GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

NECK PROPERTY
NECK 1-71 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
NTS MAP SHEET 105G/13

Centred at Latitude: 61° 57' 25"N; Longitude: 131° 50' 50"W
Work Performed: September 23-25, 1997

FOR:

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

093 G 58

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

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 7100.00

M.M. B[illegible]

for Chief, Exploration and Geological Evaluation Unit for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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SUMMARY:

The NECK Property comprises 71 claims located approximately 30 km due east 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 86 km to the southeast. Access to the NECK property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip on the Robert Campbell Highway 38 km to the southeast 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 low relief with very poor outcrop exposures.

The NECK property appears to straddle the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone which brings into contact rocks belonging to Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes and separates these from autochthonous North America. A NW-SE contact in the northern part of the property separates Tertiary mafic intrusions from structurally interleaved, undifferentiated metamorphic rocks and altered ultramafic rocks belonging to both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes. The southern margin of the property is underlain by micaceous metasedimentary rocks belonging to the "Lower Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence of Yukon Tanana Terrane.

A review of all available information indicates that the area has experienced little or no prospecting. Evidence of old hand trenches was discovered in the northwestern portion of the property. Cominco staked the NECK claims in June, 1994 to protect airborne geophysical targets identified during a Cominco survey completed in early 1994. Cominco followed up with a short geological and geochemical survey during July, 1994.

In 1997, Pacific Bay Minerals conducted an exploration program comprised of geological mapping and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's economic potential and following up on geophysical and geological work by Cominco's personnel in 1994. A total of 2 float samples and 19 soil samples were collected.

Geochemical analysis of rock and soil samples returned low values for base and precious metals. Elevated Ni-in-soil values are documented and one rock sample returned moderately anomalous values for Ni-Cr-Co reflecting an association with mafic/ultramafic metavolcanic lithologies. In addition, elevated to anomalous Ba values are recorded from all soil samples reflecting an association with carbonaceous sediments or thrust faulting.

Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting failed to identify prospective stratigraphy and potentially economic sulphide mineralization. Approximately 20% of the property is covered by water and much of the remainder is masked by overburden. No further work is recommended on the NECK property at this time.

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 NECK property. Field work was performed by a two member crew during the period of September 23-25, 1997. Personnel operated out of a trailer situated at the Mink Creek airstrip.

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

A total of 2 float samples and 19 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.

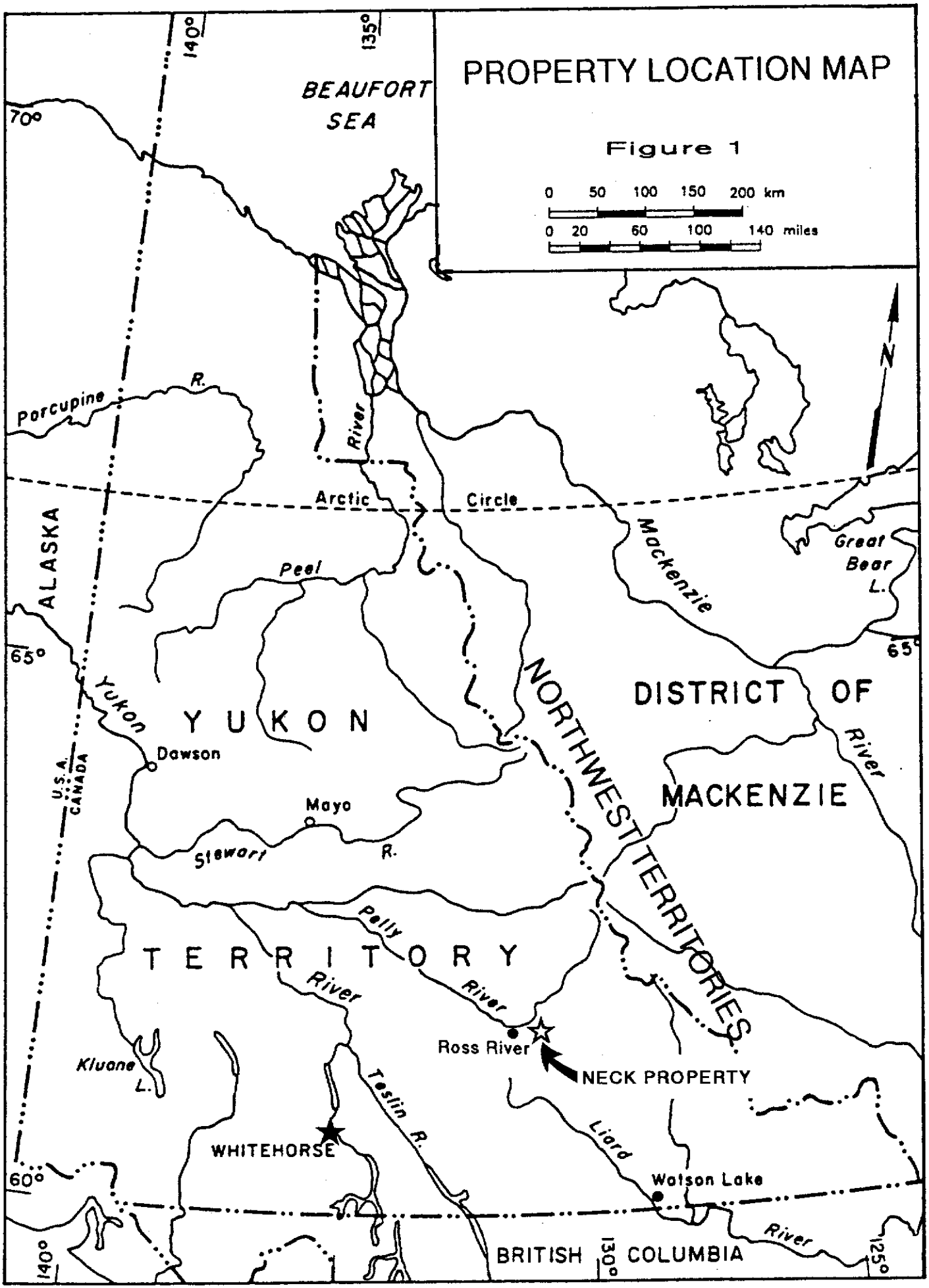
Location and Access:

