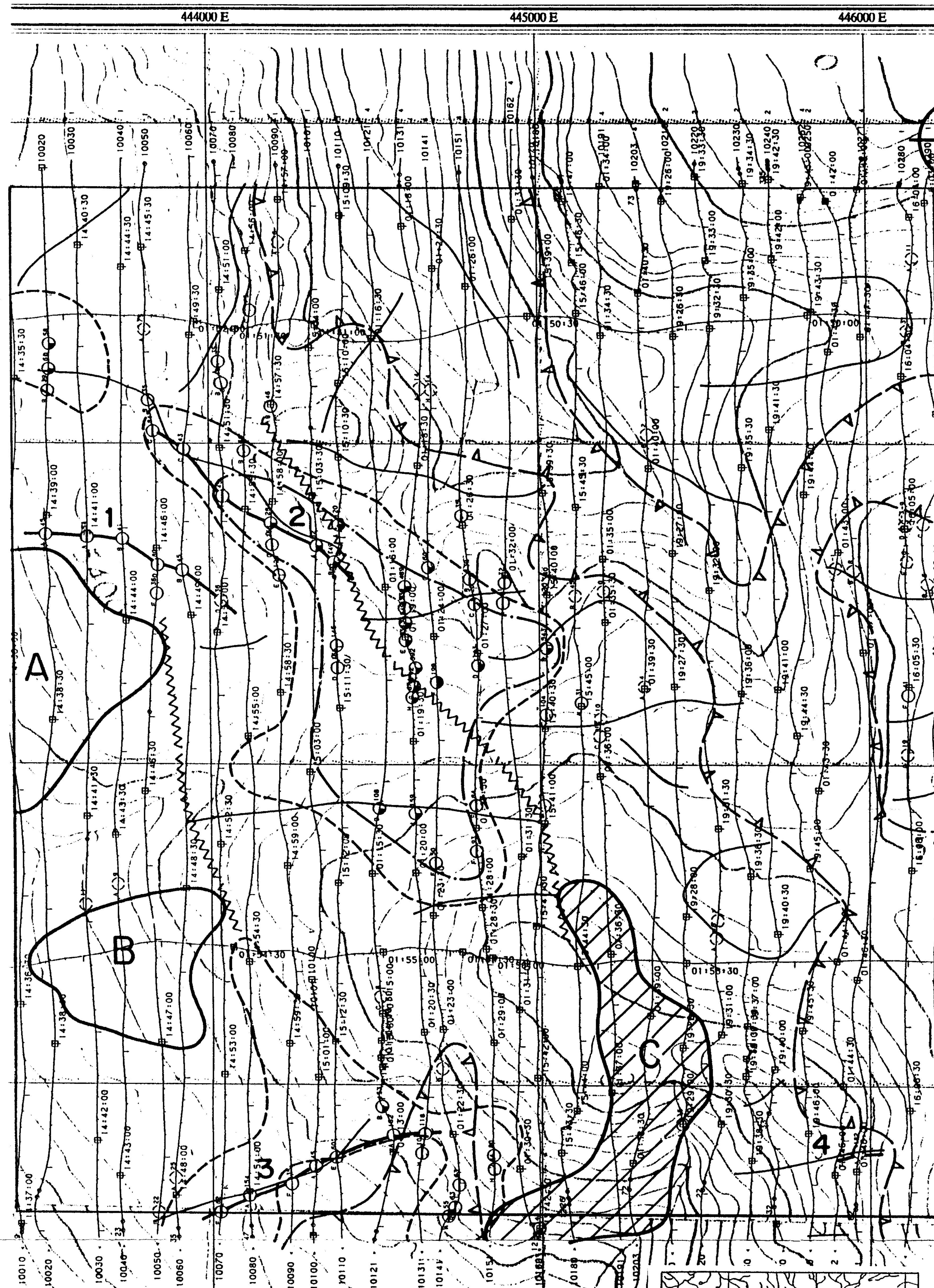
The anomalous soil geochem trend extending northwest from the northwestern corner of GRID B to the northeastern corner of GRID A reflects upward dispersion of base metals probably from a buried fault zone. No evidence for faulting is observed at surface; however, a northwest-southeast trending EM conductor is shown to occupy this part of the claim block (Figure 8). Furthermore, several narrow quartz veins intrude the shales exposed along steep slopes paralleling this trend. These veins may be the source of anomalous Mo-in-soil values, one of which registered an isolated single station value of 137 ppm at station 6+50N on line 9+00E on GRID A. This anomalous value closely corresponds with Showing No. 5. The Mo values documented along this trend are accompanied by elevated to anomalous values for Zn (up to 2,503 ppm), Pb (up to 576 ppm), Cu (up to 140 ppm), Cd (up to 30.6 ppm) and Ag (up to 5.4 ppm).

Elsewhere on GRID A, moderate to strongly anomalous values are recorded for Zn, Pb and Cd from talus fines at stations 5+50N to 6+00N on line 7+00E. This soil anomaly closely corresponds to Showing No. 6, located immediately northeast of a northwest-southeast trending escarpment, and may be related to displacement and sulphide emplacement along a high angle reverse fault. The anomalous area, outlined on Maps 3, 4 and 7, correlates closely with limonitic, altered and brecciated quartzitic and argillaceous lithologies which host weak to moderate base metal mineralization. In addition, strongly anomalous vanadium soil geochem values are recorded at stations 7+50N and 8+00N on line 9+00E corresponding to a regional northwest trending fault and high conductivity zone.

Geophysical Survey:

A combined helicopter-borne MAGNETIC, ELECTROMAGNETIC and VLF-EM survey was performed over the JK property in April, 1996 by AERODAT INC. Three large magnetic complexes and four conductive horizons were delineated over the property (Figure 8). Ground investigations provided interpretations for some of the data and conclusions reported by AERODAT. R.W. Woolham, P.Eng., Consulting Geophysicist reported:

> Magnetic amplitudes vary from about 200 nanoTesla (nT) below to 325 nT above a regional background of 58,250 nT. The magnetic patterns tend to be very erratic with general east-west elongated anomalies and trends. Three large magnetic complexes are present at A, B and C. Anomalies A and B are related to sources having some depth of burial while C is a relatively shallow source anomaly. Most of the other higher amplitude responses are concentrated in the centre and northwestern part of the survey block and are shallow source anomalies. The erratic and short strike length of these anomalies suggest mafic intrusive bodies may be the source of the anomalies. They may have some tectonic relationship to the more extensive anomalies A, B and C.



INTERPRETATION LEGEND

Major magnetic zone or horizon

a) At depth

b) Shallow

Other magnetic trends

Non-magnetic below-background zone

25 ohm-metre resistivity contour

10 ohm-metre resistivity contour

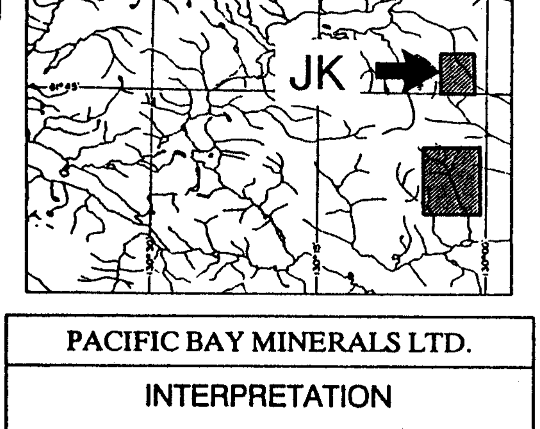
Conductive trend

Fault structure interpreted from magnetics

7 Conductor designated for investigation

B Magnetic anomaly designated for reference (see report)

FIGURE 8



GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G.L. WESA
FELLOW

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

INTERPRETATION

JK CLAIMS

SCALE 1:10 000

aerodat

Date Flown : APRIL 1996

NTS : 105 G/9, 105 G/16

Project : J9631

Map Ref : 1 - 2

The non-magnetic below background zone trending north-northwest through the eastern part of the area follows a deeply incised valley whereas the main magnetic responses occupy topographically high areas. The magnetic low may reflect sediments that weather more readily than the magnetic units. Alternatively, the magnetic anomalies could be related to mafic cap rocks overlying sediments or felsic rocks.

A large low resistivity area, less than 10 ohm metres, occupies the west central part of the claim block. The zone may only be a conductive sedimentary unit with variable thickness and dips which produce the variations in electromagnetic response. Outside this zone there are four conductive horizons designated for investigation. Conductor 1 has the profile characteristics of a south dipping body with medium conductivity. Conductor 2 to the north is part of the low resistivity zone and has better conductivity and, of possible interest, an association with a magnetic trend.

Conductor 3 has north dipping signatures and medium conductivity. It has a favourable association with a weak magnetic linear zone. Conductor 4 is related to an isolated flat lying source body. It has poor conductivity but is selected because of its magnetic association.

CONCLUSION:

Geological mapping, grid-controlled soil sampling and lithogeochemical sampling, on targets delineated by the AERODAT airborne geophysical survey, was the focus of exploration activity comprising the 1996 reconnaissance program on the JK property. Mapping shows that the property is underlain by a miogeoclinal succession of northeastern to northerly striking Upper Cambrian to Silurian to Upper Devono-Mississippian (Kechika Group, Sandpile Group and Nasina Facies) marine sedimentary rocks composed of: interbedded dark pelitic rocks and cherts, slate, phyllite, greywacke, siltstone, silty dolostone, dolostone, orthoquartzite, limy, graphitic siltstone, graphitic argillite/shale, dolomitized calcarenite and thin bedded, rusty weathering, siliceous black slate with minor interbedded impure quartzite, chert grain greywacke and chert granule grit. This stratigraphy is cut by several fault zones and intersecting fault sets represented locally by incised gullies and fault escarpments and characterized with extensive brecciation, stockwork veining and a diverse suite of alteration mineral assemblages. Igneous intrusions, in the form of narrow quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, locally intrude some of the above lithotypes and probably represent the youngest phases of igneous activity in the region.

Geological mapping focused attention on parallel and subparallel near vertical fault sets striking at 045° to 055°, 137° and 360° which are responsible for the localization and emplacement of sulphide mineralization plus a strong silica-carbonate-limonite dominant alteration halo. Individual mineralized faults vary in width from several centimetres up to 10 metres. Broad quartz-carbonate-limonite-actinolite altered, fault related breccia zones attain a maximum width of 10 metres near the centre of the property. Regional faulting and deformation tends to reflect itself locally in the form of limonitic micro-fractures and joints in the brittle argillites in the northwestern portion of the property.

Two predominant intersecting sets of faults manifest themselves on the property, giving rise to a mosaic of rectangular or lozenge-shaped blocks. It was not determined from this limited property examination if one set preceded the other or if both sets developed simultaneously. Faults appear to be high angle normal or reverse faults which possibly owe their development to the slow emplacement and rise of magma into Paleozoic rocks during the Jurassic to Cretaceous period. Evidence for a magmatic influence is manifested by the presence of several small to large biotite-quartz monzonite plutons exposed peripheral to the property, specifically to the northwest and southwest.

Alternatively, high angle reverse faults may result as a secondary effect of more deep-seated, low angle thrust faults. These faults develop in the active portions of a diastrophic belt. On the JK property, high angle faults may represent the distal end of low angle thrust faults whose origins are owing to northeastward directed horizontal compressional forces. The existence of multiple, parallel, northwest-southeast trending high-angle faults on the property may be interpreted to reflect the development of branches from a single low angle thrust whose movement was initiated several kilometres to the southwest.

An examination of available geological and analytical data has confirmed that disseminated sulphide mineralization has an affinity for limonitic, quartz-carbonate altered and stockwork veined breccia zones. These altered breccia zones appear conducive to replacement by silica-carbonate-sulphide mineralization associated with extensive faulting.

Two basic styles of sulphide mineralizations are represented:

1. Fine disseminated to coarse granular and irregular patches and blebs of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with accessory fine disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite hosted preferentially in limonitic, brecciated and stockwork veined quartzite and siliceous argillite/shale lithologies. These host lithologies are moderately to strongly altered by a varied mineral assemblage comprising quartz, carbonate, chlorite, sericite, talc, clay and actinolite. Mineralization occurs as disseminated replacement sulphides in the silica-carbonate matrix or disseminated within altered wallrock breccia fragments.

2. Coarse cubic, granular and crystalline "steel galena", and thin lenses of sphalerite, with minor fine disseminated pyrite hosted in white bull quartz veins. Mineralization also appears to be infilling very narrow, parallel, concordant fractures developed within the quartz veins.

The styles of mineralization and accompanying alteration suggests a possible igneous genesis for the mineralization. Intrusions of biotite-quartz monzonite have been mapped in the region and, in particular, a large igneous body of this composition is exposed three kilometres southwest of the property. The existence of extensive quartz-carbonate alteration, silicification and stockwork veining plus local evidence of hydrothermal alteration is interpreted to indicate the presence of a near surface plutonic body underlying the property. Evidence on the property for the existence of nearby felsic plutons is represented by the intrusion into sedimentary strata of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

A total of 362 grid soil samples and 55 rock grab and float samples were collected for analysis with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential plus following up geophysical anomalies delineated by the AERODAT airborne survey.

Two grids, totalling approximately 136 hectares (336 acres), were established over fault structures, geophysical anomalies and coincident alteration and sulphide mineralization to provide control for a soil sampling survey. Two hundred and sixty-six soil samples were collected from GRID A with a further 96 samples collected from GRID B. Samples were collected at 50 metre intervals and, locally, at 25 metres to provide fill-in sampling in areas of anomalous geochemical responses.

A large irregular and elongate shaped area, measuring roughly 1.6 km long by up to 1.0 km wide, is characterized by elevated to strongly anomalous soil and lithogeochem values for zinc, lead, copper, silver, cadmium, vanadium and molybdenum with local credits in nickel, cobalt, arsenic and stibnite. These latter four elements registered weak responses and appear coincident with anomalous base metal values. Correlations were noted between iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt and copper and between arsenic and stibnite. An examination of these analytical data failed to detect anomalous gold values associated with base metals. In addition, anomalous values were not detected for other elements tested.

In conclusion, evidence indicates that sulphide mineralization is structurally controlled and that these structures have localized hydrothermal fluids which subsequently altered the host lithologies. Furthermore, a very large area of extreme low resistivity, with two coincident high conductivity intercepts, was delineated over the property by AERODAT INC. Ground investigations provided interpretations and supported conclusions that these geophysical anomalies are related to bedrock conductors containing sulphide mineralization in altered breccia zones. Some conductive zones appear to correlate with fault structures. A major northwest-southeast trending fault structure, interpreted from the airborne magnetic survey, bisects the above described low resistivity area. Elevated to strongly anomalous base metal-in-soil geochem values correspond to this trend suggesting there exists potential for more substantial sulphide mineralization at depth. An evaluation of previous work plus the results of the 1996 exploration program suggests that base metal mineralization, accompanied by quartz-carbonate-limonite dominant alteration and brecciation, may represent the surface expression of a larger, deeper base metal bearing system.

The potential for a porphyry-style deposit at depth may exist on the JK property. This style of mineralization is represented here by the geochemical association of coincident elevated Mo, Sb and Cu-in-soil values. The location of the JK property, proximal to convergent plate margins, could favour the formation of a molybdenum-rich porphyry deposit. If this style of deposit exists, it would have formed in a post-accretionary setting correlating with an arc-continent collision as represented by tectonic events documented across the Teslin Suture Zone to the southwest.

The mechanism responsible for the formation of Mesozoic monzonitic intrusions in the area of the JK property is probably the northeastward thrusting of cataclastic rocks, originating from the Teslin Suture, over the continental margin resulting in the imbrication of the miogeoclinal succession followed by metamorphism and plutonism.

Examples of porphyry-style mineralization in the Yukon is Cu-Au-Mo porphyry mineralization occurring to the northwest within or adjacent to Middle Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Dawson Range batholith. Mineralization is commonly spatially associated with northwest trending brittle faults and is associated with younger breccias and felsic to mafic intrusions. Other Cu and Cu-Au occurrences in the same area are hosted in early Jurassic plutons and are spatially associated with syn-to post-intrusion shear zones.

It is also suggested that skarn mineralization may occur peripheral to extensive, as yet unrecognized, porphyry systems. A thick sequence of dolostone and related carbonate sediments is mapped in the south-central to southeastern portion of the JK property. Tungsten ± copper bearing skarn mineralization within these carbonate units could form economically important deposits peripheral to a porphyry system. Base ± precious metal skarn mineralization was the focus of extensive exploration during the search for tungsten in the Yukon in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Evidence generated from this reconnaissance program suggests that porphyry mineralization and associated base ± precious metal peripheral styles of mineralization may potentially be related to temporally restricted magma suites that have formed as a consequence of tectonic events to the southwest.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Evaluation of the data from the 1996 exploration program on the JK property, which resulted in the discovery of potentially significant breccia hosted, fault controlled base metal sulphide mineralization, indicates that additional work is required to fully evaluate the property's potential to host an economic orebody. An exploration program comprised of detailed geological mapping, geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling is warranted. This program is described below:

1. Detailed geological mapping and lithogeochem sampling should be performed, focusing particular attention on fault zones and structural features.

2. Attempt to confirm the source of base metal mineralization, in particular, the source of anomalous Mo-in-soil values.

3. Expand the present soil sampling survey, in the form of contour soil lines, to the north of GRIDS A and B to better define suspected anomalous soil geochemistry underlying steeper terrain in that area.

4. Trenching to bedrock, utilizing a small back-hoe or explosives, should be performed over all zones of anomalous base metal-in-soil values within the grid area.

5. Exposed favourable bedrock in trenches should be chip sampled across appropriate intervals.

6. The airborne geophysical survey was successful in outlining areas of mineralized and altered bedrock and has been useful in defining a number of fault structures. Therefore, since mineralized zones can be fairly narrow, a VLF-EM receiver should be kept available to define the position of conductors as precisely as possible before trenching.

7. A MAXMIN II profile should be obtained over selected areas to determine the dip and depth to the top of the conductors.

8. A diamond drilling program should be considered to test at depth combined geochemical and geophysical targets delineated by the present investigation..

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Respectfully submitted,
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

Gary L. Wesa

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

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Walcott, P.E. (1976): A Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Fyre Lake area, Y.T. for Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, Assessment Report 090107.

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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. 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 Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I have personally performed the work referenced in this report and I am familiar with the regional geology of nearby properties.

6. I am the author of this report which is based upon researched documents, referenced in this report, and supervision of the field program.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 29 day of November, 1996.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Respectfully submitted:

Gary L. Wesa

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

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

FIELD COSTS:

Salaries:

Gary Wesa	11 days @ $200.00 per day	$ 2,200.00
Andy Harman	6 days @ $175.00 per day	$ 1,050.00
Matt Griffin	6 days @ $125.00 per day	$ 750.00
Dan Brett	11 days @ $175.00 per day	$ 1,925.00
		$ 5,925.00

Field Expenses:

Accommodation & Meals	$ 946.92
Travel / Airfare	$ 1,016.85
Rentals / Communications	$ 2,100.00
Freight / Shipping	$ 466.82
Food & Supplies	$ 2,157.81
Helicopter	$ 2,200.00
	$ 8,888.40

GEOPHYSICS SURVEY - (AERODAT INC.): $10,828.67

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS:

Rock Samples	55 @ $16.00 per sample	$ 880.00
Soil Samples	362 @ $13.20 per sample	$ 4,778.40
		$ 5,658.40

OFFICE COSTS:

Salaries:

Gary Wesa	30 days @ $165.00 per day	$ 4,950.00
Report Preparation/Post-Field		$ 650.00
		$ 5,600.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: $36,900.47

APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Personnel

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
July 25-30th, 1996		
Gary L. Wesa	Project Geologist	Burnaby, B.C.
Andrew Harman	Prospector	Vancouver, B.C.
Dan Brett	Sampler	Point Roberts, WA
Matt Griffin	Sampler	Vancouver, B.C.
August 23-27th, 1996		
Gary L. Wesa	Project Geologist	Burnaby, B.C.
Dan Bret	Sampler	Point Roberts, WA

APENDIX 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. HNO_3 and demineralized H_2O. 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) 253-3158 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 $HCL:HNO_3:H_20$.
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 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
A L0+00E 10+00N	2	7	114	100	<.3	11	1	438	1.05	7	<5	<2	<2	34	.8	<2	<2	22	12.99	.037	11	12	8.03	44	.01	3	.57	.01	.03	<2	2
A L0+00E 9+50N	2	8	18	168	<.3	15	2	522	1.22	9	<5	<2	<2	33	.9	2	<2	23	11.13	.058	13	13	6.63	62	.01	4	.63	.01	.03	<2	2
A L0+00E 9+00N	1	5	64	346	<.3	12	2	278	.95	11	<5	<2	<2	34	1.1	3	<2	18	12.56	.047	12	11	7.69	41	.01	<3	.49	.02	.02	<2	2
A L0+00E 8+50N	2	15	48	117	<.3	16	7	1837	2.19	2	<5	<2	<2	21	1.2	<2	<2	41	2.61	.600	19	18	.69	207	.02	<3	2.08	.01	.05	<2	<1
A L0+00E 8+00N	3	19	24	72	<.3	22	6	248	3.17	9	<5	<2	<2	9	<.2	<2	<2	67	.06	.062	27	26	.36	131	.03	<3	1.14	.01	.08	<2	3
A L0+00E 7+50N	2	15	30	69	<.3	17	7	305	1.82	9	<5	<2	<2	16	<.2	2	<2	37	.25	.053	35	14	.27	263	.01	<3	.74	.01	.08	<2	8
A L0+00E 7+00N	5	16	26	97	<.3	33	6	317	2.09	23	<5	<2	<2	11	.5	<2	<2	37	.24	.075	27	20	1.76	111	.01	<3	1.44	<.01	.13	<2	3
A L0+00E 6+50N	3	34	17	78	<.3	22	4	114	2.75	5	<5	<2	<2	22	.2	<2	<2	31	.03	.106	32	17	.52	93	.01	<3	1.24	.01	.06	<2	4
A L0+00E 6+00N	3	30	23	86	<.3	19	6	126	3.29	7	<5	<2	6	21	<.2	<2	2	42	.03	.058	49	16	.30	105	.01	<3	1.21	.01	.05	<2	2
A L0+00E 5+50N	3	36	20	132	<.3	34	16	454	3.07	2	<5	<2	2	21	<.2	<2	2	31	.02	.069	39	19	.57	98	.01	<3	1.24	.01	.06	<2	1
A L0+00E 5+00N	3	38	26	133	.3	28	5	194	3.50	3	<5	<2	2	21	<.2	<2	<2	37	.02	.090	44	19	.39	85	.01	<3	1.27	.01	.06	<2	2
A L0+00E 4+50N	2	30	17	109	<.3	27	6	140	2.57	2	<5	<2	<2	15	.4	<2	<2	35	.05	.074	41	18	.40	88	.01	<3	1.22	.01	.04	<2	1
A L0+00E 4+00N	3	55	30	202	<.3	47	19	528	3.99	5	<5	<2	7	25	<.2	<2	<2	43	.06	.088	46	24	.75	141	.01	<3	1.60	.01	.05	<2	2
A L0+00E 3+50N	2	20	9	69	<.3	13	4	132	1.77	<2	<5	<2	<2	6	.2	<2	<2	36	.02	.040	42	13	.17	86	<.01	<3	.96	.01	.06	<2	3
A L0+00E 3+00N	3	32	17	103	<.3	23	6	128	2.64	<2	<5	<2	5	16	<.2	<2	<2	41	.03	.053	59	18	.37	116	.01	<3	1.17	.01	.06	<2	2
A L0+00E 2+50N	2	33	20	140	<.3	32	9	236	2.91	4	<5	<2	7	17	.3	<2	<2	34	.11	.068	41	23	.51	105	.02	<3	1.51	.01	.04	<2	9
A L0+00E 2+00N	4	51	25	83	<.3	32	6	187	4.40	6	<5	<2	9	31	<.2	<2	2	29	.02	.113	37	23	.79	157	<.01	<3	1.79	.02	.09	<2	1
A L0+00E 1+50N	2	45	23	159	.8	33	5	124	3.68	2	<5	<2	9	14	<.2	<2	<2	36	.03	.045	49	23	.52	120	.01	<3	1.90	.01	.05	<2	1
A L0+00E 1+00N	2	23	26	89	<.3	14	4	148	2.67	2	<5	<2	5	15	.3	<2	<2	44	.03	.065	46	13	.15	132	.01	<3	.93	<.01	.08	<2	1
A L0+00E 0+50N	7	52	58	110	.3	36	9	223	5.59	14	<5	<2	4	12	<.2	<2	<2	49	.02	.134	40	28	.71	203	<.01	<3	2.22	.01	.06	<2	<1
A L1+00E 10+00N	3	21	20	61	<.3	30	5	209	3.42	10	<5	<2	4	14	<.2	<2	<2	65	.22	.058	23	26	.64	159	.07	<3	1.47	<.01	.07	<2	3
A L1+00E 9+50N	5	29	31	43	<.3	46	9	444	2.77	9	<5	<2	<2	15	<.2	<2	2	57	.24	.073	27	24	.90	218	.06	<3	1.52	.01	.09	<2	3
RE A L1+00E 9+50N	5	28	32	42	<.3	45	9	448	2.76	10	<5	<2	<2	15	<.2	2	<2	57	.24	.073	27	24	.90	216	.06	<3	1.52	.01	.09	<2	3
A L1+00E 9+00N	4	38	42	71	.4	46	8	508	3.48	23	<5	<2	4	35	<.2	2	<2	56	.23	.105	45	21	.62	278	.05	<3	1.52	.02	.10	<2	<1
A L1+00E 8+50N	5	38	48	86	<.3	38	7	154	3.12	18	<5	<2	<2	26	<.2	2	<2	51	.04	.108	39	19	.50	290	.01	<3	1.31	.01	.11	<2	2
A L1+00E 8+00N	4	32	105	137	<.3	55	13	411	2.81	18	<5	<2	4	26	.5	3	<2	39	.09	.078	44	15	.59	228	.01	<3	.99	.01	.10	<2	2
A L1+00E 7+50N	5	54	31	150	.3	50	13	226	3.52	18	<5	<2	4	28	.2	2	<2	49	.10	.112	51	22	.61	223	.01	<3	1.40	.01	.10	<2	1
A L1+00E 7+00N	5	10	13	71	<.3	27	5	393	2.22	7	<5	<2	2	6	.2	2	<2	21	.14	.066	21	13	.88	131	.01	<3	1.00	.01	.11	<2	1
A L1+00E 6+50N	6	52	30	108	<.3	36	6	142	4.25	14	<5	<2	3	65	<.2	2	<2	41	.05	.150	39	20	.69	214	<.01	<3	1.69	.03	.09	<2	1
A L1+00E 6+00N	3	33	20	109	<.3	25	3	139	3.94	9	<5	<2	<2	27	<.2	<2	2	49	.03	.095	42	23	.50	127	.01	<3	1.39	.01	.08	<2	1
A L1+00E 5+50N	3	44	26	146	<.3	36	9	200	3.40	7	<5	<2	5	41	.3	2	<2	40	.07	.093	45	23	.66	214	.01	<3	1.54	.01	.08	<2	3
A L1+00E 5+00N	3	44	23	137	.4	33	7	139	2.97	<2	<5	<2	<2	24	.4	<2	2	43	.05	.114	39	26	.51	161	.01	<3	1.51	.01	.06	<2	1
A L1+00E 4+50N	3	39	19	183	<.3	42	12	287	3.24	2	<5	<2	4	22	.3	<2	<2	49	.10	.078	44	27	.64	109	.01	<3	1.46	.01	.07	<2	1
A L1+00E 4+00N	2	30	17	93	<.3	24	6	160	2.61	<2	<5	<2	2	12	<.2	<2	<2	43	.03	.133	38	22	.37	139	.01	<3	1.50	.01	.05	<2	1
A L1+00E 3+50N	3	25	18	77	<.3	17	4	78	2.35	<2	<5	<2	2	10	.2	<2	<2	43	.02	.069	39	16	.26	117	.01	<3	.93	.01	.05	<2	<1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	61	36	148	6.4	73	34	1181	4.06	42	22	8	37	52	20.1	16	20	74	.53	.105	42	67	1.01	204	.08	25	2.06	.07	.15	11	46

