

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT **093 85 4**

ON THE

LING PROPERTY
LING 1-45 CLAIMS



WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
NTS MAP SHEET 105G/11,12

Centred at Latitude: 61° 35' 00"N; Longitude: 131° 30' 30"W
Work Performed: September 21-22, 1997

FOR:

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

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

May, 1998

The 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 \$ 4500.00

M. B. [Signature]
for Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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SUMMARY:

The LING Property comprises 45 claims located approximately 65 km southeast of Ross River, Yukon in the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked in 1994 to protect an area of potentially favourable stratigraphy similar to that hosting Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit located 50 km to the east-southeast. Access to the LING property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip on the Robert Campbell Highway 18 km to the northeast or directly from Ross River.

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

The property is located within the Finlayson Lake map area (104/G) in the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. The claims cover an area of moderate relief with outcrop exposures occurring only on broad domed peaks.

The property is underlain by metasedimentary rocks in apparent fault and lithologic contact with mafic metavolcanic schists along a NW-SE trending structure which roughly parallels the Tintina Fault Zone. These lithologies are correlative with the "Middle Unit" of Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane. This has been interpreted from limited exposure occurring on a domed, horseshoe shaped ridge in the east-central portion of the property. Surrounding terrain is covered by glacial till supporting growths of low brush, timber and, locally, swampy vegetation.

A review of all available information indicates that the region has experienced little or no work. Minfile records show that prior staking was conducted in the immediate property area and this was followed up with prospecting, geochemical surveys and geophysical surveys. This work; however, was never recorded. Cominco staked the LING claims in early 1994 and followed this up with a short geological and geochemical survey over targets delineated by an airborne geophysical survey.

In 1997, Pacific Bay Minerals conducted an exploration program comprised of geological mapping and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential and following up on geophysical and geological work by Cominco's personnel in 1994. A total of 8 rock samples and 13 soil samples were collected.

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Geochemical analysis of rock and soil samples returned low to strongly anomalous values for copper. Elevated precious metal values correspond with anomalous copper-in-rock signatures. Background values for lead and zinc are documented from analysis of rock and soil samples.

Mapping suggests that potentially favourable bedrock exists 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, prospecting, close spaced soil sampling and trenching 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 LING property. Field work was performed by a two member crew during the period of September 21-22, 1997. Personnel operated out of a trailer situated at the Mink Creek airstrip.

The objective of the 1997 program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through follow up geological mapping and sampling. A total of 8 rock samples and 13 soil samples were collected. Geological and geochemical data were compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps prepared from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps and all final data were produced on 1:10,000 scale hand drafted maps.

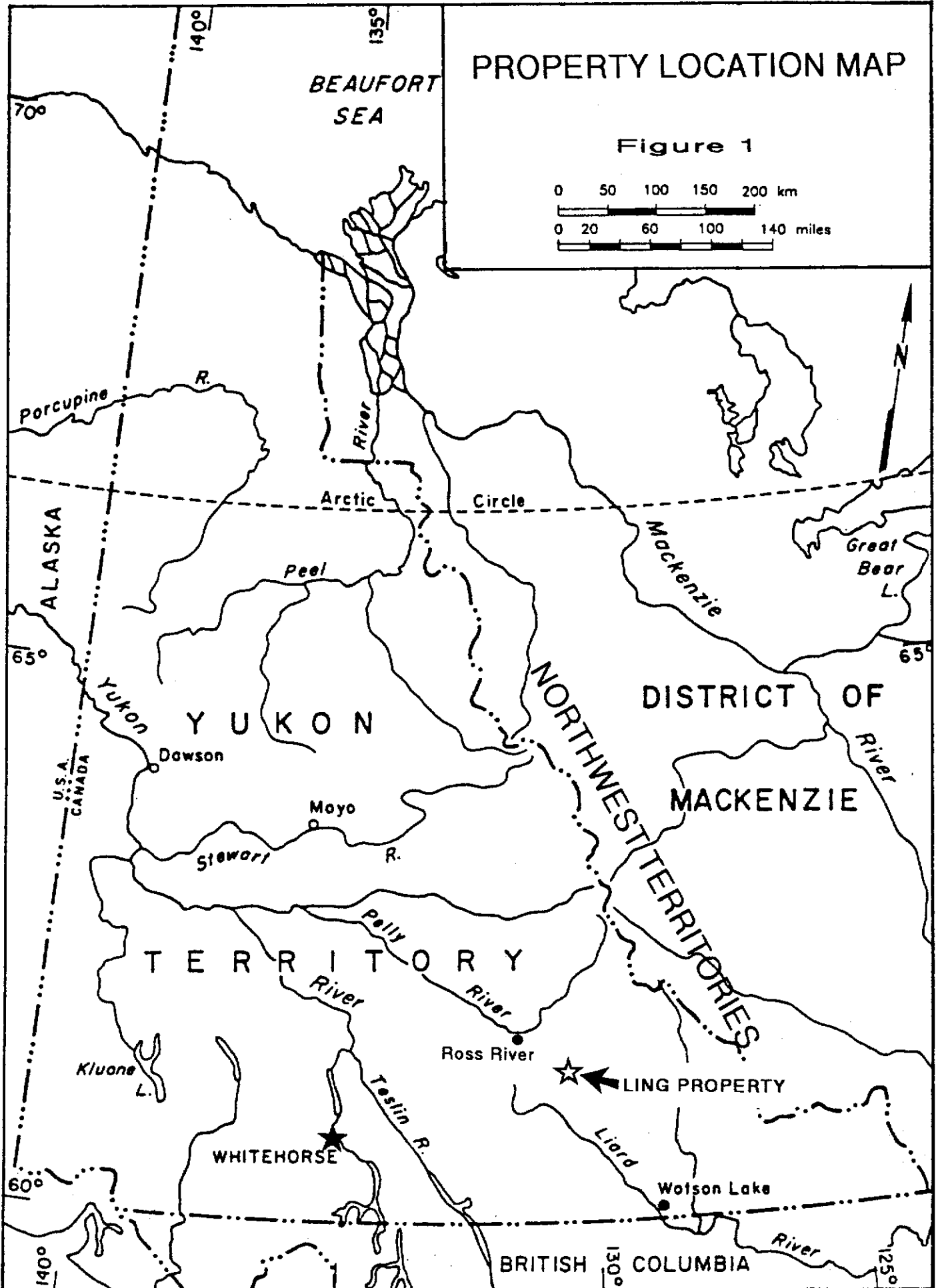
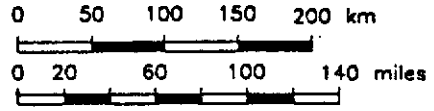
All geochemical samples were shipped to ACME Analytical Labs in Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analysis utilizing 30-element ICP method and gold analysis by wet extraction followed with analysis by graphite furnace AA finish. Analytical procedures are described in Appendix III and analytical results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

