GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

HOT PROPERTY
HOT 1-18 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
NTS MAP SHEET 105G/7

Centred at Latitude: 61° 24' 12"N; Longitude: 130° 52' 25"W
Work Performed: September 17, 1997

FOR: 093 855

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

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May, 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 $ 1800.00.

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

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SUMMARY:

The HOT Property comprises 18 claims located approximately 102 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 16 km to the northeast. Access to the HOT property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip on the Robert Campbell Highway 42 km to the northwest or directly from Ross River.

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

The property is located within the Finlayson Lake map area (1059/07 ~~104/G~~) in the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. The claims cover an area of moderate to high relief with outcrop exposures occurring only on ridges and in creeks.

The property is underlain by a mixed metasedimentary package of light to dark grey, banded, quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses/schists and dark green, calcareous amphibolite gneisses with minor, thin marble interbands intruded by quartz-feldspar porphyritic orthogneisses. Weak mineralization occurs as skarned interbands of diopside-garnet-sphalerite±galena confined to coarse-grained marbles and calcareous metasediments hosted within a sequence of thin calc-silicate-amphibole-biotite±pyrrhotite schists interbanded with white to grey, weakly calcareous quartzites.

A review of all available information indicates that the area has experienced little or no prospecting. Broad, heavy mineral stream sediment sampling was conducted in the main property drainage in 1977. 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 soil, rock and stream silt 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, 1 soil sample and 9 stream silt samples were collected.

Geochemical analysis of rock, soil and stream silt samples returned low to weakly elevated values for base and precious metals. A single, moderate to strongly anomalous copper-in-rock value of 180 ppm and lead value of 116 ppm were documented.

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, close spaced soil sampling and detailed prospecting of mineral occurrences 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 HOT property. Field work was performed by a two member crew during the period of September 17, 1997. Personnel operated out of a trailer situated at the Mink Creek airstrip.

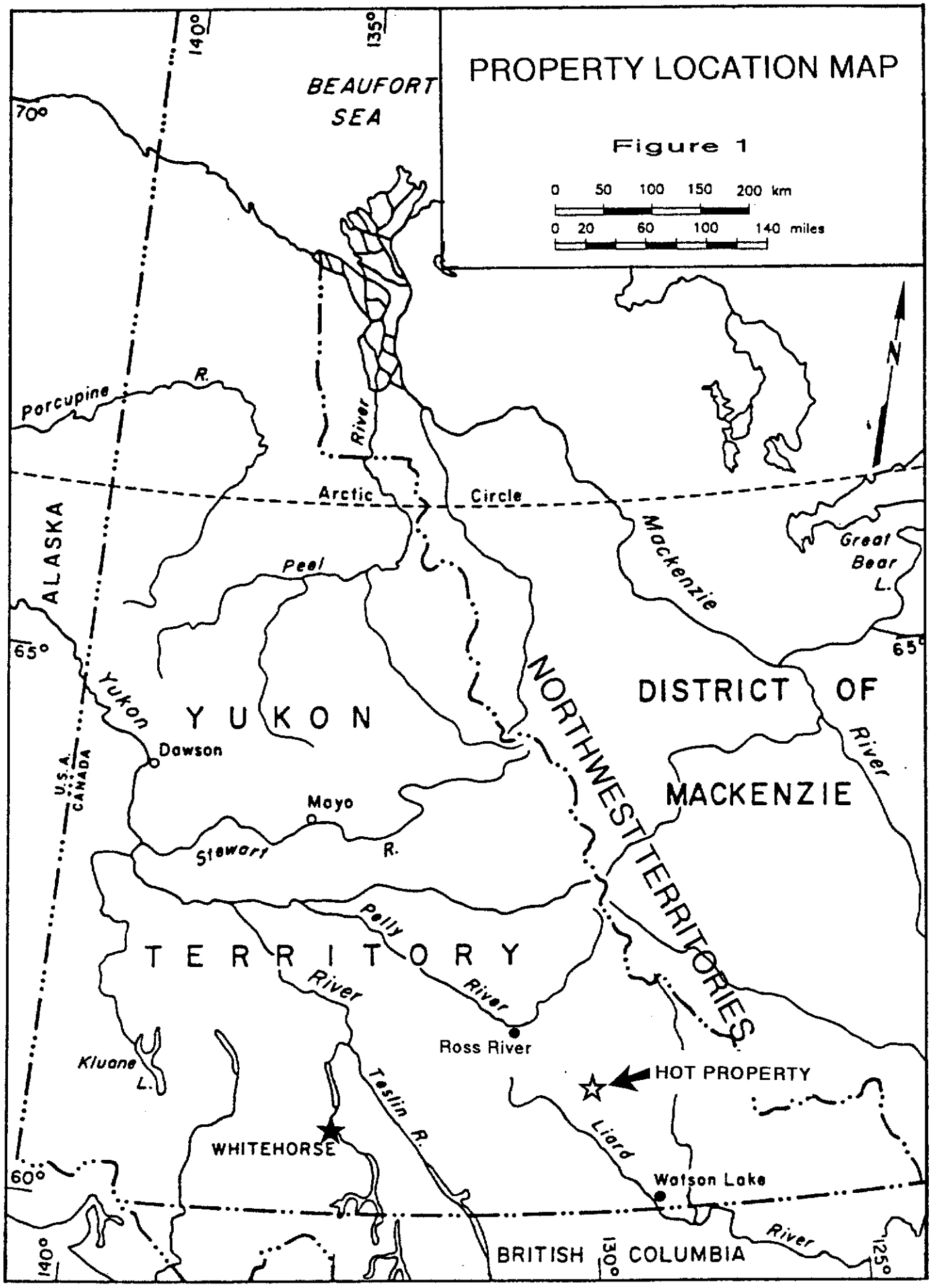
The objective of the 1997 program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through follow up geological mapping and sampling.

