

MAP NO.: 105 K 2
ASSESSMENT REPORT X
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 092520
MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse
TYPE OF WORK: DIAMOND DRILLING

REPORT FILED UNDER: Curragh Resources Inc.

DATE PERFORMED: February 19-March 25, 1988 DATE FILED: September 16, 1988

LOCATION: LAT.: 62°12'N AREA: Vangorda Plateau

LONG.: 132°46'W VALUE \$:

CLAIM NAME & NO.: CAPA; ECHO; SEA claim groups

WORK DONE BY: C.V. Reed

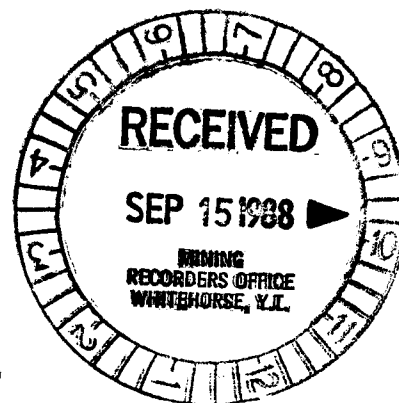
WORK DONE FOR: Curragh Resources Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: # 21 SEA

In 1988, three NQ holes totalling 523.0 m were drilled to test geophysical targets in the Swim Basin. Drill results suggest that the geophysical anomalies are probably caused by bedrock topography and conductive wet clay layers in the overburden.

WINTER 1988 MOOSE LAKE AREA
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM
GEOLOGY AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT



Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105-K-02

Latitude: 62 12'
Longitude: 132 46'

By:

C.V. Reed

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
117 Industrial Road,
Whitehorse, Yukon

Field work completed Feb. 19 to March 25, 1988

002590

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INTRODUCTION

This Report describes the results of the Moose Lake exploration drilling program which took place during February and March 1988. The program consisted of three holes targeted to intersect geophysical anomalies located within geologically favourable terrane known to host massive sulphide deposits in the district. Included at the end of the report are the field diamond drill logs completed by the author.

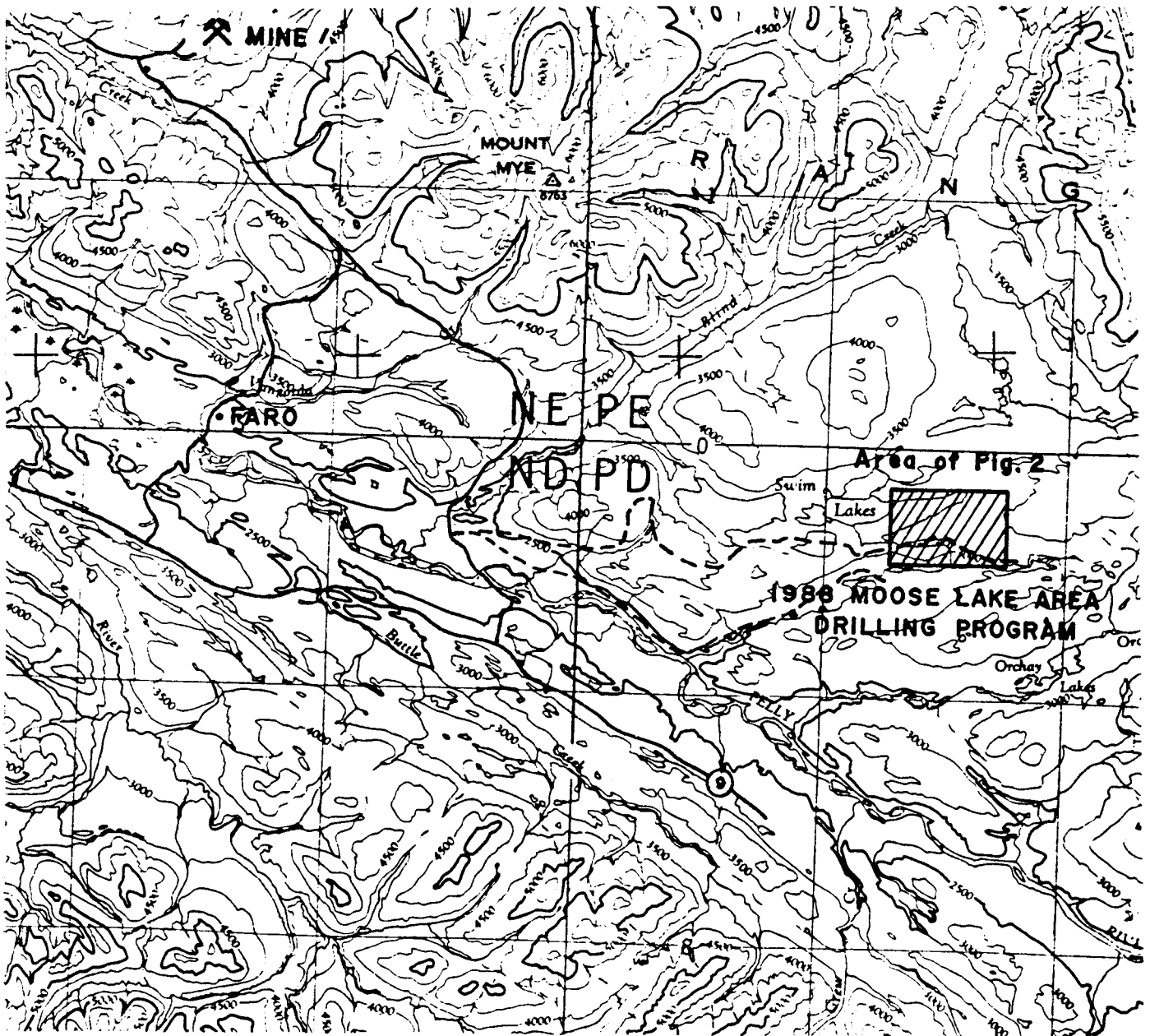
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Moose Lake diamond drilling program consisted of three holes located in the SEA - CAPA - ECHO claim groups centered in the Swim lakes area, 32 km east of Faro. All hole locations may be accessed by a tote road which intersects the Blind Creek road near the Blind Creek bridge. This road was restored and cleared of snow to provide access for the drilling program. The road is suitable for 4 - wheel drive vehicles and the trip from Faro to this site requires about 1 1/2 hours driving time. (See figures 1 and 2 for location map).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Anvil District, located in the eastern portion of the Selwyn Basin, northeast of the Tintina fault, is underlain by a thick sequence of polydeformed late Proterozoic to late Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. A simplified stratigraphic section consists of a two km thick basal unit of predominantly noncalcareous quartz, muscovite, chlorite phyllite or at higher metamorphic grade; biotite, muscovite, quartz, +/- garnet, +/- staurolite schist named Mt. Mye Formation. Overlying Mt. Mye Formation is a one km thick unit of variably calcareous, muscovite, chlorite, phyllite/schist named Vangorda Formation. An important carbonaceous phyllite member occurs near the basal contact of this unit. Mt. Mye Formation has been correlated with the Gull Lake Formation toward the Mackenzie Platform northeast of the district (Jennings & Jilson 1986). The overlying more calcareous Vangorda Formation has been correlated with the lithologically similar Rabbitkettle Formation. Interleaved and overlying the Vangorda Formation is the Menzie Creek Formation, a one km thick basaltic metavolcanic sequence interbanded with carbonaceous phyllites, slates and siltstones containing lower Ordovician to lower Silurian graptolite fauna. Exposure of Menzie Creek on the south flank of the Anvil Arch is limited to small outcrops northeast of Vangorda Fault Zone. Outcrop is more extensive on the north flank.

092520



Scale 1 : 250,000
Approximately 1 Inch to 4 Miles

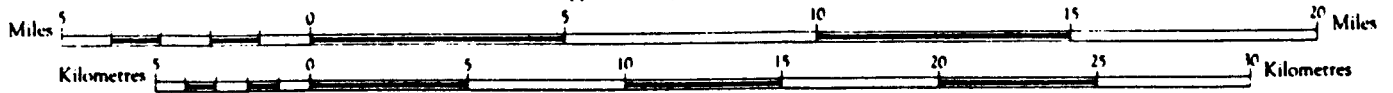
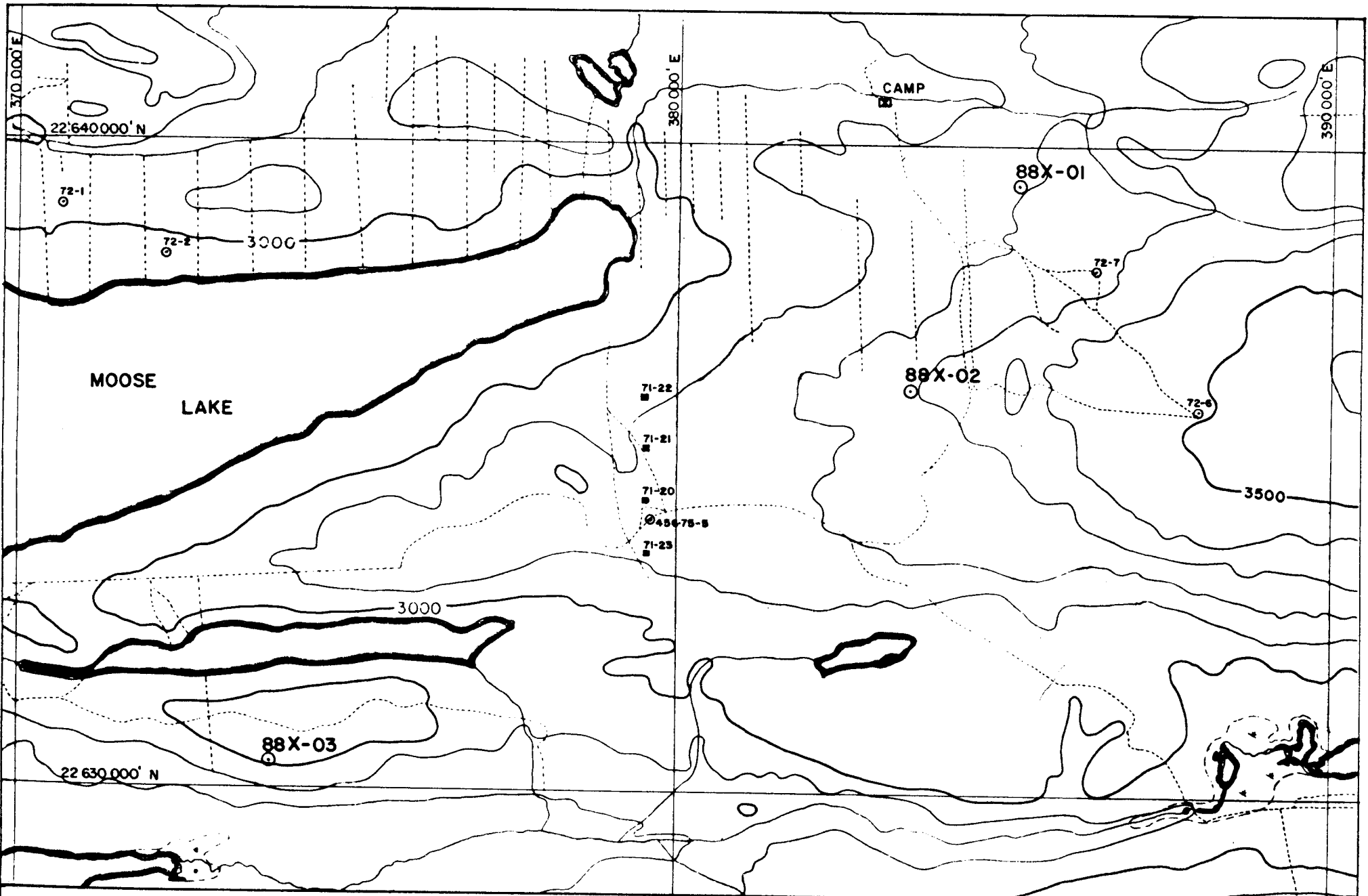


FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP MOOSE LAKE AREA



■ ROTARY HOLES
 ○ DIAMOND DRILL HOLES

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
 1988 MOOSE LAKE AREA DRILLING PROGRAM

SCALE 1" = 2000'
 DATE 88-04-20

FIGURE 2- HOLE LOCATION MAP

Metabasite (or greenstone) is volumetrically important within the Vangorda formation and to a lesser degree at the top of the Mt. Mye formation. Likely derived from basaltic extrusive and intrusive flows, these metabasites occur in elongate lenses up to several tens of metres thick and hundreds of metres in length. Commonly their cores are massive and exhibit relict diabasic textures and their margins are pervasively recrystallized and foliated. Metabasite lenses are possibly related to Ordovician basaltic extrusive and intrusive activity, perhaps feeder zones to the volcanic members of the Menzie Creek Formation.

The entire stratigraphic sequence was intruded by the Anvil Batholith, a Cretaceous granitic plutonic suite which forms the core of an elongate northwest trending, doubly plunging antiform termed Anvil Arch.

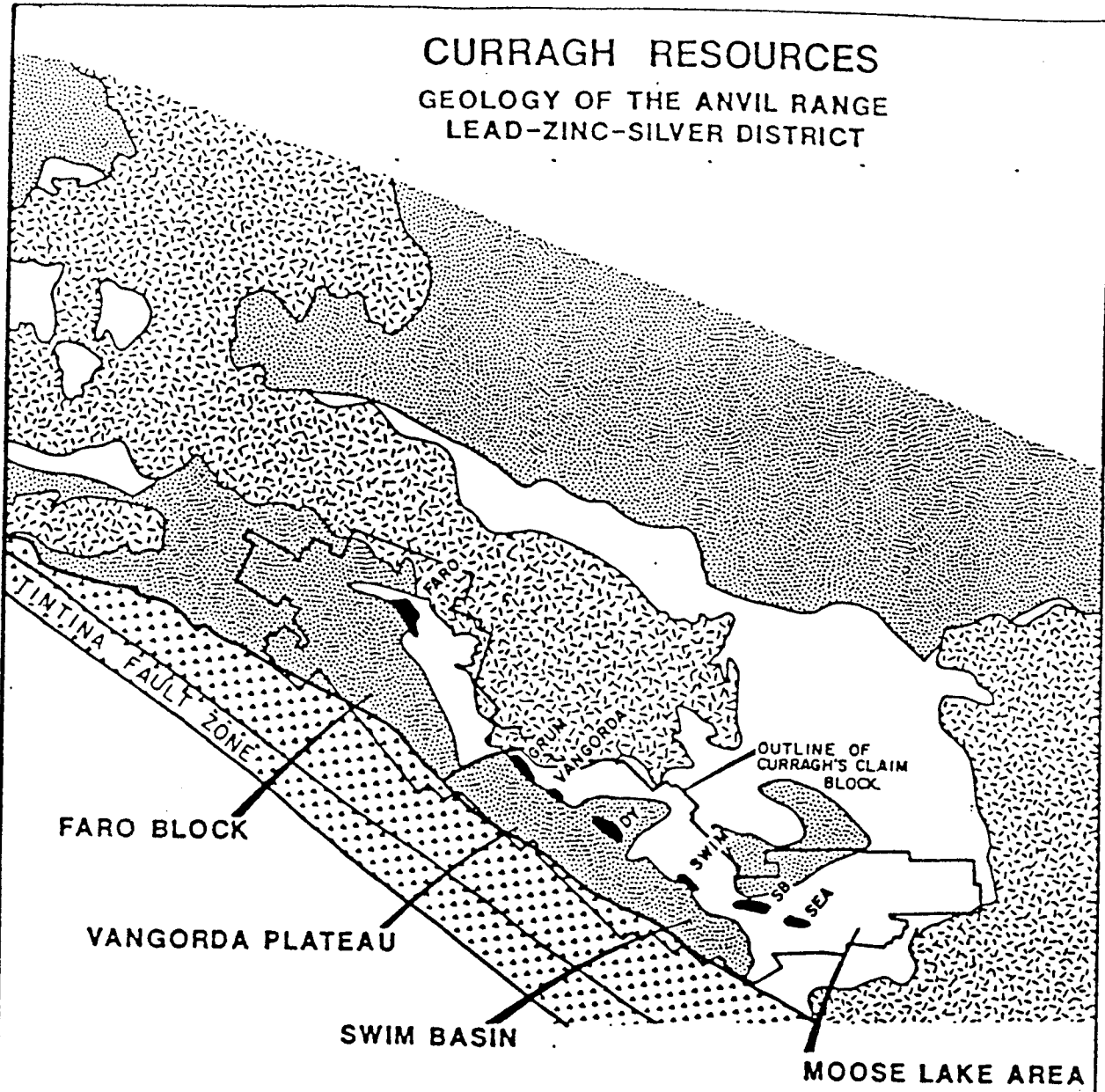
The Anvil region is structurally complex with evidence of at least five phases of deformation of which the first two are penetrative, regionally developed and accompanied by regional metamorphism. The major structural element is a shallowly dipping axial planar foliation surface possibly related to intrusion of the Anvil Batholith. It occurs subparallel to the compositional layering, trending SW and NW on each respective flank of the Anvil Arch. The structural event is the second recognized in the region and is referred to as D2 and the planar features associated with the event are termed S2. Metamorphic grade decreases gradationally from amphibolite to greenschist facies moving outward and upward from the granite core.

The Anvil District is bounded to the southwest by two major strike slip faults named Tintina and Vangorda faults. Within the Anvil District, two major fault trends are distinguishable; one at (60) degrees and the other at (340) degrees. The faults are possibly related to late extensional regional metamorphism related to the final stages of the batholith emplacement. The faults are present as moderately to steeply dipping normal faults which are locally important.

Seven stratiform, pyritic massive sulphide deposits occur within a (150) m thick interval which straddles the contact of the Mount Mye and Vangorda Formations. In plan, the deposits define a broad (28) km northwest to southeast curvilinear trend. The Faro deposit, the most northwesterly deposit, is the only deposit currently being mined. Faro and the next (4) deposits along the trend represent a pre-mining geological reserve of (120,000,000) tonnes grading (3.7)% lead, (5.6)% zinc and approximately (45) to (50) grams per tonne silver. The two remaining known sulphide bodies along the trend are located in the Swim Basin approximately (6) km west of the 1988 exploration drilling project described in this report. The bodies are successively named Sea and SB and mineralization consists of

CURRAGH RESOURCES

GEOLOGY OF THE ANVIL RANGE LEAD-ZINC-SILVER DISTRICT



LEGEND:

- CRETACEOUS
 - ANVIL BATHOLITH: granite, granodiorite
- PALEOZOIC and MESOZOIC
 - YUKON TANNANA TERRANE and related units
- CAMBRIAN to PERMIAN
 - VANGORDA FORMATION and younger formations
-undifferentiated sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- EARLY CAMBRIAN
 - MT. MYE FORMATION, non-calcareous phyllite and schist
- SULPHIDE DEPOSIT
- FAULT

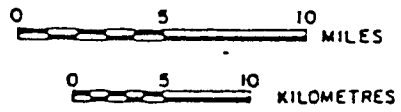


FIGURE 3

MAPPABLE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE LOWER DIVISION OF ANVIL RANGE