Location and Access:

The LING property is located in the southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 65 km southeast of Ross River. The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/11,12 and are centred at 61° 35' 00" North latitude and 131° 30' 30" West longitude. Access to the property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip located 18 km northeast on the Robert Campbell Highway. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Ross River (Figure 1).

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure 1



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Physiography and Climate:

The property is located within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations within the claims area range from 1235 metres (4,050') up to 1433 metres (4,700'). The property boundary encloses a broad, horseshoe shaped, domed ridge with drainages radiating outward from this high ground.

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 regional terrain is covered with a thick growth of "buckbrush" and alder. Slopes also support scattered black spruce and balsam fir. Tree line occurs at roughly 1400 (4,592') to 1500 metres (4,875'). Outcrop on the property is generally rare and exists only on the ridge top as scattered exposures and low cliffs and ledges.

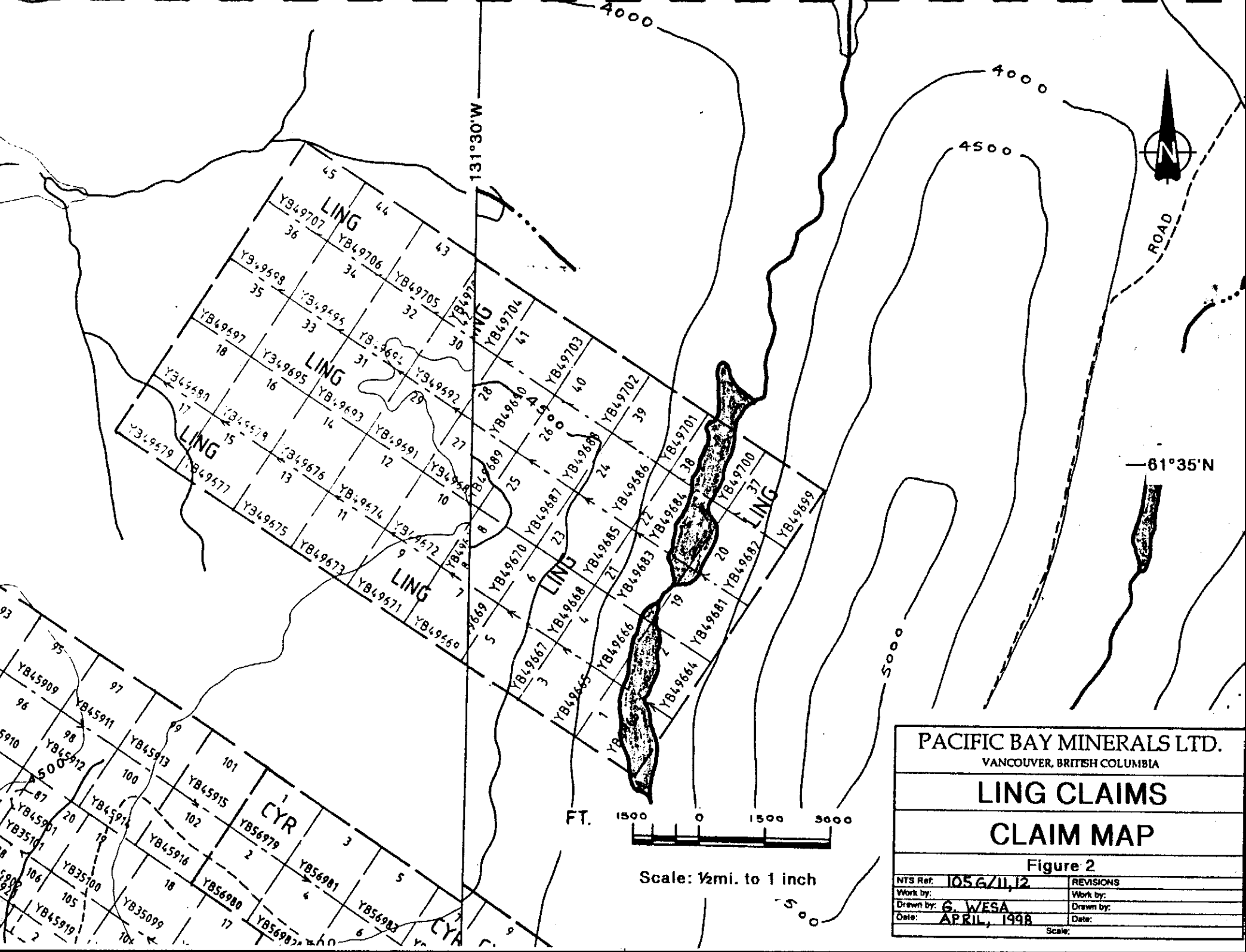
Weather records are unavailable for the area; however, general climatic data indicates that precipitation is light, averaging 50cm per annum, and falls mostly as rain during summer months. Snow cover averages approximately 60cm by late winter. The climate is continental type with warm summers and long, 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 LING property (Figure 2) consists of 45 contiguous claims located within the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were staked to protect airborne geophysical targets identified during a Cominco survey conducted in early 1994. The claims are currently 100% owned by Cominco; however, an option agreement granted by Cominco to Pacific Bay Minerals permits the latter the right to acquire 60% interest upon completion of a specified work program. Relevant claim data are tabulated in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: LING PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u># OF CLAIMS</u>	<u>GRANT #</u>	<u>RECORDING DATE</u>	<u>NEW EXPIRY DATE</u>
LING	45	YB49663- YB49707	1994/05/15	1999/05/15



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LING CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

Figure 2

NTS Ref: 1056/11,12	REVISIONS
Work by:	Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: APRIL, 1998	Date:

Scale:

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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.

