MAP NO.:	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO:** 092872
	PROSPECTUS		**MINING DISTRICT:** Whitehorse
105 K 6	**CONFIDENTIAL**	X	**TYPE OF WORK:** Geophysics
	OPEN FILE		drilling

REPORT FILED UNDER: Curragh Resources Inc.

DATE PERFORMED: August 8-Sept. 28, 1989 **DATE FILED:** Sept 20, 1990

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 62°22'N **AREA:** Faro

LONG.: 133°30'W **VALUE $:**

CLAIM NAME & NO.: FARO

WORK DONE BY: Lee Pigage, D. Hrynyk, M. Seywerd

WORK DONE FOR: Curragh Resources Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: Four NQ holes were drilled and logged to test the area immediately NW of the Faro pit. The holes were then used for a borehole Pulse EM survey. The test was to attempt to locate any conductive mineralization not intersected by the drill holes. Results were negetive. No mineralization was intersected by the drilling and the Pulse EM indicates no conductive ore bodies near Holes 89FX 02, 03 and 04 but did indicate a conductive body beside drill hole 89FX-01.

CONFIDENTIAL

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
BOREHOLE PULSE EM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION
NTS: 105K/6W
LATITUDE: 62°14'N LONGITUDE: 133°39'W
AUTHORS: DOUGLAS M. HRYNYK
MARKUS B. SEYWERD, B.Sc.
CONSULTING GEOPHYSICIST
DATE OF WORK: 11 TO 16 SEPTEMBER, 1989
DATE OR REPORT: 16 OCTOBER, 1989

092872

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WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1 - Location Map
FIGURE 2 - Loop Location Map
FIGURES 3-15 - Borehole Pulse EM Profiles

INTRODUCTION:

On 11 to 16 September 1989, White Geophysical Inc. carried out a borehole Pulse EM survey for **Curragh Resources Inc.** on their **Faro NW Project**, near Faro in the Yukon Territory. Four drillholes, 89FX-01 through 89FX-04 inclusive, were surveyed.

Pulse EM was employed to detect any conductive mineralization not intersected by the drillholes.

SURVEY LOCATION AND ACCESS:

Faro is located in the Anvil Range lead-zinc-silver district, 200 km northeast of Whitehorse (Figure 1). The area lies in NTS 105K/6W. Road access is either from the west through Carmacks, or from the east through Ross River.

CRONE BOREHOLE PULSE EM SYSTEM

The Crone borehole pulse EM system is a time domain, downhole EM instrument capable of detecting conductive mineralization intersected by the drillhole or lying offhole. The borehole pulse EM system utilizes a special downhole receiver coil, 600 metre cable and winch, in conjunction with a standard PEM transmitter and receiver normally employed in surface surveys.

The primary field is produced by a square loop of wire laid on the surface and driven by a Pulse EM transmitter.

The time derivative of the secondary EM field is measured using an axial receiver coil lowered down the diamond drillhole. The minimum size of drillhole which can be accommodated is AQ (1 3/4" diameter). The receiver measures eight samples of the secondary field during the primary field off-time. Sample times range from 0.15 to 6.4 ms after primary field shut-off on a 10.8 ms transmitter time base.

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

FARO NW PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 105K/6W

Scale in Miles 50 0 50 100
50 0 50 100 Scale in Kilometers
ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 63 MILES OR 101.3 KILOMETERS

FIG. 1

Multiple transmitter loops may be used to provide various loop to conductor coupling geometries in order to obtain conductor attitude and position information. A complete survey of a given borehole may entail logging the hole from five transmitter loop setups. One of these loops would be approximately centred over the area of interest with the remaining four loops away from and distributed around the borehole.

When an anomalous response is observed in a borehole log from a single transmitter loop, the nature of this anomaly allows the determination of the location of the conductive source relative to the drillhole. As shown by Woods and Crone (1980, Figs. 7 & 8), the response can indicate whether the borehole is intersecting the centre of the conductor, the margin of a conductor, with the bulk of conductive material away from the hole, or whether the conductor is entirely off-hole.