The NECK property is located in the southeastern Yukon Territory approximately 30 km due east of Ross River. The claims are situated within NTS map sheet 105G/13 and are centred at 61° 57' 25" North latitude and 131° 50' 50" West longitude. Access to the property is provided via helicopter from the Mink Creek airstrip located 38 km southwest on the Robert Campbell Highway. The claims may also be directly accessed via helicopter from Ross River (Figure 1).

Physiography and Climate:

The property is located within the Yukon Plateau physiographic region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations in the claims area range from 823 metres (2,700') to 899 metres (2,950'). Topography is moderately undulatory and rises gently to the northeast. Approximately 20% of the claims area is covered by lakes and small ponds.

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


PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Figure 1
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
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
U.S.A. CANADA
Dawson
Mayo
Stewart R.
River
Polly River
TERRITORY
Ross River
NECK PROPERTY
Kluane L.
Teslin R.
WHITEHORSE
Liard
Watson Lake
60°
BRITISH COLUMBIA
130°
125°

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 on the property is generally rare and exists only in scattered exposures in the northeastern corner of the property and in a large exposure at the west end of the large lake in the west-central part of the property.

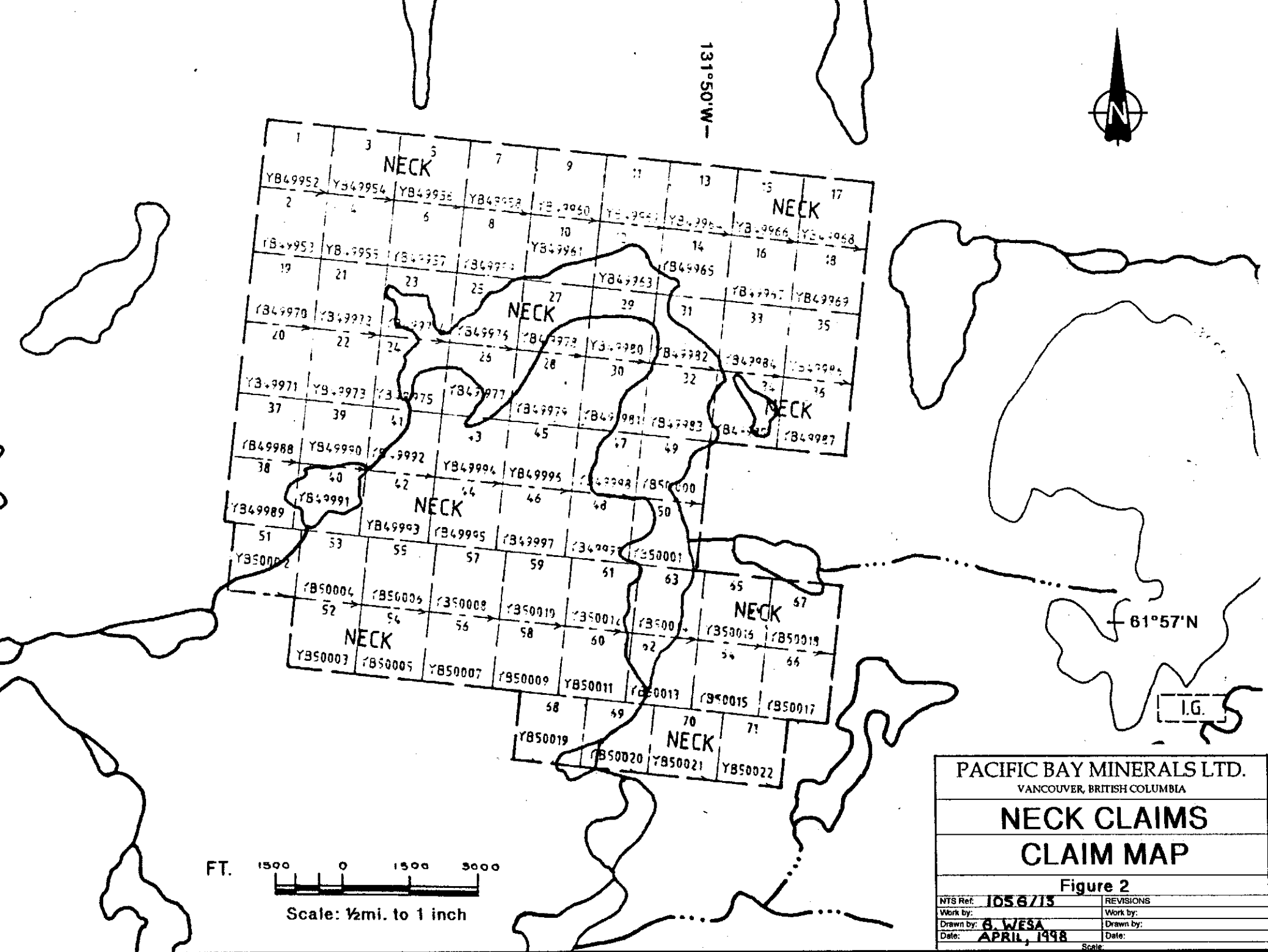
Weather records are unavailable for the area; however, general climatic data indicates that precipitation is light, averaging 50cm per annum, and falls mostly as rain during summer months. Snow cover averages approximately 60cm by late winter. The climate is continental type with warm summers and long, 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 NECK property (Figure 2) consists of 71 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: NECK PROPERTY - CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	*# OF CLAIMS*	*GRANT #*	*RECORDING DATE*	*NEW EXPIRY DATE*
NECK	71	YB49952-YB50022	1994/05/15	1999/05/15