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

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK FILE # 96-3383

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
A L1+00E 3+00N	3	32	17	133	<.3	33	7	136	3.23	3	<5	<2	4	15	.3	<2	<2	39	.05	.066	45	20	.53	132	.01	<3	1.25	.01	.05	<2	3
A L1+00E 2+50N	3	27	23	131	<.3	29	6	172	3.66	<2	<5	<2	7	11	<.2	<2	<2	41	.04	.069	46	20	.42	78	.01	3	1.31	<.01	.05	<2	2
A L1+00E 2+00N	5	43	26	79	<.3	57	21	508	4.47	8	<5	<2	10	35	<.2	<2	<2	36	.02	.074	45	21	.98	112	<.01	<3	2.13	.01	.07	<2	1
A L1+00E 1+50N	2	23	7	34	<.3	8	2	42	1.38	<2	<5	<2	<2	7	.2	<2	<2	25	.02	.045	25	7	.11	113	.01	<3	.88	.01	.03	<2	1
RE A L1+00E 1+50N	2	23	8	35	<.3	10	3	40	1.37	2	<5	<2	<2	7	<.2	<2	<2	25	.02	.045	24	7	.11	112	.01	<3	.86	.01	.03	<2	1
A L1+00E 1+00N	2	34	14	82	<.3	17	4	115	2.63	2	<5	<2	2	6	<.2	<2	<2	31	.03	.063	32	11	.23	64	.01	<3	.98	.01	.04	<2	1
A L1+00E 0+50N	3	21	30	111	<.3	22	4	162	4.21	<2	<5	<2	4	12	<.2	<2	<2	46	.02	.103	44	19	.31	86	.01	<3	1.29	.01	.06	<2	1
A L2+00E 10+00N	1	11	13	38	<.3	30	8	361	1.51	8	<5	<2	4	9	<.2	<2	<2	26	.47	.066	23	15	2.69	115	.04	<3	1.60	.01	.11	<2	<1
A L2+00E 9+50N	7	55	45	85	.3	56	8	137	4.42	32	<5	<2	4	43	<.2	7	2	81	.05	.118	51	24	.73	397	.05	<3	1.98	.01	.11	<2	2
A L2+00E 9+00N	5	43	76	96	<.3	28	4	92	3.15	36	<5	<2	<2	31	<.2	4	<2	60	.03	.131	27	23	.53	310	<.01	<3	1.63	.02	.07	<2	1
A L2+00E 8+50N	6	41	54	99	<.3	45	9	123	3.42	15	<5	<2	3	49	<.2	3	<2	49	.04	.098	49	18	.45	266	<.01	<3	1.26	.01	.09	<2	2
A L2+00E 8+00N	4	21	12	55	<.3	13	4	53	1.82	8	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	2	48	.03	.064	35	13	.10	411	.01	<3	.74	<.01	.06	<2	2
A L2+00E 7+50N	5	40	25	115	<.3	36	6	138	2.85	15	<5	<2	4	19	<.2	<2	<2	49	.16	.084	43	21	.66	224	.01	<3	1.30	.01	.07	<2	2
A L2+00E 7+00N	21	31	28	443	.8	57	7	240	2.12	18	<5	<2	4	22	5.0	6	<2	146	.32	.077	26	21	1.31	79	.01	3	1.04	<.01	.17	<2	1
A L2+00E 6+50N	6	24	24	114	<.3	27	6	271	2.95	13	<5	<2	2	16	.2	<2	4	58	.05	.063	28	18	.44	95	.02	<3	1.06	.01	.07	<2	1
A L2+00E 6+00N	4	48	38	299	<.3	71	19	389	3.90	<2	<5	<2	9	33	.8	<2	<2	95	.11	.096	53	45	.95	178	.01	<3	2.13	.01	.05	<2	1
A L2+00E 5+50N	4	41	25	171	<.3	39	14	327	3.46	2	<5	<2	5	26	<.2	<2	2	45	.05	.094	46	25	.64	127	.01	<3	1.63	.01	.06	<2	1
A L2+00E 5+00N	2	36	17	144	<.3	37	13	316	3.15	4	<5	<2	9	23	<.2	<2	<2	32	.11	.079	45	21	.57	86	.02	<3	1.51	.01	.05	<2	3
A L2+00E 4+50N	3	40	22	140	<.3	42	14	445	3.91	<2	<5	<2	2	19	.3	<2	4	42	.04	.124	40	28	.71	140	<.01	<3	2.08	.01	.05	<2	1
A L2+00E 4+00N	3	58	20	110	.5	29	8	155	2.81	2	<5	<2	<2	18	.8	<2	<2	46	.03	.129	28	22	.32	172	<.01	<3	1.52	.01	.07	<2	2
A L2+00E 3+50N	3	33	19	78	<.3	23	8	128	2.94	5	<5	<2	<2	22	<.2	<2	<2	49	.02	.089	52	18	.23	116	.01	<3	.83	.01	.06	<2	1
A L2+00E 3+00N	3	38	21	142	<.3	33	7	188	3.47	3	<5	<2	2	12	.3	<2	<2	43	.02	.138	37	26	.50	87	.01	<3	1.49	<.01	.04	<2	2
A L2+00E 2+50N	3	31	20	146	<.3	32	8	203	3.16	2	<5	<2	3	16	<.2	<2	<2	38	.02	.067	47	20	.57	155	<.01	<3	1.46	.01	.04	<2	1
A L2+00E 2+00N	2	29	16	135	<.3	30	6	170	3.37	4	<5	<2	4	12	<.2	<2	2	37	.04	.073	46	21	.48	76	.01	<3	1.27	.01	.04	<2	3
A L2+00E 1+50N	3	71	24	135	1.1	32	10	201	3.01	<2	<5	<2	2	16	1.1	<2	2	36	.04	.172	41	21	.33	214	.01	<3	1.75	.01	.06	<2	1
A L2+00E 1+00N	2	32	20	138	<.3	37	9	249	3.53	2	<5	<2	7	15	<.2	<2	<2	37	.06	.101	55	23	.67	106	.01	<3	1.64	.01	.06	<2	3
A L2+00E 0+50N	2	32	14	119	<.3	35	11	254	3.09	2	<5	<2	5	18	<.2	<2	<2	33	.07	.074	49	21	.55	98	.01	<3	1.41	.01	.05	<2	1
A L2+00E 0+00N	3	33	26	113	.4	31	5	126	4.04	3	<5	<2	9	16	<.2	<2	<2	36	.01	.057	48	23	.60	115	<.01	<3	1.92	.01	.06	<2	2
A L3+00E 10+00N	1	13	23	57	<.3	22	6	281	1.81	9	<5	<2	2	13	<.2	<2	<2	44	.52	.068	20	30	3.10	175	.05	<3	2.00	.01	.09	<2	<1
A L3+00E 9+50N	3	27	75	138	<.3	50	14	473	2.64	19	<5	<2	3	20	.6	<2	2	63	.17	.068	34	28	1.78	277	.04	<3	1.64	.01	.10	<2	1
A L3+00E 9+00N	1	16	31	216	<.3	122	24	766	1.89	27	<5	<2	5	15	1.1	<2	<2	40	.23	.053	29	27	3.42	395	.03	<3	2.23	.01	.06	<2	<1
A L3+00E 8+50N	6	58	184	319	<.3	165	36	1971	4.09	41	<5	<2	5	20	.6	2	2	127	.02	.079	39	54	2.44	322	<.01	<3	2.88	.01	.06	<2	1
A L3+00E 8+00N	6	39	35	87	<.3	43	8	171	3.36	13	<5	<2	2	27	<.2	2	5	47	.04	.106	44	16	.37	437	.01	<3	1.23	.01	.08	<2	1
A L3+00E 7+50N	5	29	23	107	<.3	33	8	149	2.68	10	<5	<2	<2	16	<.2	<2	<2	53	.06	.125	28	20	.39	754	.01	<3	1.33	.01	.06	<2	1
A L3+00E 7+00N	13	41	31	231	.9	61	8	374	2.79	14	<5	<2	7	29	2.1	5	3	76	.45	.085	30	17	.68	149	.02	<3	.91	.01	.12	<2	1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	20	59	36	145	6.4	71	35	1181	3.98	41	21	7	36	52	20.2	17	21	72	.53	.105	41	65	1.00	200	.08	26	2.02	.06	.14	10	46

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

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
A L3+00E 6+50N	3	10	21	67	.3	16	4	199	1.38	6	<5	<2	2	15	<.2	3	3	22	.36	.026	17	7	.84	64	<.01	<3	.64	<.01	.07	<2	1
A L3+00E 6+00N	7	16	26	97	<.3	27	6	285	2.81	9	<5	<2	3	9	<.2	<2	4	64	.08	.054	23	18	.55	63	.01	<3	1.21	.01	.07	<2	1
A L3+00E 5+50N	2	20	13	70	<.3	18	5	262	2.57	7	<5	<2	2	10	<.2	<2	2	31	.04	.056	20	16	.35	58	.01	3	.88	.03	.04	<2	2
A L3+00E 5+00N	2	32	19	121	<.3	31	7	174	3.04	5	<5	<2	6	16	.2	<2	<2	31	.08	.061	30	22	.56	75	.01	<3	1.50	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L3+00E 4+50N	3	34	21	107	<.3	29	8	148	3.07	3	<5	<2	4	19	<.2	<2	3	48	.05	.063	39	22	.51	120	.01	<3	1.44	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L3+00E 4+00N	2	25	17	68	<.3	16	4	103	2.33	<2	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	3	44	.02	.078	33	17	.20	95	.01	<3	.96	.01	.04	<2	2
A L3+00E 3+50N	2	25	17	74	<.3	19	6	162	2.90	2	<5	<2	4	8	<.2	<2	3	56	.02	.046	35	23	.30	62	.01	<3	1.19	<.01	.04	<2	1
A L3+00E 3+00N	2	35	23	135	<.3	33	11	250	3.16	4	<5	<2	6	20	.2	<2	2	40	.07	.056	48	21	.54	132	.01	<3	1.37	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L3+00E 2+50N	2	29	21	106	<.3	23	7	169	2.94	<2	<5	<2	4	12	<.2	<2	5	36	.05	.056	39	17	.32	62	.01	<3	1.15	<.01	.03	<2	<1
A L3+00E 2+00N	3	38	19	162	<.3	36	12	309	3.37	4	<5	<2	6	17	.2	<2	2	30	.08	.066	39	18	.47	66	.01	<3	1.17	<.01	.03	<2	1
A L3+00E 1+50N	3	44	30	192	<.3	41	12	297	3.64	6	<5	<2	4	20	<.2	<2	2	32	.04	.074	47	19	.57	118	.01	<3	1.37	.01	.04	<2	<1
RE A L3+00E 1+50N	3	43	30	194	<.3	39	12	296	3.66	3	<5	<2	4	20	.4	<2	<2	33	.04	.074	48	19	.57	122	.01	<3	1.39	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L3+00E 1+00N	3	35	26	154	<.3	35	11	337	3.28	3	<5	<2	8	19	<.2	<2	3	33	.08	.063	63	20	.57	99	.01	<3	1.40	.01	.04	<2	1
A L3+00E 0+50N	2	28	21	88	.5	25	4	106	3.24	4	<5	<2	4	10	<.2	<2	3	43	.02	.054	39	19	.44	108	.01	<3	1.35	<.01	.05	<2	<1
A L3+00E 0+00N	3	21	21	77	.6	19	3	112	4.34	<2	<5	<2	8	10	<.2	<2	2	56	.02	.059	40	23	.39	108	.01	<3	1.73	.01	.05	<2	1
A L4+00E 10+00N	2	10	14	19	<.3	19	6	159	1.37	3	<5	<2	3	4	.2	<2	<2	16	.19	.034	23	10	.57	51	.01	<3	.55	.01	.11	<2	<1
A L4+00E 9+50N	1	8	48	125	<.3	23	3	299	1.29	4	<5	<2	4	11	.7	<2	<2	66	.56	.037	17	36	3.21	170	.10	<3	1.82	.01	.06	<2	<1
A L4+00E 9+00N	1	13	21	50	<.3	19	4	176	1.61	4	<5	<2	2	9	<.2	<2	2	29	.36	.048	19	19	1.88	179	.03	<3	1.34	.01	.08	<2	<1
A L4+00E 8+50N	<1	6	49	167	<.3	24	6	418	1.38	6	<5	<2	3	9	1.3	2	<2	34	.40	.053	14	30	2.56	92	.02	<3	1.32	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L4+00E 8+00N	3	22	47	82	<.3	61	20	2451	4.43	24	<5	<2	2	19	.3	3	3	58	1.59	.113	17	17	2.19	776	.01	<3	1.29	.01	.07	<2	1
A L4+00E 7+50N	4	86	75	184	<.3	302	78	3059	3.97	17	<5	<2	5	20	2.3	<2	<2	35	1.09	.062	37	21	3.29	1009	<.01	<3	4.23	<.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 7+00N	3	11	16	39	<.3	12	4	91	1.34	7	<5	<2	<2	6	<.2	<2	<2	35	.06	.044	23	9	.15	199	.01	<3	.54	<.01	.05	<2	1
A L4+00E 6+50N	11	31	48	260	<.3	50	8	52	2.82	58	<5	<2	2	127	.4	3	<2	47	.41	.081	35	12	.27	1116	<.01	<3	1.26	.01	.13	<2	<1
A L4+00E 6+00N	18	18	37	94	<.3	52	8	105	2.46	24	<5	<2	<2	9	.6	9	<2	284	.21	.053	24	28	2.21	144	.01	<3	1.67	<.01	.13	<2	<1
A L4+00E 5+50N	16	43	58	249	<.3	94	17	277	4.37	37	<5	<2	5	14	.4	3	<2	156	.09	.066	37	26	1.13	274	<.01	<3	2.70	<.01	.08	<2	<1
A L4+00E 5+00N	3	33	20	114	<.3	34	8	194	3.35	<2	<5	<2	2	18	<.2	<2	4	58	.10	.107	29	30	.70	129	.01	<3	2.08	.01	.05	<2	2
A L4+00E 4+50N	3	37	26	106	<.3	34	8	166	3.12	3	<5	<2	6	22	<.2	<2	2	51	.10	.070	41	24	.68	159	.01	<3	1.49	.01	.05	<2	1
A L4+00E 4+00N	3	34	20	92	<.3	29	9	171	3.06	2	<5	<2	7	20	<.2	<2	4	43	.09	.065	51	22	.56	112	.01	<3	1.39	.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 3+50N	2	30	18	86	<.3	26	7	139	2.86	<2	<5	<2	5	19	.2	<2	4	37	.07	.053	40	20	.46	94	.01	<3	1.35	.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 3+00N	3	46	28	197	<.3	45	25	450	3.49	2	<5	<2	7	27	.3	<2	4	32	.05	.067	43	21	.62	126	.01	<3	1.49	.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 2+50N	2	22	18	74	<.3	12	4	73	2.45	<2	<5	<2	2	11	<.2	<2	2	40	.02	.042	45	14	.12	54	.01	<3	.81	<.01	.04	<2	<1
A L4+00E 2+00N	2	31	18	135	<.3	31	10	248	2.79	3	<5	<2	6	17	.4	<2	<2	33	.14	.072	38	20	.47	91	.02	<3	1.22	.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 1+50N	2	24	18	115	<.3	30	8	168	2.91	6	<5	<2	4	11	.3	<2	2	36	.04	.045	34	20	.50	131	.01	<3	1.44	<.01	.04	<2	1
A L4+00E 1+00N	3	40	22	161	<.3	39	14	268	3.09	3	<5	<2	7	22	.2	<2	<2	36	.14	.073	45	20	.61	164	.01	<3	1.29	.01	.05	<2	2
A L4+00E 0+50N	3	36	27	112	<.3	35	12	370	3.07	4	<5	<2	8	20	<.2	<2	<2	32	.08	.072	46	20	.70	106	.01	<3	1.33	.01	.05	<2	1
A L4+00E 0+00N	3	41	26	123	<.3	43	12	257	3.33	4	<5	<2	8	23	<.2	2	<2	37	.08	.065	50	22	.79	139	.01	<3	1.59	.01	.05	<2	1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	60	37	144	6.3	72	34	1243	3.99	40	22	7	35	51	20.3	15	18	72	.57	.096	40	65	.99	204	.08	27	2.01	.06	.14	12	46