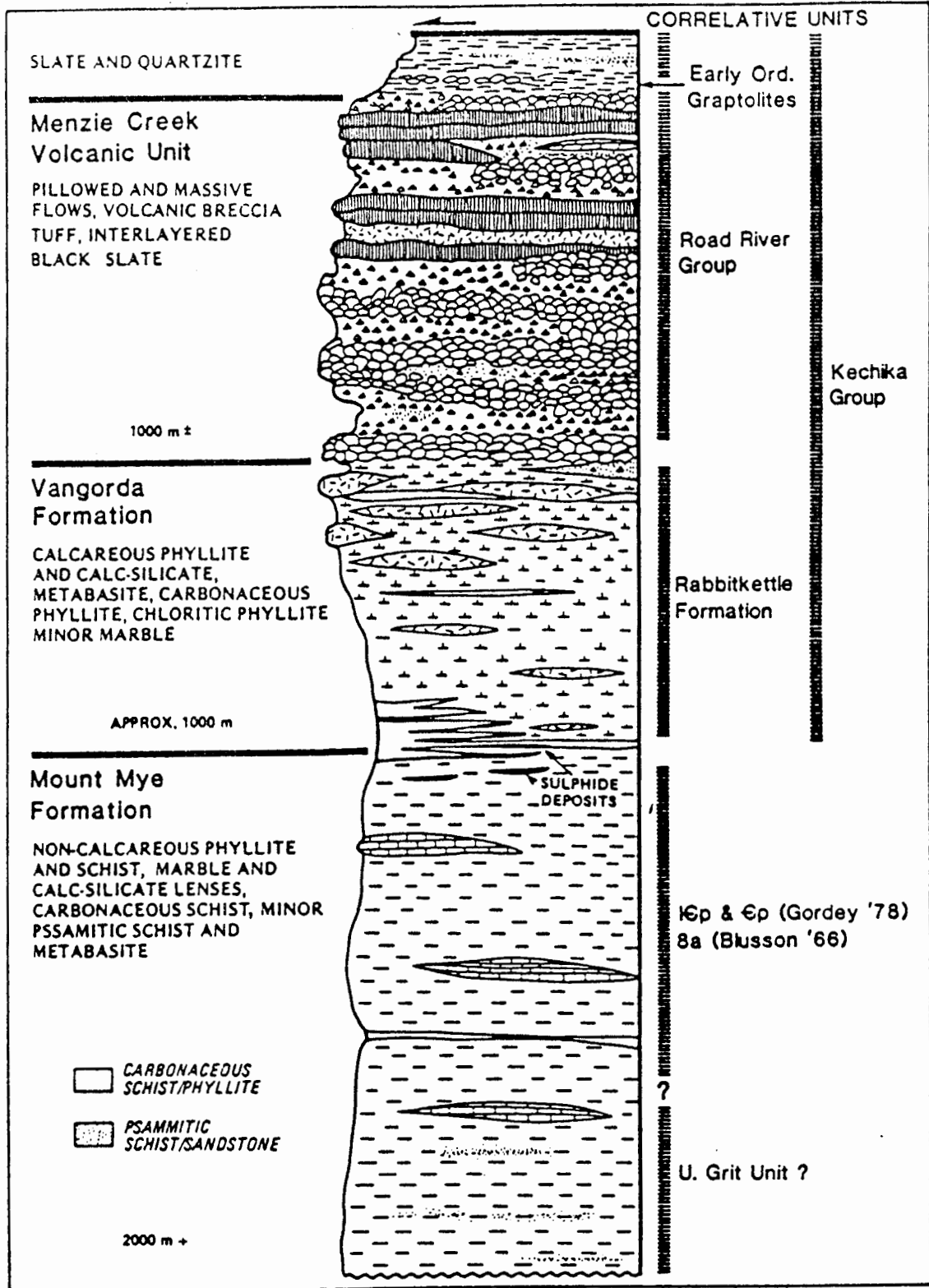


FIGURE 4: Diagrammatic stratigraphic section of the lower division showing the ore deposits in relation to stratigraphy. While the section of the Anvil District is volcanic rich, the bulk of the volcanics are younger than the ore deposits. The thickening of carbonaceous phyllite near the ore deposits is shown as if viewed looking northeast.

massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Lead and zinc concentrations are minor and uneconomic.

Each sulphide body is enveloped by a variably developed beige-white muscovite/sericite/talc alteration assemblage. Significant intersections of this type of alteration in exploration drillholes may indicate nearby sulphide bodies.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The claim groups described in this report are situated at the southeast end of the Anvil range in the southeast corner of the Anvil District. Local uplift caused by the Cretaceous emplacement of the Orchay Pluton to the east and the Anvil Batholith to the northwest have formed a basin - like structure with younger Vangorda formation rocks occurring at the centre and older Mt. Mye around the perimeter. In the vicinity of the 1988 drilling program, the underlying bedrock is noncalcareous, medium grey, S2 foliated, Mt. Mye phyllites and schists interlayered with pale green chloritic phyllite and metabasite. Each of the three holes drilled was terminated before encountering the bottom contact of the unit.

Outcrop is scarce in the Swim Basin. Geology has largely been interpreted by extending major features from outlier areas which contain more extensive outcrop, by interpretation of geophysical conductors, sparse drillhole data, and interpretation of overburden "float". Taken together, these techniques have only provided a crude understanding of the geology of this area. The claim block area encompasses a region of favourable ground because it is on trend with the known orebodies and is underlain by rocks known to host massive sulphide orebodies in the district.

DESCRIPTION OF LOGGED LITHOLOGIES

Lithostratigraphic coding currently used by Curragh Resources Inc. geologists for the Anvil District is summarized in appendix 1. A more detailed description of field logging methods is available in an in-house report Field Logging Manual Diamond Drill-Hole Database System (L. Pigage 1983). The first numeric descriptor in the code refers to the major stratigraphic/metamorphic unit; the following alpha code refers to the sub group rock type and the following numeric modifiers describe mineralogical deviations from the normal rock type. A "0" designator means standard or normal rock type. The following is a brief description of the rock units and subunits logged during this drilling program. All rocks encountered are Mt. Mye formation.

Unit 1C - Pelitic Schist

Unit 1C refers to a group of pelitic amphibolite facies metasedimentary rocks which are best documented near the Faro deposit. At Faro, these rocks are pervasively S2 foliated and earlier structural fabrics are rarely seen. 88X-02 and 88X-03 intersected rocks which are approaching the 1C metamorphic assemblages and grain size seen at Faro. They are soft to moderately hard, noncalcareous, medium to coarse grained, light brownish grey, quartz + feldspar + muscovite + biotite + chlorite schist/phyllite. Pale green chlorite clots and brown biotite create a "speckled" appearance. Locally small subhedral pink garnets are present. This unit is the amphibolite equivalent of greenschist 3G logged extensively on the Vangorda Plateau. The 1C logged at Moose Lake contained only minor local carbon.

Units 3B and 1H Chloritic Schist/Phyllite

Unit 1H is the higher metamorphic equivalent of 3B differentiated in the Moose Lake core logs by a coarser grain size. It occurs as a medium to pale olive green, commonly altered to a lighter bleached buff tan - green chloritic phyllite designated 3B4 and 1H4. Light tan ankerite? occurs within the altered intervals as thin laminations which effervesce slightly when powdered and mixed with 20% HCL acid. Local small pink subhedral garnets occur in the 1H4 intervals logged in 88X-03. Unit 1H4 logged in this hole is likely derived from pelitic metasediments and could therefore be better called a 1C4. Similar rocks occur beneath the Grum Deposit associated with major extensional bounding faults.

Unit 3C Metabasite

Interbanded in 88X-01 and 88X-02 drillcore are pale olive green intervals of metabasite which locally display relict

diabasic textures. 3C intervals range in thickness up to 17m. Unit 3C contains amphibole after pyroxene? with feldspar and ankerite? in the lighter areas. 3C likely derived from volcanic intrusive and extrusive basalts related to the volcanic members of the higher Menzie Creek formation which has been eroded.

Unit 3F Calcitic Marble

This unit is locally important because it is thought that this unit may mark a stratigraphic interval below favourable sulphide hosting rock. Thin exposures of 3F are located about two km south of the Moose Lake drilling program near the western margin of the Orchay pluton. 3F was not intersected in any hole and if continuous, this band of coarsely crystalline, light grey to off-white marble is likely much deeper in the vicinity of the 1988 drilling.

Unit 10Q Quartz Veins

Minor, late, pegmatitic quartz veins occur locally throughout the Moose Lake core. They are generally less than 1m thick and contain minor occurrences of pyrite and pyrrhotite. Commonly thin green chlorite occurs in thin selvages to these veins. Occurring with one of these veins at 49.4m (162.2 ft) to 49.8m (163.4 ft) in 88X-03 is an interval of semi - massive pyrrhotite.

STRUCTURE

The dominate fabric element encountered in the drill core is a pervasive foliation related to the second phase of regional metamorphism in the district. Termed S2, regional interpretation predicts an orientation dipping shallowly to the northwest. Later folding is seen near the bottom of 88X-01 in the form of a fold nose. Later metamorphism is locally manifested as a crenulation S2 cleavage in both 88X-01 and 88X-02. S2 is pervasively developed throughout 88X-03

One major fault zone was encountered in hole 88X-02 at 84.1m (276 ft) to 105.9m (347.5 ft). Orientation is 50 degrees to the core axis parallel to S2. There is no significant change in rock type across this brecciated and gouged fault zone. Other insignificant minor gouge/breccia zones related to S2 slip? are seen locally in all holes.

DDH 88X-01

Location: UTM co-ordinates 22,639,300 N (located with chain)
385,200 E
Approx. Elevation 975 m

Hole located on the baseline of 1972 Dynasty Exploration Ltd. "C.E.D" geophysical grid. Baseline was extended 244 m east of L40E with cat. Hole located using hip chain.

Proposed depth: 213 m

Drilled depth: 197 m

Target:

- residual gravity anomaly (0.6 milligal)
- magnetic anomaly (700 gamma)
- electromagnetic conductor
- on strike with Turam conductor axis
- causitive mass within 213 m of the surface
- possible source of zinc geochemical anomalies present in rotary overburden holes 71-18 to 71-20. Indicated glacier movement is to the southwest suggesting a possible source northeast of rotary hole locations.
- stratigraphically favourable ground

Results: 88X-01 triconed through 17.4 m of overburden till Began coring at this depth within overburden due to intersection of granitic boulders. Several metres of overburden mud/clay till and and Anvil batholith granitic boulders up to .5 m in diameter were recovered. Coring in bedrock began at 37.7 m in soft S2 foliated, noncalcareous muscovite quartz +/- chlorite and biotite phyllite.(3G0) One thin interval of metabasite was intersected. The occurrence of biotite and chlorite increases down the hole. The hole was terminated before drilling through this package.

Geophysical anomalies likely related to bedrock topography and mud/clay content in the thick overburden cover.

Hole made significant water from start to finish

DDH 88X-02

Location: UTM co-ordinates 22,636,100 N
383,600 E

Approx. Elevation: 1,105 m

Hole located on line L32E the 1972 Dynasty Exploration Ltd. "C.E.D" geophysical grid approximately 1005m south of the baseline. L32E was extended 300m with a bulldozer. Hole located using hip chain.

Proposed Depth: 213m

Drilled Depth: 166m

Target:

- residual gravity anomaly (0.8 milligal)
- possible source of zinc geochemical anomalies present in rotary overburden holes 71-18 to 71-20. Indicated glacier movement is to the southwest suggesting a possible source northeast of rotary hole locations.
- stratigraphically favourable ground

Results: 88X-02 triconed through 17.7m of overburden till before intersecting bedrock. Hole intersected a mixed package of noncalcareous medium grey muscovite + quartz + chlorite + biotite phyllite (3G to 1C) and a pale green locally altered chloritic phyllite and metabasite (3B and 3C). The rocks are transitional greenschist to amphibolite facies with metamorphic grade increasing gradually down the hole. Sulphide mineralization consists of minor later pyrite and chalcopyrite in thin local pegmatitic quartz veins. Associated with one of these veins at 49.4m (162.2 ft) to 49.8m (163.4 ft) is an interval of semi - massive pyrrhotite. Core contains no visible sphalerite or galena mineralization.

Gravity anomaly may be related to thinner overburden cover over a topographic bedrock "high".

DDH 88X-03

Location: UTM co-ordinates 22,630,350 N (located with hip chain)
373,800 E
Approx. Elevation 915 m

Located on grid line 160E 548m south of Little Long Lake. Drill site may be accessed by tote road.

Proposed Depth: 213m

Drilled Depth: 160m

Target: - on strike of Turam conductor axis
- on strike of regional trend of known sulphide body occurrences.

