GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

FRET PROPERTY
FRET 1-51 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
NTS MAP SHEET 105G/14

Centred at Latitude: 61° 51' 35"N; Longitude: 131° 27' 50"W
Work Performed: June 17 - 29, 1997

FOR:

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

Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Mike P. Phillips, B.Sc.

April, 1998

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 $ 20,400.00.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE #

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE #

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF APPENDICES

SUMMARY:

The FRET Property comprises 51 claims located approximately 50 km east-southeast of Ross River, Yukon in the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked in 1994 to protect an area of potentially favourable stratigraphy similar to that hosting Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located 62 km to the southeast. Access to the FRET property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip on the Robert Campbell Highway 17 km to the southeast or directly from Ross River.

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

The property is located within the Finlayson Lake map area (104/G) in the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. The claims cover an area of moderate to high relief with rare outcrop exposures occurring only on ridges and domed peaks. Terrain is masked primarily by glaciofluvial overburden and a growth of forest and low brush.

The claims are underlain by undifferentiated pre-Mississippian to Mississippian layered mafic to felsic metavolcanic and metasedimentary schistose and phyllitic rocks belonging to the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. These are structurally overlain by mafic volcanics and ultramafic (gabbroic) intrusions and intercalated sediments of the Slide Mountain Terrain. The FRET property partially straddles the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone which trends NW-SE across the northeastern corner of the property and incorporates rocks from both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes. This fault zone structurally separates the Yukon-Tanana Terrane from autochthonous North America.

A review of all available information indicates that the area has experienced little or no prospecting. Data documented from the 1997 geological and geochemcal survey indicates that potentially favourable base metal/precious metal mineralized targets exist within the claims.

The 1997 exploration program comprised geological mapping and grid-controlled soil sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential and following-up on geophysical anomalies delineated by Cominco's airborne and ground geophysical surveys. A total of 174 soil samples were collected from 20.7 km of flagged grid lines established to provide coverage over the entire property.

Areas characterized by elevated to moderately anomalous base metal-in-soil values, with locally coincident silver and gold credits, are targeted along the southern claim boundary and in the northwestern portion of the property. Geochemical analysis of soil samples returned elevated to moderate values for Zn (up to 873 ppm), Cu (up to 190 ppm), Pb (up to 44 ppm), Ag (up to 10.6 ppm), Au (up to 29 ppb), Mo (up to 10 ppm) and Ba (up to 2501 ppm). Anomalous Ni, Co and Cr values were also detected in the northeastern portion of the claims.

Areas of anomalous soil geochemistry show a correlation with geophysical anomalies delineated by Cominco's airborne and ground geophysical surveys. Mapping suggests that potentially favourable bedrock exists below a thin overburden cover and this stratigraphy may be economically mineralized in base and precious metals mineralization. The 1997 program has identified prospective mineral targets and a follow-up program consisting of detailed mapping, close-spaced soil sampling, trenching and diamond drilling is recommended.

INTRODUCTION:

This report discusses the exploration procedures and results of a helicopter-supported geological and geochemical program conducted by Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. on the FRET property. Field work was performed by a two member crew during the period of June 17-29, 1997. Personnel operated out of a "fly camp" situated at the 1494 metre (4,900') elevation in the northwestern corner of the property.

The objective of the 1997 program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through follow-up detailed geological mapping and soil sampling to determine the cause of two coincident airborne and ground HLEM and MAGNETIC geophysical anomalies and to provide reconnaissance coverage throughout the property. Ground MAGNETIC and GRAVITY surveys were performed by Cominco geophysical crews in August, 1994 to follow-up airborne EM/MAG surveys completed over the property in early 1994. These surveys delineated on AEM/HLEM anomaly and several small magnetic features.

The 1997 exploration program included geological mapping and grid controlled soil sampling. A total of 174 soil samples were collected from 20.7 km of flagged, blazed and picketed grid lines. Geological and geochemical data were compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps prepared from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps and all final data were produced on 1:10,000 scale hand drafted maps.

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

Location and Access:

The FRET property is located in the southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 50 km east-southeast of Ross River and 12 km north of the Pelly River and Robert Campbell Highway (Hwy. #4). The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/14 and are centred at 61° 51' 35" North latitude and 131° 27' 50" West longitude. Access to the property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip located 17 km southeast on the Robert Campbell Highway. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Ross River (Figure 1).

Physiography and Climate:

The property is located within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations in the area range from 915 metres (3000') in valley bottoms to 1,616 metres (5300'). The property is bounded to the west, east and south by ridges. From the height of land, drainages flow to the north, south and southwest.

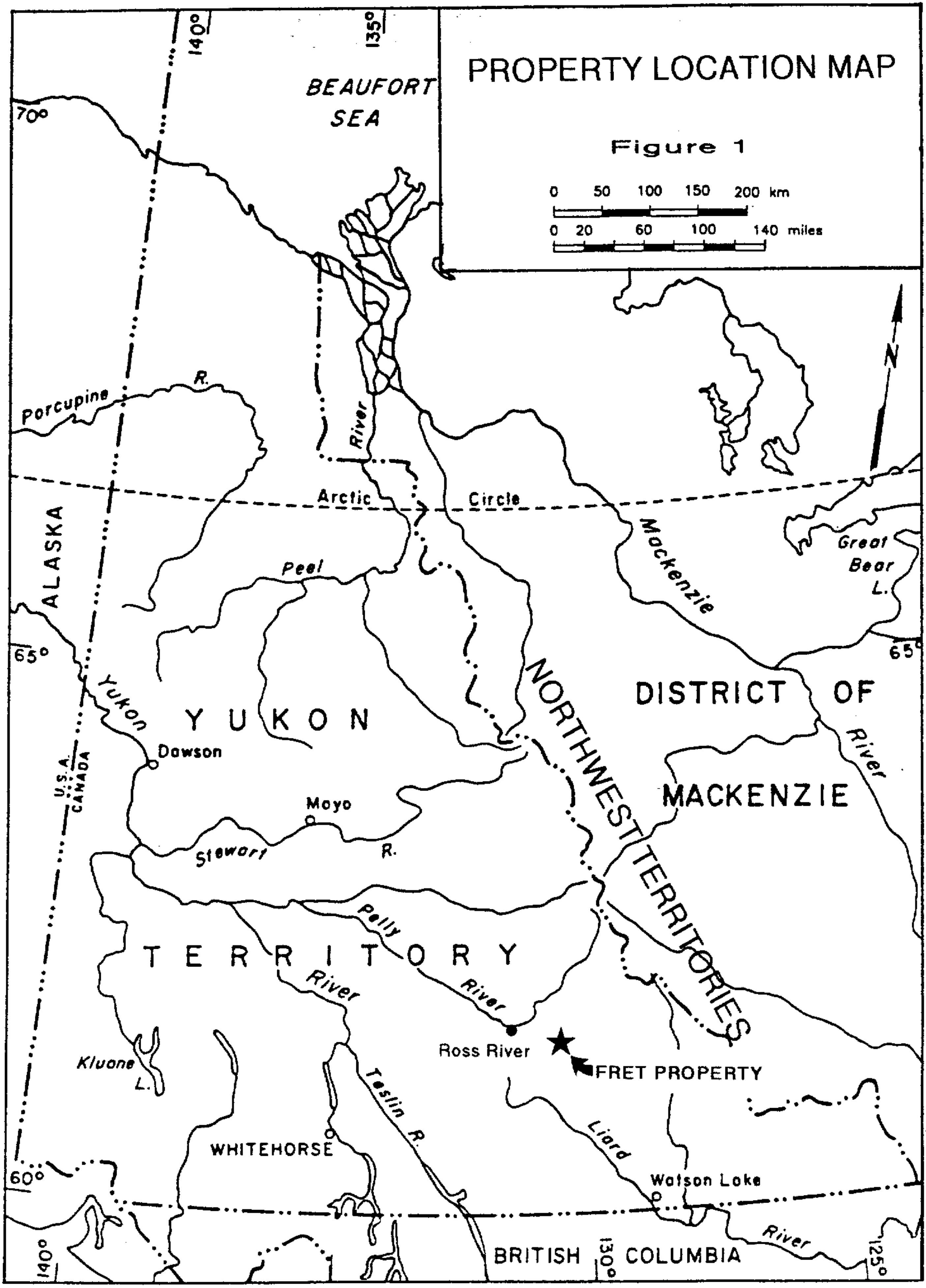
During the Pleistocene Epoch, ice covered the entire area except for the tops of the highest peaks. McConnell glaciation covered the area during the period from 26,500 to 10,000 years ago. Glaciation has produced isolated, rounded mountains; valleys are occupied by abundant small lakes connected by a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

The terrain is covered with a thick growth of "buckbrush", alder and dwarf birch up to 4-5 metres in height. Slopes also support scattered black spruce and balsam fir. Tree line occurs at roughly 1400 (4,592') to 1500 metres (4,875'). Outcrop is rare and exists only on ridges and rounded peaks.

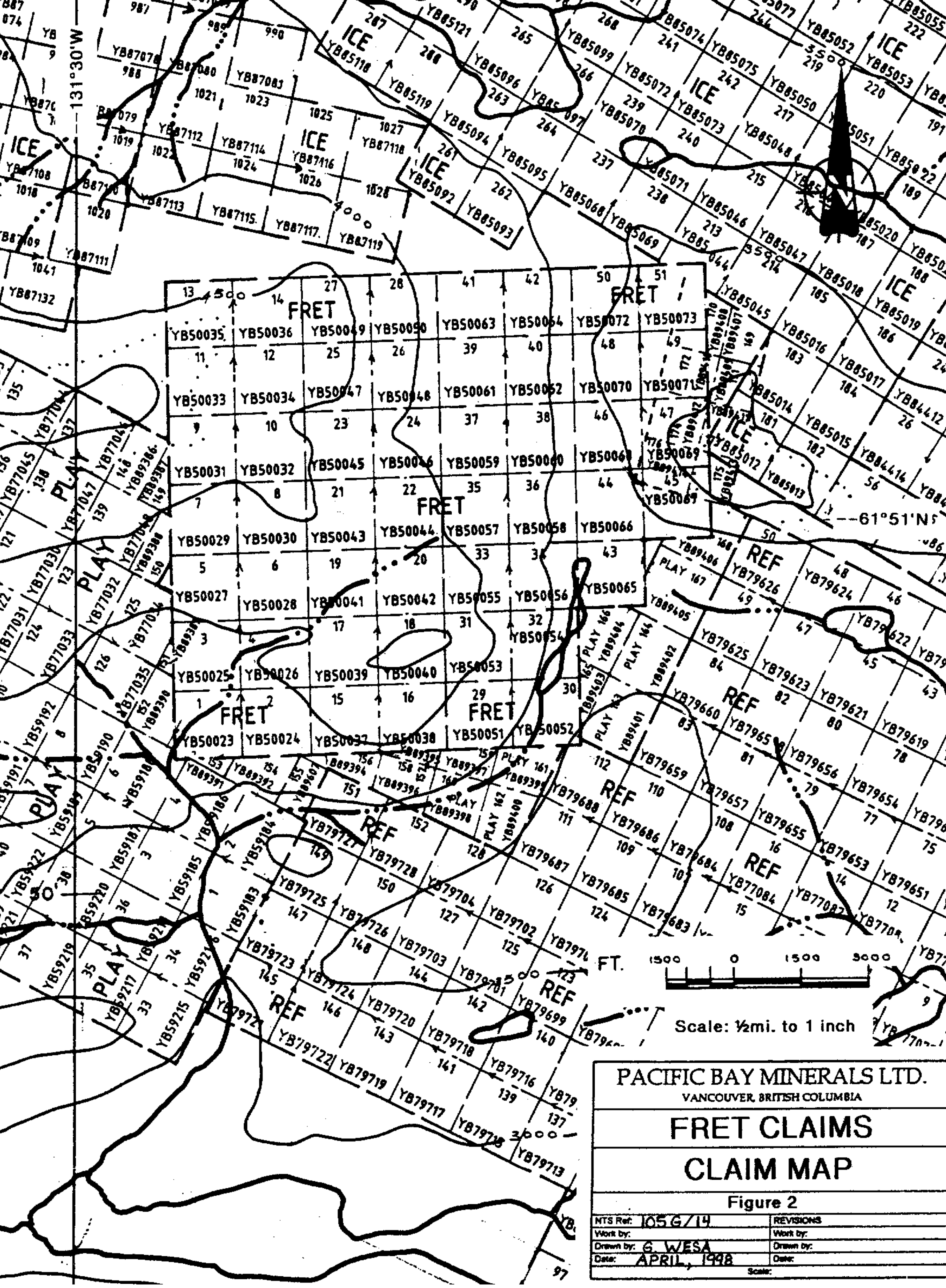
Weather records are unavailable for the area; however, general climatic data indicates that precipitation is light, averaging 50cm per annum, and falls mostly as rain during summer months. Snow cover averages approximately 60cm by late winter. The climate is continental type with warm summers and long,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