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

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK FILE # 96-3383

ACME ANALYTICAL

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
A L5+00E 10+00N	25	71	39	809	2.6	87	6	171	2.22	33	<5	<2	7	45	12.8	15	<2	380	6.01	.060	16	27	1.96	121	.03	6	.96	.01	.28	<2	<1
A L5+00E 9+50N	10	26	66	398	.8	56	8	366	2.20	18	<5	<2	3	13	5.9	4	<2	204	.36	.135	26	38	1.84	204	.03	4	1.73	.01	.17	<2	2
A L5+00E 9+00N	2	11	38	87	<.3	19	5	504	2.08	25	<5	<2	2	14	.8	<2	<2	40	.67	.081	17	23	2.08	192	.03	<3	1.50	.01	.08	<2	<1
A L5+00E 8+50N	1	11	67	118	<.3	23	5	260	1.73	13	<5	<2	4	11	.8	<2	<2	32	.49	.066	23	19	1.95	153	.04	4	1.28	.01	.14	<2	2
A L5+00E 8+00N	4	9	21	29	<.3	23	6	251	1.55	7	<5	<2	6	11	.5	<2	<2	35	.66	.056	16	24	2.62	67	.05	4	1.58	.01	.14	<2	1
A L5+00E 7+50N	1	9	20	37	<.3	20	6	284	1.54	11	<5	<2	6	26	.5	<2	<2	23	2.28	.082	24	16	1.87	106	.02	3	1.13	.01	.21	<2	2
A L5+00E 7+00N	6	19	19	79	<.3	33	9	194	2.73	13	<5	<2	2	11	<.2	<2	2	48	.12	.061	26	13	.46	314	.01	3	.74	.01	.07	<2	1
A L5+00E 6+50N	7	17	22	124	<.3	36	9	208	2.34	14	<5	<2	2	22	.6	<2	<2	71	.56	.095	22	14	.60	198	.01	3	.95	.01	.08	<2	1
A L5+00E 6+00N	9	19	30	164	<.3	35	6	214	2.25	12	<5	<2	2	9	.7	2	<2	107	.11	.069	30	19	.84	132	.01	<3	1.29	.01	.09	<2	1
A L5+00E 5+50N	19	30	59	94	<.3	82	11	232	2.96	14	<5	<2	5	9	.8	4	<2	157	.16	.033	40	17	.75	198	<.01	4	.97	.01	.08	<2	<1
A L5+00E 5+00N	4	43	46	205	<.3	47	12	357	4.17	<2	<5	<2	8	15	.3	<2	<2	97	.06	.058	56	36	1.09	412	<.01	<3	2.62	.01	.04	<2	1
A L5+00E 4+50N	5	52	33	116	<.3	42	14	228	4.40	<2	<5	<2	4	36	<.2	<2	<2	77	.03	.094	55	27	.61	215	<.01	<3	2.12	.02	.06	<2	1
A L5+00E 4+00N	3	31	21	96	<.3	25	5	132	3.24	2	<5	<2	9	20	<.2	<2	4	39	.06	.058	76	19	.44	75	.01	<3	1.32	.01	.05	<2	<1
A L5+00E 3+50N	3	43	14	92	<.3	36	9	233	3.30	4	<5	<2	3	21	<.2	<2	<2	45	.06	.097	36	24	.65	170	.01	<3	1.59	.01	.07	<2	1
A L5+00E 3+00N	3	43	24	157	<.3	38	13	273	3.65	<2	<5	<2	8	17	.2	<2	<2	49	.05	.067	55	25	.61	185	.01	<3	1.69	.01	.05	<2	<1
A L5+00E 2+50N	3	39	20	149	<.3	33	12	260	3.29	4	<5	<2	7	21	.2	<2	<2	40	.12	.081	39	21	.54	133	.02	<3	1.37	.01	.05	<2	1
A L5+00E 2+00N	3	28	23	119	<.3	29	9	212	2.49	5	<5	<2	4	13	.3	<2	<2	41	.08	.058	40	19	.62	135	.01	<3	1.18	.01	.06	<2	1
A L5+00E 1+50N	4	19	93	135	<.3	27	7	331	2.04	14	<5	<2	5	11	1.3	2	2	44	.14	.053	34	17	1.20	183	.01	4	1.17	.01	.07	<2	1
A L5+00E 1+00N	3	19	30	64	<.3	16	3	68	2.08	5	<5	<2	2	12	.3	<2	<2	49	.02	.053	45	14	.35	121	<.01	<3	1.00	.01	.06	<2	1
A L5+00E 0+50N	2	23	21	71	<.3	23	5	98	2.70	3	<5	<2	5	14	.2	<2	<2	42	.03	.065	54	16	.44	101	.01	<3	1.31	.01	.05	<2	2
A L5+00E 0+00N	1	14	11	39	<.3	13	3	83	1.48	3	<5	<2	<2	8	.4	<2	<2	22	.03	.058	19	10	.27	63	.01	<3	.67	.02	.04	<2	1
A L6+00E 10+00N	6	37	67	568	1.1	82	9	437	1.78	25	<5	<2	<2	36	5.0	16	<2	181	2.84	.219	24	39	2.42	189	.05	<3	2.06	.01	.11	<2	1
RE A L6+00E 10+00N	6	37	61	554	1.1	81	9	432	1.72	26	<5	<2	<2	35	4.9	13	<2	178	2.84	.213	23	38	2.39	181	.05	<3	2.01	.01	.10	<2	2
A L6+00E 9+50N	10	26	17	425	.9	52	6	197	1.50	12	<5	<2	<2	26	4.5	6	<2	329	1.35	.047	24	28	1.66	77	.03	6	1.13	<.01	.24	<2	2
A L6+00E 9+00N	7	14	19	141	<.3	25	4	242	1.18	9	<5	<2	5	8	2.7	3	<2	85	.79	.037	18	14	2.11	45	.04	<3	1.13	.01	.15	<2	1
A L6+00E 8+50N	1	5	10	54	<.3	13	2	133	.91	<2	<5	<2	<2	12	.5	<2	<2	36	.64	.047	6	16	2.23	68	.05	<3	1.68	.03	.06	<2	<1
A L6+00E 8+00N	2	9	25	56	<.3	17	6	327	1.46	12	<5	<2	5	7	.6	2	2	23	.34	.063	24	13	1.39	71	.02	<3	.85	<.01	.11	<2	1
A L6+00E 7+50N	2	9	34	61	<.3	23	7	435	1.61	16	<5	<2	3	9	.7	<2	2	30	.38	.062	21	14	1.70	212	.02	<3	1.04	.01	.11	<2	1
A L6+00E 7+00N	3	24	24	59	.3	58	14	454	2.11	11	<5	<2	5	17	.5	<2	<2	35	.40	.083	30	19	1.82	313	.01	5	1.24	.01	.15	<2	1
A L6+00E 6+50N	6	23	35	185	<.3	48	9	438	2.74	16	<5	<2	2	15	1.5	<2	<2	62	.28	.072	32	19	.69	161	.01	<3	1.06	.01	.06	<2	<1
A L6+00E 6+00N	7	22	34	142	<.3	23	4	803	1.55	7	<5	<2	<2	39	2.5	2	<2	69	1.06	.097	18	15	.29	194	.01	<3	.69	.01	.06	<2	2
A L6+00E 5+50N	9	19	23	105	<.3	24	3	113	1.81	4	<5	<2	<2	22	.6	<2	<2	107	.45	.095	23	17	.48	316	<.01	<3	1.11	.01	.07	<2	2
A L6+00E 5+00N	5	33	36	113	<.3	28	5	152	3.77	20	<5	<2	5	33	<.2	<2	3	82	.04	.087	37	25	.51	193	.01	<3	1.46	.02	.07	<2	1
A L6+00E 4+50N	5	55	33	191	<.3	46	15	338	4.68	7	<5	<2	7	21	<.2	<2	<2	41	.03	.099	54	22	.66	81	.01	<3	1.68	.01	.05	<2	1
A L6+00E 4+00N	4	52	23	72	<.3	43	12	203	4.02	<2	<5	<2	8	31	<.2	<2	<2	91	.05	.092	43	36	.99	179	.01	<3	2.25	.02	.07	<2	1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	61	39	134	6.4	76	35	1201	4.11	40	24	8	37	53	20.4	17	18	76	.53	.097	43	67	1.03	210	.09	30	2.11	.07	.15	12	46

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

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
A L6+00E 3+50N	5	67	28	127	.4	49	17	303	4.46	<2	<5	<2	8	69	<.2	<2	<2	82	.04	.117	40	39	.91	312	<.01	<3	2.38	.03	.07	<2	2
A L6+00E 3+00N	4	40	26	135	<.3	38	10	194	3.83	3	<5	<2	7	30	<.2	<2	2	47	.07	.099	49	25	.65	132	.01	<3	1.59	.01	.07	<2	2
A L6+00E 2+50N	3	37	22	90	.4	28	10	270	2.56	4	<5	<2	<2	14	.9	<2	<2	46	.04	.086	33	21	.61	179	.01	<3	1.55	.01	.07	<2	2
A L6+00E 2+00N	3	22	65	132	<.3	28	9	260	2.73	9	<5	<2	7	13	.5	<2	<2	56	.07	.046	41	20	.77	122	.01	<3	1.45	.01	.06	<2	2
A L6+00E 1+50N	4	19	94	219	<.3	34	8	312	2.34	18	<5	<2	2	12	1.0	<2	<2	66	.12	.068	35	21	1.07	106	.01	3	1.36	.01	.08	<2	3
A L6+00E 1+00N	3	14	43	93	<.3	20	6	333	2.24	8	<5	<2	<2	7	.4	<2	<2	50	.04	.074	25	19	1.08	72	.01	<3	1.33	.01	.06	<2	2
A L6+00E 0+50N	3	18	34	63	<.3	17	4	286	4.17	2	<5	<2	3	6	<.2	<2	<2	64	.05	.209	19	32	.69	112	.01	<3	2.42	.01	.04	<2	3
A L6+00E 0+00N	4	12	31	136	<.3	27	5	225	1.68	16	<5	<2	<2	14	2.0	2	<2	43	.39	.077	22	14	1.20	114	.01	<3	1.04	.01	.07	<2	2
A L7+00E 10+00N	55	87	52	1635	2.8	188	35	344	4.89	43	10	<2	11	34	4.1	36	<2	521	.26	.100	13	32	2.31	433	.11	<3	2.62	.01	.18	<2	2
A L7+00E 9+50N	21	28	34	228	.8	46	9	625	3.10	13	<5	<2	<2	35	4.3	7	<2	198	.48	.145	24	21	.68	260	.03	<3	1.12	.01	.14	<2	2
A L7+00E 9+00N	40	80	34	2503	1.6	120	21	375	4.34	29	14	<2	4	164	22.5	15	<2	399	10.18	.105	14	34	2.57	149	.03	<3	1.43	.01	.23	<2	1
A L7+00E 8+50N	30	40	41	1074	1.2	59	5	123	2.09	33	<5	<2	4	140	16.1	8	<2	344	9.19	.034	16	31	1.79	46	.01	<3	.91	<.01	.15	<2	2
A L7+00E 8+00N	3	14	33	150	<.3	22	5	347	1.73	9	6	<2	<2	18	.8	<2	<2	89	.38	.085	20	26	2.25	111	.03	3	1.86	.01	.10	<2	1
A L7+00E 7+50N	2	10	21	91	<.3	21	4	277	1.68	8	<5	<2	<2	15	.2	<2	<2	77	.38	.073	22	25	2.05	92	.02	3	1.66	.01	.11	<2	2
RE A L7+00E 7+50N	2	10	21	90	<.3	21	4	258	1.64	7	<5	<2	<2	15	.5	<2	<2	77	.38	.076	22	25	1.99	90	.02	<3	1.64	.01	.11	<2	1
A L7+00E 7+00N	1	8	12	45	<.3	19	6	403	1.71	7	<5	<2	6	17	.5	<2	2	34	1.03	.081	22	17	1.89	74	.03	5	1.15	.01	.19	<2	1
A L7+00E 6+50N	1	11	16	66	<.3	28	7	516	2.06	8	<5	<2	5	12	.4	<2	3	44	.51	.076	23	18	2.29	123	.02	<3	1.34	.01	.10	<2	<1
A L7+00E 6+00N	11	55	129	786	.4	108	21	1096	5.38	85	<5	<2	7	17	3.6	<2	<2	122	.45	.061	31	30	2.16	221	.01	<3	1.48	.01	.06	<2	1
A L7+00E 5+50N	5	25	215	1369	.3	63	11	1899	3.24	10	<5	<2	5	65	13.8	<2	<2	112	1.05	.052	27	24	2.38	574	<.01	<3	1.57	.01	.05	<2	2
A L7+00E 5+00N	4	27	133	150	.3	58	31	1279	3.94	11	<5	<2	8	34	.8	<2	<2	96	.18	.068	69	25	1.33	12641	.01	<3	1.97	.02	.19	<2	1
A L7+00E 4+50N	4	41	24	95	<.3	31	6	133	4.40	29	<5	<2	10	47	<.2	4	<2	42	.06	.095	47	19	.71	337	.01	<3	1.36	.02	.10	<2	4
A L7+00E 4+00N	3	35	23	98	<.3	31	8	152	3.18	10	<5	<2	7	22	<.2	<2	<2	30	.05	.066	45	16	.67	118	.01	<3	1.26	.01	.07	<2	2
A L7+00E 3+50N	4	48	23	102	<.3	44	13	200	3.61	<2	<5	<2	10	35	<.2	<2	4	40	.08	.084	54	23	.83	122	.01	<3	1.54	.01	.06	<2	2
A L7+00E 3+00N	3	39	22	111	<.3	33	11	210	2.96	5	<5	<2	7	20	.2	<2	<2	40	.07	.070	48	20	.77	107	.01	<3	1.39	.01	.06	<2	3
A L7+00E 2+50N	3	21	23	77	<.3	20	3	80	2.14	5	<5	<2	<2	13	.9	<2	<2	42	.05	.079	33	16	.57	112	.01	<3	1.06	.01	.06	<2	2
A L7+00E 2+00N	2	9	34	59	<.3	12	4	330	1.70	12	<5	<2	<2	4	.2	<2	<2	41	.04	.071	21	14	.87	80	.01	<3	.98	.01	.07	<2	2
A L7+00E 1+50N	4	8	22	62	<.3	12	2	82	1.50	10	<5	<2	<2	3	.7	<2	<2	74	.02	.047	19	14	.65	147	.01	<3	.81	.01	.06	<2	1
A L7+00E 1+00N	3	15	39	117	<.3	25	7	373	1.98	11	<5	<2	<2	10	2.2	2	<2	50	.18	.103	20	18	1.29	83	.01	<3	1.16	.01	.10	<2	2
A L7+00E 0+50N	3	10	39	81	<.3	12	6	1093	1.23	8	<5	<2	<2	17	1.9	2	3	32	.73	.174	11	13	.62	212	.01	3	.77	.01	.07	<2	1
A L7+00E 0+00N	2	7	39	81	<.3	12	3	318	1.88	12	<5	<2	<2	7	.4	<2	<2	35	.24	.068	16	14	1.30	69	.01	<3	.99	.01	.07	<2	2
A L8+00E 10+00N	11	25	42	188	<.3	31	5	151	3.37	15	<5	<2	5	18	.3	2	<2	188	.05	.036	30	26	.88	102	.06	<3	1.42	.01	.08	<2	2
A L8+00E 9+50N	57	51	39	473	.7	106	9	252	4.95	35	7	<2	2	49	2.0	13	<2	524	.20	.096	15	38	1.07	240	.12	<3	2.28	.02	.10	<2	2
A L8+00E 8+50N	28	87	51	804	2.8	150	16	751	4.20	60	9	<2	8	42	12.1	21	<2	413	1.02	.279	32	39	2.77	621	.03	4	1.96	.01	.31	<2	3
A L8+00E 8+00N	8	29	28	461	1.0	46	5	222	1.69	19	<5	<2	3	22	7.3	6	<2	238	1.09	.061	19	26	1.86	101	.02	<3	1.18	.01	.16	<2	2
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	60	38	146	6.3	74	35	1182	3.97	35	21	8	37	53	20.2	14	19	73	.52	.097	42	66	1.00	201	.08	27	2.09	.07	.15	11	46

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

ACME ANALYTICAL

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK FILE # 96-3383

ACME ANALYTICAL

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
A L8+00E 7+50N	9	32	25	299	1.1	41	4	156	1.47	25	<5	<2	4	109	10.2	7	<2	204	8.30	.066	11	25	1.88	62	.03	<3	.93	<.01	.17	<2	1
A L8+00E 7+00N	7	25	15	513	.7	47	8	248	2.40	13	<5	<2	4	18	9.7	2	<2	210	.84	.083	25	22	1.79	69	.04	<3	1.28	.01	.15	<2	1
RE A L8+00E 7+00N	7	25	17	500	.7	44	7	241	2.32	11	<5	<2	4	17	9.2	2	2	203	.80	.080	24	21	1.71	65	.04	3	1.23	.01	.15	<2	1
A L8+00E 6+50N	3	16	42	181	<.3	24	4	183	1.59	9	<5	<2	<2	14	1.4	<2	<2	83	.45	.047	28	17	1.18	121	.02	<3	1.03	.01	.08	<2	1
A L8+00E 6+00N	15	10	16	12	<.3	26	4	114	1.42	16	<5	<2	6	6	.3	<2	<2	140	.27	.021	22	14	2.02	87	.02	<3	1.04	.01	.16	<2	1
A L8+00E 5+50N	2	9	41	145	<.3	21	4	297	1.55	12	<5	<2	5	10	.9	<2	<2	64	.85	.037	30	26	4.85	128	.03	<3	2.40	.01	.08	<2	1
A L8+00E 5+00N	6	5	41	59	<.3	18	4	247	1.00	5	<5	<2	5	8	.5	<2	3	65	.28	.023	16	22	3.54	49	.01	<3	1.73	.01	.07	<2	1
A L8+00E 4+50N	2	10	24	43	<.3	15	4	144	1.53	9	<5	<2	3	7	.2	<2	<2	33	.16	.025	26	13	.99	198	.01	<3	1.02	.01	.07	<2	2
A L8+00E 4+00N	4	7	30	61	<.3	17	3	79	1.87	25	<5	<2	4	3	<.2	<2	<2	121	.04	.014	28	17	1.26	89	.02	<3	1.32	.01	.07	<2	2
A L8+00E 3+50N	2	7	38	34	<.3	27	8	308	1.44	10	<5	<2	4	11	.4	<2	<2	57	.20	.032	28	20	1.97	119	.01	<3	1.40	<.01	.08	<2	2
A L8+00E 3+00N	2	15	70	132	<.3	24	6	178	1.91	30	<5	<2	3	20	.8	<2	<2	39	.44	.096	29	16	1.52	102	.01	<3	1.25	.01	.12	<2	3
A L8+00E 2+50N	4	15	68	152	<.3	28	4	216	2.32	19	<5	<2	<2	6	.8	2	<2	82	.06	.084	19	21	.84	143	.01	<3	1.34	.01	.06	<2	2
A L8+00E 2+00N	3	6	34	25	<.3	10	2	131	1.76	13	<5	<2	<2	3	<.2	2	2	24	.06	.063	17	10	.56	35	.01	<3	.60	.01	.11	<2	<1
A L8+00E 1+50N	4	12	32	95	<.3	17	3	171	1.82	11	<5	<2	<2	5	.8	<2	<2	62	.10	.143	16	15	.66	96	.01	3	1.18	.01	.05	<2	<1
A L8+00E 1+00N	7	12	20	95	<.3	26	4	186	1.56	11	<5	<2	<2	6	.6	3	<2	38	.14	.074	26	14	1.15	58	.01	3	.97	<.01	.08	<2	<1
A L8+00E 0+50N	5	11	32	91	<.3	24	5	163	1.91	14	<5	<2	<2	4	.5	3	<2	50	.10	.066	22	16	.81	110	<.01	<3	1.09	.01	.07	<2	<1
A L8+00E 0+00N	2	6	16	40	<.3	12	2	67	.94	7	<5	<2	2	8	<.2	<2	2	17	.33	.046	17	12	1.08	70	.01	<3	.78	.01	.07	<2	<1
A L9+00E 8+00N	19	55	32	934	2.9	96	6	225	1.84	21	<5	<2	4	32	16.3	11	<2	601	1.48	.156	23	45	3.48	420	.05	<3	1.84	.01	.29	<2	1
A L9+00E 7+50N	15	110	25	650	2.1	115	10	315	4.67	34	11	<2	10	147	8.7	9	<2	599	2.86	.644	11	81	3.43	473	.11	<3	2.74	.03	.31	<2	1
A L9+00E 7+00N	4	25	57	428	.6	53	4	160	1.54	20	<5	<2	3	14	4.0	6	2	112	.62	.096	23	23	1.77	112	.02	<3	1.14	.01	.11	<2	1
A L9+00E 6+50N	137	109	30	1168	2.3	472	27	345	4.63	123	15	<2	5	140	19.2	71	2	235	11.14	.267	18	36	.99	306	.02	<3	.76	.01	.36	<2	3
A L9+00E 6+00N	13	33	12	353	1.2	44	6	233	2.14	20	<5	<2	3	36	4.8	5	<2	135	2.84	.069	9	21	2.15	71	.02	3	1.09	.01	.13	<2	1
A L9+00E 5+50N	8	13	16	128	<.3	31	5	210	1.59	8	<5	<2	6	4	.8	3	2	76	.21	.034	30	12	1.36	50	.01	<3	.92	.01	.10	<2	1
A L9+00E 5+00N	7	11	9	12	<.3	17	3	199	1.26	5	<5	<2	5	4	<.2	2	<2	23	.22	.024	25	6	1.72	50	.01	4	.87	.01	.11	<2	1
A L9+00E 4+50N	11	23	21	34	<.3	32	6	197	3.06	5	<5	<2	3	6	<.2	6	<2	14	.37	.033	26	4	.21	63	<.01	<3	.29	.01	.06	<2	1
A L9+00E 4+00N	<1	4	11	17	<.3	7	3	108	1.13	3	<5	<2	3	4	<.2	<2	<2	29	.19	.024	25	11	.76	77	.01	<3	.74	.01	.06	<2	1
A L9+00E 3+50N	10	41	228	341	<.3	34	5	774	3.92	201	<5	<2	4	14	.9	2	<2	68	.30	.051	49	13	.33	454	<.01	<3	.95	.01	.06	<2	1
A L9+00E 3+00N	2	4	37	73	<.3	7	1	123	.90	10	<5	<2	<2	4	.2	<2	<2	72	.05	.060	19	9	.11	60	<.01	<3	.48	.01	.04	<2	<1
A L9+00E 2+50N	9	21	59	300	.3	50	8	285	2.21	24	<5	<2	2	8	1.5	3	<2	142	.25	.079	29	22	.94	117	.01	3	1.08	.01	.10	<2	<1
A L9+00E 2+00N	10	16	41	199	<.3	34	4	138	1.96	19	<5	<2	<2	9	.8	2	2	130	.26	.062	24	17	.51	139	.01	<3	.83	.01	.08	<2	<1
A L9+00E 1+50N	5	17	31	129	.3	29	4	161	1.64	8	<5	<2	<2	13	.8	<2	<2	77	.25	.095	31	22	1.17	174	.02	<3	1.36	.01	.10	<2	<1
A L9+00E 1+00N	13	18	34	179	<.3	44	7	241	2.13	13	<5	<2	<2	11	1.0	4	2	79	.35	.105	28	18	1.11	140	.01	<3	1.08	.01	.10	<2	<1
A L9+00E 0+50N	3	8	17	41	<.3	14	3	104	1.30	7	<5	<2	<2	6	.2	<2	<2	34	.16	.064	21	14	1.15	120	<.01	<3	1.03	<.01	.07	<2	<1
A L9+00E 0+00N	3	10	28	70	<.3	17	4	177	1.37	15	<5	<2	2	5	.3	<2	<2	29	.09	.041	21	13	.89	51	.01	<3	.83	<.01	.06	<2	<1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	20	56	38	142	5.9	73	34	1135	3.87	34	19	7	35	49	19.4	13	17	71	.54	.105	40	64	.98	191	.08	25	1.98	.06	.14	11	47

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

ACME ANALYTICAL

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK FILE # 96-3383

ACME ANALYTICAL

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
A L10+00E 8+00N	21	51	56	1208	1.8	116	14	281	2.89	45	5	<2	4	25	3.9	8	3	387	.46	.112	20	50	2.81	265	.10	4	2.29	.01	.14	<2	2
RE A L10+00E 8+00N	22	53	58	1227	1.9	118	14	289	2.96	44	<5	<2	4	24	4.4	8	<2	394	.46	.113	20	51	2.86	265	.10	3	2.34	.01	.14	<2	2
A L10+00E 7+50N	46	84	43	990	1.3	181	14	256	3.18	42	9	<2	9	21	4.7	10	<2	485	.68	.112	16	44	2.56	413	.07	5	1.80	.01	.22	<2	2
A L10+00E 7+00N	49	125	49	1191	2.1	236	18	275	3.33	57	8	<2	7	58	10.7	21	<2	536	2.69	.399	29	58	2.51	1291	.04	6	1.61	.01	.41	<2	3
A L10+00E 6+50N	58	140	64	856	1.3	230	20	277	2.89	79	7	<2	7	120	5.7	28	<2	366	7.06	.434	35	50	2.03	1380	.03	7	1.04	.01	.30	<2	3
A L10+00E 6+00N	8	30	58	462	1.1	47	6	223	1.88	27	<5	<2	4	22	7.2	5	<2	244	.94	.100	18	32	2.63	90	.04	4	1.53	<.01	.16	<2	3
A L10+00E 5+50N	12	29	18	566	1.2	50	5	168	1.72	16	<5	<2	4	35	7.5	5	<2	218	2.05	.062	22	22	1.84	72	.02	3	1.04	<.01	.15	<2	3
A L10+00E 5+00N	12	30	16	707	1.0	44	6	181	1.52	17	<5	<2	4	107	11.9	9	2	153	6.17	.042	16	14	1.05	61	.01	<3	.65	<.01	.15	<2	3
A L10+00E 4+50N	11	17	26	43	<.3	36	4	220	1.43	12	<5	<2	6	8	.7	<2	<2	167	.60	.035	14	21	3.63	81	.03	4	1.88	<.01	.17	<2	3
A L10+00E 4+00N	5	13	42	170	<.3	38	5	192	2.45	35	<5	<2	<2	5	.9	2	<2	60	.20	.055	18	15	.20	135	<.01	<3	.76	<.01	.04	<2	2
A L10+00E 3+50N	2	19	30	123	.3	35	1	152	.85	7	<5	<2	4	25	1.4	<2	<2	72	1.61	.402	16	49	3.30	76	.03	3	1.47	<.01	.07	<2	2
A L10+00E 3+00N	5	16	81	251	<.3	31	5	110	2.01	31	<5	<2	<2	6	1.2	2	<2	120	.17	.101	18	21	.46	113	.01	<3	.97	<.01	.07	<2	2
A L10+00E 2+50N	5	17	13	83	.4	41	5	196	1.98	11	<5	<2	6	6	1.3	<2	<2	77	.30	.031	28	17	1.83	118	.01	<3	1.23	.01	.09	<2	2
A L10+00E 2+00N	10	34	39	987	.8	123	9	255	2.49	15	<5	<2	2	21	7.3	<2	<2	270	.79	.093	36	46	1.39	298	.01	<3	1.74	.01	.10	<2	2
A L10+00E 1+50N	9	22	59	227	.3	52	6	167	2.02	21	<5	<2	<2	19	4.1	3	<2	122	.71	.092	21	25	.61	209	.01	3	.96	.01	.07	<2	1
A L10+00E 1+00N	6	14	26	135	.4	42	7	286	1.42	20	<5	<2	5	77	6.1	3	<2	40	2.58	.067	23	10	1.93	90	<.01	<3	.80	.01	.06	<2	<1
A L10+00E 0+50N	4	11	33	516	.3	70	3	193	1.46	11	<5	<2	<2	14	7.9	<2	<2	38	.40	.064	24	16	1.33	86	.01	<3	1.33	.01	.07	<2	1
A L10+00E 0+00N	7	15	16	196	<.3	23	3	71	1.34	14	<5	<2	<2	7	1.7	<2	<2	93	.10	.091	18	14	.37	71	.01	3	.61	.01	.06	<2	3
STANDARD C2/AU-S	20	58	40	146	6.1	76	34	1171	4.05	39	20	7	35	52	19.6	12	16	74	.57	.095	42	67	1.03	199	.09	30	2.10	.06	.15	12	46