Model study curves for various conductor to borehole geometries from Woods (1975) are employed in the interpretation. Quantitative analysis of the conductor's attitude, position and conductance is made using nomograms presented by Woods, et al. (1980). Computer plate modelling, using the routines developed by Dyck, et al (1980), can be used to confirm the interpretation.

In the case of a dike-like or tabular conductor, the magnitude of an anomaly varies with the angle that the primary field cuts the conductor. Thus, the change in coupling between the conductor and the primary field from different transmitter loop setups, will provide information on the attitude and position of the conductive mineralization.

If the conductor tends towards a more spheroidal shape, the shape as well as the magnitude of the anomaly will change as the primary field direction is altered. This occurs because the eddy currents are not constrained to flow within a single plane but

rather tend to circulate perpendicular to the primary field direction. Thus, multiple transmitter loop coverage can also provide information about the shape of a conductive body.

In practice the responses observed in field situations are much more complex than those of simple models, but the results are sufficiently interpretable that the method has general acceptance and a number of discovery case histories exist.

SURVEY PROCEDURE:

An Ohm meter, applied to a grab smaple of the local ore, indicated that the ore is quite conductive. A sizable body of this ore would have a large conductivity-thickness, and would be detectable during a Pulse EM survey

A Crone 2000 Watt Pulse EM transmitter energized each of the nine wire loops laid out near the four drill collars (Figure 2). These loops were variously either 400m x 400m, 400m x 500m, or 500m x 500m as shown in figure 2. To ensure that no mineralization was present but undetected because of a lack of coupling, at least three different loops were tried with every drillhole. Drillholes 89FX-02, 89FX-03 and 89FX-04 are grouped closely enough that a given loop can be used for more than one drillhole. Loops A - F provided a sufficient variety of coupling geometries with any mineralization that might have been present in the drillholes. Drillhole 89FX-01 is west of the others, and loops G, H and I were laid out near its' collar.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

The responses produced, in the drillholes, from each loop are displayed in Figures 3 - 15. The responses are flat indicating that there are no conductive bodies in the immeadiate vicinity of the drillholes.

Loops H and I coupled with a conductive body located beside drillhole 89FX-01, under Loop H, more than 580m below the collar. Since only a few data points are involved, it is not possible to derive any quantitative information about the conductive body.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Four drillholes, 89FX-01 to 89FX-04, with a combined length of 1366m, were surveyed with nine loops. Three or more loops were used with every drillhole assuring that a sufficient variety of coupling geometries were tried to have energized any conductive mineralization which might have been present. The only such mineralization indicated is beside the bottom of drillhole 89FX-01, below Loop H - no quantitative information about this mineralization was obtained. There is no indication that drillholes 89FX-02, 89FX-03, 89FX-04 pass through or near any conductive bodies.

The conductivity of the grab sample of ore suggests that a Pulse EM survey would readily detect an orebody of economic size. The lack of responses in drillholes 89FX-02, 89FX-03 and 89FX-04 does not mean that a strong response would not be found in other drill holes sited closer to an orebody. Borehole Pulse EM would greatly increase the effective search radius about a drillhole because it is not necessary to drill directly through an orebody to 'see' it with Pulse EM. Given a sufficient conductivity-thickness, an ore body can be detected as much as 100m away from a drillhole. Surveying more drillholes, located in favourable geology, with Pulse EM is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas M. Hrynyk

Markus B. Seywerd, B.Sc.
Consulting Geophysicist

REFERENCES:

Dyck, A.V., Bloore, M., and Valles, M.A., 1980: User manual for programs PLATE and SPHERE; Research in Applied Geophysics, 23, University of Toronto.

Woods, D.V., 1975: A model study of the Crone Borehole pulse electromagnetic (PEM) system; unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Woods, D.V. and Crone, J.D. 1980: Scale model study of a borehole pulse electromagnetic system; C.I.M. Bulletin, vol.73, no. 817, pp.96-104.