Property Status and Ownership:

The FRET property (Figure 2) consists of 51 contiguous claims located within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked to protect airborne geophysical targets identified during a Cominco survey conducted in early 1994. The claims are currently 100% owned by Cominco; however, an option agreement granted by Cominco to Pacific Bay Minerals permits the latter the right to acquire 60% interest upon completion of a specified work program. Relevant claim data are tabulated in Table 1 below:



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



PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRET CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP
Figure 2
NTS Ref: 105 G/14
Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA
Date: APRIL, 1998
Scale:
REVISIONS
Work by:
Drawn by:
Date:
Scale: ½mi. to 1 inch
FT. 1500 0 1500 3000
131°30'W
61°51'N
FRET
ICE
PLAY
REF

TABLE 1: FRET PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	# OF CLAIMS	GRANT #	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE
FRET	51	YB50023-YB50073	1994/05/15	2003/05/15

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION:

Regional History:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1996-97, D.C. Murphy of the Yukon Geology Program, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development conducted detailed 1:50,0000 scale geological mapping of the Grass Lakes map sheet (NTS 105 G/7). Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah massive sulphide deposit occurs in the northeastern corner of this map sheet. Results of this work were released in November, 1997.

Property History:

A review of government Assessment Report Archives and Archer, Cathro Mineral Inventory files indicates that no work is recorded within the property boundary area previous to 1994. The FRET claims were staked by Cominco in May, 1994 to protect two airborne geophysical anomalies. This initial work was followed-up in the summer of 1994 with ground geophysics, comprising GRAVITY, HLEM and MAGNETIC surveys, soil and stream silt sampling and geological mapping.

In the FRET property area, two Minfile occurrences are documented; #51 (CHOW) and #111 (TOR). The CHOW was staked in 1966 following regional geochem surveys and was restaked several times between 1973 and 1976. Several holes were drilled to intersect sulphide veins and breccia fillings in phyllites and pyritic schists. The TOR showing, an occurrance of silicified and Fe-carbonate altered, serpentinized ultramafics initially staked in 1988, is situated to the west of the FRET property. The TOR lapsed subsequent to negative response from a soil geochemistry survey.

1994 Exploration Program:

During the period of July 21-27, 1994, a geophysical grid totalling 8.9 km was cut on the property. This grid provided control for a ground geophysics survey, comprising 7.2 km of HLEM, 7.2 km of total field MAGNETICS and 1.0 km of GRAVITY, which was completed by a Cominco geophysical crew during August 14-15, 1994. A total of 47 soil samples and 4 stream silt samples were collected. Geological mapping and prospecting was also completed during July, 1994.

The area proximal to the AEM conductor is overburden covered with several boggy depressions. The AEM/HLEM anomalies are believed to be structurally related or may be associated with carbonaceous sediments observed in exposures beyond the property boundary. Several small magnetic features were detected and are believed to be related to mafic intrusions.

Soil geochemistry produced generally low analytical responses. Several anomalous Cu ± Fe-Ni-V-Cr-Ag values reflect a mafic/ultramafic volcanic association. A single, strongly anomalous barite value (12,682 ppm) is believed associated with argillites. No anomalous Zn and Pb values were detected. Cominco personnel completed three soil lines over the "H1" geophysical anomaly. Samples were collected at 100 metre intervals on approximately 800 metre spaced lines. Two soil lines spaced at 800 metres were completed over the "H2" anomaly.

1997 Exploration Program:

Approximately 100% of the property was examined through soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting at a scale of 1:10,000. Less than one percent outcrop occurs within the claims area and is restricted mainly to higher elevations in the northeastern corner and at the south-central boundary. Outcrop examined outside the property occurs proximal to the northwestern, eastern and western boundaries. The remainder of the property is masked by overburden and vegetation.

An east-west baseline was established near the southern claim boundary and cross-lines were extended in a north-south direction providing 100% coverage over the property. This grid was tied into the previous Cominco geophysics grid and supplemented the Cominco soil geochem survey. Pacific Bay Minerals personnel collected a total of 174 soil samples from 20.7 km. of slope-corrected, flagged, blazed and picketed grid lines established with compass and hip chain. Samples were collected at 100 metre intervals along 400 metre spaced lines.

Terrain covered by the soil survey exhibits moderate to high relief. Narrow streams and local, small ponds occupy valleys. The majority of soils collected appear to have a residual character and probably reflect development in situ. Glacial material of unknown thickness covers terrain at lower elevations except in the southwestern corner of the property. Glacial debris, measuring a minimum 2.0 metres thick, was observed in slumps on Cominco's H1 grid baseline and at a second location south of the baseline. Glacial erratics occur on the H2 grid and erratics may be found at higher elevations. A thick organic layer is often observed below the surface.

GEOLOGY:

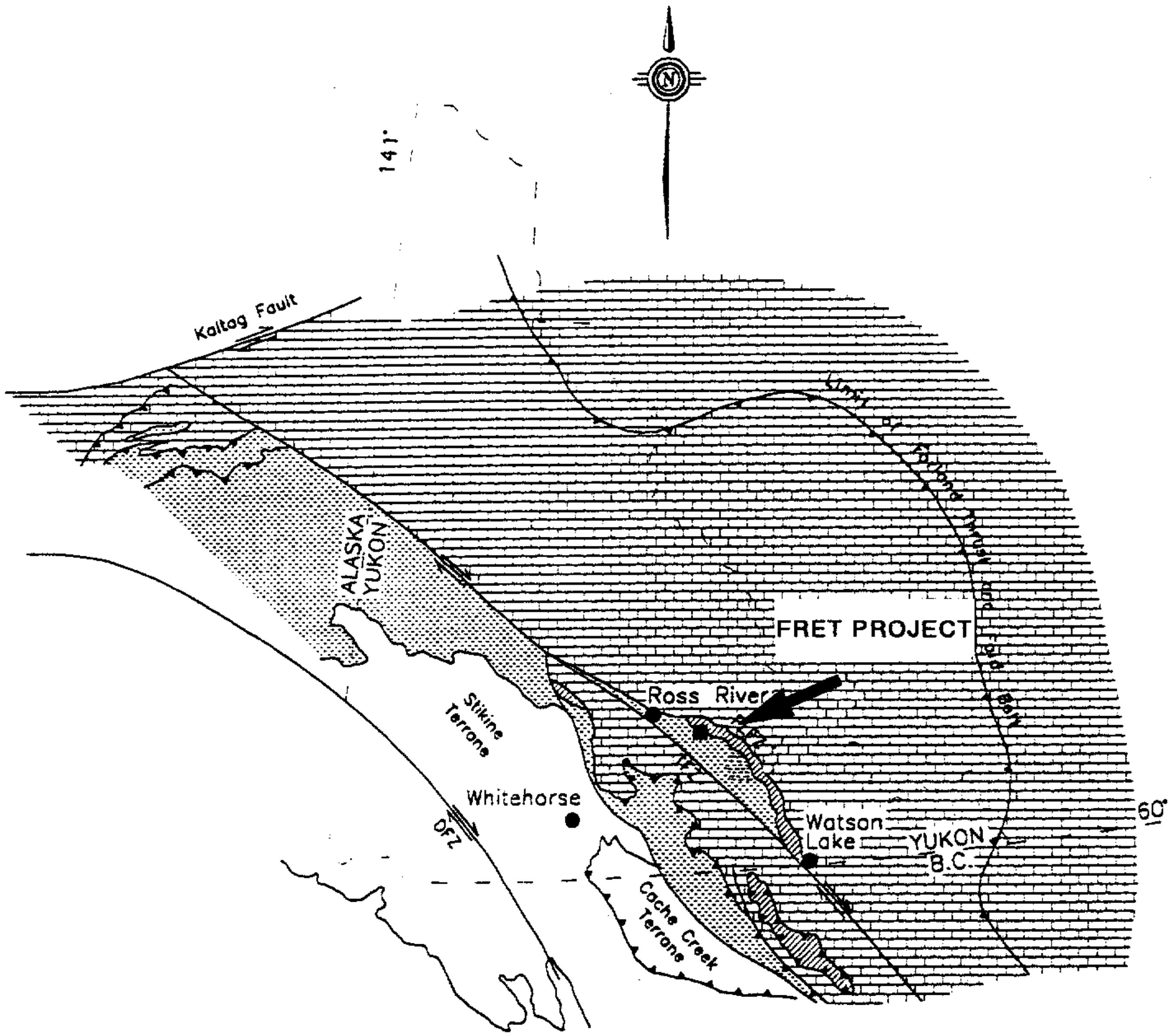
Regional Geology:

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

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

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

The Yukon-Tanana Terrane has been divided into three structural assemblages by Mortensen (1992):
1) the Nisling Assemblage comprising a structurally lower package of Proterozoic to lower Paleozoic (Cambrian) quartzofeldspathic siliclastic (quartzitic) rocks and marble interpreted as a continental margin sequence; 2) Nasina Assemblage comprising a middle structural package of late Devonian to middle Mississippian carbonaceous quartzite, marble, metasedimentary and mafic to felsic metavolcanic rocks with lesser metaplutonic rocks interpreted as a continental arc system; and 3) an upper package of mid-Permian felsic metavolcanic and metaplutonic rocks (including Klondike Schist) interpreted as either a continental arc or an anorogenic magmatic suite.



Scale: 1:10,000,000

LEGEND

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

After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985.