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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 1:50,000 scale geological mapping of the Grass Lakes map sheet (NTS 105 G/7). Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah massive sulphide deposit occurs in the northeastern corner of this map sheet. Results of this work were released in November, 1997.

Property History:

A review of government Assessment Report Archives and Archer, Cathro Mineral Inventory files indicates that the region has experienced little or no work. The property area was previously staked (Minfile #14; Cher) by Kerr Addison in 1966 on the basis of aeromagnetism(?). Soil geochemical surveys and prospecting were carried out in 1966, but no work was recorded. Minfile #15 (Nan) covered an area immediately to the southeast of the LING and was also staked by Ker Addison in 1966. Soil geochemical surveys and prospecting were carried out in 1966, but no work was recorded.

1994 Exploration Program:

During the period of July 17, 1994, 1:10,000 scale geological mapping and prospecting was completed by Cominco personnel. A total of 59 soil samples and 1 rock sample were collected during a subsequent geochemical survey on August 21 and 23, 1994.

1997 Exploration Program:

Approximately 65-70% of the property was examined through geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting at a scale of 1:10,000. Approximately 5% outcrop is exposed within the claims area occurring as scattered exposures confined to the domed ridge in the east-central portion of the property.

Rock samples were collected, concurrent with prospecting, from several exposures, some of which hosted trace to minor sulphide mineralization. Thirteen soil samples were collected from selected areas believed to be underlain by alteration or prospective lithologies.

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GEOLOGY:

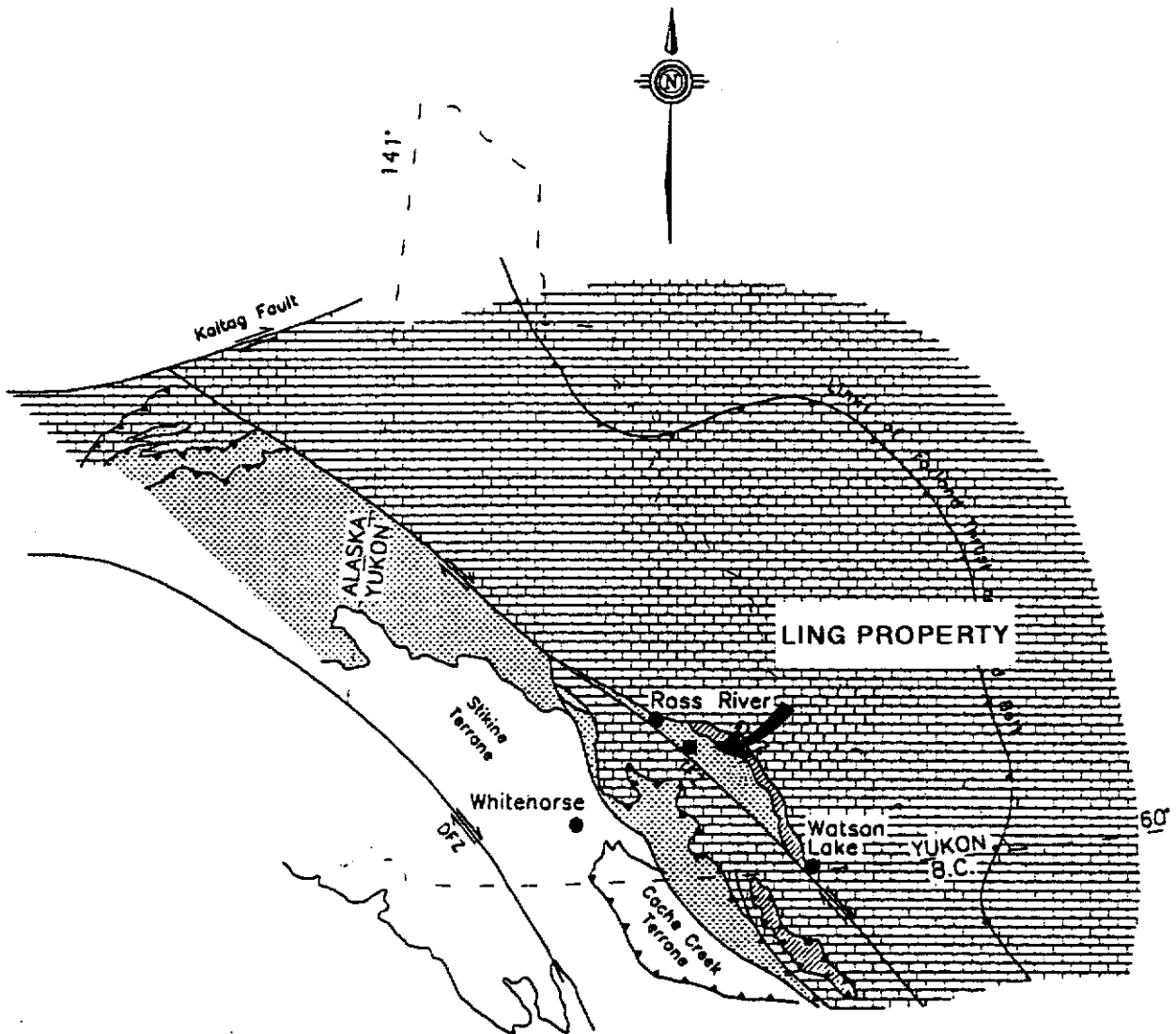
Regional Geology:

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 Finlayson Lake Fault Zone which comprises a complex assemblage of thrust and high angle faults that may, in part, represent a transpressive paleosuture. Both faults juxtapose the allochthonous rocks with autochthonous rocks of the North American miogeocline (Figure 4).