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

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK File # 96-3384 Page 1

908 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: G.L. Wesa

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
B L5+00N 0+00E	23	46	47	499	1.4	106	11	416	2.96	22	<5	<2	2	22	3.3	6	<2	333	.72	.138	28	51	3.26	239	.02	<3	2.22	<.01	.19	<2	3
B L5+00N 0+50E	17	52	58	648	1.8	109	8	295	2.51	23	<5	<2	3	22	7.3	6	<2	312	.76	.165	27	39	2.70	186	.02	4	1.72	<.01	.20	<2	1
B L5+00N 1+00E	22	70	42	764	1.8	166	11	335	2.64	29	<5	<2	4	26	9.4	6	<2	414	1.09	.254	29	52	3.22	270	.03	6	1.95	<.01	.25	<2	1
B L5+00N 1+50E	46	54	47	404	.7	121	17	294	5.37	45	<5	<2	<2	26	<.2	11	<2	279	.11	.209	24	23	1.00	317	.02	<3	1.07	<.01	.21	<2	2
B L5+00N 2+00E	19	35	42	361	.4	75	10	341	3.28	12	<5	<2	<2	9	.7	6	<2	269	.10	.069	17	77	2.63	119	.03	3	2.38	<.01	.10	<2	<1
B L5+00N 2+50E	46	56	86	794	.7	183	16	346	3.39	44	<5	<2	5	17	1.6	10	<2	582	.61	.101	9	34	3.68	174	.07	4	2.10	<.01	.16	<2	1
B L5+00N 3+00E	33	48	73	134	.8	128	11	289	2.72	35	<5	<2	7	13	.8	5	<2	528	.87	.060	16	60	6.06	158	.07	<3	2.84	<.01	.18	<2	<1
B L5+00N 3+50E	18	23	42	516	.4	55	7	210	2.21	9	<5	<2	3	12	.7	3	<2	346	.46	.030	12	48	3.45	184	.07	4	2.42	<.01	.11	<2	<1
RE B L5+00N 4+00E	34	51	181	921	2.1	102	18	353	4.19	52	5	<2	2	43	1.9	26	<2	432	1.03	.277	8	46	2.65	245	.05	<3	2.34	<.01	.17	<2	3
B L5+00N 4+00E	34	51	172	924	1.9	101	18	357	4.19	54	<5	<2	2	43	2.0	24	<2	434	1.04	.281	8	46	2.67	249	.05	3	2.37	<.01	.17	<2	3
B L5+00N 4+50E	16	355	728	1743	1.3	156	12	459	3.45	59	8	<2	<2	39	5.4	<2	<2	474	.54	.095	16	44	1.90	105	.07	<3	2.19	.01	.12	<2	1
B L5+00N 5+00E	4	222	1230	1308	2.8	52	8	473	2.03	10	<5	<2	2	39	4.6	<2	2	113	.94	.038	6	47	5.03	69	.10	<3	4.22	.04	.11	<2	1
B L5+00N 5+50E	5	44	535	432	.8	40	9	589	3.12	5	<5	<2	2	30	1.6	<2	<2	158	.28	.043	18	39	1.90	484	.09	<3	3.43	.01	.09	<2	1
B L5+00N 6+00E	11	106	915	945	2.3	115	15	416	3.62	38	<5	<2	5	39	1.9	<2	<2	467	.54	.140	21	62	1.95	125	.12	<3	4.04	.01	.11	<2	1
B L5+00N 7+00E	8	65	832	1179	2.0	98	9	532	3.20	68	<5	<2	4	29	1.7	<2	6	573	.62	.137	19	61	3.78	89	.11	<3	3.35	.01	.09	<2	2
B L4+00N 0+00E	57	64	576	1098	3.0	207	9	433	3.57	160	<5	<2	6	56	15.9	21	<2	127	5.04	.103	22	30	2.06	112	.01	<3	1.16	<.01	.17	<2	1
B L4+00N 0+50E	26	60	36	501	1.5	112	7	309	2.33	19	<5	<2	5	32	8.0	7	2	287	1.55	.203	23	38	2.99	182	.02	4	1.55	.01	.24	<2	<1
B L4+00N 1+00E	40	81	150	1138	2.1	181	11	356	3.41	113	<5	<2	2	24	9.4	10	<2	776	.88	.173	25	108	2.49	236	.05	<3	1.94	.01	.26	<2	2
B L4+00N 1+50E	13	39	49	609	.9	103	8	237	2.20	17	<5	<2	<2	19	6.8	6	<2	217	.83	.190	25	38	1.92	227	.03	4	1.51	.01	.20	<2	1
B L4+00N 2+00E	11	27	88	220	.8	56	6	349	1.70	13	<5	<2	3	14	2.3	15	3	205	.75	.066	20	33	3.04	143	.03	<3	1.77	<.01	.17	<2	1
B L4+00N 2+50E	3	33	73	386	.3	65	16	684	2.65	14	<5	<2	4	29	3.3	2	<2	132	.59	.050	12	27	2.16	135	.06	<3	1.52	.03	.06	<2	<1
B L4+00N 3+00E	33	77	135	1000	.4	133	11	230	2.79	30	<5	<2	2	19	2.7	<2	<2	699	.24	.053	15	96	4.25	254	.11	3	2.87	.01	.17	<2	<1
B L4+00N 3+50E	29	28	20	91	<.3	147	16	436	3.56	14	<5	<2	7	57	<.2	<2	<2	595	2.70	.051	7	119	5.95	221	.23	3	3.55	.08	.29	<2	<1
B L4+00N 4+00E	11	46	155	602	.4	53	8	148	2.76	55	<5	<2	<2	19	3.1	<2	3	222	.54	.083	25	36	1.73	214	.03	<3	1.91	.01	.08	<2	1
B L4+00N 4+50E	11	715	4806	1572	9.5	61	6	624	2.38	46	12	<2	<2	35	5.8	<2	10	499	.77	.136	19	36	1.78	115	.06	<3	2.49	.02	.05	<2	<1
B L4+00N 5+00E	12	190	567	1174	1.3	109	11	412	3.29	63	<5	<2	2	36	2.9	<2	<2	546	.47	.105	21	64	2.12	144	.13	<3	2.65	.01	.17	<2	1
B L4+00N 5+50E	15	77	123	364	<.3	58	2	283	3.78	58	<5	<2	4	15	<.2	<2	<2	1007	.20	.044	17	62	1.76	125	.26	<3	2.15	.01	.23	<2	<1
B L4+00N 6+00E	7	71	906	981	.9	82	12	830	3.32	32	<5	<2	2	32	2.3	<2	2	529	.41	.129	16	75	1.93	170	.13	<3	4.13	.01	.12	<2	1
B L4+00N 6+50E	10	128	407	796	.6	102	12	370	3.22	48	<5	<2	5	37	1.8	<2	<2	353	.49	.101	20	43	2.09	157	.10	3	2.66	.01	.09	<2	1
B L4+00N 7+00E	10	182	450	1071	2.9	107	10	353	2.73	77	17	<2	<2	26	3.6	<2	2	181	.53	.117	24	36	1.23	164	.04	4	2.97	.01	.08	<2	1
B L3+00N 0+00E	17	51	96	593	1.4	114	8	301	2.62	15	<5	<2	<2	20	6.3	8	4	166	.85	.194	31	29	.98	214	.02	<3	1.30	.01	.20	<2	1
B L3+00N 0+50E	37	79	38	752	3.4	111	7	120	2.89	34	<5	<2	8	35	15.2	17	2	447	.83	.264	38	49	.93	377	.02	7	1.19	<.01	.49	<2	3
B L3+00N 1+00E	13	50	79	853	1.1	158	12	439	2.39	20	<5	<2	4	32	5.2	9	<2	243	1.75	.473	39	50	2.38	230	.02	4	1.80	.01	.32	<2	2
B L3+00N 1+50E	33	52	64	830	1.5	115	8	184	1.99	26	<5	<2	<2	18	7.5	14	3	727	.76	.260	30	57	.89	270	.02	6	1.20	.01	.32	<2	3
B L3+00N 2+00E	51	116	50	638	3.0	248	13	473	2.72	48	<5	<2	<2	52	12.0	10	<2	690	4.18	.344	30	74	3.29	479	.02	7	1.85	.01	.38	<2	2
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	60	40	138	6.6	79	36	1243	4.28	37	17	8	37	53	20.1	16	21	76	.56	.099	43	69	1.07	210	.09	28	2.18	.06	.15	11	47

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: SOIL AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 6 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 12/96 **SIGNED BY**..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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
B L3+00N 2+50E	3	35	26	143	<.3	38	8	210	2.75	4	<5	<2	5	12	<.2	<2	<2	53	.14	.079	24	22	.74	138	.04	<3	1.43	.01	.09	<2	2
B L3+00N 3+00E	5	36	37	231	<.3	42	13	306	3.24	8	<5	<2	3	9	<.2	<2	<2	98	.20	.061	20	32	.90	241	.04	<3	1.57	.01	.10	<2	2
B L3+00N 3+50E	6	90	311	400	.7	71	17	1183	3.42	16	<5	<2	2	22	.4	<2	4	99	.68	.297	23	35	.79	345	.01	3	2.40	.01	.08	<2	2
B L3+00N 4+00E	4	81	227	524	1.2	43	8	272	2.70	114	<5	<2	<2	16	1.5	<2	<2	58	.39	.095	24	19	.85	151	.02	<3	1.45	.02	.08	<2	1
B L3+00N 4+50E	52	1504	728	839	11.3	164	35	583	6.13	359	24	<2	15	35	2.8	<2	3	691	1.02	.177	36	108	3.80	335	.31	<3	3.20	.01	1.22	<2	1
B L3+00N 5+50E	9	151	536	1191	<.3	112	12	576	3.15	40	8	<2	2	18	3.4	<2	<2	572	.39	.105	22	55	2.83	120	.09	<3	2.85	.01	.13	<2	1
B L3+00N 6+00E	13	190	149	547	.9	124	24	383	3.68	111	8	<2	3	24	2.7	<2	<2	284	.42	.131	19	47	1.20	186	.08	<3	3.27	.01	.11	<2	3
B L3+00N 6+50E	8	57	22	177	<.3	58	4	92	2.63	12	<5	<2	6	18	1.2	<2	<2	410	.36	.138	11	65	1.30	181	.09	<3	7.12	.01	.08	<2	1
B L3+00N 7+00E	33	61	49	477	.3	127	13	190	5.55	17	<5	<2	3	31	1.5	6	2	230	.30	.125	11	87	1.85	171	.11	<3	4.50	.01	.09	<2	1
RE B L3+00N 7+00E	33	63	40	489	<.3	131	15	196	5.63	21	<5	<2	3	31	1.2	3	<2	237	.31	.128	11	91	1.90	178	.11	<3	4.65	.01	.09	<2	<1
B L2+00N 0+00E	66	134	122	995	5.4	202	9	348	2.99	87	<5	<2	5	27	30.6	29	<2	202	1.67	.147	30	22	.75	105	<.01	<3	.58	.01	.09	<2	2
B L2+00N 0+50E	29	50	39	411	1.4	90	6	201	1.83	18	<5	<2	2	17	4.8	11	<2	318	.74	.138	22	30	1.17	199	.01	4	1.03	.01	.23	<2	1
B L2+00N 1+00E	37	85	89	880	2.2	156	9	308	2.41	22	<5	<2	8	19	10.3	23	<2	293	.98	.209	31	36	1.07	222	.01	7	1.09	.01	.30	<2	1
B L2+00N 1+50E	7	23	41	327	1.0	44	6	189	1.60	12	<5	<2	2	12	3.0	5	<2	142	.52	.120	20	24	1.39	112	.01	3	1.07	.01	.13	<2	<1
B L2+00N 2+00E	6	29	57	182	<.3	36	8	216	2.93	16	<5	<2	<2	10	.4	<2	2	79	.13	.089	30	22	.81	167	.01	3	1.43	.01	.09	<2	<1
B L2+00N 2+50E	9	45	76	256	.3	46	8	269	2.80	48	<5	<2	2	19	1.1	<2	<2	64	.54	.107	26	19	.74	211	.01	<3	1.19	.01	.07	<2	1
B L2+00N 3+00E	7	31	60	196	<.3	38	6	229	4.16	28	<5	<2	<2	7	<.2	<2	<2	124	.08	.078	26	31	.62	109	.02	<3	1.59	<.01	.08	<2	2
B L2+00N 3+50E	1	33	287	1081	1.6	29	6	483	1.88	202	<5	<2	<2	15	3.7	<2	<2	65	.48	.045	16	23	3.63	104	.03	3	1.95	.01	.04	<2	<1
B L2+00N 4+00E	9	57	88	1171	.8	74	7	253	1.98	40	6	<2	4	25	4.2	3	<2	784	.64	.106	13	51	3.12	684	.09	<3	2.33	.02	.15	<2	<1
B L2+00N 4+50E	17	109	131	2506	1.7	166	18	485	3.52	51	5	<2	6	25	12.9	7	4	670	.88	.118	9	61	4.17	164	.13	<3	2.87	.02	.25	<2	2
B L2+00N 5+00E	11	51	119	800	.6	81	11	421	2.86	45	<5	<2	7	31	4.5	<2	<2	436	.57	.107	14	51	3.06	245	.12	4	2.50	.02	.16	<2	2
B L2+00N 5+50E	10	150	671	1330	.8	79	11	391	2.90	66	<5	<2	<2	19	2.5	<2	2	286	.27	.096	16	40	1.62	140	.05	<3	2.60	.01	.10	<2	<1
B L2+00N 6+00E	4	33	70	177	<.3	45	7	276	2.10	46	<5	<2	<2	21	1.1	<2	2	486	.39	.104	14	48	1.06	149	.11	4	2.32	.01	.10	2	<1
B L2+00N 6+50E	6	95	128	297	.3	52	8	263	2.61	34	<5	<2	<2	20	1.6	<2	<2	141	.36	.075	23	31	1.04	134	.05	<3	2.03	.01	.08	<2	2
B L2+00N 7+00E	2	32	62	93	<.3	16	2	66	1.02	12	<5	<2	<2	10	.7	<2	<2	69	.16	.052	9	14	.33	61	.02	<3	1.03	.02	.04	<2	1
B L1+00N 0+00E	4	15	45	189	.5	25	3	279	1.34	5	<5	<2	<2	31	2.0	2	<2	66	4.40	.080	18	14	3.33	58	.01	<3	.77	<.01	.10	<2	1
B L1+00N 0+50E	6	24	43	229	.8	36	4	218	1.37	11	<5	<2	<2	42	3.7	3	<2	79	4.32	.105	19	18	3.10	95	.01	<3	.88	<.01	.10	<2	1
B L1+00N 1+00E	19	37	35	318	1.2	68	6	204	2.07	21	<5	<2	<2	18	4.7	6	<2	99	.95	.101	25	18	.73	150	.01	<3	.86	.01	.11	<2	1
B L1+00N 1+50E	11	29	29	290	.9	49	5	177	1.73	13	<5	<2	<2	25	5.0	3	<2	70	.98	.100	16	14	.43	148	.01	5	.71	.02	.07	<2	<1
B L1+00N 2+00E	9	28	53	261	.8	48	6	196	1.89	19	<5	<2	3	13	1.5	<2	<2	77	.55	.091	21	18	.96	107	.01	4	.91	<.01	.11	<2	<1
B L1+00N 2+50E	7	32	54	125	<.3	24	5	121	2.97	34	<5	<2	<2	5	<.2	<2	3	86	.03	.055	35	16	.34	74	.03	<3	.96	<.01	.10	<2	<1
B L1+00N 3+00E	9	45	75	281	.4	53	7	229	3.17	41	<5	<2	2	18	.7	<2	<2	72	.41	.114	33	20	.80	237	.01	<3	1.44	<.01	.08	<2	1
B L1+00N 5+50E	8	86	74	650	1.2	89	8	845	3.51	39	<5	<2	9	52	7.3	<2	<2	460	3.15	.188	9	80	4.59	161	.15	4	2.58	.03	.42	<2	1
B L1+00N 6+00E	12	79	221	684	.8	80	9	322	2.52	42	<5	<2	5	28	4.2	<2	<2	312	.50	.101	15	48	2.62	154	.15	<3	2.46	.02	.15	<2	2
STANDARD C2/AU-S	21	60	40	148	6.6	78	37	1236	4.08	35	21	8	37	52	19.7	15	17	75	.55	.098	42	65	1.03	202	.09	27	2.14	.06	.16	12	49

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

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
B L0+00N 0+00E	5	13	54	165	.4	32	3	557	1.96	14	<5	<2	<2	96	1.9	<2	<2	51	13.87	.098	17	15	7.99	90	.01	5	.55	.01	.05	<2	1
B L0+00N 0+50E	5	16	273	256	.7	34	3	597	1.59	18	<5	<2	<2	108	2.7	2	<2	52	13.41	.102	16	12	7.48	76	.01	5	.40	.01	.05	<2	<1
B L0+00N 1+00E	3	21	17	120	.4	21	2	200	1.24	9	<5	<2	<2	44	1.0	2	<2	47	7.10	.094	12	11	3.69	61	.02	5	.45	.03	.05	<2	<1
B L0+00N 1+50E	8	28	21	340	1.0	37	6	275	1.52	15	<5	<2	<2	33	4.7	6	<2	57	1.53	.086	17	9	.40	130	<.01	6	.47	.01	.06	<2	<1
RE B L0+00N 1+50E	7	26	16	331	.9	38	5	265	1.48	14	<5	<2	<2	33	4.6	3	2	55	1.49	.084	16	9	.39	130	<.01	3	.45	<.01	.06	<2	<1
B L0+00N 2+00E	13	44	44	386	.8	66	7	275	2.29	41	<5	<2	2	17	3.3	2	<2	136	.67	.120	29	22	1.22	181	.01	<3	1.29	.01	.13	<2	<1
B L0+00N 2+50E	5	31	58	109	<.3	21	4	75	1.94	17	<5	<2	<2	11	.5	<2	<2	37	.09	.080	18	12	.24	117	.01	3	.87	.02	.05	<2	<1
B L0+00N 3+00E	3	34	612	95	<.3	15	5	144	1.61	9	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	<2	32	.12	.072	7	10	.23	120	.02	<3	.91	.03	.05	<2	<1
B L0+00N 3+50E	8	63	98	305	.6	54	10	394	3.20	49	<5	<2	4	14	1.3	2	<2	67	.37	.088	36	21	.91	204	.01	<3	1.38	.01	.07	<2	<1
B L0+00N 4+00E	5	74	159	240	.7	39	7	203	2.63	71	<5	<2	5	12	.8	<2	2	50	.32	.079	35	19	.77	141	.01	<3	1.19	<.01	.08	<2	2
STANDARD C2/AU-S	20	58	35	143	6.3	73	35	1174	4.03	43	20	8	36	52	19.9	16	16	74	.54	.096	41	67	1.00	202	.09	29	2.09	.07	.15	11	48

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

ACME ANALYTICAL

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK FILE # 96-4189

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
L11+00E 11+70N	38	198	32	1567	.9	217	28	317	5.58	57	11	<2	<2	164	16.7	<2	5	720	1.02	.118	26	242	2.56	234	.11	8	4.49	.02	.14	<2	1
L11+00E 11+36N	13	117	30	1001	3.6	119	8	279	1.44	47	21	<2	<2	70	26.9	4	4	438	2.47	.123	14	27	1.17	77	.03	8	1.50	.04	.05	<2	2
L11+00E 11+00N	48	127	94	2358	2.9	345	21	337	3.68	630	<5	<2	2	70	41.1	18	3	854	1.32	.148	42	68	3.82	92	.05	4	3.34	.01	.18	<2	2
L11+00E 10+75N	17	72	37	370	1.4	76	6	167	2.84	37	<5	<2	<2	70	10.5	<2	2	365	.69	.072	22	40	.99	209	.06	6	2.02	.02	.11	<2	1
L11+00E 10+50N	10	46	91	1782	2.6	145	12	324	3.02	70	<5	<2	2	141	6.2	11	5	1078	.60	.094	26	85	2.09	262	.14	5	3.44	.01	.21	<2	<1
L11+00E 10+25N	30	96	29	1954	.3	296	14	531	5.54	110	5	<2	3	33	11.8	4	6	898	.64	.132	24	47	1.41	245	<.01	<3	2.41	.01	.10	<2	2
L11+00E 10+00N	15	56	61	738	.3	89	12	371	4.25	64	<5	<2	<2	32	4.6	<2	2	595	.29	.093	25	50	1.56	203	.07	3	2.49	.01	.14	<2	1
L11+00E 9+75N	37	51	624	882	3.1	79	33	2020	8.88	20	6	<2	6	41	8.7	<2	<2	460	.61	.122	19	50	4.99	301	.07	6	4.12	.01	.07	<2	<1
L11+00E 9+50N	34	222	118	1790	1.9	100	17	336	4.36	94	15	<2	<2	87	23.7	3	<2	377	1.33	.104	22	41	.94	254	.08	4	2.62	.02	.09	<2	<1
L11+00E 9+25N	38	104	94	2072	5.3	132	28	884	7.44	55	7	<2	3	61	14.1	13	<2	661	.99	.245	20	66	3.37	433	.07	5	3.53	.01	.15	<2	3
L11+00E 9+00N	37	134	288	1421	1.9	191	22	458	4.54	96	<5	<2	<2	49	5.3	4	2	768	1.19	.108	19	51	2.26	168	.08	3	4.12	.01	.10	<2	2
L11+00E 8+75N	28	105	366	744	1.3	88	10	275	3.55	62	<5	<2	<2	76	6.1	<2	5	457	.75	.111	14	51	1.46	159	.12	<3	4.48	.02	.08	<2	1
L11+00E 8+25N	11	69	490	850	1.1	75	16	312	2.72	71	<5	<2	3	59	9.2	<2	2	207	.68	.085	15	34	1.14	137	.09	3	4.66	.02	.10	<2	2
L11+00E 8+00N	14	70	98	663	.9	97	12	226	2.81	112	<5	<2	2	52	2.8	2	5	232	.88	.083	22	37	1.76	191	.07	5	2.86	.03	.14	<2	2
L11+00E 7+75N	41	76	53	1485	1.9	250	16	318	3.76	52	<5	<2	2	38	8.7	18	5	455	1.10	.278	37	57	2.27	642	.03	8	2.09	.02	.35	<2	2
L11+00E 7+50N	34	52	31	1042	1.4	183	16	339	2.90	32	<5	<2	<2	30	7.6	10	4	417	.86	.301	35	50	2.13	686	.03	6	1.85	.01	.33	<2	1
L11+00E 7+25N	22	40	43	653	1.0	110	11	358	2.57	29	<5	<2	<2	25	5.5	9	3	348	.69	.192	27	41	1.92	425	.02	10	1.75	.01	.23	<2	<1
L11+00E 7+00N	25	42	53	672	1.3	116	11	312	2.83	32	<5	<2	<2	23	4.2	9	2	375	.54	.165	27	44	1.98	427	.03	3	1.85	.02	.23	<2	1
L11+00E 6+75N	2	7	6	59	.3	10	2	222	.77	2	<5	<2	<2	11	1.2	<2	<2	50	.15	.063	5	8	.29	82	.01	<3	.77	.04	.04	<2	1
L11+00E 6+50N	19	26	61	397	.4	54	9	348	4.17	48	5	<2	<2	14	2.0	7	4	322	.27	.186	26	34	1.00	184	.02	4	1.38	.01	.19	<2	2
L11+00E 6+25N	5	16	55	315	.9	36	4	236	1.36	21	<5	<2	<2	15	3.1	3	<2	282	.72	.174	17	46	2.70	125	.03	6	1.86	.01	.12	<2	<1
L11+00E 6+00N	5	27	62	387	1.1	49	5	258	1.65	20	<5	<2	2	18	5.2	4	<2	259	.78	.191	22	39	2.88	113	.03	5	1.90	.01	.15	<2	1
L11+00E 5+75N	5	25	63	380	1.2	48	5	258	1.62	19	<5	<2	<2	18	5.0	3	<2	256	.78	.190	22	39	2.84	116	.03	4	1.88	.01	.15	<2	<1
L11+00E 5+50N	6	20	133	402	.8	49	3	216	1.43	24	<5	<2	2	18	5.5	2	<2	292	.98	.217	20	46	2.71	99	.03	3	1.71	.01	.13	<2	1
L11+00E 5+25N	6	12	26	265	.4	31	3	208	1.34	14	<5	<2	<2	20	2.4	<2	<2	221	.60	.102	14	23	.81	139	.01	3	1.13	.03	.07	<2	<1
RE L11+00E 5+25N	6	13	29	287	.4	34	4	228	1.44	18	<5	<2	<2	22	2.6	<2	<2	240	.66	.111	16	25	.87	153	.01	4	1.22	.04	.07	<2	1
L11+00E 5+00N	29	59	42	692	1.7	127	8	363	2.58	32	<5	<2	7	48	11.1	9	<2	324	2.85	.216	22	36	4.08	220	.01	4	1.77	.01	.25	<2	1
L11+00E 4+75N	39	70	51	709	2.0	160	12	577	3.45	48	<5	<2	6	35	8.7	9	<2	448	1.51	.243	34	50	2.85	309	.02	5	2.01	.01	.26	<2	1
L11+00E 4+50N	27	56	52	668	1.8	93	8	225	2.42	36	<5	<2	6	45	9.0	6	<2	305	1.75	.164	23	31	2.95	219	.02	5	1.77	.01	.20	<2	1
L11+00E 4+25N	38	184	60	1256	5.3	196	22	1050	6.83	50	<5	<2	10	52	33.9	14	<2	494	1.17	.379	31	46	1.60	386	.01	5	1.64	.01	.31	<2	2
L11+00E 4+00N	44	88	77	1032	3.0	204	12	306	3.05	49	<5	<2	7	57	21.9	11	<2	397	2.49	.488	29	55	1.51	270	.01	3	1.51	.01	.20	<2	1
L11+00E 3+75N	64	185	44	1575	4.2	178	16	364	4.27	69	<5	<2	9	109	18.3	20	<2	242	2.34	.126	27	20	1.27	537	<.01	6	.56	.01	.22	<2	2
L11+00E 3+50N	11	46	60	319	.9	69	7	316	2.92	19	<5	<2	<2	22	5.6	<2	<2	151	.49	.113	30	32	1.12	241	.02	5	1.84	.01	.11	<2	1
L11+00E 3+25N	7	64	12	425	1.6	58	3	188	.98	7	<5	<2	<2	24	19.7	4	<2	76	.93	.089	11	8	.21	102	.02	3	.54	.04	.07	<2	1
L11+00E 3+00N	34	69	66	867	5.3	81	4	216	1.72	26	<5	<2	<2	30	17.9	14	<2	332	1.09	.141	29	21	.17	130	.01	4	.63	.02	.14	<2	1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	20	58	37	145	6.6	70	33	1121	3.93	42	16	9	35	54	20.9	15	16	74	.52	.107	41	64	.96	209	.08	29	2.10	.06	.16	11	45