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRET PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC MAP

Figure 3

NTS Ref. 104G/14	REVISIONS
Work by: G. WESA	Work by:
Drawn by:	Drawn by:
Date: JANUARY, 1998	Date:
Scale:	

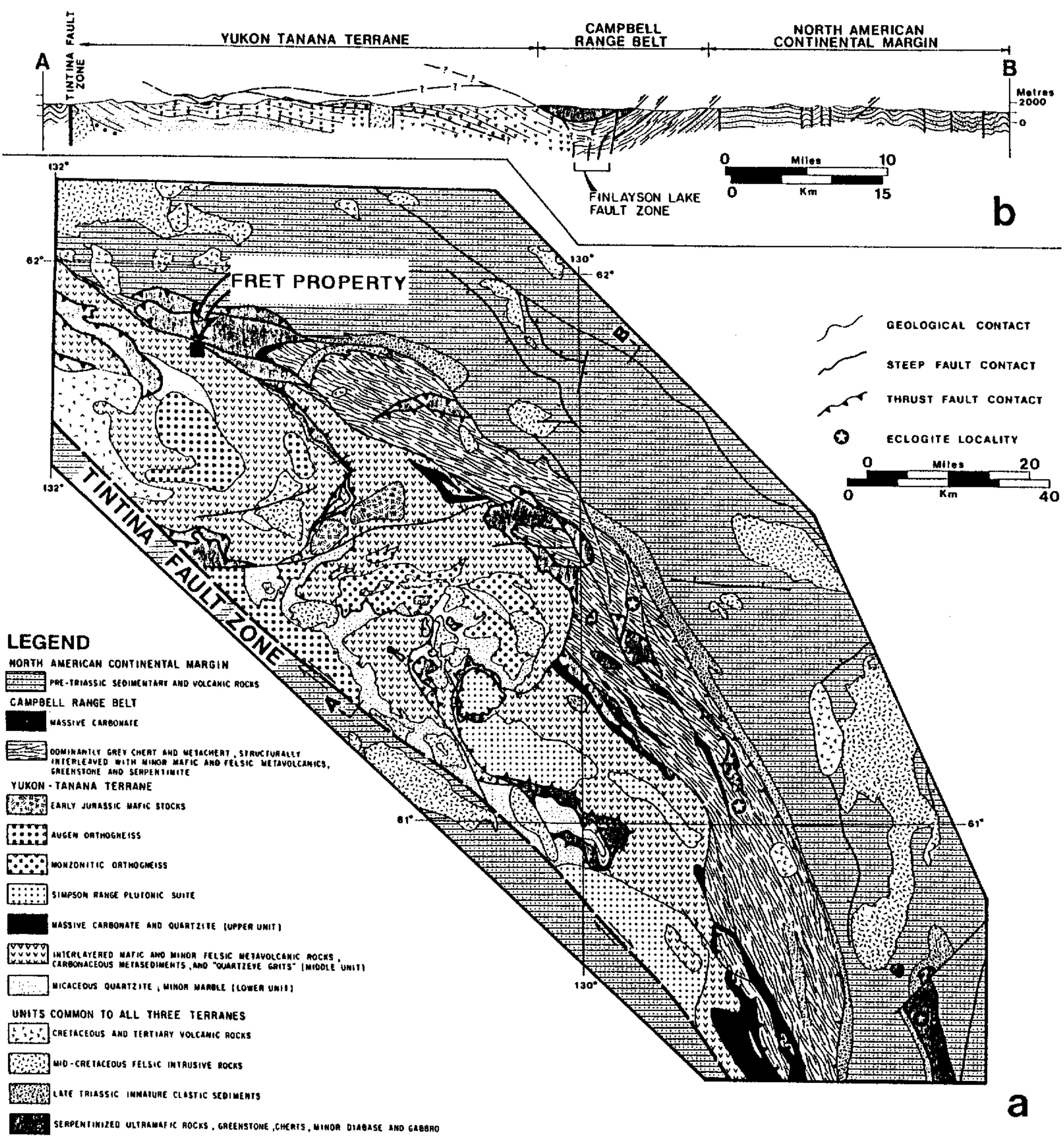


Figure 4: Regional Geology(After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

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

The FRET property lies within the 380 km long, up to 60 km wide, Finlayson Allochthon which consists of rocks belonging to Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes (Figure 4).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Economic Geology:

The geologically complex Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes are host to a variety of economically important classes of mineral deposits in the Finlayson Lake area.

Four 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; 3) Sedex-type deposits, hosted mainly by metamorphosed carbonaceous siliciclastic rocks, and 4) Cyprus-type massive sulphide deposits associated with low-K basaltic volcanics that form the upper portions of ophiolite complexes.

- In the Finlayson Lake area, 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 grain 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 grain 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.

- Sedex-type mineralization (HOO deposit) also occurs in Finlayson Lake area but does not occur in the vicinity of the FRET property and is not an exploration target.

- Cyprus-type massive sulphide deposits occur in ophiolite complexes of various ages. The lithologic sequences hosting these deposits formed within the environment of active basaltic submarine volcanism that characterizes spreading sea floor or behind-arc systems where new oceanic crust is being formed. The ophiolite complexes that contain Cyprus-type deposits may become strongly dismembered in the process of incorporation into continental margins. The ICE deposit is considered to be a Cyprus-type VMS deposit. A brief description of some of the more important deposits in the region is presented below:

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 locating 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 comprising the Middle Unit of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence. 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 along strike 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.

At the end of 1997, 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 approximately 26,000 metres of drilling in 162 NQ diameter holes.

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, and 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 the 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 1997 field season, a total of 94 drill holes have been completed on the Fisher, Sable and Lynx zones at Wolverine. 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 is estimated at 5.3 million tonnes grading 12.95% Zn, 1.53% Pb, 1.41% Cu, 359.1 g/t Ag and 1.81 g/t Au.

Fyre Lake Project:

The Fyre Lake property lies within the Finlayson Lake District where prior work 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.

At the Fyre Lake property, the potential for several volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-cobalt-gold deposits is indicated along a 13 km belt. To date, Columbia Gold Mines Ltd. has drilled 115 holes that have defined the open ended Kona deposit over a length of 1.5 km and an average width of 250 metres within a 3.5-km long geophysical-geochemical target.

The Fyre Lake volcanogenic massive sulphide copper-cobalt-gold property is situated immediately east of Fire Lake along the North River drainage approximately 160 km northwest of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. The 70 square kilometre property, comprising 196 claims, is located approximately 30 km south of Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah polymetallic deposit and 30 km southwest of the Atna-Westmin Wolverine discovery.

Massive sulphide mineralization was first discovered on the property in 1960 by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation, and since then various companies, including Atlas Explorations (1966-67), Amax Potash Limited (1976), Welcome North Mines Ltd. (1980-81) and Placer Dome Explorations (1990-91), explored their respective claim holdings with a variety of surface surveys plus 23 shallow packsack (224 m) and 20 AX (1423 m) drill holes. Columbia Gold Mines Ltd. acquired the property from Welcome Opportunities Ltd. in 1995 and between late June and early October, 1996, conducted an integrated exploration program over three grid areas which include (from north to south): the "Kona" grid area that covers the Kona Creek drainage and the original massive sulphide discoveries; the "Lake" grid area, situated immediately east of the south end of Fire Lake, that covers geochemical and geophysical anomalies reported by Atlas Explorations and Placer Dome, and the "Dub" grid area on the east side of the North River three to seven kilometres southeast of Fire Lake. A total of 142.8 line-km of combined geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying was carried out and 71 NQ- and/or BQTK-core diamond drill holes, totalling 9531.51 metres, were completed within the Kona grid area. This drilling partially tested the Kona copper-cobalt-gold VMS deposit along a portion of the 3.5-km long anomaly within the Kona zone.

The Fyre Lake property is underlain by a sequence of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence (Mortensen, 1985) or Klondike Schist (Tempelman-Kluit *et al.*, 1977) of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The layered sequence is composed of three units; lower and upper metasedimentary units separated by an interlayered, metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary middle unit. The lower metasedimentary rocks crop out predominantly along the western side of the property and a belt of metamorphosed mafic volcanic and carbonaceous, clastic sedimentary rocks of the middle member underlie the centre of the property. The eastern portion of the property contains a thin wedge of upper unit metasedimentary rocks that is overthrust by the late Devonian to late Pennsylvanian-early Permian Slide Mountain Terrane (Anvil-Campbell Allochthonous Assemblage).

Copper-cobalt-gold VMS mineralization within the Kona grid area is hosted by a well deformed and moderately metamorphosed chlorite to quartz-chlorite schist sequence which is interpreted to be a succession of mafic to possibly intermediate flows with interbedded tuffs and volcanically-derived, fine grain sedimentary rocks belonging to the middle unit of the layered metamorphic sequence. The chloritic schist sequence is overlain by a micaeous quartz schist unit which is, in turn, overlain by a thick sequence of phyllite of the upper metasedimentary sequence.

The Kona deposit, situated within the Kona Creek drainage, has at least three distinct horizons of massive to semi-massive sulphide and magnetite mineralization with a combined mineralized thickness of 70 to 80 metres. A brief description of the three mineralized horizons is as follows:

1) The "Lower Horizon" is hosted by chlorite and quartz-chlorite schists and measures 4 to 12 metres thick. The horizon is comprised of less than 1- to more than 6-metre thick alternating layers of massive sulphide and massive magnetite mineralization.

2) The "Middle Horizon" is also hosted by chlorite and quartz-chlorite schists and averages five metres thick. It hosts similar mineralization with copper, gold and cobalt grades equivalent to the Lower Horizon.

3) The "Upper Horizon" is situated immediately beneath the stratigraphic metavolcanic-metasedimentary contact of the quartz-chlorite schists with upper micaeous phyllites, and it is the most laterally continuous mineralization tested to date. This horizon varies from 6 to 40 metres thick and is comprised of individual 5- to 15-metre thick massive and semi-massive sulphide layers overlying 2- to 27-metre thick banded magnetite horizons.

The massive sulphide mineralization of the Kona deposit is comprised of fine to coarse grain pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite while the associated semi-massive sulphide mineralization consists of thinly laminated pyrite, chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite within alternating laminae of very fine grain siliceous chlorite schist (ie meta-tuff and chert). Banded and massive magnetite layers host trace to 10 percent sulphides, usually chalcopyrite, pyrite and rarely bornite. The Lower and Middle Horizons have the highest gold values associated with the copper mineralization (ie: Drill Hole 21 intersected 6.6 metres grading 1.77% Cu, 1.26 g/t Au, 0.73% Zn and 0.22% Co) while the copper metal grades are relatively higher in the Upper Horizon (ie: Drill Hole 65 graded 2.29% Cu, 0.52 g/t Au, and 0.07% Co over 31.3 metres).

By July, 1997, approximately 14,000 metres of drilling in 96 holes was completed. On this basis, approximately six million tonnes of mineralization had been inferred. Widely spaced drilling within the western part of the Kona deposit indicates massive sulphide mineralization over a length of 1100 metres and a width in excess of 250 metres. The eastern portion of the Kona deposit contains two open-ended mineralized horizons, both with potential for open pit and underground operations. The Upper Horizon has a weighted average grade of 1.9% Cu, 0.12% Co and 0.53 g/t Au over an average thickness of 13 metres. This horizon thickens to 43 metres at its southern end. The Lower Horizon has a weighted average grade of 1.2% Cu, 0.77 g/t Au and 0.12% Co over an average thickness of 7 metres. Preliminary metallurgical studies show cobalt is associated with pyrite.

The ultimate dimension and tonnage potential of Kona deposit remains open; it remains prospective for containing approximately 20 million tonnes. There remain two other massive sulphide targets to be examined within the Fyre Lake project area.

Ice Property:

The Ice property covers a new deposit in basalt of the Slide Mountain Terrane that has seen almost no previous exploration. The property is located 60 km east of Ross River and 18 km north of the Robert Campbell Highway in the Finlayson Lake area of southeastern Yukon. Expatriate Resources Ltd. owns a 100% interest in 1081 claims that cover the deposit and extensions of the favourable geology. The main area of interest is in a range of low hills 17 km north of the Robert Campbell Highway. Mineralization is Cyprus-type and comprises copper-gold-silver-zinc-cobalt.

A prospector found the first mineralization in early June, 1996 and soil geochemical and geophysical surveys began almost immediately. Diamond drilling commenced in July, 1996 and by late October, 34 holes totalling 2704 metres were completed. The first 33 holes outlined a 450 by 200 metre zone of secondary copper mineralization while Hole 34 intersected a non-outcropping, unoxidized, Cyprus-type VMS body.

The VMS discovery intersection averaged 5.20% copper, 0.6 g/t gold, 25 g/t silver and 0.06% cobalt over an approximate true width of 20.56 metres. Primary copper mineralization occurs in massive sulphide lenses and stockwork zones and comprises chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite and lesser digenite with minor quartz ± calcite gangue. Most of the pyrite occurs in pebble to cobble size fragments which are surrounded by the copper-bearing minerals. The sulphides exhibit sharp contacts with the surrounding unmineralized basalt and there is no underlying stockwork or breccia that would suggest proximity to a vent. Narrow, barren pyrite lenses intersected in other holes probably lie nearer the edge of the VMS system.