The 1997 exploration program included geological mapping and lithogeochemical, soil and stream silt sampling. A total of 8 rock samples, 1 soil sample and 9 stream silt samples were collected. Geological and geochemical data were compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps prepared from 1:50,000 scale NTS topographic maps and all final data were produced on 1:10,000 scale hand drafted maps.

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

Location and Access:

The HOT property is located in the southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 102 km southeast of Ross River. The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/7 and are centred at 61° 24' 12" North latitude and 131° 52' 25" West longitude. Access to the property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip located 42 km northwest on the Robert Campbell Highway. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Ross River (Figure 1).


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

Physiography and Climate:

The property is located within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations in the area range from 1330 metres (4,362') in valley bottoms to 1980 metres (6,494'). The property is bounded to the west, east and south by ridges. A single, main drainage flows diagonally from southeast to northwest across the property.

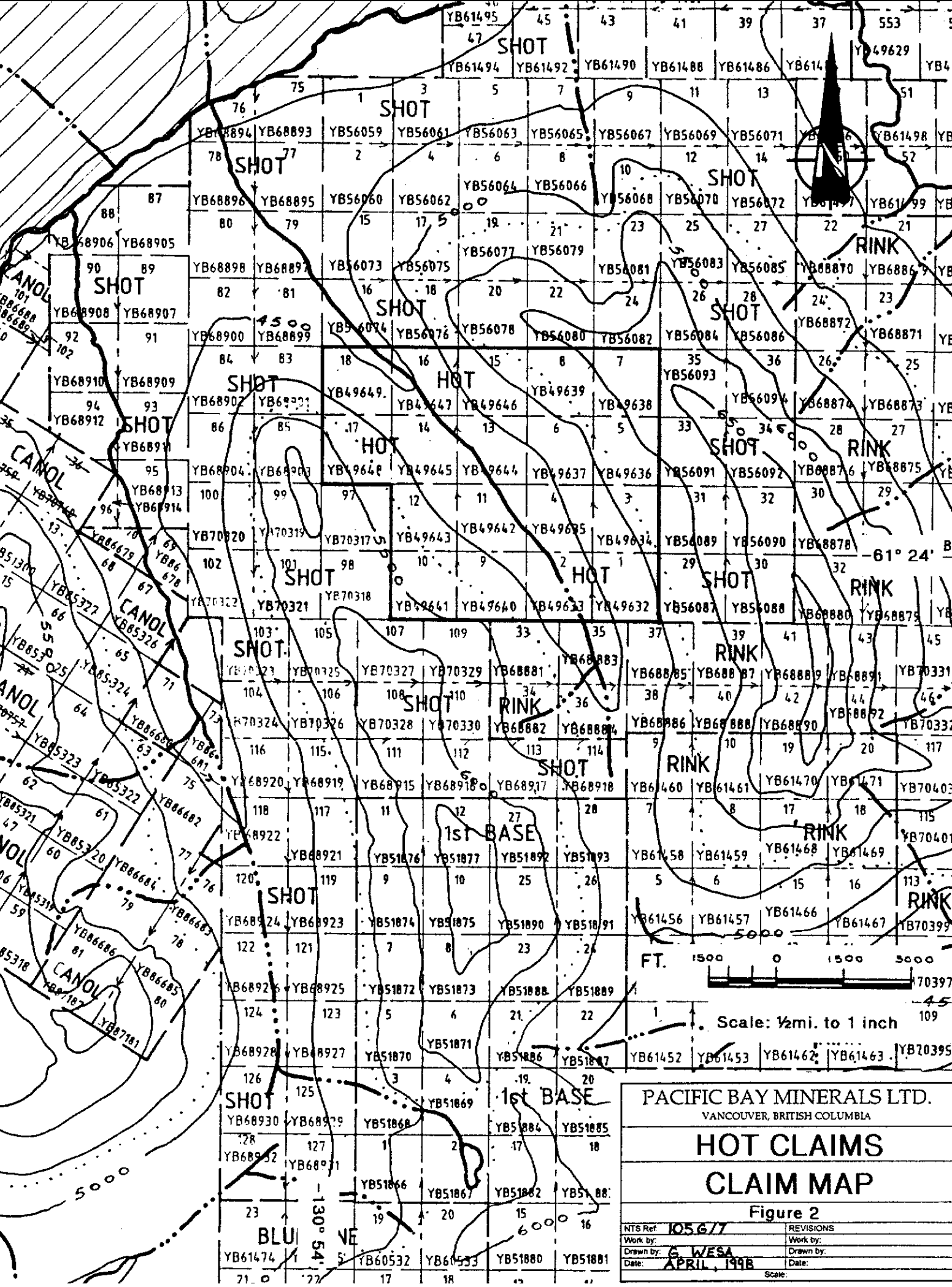
During the Pleistocene Epoch, ice covered the entire area except for the tops of the highest peaks. McConnell glaciation covered the area during the period from 26,500 to 10,000 years ago. Glaciation has produced isolated, rounded mountains; valleys are occupied by abundant small lakes connected by a 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", 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 generally rare and exists only on ridges, cliffed slopes and within the drainages.

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 HOT property (Figure 2) consists of 18 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:



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HOT CLAIMS

CLAIM MAP

Figure 2

NTS Ref:	105G/7	REVISIONS	