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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NECK CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP

Figure 2

NTS Ref: 105 G/13	REVISIONS
Work by:	Work by:
Drawn by: B. WESA	Drawn by:
Date: APRIL, 1998	Date:
Scale:	

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 Exploration and Geological Services Division Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development conducted detailed 1:50,0000 scale geological mapping of the Grass Lakes map sheet (NTS 105 G/7). Cominco's Kudz Ze Kayah massive sulphide deposit occurs in the northeastern corner of this map sheet. Results of this work were released in November, 1997.

Property History:

A review of government Assessment Report Archives and Archer, Cathro Mineral Inventory files indicates that no prior work is recorded in the immediate property area. Evidence of old hand trenches was discovered in the northwestern portion of the property.

1994 Exploration Program:

During the period of July 17-18, 1994, 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, geochemical sampling and prospecting was completed by Cominco personnel. A total of 140 soil samples and 7 rock samples were collected. A soil grid was established to provide coverage over the entire property and samples were collected at 100 metre intervals on 850 metre spaced lines.

1997 Exploration Program:

Approximately 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 in the northwestern portion of the property and in the west-central area.

Two float samples were collected from subcrop and rubble proximal to an interpreted northwesterly trending fault. Thirteen soil samples were collected from a 600 metre soil line established in the southwestern corner of the property. Additional reconnaissance prospecting was conducted over the property in the vicinity of fault structures and known outcrop exposures and six soil samples were collected from selected areas.

GEOLOGY:

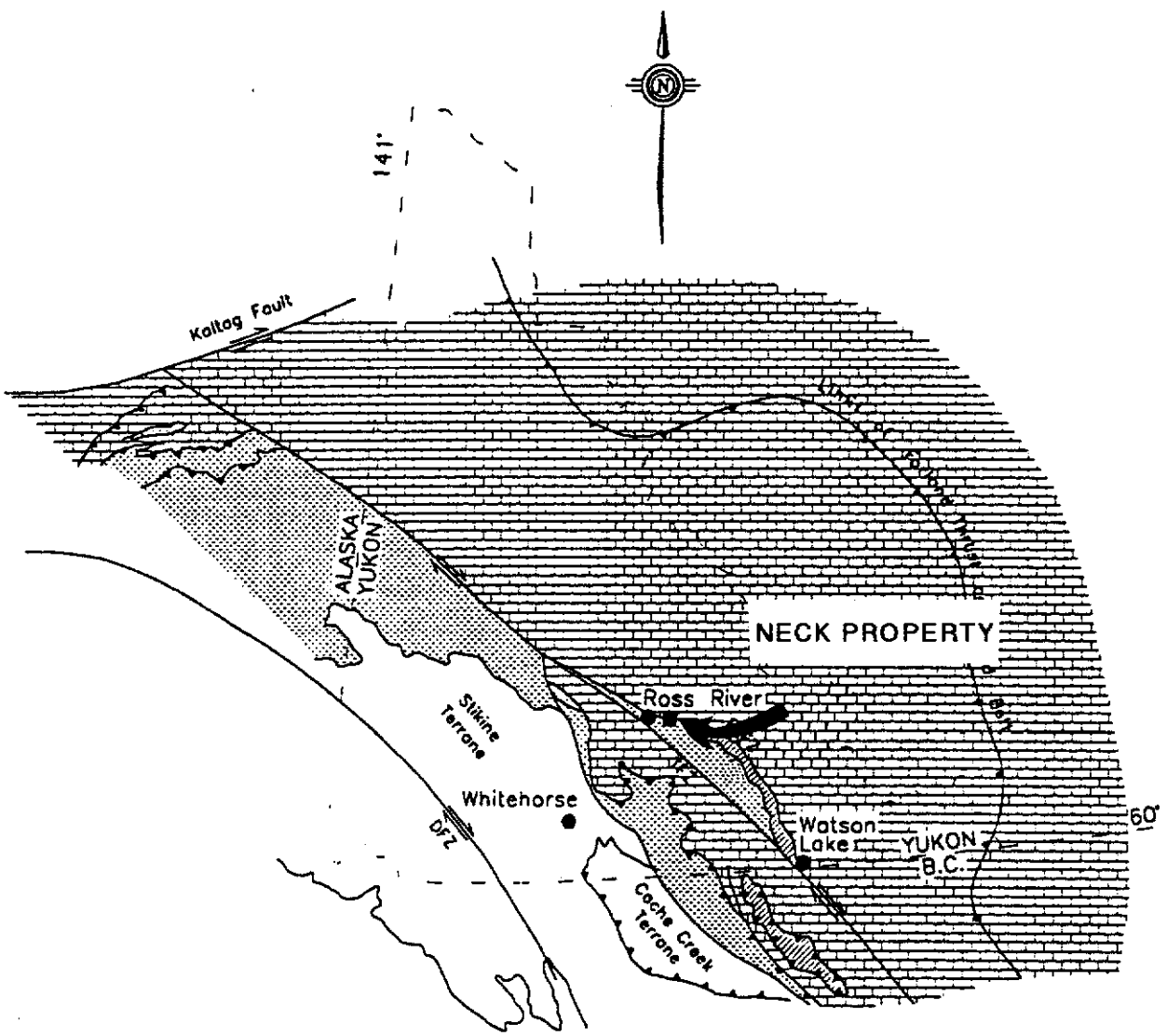
Regional Geology:

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.

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.



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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NECK PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC MAP

Figure 3

NTS Ref	105G/13	REVISIONS	
Work by	G. Wesa	Work by	
Drawn by	G. Wesa	Drawn by	
Date	March, 1998	Date	
Scale			