The secondary copper mineralization occurs peripheral to or above primary mineralization and is believed to have formed in situ or when near surface sulphide mineralization oxidized, and the copper was leached, transported in acidic groundwater and then reprecipitated. The source of the secondary copper zone has not yet been identified but it is thought to be VMS similar to that intersected in Hole 34. The secondary copper mineralization consists of fracture-filling cuprite, tenorite, malachite, azurite and native copper plus chalcocite overprinting barren pyrite lenses up to two metres thick. Secondary mineralization is restricted to the zone of weathering which extends downward to a maximum depth of 60 metres below surface. The underlying rocks consist of fresh, unmineralized basalt. The mineralogy and geometry of the secondary copper zone makes it well-suited for low cost open pit mining and solvent extraction/electrowinning metallurgy.

To the end of September, 1997, a total of 10,584 metres of drilling in 121 holes has been completed. Drilling has delineated a high-grade core surrounded by a broad halo containing thick intersections of lower grade mineralization. Copper grades in the halo typically range from 1.5-3.0% in massive sulphide, 0.5-1.2% in stockwork sulphide and 0.2-1.5% in secondary mineralization.

Property Geology:

Regional geological mapping of part of the Pelly Mountains map area (105G/14) by Mortensen (1983) indicates that the bedrock geology underlying the FRET claims comprises mainly Middle Unit mafic metavolcanic and associated metasedmintary rocks and Lower Unit micaceous quartzite and marble (Nisling Assemblage) of the pre-Mississippian to Mississippian Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. This package of rocks is overlain, in the eastern to northeastern and northwestern corners of the claim block, with sheared mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks, greenstones and cherts of the late Devonian to Triassic Slide Mountain Terrane.

Lithologies:

Mapping on the FRET claims by Pacific Bay Minerals' personnel indicates that the property is mainly underlain by late Devonian to mid-Mississippian Yukon-Tanana Terrane lower mafic metavolcanic rocks and an upper mainly felsic metavolcanic package. Carbonaceous metasediments are not common; this may be due to weathering of the metasediments more readily than the metavolcanics.

The lower metavolcanics are divided into two distinct lithotypes; greenstone and mafic volcanic phyllite. The mafic greenstone is dark green, medium grain and comprises amphibolite, chlorite and plagioclase. The phyllite probably results from shearing of the greenstone and is altered to a fine grain biotite-chlorite-plagioclase lithology. Irregular bands of marble up to 30cm wide, but generally measuring less than 5cm, occur locally in the greenstone.

Pacific Bay Minerals' personnel examined four areas of outcrop within the property and proximal to the claim boundary (Map 1). Bedrock exposure is very limited and is restricted to higher elevations within the property.

1) A prominent peak adjacent to the eastern claim boundary is underlain by well indurated, resistant outcrop comprised of altered pyroxene bearing, fine to medium crystalline, sheared greenstone grading into very fine cyrstalline, pale grey metavolcanic rock with weak mylonitic texture. The latter lithology appears to be a similar greenstone that has experienced shearing, recrystallization and foliation. These lithologies represent Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes.

2) The South Ridge, located in the south-central portion of the property, is underlain with phyllite enclosing laminations to 3.0 cm bands and lenses of marble. Narrow bands of pelite and weakly carbonaceous phyllite occur in some outcrops.

3) A level area adjacent to the southwestern claim boundary is characterized by poor exposures surrounding a small pond. These small outcrops comprise medium crystalline, weakly foliated greenstone, dark brown weathering mafic volcanic, phyllite and pale metarhyolite enclosed within mafic volcanics.

4) The upper felsic metavolcanic package outcrops on the Northwest Ridge situated immediately northwest of the FRET claims. This phyllitic unit weathers light to medium grey and occurs as a pale coloured, aphanitic rock with thin micaceous foliations. Quartz phenocrysts were locally observed and white to clear, 1-2mm quartz veinlets were observed cutting the phyllite. Locally, weak limonite fractures were also observed. A 30 metre wide band of greenstone occurs within the felsic phyllite. The felsic metavolcanic sequence is overlain by a reddish-brown weathering argillite.

"Campsite Hill", in the northwestern corner of the property is underlain by serpentine which appears as strongly altered, fine grained, pale green rock. The serpentine appears massive and weathers pale brown. It is interpreted to be derived from ultramafic intrusive rocks belonging to the Slide Mountain Terrane. Serpentinization appears to be controlled by 080° trending, near vertical faults.

Immediately south of the serpentine exposure occurs a small irregular outcrop of coarse grain gabbro. The relationship of this unit with the ultramafic package is not determined. The basal contact of the Slide Mountain Terrane is inferred to be represented by a north dipping thrust fault which separates the serpentine lithology from the underlying reddish-brown weathering argillite.

Structure:

The FRET property partially straddles the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a complex fault zone incorporating both Yukon-Tanana Terrane and Slide Mountain Terrane lithologies, which formed during a period of middle Jurassic to late Cretaceous fault thrusting. It is characterized by both thrust and steep, transcurrent faults that separate Yukon-Tanana Terrane from autochthonous ancestral North America.

Slide Mountain Terrane is structurally emplaced as thrust bounded klippen on Yukon-Tanana Terrane rocks or as thrust slices imbricated within Yukon-Tanana Terrane rocks during episodes of crustal shortening. This thrust contact extends diagonally, at an approximate azimuth of 150°, across the northeastern corner of the property.

Alteration:

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

Mineralization:

Geological mapping and prospecting failed to identify any sulphide mineralization in the lithologies examined.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 20.7 km of flagged, blazed and picketed soil grid lines were completed providing coverage over the entire property. Sample stations were located at 100 metre intervals along 400 metre spaced cross lines (Map 2). This sample density was selected to provide first-pass coverage with the option to tighten up sample spacing if warranted by positive analytical results.

Sampling Procedure:

A total of 174 grid controlled soil samples were collected during the 1997 reconnaissance survey. Soil samples were collected from an average depth of 30 cm from pits dug with long handle mattocks, and were placed in numbered, large gusseted kraft paper soil bags. Samples reflect representative B and B-C horizon soils obtained from moderately to well developed soil profiles below an organic layer measuring up to 50cm thick. Soil composition comprises dark grey clay and sandy clay commonly hosting 2-3 cm rounded pebbles.

Near north- and south-flowing streams on the eastern side of the property, an organic layer in excess of 70cm thick overlies the soil profile. Slumped banks along a narrow east-flowing stream paralleling the H1 15+00N baseline expose two-metre thick horizons of dark coloured glacially derived silty clay enclosing 30 cm subrounded boulders. Bedrock in the H1 grid area is covered by an unknown thickness of glacial till.

Ground control for soil sampling, plus geological mapping, was provided by compass, altimeter and hip chain. Field crews were supplied with 1:10,000 scale contoured base maps for plotting data and navigation. Analytical results are presented in Appendix IV and geochemical values are plotted on Map 2.

Soil Geochemistry:

An examination of analytical results indicates that there exists scattered, elevated to moderately anomalous base metal-in-soil anomalies on the FRET grid. In addition, there are several anomalous silver and gold values which locally coincide with anomalous base metal geochemical responses.

The highest zinc values are recorded from two samples collected on the southern claim boundary. Sample F-300 recorded 838 ppm Zn, 121 ppm Cu and 25.9 ppm Cd; F-306 returned 873 ppm Zn, 123 ppm Cu, 10.6 ppm Ag and 45 ppm Cd. A third sample, F-178, collected on the eastern flank of a rounded peak in the northwestern corner of the property returned 223 ppm Zn, 111 ppm Cu, 44 ppm Pb, 2.3 ppm Ag, 10 ppm Mo, 10 ppb Au and 1265 ppm Ba. Two other samples, F-349 and F-351 collected in the southwestern corner, returned weak to moderately anomalous zinc values of 258 ppm and 399 ppm, respectively.

Six scattered, moderately anomalous copper values ranging from 103 ppm - 190 ppm are documented. Seven samples returned anomalous barite values, ranging from 1064 ppm - 2501 ppm, with no coincident significant base metal values. Six samples recorded elevated gold values of 10 ppb - 29 ppb; however, only two of these are associated with anomalous base metal responses. Correspondingly, anomalous silver values, ranging from 1.0 ppm - 10.6 ppm appear to have a direct association with anomalous zinc values.

Several anomalous Ni-Co-Cr values (536 - 1096 ppm Ni; 41- 83 ppm Co; and 511 - 969 ppm Cr) were returned from 12 consecutive samples in the northeastern corner of the property. In addition, four samples returned 623 - 867 ppm Ni with coincident anomalous Cr credits near the east-central claim boundary. These series of samples were collected from soil profiles developed over mafic to ultramafic rocks belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane. Also, geological mapping conducted by Cominco personnel (1994) indicates that two NW-SE fault structures trend diagonally across the northeastern portion of the property and may be influential in the Ni-Co response. Molybdenum is present mainly in weakly anomalous quantities; however, it appears enriched to moderately to strongly anomalous levels in the presence of anomalous base metal ± silver ± barite responses. These anomalous metals signatures probably reflect an association with predominantly felsic metavolcanic rocks as opposed to ultramafic lithologies.

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

TABLE II - GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUNDS & ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS

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

CONCLUSIONS:

Geological mapping and grid-controlled soil sampling, on targets delineated by the Cominco (1994) airborne and ground geophysical surveys was the focus of exploration activity on the FRET property during the 1997 exploration program by Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.

A total of 174 grid soil samples were collected for analysis with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential plus follow-up on geophysical anomalies delineated by Cominco's airborne and ground geophysics survey.

A 20.7 km soil grid was established over the property to provide sample coverage over Cominco's H1 and H2 geophysics grids (1994), fault structures and stratigraphy belonging to both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes. Soils were collected at 100 metre intervals along 400 metre spaced lines.

Elevated to moderately anomalous values for zinc, copper, lead, silver, gold and molybdenum, with local credits in nickel, cobalt and chromium, are documented from the 1997 geochemical survey. Analytical results show that zinc/copper-in-soil anomalies appear to be, primarily, localized proximal to the southern claim boundary. Geological mapping suggests that this area is underlain by phyllitic mafic metavolcanic rocks and related dark gray phyllites. In addition, geophysical surveys on the H2 grid delineated a magnetic anomaly and a shallow (<5m) EM conductor. It is concluded (Cominco, 1994) that these anomalies probably result from carbonaceous sediments. Alternatively, geophysical responses may be due to zinc-copper mineralization contained within felsic to mafic metavolcanics and related metasediments.

It is also concluded that anomalous Ni-Co-Cr values, recorded in the northeastern corner of the property, correspond to mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane proximal to the fault contact with Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

A single station zinc-lead-copper anomaly (F-161) with significant silver, gold, barite and molybdenum credits occurs at station 19+00N on L 4+00W off the northwestern corner of H1 grid. Three parallel EM conductors and a single magnetic anomaly trend E-W across the H1 grid 550 metres to the southeast of this soil anomaly. The EM conductors are considered shallow at 7-18 metres and are concluded to be due to carbonaceous sediments exposed in the area (Cominco, 1994), whereas the magnetic feature correlates well with a mafic intrusion.

Alternatively, projecting the geology from the Northwest Ridge indicates that this sample site may be underlain by felsic metavolcanics. This is further substantiated by a strongly anomalous Mo response. The absence of additional anomalous soil geochemical response in this vicinity may be due to localized mineralization or masking by thick glaciofluvial cover.

Geological mapping by Pacific Bay Minerals' personnel suggests that bedrock in the project area comprises mainly interbedded mafic metavolcanic and phyllitic strata with thin felsic metavolcanic horizons. The presence of anomalous barite yielded by sample F-161 may reflect an argillic or felsic volcanic source. Likewise, soil geochemistry reveals a west-southwest east-northeast trend for anomalous barite values extending from station 16+00N on the eastern claim boundary to station 21+00N on L 4+00E. This 1600-metre long barite anomaly probably reflects a metasedimentary/felsic metavolcanic association.