Work by:		Work by:	
Drawn by:	G. WESA	Drawn by:	
Date:	APRIL, 1998	Date:	
Scale:			

TABLE 1: HOT PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	*# OF CLAIMS*	*GRANT #*	*RECORDING DATE*	*NEW EXPIRY DATE*
HOT	18	YB49632-YB49649	1994/05/15	1999/05/15

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 limited work in the form of heavy mineral stream sediment sampling was conducted on the main drainage within the property boundary area in 1977. The HOT claims were staked by Cominco in May, 1994 to protect airborne geophysical anomalies. This was followed up in the summer of 1994 with geological mapping and prospecting. Several showings are located in the vicinity of the HOT property. Minfile #31 (ROB) comprise several showings apparently located 1-2 km south of the present property. This area, along with the Pit showings (Minfile #30), located about 3 km to the west, were initially staked by Pelly River Mines in 1955 and optioned to Brikon Exploration, which conducted a ground magnetic survey in that same year. The property lapsed and was restaked by Northlake Mines in 1966 (including Minfile #67; Lawn) following an airborne geophysical survey. Northlake conducted grid soil geochemistry sampling, mapping, trenching and an EM survey. No work was recorded and the ground lapsed. The property covered chloritic schists containing several pyritic gossans. Float of massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite and massive arsenopyrite veins which assayed trace Au and 68.6 g/t Ag, proximal to an intrusive contact, are reported. Northlake reports veins of pyrite, pyrrhotite and trace galena and a showing comprising a 30cm thick "quartzite" containing disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite.

1994 Exploration Program:

During the period of July 17, 1994, 1:10,000 scale geological mapping and prospecting was completed by Cominco personnel.

1997 Exploration Program:

Approximately 75-80% of the property was examined through geochemical sampling, geological mapping and prospecting at a scale of 1:10,000. Less than 10% outcrop occurs within the claims area and is restricted mainly along slopes and along the main drainage.