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

Yukon-Tanana rocks are generally more metamorphosed and contain more felsic metaplutonic suites whereas Slide Mountain Terrane is characterized by the presence of obducted ophiolitic rocks. These lithologies comprise massive to pillowed greenstones, basalt, chert and variably serpentized 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.



Scale: 1:10,000,000

LEGEND



North American Miogeoclinal Strata



Yukon - Tanana Terrane



Slide Mountain Terrane



Thrust Fault



Strike-Slip Fault, with sense of movement

FLFZ - Finlayson Lake Fault Zone

TFZ - Tintina Fault Zone

DFZ - Denali Fault Zone

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LING PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC MAP

Figure 3

NTS Ref: 1056/11.12

REVISIONS

Work by: G. Wesa

View by:

Drawn by: G. Wesa

Drawn by:

Date: March, 1998

Date:

Scale

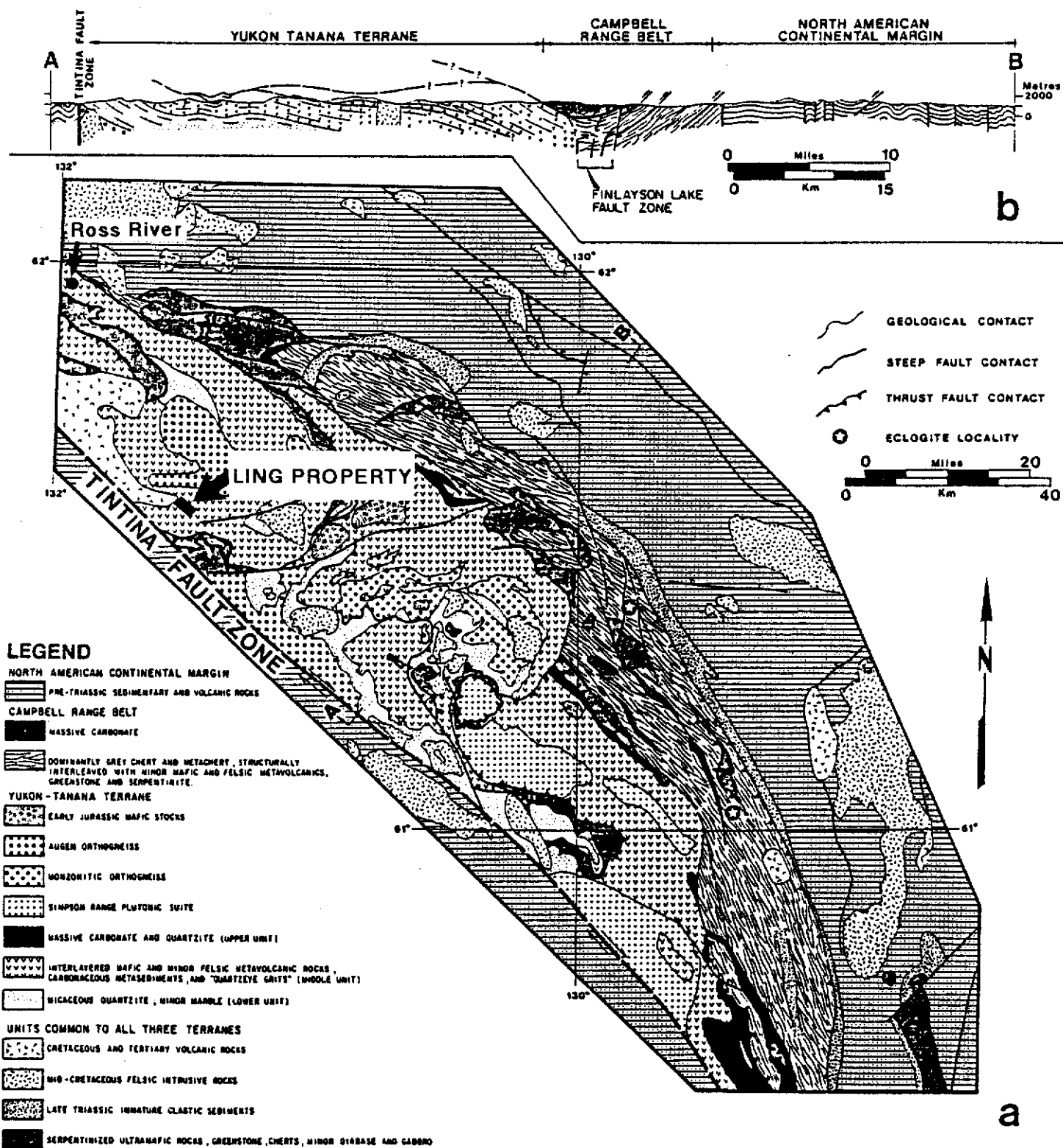


Figure 4: Regional Geology (After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

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

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

Property Geology:

Lithologies:

Stratigraphy exposed in large, scattered outcrops on the ridge top in the east-central portion of the property comprises metasedimentary and mafic metavolcanic rocks in fault contact along a NW-SE trending structure (Map 1). Units northeast of the fault consist of dark green, massive, foliated, carbonaceous chlorite schists (mafic metavolcanics) containing large magnetite crystals and inclusions. Gabbro, hosting magnetite crystals, locally occurs as float and may represent dykes or sills.

These mafic metavolcanic rocks are in fault contact, to the south, with rubbly exposures and felsenmeer composed of quartz-feldspar wackestone/arkose. These may locally host blue quartz grains and inclusions.