The lithologies examined during this program appear correlative to the assemblage of mixed sediments and mafic volcanic rocks comprising the Middle and Lower Units of the layered metamorphic sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane and, to a lesser degree, the heterogenous package of mafic to ultramafic plutonic and mafic volcanic rocks, massive carbonates and chert belonging to Slide Mountain Terrane.

An evaluation of previous work plus results of the present exploration program suggests that base ± precious metal geochemical anomalies are associated with mafic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks and may be linked to near-surface mineralization.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A review of the data from Cominco's 1994 exploration program, plus a current evaluation of the property by Pacific Bay Minerals, indicates that additional work is required to fully assess the property's potential to host an economic ore body. An exploration program of detailed geological mapping, geochemistry, trenching and possible diamond drilling is warranted. This program is described below:

1. Detailed mapping to provide a better understanding of bedrock geology and structural features. Rock ships in soil pits should be logged to determine bedrock geology.

2. Closer spaced soil sampling along cut lines in areas of anomalous base metal-in-soil geochemistry proximal to the southern claim boundary, over the EM conductors and MAG anomaly in the H1 grid and to the west of Cominco's H1 geophysical grid. It is recommended that samples be obtained at 25 and 50 metre intervals on 100 metre spaced lines. An attempt should be made to determine if soils are residual or glaciofluvial.

3. Determine the precise location of the southern claim boundary in view of the fact that the majority of base metal-in-soil geochemical anomalies occur on or near this boundary and may, in fact, be on open ground. Survey claims and tie in cut grids.

4. Trenching to bedrock, in a north-south direction, south of the H2 geophysical grid in the area of anomalous soil geochemistry on the claim boundary. Trenching is also recommended in a north-south direction across the EM conductors and MAG anomaly on the H1 grid. It is recommended that trenching should follow positive results from close-spaced follow-up soil sampling to determine if geochemical anomalies are till or bedrock related.

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

6. Contingent upon positive results from follow-up soil sampling and trenching, a diamond drilling program should be considered to test at depth combined geophysical and geochemical targets delineated by previous surveys.

Respectively Submitted,
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

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

REFERENCES

- Columbia Gold Mines Ltd., Public News Release, January, 1997
- Expatriate Resources Ltd., Public News Release, January, 1997
- George Cross News Letter, November 5, 1997
- Hansen, V.L. (1990): Yukon-Tanana Terrane: A partial acquittal; Geology, Vol. 18, pp. 365-369.
- Hornbrook, E.H.W. and Friske, P.W.B. (1988): Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Southeast Yukon (105G), Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1648.
- Jackson Jr., L.E. (1986): Terrain Inventory, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1379.
- Mining Review, Fall, 1997; Northern Report: B.C. and Yukon, pp. 50-61.
- Morin, J.A. (1981): Volcanogenic iron and base metal occurrences in Klondike Schist, Yukon Geology and Exploration, 1979-80, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, pp. 91-97.
- Mortensen, J.K. and Jilson, G.A. (1985): Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane; Evidence from southeastern Yukon Territory, Geology, Vol. 13, pp 806-810.
- Mortensen, J.K. (1992): Pre-Mid-Mesozoic Tectonic Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon and Alaska, Tectonics, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 836-853.
- Nelson, J.L. and Bradford, J.A. (1993): Geology of the Midway-Cassiar area, northern British Columbia, MEMPR, Mineral Resources Division, Bull. 83, pp. 14-38.

- Powers, M.A. (1996): Summary Report on the Finlayson Lake Properties, Watson Lake and Whitehorse Mining Disticts, Yukon Territory, Canada, Report for Expatriate Resources Ltd., pp 16-19.

- Sawkins, F.J. (1976): Massive Sulphide Deposits in relation to geotectonics, Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper No. 14, pp. 221-229.

- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., Gordey, S.P. and Read, B.C. (1976): Stratigraphic and structural studies in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 76-1A, pp. 97-106.

- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. (1979): Transported cataclasite, ophiolite, and granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of arc-continent collision, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-14, pp. 1-27.

- Westmin Resources Ltd., 1997 Exploration Review.

- Whiteway, P. (1995): "Fast-Tracking" ABM, Canadian Mining Journal, June, 1995, pp. 17-21.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am presently employed as Project Geologist to Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. with offices at #908-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology (1974) and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I have been employed in mineral exploration in Canada and the U.S.A. since 1970.

4. I am a registered Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am familiar with the regional geology of the Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes and have personally performed work on several properties in this region.

6. I am the author of this report entitled: "Geological and Geochemical Report on the FRET Property", which is based upon researched documents, referenced in this report, and supervision of the 1997 field program.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this ______ day of April, 1998

Respectfully submitted
Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

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

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

FRET CLAIMS
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

FIELD COSTS:

Salaries:		
M. Phillips - 14 days @ $275.00 per day		$3,850.00
R. Charron - 14 days @ $120.00 per day		1,680.00
	TOTAL	**$5,530.00**

FIELD EXPENSES:

Helicopter (Bell 206B, Jet Ranger)		
Trans North Helicopters		3,482.85
Camp Costs		320.30
Meals		51.50
Travel/Vehicle Rental		185.40
Equipment Rentals:		
Baseline Resources (camp supplies & tools)		4,936.00
Dilman Communications		68.47
Fuel (propane, JP-4)		500.00
Shipping/Freight		117.00
Groceries/Food Supplies		317.48
Miscellaneous Supplies		50.56
	TOTAL	**$10,029.56**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Soil Samples	174 samples @ $14.02/sample	**$2,439.46**

OFFICE COSTS

Report Preparation/Post Field		1,650.00
Drafting		350.00
Miscellaneous		200.00
	TOTAL	**$2,200.00**
ADD: 7% G.S.T.		288.73
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**$20,487.75**

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G.L. WESA
FELLOW

APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Personnel

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
Gary L. Wesa	Project Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
Mike P. Phillips	Geologist	Whitehorse, Yukon
Rob Charron	Assistant Geologist	Whitehorse, Yukon
Francois Grenier	Sampler	Watson Lake, Yukon

APPENDIX III

Analytical Procedure

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6A 1R6
Telephone: (604) 253-3158 Fax: (604) 253-1716

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

Sample Preparation:

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

Sample Digestion:

Aqua Regia is a 3:1:2 mixture of ACS grade conc. HCI, 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

[redacted] ACME AN[redacted] TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. [redacted] 852 E. HASTINGS ST. [redacted] COUVER BC [redacted] V6A 1R6 [redacted] PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX([redacted]253-1716[redacted]

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT FRET CLS File # 97-3614 Page 1

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

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
F 100	1	91	14	93	<.3	105	35	1085	5.27	<2	<8	<2	<2	44	<.2	<3	8	137	1.52	.081	5	149	1.92	73	.01	<3	2.10	.01	.01	<2	<1
F 101	1	130	11	84	<.3	102	41	771	7.50	<2	<8	<2	<2	32	.2	<3	5	225	.88	.058	10	174	3.48	417	.19	<3	3.20	.01	.16	<2	2
F 102	<1	51	17	72	<.3	81	28	430	6.61	10	<8	<2	2	38	<.2	<3	8	86	.89	.150	9	59	2.98	314	.51	<3	2.98	<.01	2.41	<2	<1
F 103	4	56	14	149	<.3	80	13	245	3.37	9	<8	<2	<2	38	<.2	<3	<3	61	.55	.062	16	86	.70	634	.03	<3	1.51	.01	.17	<2	2
RE F 103	4	58	18	155	<.3	82	14	256	3.48	9	<8	<2	<2	39	<.2	4	4	63	.57	.063	16	88	.73	650	.03	<3	1.56	<.01	.18	<2	1
F 104	2	41	17	142	<.3	53	13	618	2.71	11	<8	<2	2	51	.5	<3	<3	60	.99	.103	15	41	.68	556	.01	3	1.11	.01	.17	<2	2
F 105	3	40	15	134	<.3	52	14	439	2.90	9	<8	<2	2	51	<.2	<3	<3	58	.94	.132	16	39	.85	648	.02	3	1.22	.01	.16	<2	2
F 106	2	16	11	63	<.3	35	9	201	2.25	5	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	<3	<3	36	.27	.033	13	48	.40	140	.04	<3	.76	<.01	.10	<2	2
F 107	2	77	15	119	<.3	46	29	521	6.39	3	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	6	176	.37	.047	12	50	2.26	298	.13	<3	2.97	.01	.56	<2	1
F 108	1	24	9	65	<.3	46	9	333	2.03	5	<8	<2	<2	30	<.2	<3	<3	42	.50	.051	12	52	.57	508	.03	<3	.97	.01	.09	<2	2
F 109	2	45	12	131	<.3	72	11	401	2.43	8	<8	<2	3	71	.7	<3	3	56	1.92	.120	14	61	1.22	849	.04	5	1.13	.01	.19	<2	2
F 110	1	38	17	148	<.3	82	14	616	2.49	8	<8	<2	2	62	1.0	<3	<3	55	1.56	.106	13	71	1.16	754	.03	4	1.22	.01	.19	<2	1
F 111	1	46	11	100	<.3	65	11	321	2.75	5	<8	<2	<2	59	.4	<3	3	54	1.32	.105	11	63	.98	589	.03	3	1.22	.01	.12	<2	2
F 112	2	37	15	94	<.3	49	14	578	3.12	6	<8	<2	<2	35	<.2	<3	4	77	.64	.086	15	67	.95	636	.03	<3	1.66	.01	.13	<2	1
F 113	1	8	9	76	<.3	111	29	658	2.81	2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	3	51	.52	.046	10	287	2.14	238	.07	<3	1.32	.01	.08	<2	<1
F 114	1	16	6	72	<.3	146	19	384	2.79	2	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	3	52	.50	.058	8	207	2.24	179	.08	<3	1.31	.01	.11	<2	<1
F 115	1	12	6	58	<.3	154	22	420	2.56	<2	<8	<2	<2	15	<.2	<3	3	46	.37	.023	9	221	1.72	300	.06	<3	1.10	.01	.06	<2	<1
F 116	<1	21	9	62	<.3	364	28	524	2.99	<2	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	4	52	.40	.028	11	349	2.78	209	.06	<3	1.29	.01	.06	<2	1
F 117	<1	9	9	43	<.3	191	21	294	2.93	<2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.2	<3	<3	50	.38	.020	9	419	3.92	156	.07	<3	1.22	.01	.03	<2	<1
F 118	<1	9	10	57	<.3	177	24	384	2.97	<2	<8	<2	2	11	<.2	<3	3	57	.32	.016	10	351	3.11	149	.10	<3	1.24	.01	.03	<2	5
F 119	<1	8	9	67	<.3	98	18	340	2.55	<2	<8	<2	2	11	<.2	<3	4	50	.31	.017	12	254	2.06	222	.07	<3	1.18	.01	.03	<2	<1
F 120	<1	13	10	100	<.3	158	25	455	2.78	<2	<8	<2	<2	13	.3	<3	<3	48	.33	.017	12	365	3.78	281	.07	<3	1.28	.01	.05	<2	1
F 121	1	12	11	44	<.3	153	26	356	2.97	3	<8	<2	2	11	<.2	<3	3	50	.23	.017	12	318	3.10	286	.05	<3	1.16	.01	.05	<2	1
F 122	<1	38	13	79	<.3	136	18	319	2.45	<2	<8	<2	2	38	<.2	<3	3	50	1.00	.068	10	193	2.17	329	.06	3	1.50	.01	.06	<2	2
F 123	1	9	6	44	<.3	31	7	203	2.00	2	<8	<2	2	13	<.2	<3	<3	43	.21	.023	18	66	.74	258	.04	<3	1.09	<.01	.06	<2	2
F 124	1	8	10	68	<.3	26	6	181	2.26	5	<8	<2	2	10	<.2	<3	<3	55	.15	.027	18	52	.67	212	.04	<3	1.35	<.01	.04	<2	<1
F 125	<1	5	6	10	<.3	9	1	32	.57	<2	<8	<2	<2	10	<.2	<3	<3	25	.18	.019	14	36	.20	232	.04	<3	.70	.01	.02	<2	11
F 126	1	20	9	88	<.3	142	15	311	2.76	4	<8	<2	2	20	<.2	<3	3	48	.40	.060	13	270	2.68	223	.06	<3	1.02	.01	.05	<2	1
F 127	1	49	9	67	<.3	200	18	363	2.69	4	<8	<2	2	29	<.2	<3	3	55	.53	.072	13	205	2.20	349	.04	<3	1.31	.01	.05	<2	1
F 128	1	35	10	80	<.3	843	47	528	3.52	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	.2	<3	<3	51	.65	.056	6	640	9.92	231	.04	4	1.21	.01	.07	<2	2
F 129	<1	36	9	77	<.3	867	49	525	3.60	4	<8	<2	<2	29	.5	<3	<3	52	.66	.056	6	659	10.15	234	.04	3	1.19	.01	.07	<2	1
F 130	<1	38	3	69	<.3	623	34	477	3.03	3	<8	<2	<2	28	<.2	<3	<3	50	.60	.056	8	463	6.29	426	.03	<3	1.22	.01	.07	<2	1
F 131	1	33	9	79	<.3	678	41	563	3.27	<2	<8	<2	<2	25	.6	<3	<3	57	.50	.058	6	530	7.18	362	.03	3	1.30	.01	.07	<2	1
F 132	<1	29	7	91	<.3	346	45	516	2.84	2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.2	<3	<3	46	.60	.032	7	460	5.89	227	.05	<3	1.18	.01	.06	<2	1
F 133	<1	15	3	61	<.3	470	43	458	3.45	<2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	<3	<3	44	.32	.021	5	633	8.54	116	.04	<3	.99	.01	.03	<2	1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	24	60	35	155	5.6	33	11	707	3.32	48	17	3	16	28	22.1	14	22	75	.55	.081	16	159	.62	146	.09	18	1.81	.03	.15	21	50