Rock samples were collected, concurrent with prospecting, from several exposures, some of which hosted trace to minor sulphide mineralization. The majority of slopes are covered by felsenmeer, broken subcrop and talus. Stream silt samples were collected along the length of the main northwest flowing drainage. A thin veneer of glaciofluvial material covers terrain in the valley.

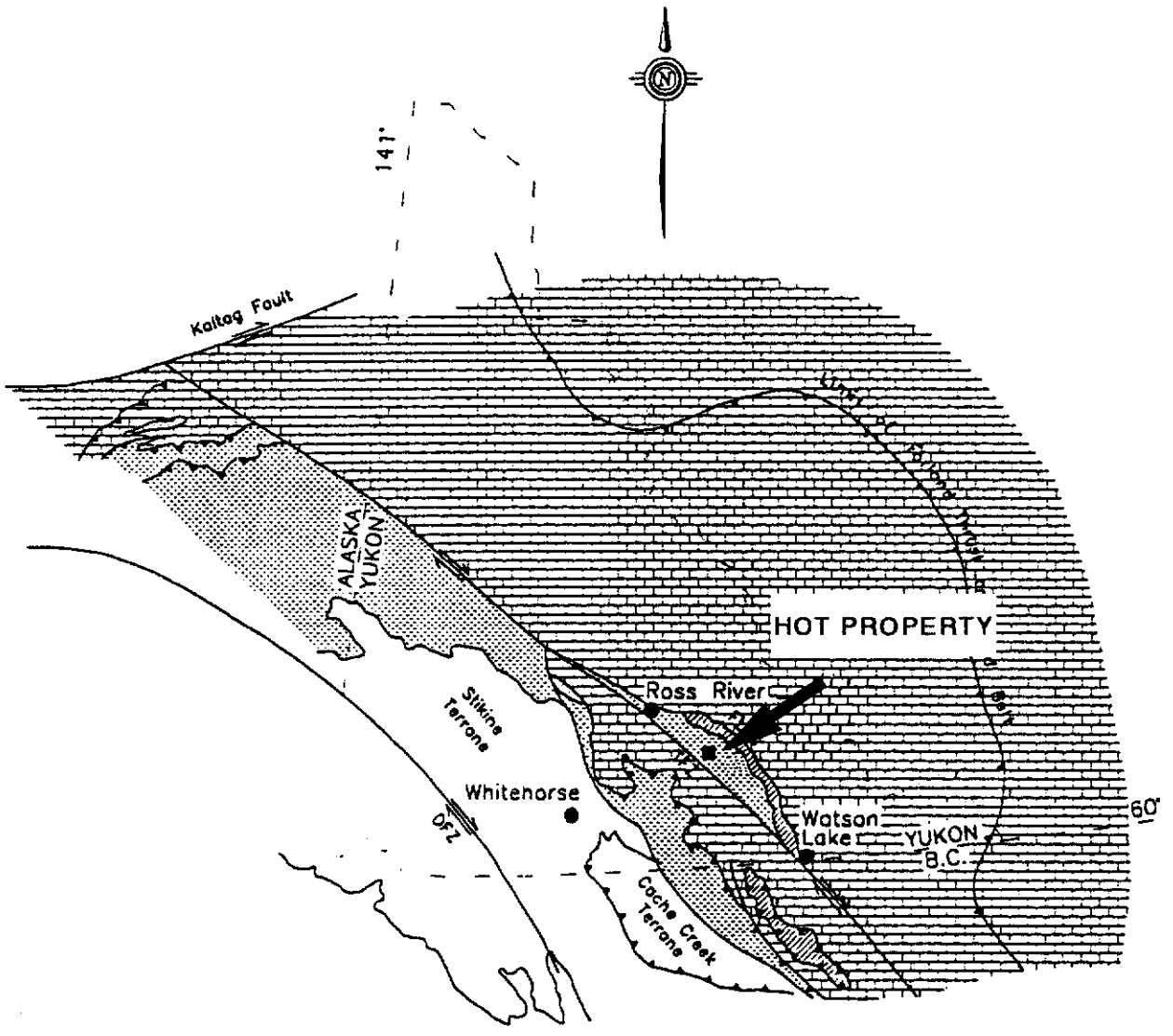
GEOLOGY:

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.