A lithological contact is mapped farther north along the ridge. This NW-SE trending contact separates two metasedimentary units. Outcrop southwest of the contact consists of low cliffs and ledges of medium-grained white marble interbedded with 1.5-metre thick siliceous, green phyllite. Opposite the contact, to the northeast, the ridge is underlain by an exposure of gossanous red weathering quartz-Fe-carbonate alteration within pale green, carbonaceous schists. These rocks are intruded by diabase dykes and locally quartz-ankerite altered.

Foliation attitudes, measured on marbles and metavolcanic rocks, indicate moderate dips to the southwest at 045° azimuth.

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:

Chalcopyrite occurs in trace amounts as disseminations and small blebs in siliceous, green phyllite (mafic metavolcanic) interbedded with white marble. Tourmaline appears as an accessory mineral and malachite occurs locally. A narrow diabase dyke intrudes the above lithologies approximately 20 metres to the south. Pyrrhotite occurs in trace to minor amounts in chloritic phyllites, mafic metavolcanics and in diabase dykes. Chalcopyrite also occurs in trace quantities in medium to dark pistachio-green, chloritic, weakly foliated mafic metavolcanics exposed on a knoll of the ridge immediately northwest of the NW-SE trending fault structure.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 8 lithogeochemical samples and 13 soil samples were collected to provide first-pass coverage and delineate targets for follow up investigation.

Sampling Procedure:

Soil samples were collected from 40cm deep pits dug with a long handle mattock. Samples were collected on gently sloping ground and represent good B horizon clays and silty clays. Soil profiles appear well developed at this location. Samples were placed in numbered, large gusseted kraft paper bags and sample sites were marked with similarly coded fluorescent ribbon. Rock samples were placed in numbered plastic sample bags and sample sites similarly marked.

Areas selected for soil sampling are characterized by surface gossans, wallrock alteration and sulphide mineralized exposures. Soils were collected proximal to outcrops on the ridge and within the low pass cut by the fault structure.

Rock and float samples were collected from exposures and surface rubble exhibiting sulphide mineralization, Fe-carbonate alteration and proximal to wallrock-diabase dyke contacts.

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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.

Geochemical Results:

Analysis of lithochemical samples returned a single strongly anomalous value for copper (1,624 ppm) from sample LGFR 97-04. Elevated values are also recorded for Ag (0.9 ppm) and Au (20 ppb). This sample of siliceous, chloritic phyllite hosts trace chalcopyrite and minor malachite staining. Other samples documented low analytical values for all elements tested.

Analysis of soil samples returned a single strongly anomalous copper value of 1,226 ppm Cu with 0.7 ppm Ag from sample LGFS 97-07. This sample was collected 46 metres (150') downslope and 300 metres (984') south of anomalous rock sample LGFR 97-04. A second soil collected from an area of mafic metavolcanic and magnetic gabbro float (LGFS 97-09) on the southern knoll recorded 13 ppb Au.

Geochemical background values and anomalous thresholds for Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo mineralization within soil samples collected on the LING 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 LING 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

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CONCLUSIONS:

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

A total of 8 rock and 13 soil samples were collected. A single rock sample (LGFR 97-04), collected from an exposure of interbedded marble and siliceous, green phyllite hosting trace chalcopyrite and malachite, recorded 1,624 ppm Cu, 20 ppb Au and 0.9 ppm Ag. A single soil sample (LGFS 97-07) collected downslope to the south from the altered and mineralized mafic metavolcanic and altered metasedimentary units recorded 1,226 ppm Cu and 0.7 ppm Ag.

Geological mapping indicates that bedrock in the project area comprises mainly mixed metasedimentary rocks in fault and lithological contact with mafic metavolcanic rocks. Outcrop exposure is generally poor and >90% of the property is overburden covered. A major NW-SE trending structure cuts through a low pass on the horseshoe shaped ridge on the property. Rocks on the southern side of the fault comprise medium grey, quartz-feldspar wackes and arkoses, structurally underlain by dark green, massive, foliated, weakly chalcopyrite mineralized chlorite-calcite schists (mafic volcanics?) and magnetic gabbro dykes/sills. To the north, along the ridge, are white marbles and carbonaceous schists with intercalated siliceous, green phyllites containing trace disseminated chalcopyrite and tourmaline. These metasediments are cut by thin diabase dykes and are locally quartz-Fe-carbonate altered and veined.

Geological mapping and prospecting failed to identify significant economic mineralization; however, anomalous copper mineralization detected during this survey has not been adequately tested. No felsic metavolcanic rocks or Kudz Ze Kayah VMS style mineralization was detected.

The lithologies examined during this program appear correlative to the assemblage of mixed metasedimentary and mafic metavolcanic rocks comprising the "Middle Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

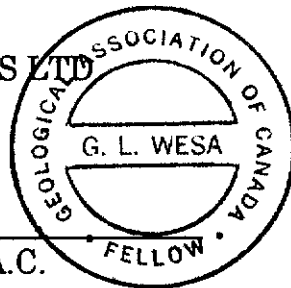
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RECOMMENDATIONS:

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, and prospecting is warranted. This program is described below:

1. Detailed mapping to provide a better understanding of bedrock geology and structural features.
2. Establish a soil grid over the central ridge and collect samples at 50 metre intervals along 100-metre spaced lines. Closer spaced sampling is recommended over mineral occurrences.
3. It is recommended that trenching to bedrock should follow positive results from close spaced follow up soil sampling to determine if anomalies are transported or bedrock related.

Respectively Submitted
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD



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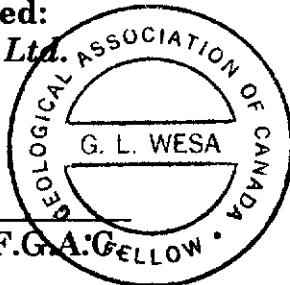
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am presently employed as Project Geologist to Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. with offices at #908-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a B.Sc. 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 LING 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 May, 1998

Respectfully submitted:
Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd.