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* - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 16 1997 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Jul 24/97 **SIGNED BY** ....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data [illegible] FA ____

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
F 134	<1	38	3	65	<.3	1022	61	740	4.52	5	<8	<2	2	17	.2	<3	<3	60	.52	.045	8	842	11.91	182	.07	<3	1.21	.01	.04	<2	16
F 135	1	38	6	67	<.3	978	59	715	4.37	2	<8	<2	2	17	<.2	<3	<3	61	.49	.042	7	800	11.52	175	.07	<3	1.24	.01	.05	<2	3
F 136	<1	28	<3	49	<.3	1096	83	881	4.87	<2	<8	<2	2	14	.3	<3	<3	63	.41	.032	5	967	12.99	128	.06	<3	1.28	.01	.03	<2	1
F 137	<1	30	4	47	<.3	796	71	812	4.57	4	<8	<2	<2	13	.3	<3	<3	72	.54	.025	5	696	10.06	151	.10	<3	1.59	.01	.03	<2	1
F 138	<1	26	7	56	<.3	991	65	667	4.41	5	<8	<2	2	16	.3	<3	<3	59	.42	.032	6	919	12.67	193	.06	<3	1.17	.01	.04	<2	1
F 139	<1	26	<3	60	<.3	861	56	643	3.59	<2	<8	<2	<2	27	.3	<3	<3	52	.74	.038	5	671	10.25	260	.04	<3	1.22	.01	.05	<2	1
RE F 139	<1	27	<3	60	<.3	874	57	656	3.65	4	<8	<2	<2	27	<.2	<3	<3	52	.75	.037	5	689	10.40	261	.04	<3	1.24	.01	.05	<2	1
F 140	1	33	7	78	<.3	592	34	412	3.32	5	<8	<2	2	27	.2	<3	<3	57	.59	.047	9	432	6.28	304	.05	<3	1.33	.02	.08	<2	2
F 141	1	31	4	62	<.3	681	53	657	3.86	<2	<8	<2	2	23	<.2	<3	<3	57	.51	.048	10	657	8.96	282	.05	<3	1.30	.01	.05	<2	1
F 142	1	31	12	70	<.3	592	43	575	3.39	3	<8	<2	2	26	<.2	<3	<3	55	.50	.059	11	518	6.99	326	.04	<3	1.23	.01	.06	<2	2
F 143	1	33	4	75	<.3	594	44	617	3.50	3	<8	<2	2	31	.2	<3	<3	60	.56	.068	13	525	6.81	363	.05	<3	1.35	.01	.07	<2	1
F 144	1	28	4	65	<.3	536	41	549	3.29	2	<8	<2	<2	27	.5	<3	<3	55	.51	.055	10	511	6.57	317	.05	<3	1.22	.01	.06	<2	1
F 145	1	41	7	99	<.3	284	17	305	2.40	6	<8	<2	<2	41	<.2	<3	<3	59	.81	.073	12	184	2.65	614	.03	5	1.29	.02	.14	<2	1
F 146	2	46	9	147	<.3	201	17	445	2.74	11	<8	<2	4	58	.9	<3	<3	66	1.30	.126	17	136	2.33	653	.03	6	1.24	.01	.17	<2	1
F 147	1	34	8	113	.4	78	10	320	2.13	7	<8	<2	<2	41	<.2	<3	<3	51	.72	.129	16	69	1.08	489	.03	5	1.06	.01	.12	<2	1
F 148	<1	15	8	55	<.3	39	5	125	1.37	3	<8	<2	<2	36	<.2	<3	<3	41	.48	.082	16	38	.46	626	.02	4	.89	.01	.10	<2	1
F 149	<1	20	5	41	<.3	334	26	380	2.22	3	<8	<2	2	22	<.2	<3	<3	39	.44	.068	15	241	3.38	234	.04	3	1.09	.01	.05	<2	<1
F 150	1	21	9	62	<.3	216	17	322	2.14	4	<8	<2	2	26	.2	<3	<3	42	.36	.031	13	122	1.14	379	.02	3	1.26	.02	.08	<2	1
F 151	<1	45	11	70	.3	546	16	384	2.23	4	<8	<2	<2	40	.2	<3	<3	42	.73	.049	15	134	1.37	661	.02	3	1.42	.02	.10	<2	1
F 152	1	17	4	67	<.3	89	10	257	1.78	7	<8	<2	<2	40	<.2	<3	<3	34	.81	.088	10	62	1.31	332	.03	5	.89	.02	.07	<2	1
F 153	1	20	9	82	<.3	110	13	297	2.09	5	<8	<2	2	41	<.2	<3	<3	41	.81	.095	13	80	1.69	385	.03	5	1.05	.01	.08	<2	2
F 154	<1	29	12	118	<.3	115	14	237	2.75	9	<8	<2	3	45	.2	<3	<3	56	.85	.077	16	137	1.51	511	.02	3	1.48	.01	.08	<2	4
F 155	1	55	10	89	<.3	134	10	417	2.26	4	<8	<2	<2	46	.7	<3	<3	47	1.05	.101	15	78	.89	895	.03	3	1.33	.01	.09	<2	2
F 156	1	9	3	57	<.3	26	13	340	3.45	5	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	<3	<3	87	.28	.058	14	29	1.34	221	.16	<3	1.79	.01	.08	<2	2
F 157	1	41	10	78	<.3	51	22	294	4.99	3	<8	<2	<2	10	<.2	<3	<3	135	.16	.042	12	83	1.54	147	.09	<3	2.39	.01	.05	<2	2
F 158	1	15	13	60	<.3	54	11	300	3.68	4	<8	<2	2	8	<.2	<3	<3	105	.24	.025	14	126	.86	150	.11	<3	2.11	<.01	.04	<2	3
F 159	1	23	10	46	<.3	71	11	302	3.30	5	<8	<2	2	8	<.2	<3	<3	88	.24	.020	12	143	1.05	146	.10	<3	1.86	.01	.04	<2	1
F 160	1	33	7	50	<.3	82	17	352	3.68	4	<8	<2	2	18	<.2	<3	<3	98	.64	.019	10	171	1.52	297	.17	<3	2.64	.01	.04	<2	1
F 161	1	75	7	81	<.3	77	19	807	3.28	<2	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	<3	86	.52	.041	6	123	1.39	2501	.20	<3	1.94	.01	.09	<2	1
F 162	1	25	9	52	<.3	34	7	273	2.34	8	<8	<2	2	24	<.2	<3	<3	38	.37	.045	23	43	.61	369	.02	3	1.09	.01	.12	<2	2
F 163	1	14	8	34	.4	24	4	105	1.19	<2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	34	.16	.023	4	24	.24	295	.02	3	.72	.03	.09	<2	<1
F 164	1	39	11	67	<.3	61	11	347	2.36	7	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	<3	<3	55	.32	.036	19	65	.70	631	.03	3	1.29	.01	.11	<2	2
F 165	1	14	6	40	<.3	33	6	176	1.57	4	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	<3	<3	36	.19	.025	11	40	.51	343	.02	3	.84	.01	.09	<2	<1
F 166	1	27	16	72	<.3	74	11	367	2.58	8	<8	<2	2	20	<.2	<3	<3	46	.32	.054	20	63	.83	541	.02	3	1.12	<.01	.11	<2	1
F 167	1	17	7	59	<.3	42	8	216	1.69	5	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	33	.19	.039	10	36	.46	403	.01	3	.91	.02	.11	<2	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	25	63	31	166	5.5	36	12	754	3.54	54	19	3	18	31	23.2	15	23	82	.60	.086	18	171	.67	152	.11	18	1.98	.04	.17	21	52