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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HOT PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC MAP

Figure 3

NTS Ref: 105G/7	REVISIONS
Work by: G. Wesa	Work by:
Drawn by: G. Wesa	Drawn by:
Date: March, 1998	Date:
Scale	

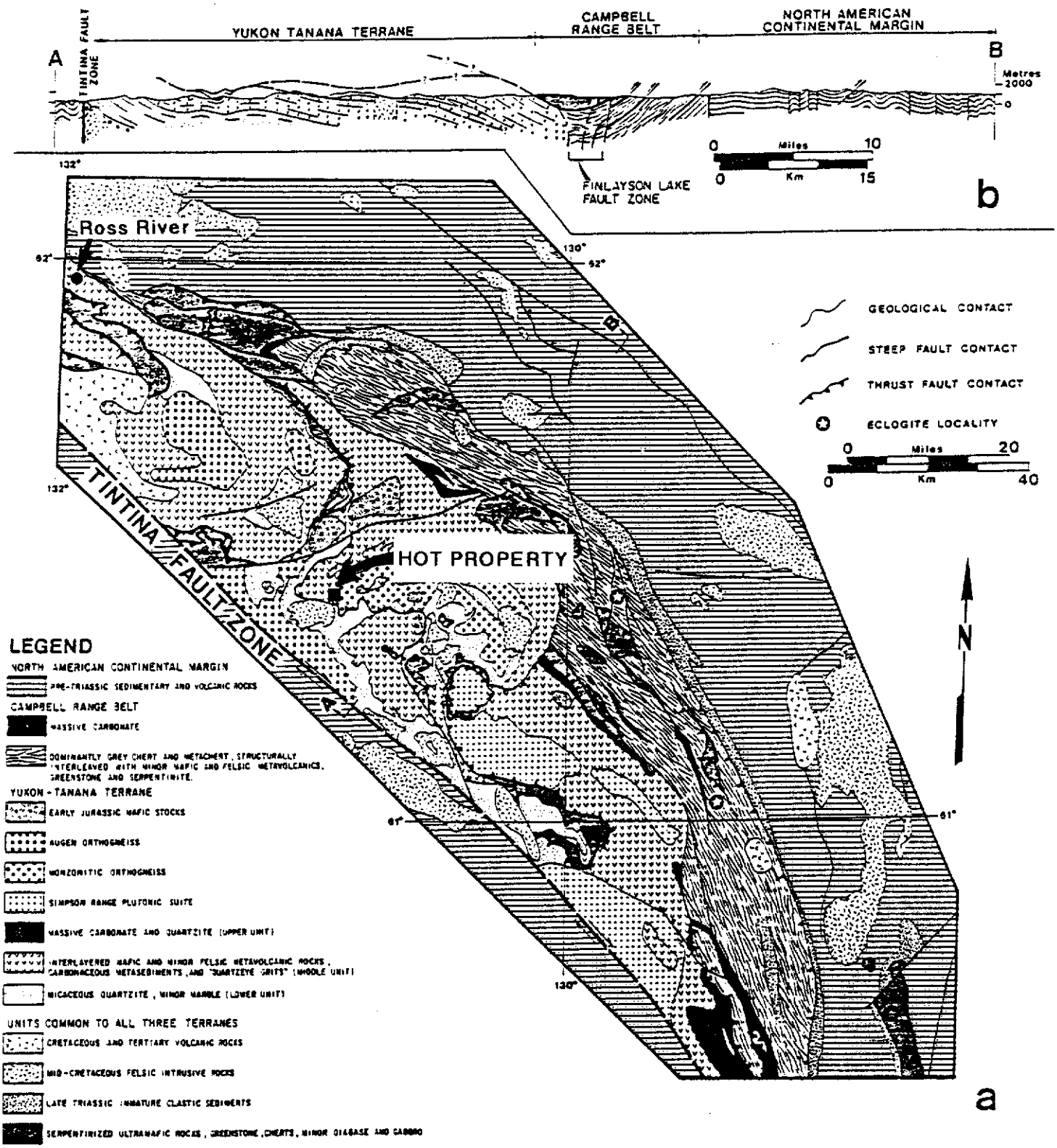

Figure 4: Regional Geology (After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

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.

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.

Property Geology:

Lithologies:

Lithologies exposed along the western claim boundary comprise a quartz-biotite gneiss with minor quartz-feldspar porphyry orthogneiss. The latter occurs as felsenmeer near the southwestern corner of the property and appears to intrude the gneiss (Map 1).

Cliffed slopes in the west-central portion of the claims are underlain with quartz-biotite-amphibolite schist interbedded with gneiss. Cliffed exposures along the southwestern and southern portion of the property consist of mixed metasedimentary rocks with skarned marble and coarse-grained diopside rich marble with trace chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization.