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

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

**LING CLAIM
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT**

FIELD COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	2 days @ \$200 per day	\$400.00
J. Hunt	2 days @ \$125 per day	\$250.00
Total		<u>\$975.00</u>

Field Expenses:

Helicopter Transport (Trans North Helicopters)	\$1500.00	
Helicopter Fuel	\$ 150.00	
Truck/Trailer Rental	\$ 200.00	
Trailer Insurance	\$ 25.00	
Generator Rental	\$ 50.00	
Sat. Phone Rental	\$ 40.00	
Gas	\$ 75.00	
Meals	\$ 160.00	
Misc. Supplies	\$ 200.00	
Radio Rental	\$ 25.00	
Travel Airfare	\$ 73.00	
Freight/Shipping	\$ 107.00	
7% GST on Field Expenses	\$ 245.00	
Total		<u>\$2850.00</u>

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Rock Samples	8 @ \$16.00 per sample	\$ 128.00
Soil Samples	13 @ \$13.25 per sample	\$ 172.25
Total		<u>\$300.25</u>

OFFICE COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	3 days @ \$145 per day	\$435.00
Total		<u>\$435.00</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES:

\$4560.25



APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Personnel

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

APPENDIX III

Analytical Procedure

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Assaying & Trace Analysis

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

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

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

Sample Preparation:

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

Sample Digestion:

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

Sample Analysis:

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

Data Evaluation:

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

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

Assaying & Trace Analysis

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

Telephone: (604) 253-3158 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:HNO₃:H₂O.
3. Cover beaker with lids.
4. Boil in hot water bath for one hour.
5. Swirl samples 2 to 3 times within the hour.
6. Cool, add 60 ml of distilled water and settle.
7. Pour 50 ml of leached solution using a graduated cylinder into 100 ml volumetric flask.
8. Add 10 ml of MIBK and 25 ml of distilled water.
9. Shake 3 to 4 minutes in shaker.
10. Add additional 25 ml of distilled water to stripe out excess iron.
11. Shake each flask 10 times.
12. Pour MIBK into container for graphite AA finished.

APPENDIX IV

Rock and Soil Geochemical Lab Reports



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MINK CREEK File # 97-5806

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

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
B 149951	1	13	38	49	<.3	18	8	293	2.07	<2	<8	<2	6	89	<.2	<3	<3	48	1.08	.047	15	40	.63	9	.05	<3	1.32	.04	<.01	3	<1
B 149952	2	19	23	69	<.3	28	12	734	3.22	<2	<8	<2	11	54	<.2	<3	<3	63	3.91	.092	24	64	1.06	185	.17	<3	1.95	.08	.82	<2	1
B 149953	1	17	28	15	<.3	13	7	89	1.41	<2	<8	<2	2	174	<.2	<3	<3	15	1.22	.059	5	17	.11	4	.14	<3	.77	.02	.01	4	<1
B 149954	1	8	19	36	<.3	5	5	320	2.34	<2	<8	<2	24	46	<.2	<3	<3	21	1.12	.033	46	11	.51	41	.01	<3	1.02	.05	.11	2	<1
B 149955	3	18	18	58	<.3	11	14	596	4.08	3	<8	<2	22	16	<.2	<3	<3	102	.27	.052	34	17	1.25	122	.05	<3	1.57	.07	.31	<2	1
B 149956	14	52	21	93	<.3	86	6	386	1.32	3	<8	<2	<2	55	.2	<3	<3	408	1.72	.106	16	42	.32	44	<.01	<3	.65	<.01	.19	9	<1
B 149957	2	180	16	49	<.3	30	36	324	3.77	5	<8	<2	13	17	<.2	<3	<3	92	.72	.062	31	88	1.53	91	.18	<3	1.89	.04	.36	5	<1
B 149958	2	59	116	20	<.3	69	14	99	.93	12	<8	<2	<2	86	<.2	<3	<3	16	1.36	.079	5	29	.13	18	.27	<3	.52	.03	.01	3	1
B 149959	1	89	9	79	.3	49	32	1114	5.24	7	<8	<2	2	281	.4	<3	3	198	12.68	.203	22	10	1.71	54	.06	<3	1.97	.02	.01	<2	2
B 149960	1	39	9	37	<.3	81	21	971	2.76	4	<8	<2	<2	220	.2	<3	<3	95	8.21	.094	8	197	1.00	191	.03	<3	1.23	.02	.07	<2	2
B 149961	1	8	13	74	<.3	9	10	1258	3.28	2	<8	<2	4	111	<.2	<3	3	54	2.64	.043	18	16	1.16	237	.02	7	2.87	.20	.13	<2	2
B 149962	4	29	4	124	<.3	17	37	1764	9.70	19	<8	<2	9	292	.2	<3	<3	84	4.71	.397	93	5	2.72	29	.02	<3	3.45	.02	<.01	<2	2
B 149963	3	51	19	66	<.3	31	30	2738	7.80	15	<8	<2	3	287	.8	<3	<3	49	10.20	.204	41	27	2.00	37	.01	<3	1.15	.02	.01	<2	1
B 149964	7	62	14	139	<.3	26	8	345	1.98	11	<8	<2	6	50	2.2	<3	<3	44	.81	.329	33	19	.51	137	<.01	<3	.91	.01	.16	4	1
B 149965	1	8	11	46	<.3	17	7	351	1.97	<2	<8	<2	10	35	<.2	<3	<3	23	1.45	.490	32	33	.55	71	.06	<3	1.10	.02	.27	4	1
B 149966	2	20	65	267	<.3	8	30	1339	8.20	5	<8	<2	3	75	.3	<3	<3	174	2.19	.197	8	46	2.36	44	.32	<3	3.27	.02	<.01	<2	1
B 149967	3	52	9	154	.4	17	19	728	8.21	<2	<8	<2	5	36	<.2	<3	<3	187	1.80	.243	38	57	2.18	50	.03	<3	3.64	.02	<.01	<2	1
B 149968	2	14	35	180	<.3	23	28	1858	8.12	<2	<8	<2	7	10	<.2	<3	3	213	.58	.093	16	69	2.16	15	.33	<3	3.81	.02	<.01	<2	1
B 149969	1	10	<3	63	<.3	153	32	879	6.02	<2	<8	<2	3	221	.4	<3	<3	74	9.20	.114	19	281	1.81	1787	.03	<3	2.50	<.01	.05	<2	1
B 149970	2	10	7	143	<.3	15	38	1161	10.83	<2	<8	<2	3	70	<.2	<3	<3	245	2.17	.206	15	30	2.67	538	.18	<3	3.64	.02	.04	<2	1
RE B 149970	2	10	11	142	<.3	15	38	1147	10.67	<2	<8	<2	3	70	<.2	<3	<3	242	2.14	.204	15	31	2.64	524	.18	4	3.61	.02	.04	<2	1
B 149971	<1	3	6	13	<.3	5	2	1112	1.96	2	<8	<2	<2	297	.8	<3	<3	11	32.61	.017	1	4	.97	23	<.01	3	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	<1
B 149972	<1	1624	10	51	.9	64	34	3201	3.21	2	<8	<2	3	265	.7	4	<3	30	16.34	.077	27	41	.77	609	.02	4	.34	.03	.05	2	20
B 149973	<1	52	13	87	.3	37	28	793	5.56	<2	<8	<2	<2	107	.2	<3	<3	152	1.38	.098	8	194	2.42	76	.41	3	2.27	.04	.05	<2	<1
B 149974	<1	76	11	73	<.3	54	27	667	4.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	165	<.2	<3	<3	124	2.40	.174	11	179	2.12	268	.31	6	1.98	.03	.18	<2	7
B 149975	<1	73	<3	79	<.3	108	24	793	3.81	<2	<8	<2	2	211	<.2	<3	<3	81	2.64	.296	27	192	1.81	246	.32	3	1.99	.03	.36	<2	<1
B 149976	1	126	8	104	<.3	125	31	908	5.60	<2	<8	<2	2	105	<.2	<3	<3	100	2.45	.287	21	226	3.00	261	.31	8	2.93	.02	.30	<2	<1
B 149977	1	12	12	65	<.3	59	29	1508	7.06	4	<8	<2	3	1708	1.3	<3	<3	55	10.73	.186	11	28	2.57	100	.01	12	.31	.03	.01	<2	<1
B 149978	<1	17	<3	26	<.3	2265	103	757	5.47	3	<8	<2	<2	12	1.1	<3	3	31	.29	.002	<1	950	19.86	7	.01	8	.65	<.01	<.01	<2	1
B 149979	1	10	11	46	<.3	36	6	519	3.13	2	<8	<2	4	20	.3	<3	<3	7	.13	.025	13	20	.43	213	<.01	<3	.67	.01	.13	5	<1
C 27901	1	12	16	33	<.3	22	6	413	1.98	<2	<8	<2	13	22	<.2	<3	<3	19	1.30	.020	22	41	.68	61	.04	<3	.96	.04	.12	4	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-R	27	67	38	166	5.6	34	12	727	3.37	55	21	<2	18	30	23.6	13	26	83	.59	.084	18	163	.60	146	.10	15	1.90	.04	.16	23	456
STANDARD G-1	2	4	5	50	<.3	8	4	590	2.21	<2	<8	<2	2	69	<.2	<3	<3	45	.65	.078	7	91	.67	254	.16	<3	1.06	.06	.51	<2	2