Woods, D.V., Rainsford, D.R.B. and Fitzpatrick M.N. 1980: Analogue modelling and quantitative interpretation of borehole PEM measurements (abstract only); EOS Transactions of the American Geophysical Union, vol. 61, no. 17, pp. 414-415.

SPECIFICATIONS – CRONE BOREHOLE PULSE EM EQUIPMENT

PROBE:
- Measures dB/dt of axial-component of borehole
- Ferrite cored antenna with preamplifier and self contained power supply (Ni.-Cd. rechargeable)
- 30 hours continuous operation
- Weight: 3.6 Kg.
- Length: 1.63 M.
- Diameter: 2.9 cm (for "E" holes and larger)
- Pressure tested to 13.8 MPa (2000 PSI)

WINCH ASSEMBLY:
- 3 speed gear box, gear ratios 1:1, 2:1, 3:1
- Optional power winching for deep holes
- Borehole cable capacity of up to 2000 meters
- Portable

UNDERGROUND PUSHROD SYSTEM:
- For use in horizontal boreholes (‹ 45 degrees)
- Powered Pushrod assembly for holes › 500 meters

BATTERY SUPPLY:
±12 VDC, two internal, rechargeable, 12V gel type batteries

MEASURED QUANTITIES:
Primary shut-off voltage pulse (PP). Time derivative of the transient magnetic field by integrative sampling over eight, contiguous time gates (microseconds).

CH. NO.	WINDOW	WIDTH	MID PT.	REL. GAIN	WINDOW	WIDTH	MID PT.
PP	-100 to 0	100	-50	1.00	-200 to 0	200	-100
1	100 to 200	100	150	1.00	200 to 400	200	300
2	200 to 400	200	300	1.39	400 to 800	400	600
3	400 to 700	300	550	1.93	800 to 1400	600	1100
4	700 to 1100	400	900	2.68	1400 to 2200	800	1800
5	1100 to 1800	700	1450	3.73	2200 to 3600	1400	2900
6	1800 to 3000	1200	2400	5.18	3600 to 6000	2400	4800
7	3000 to 5000	2000	4000	7.20	6000 to 10K	4000	8000
8	5000 to 7800	2800	6400	10.00	10K to 15.6K	5600	12.8K
	10.8ms. Time Base				21.6ms. Time Base		

READOUT:
Readings are output on an analog meter (6V FSD), over three sensitivity ranges (X1, X10, X100). Data retrieval made by channel select switch.

TIMING:
A telemetry link ("sync.") is maintained by radio signal, or a back-up cable, between the transmitter and the receiver, and is meter monitored.

SENSITIVITY:
Adjustable through a ten turn, calibrated gain pot.

SAMPLING MODES:
"S & H" (Sample & Hold)
The receiver averages 512 (10.8 ms), or 256 (21.6ms), readings for all channels, and stores the results for display.
"CONT" (Continuous)
A running average for all channels is stored, enabling the operator to reject thunderstorm spikes and power line noise by visual inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS – PULSE EM TRANSMITTER EQUIPMENT

MOTOR GENERATOR:

4-1/2 H.P. Wisconsin, 4 cycle engine with belt drive to D.C. alternator; maximum output 120V, 30 amps; external gas tank; frame unit weight: 33 kg, shipping: 47 kg.

REGULATOR:

Controls and filters the alternator output; continuously variable between 24V and 120V D.C.; 20 amp maximum current; weight: 10 kg, shipping: 24 kg.