Results: Overburden cover is very thick (85.3 m). Hole was located on a hill consisting of till. Hole intersected a mixed package of amphibolite facies medium to coarse grained, noncalcareous, medium grey muscovite + biotite + chlorite + quartz +/- garnet phyllite (1C0) and locally altered pale to light tannish green, chloritic +/- garnet phyllite (3B0 to 1H4) Occurring within these chloritic intervals are thin tan laminations containing ankerite? which effervesce slightly when powdered and mixed with 20% HCL. Since garnets do not occur in metabasites, the presence of garnet may indicate a pelitic parent (ie 1C) and the abundant chlorite a result of retrograding biotite. Alteration is characterized by an overall bleaching and lightening of the normal unit and is likely related to nearby fault and gouge zones.

Sulphide mineralization consists of minor later pyrite and chalcopyrite in thin local pegmatitic quartz veins. No visible sphalerite or galena. Turam anomaly is likely related to clay and water content within the thick overburden cover.

1988 Moose Lake Diamond Drilling Program
Summary of Costs
February 19 1988 to March 25 1988

Snow Removal and Road Building

Ed Lambkin Construction	4,095.00
Northlands Fleet Services (Komatsu rental)	8,257.50 -----

Subtotal: 12,352.50

Drill Crew Mobilization & Camp Setup

Mobilization Charge	3,000.00
Moving & Camp Setup	18,150.00
Drill Crew Accommodation	2,715.70 -----

Subtotal: 23,865.70

Drilling Charges

88X-01	24,350.00
88X-02	17,041.00
88X-03	17,780.00 -----

Subtotal: 59,171.00

Camp Teardown & Moving Out

Moving Charge	5,460.00
---------------	----------

Equipment Supplied to Job

Core Boxes	560.00
Fuel & Propane	2,253.36
Bulldozer Rental	8,550.00
Truck Lease	1,200.00 -----

Subtotal: 18,023.36

Grand Total: 113,412.56

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1988 Moose lake drilling program was unsuccessful in locating massive sulphide mineralization.

It is recommended that selected intervals of the cored overburden and rock be sampled and assayed for traces of lead zinc and gold. Of particular interest is the thick interval of altered chloritic phyllites intersected in hole 88X-03. If anomalous concentrations of these metals are found further drilling in the vicinity would be warranted.

The most promising geophysical anomalies in the CAPA - ECHO - SEA claim groups have been drilled previously by Dynasty Exploration Ltd. in 1972 and Curragh Resources Inc. during this program.

Geophysical anomalies targeted in the drilling remain largely unexplained. The targeted anomalies may be false anomalies caused by conductive zones in the thick glacial overburden. The spacial association of lakes and conductors indicate that water in the overburden may be responsible for the conductive anomalies. E.M. has the best penetration of all the techniques carried out in the district and is the primary interpretive tool for mapping carbonaceous phyllites below overburden. Hole 88X-03 was located in an area interpreted to be underlain by this unit, but it was not intersected. These results questions the value of Turam E.M. for interpretive geology in the Moose Lake area.

Despite the fact that drilling in the Moose Lake region has not resulted in a new orebody discovery, the area remains highly favourable terrain. The region is along the trend of known stratabound massive sulphide occurrences and is underlain by rocks known to host these deposits. The relatively dense geologic data available on the Vangorda plateau and at Faro has yielded a geologic interpretation which describes a very complex structural geometry inherent in the rocks of the region. This complexity certainly exists in the Moose Lake area and a better understanding of the local structure is necessary to pinpoint favourable targets with a high probability of success.

A better understanding of the geology will not come without cost. Outcrop in the area should be re-mapped and geology of the area re-interpreted. A new geophysical program utilizing the latest technology for locating deep conductors under thick overburden may be a cost effective method to identify structure and potential targets. Drilling deeper holes in the area would provide a better understanding of the local stratigraphy.

REFERENCES

Brock. J. S. & Dean. P., 1972, Geologic, Geochemical, and Geophysical Investigations Echo-Delta and Capa Mineral Claims: unpublished report for Dynasty Explorations Limited, July 1972.

Brock. J. S. & Roberts W. J., 1973, Geologic, Geochemical, Geophysical & Diamond Drilling Report on the Capa, Echo, Delta, Claims Tintina - Anvil Project N. T. S. 105-K-2: unpublished report for Dynasty Explorations Limited, January 1973.

Jilson, G. A., & Jennings D. S., 1986, Geology and Sulphide Deposits of Anvil Range Yukon, Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera: CIM Special Paper 37, December 1986

Pigage, L. C., 1983, Field Logging Manual, Diamond Drill Hole Database System: unpublished report for Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, February, 1983.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Cameron V. Reed, of Faro, Yukon hereby certify:

- That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (1985) and hold a B.Sc. in Geological Sciences.
- I have been working continuously within the Department of Geology, Curragh Resources Inc. Faro, Yukon since February 1986.
- That the information contained within this report was obtained by a literature review and fieldwork conducted by the author from February to March 1988.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. Reed".

Appendix 1: Diamond Drill Hole Logs

MAIN DEPOSIT AREA
LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC CODE

Intrusive Rocks

Unit 10	928	10-A	Granodiorite (kspars-plag. quartz-10:)
	929	B	Adamellite (qtz monzonite)
	939	C	Pegmatite
	956	D	Quartz diorite (kspars-plag. qtz-10:)
	934	E	Diorite (kspars-plag. qtz 10:)
	925	F	Monzonite (kspars-plag. qtz-10:)
	932	G	Pyroxenite
	937	H	Granite (kspars-plag. qtz-10:)
	930	I	Syenite (kspars-plag. qtz-10:)
	938	Q	Bull qtz veins/pods

- 1 Foliated/lineated
- 2 Porphyritic
- 3 Aphanitic
- 4 Smoky qtz-bearing
- 5 Muscovite-bearing
- 6 Kspar-bearing
- 7 Biotite-bearing
- 8 Amphibole-bearing
- 9 Altered (kaolinite, montmorillonite)
- 0 Normal (equigranular)

Vangorda Formation

Intrusive Contact

Unit 5	936	5-A	Variably calcareous, graphitic phyllite (hosts Unit 4; ± 1E, hosts Unit 2)
	920	B	Calcareous muscovite-chlorite:biotite phyllite (greenschist equivalent of 3D)
	908	C	Metabasite
	910	D	Chloritic phyllite
	904	E	Phyllitic marble and silicated marble
	910	F	Laminarily banded, variably calcareous, chloritic phyllite (associated with 5C)
	949	G	Variably calcareous, graphitic phyllite.

- 1 Siliceous
- 2 Carbonaceous
- 3 Calcareous
- 4 Altered, pyritic (white mica envelope)
- 5 Banded/laminated
- 6 Non-calcareous
- 7 Chlorite laminations
- 8 Chloritic
- 9 Sulfide-bearing
- 0 Normal
- * Carbonate-bearing

Faro, Grum, Vangorda, DY Deposits

Conformable Contact

Unit 2/4	922	2/4-A	Sulfide-bearing, ribbon-banded, graphitic quartzite
	915	B	Pyrite-free quartzite (may contain base metal sulfides)
	916	C	Base metal-poor, pyritic quartzite
	942	D	Base metal-bearing, pyritic quartzite
	918	E	Massive pyritic sulfides
	923	F	Buckshot facies, massive sulfides
	928	G	Baritic facies, massive sulfides/sulfates (~10% BaSO ₄)
	924	H	Pyrrhotitic facies, massive sulfides
	949	J	Non-pyritic, massive sulfides/oxides
	921	K	Carbonate-bearing, massive pyritic sulfides
	914	L	

2/4L Muscovite-qtz-chl-bio-phyllite (generally sulfide-bearing)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Siliceous | 1 Siliceous |
| 2 Coarse, porphyroblastic pyrite-bearing | 2 Pyrite-bearing |
| 3 Fine pyrite/marcasite-bearing | 3 Talc/kaolinite-bearing |
| 4 Sphalerite and/or galena-bearing | 4 ZnS and/or PbS-bearing |
| 5 Carbonaceous | 5 Carbonate-bearing |
| 6 Barite-bearing | 6 Chl-bio-qtz-musc phyllite |
| 7 Pyrrhotite-bearing | 7 Pyrrhotite-bearing |
| 8 Magnetite-bearing | 8 Magnetite-bearing |
| 9 Chalcopyrite-bearing | 9 Chalcopyrite-bearing |
| 0 Normal | 0 Normal |
| * Carbonate-bearing | |

Mt. Mye Formation

Conformable Contact

Unit 3	916	3-I	Graphitic quartzite in non-calcareous phyllite/schist
	913	H	Tuffaceous calc-silicate phyllite/schist (assoc. with 3D; identical to 5F)
	941	G	Non-calcareous muscovite-chlorite:biotite phyllite/schist (± 1C, 1D)
	906	F	Marble and silicated marble (± 1G)
	963	E	Graphitic phyllite/schist (± 5A)
	913	D	Calc-silicate phyllite/schist (u. greenschist to amphibolite facies equiv. of 5B)
	908	C	Metabasite
	946	B	Chloritic phyllite/schist (c.f. 5D)
	912	3-A	Transition zone with unit 1 (interbanded chloritic phyllite, graphitic phyllite and pelites of Vangorda and Mt. Mye Fms.)

- 1 Siliceous
- 2 Non-calcareous
- 3 Calcareous
- 4 Altered, pyritic (ume)*
- 5 Banded/laminated
- 6 Sulfide-bearing
- 7 Chlorite laminations
- 8 Chloritic
- 9 Carbonaceous
- 0 Normal

	902	1-B	Tactite and silicated marble (± 3F)
	943	C	Quartzo-feldspathic, biotite-muscovite gneiss/schist (± 3G)
	947	D	Carbonaceous biotite-muscovite-andalusite schist (± 3G)
	967	E	Graphitic schist (± 5A)
	908	F	Metabasite (± 3C)
	901	G	Marble and silicated marble (± 3F)
Unit 1	910	1-H	Chloritic schist (c.f. 5D)

- 1 Siliceous
- 2 Carbonaceous
- 3 Calcareous
- 4 Altered, pyritic (ume)*
- 5 Banded
- 6 Clotted
- 7 Staurolitic
- 8 Chloritic
- 9 Sulfide-bearing
- 0 Normal

* (ume) White mica envelope

092520

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Date: _____

Hole Number: 88X - 01

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: Moose Lake Exploration

Location: _____

Claim: CAPA 34 500' N of Post #1

UTM
Terr. Plane
Co-ords.:

22,639,300 N

385,200 E

} Measured from Map
* Not Surveyed

Grid
Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 3200 ft

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: 646 ft.

_____ with _____ dipping

Inclination: -90°

_____ with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: Drill geochemical & furan anomaly.

Reason hole Terminated: Drilled to target depth

Logged by: C.V. REED

Date(s) Logged: _____

Drilling Contractor: Arctic Diamond Drilling

Hole Cemented: No Steel down Hole: None

Size CORE From To Collar Cased and Capped: NO

Assay Lab: Pb Zn Ag Fe - Faro Au - Boulder
+ clog Vancouver.