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

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
L11+00E 2+75N	11	33	46	549	1.0	70	5	186	2.09	21	<5	<2	<2	23	9.2	7	<2	183	.74	.129	19	23	.56	216	.01	<3	1.06	<.01	.10	<2	3
L11+00E 2+50N	48	88	29	1100	2.7	169	8	373	3.04	49	6	<2	4	133	25.6	21	<2	160	15.02	.076	17	16	8.48	107	<.01	3	.31	.01	.08	<2	1
L11+00E 2+25N	12	33	29	364	.4	57	9	448	2.52	22	6	<2	<2	17	3.6	4	<2	150	.57	.205	17	34	.81	199	.01	3	1.10	<.01	.11	<2	1
L11+00E 2+00N	7	22	54	186	.7	40	5	293	1.82	11	<5	<2	<2	33	3.9	3	<2	132	1.46	.209	14	27	.91	247	.01	<3	1.27	<.01	.10	<2	1
L11+00E 1+75N	26	37	138	504	1.9	86	7	307	1.98	19	<5	<2	5	14	6.0	11	2	171	.51	.175	31	19	.70	161	.01	3	.76	.01	.18	<2	1
L11+00E 1+50N	8	23	57	336	<.3	55	8	431	2.42	18	<5	<2	2	13	1.8	<2	<2	79	.39	.135	23	20	1.01	133	.01	3	1.23	<.01	.09	<2	1
L11+00E 1+25N	9	18	29	419	<.3	51	6	401	3.00	19	<5	<2	2	5	2.3	<2	3	165	.23	.047	19	21	1.90	58	.01	<3	1.31	<.01	.09	<2	1
L11+00E 1+00N	8	38	40	421	.7	81	6	322	2.40	14	<5	<2	<2	18	5.2	<2	<2	97	.74	.177	25	28	1.06	168	.01	<3	1.31	<.01	.10	<2	1
RE L11+00E 1+00N	9	38	41	425	.7	83	5	320	2.44	13	6	<2	<2	19	5.0	<2	<2	98	.75	.179	25	27	1.06	160	.01	4	1.33	<.01	.11	<2	1
L11+00E 0+75N	3	15	28	186	.3	36	4	250	1.91	10	<5	<2	<2	34	1.3	<2	<2	49	2.77	.151	23	24	3.55	132	.01	<3	1.63	.01	.07	<2	1
L11+00E 0+50N	3	21	28	144	.4	39	6	328	2.02	11	<5	<2	2	28	1.4	<2	<2	48	1.53	.156	26	26	2.75	129	.02	4	1.66	<.01	.07	<2	1
L11+00E 0+25N	2	20	26	90	<.3	32	5	262	1.91	8	<5	<2	<2	34	1.2	2	<2	41	1.75	.153	22	22	3.09	117	.01	4	1.75	.01	.06	<2	2
L11+00E 0+00N	2	8	88	87	<.3	21	2	311	1.14	6	<5	<2	<2	104	1.2	<2	<2	32	13.58	.095	13	11	8.04	70	.01	<3	.46	.01	.04	<2	1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	19	56	34	142	6.4	70	34	1102	3.83	34	20	7	34	51	20.7	16	24	70	.50	.103	41	61	.92	197	.08	26	1.98	.06	.14	11	44

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

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
L3+00N 7+25E	1	7	7	6	<.3	1	1	18	.40	<2	5	<2	<2	8	<.2	2	<2	15	.09	.033	2	2	.04	19	.02	3	.49	.03	.03	<2	<1
L3+00N 7+50E	1	11	4	15	<.3	1	2	51	1.10	<2	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	<2	39	.11	.043	3	3	.06	16	.06	<3	.47	.03	.03	<2	<1
L3+00N 7+75E	8	78	191	176	.3	31	9	554	2.49	22	<5	<2	<2	24	1.0	2	<2	160	.24	.111	11	29	.67	104	.03	4	1.73	.02	.06	<2	<1
L3+00N 8+00E	16	129	146	314	.8	62	7	201	3.08	49	5	<2	2	35	1.4	4	<2	261	.39	.082	19	37	1.30	142	.07	4	2.22	.01	.07	<2	<1
L3+00N 8+25E	9	107	115	258	.4	56	9	240	2.95	43	<5	<2	<2	28	1.9	<2	<2	225	.40	.112	17	39	1.14	184	.05	3	2.68	.01	.07	<2	<1
L3+00N 8+50E	8	37	25	75	<.3	23	3	90	1.94	22	<5	<2	<2	20	.8	<2	<2	202	.35	.063	12	38	.65	106	.09	4	1.38	.01	.06	<2	<1
L3+00N 8+75E	5	138	486	479	.6	46	11	871	2.17	72	<5	<2	2	22	2.6	<2	<2	106	.52	.163	17	25	1.06	160	.02	4	2.30	.02	.08	<2	<1
L2+00N 7+25E	9	29	45	110	<.3	33	3	144	2.48	28	<5	<2	2	12	.5	<2	<2	305	.16	.051	18	35	.70	84	.11	<3	2.09	<.01	.05	<2	<1
L2+00N 7+50E	8	110	98	315	.4	64	13	300	2.87	37	<5	<2	8	27	1.3	<2	<2	192	.45	.098	25	36	1.44	138	.11	3	2.12	.01	.08	<2	1
L2+00N 7+75E	7	47	72	174	<.3	37	5	209	2.97	59	<5	<2	3	17	.9	3	2	211	.31	.052	16	34	1.06	102	.10	4	1.51	.01	.06	<2	1
L2+00N 8+00E	3	105	512	421	.7	32	9	656	1.72	73	<5	<2	<2	22	2.5	2	<2	73	.58	.101	16	17	.76	140	.03	4	1.83	.03	.05	<2	<1
L2+00N 8+25E	3	37	67	169	<.3	46	8	261	2.18	23	<5	<2	<2	25	.8	3	2	188	.34	.083	15	33	1.05	129	.05	4	1.93	.01	.05	<2	1
L2+00N 8+50E	5	21	36	97	<.3	34	3	147	2.68	19	<5	<2	4	16	.4	<2	<2	249	.27	.031	17	28	.89	92	.13	<3	1.51	.01	.05	<2	<1
L2+00N 8+75E	5	10	27	63	<.3	20	2	136	1.72	12	<5	<2	2	11	.2	<2	2	179	.18	.036	16	23	.47	101	.10	3	1.06	<.01	.05	<2	1
L2+00N 9+00E	6	47	99	203	<.3	51	9	267	3.23	44	<5	<2	2	19	.8	<2	<2	217	.31	.063	17	41	1.15	131	.06	3	2.12	<.01	.06	<2	<1
L2+00N 9+25E	5	76	186	481	.4	64	9	329	2.17	86	8	<2	2	24	2.6	2	<2	173	.69	.089	14	28	1.09	116	.04	4	1.97	.02	.08	<2	<1
RE L2+00N 9+25E	5	76	188	485	.5	65	9	331	2.18	82	<5	<2	2	24	2.5	<2	<2	175	.69	.089	13	28	1.10	118	.04	4	1.99	.02	.07	<2	<1
L1+00N 7+50E	6	53	210	316	<.3	46	9	306	2.77	61	<5	<2	2	18	2.1	2	2	174	.27	.071	21	32	1.04	153	.05	3	1.66	.01	.08	<2	<1
L1+00N 7+75E	5	106	827	567	2.5	38	7	346	2.05	105	<5	<2	2	23	2.1	<2	3	109	.63	.148	19	27	1.39	179	.02	3	2.19	.01	.08	<2	<1
L1+00N 8+00E	5	152	572	952	1.8	70	13	374	2.59	116	<5	<2	3	26	2.5	5	2	137	.63	.097	21	38	1.65	195	.04	4	2.65	.02	.09	<2	<1
L1+00N 9+00E	4	36	103	99	.3	23	4	234	1.90	30	<5	<2	2	20	1.1	<2	<2	148	.32	.090	13	28	.43	79	.04	4	1.35	.02	.06	<2	<1
STANDARD C2/AU-S	22	62	41	146	7.3	79	37	1256	4.16	47	17	7	40	57	22.3	18	21	78	.57	.108	44	70	1.08	218	.08	32	2.21	.07	.14	12	43

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

APPENDIX V

Rock Geochemical Lab Reports

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK File # 96-3383 Page 1

908 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8 Submitted by: G.L. Wesa

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
96JKWR-01	1	5	<3	6	<.3	5	1	125	.61	2	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	2	1	1.23	.003	1	15	.43	18	<.01	<3	.15	.02	<.01	6	2
96JKWR-02	2	13	255	24	.4	26	7	90	3.33	110	<5	<2	8	12	<.2	<2	<2	170	.15	.053	8	57	.45	46	.01	<3	.57	.10	.02	2	2
96JKWR-03	3	41	48	34	.3	9	1	160	1.47	15	<5	<2	6	9	<.2	<2	<2	63	.12	.003	4	43	.68	262	.13	<3	.70	.10	.04	4	<1
96JKWR-04	4	173	130	725	2.1	51	10	103	1.65	11	<5	<2	9	49	7.5	2	3	200	.78	.038	13	65	.92	275	.19	<3	1.83	.19	.25	2	1
96JKWR-05	6	48	29	117	.4	52	9	84	2.56	21	<5	<2	8	22	.4	<2	5	144	.36	.065	7	77	.94	122	.16	<3	.90	.08	.12	4	<1
96JKWR-06	3	58	2113	301	4.7	30	2	149	1.98	3	<5	<2	9	31	2.1	<2	14	134	1.07	.016	11	79	.89	304	.17	4	1.20	.08	.15	2	1
96JKWR-07	13	120	43	70	.7	88	8	74	1.94	26	<5	<2	10	27	<.2	<2	2	432	.61	.078	9	108	.85	220	.28	3	1.03	.09	.40	5	<1
96JKWR-08	<1	20	3349	1539	6.5	7	2	876	1.85	3	<5	<2	3	346	9.1	<2	16	69	14.28	<.001	16	11	6.10	206	<.01	<3	.33	.03	.11	<2	1
96JKWR-09	1	4	1237	1364	1.5	9	2	441	.78	2	<5	<2	<2	241	9.3	<2	5	30	10.58	<.001	3	12	2.98	51	.01	<3	.20	.04	.07	<2	1
96JKWR-10	1	31	2264	6930	5.2	6	1	497	2.72	<2	<5	<2	2	171	64.4	<2	13	37	7.71	.011	9	14	4.53	683	.04	<3	1.82	.05	.63	<2	1
96JKWR-11	3	159	1519	408	2.5	5	<1	331	4.08	5	<5	<2	7	14	1.8	<2	6	251	.16	.008	34	57	3.52	421	.15	<3	2.40	.03	.13	3	5
96JKWR-12	<1	3	210	224	.3	6	1	530	1.05	5	<5	<2	2	315	1.6	<2	<2	67	14.61	<.001	5	8	6.72	85	<.01	<3	.31	.02	.05	<2	2
96JKWR-13	<1	51	267	7286	.4	6	2	409	2.85	8	<5	<2	4	172	68.7	<2	3	46	8.43	.001	8	15	5.04	54	.04	<3	.84	.02	.39	2	2
96JKWR-14	1	17	186	663	<.3	12	<1	508	1.65	<2	<5	<2	4	265	5.7	<2	<2	95	11.85	.017	20	39	2.80	163	.29	<3	.68	.05	.48	<2	<1
RE 96JKWR-14	1	18	202	688	<.3	14	1	526	1.69	<2	<5	<2	4	271	5.6	<2	<2	97	12.10	.017	21	40	2.86	181	.30	<3	.70	.06	.49	<2	<1
96JKWR-15	30	124	493	2245	.7	98	12	98	1.75	<2	<5	<2	2	100	27.0	<2	<2	400	1.91	.061	9	36	.43	121	.18	<3	1.81	.07	.08	2	1
96JKWR-16	3	32	10	199	<.3	72	1	176	.89	3	<5	<2	3	176	3.6	<2	<2	333	4.28	.279	10	49	.91	83	.13	<3	2.57	.08	.03	3	1
96JKWR-17	1	101	25	52	<.3	18	7	69	1.29	4	<5	<2	5	104	.5	<2	<2	13	2.16	.022	8	20	.21	48	.10	<3	2.19	.12	.09	<2	1
96JKWR-18	2	45	16	143	<.3	38	44	346	11.35	859	<5	<2	3	18	<.2	<2	<2	195	.58	.212	15	29	2.38	161	.03	<3	2.02	.06	.13	<2	25
96JKWR-19	1	132	693	7045	5.9	29	11	326	1.90	6	<5	<2	<2	69	124.6	<2	8	47	5.92	.019	7	5	2.33	16	.01	3	.94	.01	.01	4	2
96JKWR-20	2	55	17	85	.7	90	20	373	4.69	6	<5	<2	16	90	.2	4	<2	61	1.94	.156	15	86	1.70	188	.30	<3	2.21	.23	.24	<2	2
STANDARD C2/AU-R	20	57	38	140	6.0	72	35	1114	3.81	39	21	7	34	49	18.0	15	16	69	.56	.101	41	61	.96	198	.08	26	1.92	.06	.14	10	513

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.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 TO P8 SOIL AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 6 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 10/96 SIGNED BY..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANAL[illegible]ICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(6[illegible]253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK File # 96-4189 Page 1
908 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8

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
96JKWR-21	25	112	133	237	.8	93	8	154	1.06	51	<5	<2	4	155	2.9	3	<2	336	3.09	.091	6	102	.92	142	.21	<3	2.42	.14	.26	3	2
96JKWR-22	25	1023	143	331	4.3	112	11	201	1.35	40	5	<2	6	52	3.0	<2	3	374	1.27	.149	15	39	.69	128	.15	3	1.35	.06	.09	2	1
96JKWR-23	5	45	58	192	.5	46	6	420	1.25	14	<5	<2	3	61	3.7	<2	<2	103	3.43	.117	8	13	.91	63	.05	3	.64	.02	.03	<2	1
96JKWR-24	62	79	22	420	.9	146	10	43	1.79	81	14	<2	6	215	3.4	2	<2	789	2.49	.132	16	66	.80	99	.18	6	3.20	.17	.46	5	1
96JKWR-25	6	8633	439	2118	44.4	32	1	266	3.23	<2	<5	<2	6	152	20.8	2	3	91	3.02	.032	11	23	1.06	9	.16	3	2.06	.11	.04	<2	1
96JKWR-26	32	13319	5180	4276	157.8	20	<1	188	3.76	<2	<5	<2	4	71	41.2	<2	44	184	2.12	.017	9	27	.87	7	.14	4	.89	.01	.02	<2	1
96JKWR-27	9	7053	1567	15889	47.4	23	9	481	3.51	<2	<5	<2	3	169	176.6	<2	6	120	6.64	.015	8	18	1.59	7	.09	4	1.61	.04	.03	<2	1
96JKWR-28	35	3150	4228	6356	41.7	63	12	456	2.38	23	<5	<2	7	215	56.7	<2	29	247	9.16	.052	14	46	2.00	12	.17	<3	2.34	.09	.06	<2	1
96JKWR-29	3	117	87	3941	1.3	12	1	851	2.80	2	<5	<2	<2	137	57.0	<2	3	117	10.21	.064	14	6	2.82	84	.02	4	.73	.01	.61	<2	3
96JKWR-30	31	256	134	293	1.2	94	8	102	2.72	<2	9	<2	7	33	4.0	<2	<2	346	.82	.097	26	156	1.93	137	.38	5	1.56	.02	1.07	<2	1
96JKWR-31	52	872	2692	1502	12.3	95	3	549	2.76	2	11	<2	7	182	12.5	<2	<2	1085	8.69	.098	13	39	3.74	88	.14	<3	2.66	.04	.62	<2	2
96JKWR-32	56	188	12665	10077	21.0	133	14	562	2.55	25	10	<2	9	322	85.8	6	16	1240	13.43	.054	11	62	2.83	50	.21	<3	1.94	.02	.37	<2	1
96JKWR-33	1	57	117	227	.9	18	4	315	1.16	26	<5	<2	5	205	2.5	14	<2	48	10.75	.085	5	26	1.86	98	<.01	<3	1.06	.01	.05	<2	1
96JKWR-34	1	19	84	73	.3	15	3	269	1.14	33	<5	<2	5	197	.9	11	3	43	10.40	.072	5	29	1.71	55	.01	<3	.80	.02	.12	<2	1
96JKWR-35	2	17	11	49	<.3	9	4	972	1.42	37	<5	<2	2	347	1.4	<2	<2	11	16.64	.040	6	12	.48	62	<.01	3	.24	.01	.05	3	1
96JKWR-36	1	13	36	137	<.3	17	3	336	1.16	15	<5	<2	5	182	1.5	10	<2	47	11.97	.075	6	30	1.79	99	.01	<3	.88	.02	.12	2	1
96JKWR-37	2	31	16184	4012	155.3	6	1	208	.57	38	<5	<2	<2	56	63.6	429	4	5	3.80	.006	4	19	.16	38	<.01	<3	.10	.01	.01	5	3
96JKWR-38	2	9	1881	207	13.3	6	<1	120	.52	18	<5	<2	<2	33	2.9	16	<2	6	1.61	.032	2	25	.07	31	<.01	<3	.05	.01	.03	7	1
96JKWR-39	1	18	16212	2505	3.4	9	2	1484	1.43	<2	<5	<2	<2	123	80.6	4	4	34	2.14	.006	17	26	1.00	51	<.01	<3	.14	.04	.01	2	2
96JKWR-40	2	154	22242	8938	6.1	95	50	6713	12.38	96	<5	<2	2	385	155.5	3	<2	163	9.13	.002	10	16	4.69	22	<.01	<3	.10	.01	.02	3	2
96JKWR-41	1	87	10534	8765	2.7	36	20	4323	6.47	8	<5	<2	2	303	125.2	<2	<2	115	6.55	.003	4	15	3.04	36	<.01	<3	.40	.02	.03	<2	1
96JKWR-42	2	175	17113	10736	4.6	14	3	2025	1.77	19	<5	<2	<2	156	228.5	7	3	41	3.32	.023	8	22	1.40	75	<.01	<3	.11	.03	.01	10	1
96JKWR-43	2	78	1079	15948	1.5	13	5	1155	2.09	3	<5	<2	<2	111	220.5	<2	<2	27	1.92	.003	3	26	.92	50	<.01	<3	.11	.03	.01	2	1
96JKWR-44	1	246	21278	12715	6.7	82	56	3873	13.19	120	<5	<2	<2	233	251.3	5	3	143	5.64	.002	4	12	3.05	3	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.02	9	3
96JKWR-45	2	82	5073	12722	2.3	21	8	2159	3.00	<2	<5	<2	3	284	181.5	<2	<2	87	6.96	.017	4	28	3.21	63	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.02	2	1
RE 96JKWR-45	2	79	4821	12247	2.3	21	7	2081	2.84	<2	<5	<2	3	274	174.7	<2	<2	84	6.76	.017	4	26	3.09	63	<.01	<3	.13	.02	.02	2	1
96JKWR-46	2	55	7736	12124	2.2	15	6	2178	2.47	<2	6	<2	4	275	174.1	<2	<2	83	7.03	.022	5	23	3.20	90	<.01	<3	.15	.02	.03	<2	<1
96JKWR-47	1	68	2233	5519	1.0	21	6	2341	3.11	<2	<5	<2	4	268	119.3	<2	<2	110	6.50	.001	5	30	2.79	101	<.01	<3	.12	.01	.02	2	1
96JKWR-48	<1	3	212	151	<.3	4	<1	2651	2.64	<2	<5	<2	<2	138	2.8	<2	2	5	19.85	.005	5	6	10.43	35	<.01	3	.05	.01	.02	<2	1
96JKWR-49	2	11	37	64	<.3	7	<1	90	.45	4	<5	<2	<2	20	.8	<2	<2	9	.69	.002	3	19	.40	7	<.01	<3	.10	<.01	.01	6	1
96JKWR-50	2	4	43	59	<.3	14	1	166	.73	7	<5	<2	<2	67	.8	<2	<2	22	2.25	.012	12	15	1.25	27	<.01	<3	.18	.01	.06	4	1
96JKWR-51	1	5	41	35	<.3	9	<1	161	.49	<2	<5	<2	<2	72	.4	<2	3	9	2.82	.004	7	22	1.53	8	<.01	<3	.09	.01	.02	4	1
96JKWR-52	3	91	2788	1040	2.1	13	1	118	.60	<2	<5	<2	2	211	10.2	3	4	41	3.81	.001	7	29	2.38	53	<.01	<3	.22	.02	.01	3	1
96JKWR-53	2	26	282	323	.3	62	13	278	4.29	<2	<5	<2	14	42	2.3	<2	<2	225	.68	.093	52	108	2.00	228	<.01	<3	2.40	.04	.06	<2	<1
96JKWR-54	2	9	49	226	<.3	46	9	140	2.91	<2	<5	<2	10	21	1.2	<2	<2	137	.34	.100	40	69	.97	172	<.01	<3	1.38	.06	.06	<2	<1
96JKWR-55	2	8	28	199	<.3	35	10	459	3.54	<2	<5	<2	9	24	1.1	<2	<2	67	.97	.077	35	19	.08	79	<.01	3	.34	.07	.09	2	<1
STANDARD C2/AU-R	20	60	40	151	7.7	73	34	1150	3.98	40	15	8	37	55	21.1	19	15	76	.53	.103	43	66	.97	208	.09	28	2.15	.06	.16	12	462