LING ROCK

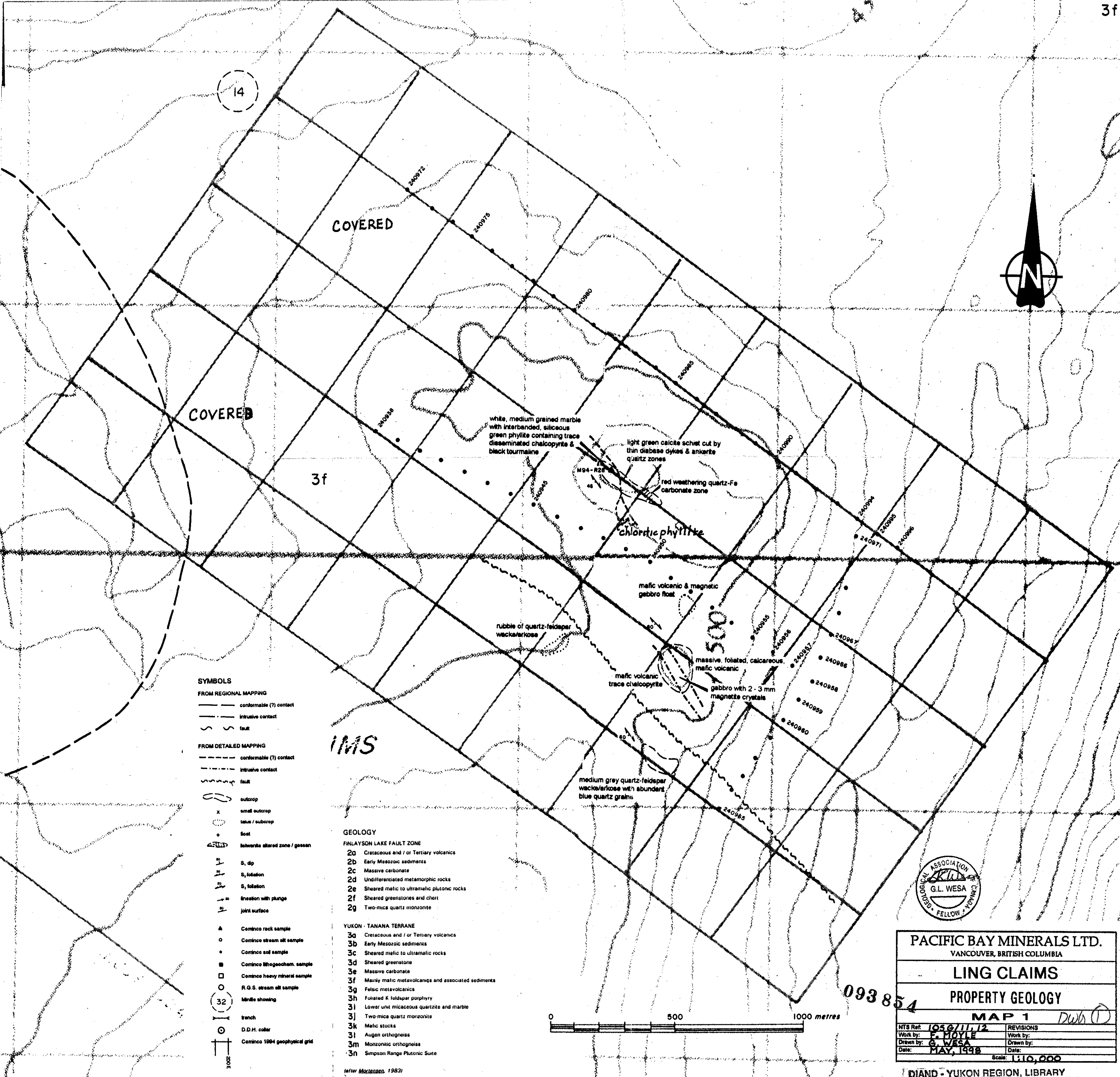
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM) Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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