Certificate No's: _____

Started: _____ Completed: _____

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Lithologic Log

Code	From		To		Recov.	No.	Unit	Description		
	10	14	16	20					22	24
		P		1574			1	#	Overburden - Truncated No Recry.	
		1574		112136			12	#	Overburden 10 ABS Anvil Batholithic boulders + fragments separated by sporadic amounts of dull-tanish grey mud-clay. Mud clay contains various rounded + subangular pebbles of IOAS, SC, phyllites, siltstones? Ratio of boulders to mud clay 60:40. Boulders range in size up to 1.6' ϕ .	
		112136		1217172			13	31610	Moderately soft, medium grey, dominantly PS ₂ ? foliated, noncalcareous, coarse phyllite S ₂ ? surfaces range from light steely-grey to dark grey. Dark grey surfaces only slightly mark fingers. Contains local thin foliaform gtz veins which range in thickness up to 5" ϕ . Commonly, these veins have thin green chlorite selvages + contain minor P ₀ + P ₁ infilling fractures. From 70J \rightarrow 160', S ₂ surfaces show rusty orange weathering coatings. Unit contains local thin fractures both // + X-setting S ₂ which are infilled w/ calcite. Minor gouge at 162'. 70J \rightarrow 133 extremely broken + "poker chippy". Loss of 3' of core. Breakage due to nature of rock - not faulting. 133 \rightarrow 149 very broken, especially near end of runs. 3 1/2' lost core between 138.5 + 143. 3' lost core between 142 + 149. core loss likely not due to faulting. 149-166 very broken w/ local rubble especially near end	

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						<p>runs. 3' core loss between 138.5 + 143. 1' core loss between 143 + 146.5. 1' of core loss in rubble zone at 158.5 → 160. 161.5 → 166 contains gouge in rubble, 3.5' core loss.</p> <p>166 → 183 core intact in minor local breakage along steep fractures 1.5' core loss between 171 + 176.</p> <p>183 → 204.7 - very broken heavy O.K.</p> <p>204.7 - 212.6 - rubble 3' of core loss between 208.5 + 212.3. core loss likely due to highly fractured nature of the rock</p> <p>212.6 - 215.5 - very broken heavy O.K.</p> <p>215.5 → 246.0 - core intact, locally very broken at end runs. heavy is O.K.</p> <p>246.0 → FOI Moderately broken to locally very broken.</p> <p>3.5' core loss between 251 + 256. Core loss likely due to fracturing.</p> <p>0.4' mud gouge from 265.4 → 266. 4' of core loss between 266 + 271. Core loss may be within gouge zone contacts of gouge lost in rubble. 1' core loss between 271' + 276'.</p> <p>* See RQD sheet for more detailed core quality logs.</p>
	1217.17	2 1218.1	3	14	11 P 1910	<p>(360) 50:50</p> <p>FOI → 278.4 - Regmatitic white quartz vein. Contains paper thin fractures infilled w/ calcite. Locally contains minor chl + Py infilling thin fractures. Remainder of unit is moderately soft, noncalcareous, medium grey musc phyllite. Within phyllite are thinner qtz veins + eyes ranging in size up to 5" φ. Qtz veins commonly contain thin <1cm chlorite selvages.</p> <p>Core moderately broken → intact. Heavy good.</p>

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14 16	20 22 24 26 28 30 34 35				
	121811 5	131218 4		15	131610	
						Same as unit # 3 - moderately soft, noncalcareous, medium → light grey musc. phyllite. Unit appears slightly lighter coloured than higher 3G unit. At 297.5' some small 1" pieces of redrilled granite core from overburden. Sz surface are light → medium steel grey. Sz becomes very steep at 314'. May define a fold closure 305-310' phyllite gouge + Bx. only 1.2' core recovered. Likely not a major fault
						TOI → 289.4 core moderately broken 1" thick phyllite gouge zone // Sz centered at 287.5 Recv O.K
						289.4 → 300' core extremely broken + rubble. 2.5' feet core loss between 291' + 296', 296 → 300 core spread out 2.5' of core loss.
						300' - 305' core moderately broken Recv O.K
						305 → 310 rubble + gouge. 4.3' of core loss.
						310.0 → 324.2 moderately broken. Recv O.K
						324.2 → FOI very broken 1' of core loss.
						74
	131218	131414 6		16	131K10	± @ f? ± bio minor
						Moderately soft → locally hard, locally dolomitic? ankeritic? medium green → local light olive green chloritic phyllite / metabasite. Foliation surface ranges in colour from a medium dark green to pale tannish light green in ^{local} more altered bands. These bands range in thickness up to 8" and constitute about 25% of the unit. When powdered, there is slight reaction in 20% HCL likely due to dess ⁻ dol or siderite.
						Chlorite laminations within darker green un-altered unit define

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description						
1	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	35	<p>S₃P, S₄P</p> <p>at least 3 fold closures. Locally ^(very minor) biotite has developed in thin laminations to dominate foliation. Appears to be prograde to near the nose of a fold. Top 0.6' of unit is a dark brown + white qtz vein w abundant biotite. Contains thin fractures infilled with P₂. Bottom contact of metabasite is sharp against thin qtz vein.</p> <p>TOI → 329.8 core very broken along steep fracture. Recov. O.K.</p> <p>329.8 → 332 core intact, recov. good.</p> <p>332.0 → 335.4 core is very broken w local rubble. Very thin 11S2 < 1" gauge = box centered at 332.0' Recov. is good.</p> <p>335.4 → 342.0 slightly broken → intact. Recov. good.</p> <p>342.0 → FOI core is very broken due to fracturing. Recov. good.</p>
	1344	6	1514	7					17	1316	10	<p>Medium → light grey, dominately P₂ foliated, locally slightly carbonaceous, noncalcareous musc phyllite. S₂ surfaces vary from a light shing grey to dark shing grey. Dark surfaces mark finger slightly. Unit gradually becomes lighter grey moving down the hole. Contains local white pegmatitic qtz veins up to 3" thick. Dominant foliation is generally disturbed near these veins. Unit contains local, thin fractures usually < 1mm which X-cut and ^{are} to dominate foliation and infilled w calcite. P₃ + P₀ occurs as very minor fracture fills in local qtz veins.</p> <p>TOI = 460.4 core intact to locally slightly broken. Recov. GOOD</p> <p>460.4 → 476 core moderately broken. Recov. GOOD</p>

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											476.0 → 490.6 Core intact → locally slightly broken Recy GOOD.
											490.6 → 505.0 Core very broken w local minor gauge. 2' of core loss. between 491' & 497'.
											505. → EOI Intact → locally slightly broken. Recy GOOD.
	1544	9	1515	19	0			18	1316	10	± BOUGE ± Bx ± B10
											Basically same unit as above except for local occurrence of gauge & breccia. Minor thin gauge intervals generally < 1" thick occur at TOT, 557.3', 553.2', + within rubble at 356'. Gauge is generally to dominant foliation however locally associated with steep fractures which are < 15° to core axis. Bottom of interval is sharp against gtz vein.
											Core very broken w local rubble Recy is GOOD.
	1515	19	0	1516	11	9		19	1110	10	B10 + chl Bx hard
											Mottled dark brown, white, + pale green biotite rich gtz vein. Contains approx 50% B10 35% Qtz 15% chl. Contains abundant thin fractures infilled w Pg. Qtz occurs in white resonantitic "eyes" up to 2" d + in fractured + displaced veins up to 1" thick. Qtz also occurs more finely disseminated within biotite bands. Biotite bands are fractured + displaced + range up to 4" thick. Chlorite occurs both as thin releases to gtz and in thin laminated bands up to 1 1/2" thick. This unit has an overall brecciated texture which may be a result of ductility contrasts between gtz, bio + chl. Locally small rotated gtz clasts are seen within biotite rich bands.

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											(core is moderately broken. Recovery is GOOD)
	151611	9	161316	7			110		131610		± R10 (minor)
											Moderately soft ^{hard} noncalcareous, pale grey to slight green tinge, locally CS ₂ foliated musc + qtz + chl phyllite. Biotite occurs locally as "speckled" brown band which appear to be retrograding to chlorite. Bands are generally < 1 cm thick & are dominantly confined to bottom 1/2 of unit. A crenulation cleavage is defined by thin qtz + chl laminations. Laminations are generally < 3 mm thick. At 627.6' - thin P ₀ + Qtz vein. Vein is about 3/4" thick and contains small angular qtz fragments "floating" in a matrix of P ₀ . P ₀ + P ₁ also occur locally in thin fracture fills throughout the unit. S ₂ surfaces are a medium dull grey in local pale green chlorite flakes.
											707 → 566 core is moderately broken → locally very broken along steep fractures. Recovery is GOOD.
											566 → FOI core intact to locally moderately broken. Recovery is GOOD. - No faults
	161316	7	161416	0			111		131610		(10 @ P ₀) Minor.
			FOI								360 same unit as above (#110). Dominant foliation is nearly parallel with core axis. Approaching nose of a fold. From 638.0 → 638.4 brassy yellow massive P ₀ containing small angular "floating" qtz fragments. Near this vein unit is highly fractured & infilled with P ₀ + P ₁ .

Code	From				To				Feature	SYM	S ₀		S ₁		S ₂		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28			32	34	38	40	44		
				1133	0	CIS2	I				35	31	5	73			Micaceous foliation, Micro-lenses
				1151	0	PIS2								64			Micaceous foliation
				1168	0	PIS2								50			" "
				1193	5	PIS2								70			" "
				1217	0	PIS2								68			
				1231	0	PIS2								55			
				1250	0	PIS2								68			
				1277	0	PIS2								59			
				1291	0	PIS2								68			
				1321	0	PIS2								50			
				1328	0	PIS2								68			Micaceous foliation
				1341	0	CISINM				0				65			Chloritic laminae in 3C
				1356	0	PIS2								68			Micaceous foliation
				1377	0	PIS2								70			" "
				1395	5	PIS2								63			" "
				1411	0	PIS2								65			" "
				1429	0	PIS2								58			" "
				1445	0	PIS2								54			" "
				1462	0	PIS2								52			
				1480	0	PIS2								55			
				1510	0	PIS2								60			
				1523	0	PIS2								68			
				1539	0	PIS2								52			
				1554	0	PIS2								82			
				1576	0	PIS2								60			
				1593	0	CISIN I				20	0	0	0	71			
				1614	0	CISIN M					0			80			
				1627	0	CISIN M					0			75			
				1645	0	PIS2								18			