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.
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ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ROCK P2 TO P4 SOIL AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 3 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 15/96 SIGNED BY......D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT JK File # 96-4189R

908 - 700 W. Pender St., Vancouver BC V6C 1G8

SAMPLE#	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Ni %	Co %	Mn %	Fe %	As %	U %	Th %	Cd %	Sb %	Bi %
96JKWR-26	.003	1.254	.46	.41	4.18	.002	<.001	.02	3.73	<.01	<.01	<.01	.004	<.001	<.01
96JKWR-27	.001	.687	.15	1.57	1.29	.002	.001	.05	3.51	<.01	<.01	<.01	.016	<.001	<.01
96JKWR-28	.003	.300	.38	.62	1.14	.006	.001	.04	2.23	<.01	<.01	<.01	.005	<.001	<.01
96JKWR-32	.005	.017	1.15	.96	.57	.012	.002	.05	2.28	<.01	<.01	<.01	.008	.001	<.01
96JKWR-37	<.001	.003	1.63	.38	4.15	<.001	<.001	.02	.56	<.01	<.01	<.01	.005	.039	<.01
96JKWR-40	<.001	.015	3.07	.85	.18	.008	.004	.58	11.56	.01	<.01	<.01	.012	.001	<.01
96JKWR-42	<.001	.017	2.40	1.05	.12	.001	<.001	.19	1.80	<.01	<.01	<.01	.020	.001	<.01
96JKWR-44	<.001	.029	3.44	1.43	.22	.008	.006	.39	15.12	.01	<.01	<.01	.023	.002	<.01
96JKWR-45	<.001	.008	.45	1.27	.06	.002	.001	.20	2.92	<.01	<.01	<.01	.016	<.001	<.01
96JKWR-46	<.001	.007	.74	1.30	.07	.001	<.001	.22	2.57	<.01	<.01	<.01	.017	.001	<.01
STANDARD R-1	.089	.833	1.32	2.36	2.90	.027	.025	.08	6.67	.95	.01	.01	.047	.162	.03

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 50 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 30 1996 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 2/96 SIGNED BY..........D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX VI

Soil and Rock Data Sheets

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: G. L. WESA

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
JULY 26/96	JK-01	105G/16	JK property	96JKWR-01	Select Grab: Shear zone: mottled, calc-silicate altr'd dolostone; calcite vn'd; tr. diss. py, cpy(?)
JULY 27/96	JK-02	↓	↓	96JKWR-02	FLOAT: gossanous; qz-carb altr'd argillite ѿ diss to nodular + semi-massive py; ≃ ~~2-5~~ 5% sulphides
↓	↓	↓	↓	-03	FLOAT: gossanous, silicified, qz-veined blk argillite ѿ tr. f. diss. py
↓	↓	↓	↓	-04	FLOAT: gossanous, silicified, qz-lim-carb altr'd, brx'd argillite ѿ tr. f. diss py, cpy(?)
↓	↓	↓	↓	-05	FLOAT: gossanous, silicf'd argillite ѿ <1% f. diss. py, po; frac'd argillite near shear zone.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-06	FLOAT: gossanous, silicf'd, brx'd qtzte ѿ 1-2% ga, tr. py, limonite clots, narrow py stringers.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-07	FLOAT: gossanous, silicf'd argillite ѿ tr. f. diss. py, cpy; minor sulph. in f. veinlets.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-08	FLOAT: qz-carb ± sericite altr'd qtzte ѿ 2% diss. sph, ga; rock pale orange weathering
↓	↓	↓	↓	-09	FLOAT: qz-carb altr'd, carb-veined qtzte ѿ tr. diss py, sph, ga.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-10	SELECT GRAB: qz-carb altr'd, gossanous qtzte brx ѿ 1-2% diss. to crse sph, ga, py
↓	↓	↓	↓	-11	SELECT GRAB: gossanous, hydroth. altr'd (bleached) lim-clay-ser altr'd rock ѿ minor diss, py, ga, sph
↓	↓	↓	↓	-12	SELECT GRAB: strongly qz-carb altr'd qtzte; tr. sulphides (sph, py).
↓	↓	↓	↓	-13	SELECT GRAB: fn to med cryst. carbonate fr shear zone ѿ 1% diss to crse sph, py
↓	↓	↓	↓	-14	SELECT GRAB: carbonate brx fr. shear zone carbonate flooded ѿ crse calcite
↓	↓	↓	↓	-15	SELECT GRAB: silicf'd argillaceous, wavy-banded qtzte ѿ 2% diss py, sph, ga
↓	↓	↓	↓	-16	SELECT GRAB: qz-banded qtzte (zebra rock) ѿ tr. diss. py; minor chlorite foliations

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: G. L. WESA

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
JULY 28/96	JK-03	105G/16	JK property	96JKWR-17	SELECT GRAB: banded qtzte ῶ thin shaley partings Trace to 1% diss. py, po.
July 29/96	JK-04	↓	↓	96JKWR-18	FLOAT: gossanous qtzte ῶ fine to crse diss, semi-massive py, aspy, po(?); minor frac-coating py.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-19	FLOAT: fault brx ῶ ≃30% crse white to cream calcite; strongly gossanous boulder.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-20	GRAB: intermediate (Q.F.P.) dyke rock ῶ trace of fn. diss. py.
Aug 24/96	JK-05	105G/16	GRID B area	96JKWR-21	SELECT GRAB: qz-carb-chl-lim breccia in dk. argillite ῶ trace ga.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-22	SELECT GRAB: qz-carb breccia in argillite ῶ ≃1% diss. py.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-23	SELECT GRAB: qz-carb. brx in argillite; abundant fibrous actinolite assoc. ῶ silica; tr. diss. py.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-24	SELECT GRAB: silicf'd blk argillite ῶ tr. sph, py mod. gossanous rock ῶ Lim fracs.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-25	FLOAT: gossanous, carb-qz flooded fault breccia ῶ ≃5% fn to crse diss cpy, minor mal + az.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-26	FLOAT: gossanous, carb ± qz flooded fault breccia ῶ 5-7% med→crse diss cpy, ga, sph; tr. mal + az.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-27	FLOAT: gossanous, crse carb-altr'd fault breccia ῶ 2-3% fn. diss cpy, ga, sph ῶ minor mal + az.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-28	SELECT GRAB: carb-limonite altr'd argillite in fault zone; 1-2% diss. sph, po, cpy.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-29	SELECT GRAB: carb-qz-actinolite altr'd fault rock ῶ 2-3% crse sph, po, cpy.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-30	SELECT GRAB: gossanous blk shale ῶ 2-3% diss sulphide (py) in qz-carb vein.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-31	SELECT GRAB: carb-actinolite altr'd fault brx(?) ῶ 3-5% crse/crse cryst. ga, sph, cpy, py, po.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-32	SELECT GRAB: carb-actinolite altr'd fault brx ῶ 5-7% diss→crse cryst. sph, ga, cpy, py, po. in carb matrix

NAME: G.L. WESA

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
Aug 25/96	JK-06	105G/16	GRIDS A+B	96JKWR-33	FLOAT: qz-carb altr'd fault brx ω 1-2% v.f. to f. diss py, cpy, sph in siliceous matrix.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-34	FLOAT: strongly qz-carb. altr'd fault brx ω 2% f. diss py, po, sph, cpy in siliceous matrix.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-35	FLOAT: crse carb-qz breccia ω ≃2% f. diss py, cpy(?), sph, po(?). Altr'n minl'zn: qz-carb-ser-chl.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-36	RANDOM FLOAT CHIPS: qz-carb altr'd fault brx ω ≃1% diss py, po, sph, cpy(?) in siliceous matrix
↓	↓	↓	↓	-37	FLOAT: white bull quartz vein ω 5-7% crse ga, diss spec. hem(?) tr. py; frac-coating limonite.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-38	* PROBABLE "STEEL GALENA" minrl'n FLOAT: white bull qz vein ω tr. py, spec. hem(?)
↓	↓	↓	↓	-39	FLOAT (Random Chips): Limonitic qz-carb brx ω 2-3% crse grains ga, sph in siliceous matrix
↓	↓	↓	↓	-40	FLOAT (Random Chips): limonitic qz-carb altr'd qtzte brx ω 5% diss, stringer py, sph, ga, cpy (?)
↓	↓	↓	↓	-41	FLOAT: limonitic, qz-carb ± sericite altr'd qtzte brx ω 5% diss, stringer, crse py, sph, ga, cpy (?)
↓	↓	↓	↓	-42	FLOAT: Limonitic, siliceous quartz breccia ω 1-2% diss to crse grain ga.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-43	FLOAT: limonitic, qz-carb. altr'd qtzte brx ω 2-3% diss py, ga, sph, cpy (?), aspy (?)
↓	↓	↓	↓	-44	FLOAT: Limonitic breccia ω 5-7% diss to stringer py, ga, sph, cpy (?); minor thin sulphide veinlets.
Aug 26/96	JK-07	105G/16	GRID A area	96JKWR-45	FLOAT: qz-stockwork breccia ω qtzte frags; 3-5% sph, ga, py, cpy(?), mo(?), Limonite
↓	↓	↓	↓	-46	FLOAT: qz-stockwork brx ω siliceous argillite frags; 3-4% diss sph, py, cpy(?), ga(?), mo(?).
↓	↓	↓	↓	-47	FLOAT: limonitic brx; >50% cellular boxwork struc; 2-3% diss ga, sph, py, cpy (?), spec hem.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-48	FLOAT: crse, qz-carb breccia ω white quartz stockwork from fault zone.

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: G. L. WESA

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
Aug 27/96	JK-08	105G/16	Southwest Quarter of JK	96JKWR-49	FLOAT: qz-stockwork breccia ϖ qrzte, argillite, lim sh. frags; rebrecciated breccia
↓	↓	↓	↓	-50	FLOAT: qz stockwork breccia ϖ fragments of muddy siltstone
↓	↓	↓	↓	-51	FLOAT: silicified qz stockwork breccia with angular qtzte fragments.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-52	FLOAT: silicified qz stockwork breccia indk qrzte; ≃1-2% v.f. diss ga, py, crse cryst. sph.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-53	FLOAT: fractured blk argillite cut by qz vns and limonite fracs; tr. sulphides in qz. vns.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-54	FLOAT: blk argillite ϖ limonite fracs, narrow q.v. strongly silicified; tr. sulphides in. q. v.
↓	↓	↓	↓	-55	FLOAT: limonitic breccia ϖ angular, silicified argillite frags in limonitic matrix.

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: D. BRETT / M. GRIFFON

GRID A

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
July 26/96	JK ppty	105G/16	L0+00E	0+50N	immature mountain soil; mainly C-horiz;
↓	↓	↓		↓ 10+00N	brown in colour; chips and frags of regolith.
			L1+00E	0+50N	↓
				↓ 10+00N	
			L2+00E	0+00N	
				↓ 10+00N	
July 27/96			L3+00E	0+00N	
↓				↓ 10+00N	
			L4+00E	0+00N	
				↓ 10+00N	
			L5+00E	0+00N	
				↓ 10+00N	
July 28/96			L6+00E	0+00N	
↓				↓ 10+00N	
			L7+00E	0+00N	
				↓ 10+00N	

JK. RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: D. BRETT / M. GRIFFON

GRID A

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
July 28/96	JK ppty	105G/16	L8+00E	0+00N	missing: 9+00N. immature mtn soil;
"	↓	↓		10+00N	C-horizon; brn colour w̄ frags of regolith.
July 29/96	↓	↓	L9+00E	0+00N	immature mtn soil; brown C-horizon with
↓	↓	↓		8+00N	chips and fragments of regolith.
↓	↓	↓	L10+00E	0+00N	" " "
↓	↓	↓		8+00N	" " "

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: D. BRETT / M. GRIFFON

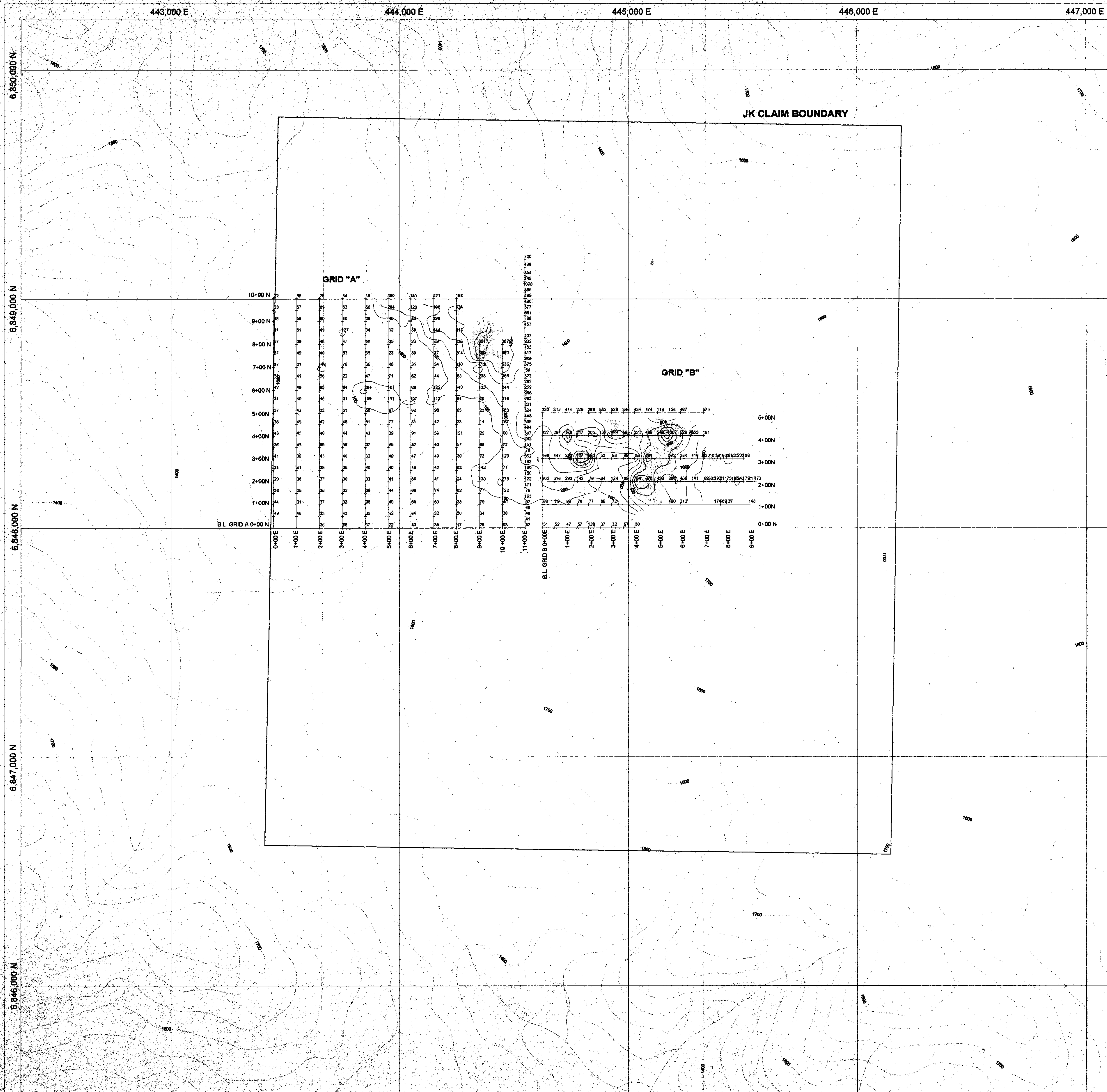
GRID B

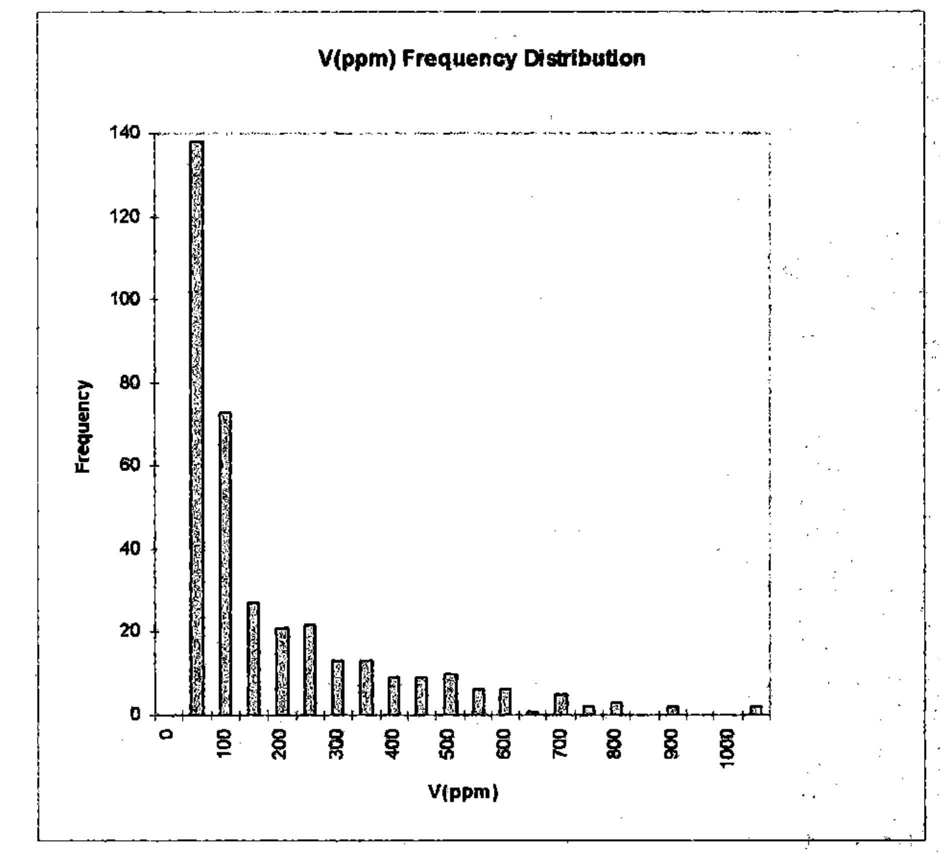
DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
July 29/96	JK ppty	105G/16	L0+00N	0+00E	immature mtn soil; brown C-horizon with
↓	↓	↓		4+00E	chips and fragments of regolirh.
↓	↓	↓	L1+00N	0+00E	Samples Missed: 3+50E, 4+00E, 4+50E, 5+00E
↓	↓	↓		6+00E	
July 30/96	↓	↓	L2+00N	0+00E	immature mtn soil; brown C-horizon with
↓	↓	↓		7+00E	chips and fragments of regolith.
↓	↓	↓	L3+00N	0+00E	Samples Missed: 5+00E
↓	↓	↓		7+00E	
↓	↓	↓	L4+00N	0+00E	immature mtn soil; brown C-horizon with
↓	↓	↓		7+00E	chips and fragments of regolirh.
↓	↓	↓	L5+00N	0+00E	Samples Missed: 6+50E
↓	↓	↓		7+00E	

JK RECCE TRAVERSE/SAMPLE RECORD

NAME: D. Brett PAGE 1 OF 1

DATE	TRAVERSE	NTS	AREA	SAMPLE #'s	COMMENTS/ROCK DESCRIPTION
Aug 24/96	JK ppty	105G/16	GRID B L1+00N	7+50E → 8+00E	Sample spacing: 25m
↓	↓	↓		9+00E	
			L2+00N	7+25E	Sample spacing: 25m
				↓ 8+75E	
			L3+00N	7+25E	Sample spacing: 25m
				↓ 9+25E	
↓					
Aug 25-26 1996			GRID A L11+00E	0+00N	Sample spacing: 25m
↓				↓ 11+00N	Samples missed: 8+50N
				11+36N	
↓	↓	↓		11+70N	





Geochemical contour interval: 100 ppm V
Anomalous level: 450 ppm V
Areas of anomaly shaded

093589

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G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

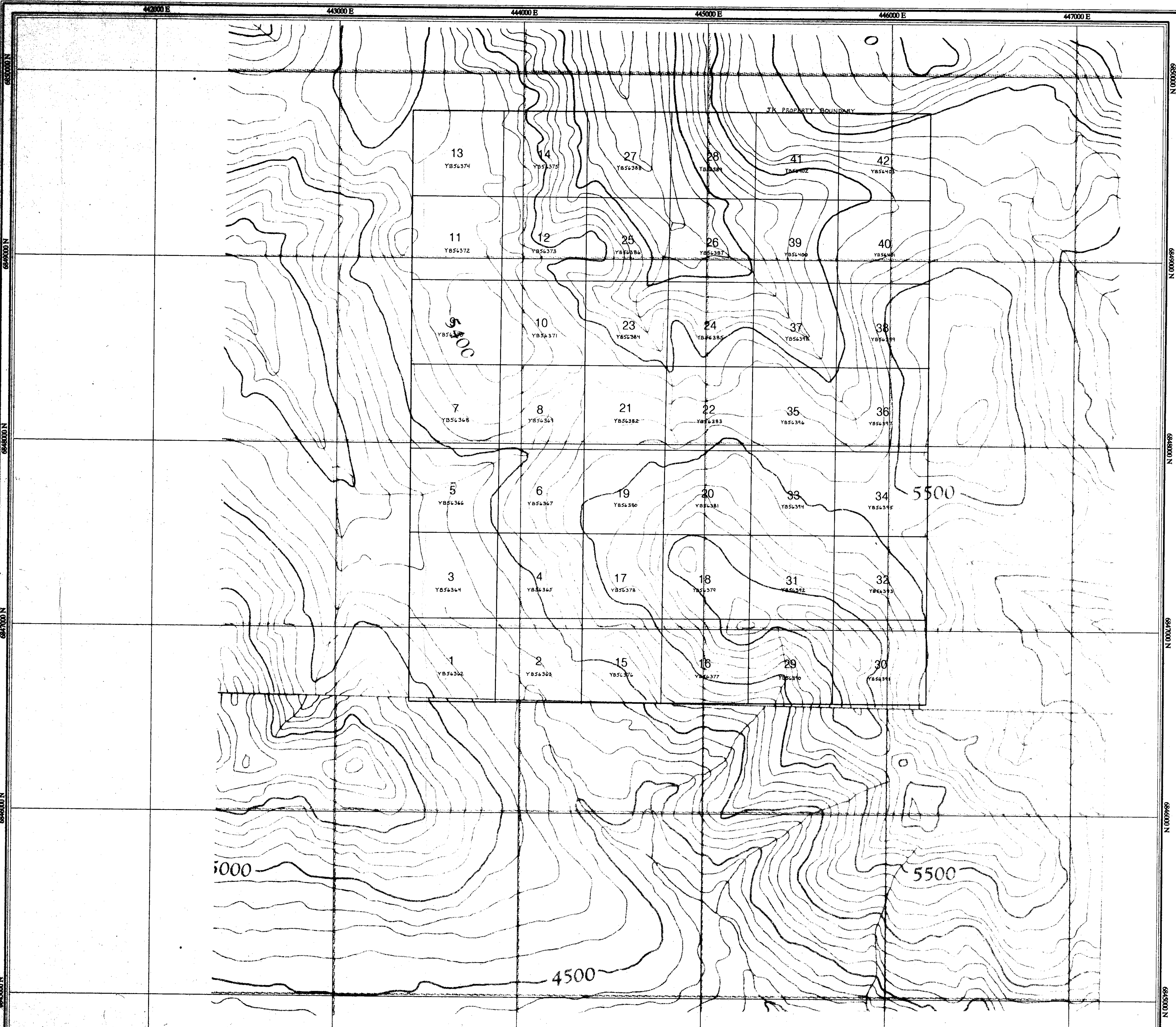
#8

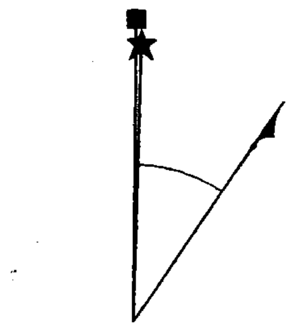
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY V (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 8





Square: Grid North
Star: True North
Arrow: Magnetic North

Angles presented are approximate mean deviations for centre of NTS sheet. Use diagram for reference only.