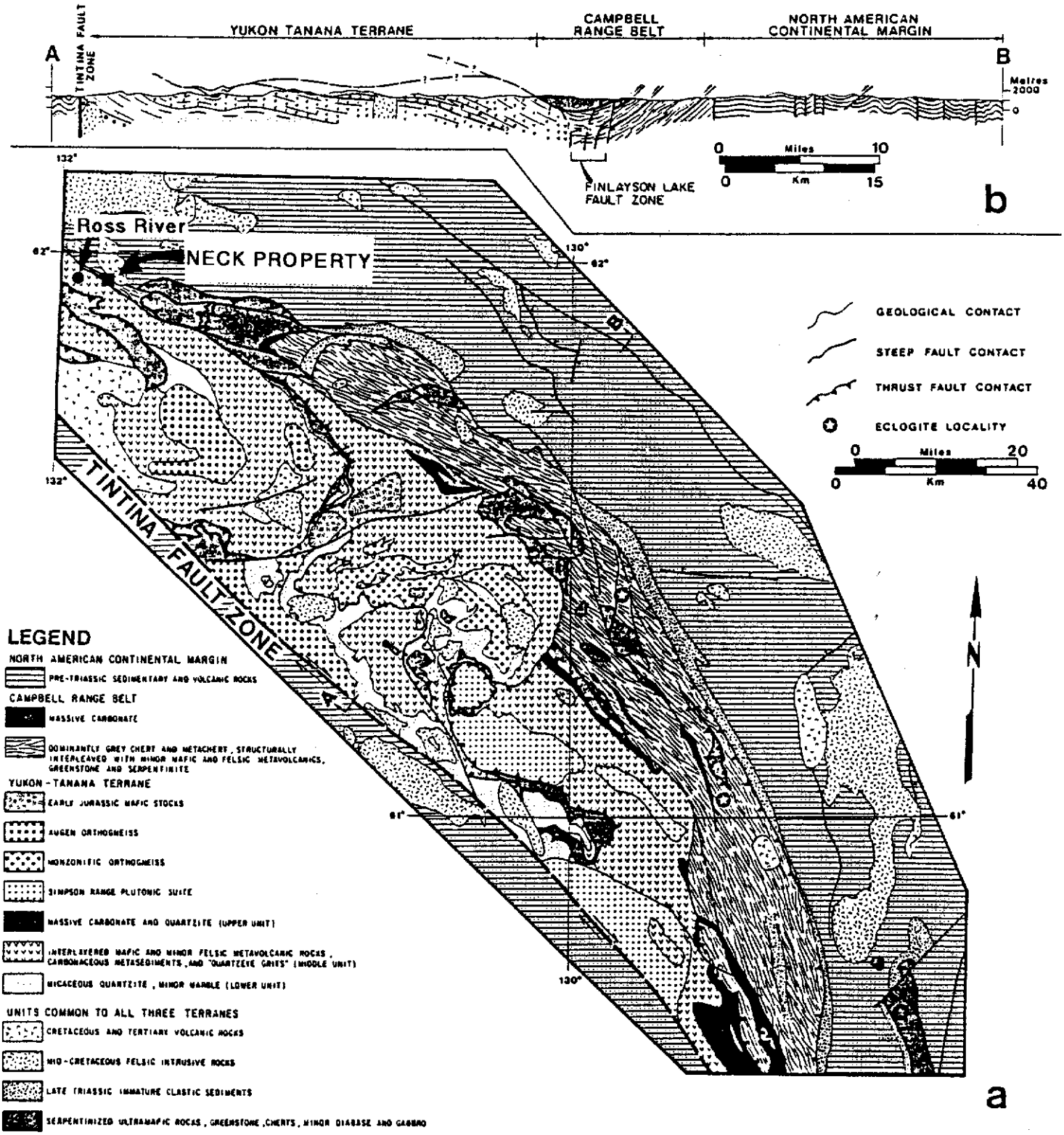

Figure 4: Regional Geology (After Mortensen & Jilson, 1985).

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 examined in outcrop in the west-central portion of the property are idenitfied as listwanitized ultramafic rocks comprised of quartz-Fe-carbonate (ankerite)-mariposite with trace chromite and marcasite. These rocks reflect the metasomatic development of listwanite from peridotitic or pyroxene rich basaltic intrusions or lavas. Mariposite occurs as abundant pale green mica. The exposure is marked by a broad area of gossanous weathering.

Northwesterly trending faults are interpreted to the north and south of the above described exposure. These faults represent the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone which juxtapose rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane with those of Slide Mountain Terrane.

Outcrop was not evident proximal to the southernmost fault zone in the southwestern corner of the property; however, float boulders comprised of dark green, magnetitic, coarse crystalline, mafic metavolcanics (gabbro?) were examined.

Scattered outcrop proximal to the northeastern claim boundary consists of gossanous orange-brown weathering, unaltered mafic volcanics. These appear as fine to medium-grained, pyroxene-olivine basalts and probably represent recent Tertiary volcanism.

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.

On the NECK claims, alteration has been identified as metasomatic (listwanite) alteration of ultramafics associated with extensive shearing of these lithologies. In addition, mafic and ultramafic units exhibit strong gossaneous weathering reflecting limonitic alterations of iron minerals contained within these rocks.

Mineralization:

Trace quantities of chromite and marcasite were observed; however, no economic sulphide mineralization was detected.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A total of 2 float samples and 19 soil samples were collected to provide first-pass coverage and delineate targets for follow up investigation.

Sampling Procedure:

Thirteen soil samples were collected from a 600 metre, north-south soil line established on the southeastern side of a small pond in the southwestern corner of the property. Soil samples were collected from 40-50 cm deep pits dug with a long handle mattock. Soil profiles appear fairly well developed. Soils are described as representative B-horizon greenish-grey to grey, locally organic, sandy clays.

Two float samples were collected; one proximal to an EM response documented from Cominco's 1994 survey and the second over a barite-in-soil anomaly. Both sample sites are underlain by an interpreted northwesterly trending fault structure.

Soil samples 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 1.

Geochemical Results:

Analytical results for base and precious metals are low and insignificant from soil and float samples. Elevated to anomalous barite-in-soil values suggest a genesis in carbonaceous sediments or interpreted low angle thrust faults linked to the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone. Elevated Ni-in-soil values are documented and a single moderately anomalous Ni-Ci-Co-in-rock value is recorded thus reflecting an association with mafic or ultramafic metavolcanics. No potentially economic sulphide mineralization was identified.

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

TABLE II - GEOCHEMICAL BACKGROUNDS & ANOMALOUS THRESHOLDS

	Backgroun (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 and soil sampling was the focus of exploration activity on the NECK claims during examination by Pacific Bay Minerals personnel in 1997.

A total of 2 float and 19 soil samples were collected; however, analytical results for base and precious metals are not encouraging.