Exposures of finely laminated quartz-feldspar mylonite were observed in the drainage in the northwestern portion of the property.

The eastern half of the property is underlain with light to dark grey, banded quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses. These lithologies are exposed in scattered outcrops and felsenmeer or subcrop. Exposures in the creek in the centre of the property consist of quartz-carbonate-biotite-amphibolite schist exhibiting fairly well developed foliation dipping roughly 22°N at 242° 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:

Trace quantities of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur in diopside rich calc-silicate in felsenmeer along the southern claim boundary in the southwestern portion of the property. Mineralized exposures at this location appear distinctly gossanous. Rusty pods and fractures in a second marble horizon, approximately 125 metres to the west, contain trace quantities of pyrite and sphalerite.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 8 lithogeochemical samples, 1 soil sample and 9 stream silt samples were collected to provide first-pass coverage and delineate targets for follow up investigation.

Sampling Procedure:

A single soil sample was collected from a 30cm deep pit dug with a long handle mattock. This sample was collected on moderate to steeply sloping ground and may represent talus fines. Soil profiles are not well developed at this location. Stream silt samples were collected along the length of the main drainage. Soil and stream silts were placed in numbered, large gusseted kraft paper soil 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.

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:

Analytical values for elements tested were low. A single moderate to strongly anomalous copper value (180 ppm) was documented from rock sample HTFR 97-07; this sample of float comprises quartz veined biotite-quartz schist with trace disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. A moderate to strongly anomalous lead value (116 ppm) was returned from rock sample HTFR 97-08 comprising an iron rich calc-silicate containing coarse diopside. Both samples were collected from cliffed exposures along a steep northeastern sloping ridge in the southwestern corner of the property.

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

TABLE II - GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUNDS & ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS

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

CONCLUSIONS:

Geological mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical, soil and stream silt sampling, on targets delineated by previous Cominco (1994) surveys, was the focus of exploration activity on the HOT claims during examination by Pacific Bay Minerals personnel in 1997.

A total of 8 rock, 1 soil and 9 stream silt samples were collected; however, analytical results were not encouraging.

Geological mapping indicates that bedrock in the project area comprises mainly mixed metasedimentary rocks of light to dark grey, banded quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses and schists and dark green carbonaceous amphibolite gneisses enclosing minor, thin marble horizons. These units are intruded by quartzofeldspathic porphyritic orthogneiss.

Geological mapping and prospecting failed to identify significant economic mineralization; however, weak mineralization detected during this survey has not been adequately tested. Weak sphalerite±galena mineralization appears confined to coarse-grained, skarned marble horizons and calcareous metasediments comprising thin calc-silicate-amphibolite-biotite±pyrrhotite schists interbedded with calcareous quartzites.

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 sediments and mafic volcanic rocks comprising the Middle and Lower Units of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

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 and collect samples at 50 metre intervals along 100-metre spaced lines. Closer spaced sampling is recommended over mineral occurrences. An attempt should be made to identify soils as residual or talus fines.

3. It is recommended that trenching should follow positive results from close spaced follow up soil sampling to determine if anomalies are transported or bedrock related.

Respectively Submitted
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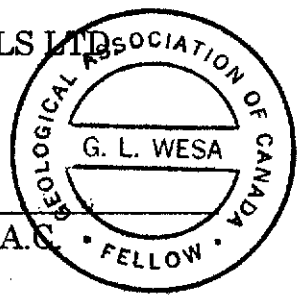

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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 HOT 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.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

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

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

HOT CLAIM
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

FIELD COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	1 day @ 200 per day	$200.00
J. Hunt	1 day @ 125 per day	$125.00
	Total	**$325.00**

Field Expenses:

Helicopter Transport (Trans North Helicopters)	$ 700.00
Helicopter Fuel	$ 60.00
Truck/Trailer Rental	$ 200.00
Trailer Insurance	$ 25.00
Generator Rental	$ 50.00
Sat. Phone Rental	$ 40.00
Gas	$ 75.00
Meals	$ 80.00
Misc. Supplies	$ 100.00
Radio Rental	$ 15.00
Travel Airfare	$ 73.00
Freight/Shipping	$ 80.00
7% GST on Field Expenses	$ 128.66
Total	**$1626.66**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Rock Samples	8 @ $16.00 per sample	$ 128.00
Soil Samples	1 @ $13.25 per sample	$ 13.25
Silt Samples	9 @ $13.25 per sample	$ 119.25
	Total	**$260.50**

OFFICE COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	2 days @ 145 per day	$290.00
	Total	**$290.00**

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: **$2502.16**

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, 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. 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

Rock, Soil and Stream Silt Geochemical Lab Reports

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Pacific Bay Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MINK CREEK File # S7-5806

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

HOT ROCK

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
B 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

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. D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA

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
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 HOT	<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.