Grid North - True North : 1.1°
Grid North - Magnetic North : 33.8°
Annual change : -0.08°

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PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

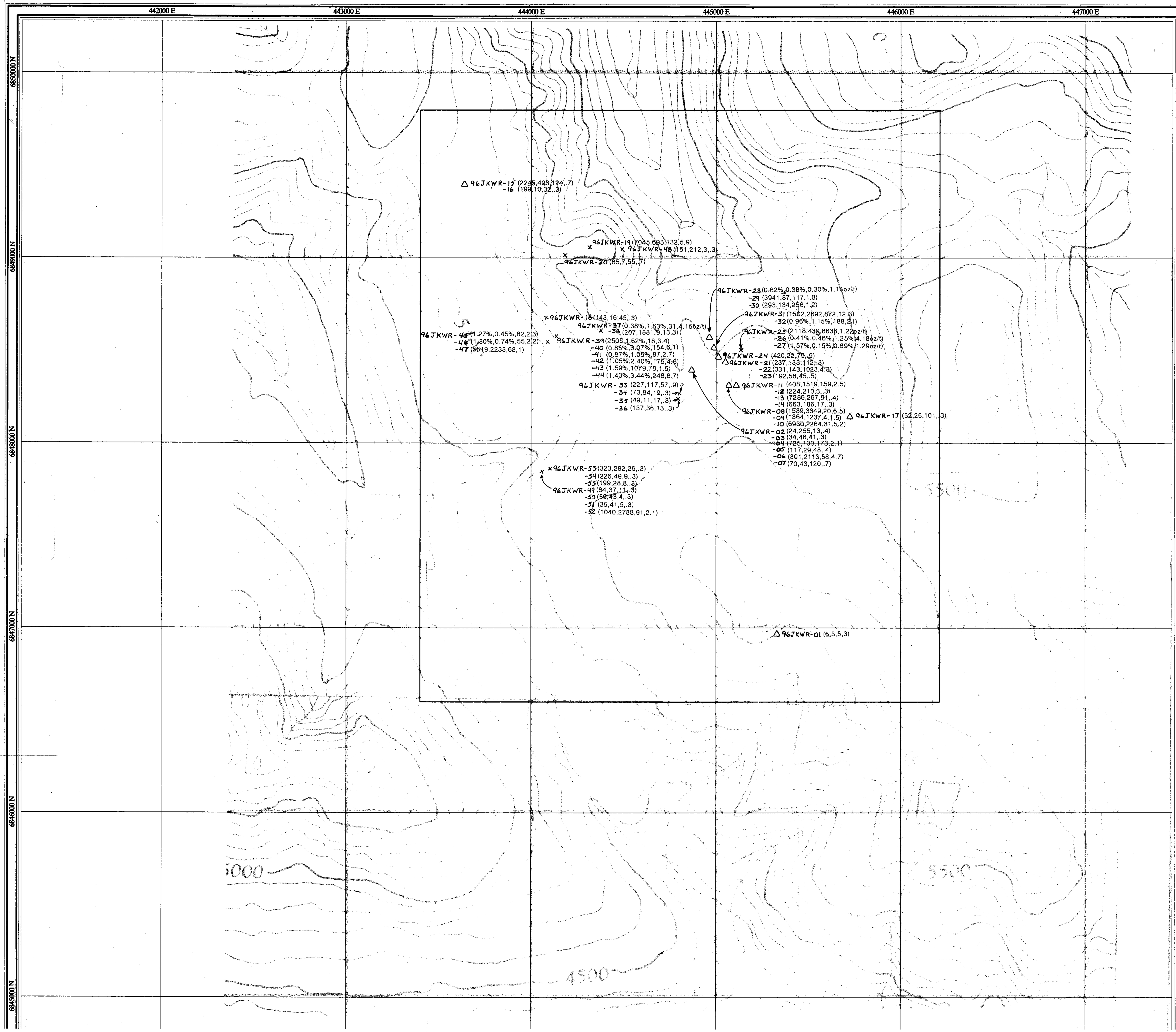
JK CLAIMS

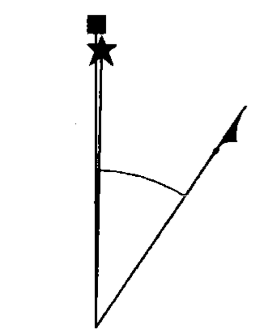
CLAIMS AND TAG NUMBERS

MAP 10

NTS Ref	105G/16	REVISIONS	
Work by	G. WESA	Work by	
Drawn by	G. WESA	Drawn by	
Date	NOVEMBER, 1996	Date	
Scale	1:10,000		

#10





Square: Grid North
Star: True North
Arrow: Magnetic North

Angles presented are approximate mean deviations for centre of NTS sheet. Use diagram for reference only.

Grid North - True North : 1.1°
Grid North - Magnetic North : 33.8°
Annual change : -0.08°

SYMBOLS

△ 96JKWR-01	Rock sample
× 96JKWR-02	Float sample
(7045,693,132,5.9)	(Zn,Pb,Cu,Ag)

*Analytical values in ppm unless designated otherwise.

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FELLOW

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

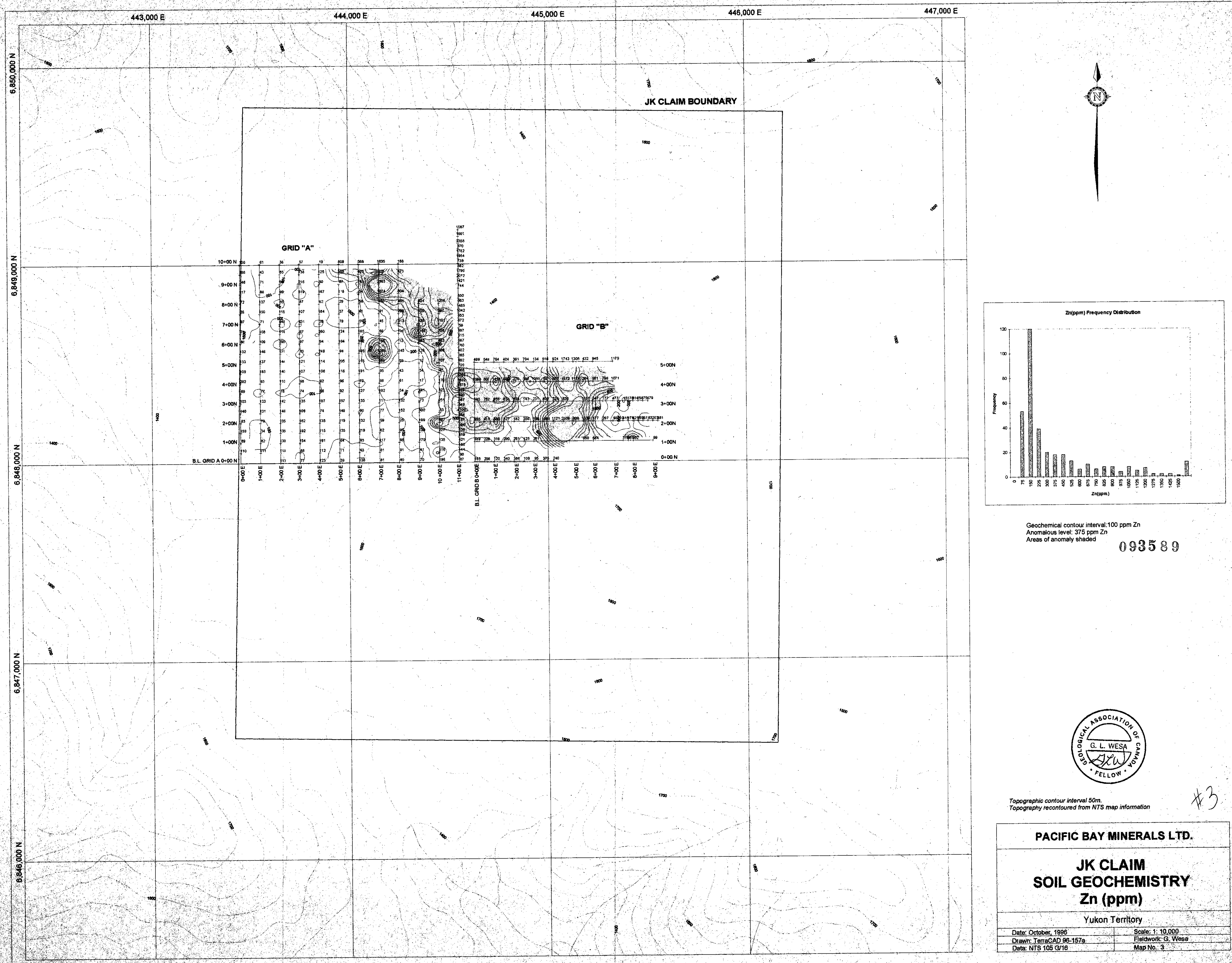
JK CLAIMS

LITHOGEOCHEMISTRY

MAP 2

NTS Ref: 105G/16	REVISIONS	
Work by: G. Wesa	Work by:	
Drawn by: G. Wesa	Drawn by:	
Date: November, 1996	Date:	
Scale: 1:10,000		

#2


443,000 E
444,000 E
445,000 E
446,000 E
447,000 E
6,850,000 N
6,849,000 N
6,848,000 N
6,847,000 N
6,846,000 N
JK CLAIM BOUNDARY
GRID "A"
GRID "B"
B.L. GRID A 0+00 N
B.L. GRID B 0+00E
Zn(ppm) Frequency Distribution
Frequency
Zn(ppm)
Geochemical contour interval:100 ppm Zn
Anomalous level: 375 ppm Zn
Areas of anomaly shaded
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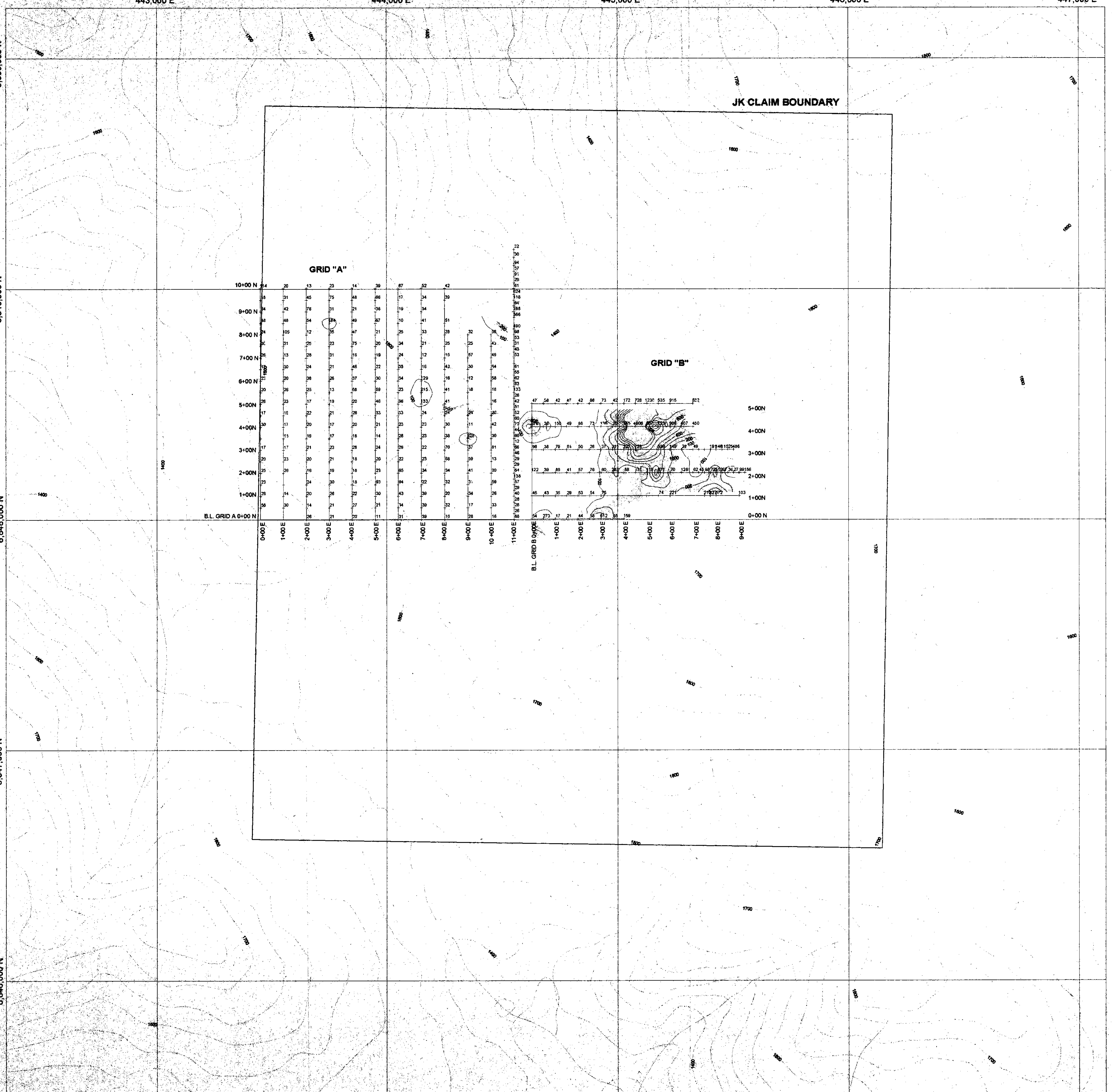
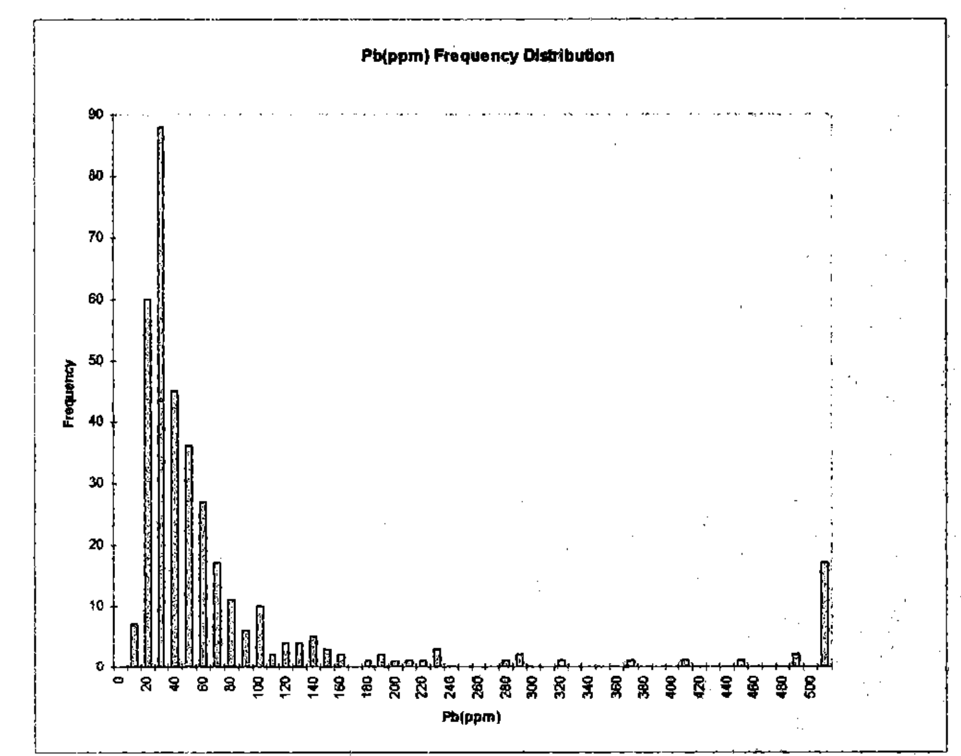
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW
Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information
#3
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Zn (ppm)
Yukon Territory
Date: October, 1996
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a
Data: NTS 105 G/16
Scale: 1: 10,000
Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Map No.: 3





Geochemical contour interval:100 ppm Pb
Anomalous level: 150 ppm Pb
Areas of anomaly shaded

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G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

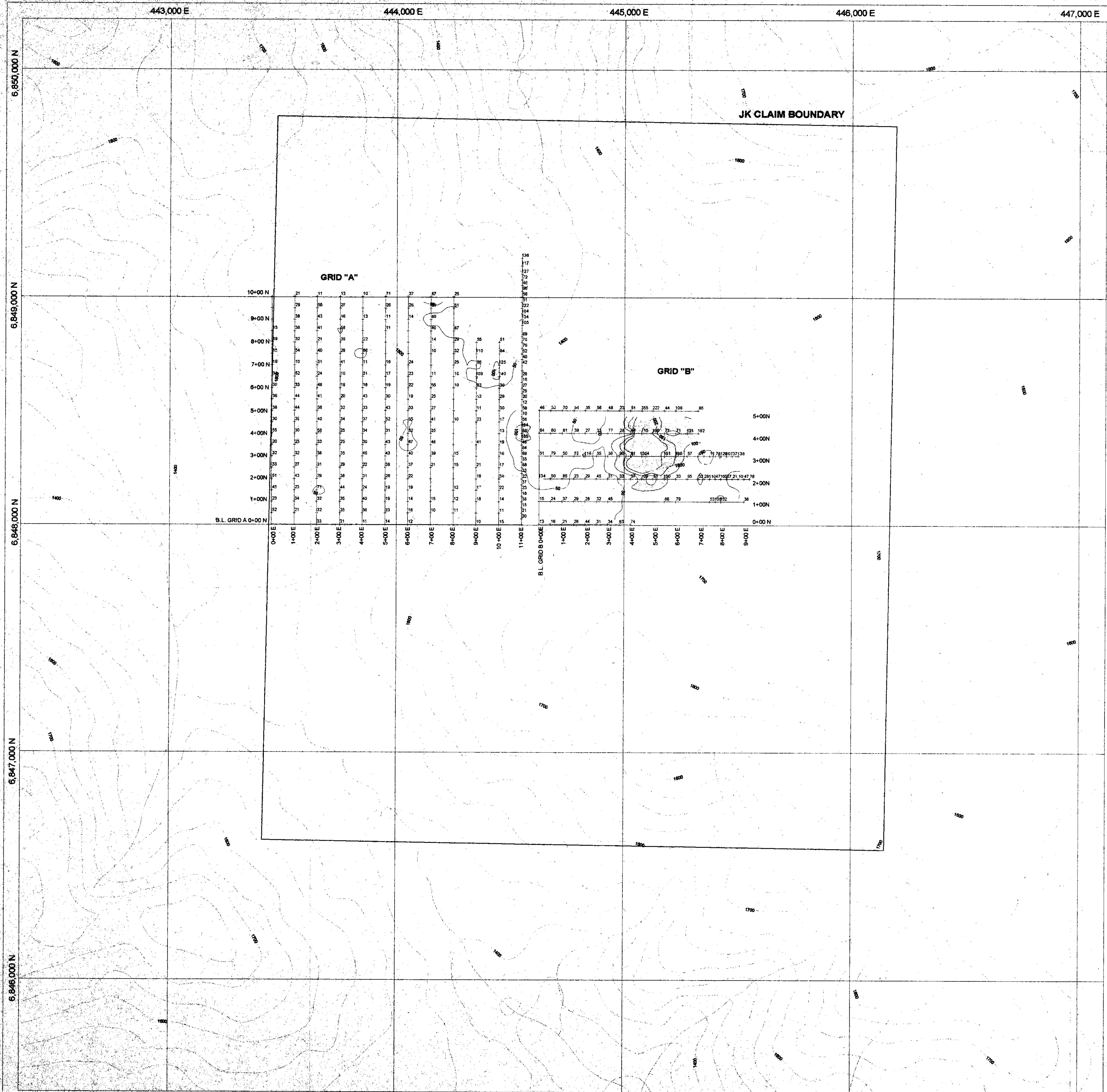
#4

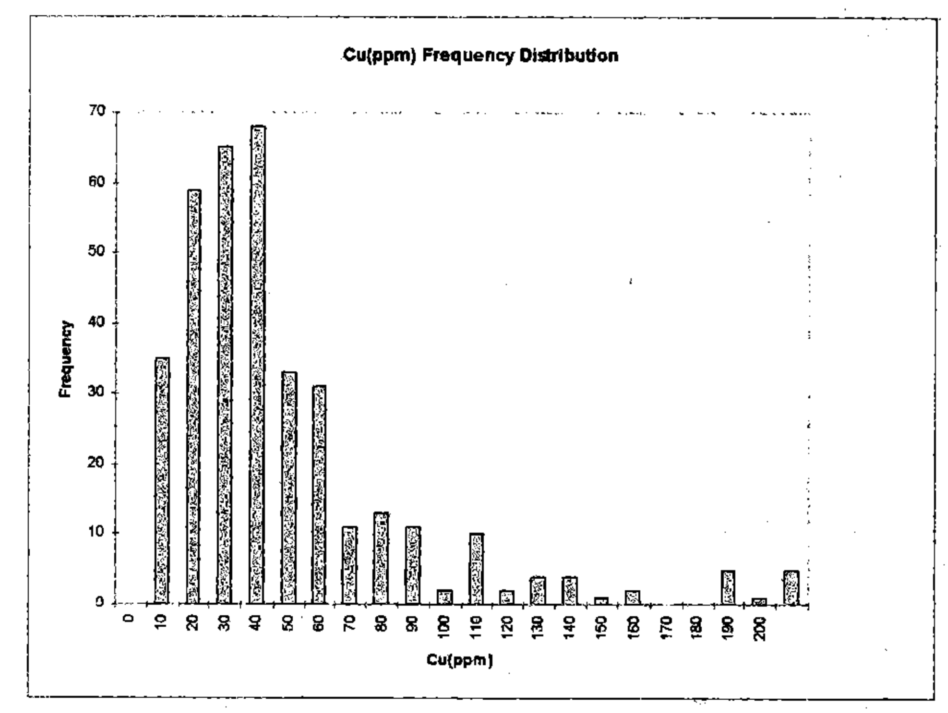
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 4





Geochemical contour interval: 50 ppm Cu
Anomalous level: 100 ppm Cu
Areas of anomaly shaded

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G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