Geological mapping indicates that bedrock in the project area comprises mainly:
(a) fresh Tertiary mafic intrusions in the northern part of the property; (b) structurally interleaved, undifferentiated metasedimentary rocks, massive carbonate and altered ultramafic rocks, belonging to both Yukon-Tanana and Slide Mountain Terranes, in the central portion of the property, and (c) micaceous metasedimentary rocks of the "Lower Unit" of the Paleozoic Layered Metamorphic Sequence underlying the southern 15-20% of the property. These three lithological packages are separated by interpreted fault structures comprising the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

Respectively Submitted
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

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

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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 NECK 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

NECK CLAIM
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

FIELD COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	3 days @ 200/day	$600.00
J. Hunt	3 days @ 125/day	$375.00
	Total	**$975.00**

Field Expenses:

Helicopter Transport (Trans North Helicopters)	$3000.00
Helicopter Fuel	$ 300.00
Truck/Trailer Rental	$ 600.00
Trailer Insurance	$ 73.00
Generator Rental	$ 100.00
Sat. Phone Rental	$ 100.00
Gas	$ 100.00
Meals	$ 240.00
Misc. Supplies	$ 300.00
Radio Rental	$ 30.00
Travel Airfare	$ 73.00
Freight/Shipping	$ 107.00
7% GST on Field Expenses	$ 335.16
Total	**$5358.16**

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Rock Samples	2 @ $16.00 per sample	$ 32.00
Soil Samples	19 @ 13.25 per sample	$251.75
	Total	**$283.75**

OFFICE COSTS

Salaries

F. Moyle	4 days @ 145 per day	$580.00
	Total	**$580.00**

TOTAL EXPENDITURES: **$7196.91**

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 and Soil 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 # 97-5806