PEM WAVEFORM TRANSMITTER:

Controls bipolar, on-off waveform and linear current shut-off ramp time. Radio and cable time synchronization with housing for optional crystal clock sync system; on-off times for 60 Hz areas 8.33ms, 16.66ms, 33.33ms; for 50 Hz areas 10.0ms, 20.0ms, 40ms; for analog PEM operation 10.9ms, 21.8ms; linear controlled current shut-off ramp times of 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5ms; monitors for shut-off ramp operation, instrument temperature, Tx loop continuity, and overload output current; automatic shut-down for open Tx loop. Weight: 12.5 kg, shipping: 22 kg.

REMOTE RADIO, ANTENNA AND MAST:

Used for radio timing synchronization on large survey grids; range up to 2 km; radio has 12V rechargeable gell cell battery supply; antenna is fiberglass mounted on a 4 section aluminum mast each 2m long. Radio weight: 2.7 kg, shipping: 6.0 kg; mast and antenna shipped as bundle: 6.4 kg.

OPTIONAL CRYSTAL CLOCK TIMING LINK:

Installed in the Digital Rx and external box mounted to be plugged into PEM-Tx. Gel rechargeable power supply. Weight: 10 kg, shipping: 15 kg.

WIRE, SPOOLS AND WINDERS:

Transmitter wire is usually No. 10 or No. 12 AWG copper in 310m or 410m lengths, 1 length per spool; 2 spools in a shipping box; winder is mounted on a magnesium packframe.

MULTI-TURN MOVING COIL:

7 turn, 13.7 meter diameter Tx loop with plugs to break into 2 sections. Aluminum or copper wire and various coverings depending on area being used.

BATTERY POWER SUPPLY:

24V, 20 amp hour; rechargeable battery supply for use with PEM-Tx as power source rather than motor-generator-regulator. In aluminum case, with clamp connectors. Weight: 20.5 kg, shipping: 29 kg.

- Battery chargers supplied for all rechargeable battery units.
- All instruments and equipment operational from -40°C to + 50°C.
- Shipping boxes are reusable plywood construction with closed cell foam shock protection.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: HRYNYK, Douglas M.

PROFESSION: Practicing Geophysicist

EDUCATION: University of British Columbia - Geophysics undergraduate program

EXPERIENCE: Eight years with White Geophysical Inc. Two years as Head of Data Processing, and six years as Crew Chief working in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Washington, and Nevada.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME: SEYWERD, Markus B., B.Sc.