Fault Log

Code	FROM		TO (At)		Feature	REG	UPPER Dip Direct		INTERNAL Dip Direct.		LOWER Dip Direct		Description	
	1	10	14	18			20	22	24	26	28	32		34
		110		1574	NIP1	0								TRICONED
		1574		11236										Correct Overburden fill
		11236		11330	3IT1	6								v. broken
		11330		11490	3IB1	5								v. broken
		11490		11615	3IB1	6								v. broken
		11615		11660	3IR1	2								contains gouge in rubble
		11660		11710										intact
		11710		11760		7								local minor breakage along steep fractures
		11760		11830										intact
		11830		12047	3IB1									recry GOOD
		12047		12085	3IR1									recry o.k
		12085		12123	3IR1	1								rock highly fractured
		12123		12155	3IB1									very broken, recry o.k.
		12155		12460										intact. Broken at coal veins
		12460		12510	2IB1									locally very broken
		12510		12560	2IB1	3								highly fractured
		12560		12654	2IB1									recry o.k.
		12654		12660	3IG1									mud gouge - contacts lost in rubble
		12660		12710	3IR1	2								core loss related to fault?
		12710		12760	2IB1	8								m. broken
		12760		12772	2IB1									recry GOOD
		12772		12813	1IB1									recry GOOD
		12813		12874	2IB1									recry GOOD
		12874		12875	3IG1				919	919	919			1" thick 1/2 phyllite mud part
		12875		12891	2IB1									recry GOOD
		12891		12910	3IR1									recry o.k - rubble
		12910		12960	3IR1	5								rubble
		12960		13010	3IR1	3								rubble - core spread out
		13010		13050	2IB1									recry o.k
		13050		13110	3IRIG1	1								contains some mud gouge
		13110		1324	2IB1									recry o.k
		1324		13284	3IB1	7								v. broken.
		13284		13298	3IB1									recry o.k - highly fractured
		13298		13320										Intact
		13320		1332	3IG1				919	919	919			Very thin gouge + rubble

Fault Log

Code	FROM		TO (At)		Feature	G L E R	UPPER Dip Direct		INTERNAL Dip Direct.		LOWER Dip Direct		Description	
	1	10	14	18			20	22	24	28	28	32		34
	1313	121	1313	154	31B1R									local rubble - driller related?
	1313	154	1314	120	1B1									Revery GOOD
	1314	120	1314	146	31B1									Revery GOOD
	1314	146	1416	104										Intact - locally slightly broken
	1416	104	1417	160	21B1									Revery GOOD
	1417	160	1419	106										Intact - locally slightly broken
	1419	106	1419	110	31B1									Local minor gouge
	1419	110	1419	170	31B1	7								Local minor gouge
	1419	170	1510	150	31D1									Revery GOOD
	1510	150	1514	149										Intact - locally slightly broken
	1514	149	1515	190	31B1G									< 1" thick, 1" S ₂ gouge interval
														at 544.9, 557.2, 558.2' + 356'
	1515	190	1516	119	X1Q1									lightly fractured g ₂ zone
														Revery GOOD
	1516	119	1516	160	21B1									Broken along steep boundary
	1516	160	1612	167										Intact - locally slightly broken
	1612	167	1614	160										Intact

RQD

Lithologic Log

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description													
1	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	35								
											TO CORE RQD	TO CORE RQD	TO CORE RQD						
											340	5.3	1.6	461	5.2	3.6	586	5.5	3.7
											344	4.4	2.1	466	5.1	1.2	591	5.0	4.7
											351	6.4	3.0	471	5.0	2.6	596	5.5	2.6
											356	5.4	3.0	476	5.8	0.6	601	5.1	3.7
											361	5.0	3.8	481	5.1	1.8	606	5.2	4.2
											366	5.2	2.9	486	5.1	3.1	611	5.3	4.4
											371	5.2	2.1	491	5.1	2.4	616	5.2	4.9
											377	2.8	0.9	497	2.6	0	621	5.1	4.6
											380.5	5.3	1.9	501	4.6	0	625	5.1	5.1
											385.5	5.1	3.3	505	3.5	0	631	5.1	5.1
											390.5	5.1	4.7	510	5.3	4.6	636	5.3	4.8
											395.5	5.4	5.2	515.5	5.3	1.5	641	5.2	5.2
											401	5.7	2.2	520.5	5.5	3.0	646	5.2	5.3
											406	5.3	1.7	525.5	5.4	2.9			
											411	5.3	2.2	530.5	5.3	3.2			FOH
											416	5.5	2.0	535.5	5.4	3.3			
											419	3.4	0.9	540.5	5.2	4.0			
											424	5.2	3.2	545.5	5.0	3.1			
											429	5.2	2.3	551	5.0	0.8			
											431	1.7	1.0	556	5.3	3.8			
											436	5.2	2.2	561	5.5	2.4			
											441	4.9	2.2	566	5.5	2.4			
											446	5.2	1.6	571	5.0	3.4			
											451	5.0	1.8	576	5.6	2.9			
											456	5.2	1.2	581	5.2	2.8			

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Date: _____

Hole Number: 88X-02

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: Moose Lake Exploration

Location: _____

Claim: Overlap Echo 103 + Echo 96 250' NE Post #1 Echo 96.

^{UTM}
~~Terr. Plane~~

Co-ords.: 22636100 N

383,600 E

} Measured From Map
Not Surveyed

Grid
Co-ords: _____

Elevation: ≈ 3300 feet

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: _____

_____ with _____ dipping

Inclination: -90°

_____ with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: Drill for anomaly.

Reason hole Terminated: No Sulphides - Budget Considerations.

Logged by: C.V. REED.

Date(s) Logged: _____

Drilling Contractor: Arctic Diamond Drilling.

Size CORE From To Collar Cased and Capped: NO

Hole Cemented: No Steel down Hole: None.

NQ _____

Assay Lab: Pb Zn Ag Fe - FARD Au - Bondar & Clegg.
Vancouver

Certificate No's: _____

Started: _____ Completed: _____

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Lithologic Log

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10	14 16	20 22 24	26 28 30	34 35	
	10	14.8	0	11	#	Overburden Truncated - No recov.
	14.8	14.8	2	12	#	10 AB - Anvil Batholith Fragment. 3 cm ϕ
	14.8	19.5	6	13	B10	B10 moderately ✓ Soft, medium grey, pale green & light brown laminated, noncalcareous, dominately PSz? foliated musc + chl + bio phyllite. Local thin microlithons defined by thin biotite laminations. S ₂ ? surfaces are medium grey w/ light green chlorite clots. Near TOI S ₂ surfaces show rusty orange weathering coatings. No sulphides seen. No obvious faults. Contains thin X-cutting S ₂ ? fractures infilled w/ calcite. TOI → 60.1 very broken & "poker chippy". 1.8' core loss in rubble zone between 57.0 & 60.0. 60.1 → 74.0 moderately broken. Recov. O.K. 74.0 → FOI very broken. 4.0' lost core between 80' & 86.4' Lower contact marked by 1 st appearance of Qtz veining.
	19.5	111.2	2	14	B10 ± 7	100 minor Noncalcareous, soft, medium grey w/ local light green chlorite laminations, dominately PSz? foliated musc + chl + bio phyllite. Thin, pale green chl dominately occurs as thin selvages to foliaform bull Qtz veins. Qtz veins occur locally and range in thickness up to 5cm. Very minor ps + po locally infill fractures in Qtz. TOI → 98.6 core is very broken w/ local rubble. 1.5' core loss.

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14 16	20 22 24 26 28 30	34 35			
	11219 2	11419 0		16	B610	Bio → [100] Pale green, grey, & brown "striped" noncalcareous, moderately soft musc + chl + bio phyllite. Separated from higher unit because less abundant qtz veining. Sz surface is a medium "steely" grey with abundant pale green chl clots. Local microlithon texture defined by bio + chl laminations. Biotite becomes less abundant moving down the interval. No major faults. No visible andalusite. Core moderately broken along dominant foliation & locally along steep fractures. Recy is GOOD.
	11419 0	11512 1		17	B310	Homogeneous, pale olive green, noncalcareous metabasite. Unit is slightly harder than higher phyllites. Upper & lower contacts are sharp and // to the dominant foliation. Local fractures are infilled w chl and minor Po. At 150' fracture is infilled w Po & rimmed w chl. Local "splasy" Cpy associated with Po at this location. Unit exhibits a diabasic texture overall. Core is intact. Recy is good.
	11512	11612 2		18	B310	Bio → [100] Same as unit #6. TOI - 154.6 core badly broken & rubble, minor incipient gouge. Recy is O.K. 154.6 - FOI core moderately broken Recy is good.

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Lithologic Log

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
	11612	2	11613	4			119		119Q9	[4H1]	3 Cp ₂ minor. Hard, noncalcareous, semi-massive pyrrhotite. Top 8" of the unit is homogeneous bronze Po w/ minor subangular pegmatitic Qtz clasts up to 1cm ϕ . Bottom 1', Qtz becomes more diamictic. Po forms matrix between subangular white Qtz clasts ranging up to 4cm ϕ . Minor Cr ₂ occurs locally in thin "splashes" & is associated w/ Po. Bottom and top contacts of this Qtz + Po vein are sharp and have ^{thin} pale green chl selvages. Core intact. Recry is good.
	11613	7	11615	7			110		131G10	Bio \rightarrow [10Q] (10Q) 60'40	Diamictic unit is a moderately soft pale grey & green striped, noncalcareous chl + musc + bio phyllite. Locally, minor Po infills thin fractures. Sz surfaces are a mottled grey & dull green. Mixed in this unit are pegmatitic white Qtz veins ranging in thickness from 2cm \rightarrow 12cm. Pale green chl & minor Po infill fractures in Qtz. Core is moderately broken. Recry is good.
	11615	7	11915	0			111		131C10		Homogeneous, very pale olive green metabasite. Noncalcareous. At 180' unit grades very sharply downward into a much finer grained metabasite. 180' - EOT unit is a slightly darker olive green & exhibits a relict? porphyritic texture. Upper & lower contacts are

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	1	10	14	16	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											sharp and // to the dominate foliation.
											707 → 185 core slightly broken along steep fracture. Recovery is good.
											185 → 186 rubble due to steep fracture. Recovery O.K.
											186 → EOT core slightly broken. Recovery is good.
		11915	0	2716	0			112	131610	B ₀ → [1C0]	
											Overall colour is a dark brownish grey-green. Unit is moderately soft → ^{locally} hard, noncalcareous, locally shows a muscovite cleavage. Sz surfaces vary from a pale greenish grey to dark greenish grey. Dark brown bio is abundant & locally defines at least two cleavages. Unit becomes coarser down the hole w/ local occurrences of prograde andalusite porphs. Porphs are generally < 1mm & this unit is approaching amphibolite facies. Local quartz veins are common in minor P ₀ + P ₂ infilling fractures. Calcite occurs in locally abundant, thin, X-cutting fractures.
											Core intact → locally slightly broken. Recovery is good. This-look at 231'. No obvious faults.
		2716	0	131475				113	13184	± 1 ± B ₂ A ± GOUGE	
											Moderately soft → locally hard, pale olive green, laminated, slightly altered, chloritic phyllite/gouge/B ₂ A. Unit contains abundant thin disrupted grey qtz laminations which range in thickness from < 1mm to 1cm. Abundant intervals of incipient gouge. Unit is locally brecciated. Gouge intervals range from 2cm to 4' thick. Locally ^{rotated} clasts & fragments of qtz & 3B