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

Data dr 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 # 97-5807 Page 1

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
CBFS-9701	3	30	18	98	<.3	37	38	2606	11.63	7	<8	<2	4	75	<.2	<3	<3	164	1.49	.080	50	69	1.29	607	.01	<3	2.65	.01	.07	<2	<1
CBFS-9702	1	28	6	58	<.3	62	23	504	4.94	16	<8	<2	3	26	<.2	8	<3	135	.34	.031	16	138	1.52	252	.29	<3	2.26	.01	.07	2	<1
CBFS-9703	1	22	22	59	.3	106	47	1967	9.10	6	<8	<2	3	416	.2	4	<3	77	2.19	.145	37	103	.94	155	<.01	<3	2.02	.01	.05	<2	<1
CBFS-9704	1	56	14	2751	<.3	137	44	1308	5.71	13	<8	<2	9	80	10.8	10	<3	109	1.01	.229	69	233	2.48	301	.10	<3	2.89	.01	.07	5	1
CBFS-9705	1	52	15	84	<.3	65	25	1276	4.53	12	<8	<2	8	31	.3	7	<3	87	.56	.135	45	102	1.71	223	.05	<3	2.50	.01	.07	2	<1
CBFS-9706	1	35	13	71	<.3	51	17	546	3.77	13	<8	<2	8	15	<.2	<3	<3	60	.20	.078	28	80	1.12	192	.03	<3	2.10	<.01	.07	<2	4
NMFS-9701	1	80	5	98	.5	133	71	1996	10.97	32	<8	<2	6	57	.6	12	<3	248	1.59	.263	52	133	4.53	148	.06	<3	4.92	.01	.05	3	1
NMFS-9702	1	68	7	97	.3	113	55	1468	8.31	33	<8	<2	6	40	.4	9	<3	136	1.08	.275	45	134	2.81	152	.04	<3	3.41	.01	.06	<2	1
NMFS-9703	<1	89	5	88	<.3	184	62	1617	8.15	62	<8	<2	6	34	<.2	<3	<3	162	.97	.196	35	249	3.24	200	.07	<3	3.86	<.01	.08	<2	1
NMFS-9704	1	62	8	74	.4	149	45	1564	6.73	126	<8	<2	3	32	.2	9	<3	147	1.06	.146	26	234	2.64	314	.04	<3	3.51	.01	.06	<2	<1
NMFS-9705	1	94	8	94	.4	201	48	1005	7.61	45	<8	<2	5	67	.6	5	<3	156	2.77	.166	27	261	3.29	245	.10	<3	3.79	.01	.11	<2	4
NMFS-9706	1	86	10	73	.3	138	33	937	5.73	29	<8	<2	3	39	.2	4	<3	120	1.20	.129	29	187	2.23	363	.05	<3	3.10	.01	.07	<2	1
NMFS-9707	1	75	7	82	<.3	143	36	797	6.31	32	<8	<2	3	37	.3	8	<3	133	1.22	.135	24	221	2.69	267	.06	<3	3.30	.01	.07	2	<1
NMFS-9708	1	79	7	90	.3	302	60	795	5.92	45	<8	<2	6	62	.3	8	<3	150	2.23	.151	28	665	2.34	157	.04	<3	2.44	.01	.05	<2	<1
BDFS-9701	1	51	9	88	.3	63	31	705	5.69	30	<8	<2	8	32	<.2	8	<3	119	.49	.106	43	60	1.88	370	.01	<3	2.96	.01	.08	<2	1
BDFS-9702	5	36	3	93	<.3	32	39	809	10.39	31	<8	<2	5	72	<.2	3	<3	116	.80	.249	65	15	2.20	100	.01	<3	4.46	.01	.02	<2	<1
BDFS-9703	7	147	24	51	.4	57	76	3199	14.74	21	<8	<2	6	75	<.2	14	<3	68	1.15	.224	139	11	.88	30	.01	<3	1.85	.01	.01	<2	<1
RE BDFS-9703	8	154	26	52	<.3	58	76	3281	14.97	20	<8	<2	5	75	<.2	15	<3	70	1.17	.225	143	11	.90	31	.01	<3	1.89	.01	<.01	2	1
BDFS-9704	6	18	13	63	<.3	19	18	402	5.70	9	<8	<2	5	38	<.2	4	<3	115	.42	.056	41	25	1.37	181	.02	<3	2.98	.01	.02	<2	<1
BDFS-9705	4	33	11	88	.4	49	23	620	4.96	14	<8	<2	7	24	.3	3	<3	97	.29	.087	38	53	1.21	392	.02	<3	2.31	.01	.05	<2	<1
BDFS-9706	1	25	5	144	.3	36	52	1207	11.60	27	<8	<2	3	252	.4	19	<3	29	3.92	.282	17	10	.79	222	<.01	<3	.78	.01	.09	<2	2
BDFS-9707	3	60	16	102	.3	56	18	459	4.21	14	<8	<2	8	30	.3	4	<3	77	.45	.084	46	52	1.00	417	.02	<3	1.93	.01	.06	<2	<1
BDFS-9708	1	23	9	54	<.3	26	8	229	2.20	8	<8	<2	6	28	<.2	<3	<3	46	.41	.111	24	24	.58	344	.02	3	1.08	.01	.05	<2	1
BDFS-9709	1	13	4	63	.4	35	34	879	8.63	5	<8	<2	2	78	<.2	<3	<3	104	2.44	.186	31	10	.60	307	<.01	<3	1.02	.01	.06	<2	<1
BDFS-9710	1	35	8	56	<.3	64	18	347	3.84	16	<8	<2	4	24	<.2	4	<3	84	.44	.033	15	81	.98	181	.02	<3	2.43	.01	.05	<2	<1
NKFS-9701	2	59	14	92	.8	130	15	599	2.78	10	<8	<2	3	41	.6	<3	<3	49	.72	.070	22	47	.46	720	.01	<3	1.06	.02	.07	<2	2
NKFS-9702	1	16	8	76	.4	51	12	437	1.89	5	<8	<2	2	29	.6	<3	<3	34	.57	.052	9	64	.31	309	.01	<3	.71	.02	.07	<2	<1
NKFS-9703	2	44	18	77	.3	153	19	753	3.65	15	<8	<2	4	38	.5	3	<3	54	.63	.038	20	101	.64	440	.02	3	.91	.01	.05	<2	1
NKFS-9704	2	53	12	125	.3	164	12	463	2.84	14	<8	<2	5	65	1.3	3	<3	42	1.75	.105	17	68	1.28	518	.02	3	.66	.02	.08	<2	10
NKFS-9705	1	21	9	46	<.3	450	27	328	2.53	9	<8	<2	3	26	.2	4	<3	39	.45	.035	13	320	3.67	268	.03	3	.82	.02	.04	<2	1
NKFS-9706	2	45	15	125	.5	153	14	311	2.62	13	<8	<2	7	72	1.4	<3	<3	47	2.01	.117	24	67	1.25	742	.03	4	.93	.01	.10	<2	1
NKFS-9707	1	41	10	80	.5	117	14	638	2.68	11	<8	<2	4	28	.3	<3	<3	40	.35	.048	16	65	.66	491	.02	3	.73	.01	.05	<2	3
NKFS-9708	1	46	15	84	<.3	66	9	309	2.89	12	<8	<2	4	19	.2	4	<3	40	.21	.038	19	37	.40	393	.02	<3	.82	.01	.05	<2	3
NKFS-9709	2	40	10	74	.6	68	15	582	3.53	9	<8	<2	4	42	<.2	<3	<3	52	.74	.110	26	37	.81	843	.02	<3	1.30	.03	.08	<2	1
NKFS-9710	2	39	11	101	.4	53	8	410	2.20	9	<8	<2	4	47	.8	<3	<3	39	.86	.098	18	33	.59	643	.02	<3	.69	.01	.08	<2	3
STANDARD C3/AU-S	26	66	38	149	5.8	37	12	776	3.46	57	21	2	20	30	23.8	22	23	86	.60	.089	21	174	.61	152	.10	20	1.91	.04	.16	22	44
STANDARD G-1	1	5	<3	38	<.3	6	4	539	2.08	<2	<8	<2	5	72	<.2	<3	<3	44	.64	.092	10	81	.56	227	.14	3	.94	.09	.48	3	<1

NECK Soil

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

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 3 1997 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 8/97 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