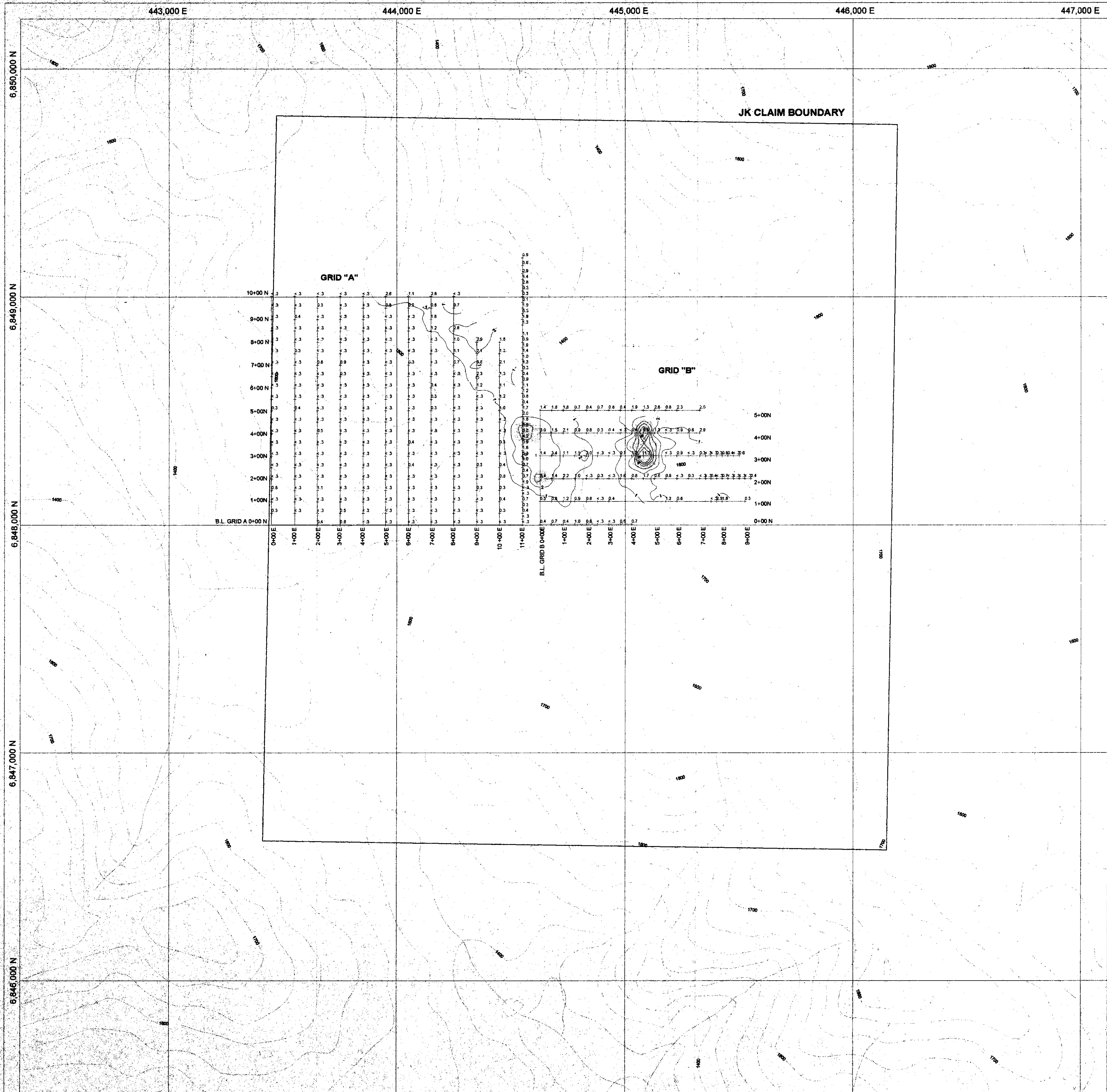
#5

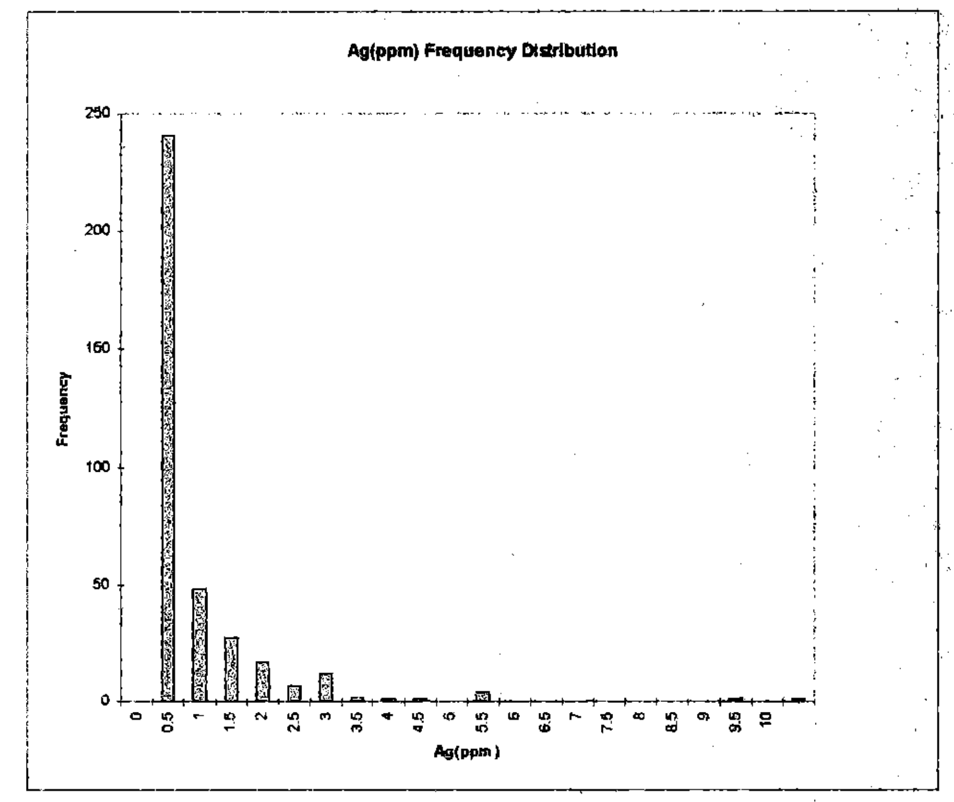
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 5





Geochemical contour interval: 1 ppm Ag
Anomalous level: 2.5 ppm Ag
Areas of anomaly shaded

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G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

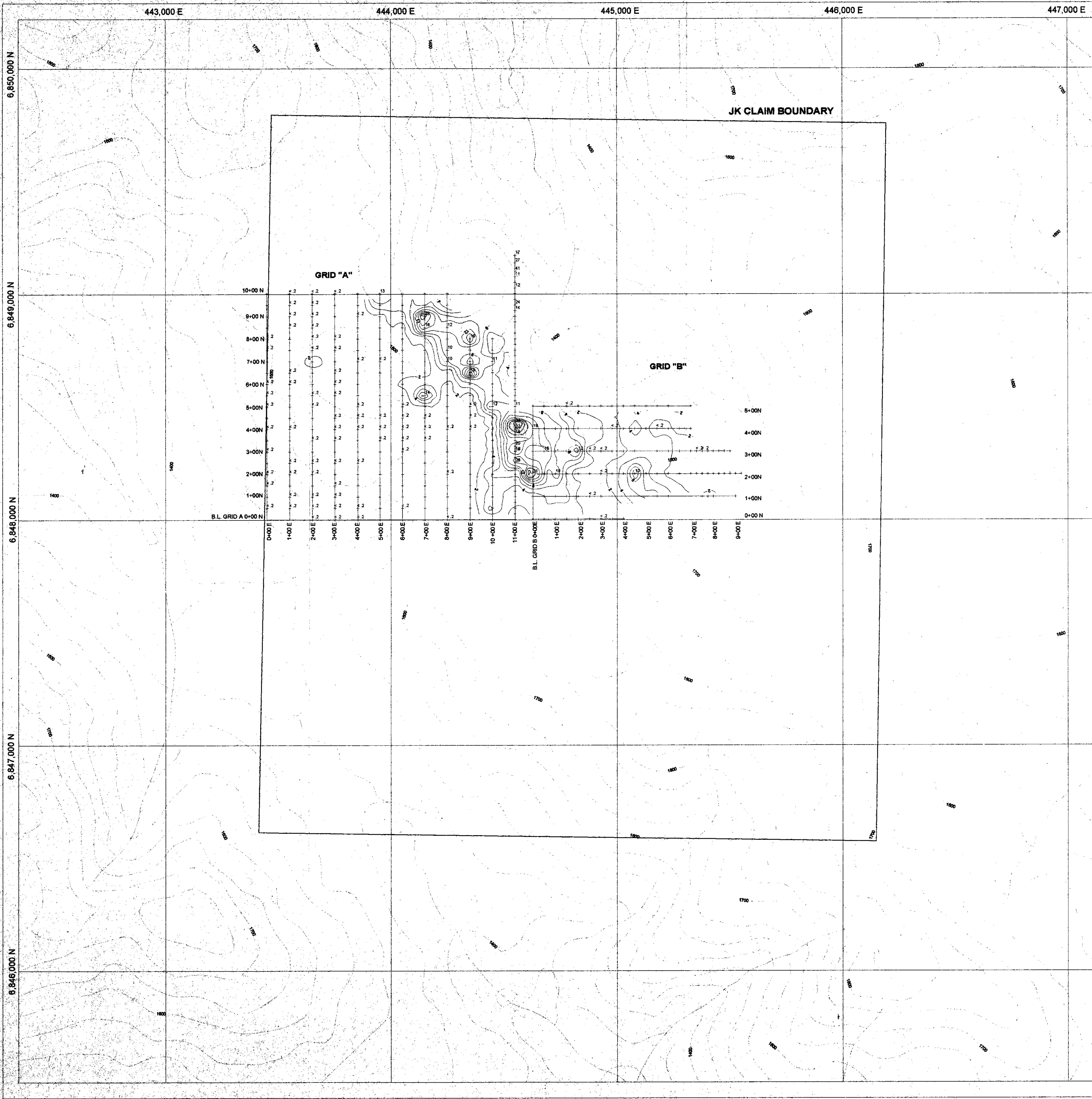
#6

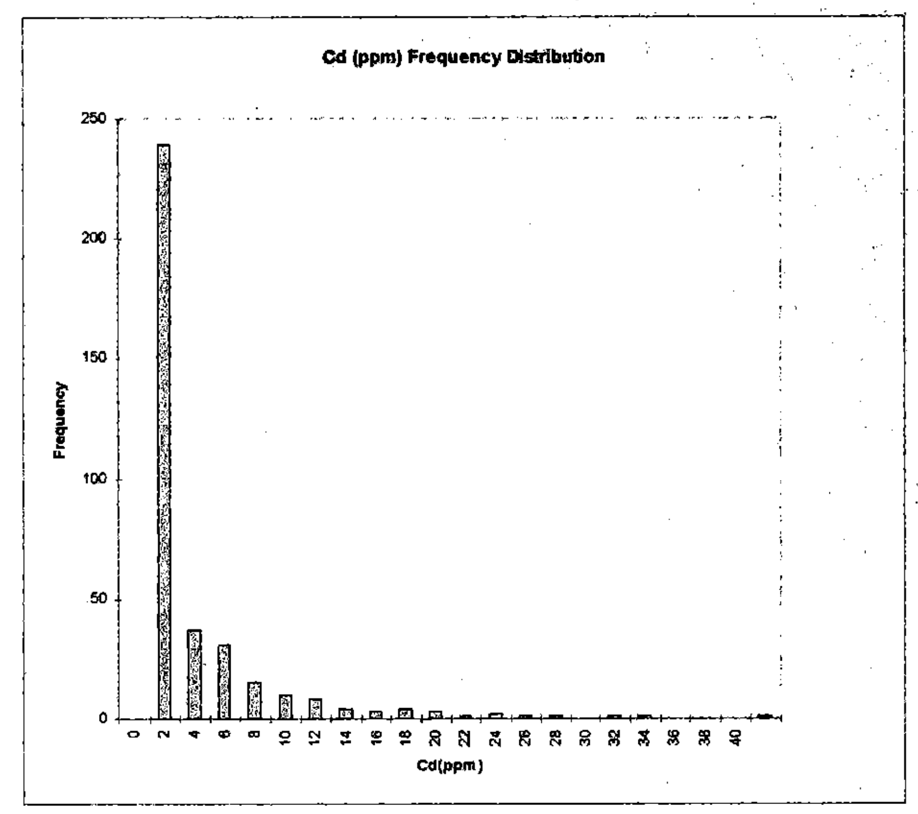
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Ag (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 6





Geochemical contour interval: 2 ppm Cd
Anomalous level: 15 ppm Cd
Areas of anomaly shaded

093589

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

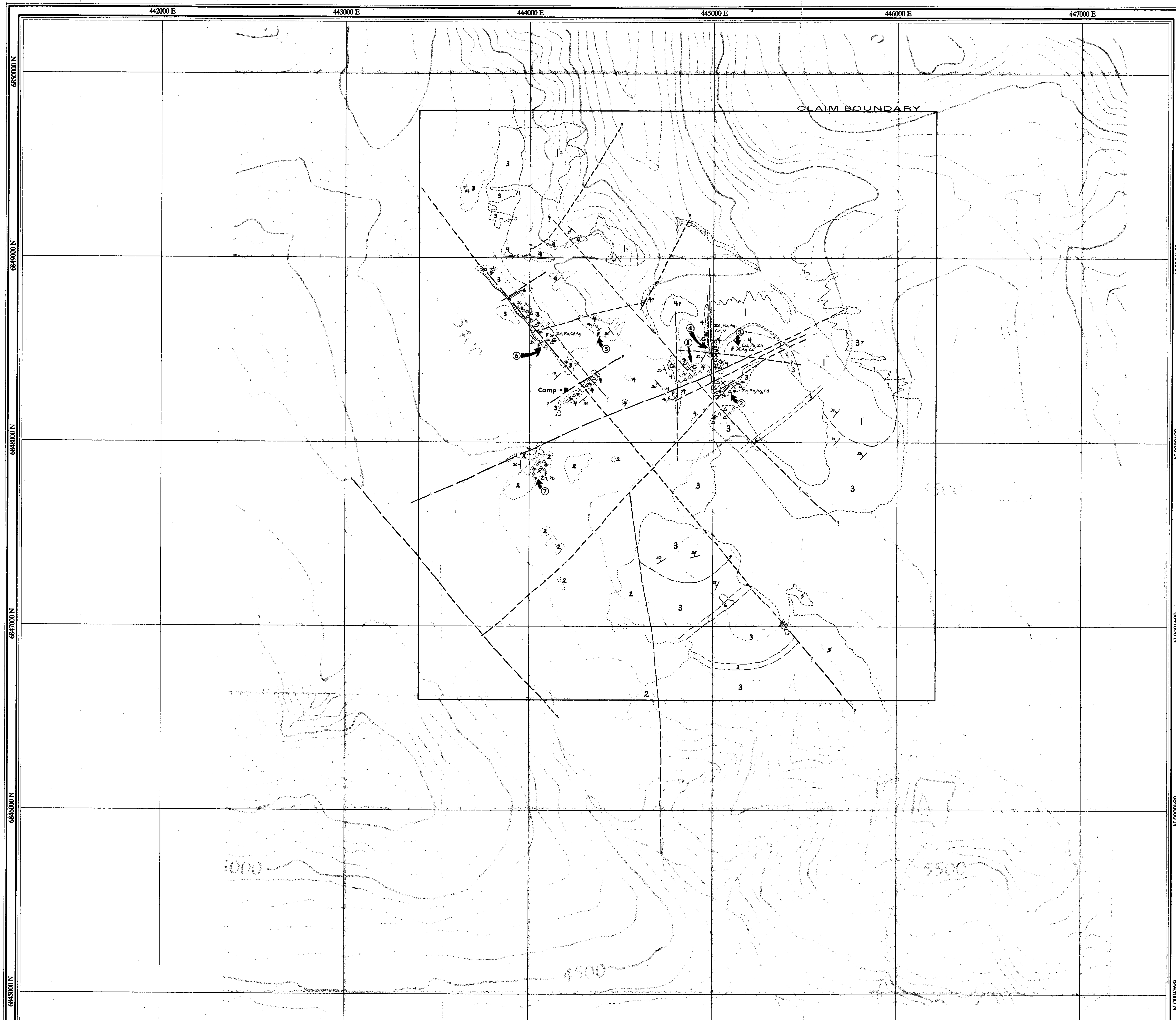
#7

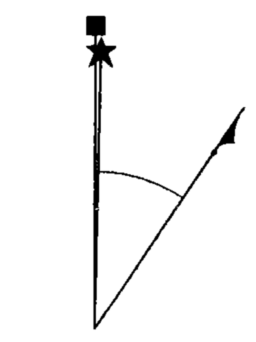
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cd (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 7





Square: Grid North
Star: True North
Arrow: Magnetic North

Angles presented are approximate mean deviations for centre of NTS sheet. Use diagram for reference only.

Grid North - True North : 1.1°
Grid North - Magnetic North : 33.8°
Annual change : -0.08°

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

6 Felsic to intermediate and quartz–feldspar porphyry dykes.

UPPER DEVONIAN TO MISSISSIPPIAN

5 Rusty weathering black slate, siliceous slate with minor chert, variably graphitic shale, impure quartzite and chert grain greywacke.

SILURIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN
NASINA FACIES

4 Calcareous to dolomitic, graphitic siltstone, graphitic shale/slate, laminated mudstone, sucrosic dolostone,dolomitized calcarenite, silty and sandy dolostone, orthoquartzite.

SANDPILE GROUP

3 Laminated to sucrosic dolostone, sandy dolostone, minor algal laminate and sparry dolostone, orthoquartzite.

SILURIAN

2 Dolomitic siltstone and silty dolostone, shaly siltstone and assorted pelitic and impure quartzitic sediments.

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO ORDOVICIAN
KECHIKA GROUP

1 Orange–brown to grey weathering slate, phyllite, siliceous shale, calcareous to dolomitic phyllite, chert, greywacke.

SYMBOLS

Fault (defined, approximate)
Lithologic contact (defined, approximate)
Outcrop boundary (defined, approximate)
Escarpment
Bedding (inclined)
Stockwork veins
Breccia
Mineral occurrence
Showing number
Gossan
Float
Dyke

093589

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

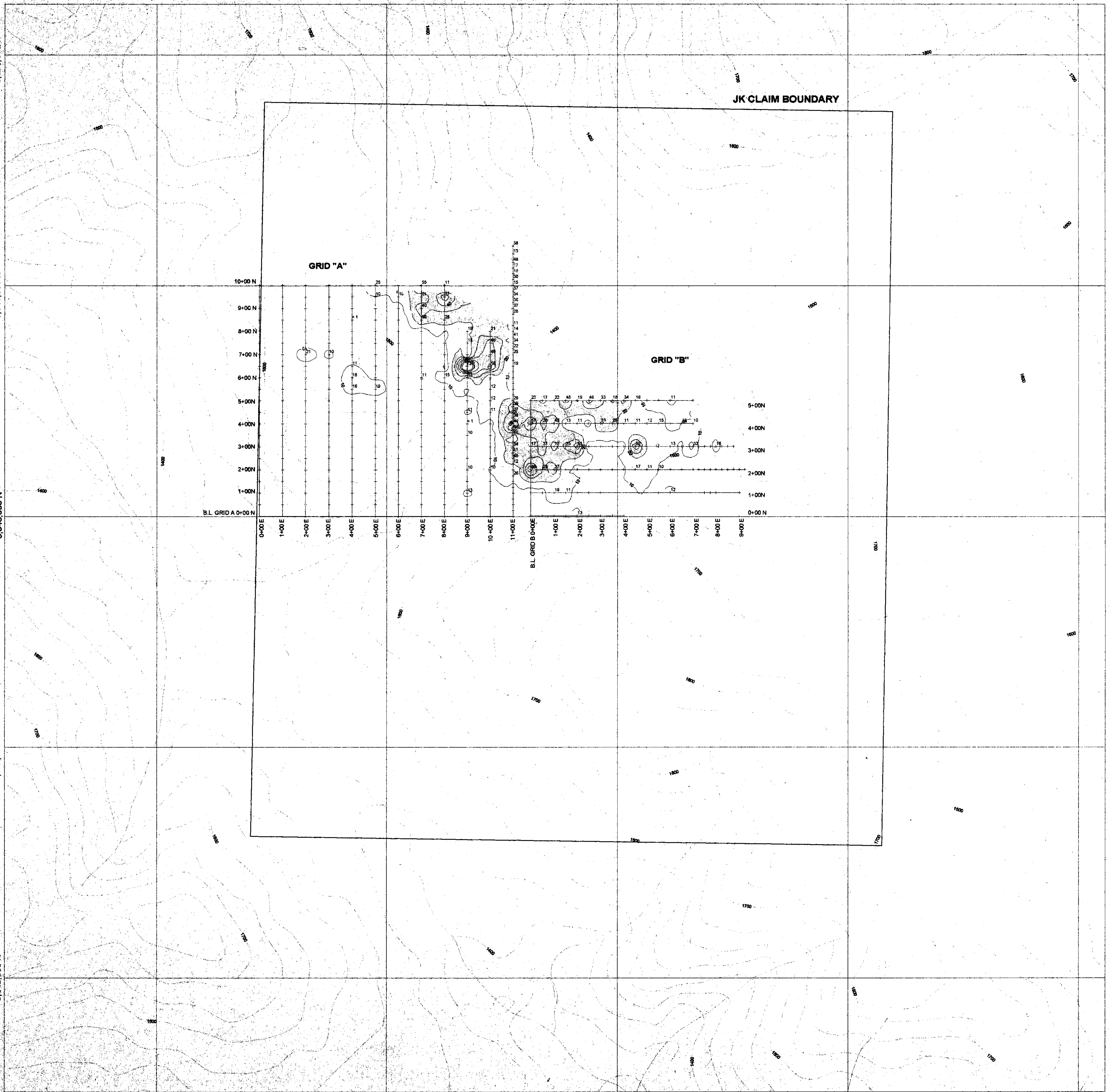
JK CLAIMS

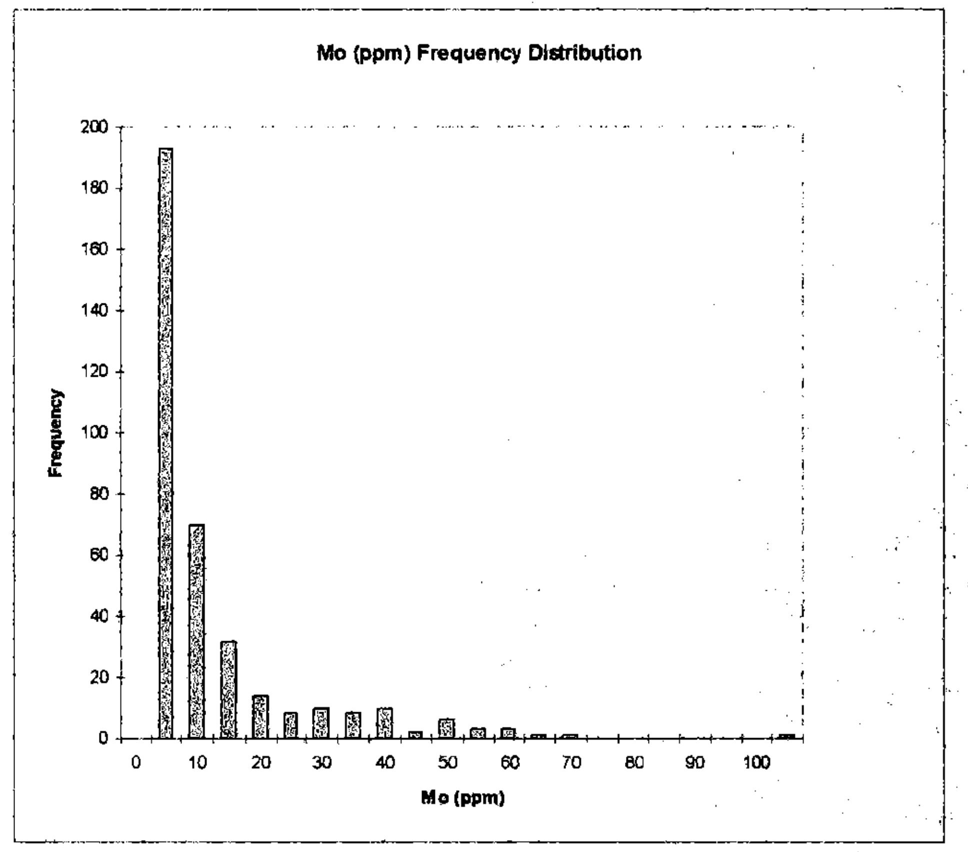
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

MAP 1

NTS Ref:	105G/16	REVISIONS	
Work by:	G. WESA	Work by:	
Drawn by:	G. WESA	Drawn by:	
Date:	NOVEMBER, 1996	Date:	
Scale: 1:10,000			

#1





Geochemical contour interval: 10 ppm Mo
Anomalous level: 20 ppm Mo
Areas of anomaly are shaded

093589

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

Topographic contour interval 50m.
Topography recontoured from NTS map information

#9

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

JK CLAIM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Mo (ppm)

Yukon Territory

Date: October, 1996	Scale: 1: 10,000
Drawn: TerraCAD 96-157a	Fieldwork: G. Wesa
Data: NTS 105 G/16	Map No.: 9