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10	14	16	20	22 24	26 28 30 34 35
						up to 6" form breccia zones up to 2' thick. Unit is noncalcareous. This is a MAJOR FAULT!!! Gouge dipping $\approx 50^\circ$ to core axis in the same direction as dominant foliation 701 \rightarrow 280 slightly broken. Recry is good 280 \rightarrow 283 very broken. Recry is good 283 \rightarrow 295.4 core intact Recry is good 295.4 \rightarrow 311 rubbly + very broken 2' core loss between 296 + 301' 2.5 feet core lost between 306 \rightarrow 311 311 \rightarrow 336 core intact w/ local minor incipient gouge. Recry O.K. 336 \rightarrow FOI - very rubbly, abundant gouge. Recry good considering nature of the rock.
	1314 17	1315 15	2	114	131C10	\rightarrow 3D0 Moderately soft, noncalcareous, pale green, metabasite? Upper + lower contacts lost in rubble. Unit is very finely laminated. Laminations defined by musc + chl. This unit is likely the same unit as the unit above except that it has not been as altered by the ^{major} fault system above. Core is very broken due to steep fractures 3.5' of lost core between 350 + 354'
	1315 15	1413 16	3	115	131G10	Bio \pm Andol \rightarrow [100] This unit is very similar to unit 12. Moderately soft, noncalcareous, pale green, grey, + brown laminated, chl musc + biot andal

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											<p>phyllite. S₂ surfaces are medium to dark greenish grey. Local development of andalusite porphs up to 2mm ϕ. Andalusite is generally associated w/ biotite laminations. This unit is approaching 100 even at base although it is generally fine grained. Contains ^{ppm} thin X-cutting ^{fractured} filled w/ calcite.</p> <p>70I \rightarrow 384 - very broken + rubble. 2' of core loss between 70I + 361. 6' of core loss between 361 + 369'. Mismatch at 369'. 3' of core loss between 369 + 375'. 3' of core loss between 375 + 378.5. 1.5' core loss between 378.5 + 381. 381-384 Recov. O.K. Core loss likely due to abundant X-cutting fractures related to extensive fault system at 276.0 \rightarrow 247.5.</p> <p>384 \rightarrow 70I - core intact - locally moderately broken along steep fractures. Recov. O.K.</p>
	1436		1414				116		1316	10	<p>810 \rightarrow [100] (384 + gouge) 70:30</p> <p>70I \rightarrow 438.8 pale brownish grey, soft, noncalcareous musc chla bio: phyllite S₂ surfaces are light greyish-brown. Thin gouge 1/2" thick at 436.5. Thin white calcite infills steep fractures.</p> <p>438.8 \rightarrow 440.3 soft, crumbly, non calcareous, very pale olive green, altered chloritic phyllite/gouge. Contact dips 30° to core axis in direction of dominant foliation. Local small fine grained py agglomerates (^{up to} 1mm ϕ) associated w/ gouge.</p> <p>440.3 \rightarrow 70I same unit as 70I \rightarrow 438.8. bottom contact</p>

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											dipping 30° to core axis in same direction as dominant foliation.
											Core moderately broken → locally very broken. Recovery is good.
	1414	110	1414	179			117		13B10		Moderately soft, noncalcareous, olive green, thinly laminated, chloritic phyllite. S ₂ ? surface is dark olive green. Local brown, paper thin brittle developing along laminations. Contains many steep thin fractures & some thick infilled w/ white calcite.
											Core intact Recovery is good. Top contact is sharp // to S ₂ . Lower contact is gradational into altered 3B.
	1414	179	1461	79			118		13B14	@† GOUGE	Soft → locally very soft, tannish olive green, noncalcareous altered chloritic phyllite. Thinly laminated // to S ₂ ? Laminations defined by musc + chlorite. S ₂ ? surfaces are a dull olive green. Soft, crumbly, pale olive green gouge + R&A from 460-462.5. Both ^{90-95°} contacts dipping 35° to core axis. Small irregular chlorite? clots visible from 462 → 463.5. Clots range in size up to 2mm φ. Contains many steep thin X-cutting fractures infilled w/ whitish-fan calcite.
											Core is slightly broken - locally very broken along steep fractures. Recovery is good.
											When core is powdered there is a slight reaction w/ 20% HCL. Reaction may be due to diss-ankerite.

Lithologic Log

Date: MARCH 31/88 Logged By: CUR

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14 16	20 22 24 26 28	30 34 35			
	14 16 17 7	15 12 18 6		119	11 C10	<p>Moderately soft - locally hard, noncalcareous, musc + bio + qtz ± chl andalusite, thickly laminated, phyllite. Overall colour is light grey w/ light brown biotite laminations. S₂ surface is light grey w/ spotty biotite plates. Local development of subhedral pink andalusite porphyroblasts in biotite rich bands up to 1' thick. Porphyroblasts in size from ~1mm → 1cm φ. Chl dominantly occurs as pale green selvages to qtz rich laminations + as selvages to local thin foliaform qtz veins. Very minor Pb + Py infilling thin fractures in qtz veins.</p> <p>Core is intact → locally slightly broken along X-cutting fractures. Recovery is excellent. No faults.</p>
	15 12 18 6	15 13 12 2		120	13 C10	<p>Light greyish-green, poorly laminated, noncalcareous, moderately soft → hard, metabasite. Upper + lower contacts are sharp // to laminate foliation. Foliation surface is a dull medium → dark green.</p> <p>701 → 529 Core very broken, recov O.K.</p> <p>529 → 801 Core intact, recov O.K.</p> <p>No faults.</p>
	15 13 12	15 13 17 5		121	11 C10	<p>(100) minor.</p> <p>Similar to unit # 19. Soft, noncalcareous, musc + bio ± qtz phyllite. Contains two 3cm thick foliaform permatitic qtz</p>

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Lithologic Log

Code	From			To			Recov.	No.	Unit	Description	
	10	14	16	20	22	24					26
											veins. No sulphides seen. 3 cm thick gouge zone contact at 536.2. Dip 40° to core axis - no orientation possible. Not a major fault. Core is moderately broken → locally very broken near gouge zone. Perry is good.
	15137		15143	5				1212	131C10		Moderately hard, homogeneous, medium → dark green, noncalcareous, metabasite. Unit has an overall diabasic texture. Contains local tiny (2 mm Ø) specks of dark green chlorite? Upper contact defined by thin phyllite gouge zone of 40° to core axis at 270° to dominate foliation. Gouge zone ≈ 3 cm thick. Bottom contact sharp at white, 7 cm thick, pegmatitic qtz vein. Near bottom contact, metabasite becomes slightly altered. 701 → 538.2 very broken in incipient gouge. Perry O.K. 538.2 → EO1 core intact → locally slightly broken along 1 steep fracture // to core axis. Perry is good.
	15143		15146	0				1212	111C10		(10Q) minor. Moderately soft → moderately hard, thickly laminated, noncalcareous, musc + bio + qtz + chl phyllite. S ₂ ? surfaces are a mottled shiny grey, light brown, + dark green. Top 7 cm of unit is white pegmatitic bull qtz vein. <u>No sulphide seen.</u> Local paper thin fractures are infilled in calcite. Core is moderately broken along steep // to core axis fracture. Perry is good. No faults

Code	From		To		Feature	SYE	S ₀		S ₁		S ₂		Description
	10	14	16	20			Dip	Direct.	Dip	Direct.	Dip	Direct.	
				16	20	C/S			18	010	0	55	Micaceous Foliation
				17	20	C/S			26	000	0	60	Micaceous Foliation
				110	5	P/S						68	" "
				112	10	C/S			24	010	0	65	Biotite Granulation Cleavage
				113	19	C/S			27	010	0	68	Biotite + Chlorite Granulation
				116	10	P/S						69	Micaceous Foliation
				121	14	C/S			38	010	0	61	" "
				122	14	C/S			35	010	0	65	" "
				124	11	C/S			64	010	0	79	Micaceous Foliation
				125	18	C/S			32	010	0	84	" "
				127	13	C/S			58	010	0	71	" "
				128	19	P/S						38	Chlorite Laminations in 3B
				131	11	P/S						35	" " " "
				133	17	P/S						44	Micaceous Foliation
				135	14	P/S						73	" "
				138	6	P/S						68	" "
				140	4	P/S						68	" "
				142	14	P/S						73	" "
				144	4	P/S						73	Biotite Laminations
				145	18	P/S						60	Chlorite Laminations
				147	0	P/S						62	Micaceous Foliation
				149	13	P/S						58	Biotite + Chlorite Laminations
				150	18	C/S			38	000	0	75	Biotite Laminations
				151	17	C/S			50	010	0	74	" "
				153	25	P/S						68	Micaceous Foliation
				154	15	P/S						69	" "

~~FOH~~

Fault Log

Core No.	FROM				TO (At)				Feature	REG. REF.	UPPER Dip Direct				INTERNAL Dip Direct.				LOWER Dip Direct				Description			
	1	10	14	18	20	22	24	28			28	32	34	38	40	44	1	10	14	18	20	22		24	28	1
		1317	15	0	1317	18	5		31BR1																	Broken in local rubble
		1317	15	5	1318	10	0		31BR5																	Abundant fracturing related to higher fault.
		1318	10	0	1318	14	0		31BR																	Recry O.K.
		1318	14	0	1412	16	3																			Intact - Locally moderately broken
		1413	16	3	1413	16	5		21B1																	Recry O.K.
		1413	16	5	1413	16	6		31G1				99	91919												dip 30° to core axis.
		1413	16	6	1414	11	0		21B1																	Recry O.K.
		1414	11	0	1414	17	9																			Intact.
		1414	17	9	1416	17	7		11B1																	Locally broken along steep fractures
		1416	17	7	1512	18	6																			Core Intact. Locally slightly broken.
		1512	18	6	1512	19	0		31B1																	Recry O.K.
		1512	19	0	1513	12	2																			Intact.
		1513	12	2	1513	16	1		21B1																	Recry O.K.
		1513	16	1	1513	16	2		31G1																	40° to core axis. No azimuth possible.
		1513	16	2	1513	17	5		21B1																	Recry O.K.
		1513	17	5	1513	18	2		31B1G																	Minor independent surge - recry O.K.
		1513	18	2	1514	13	5																			Recry O.K. Core intact.
		1514	13	5	1517	16	0		21B1																	Core broken along steep
																										11 to core axis Recry O.K.
																										O.K.