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

Data___ FA ____

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT FRET CLS FILE # 97-3614

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
F 168	1	23	8	57	<.3	60	6	149	1.53	3	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	<3	35	.24	.033	8	34	.38	609	.02	4	.98	.02	.10	<2	1
F 169	2	44	20	123	<.3	90	19	733	3.07	12	<8	<2	2	34	<.2	<3	<3	54	.39	.142	18	64	1.05	483	.03	4	1.16	.01	.13	<2	4
F 170	1	27	12	79	.4	57	10	834	2.47	5	<8	<2	3	57	.2	<3	<3	57	.92	.096	15	71	.93	675	.01	<3	1.46	.01	.09	<2	4
RE F 170	1	27	15	79	.3	57	10	838	2.50	5	<8	<2	2	58	.4	<3	<3	57	.93	.097	15	72	.94	689	.01	<3	1.48	.01	.10	<2	4
F 171	1	18	7	72	<.3	88	13	348	2.17	5	<8	<2	3	36	<.2	<3	<3	46	.62	.110	15	77	1.34	512	.04	4	1.07	.01	.08	<2	2
F 172	1	18	10	105	<.3	228	57	1040	4.73	<2	<8	<2	2	12	<.2	<3	<3	76	.21	.034	13	440	2.81	287	.05	<3	1.62	.01	.07	<2	<1
F 173	1	10	8	27	<.3	9	3	206	1.31	2	<8	<2	<2	10	<.2	<3	<3	25	.04	.028	16	11	.07	111	.01	<3	.71	.01	.04	<2	<1
F 174	1	75	3	94	<.3	183	27	850	4.15	<2	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	<3	<3	120	.55	.040	2	318	4.92	93	.28	<3	3.02	.01	.06	<2	<1
F 175	1	50	12	77	<.3	36	13	343	3.41	12	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	<3	118	.34	.039	8	57	.78	321	.13	<3	2.39	.02	.07	<2	1
F 176	2	25	13	55	<.3	38	8	239	2.83	6	<8	<2	3	11	<.2	<3	<3	69	.11	.018	19	49	.45	360	.02	<3	1.50	<.01	.07	<2	1
F 177	1	43	9	55	<.3	30	8	502	1.83	<2	<8	<2	<2	24	<.2	<3	<3	27	.55	.057	12	21	.39	1159	<.01	<3	.93	.01	.07	<2	2
F 178	10	111	44	223	2.3	60	9	250	2.63	11	<8	<2	<2	72	.2	<3	<3	65	.45	.102	23	17	.13	1265	<.01	<3	1.28	.02	.07	<2	10
F 179	1	38	16	131	<.3	60	13	488	2.93	7	<8	<2	<2	54	.6	<3	<3	55	.85	.102	16	61	.88	560	.02	<3	1.48	.01	.13	<2	4
F 180	1	41	4	91	<.3	25	33	678	6.81	2	<8	<2	<2	43	.3	<3	4	146	.78	.099	16	24	1.24	1064	.05	<3	1.99	.01	.22	<2	1
F 181	<1	68	5	86	<.3	38	32	548	5.74	<2	<8	<2	<2	75	<.2	<3	<3	156	.94	.097	15	27	1.88	960	.19	<3	2.41	.01	.27	<2	<1
F 182	2	21	14	47	<.3	29	9	257	3.49	3	<8	<2	2	10	<.2	<3	<3	80	.12	.023	15	44	.59	181	.06	<3	1.26	.01	.07	<2	<1
F 183	4	28	28	81	2.6	40	7	141	1.94	13	<8	<2	<2	62	.3	4	<3	99	.32	.153	12	44	.50	368	.01	4	1.12	.01	.10	<2	3
F 184	1	33	5	88	.5	75	8	408	1.64	79	<8	<2	<2	60	.8	<3	<3	31	1.31	.096	9	55	.57	317	.02	5	1.27	.03	.09	<2	3
F 185	2	46	13	93	.9	80	10	337	1.99	112	<8	<2	<2	94	1.4	3	<3	33	2.53	.130	9	53	.79	472	.01	4	1.08	.01	.07	<2	7
F 186	1	6	10	36	<.3	26	7	204	2.58	7	<8	<2	3	9	<.2	<3	<3	53	.11	.016	20	45	.45	158	.03	<3	1.13	<.01	.05	<2	1
F 187	1	8	11	55	<.3	52	12	282	3.57	5	<8	<2	4	10	<.2	<3	<3	63	.11	.016	21	67	.76	255	.04	<3	1.58	<.01	.06	<2	2
F 188	1	9	10	40	<.3	38	10	249	3.01	8	<8	<2	3	10	<.2	<3	<3	60	.13	.013	19	59	.76	197	.04	<3	1.54	.01	.06	<2	1
F 189	1	36	13	45	<.3	23	5	205	2.00	11	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	<3	42	.03	.034	19	14	.06	135	.02	<3	.51	.01	.05	<2	2
F 190	1	31	4	81	<.3	80	16	338	3.17	11	<8	<2	<2	35	<.2	<3	<3	66	.64	.041	10	160	2.09	256	.05	<3	1.90	.02	.11	<2	<1
F 191	4	108	35	60	.3	60	31	476	5.73	18	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	3	<3	111	.37	.075	21	47	.88	528	.02	<3	1.74	.01	.10	<2	13
F 192	2	34	10	97	<.3	73	12	350	3.05	11	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	3	<3	59	.28	.085	14	54	.80	559	.02	3	1.60	.01	.12	<2	2
F 193	2	18	12	70	<.3	70	12	336	3.72	8	<8	<2	2	10	<.2	<3	<3	78	.12	.032	17	84	.96	397	.02	<3	1.94	<.01	.07	<2	1
F 194	2	56	7	70	.6	50	7	194	1.99	12	<8	<2	<2	26	.8	<3	<3	55	.43	.086	9	41	.48	615	.01	3	1.11	.02	.09	<2	2
F 195	1	32	10	81	<.3	45	13	414	3.31	6	<8	<2	2	17	<.2	<3	<3	78	.33	.082	21	53	.97	364	.12	<3	1.57	.01	.08	<2	2
F 196	1	22	10	79	<.3	73	13	344	3.12	6	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	67	.26	.062	16	77	1.15	347	.03	<3	1.46	.01	.10	<2	1
F 197	1	28	11	92	<.3	37	10	322	2.75	3	<8	<2	4	27	<.2	<3	<3	41	.43	.067	24	34	.73	513	.01	<3	1.44	.01	.09	<2	2
F 198	1	28	10	89	<.3	35	9	345	2.21	2	<8	<2	<2	18	.5	<3	<3	45	.23	.047	16	28	.47	612	.01	4	1.54	.02	.12	<2	1
F 199	3	20	14	68	<.3	31	8	256	4.30	4	<8	<2	4	16	<.2	<3	<3	108	.04	.036	22	72	.79	370	.03	<3	2.16	<.01	.09	<2	1
F 200	1	41	11	55	<.3	44	11	425	2.94	3	<8	<2	<2	24	<.2	<3	<3	58	.37	.042	17	64	.69	621	.01	<3	1.36	.01	.13	<2	1
F 201	2	20	12	73	<.3	16	9	305	2.49	2	<8	<2	<2	16	<.2	<3	<3	45	.12	.026	21	29	.25	322	.02	<3	1.13	.01	.06	<2	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	26	63	34	166	5.7	37	13	764	3.59	53	19	3	18	32	24.2	14	22	83	.61	.086	18	173	.67	153	.10	18	2.00	.04	.17	20	46

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

Data___ FA ____

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT FRET CLS FILE # 97-3614

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
F 202	2	19	13	67	<.3	48	11	472	2.80	5	<8	<2	<2	17	.2	<3	<3	77	.35	.052	11	80	.54	279	.05	3	1.56	.01	.05	<2	4
F 203	1	52	12	71	<.3	48	14	418	3.63	6	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	<3	78	1.02	.092	11	100	.41	494	.05	<3	2.70	.01	.04	<2	<1
F 204	1	27	<3	51	<.3	122	16	341	2.51	4	<8	<2	<2	23	<.2	<3	<3	65	.57	.028	5	196	1.54	258	.21	<3	1.52	.01	.04	<2	<1
F 205	2	14	11	65	<.3	31	8	211	3.14	5	<8	<2	2	11	<.2	<3	<3	70	.16	.025	16	55	.50	273	.04	<3	1.73	.01	.06	<2	<1
RE F 205	2	15	10	66	<.3	32	8	217	3.20	7	<8	<2	3	12	.2	<3	<3	72	.17	.026	15	57	.52	279	.04	<3	1.78	.01	.06	<2	1
F 206	2	15	13	64	<.3	30	8	210	3.09	6	<8	<2	2	12	<.2	<3	<3	71	.17	.025	15	53	.48	274	.04	<3	1.73	.01	.06	<2	1
F 207	1	24	5	22	<.3	6	2	119	1.61	<2	<8	<2	<2	8	<.2	<3	<3	34	.04	.023	13	10	.06	190	.02	<3	.68	.01	.05	<2	3
F 208	1	19	4	16	<.3	4	1	92	1.03	3	<8	<2	<2	9	<.2	<3	<3	22	.05	.024	7	7	.05	148	.02	<3	.57	.02	.05	<2	1
F 209	2	16	15	57	<.3	16	5	247	3.38	21	<8	<2	<2	9	<.2	<3	<3	71	.06	.055	23	20	.13	111	.03	<3	.92	.01	.04	<2	1
F 210	3	11	16	44	<.3	25	5	160	2.33	9	<8	<2	4	13	<.2	<3	<3	42	.15	.036	29	32	.53	277	.02	<3	1.36	.01	.05	<2	3
F 211	1	8	11	21	<.3	11	3	103	1.37	23	<8	<2	<2	8	<.2	<3	<3	27	.04	.019	17	16	.14	194	.01	<3	.76	.01	.03	<2	1
F 212	1	5	6	38	<.3	46	8	330	2.47	3	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	<3	44	.07	.028	15	53	.70	163	.03	<3	.96	.01	.05	<2	<1
F 213	1	9	<3	17	<.3	10	2	79	.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	<3	21	.19	.033	9	14	.16	319	.01	<3	.65	.03	.04	<2	1
F 214	1	20	3	33	.3	7	3	98	1.31	4	<8	<2	<2	13	<.2	<3	<3	39	.13	.036	8	12	.09	263	.01	<3	.70	.02	.05	<2	1
F 215	2	29	18	92	<.3	46	15	742	3.57	31	<8	<2	2	12	<.2	<3	<3	65	.12	.051	22	53	.61	460	.03	3	1.48	<.01	.12	<2	2
F 216	1	31	10	40	<.3	37	6	206	1.89	5	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	36	.10	.038	13	38	.42	1167	.01	<3	1.09	.02	.06	<2	1
F 217	2	34	13	69	<.3	68	11	392	2.76	8	<8	<2	<2	38	<.2	<3	<3	58	.32	.057	16	54	.72	1148	.01	3	1.52	.01	.08	<2	2
F 218	1	17	8	38	.3	18	4	122	1.39	3	<8	<2	<2	32	.3	<3	<3	42	.29	.045	16	30	.35	559	.02	<3	1.09	.01	.05	<2	1
F 219	1	30	11	70	<.3	77	15	388	3.17	11	<8	<2	<2	40	<.2	<3	<3	61	.55	.095	14	81	1.20	578	.03	<3	1.41	.01	.07	<2	1
F 220	1	20	9	64	<.3	43	7	242	2.30	5	<8	<2	<2	17	.8	<3	<3	68	.11	.055	13	50	.38	448	.01	3	1.31	.01	.05	<2	<1
F 221	1	19	14	89	<.3	90	17	430	3.46	11	<8	<2	<2	19	.4	<3	<3	63	.19	.066	15	83	1.28	594	.02	<3	1.46	.01	.07	<2	1
F 300	2	121	3	838	.4	56	4	399	.68	<2	<8	<2	<2	69	25.9	3	<3	15	2.44	.099	5	7	.51	281	.01	4	.56	.02	.03	<2	<1
F 301	2	63	8	261	2.5	34	6	343	1.38	5	<8	<2	<2	54	3.3	<3	<3	42	1.64	.087	8	27	.57	390	.01	3	1.01	.02	.06	<2	1
F 302	3	41	9	161	.4	28	14	354	3.18	2	<8	<2	<2	45	1.2	3	<3	20	2.87	.142	12	12	.33	211	.01	4	.61	.01	.12	<2	2
F 303	<1	36	3	18	<.3	12	6	456	.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	79	.3	<3	<3	13	3.11	.084	3	4	.44	288	.01	4	.51	.02	.05	<2	1
F 304	2	54	11	58	<.3	41	19	494	4.50	7	<8	<2	<2	54	<.2	<3	<3	78	1.45	.102	9	30	1.91	307	.14	<3	2.10	.01	.34	<2	1
F 305	1	56	3	72	<.3	34	11	269	2.70	<2	<8	<2	<2	91	.4	<3	<3	55	2.29	.072	5	23	1.02	444	.05	<3	1.45	.02	.07	<2	<1
F 306	4	123	13	873	10.6	68	7	884	1.68	6	<8	<2	<2	63	45.9	3	<3	28	1.92	.163	4	19	.50	321	.01	3	.62	.01	.05	<2	<1
F 307	4	11	12	153	.5	20	6	242	1.57	3	<8	<2	2	24	1.7	<3	<3	74	.38	.173	17	31	.33	194	.03	4	.76	.01	.12	<2	<1
F 308	<1	21	<3	11	<.3	4	1	150	.37	<2	<8	<2	<2	47	<.2	<3	<3	8	1.94	.044	1	1	.14	98	.01	3	.33	.04	.02	<2	<1
F 309	<1	49	5	74	<.3	44	11	367	2.26	4	<8	<2	<2	100	.3	<3	<3	48	2.14	.075	7	50	1.54	252	.04	5	1.37	.02	.08	<2	1
F 310	1	103	7	108	<.3	58	30	898	6.67	7	<8	<2	2	24	<.2	<3	<3	197	.37	.064	13	47	2.95	312	.18	<3	2.72	.01	.42	<2	<1
F 311	1	53	7	105	<.3	69	18	694	3.26	4	<8	<2	2	42	.2	<3	<3	63	.88	.112	14	65	1.19	550	.03	4	1.74	.01	.12	<2	1
F 312	1	38	9	93	<.3	49	17	594	3.44	5	<8	<2	<2	37	<.2	<3	<3	64	.87	.105	12	65	1.14	445	.03	3	1.71	.01	.10	<2	29
F 313	2	78	23	126	1.3	55	9	536	2.20	7	<8	<2	<2	40	1.2	<3	<3	44	1.85	.081	16	38	.61	433	.01	3	.92	.01	.05	<2	3
STANDARD C3/AU-S	25	62	34	165	5.4	35	12	738	3.48	54	21	4	18	30	23.5	14	19	81	.58	.084	17	167	.65	148	.10	19	1.93	.04	.16	19	47