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

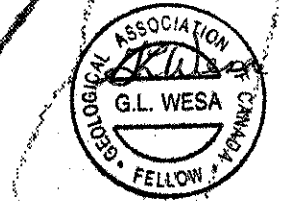
Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



- SYMBOLS**
- FROM REGIONAL MAPPING**
- conformable (?) contact
 - intrusive contact
 - fault
- FROM DETAILED MAPPING**
- conformable (?) contact
 - intrusive contact
 - fault
 - outcrop
 - x small outcrop
 - talus / subcrop
 - float
 - isobaric altered zone / gossan
 - S, dip
 - S, foliation
 - S, foliation
 - lineation with plunge
 - joint surface
 - ▲ Cominco rock sample
 - Cominco stream all sample
 - Cominco soil sample
 - Cominco lithogeochem. sample
 - Cominco heavy mineral sample
 - R.G.S. stream all sample
 - Marble showing
 - trench
 - D.D.H. collar
 - Cominco 1994 geophysical grid

- GEOLOGY**
- FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE**
- 2a Cretaceous and / or Tertiary volcanics
 - 2b Early Mesozoic sediments
 - 2c Massive carbonate
 - 2d Undifferentiated metamorphic rocks
 - 2e Sheared mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks
 - 2f Sheared greenstones and chert
 - 2g Two-mica quartz monzonite
- YUKON - TANANA TERRANE**
- 3a Cretaceous and / or Tertiary volcanics
 - 3b Early Mesozoic sediments
 - 3c Sheared mafic to ultramafic rocks
 - 3d Sheared greenstone
 - 3e Massive carbonate
 - 3f Mainly mafic metavolcanics and associated sediments
 - 3g Felsic metavolcanics
 - 3h Foliated K feldspar porphyry
 - 3i Lower unit micaceous quartzite and marble
 - 3j Two-mica quartz monzonite
 - 3k Mafic stocks
 - 3l Augen orthogneiss
 - 3m Monzonitic orthogneiss
 - 3n Simpson Range Plutonic Suite

(after Mortenson, 1983)



PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

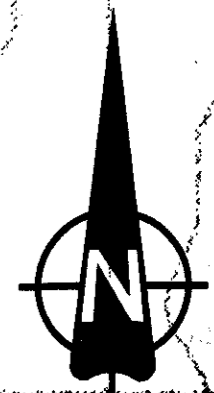
LING CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

MAP 1 *DWB*

NTS Ref: 1056/11, 12	REVISIONS
Work by: E. MOYLE	Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: MAY, 1998	Date:
Scale: 1:10,000	

14



3f

LING CLAIMS 1-45

1997 GEOCHEMISTRY

- SOIL SAMPLE
- △ ROCK SAMPLE

white, medium grained marble with interbanded, siliceous trace

light green calcite schist cut by

mafic volcanic & magnetic gabbro float

medium grey quartz-feldspar wacke/arkose with abundant blue quartz grains

massive foliated, calcareous, mafic vol

rubble of quartz-f wacke/arkose

FS97-01(111,87,9)

FS97-02(41,62,11)

FS97-03(28,47,8)

FS97-04(45,91,17)

FS97-05(73,98,13)

FS97-06(72,78,14)

FR97-04(1624,51,10)

FR97-01(10,63,3)

FR97-03(3,13,6)

FR97-02(10,143,7)

FS97-07(1226,79,10)

FS97-08(26,66,13)

FR97-05(52,87,13)

FR97-07(73,79,3)

FS97-09(41,56,4)

FS97-12(24,33,23)

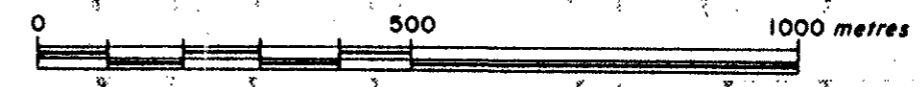
FS97-13(25,63,17)

FR97-06(76,73,11)

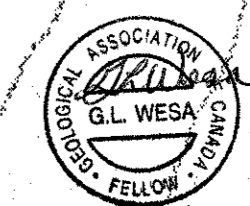
FR97-08(126,104,8)

FS97-10(40,65,6)

FS97-11(35,41,7)



093 354



PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA	
LING CLAIMS	
GEOCHEMISTRY(Cu, Zn & Pb in ppm)	
MAP 2 <i>DWA(2)</i>	
NTS Ref: 1056/112	REVISIONS
Work by: F. MOYLE	Work by:
Drawn by: G. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: MAY, 1998	Date:
Scale: 1:10,000	