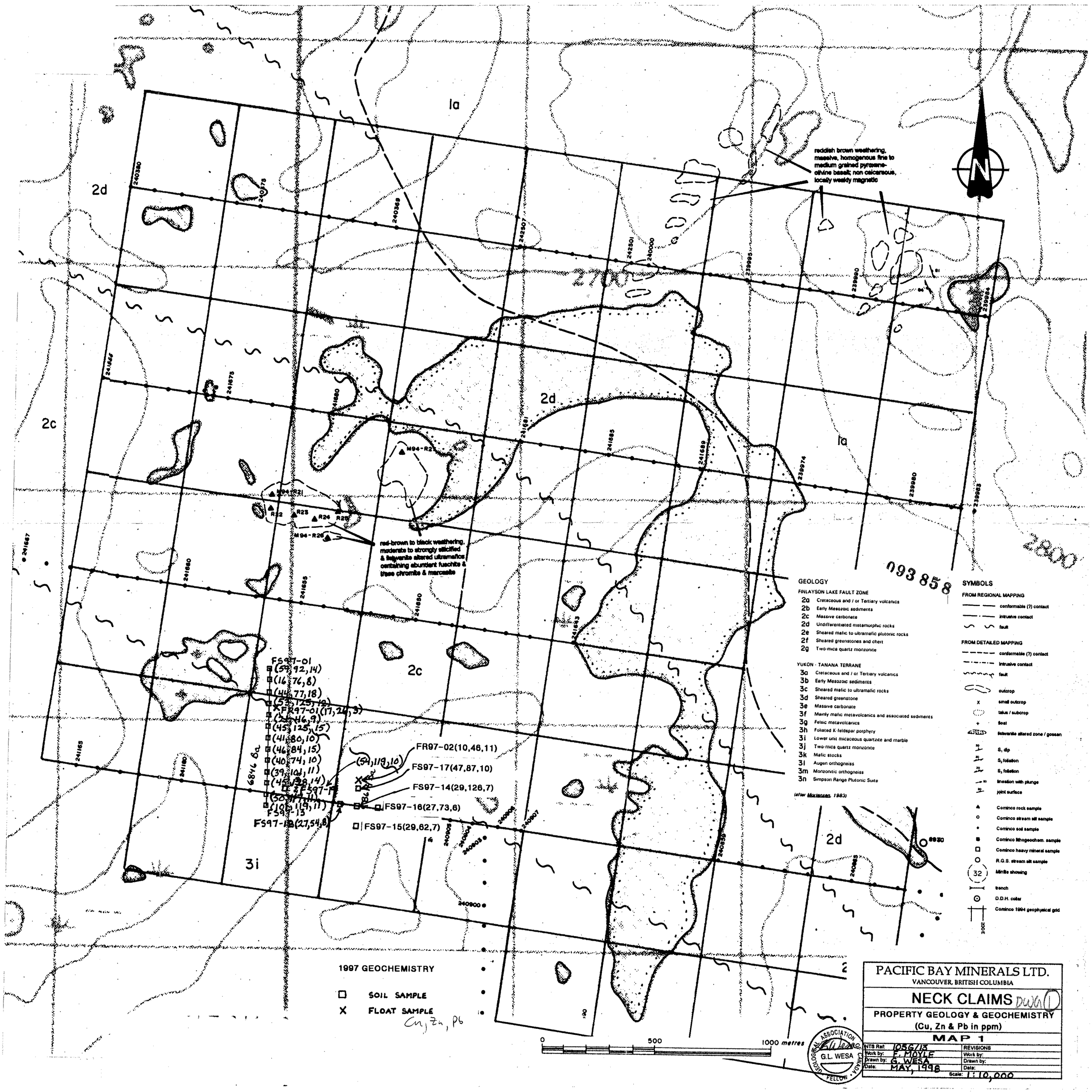
Data ___ FA ___

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
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

NECK Soil

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

Data /v FA ____


1a
2d
2c
3i
reddish brown weathering, massive, homogenous fine to medium grained pyroxene-olivine basalt; non calcareous, locally weakly magnetic
red-brown to black weathering, moderate to strongly silicified & listwanite altered ultramafics containing abundant fuschite & trace chromite & marcasite
M94-R21
M94-R22
M94-R23
M94-R24
M94-R25
M94-R26
FS97-01
(59,92,14)
(16,76,8)
(44,77,18)
(53,125,12)
FR97-01(17,24,3)
(45,125,15)
(41,80,10)
(46,84,15)
(40,74,10)
(39,101,11)
(45,128,14)
&FS97-18
(50,117,11)
(10,119,11)
FS97-13
FS97-12(27,54,8)
FR97-02(10,46,11)
(54),119,10)
FS97-17(47,87,10)
FS97-14(29,126,7)
FS97-16(27,73,6)
FS97-15(29,62,7)
6846 Ba
1997 GEOCHEMISTRY
SOIL SAMPLE
FLOAT SAMPLE
Cu, Zn, Pb
0
500
1000 metres
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
small outcrop
talus / subcrop
float
listwanite altered zone / gossan
S, dip
S2 foliation
S3 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
093 858
PACIFIC BAY MINERALS LTD.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
NECK CLAIMS
PROPERTY GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
(Cu, Zn & Pb in ppm)
MAP 1
NTS Ref: 105G/13
Work by: F. MOYLE
Drawn by: G. WESA
Date: MAY, 1998
REVISIONS
Work by:
Drawn by:
Date:
Scale: 1:10,000
G.L. WESA