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Date: APRIL 1 1988

Hole Number: 88X - 03

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: Mouse Lake Exploration

Location: _____

Claim: SEA 114 350' N' of Post #2

UTM
Terr. Plane

Co-ords.: 22,630,350 N

373,800 E

Grid
Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 3000 ft.

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: _____

with _____ dipping

Inclination: -90°

with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: _____

Reason hole Terminated: No Sulphides - Budget considerations.

Logged by: C.V. REED.

Date(s) Logged: _____

Drilling Contractor: Arctic Diamond Drilling

Hole Cemented: _____ Steel down Hole: _____

Size	CORE From	To	Collar Cased and Capped: <u>NO</u>
<u>NQ</u>	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	

Assay Lab: Pb Zn Ag Fe - Faro Au Bonclan + Chem - Vancouver

Certificate No's: _____

Started: _____ Completed: _____

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description	
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34		35
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	35	
	11519	20	11519	22								Overburden - Triconed - No recovery.
	11519	22	12126	6								
												Overburden 10 AB granitic boulders + fragments ranging in size from 1cm to 30 cm ϕ . From 182' to 226', tanish grey mud/clay rec'd between the boulders. Clay contains small pebbles + fragments of 10 AB and thinly laminated musc + chl phyllites
	12126	6	12180	0				3				TRICONED - NO RECOVERY
	12180	0	13105	3				14	11C10			I Garnet \pm Ankerite? Siderite? Moderately hard, light grey w brown + tanish green laminations, musc + bio + chl, \pm garnet \pm ankerite? phyllite. Foliation surfaces are mottled dull greenish-grey + brown. Laminations are fairly thick + defined by biotite, chlorite, + ankerite? Unit is PS ₂ ? foliated. At 305.8 local development of small, subhedral, - up to 2mm ϕ - pistachio brown garnets. Garnets are associated w chloritic selvage to a foliaform qtz vein. Local patchy development of biotite gives the core a local "speckled" appearance. The unit is fairly coarse, w only a moderate amount of chlorite. It is much more biotite rich than typical 3G + therefore appears more like 1C of Faro than 3G at Vesperda. Thin creamy-tanish-green laminations when powdered react slightly w 20% HCL. These laminations vary in thickness - up to 1cm + appear locally throughout

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit		Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	
											in 20% HCL. S ₂ ? surfaces are a dull tan-gray w/ patchy biotite. Core is intact. Recov is good
	1316	193	1410	167				18	11H14		* ant? dol? sid? pale greenish whitish-v tan, soft, poorly laminated, altered musc + chl phyllite. Foliation surface is a dull light ^{greenish} v tan and white talc? rubs off on fingers. When unit is powdered it reacts with 20% HCL. Unit is badly broken + contains thin intervals of white powder - metal gouge. Very small column psite peeps locally occur in highly altered, very soft, whitish green intervals 701 → 370.6 slightly broken recov O.K. 370.6 → 376.9 core very broken with 2" thick gouge at 374'. Gouge // to delineate Dal. lation 376.9 → 382.3 Rubble in thin intervals of white powder gouge. Recov is O.K. 382.3 → 391 - Very broken + rubble. 6" gouge zone centered at 386.3. Recov O.K. 391 - 401 Rubble Powder gouge 400 - 401. Loss of 4' of core near gouge zone at 400'. 401 - EOI core is very broken in white powder gouge at 405.7 → EOI. 1.5' of core loss likely in gouge zone at 405.7

Code	From		To		Recov.		No.		Unit	Description
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28		
	141016	7	141413	9				9	11414	* ank? I Bio ^{minor} ± GARNET minor
										Same unit as # 8 except ^(containing) local brown biotite in thin brown laminations. Commonly these biotite rich intervals contain subhedral pinkish brown garnet porphy. Garnet porphy range in size from 2mm → 4mm ϕ . Contains clotted pale green chlorite up to 1cm ϕ which are preferentially aligned to the dominate foliation. Sz surfaces are pale dull light fennish green. Near gouge intervals white talc? rubs off on fingers. Foliation also defined by pale fennish-ankerite? in laminations generally \approx 0.5 cm thick
										TOI → 424 - core intact → locally slightly broken. Recry O.K.
										424 → 432.0 - very broken - local minor incipient gouge. Recry O.K.
										432.0 → 433.2 - rubble & gouge. \approx 1' of lost core.
										433.2 → 436.1 - core very broken. Recry O.K.
										436.1 → 437.0 - rubble 6" of core loss
										437 → 442.9 - core intact. recry good.
										442.9 → EOI - very broken - brecciated - related to fault below it. Recry O.K.
	141713	9	141416	0				110	11414	* GOUGE.
										Soft, fissite, ankeritic? pale fennish-green gouge & Bx. Top & bottom contacts 35° to core axis in the same direction as dominate foliation.
										Core is gouge - Recry is good

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14 16	20 22 24 26 28 30	34 35			
	141416	141511		111	11414	* ank? ± B10 matrix ± Garnet mineral. Identical to unit # 9. Biotite laminations are less abundant. Top of unit is more altered - lighter coloured - than the remainder of the unit. TOI → 447.9 - moderately broken Reevy GOOD 447.9 → FOI - intact Reevy Good
	141511	141531		112	11019	B10 ± 9 mottled dark brown, white, + pale green Qtz vein. Associated w the vein are thick selvages up to 6 cm of massive biotite and pale green chlorite. Contains abundant thin P ₁ + P ₂ infilling thin fractures in Qtz, chl + biotite. Contacts of the vein are sharp - X cutting dominant foliation of the surrounding phyllite. This is an interesting unit. Overall Bio content ≈ 50%, Qtz content 30%, chl content 20%. Core is intact. Reevy is GOOD.
	141531	141537		113	11414	* ank ± B10 Same as unit 11 # 9. Garnets are absent. Core intact except for rubble zone at 453.8 → 455 due to steep fracture. Core reevy is good.
	141537	141617		114	131B10	± B10 Thinly laminated, medium → dark green, chloritic phyllite. S ₂ ? surfaces are dull ^{medium} green + locally contain biotite flakes. Local paper thin fractures contain

Code	From				To				Recov.				No.				Unit				Description				
	1	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	35	1	10	14	16	20	22	24	26		28	30	34	35
																									<p>calcite. Biotite is locally developed in thin laminations // to dominate foliation. Unit is moderately soft & dominantly PS₂? foliated.</p> <p>TOI → 458.8 core intact recovery good</p> <p>458.8 → 460 breccia zone associated with steep X cutting thin gtz vein. core is moderately broken recovery is good.</p> <p>460 → FOZ core moderately broken along local steep fractures. Recovery is good.</p>
		14167																							<p>14167 - 14174 B 115 131B10 Bio B&A.</p> <p>Mottled pale green, light brown, and dull grey breccia texture. Contains abundant thin fractures infilled w calcite and quartz. Fractures range in thickness up to 1cm across. Individual SB clasts range in size up to 1' φ and show very little rotation. SB is coarsely laminated - defined by bio & chl laminations. Unit is moderately soft → locally hard. SB is generally coarser grained than unit 14 and contains abundant medium green chlorite clots which are elongate // to dominant foliation and range in size up to 1 cm φ.</p> <p>TOI → 469 core is moderately broken along fractures recovery is good</p> <p>469 → FOZ core is intact. Recovery is GOOD</p>
		14174																							<p>14174 - 14179 B 116 1144 * ank? ± garnet minor</p> <p>Soft, pale tan-green, ankritic? altered chloritic phyllite.</p>

Code	From				To				Recov.				No.				Unit				Description		
	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30	34	35	10	14	16	20	22	24	26	28	30		34	35
																							foliation surface is dull tannish-green. contains abundant light green chlorite clots aligned elongate to the dominant foliation. Clots range up to 1 cm ϕ . When powdered, slight effervescence when applying 20% HCl. Locally, fine (≈ 1 mm ϕ) pinkish brown garnets developed - following trend of foliation. Core moderately broken. Recov is good.
	1417	19	6		1419	14	0					1117				1110							I andalusite. Moderately soft, non calcareous, dominantly PS_2 foliated musc + bio + chl phyllite S_2 surfaces are medium grey w/ local light brown biotite flakes. Contains subhedral pink andalusite porphy in local intervals. Porphy range in size up to 8 mm ϕ . No obvious faults. Core intact Recov, Good.
																							<u>EOH</u>

Fault Log

Code	FROM		TO (At)		Feature	REG	UPPER Dip Direct		INTERNAL Dip Direct.		LOWER Dip Direct		Description			
	1	10	14	18			20	22	24	26	28	32		34	38	40
	1	10	14	18	20											TRILONED - NO RECRY
		1159	2													OVERBURDEN TILL
		1226	6													TRILONED - NO RECRY
		12810	0													RECRY O.K.
		12840														INTACT
		12911	0													Slightly Broken.
		12913	0													Intact.
		13105	3													Intact.
		13109	4													Recry O.K.
		13112	0													Direction measured from S2.
		13115	5													Local incipient gouge.
		13130	0													Recry O.K.
		13132	8													Intact. Locally slightly broken along steep fracture
		13148	3													minor local incipient gouge.
		131518	8													intact → slightly broken
		121610	9													intact.
		131619	3													Recry O.K.
		131710	6													∩ broken
		131713	9													∩ broken
		131714	0													∩ broken
		131716	9													contains thin interval of white powdery gouge.
		131812	3													∩ broken
		131816	2													gouge -
		131816	4													∩ broken
		131911	0													rubble
		141010	0													white powder gouge
		141011	0													∩ broken
		141015	7													white powder gouge
		141016	7													intact - recry O.K.
		14124	0													local minor incipient gouge. Recry good.
		14132	0													Rubble + gouge
		14133	2													Recry O.K.
		14136	1													Rubble.

Fault Log

Core	FROM		TO (At)		Feature	G R E	UPPER Dip Direct		INTERNAL Dip Direct.		LOWER Dip Direct		Description	
	10	14	16	20			22	24	26	28	32	34		38
	1438	0	1442	9									Intact.	
	1442	9	1443	9	3 BX								Bx-related to fault. Very OK	
	1443	9	1446	0	3 G		3,5	0,0,0				3,5	0,0,0	* gouge + Bx - major fault. No
	1446	0	1447	9	2 B								Very GOOD	
	1447	9	1451	0									Intact.	
	1451	0	1453	1									Intact.	
	1453	1	1453	8									Intact	
	1453	8	1455	0	3 R								Rubble due to steep fracture.	
													Very GOOD.	
	1455	0	1457	2									Intact.	
	1457	2	1458	2									Intact	
	1458	8	1460										Fracturing associated to gtz	
													vein. Rock is GOOD.	
	1460		1467	4	2 B								is broken	
	1467	4	1469	0	2 BX								phy. breccia.	
	1469	0	1474	8	X								intact - good very breccia	
													is very little east rotation.	
	1474	8	1479	6	2 B								Very GOOD	
	1479	6	1494	0									Intact	