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

 Data___ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT FRET CLS FILE # 97-3614

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
F 314	6	20	4	128	.4	12	1	104	.20	<2	<8	<2	<2	107	2.5	<3	<3	4	4.48	.078	<1	3	.24	134	<.01	8	.17	.01	.02	<2	<1
RE F 320	1	40	14	69	<.3	66	13	424	2.74	9	<8	<2	5	70	.2	<3	<3	49	1.14	.064	22	53	1.49	417	.10	4	1.56	.01	.28	<2	3
F 315	1	43	3	43	.3	23	4	235	1.09	3	<8	<2	<2	88	.9	3	<3	13	3.77	.100	4	7	.30	187	.01	7	.52	.01	.05	<2	1
F 316	1	190	10	55	.8	83	23	2404	3.68	<2	<8	<2	<2	91	.4	<3	<3	56	2.57	.139	12	36	1.39	504	.01	<3	2.27	.01	.14	<2	2
F 317	1	17	12	41	<.3	9	4	107	1.72	<2	<8	<2	<2	22	<.2	<3	<3	45	.27	.033	23	20	.48	189	.05	3	.98	.01	.18	<2	<1
F 318	2	8	9	36	<.3	14	4	111	1.84	8	<8	<2	2	14	<.2	<3	<3	52	.23	.036	21	34	.44	208	.06	3	.89	.01	.11	<2	1
F 319	1	99	12	72	<.3	21	14	438	1.78	4	<8	<2	2	47	2.0	<3	<3	64	.48	.035	21	44	.38	589	.03	<3	1.46	.01	.10	<2	1
F 320	1	40	14	69	<.3	68	13	426	2.74	9	<8	<2	5	72	.2	<3	<3	49	1.15	.066	23	54	1.49	428	.10	4	1.58	.01	.28	<2	2
F 321	1	23	9	59	<.3	32	7	211	1.89	6	<8	<2	2	20	<.2	<3	<3	39	.23	.035	16	33	.37	534	.02	3	1.18	.01	.09	<2	1
F 322	2	35	21	100	.5	40	15	695	2.95	9	<8	<2	4	44	<.2	<3	<3	52	.68	.092	24	49	.60	1069	.02	<3	1.60	.01	.11	<2	3
F 323	1	26	12	96	<.3	37	10	457	2.13	6	<8	<2	2	46	<.2	<3	<3	54	.79	.086	14	38	.46	630	.02	4	1.21	.01	.12	<2	2
F 324	1	35	14	110	<.3	48	19	572	3.62	<2	<8	<2	3	37	<.2	<3	<3	79	.69	.095	18	69	1.28	548	.11	<3	1.91	.02	.21	<2	1
F 325	1	69	17	131	.5	89	20	549	4.00	4	<8	<2	3	38	<.2	<3	<3	86	.68	.121	20	90	1.44	689	.08	<3	2.06	.01	.18	<2	3
F 326	1	53	17	95	<.3	55	17	436	3.63	<2	<8	<2	<2	40	<.2	<3	<3	76	.87	.109	14	62	1.39	469	.07	<3	1.95	.02	.18	<2	2
F 327	<1	40	15	59	<.3	23	13	469	2.77	3	<8	<2	<2	76	<.2	<3	<3	85	1.56	.062	8	22	1.87	349	.16	<3	1.79	.03	.12	<2	<1
F 328	<1	34	12	54	<.3	49	13	494	2.23	10	<8	<2	4	53	<.2	<3	<3	25	1.26	.066	28	44	1.19	208	.02	<3	1.51	.02	.09	<2	1
F 329	1	17	8	46	<.3	23	10	281	1.98	5	<8	<2	<2	81	<.2	<3	<3	42	1.68	.066	8	47	.89	452	.03	3	1.59	.02	.08	<2	<1
F 330	2	29	14	82	<.3	46	16	443	3.51	6	<8	<2	3	26	<.2	<3	<3	71	.52	.056	19	66	1.07	522	.03	<3	1.83	.01	.11	<2	2
F 331	1	16	7	51	<.3	21	4	108	1.22	3	<8	<2	<2	27	.3	<3	<3	28	.44	.039	5	21	.30	371	.02	<3	.88	.03	.08	<2	1
F 332	2	60	12	147	<.3	88	22	390	6.39	30	<8	<2	5	38	<.2	<3	<3	90	.56	.098	20	91	1.77	759	.05	<3	2.39	.01	.19	<2	2
F 333	2	40	15	122	<.3	53	16	488	3.53	10	<8	<2	4	33	<.2	3	<3	72	.62	.131	23	74	1.22	612	.07	<3	1.72	.01	.15	<2	3
F 334	1	21	8	53	<.3	19	6	170	1.66	3	<8	<2	<2	65	<.2	<3	<3	31	1.40	.056	5	17	.63	357	.03	3	.92	.04	.11	<2	<1
F 335	1	27	3	60	<.3	16	4	253	.96	4	<8	<2	<2	65	.8	<3	<3	21	2.34	.082	4	11	.27	165	.01	3	.60	.03	.04	<2	<1
F 336	4	59	18	147	1.0	49	17	402	4.04	15	<8	<2	3	37	.3	<3	<3	73	.98	.103	21	47	.96	400	.03	<3	1.65	.01	.14	<2	3
F 337	2	39	9	73	.4	28	6	169	1.92	8	<8	<2	<2	52	.2	<3	<3	45	1.19	.118	10	25	.45	420	.02	4	.94	.02	.11	<2	1
F 338	2	45	6	69	.3	32	12	590	2.12	7	<8	<2	<2	53	.3	<3	<3	44	1.20	.105	9	23	.51	429	.02	3	1.20	.03	.10	<2	<1
F 339	2	40	12	147	<.3	60	16	652	2.98	8	<8	<2	3	53	.8	<3	<3	60	1.10	.137	19	60	1.07	357	.06	<3	1.45	.01	.11	<2	15
F 340	1	36	15	143	.3	55	16	556	2.78	11	<8	<2	<2	68	1.1	<3	<3	53	1.62	.094	15	58	1.15	461	.03	3	1.65	.01	.15	<2	1
F 341	1	38	8	131	<.3	52	13	527	2.60	11	<8	<2	2	51	.6	<3	3	55	1.09	.108	15	53	1.03	487	.04	3	1.59	.01	.14	<2	3
F 342	1	37	14	117	<.3	51	16	395	3.19	8	<8	<2	3	28	<.2	<3	<3	62	.43	.089	22	53	1.08	465	.03	<3	1.87	.01	.11	<2	2
F 343	1	32	14	125	<.3	46	12	296	2.76	9	<8	<2	3	44	.3	<3	<3	56	.87	.112	21	47	.95	400	.04	<3	1.53	.01	.14	<2	2
F 344	1	37	13	114	<.3	49	13	406	2.73	9	<8	<2	3	35	<.2	<3	<3	56	.63	.110	21	45	.87	408	.04	<3	1.44	.01	.13	<2	1
F 345	1	21	12	110	<.3	35	11	461	2.18	7	<8	<2	<2	41	.3	<3	<3	51	.82	.088	15	40	.71	369	.04	3	1.21	.02	.14	<2	4
F 346	1	46	18	179	<.3	64	17	728	3.33	10	<8	<2	2	59	.8	<3	<3	64	1.23	.095	16	57	1.14	438	.05	<3	1.58	.01	.16	<2	2
F 347	5	43	7	112	.3	115	24	339	5.14	16	<8	<2	3	9	.2	<3	<3	173	.09	.060	23	204	2.74	132	.02	<3	3.28	<.01	.09	2	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	27	64	38	171	5.8	37	12	752	3.49	54	22	4	20	32	24.0	17	22	86	.61	.085	18	178	.64	152	.11	19	2.01	.04	.18	22	44

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

 Data___ FA ____

ACME ANALYTICAL

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT FRET CLS FILE # 97-3614

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
F 348	3	83	18	171	.6	73	16	411	3.26	12	<8	<2	5	50	1.0	<3	<3	72	.88	.159	21	56	1.04	472	.05	4	1.59	.01	.17	<2	5
F 349	5	35	16	258	.5	41	9	310	2.24	12	<8	<2	2	41	2.0	3	<3	67	.95	.121	16	24	.55	255	.01	5	.81	.01	.15	<2	2
F 350	2	32	9	140	.3	20	7	511	1.62	9	<8	<2	<2	126	1.2	<3	<3	31	1.78	.089	6	22	1.08	218	.03	4	1.02	.02	.11	<2	<1
F 351	7	55	16	395	.8	52	10	293	2.38	13	<8	<2	2	48	2.8	5	<3	107	.92	.229	16	29	.41	365	.02	5	.84	.01	.17	<2	2
RE F 351	7	57	18	403	.9	53	10	298	2.42	15	<8	<2	2	49	3.0	5	<3	109	.94	.235	17	30	.42	376	.02	4	.87	.01	.17	<2	3

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

Data___ FA ____

NORTHWEST RIDGE
CAMPSITE HILL
MOTHER BEAR RIDGE
SOUTH RIDGE
1a/CT
1a+1b/cs
1b/3a+2a
1b MINOR 3b
N
LEGEND
TERRANE
YUKON–TANANA
1a Greenstone
Mafic metavolcanics
1b Phyllitic metavolcanic
2a Quartz–musc phyllite
Felsic metavolcanics
3a Argillite
Metapelites
3b Phyllite
SLIDE MOUNTAIN
4a Serpentine
Mafic volcanics/chert
SYMBOLS
Contact (approx. assumed)
Outcrop boundary
Small outcrops
Thrust fault
Foliation S2
EM conductor
Magnetic anomaly
CT Cataclastic
Creek
Lake
093845
DIAND - YUKON REGION, LIBRARY
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRET CLAIMS
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
MAP 1
NTS Ref: 105G/14
Work by: G. Wesa
Drawn by: G. Wesa
Date: March, 1998
REVISIONS
Work by:
Drawn by:
Date:
DWG 1
Scale: 1:10,000


093845
MAP 2
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD
FRET MINERAL CLAIMS
FINLAYSON LAKE AREA YUKON
NTS 105G/14
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY (COPPER,ZINC AND LEAD IN PPM)
SYMBOLS
⊙ 240913, 48, 8, 106 - COMINCO 1994 SOIL SAMPLE NUMBER, PPM COPPER, LEAD & ZINC
• 305, 48, 12, 100 PACIFIC BAY 1997 SOIL SAMPLE NUMBER, PPM COPPER, LEAD & ZINC
COMINCO CUT GEOPHYSICAL GRID
1997 BLAZED & FLAGGED BASELINE
LAKE
CREEK
SCALE
1:10,000
METRES 500 400 300 200 100 0
500 METRES
GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW
DWG 2
12+00W
8+00W
4+00W
0+00
4+00E
8+00E
12+00E
16+00E
20+00E
27+00N
24+00N
21+00N
18+00N
15+00N
12+00N
9+00N
6+00N
3+00N
0+00N
3+00S
6+00S
CAMPSITE 97
5000
4500
4000