* Soil Sample

Data ✓ FA ___

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

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

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

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

HOT STREAM SILT

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

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

Data___ FA ___

HOT CLAIMS 1-18

float of dirty diopside marble, cut by quartz-calcite veins with galena-sphalerite

light to dark banded quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses

rusty weathering quartz-biotite gneiss/schist with ovmhotite

FW97-09(27,68,10)

FW97-08(18,48,11)

FR97-08(59,20,116)

FW97-06(20,59,13)

green to white, fine laminated quartz-feldspar mylonite ?

FW97-07(33,73,12)

FW97-05 (27,57,10)

FR97-07(180,49,16)

dark green blocky weathering calcareous amphibolite gneiss with thin marble lenses

31

FW97-03(33,49,3)

FW97-04(25,75,16)

FW97-02(28,97,21)

light grey limy quartzite with interbedded calc-silicate-amphibolite-biotite ± pyrrhotite schists; abundant quartz-feldspar porphyritic units

mixed metasediments

skarned marble with trace

FR97-06(52,93,21)

FW97-01(34,137,30)

FR97-05(18,58,18)

FS97-01(33,84,3)

FR97-04(8,36,19)

FR97-02(19,69,23)

FR97-03 (33,49,3)

FR97-01(13,49,38)

white, coa diopside-g interbedded white quartzite

quartz-biotite gneiss & quartz-feldsper porphyry

31

N

1997 GEOCHEMISTRY

- △ ROCK SAMPLE
- □ SOIL SAMPLE
- o SILT SAMPLE
- x FLOAT SAMPLE

0 500 1000 metres

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA G.L. WESA FELLOW

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOT CLAIMS

GEOCHEMISTRY(Cu, Zn & Pb in ppm)

MAP 2

NTS Ref:	105G/7	REVISIONS	
Work by:	F. MOYLE	Work by:	
Drawn by:	G. WESA	Drawn by:	
Date:	MAY, 1998	Date:	
		Scale:	1:10,000

HOT CLAIMS
1-18

float of dirty diopside marble, cut by quartz-calcite veins with galena-sphalerite

light to dark banded quartz-feldspar-biotite-muscovite gneisses

rusty weathering quartz-biotite gneiss/schist with pyrrhotite laminations

green to white, fine laminated quartz-feldspar mylonite ?

dark green blocky weathering calcareous amphibolite gneiss with thin marble lenses

31

093 855

qtz-carb-bio schist

light grey limy quartzite with interbedded calc-silicate-amphibolite-biotite ± pyrrhotite schists; abundant quartz-feldspar porphyritic units

mixed metasediments

skarned marble with trace sphalerite-galena

white, coarse grained marble diopside-garnetite with interbedded white quartzite

quartz-biotite gneiss & quartz-feldspar porphyry

GEOLOGY

FINLAYSON LAKE FAULT ZONE

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

YUKON - TANANA TERRANE

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

(after Mortensen, 1983)

SYMBOLS

FROM REGIONAL MAPPING

- conformable (?) contact
- intrusive contact
- fault

FROM DETAILED MAPPING

- conformable (?) contact
- intrusive contact
- fault
- outcrop
- x small outcrop
- talus / subcrop
- + float
- limonite altered zone / gossan
- S, dip
- S_2 foliation
- S_3 foliation
- lineation with plunge
- joint surface
- Cominco rock sample
- Cominco stream silt sample
- Cominco soil sample
- Cominco lithogeochem. sample
- Cominco heavy mineral sample
- R.G.S. stream silt sample
- (32) Minfile showing
- trench
- D.D.H. collar
- Cominco 1994 geophysical grid

0 500 1000 *metres*

PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

HOT CLAIMS

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

MAP 1

NTS Ref:	105G/7	REVISIONS	
Work by:	F. MOYLE	Work by:	
Drawn by:	F. MOYLE	Drawn by:	
Date:	MAY, 1998	Date:	
		Scale:	1:10,000