PROFESSION: Geophysicist

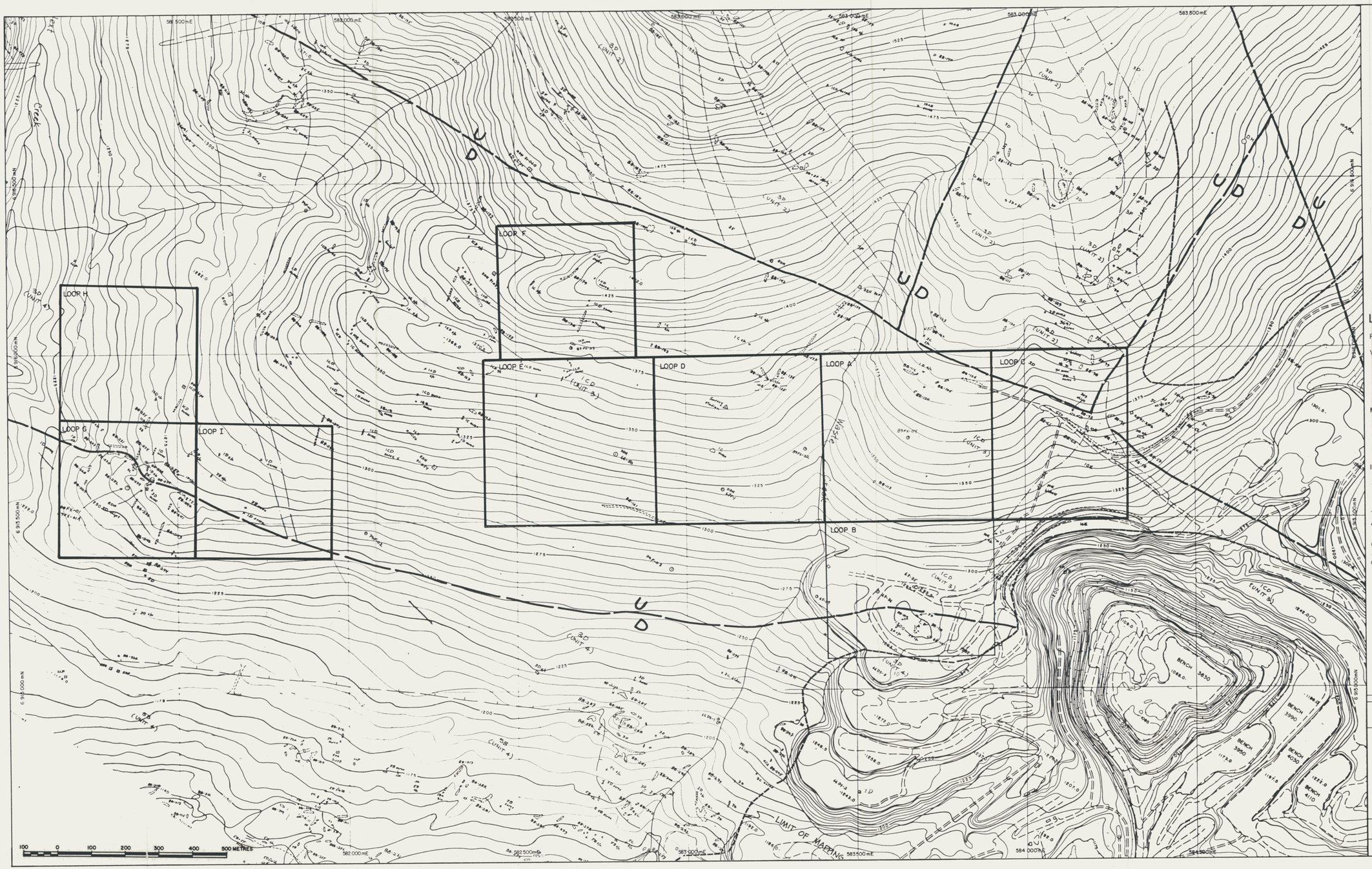
EDUCATION: University of British Columbia -
B.Sc., Mathematics

EXPERIENCE: Three years of summer field work with Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. in British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.

Three years Geophysicist with White Geophysical Inc. with work in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territories.

COST BREAKDOWN:

A. Mobilization and demobilization		$ 3,500.00
B. Daily rate for survey $1200 x 6 days (Sept. 10-17, 1989):		
Borehole Pulse EM system	$450 x 6	$ 2,700.00
Brent Robertson	$450 x 6	2,700.00
Tim Kolchyski	$300 x 6	1,800.00
C. Room and board		744.90
D. Technical report		2,000.00
	Total	$13,444.90



N

LEGEND :

ROCK TYPES

VANGORDA FORMATION

3D (UNIT 4)	BIOTITE CALC-SILICATE
3F	MARBLE
5B	CALCAREOUS BIOTITE PHYLLITE
$5C_A$	AMPHIBOLITE (METABASITE)
$5C_P$	PYROXENITE

MT. MYE FORMATION

ICD	NONCALCAREOUS BIOTITE SCHIST
3C	AMPHIBOLITE (METABASITE)
3D (UNIT 2)	BIOTITE CALC-SILICATE
3F	MARBLE
3G	NONCALCAREOUS PHYLLITE

INTRUSIONS

$10AB_M$	MEGACRYSTIC GRANITE (ANVIL BATHOLITH)
10E	HORNBLENDE-BIOTITE PORPHYRY

LITHOLOGIC CONTACT

U / D — FAULT

CALC-SILICATE / CALCAREOUS PHYLLITE — METAMORPHIC "ISOGRAD"

092872

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

BOREHOLE PULSE EM SURVEY

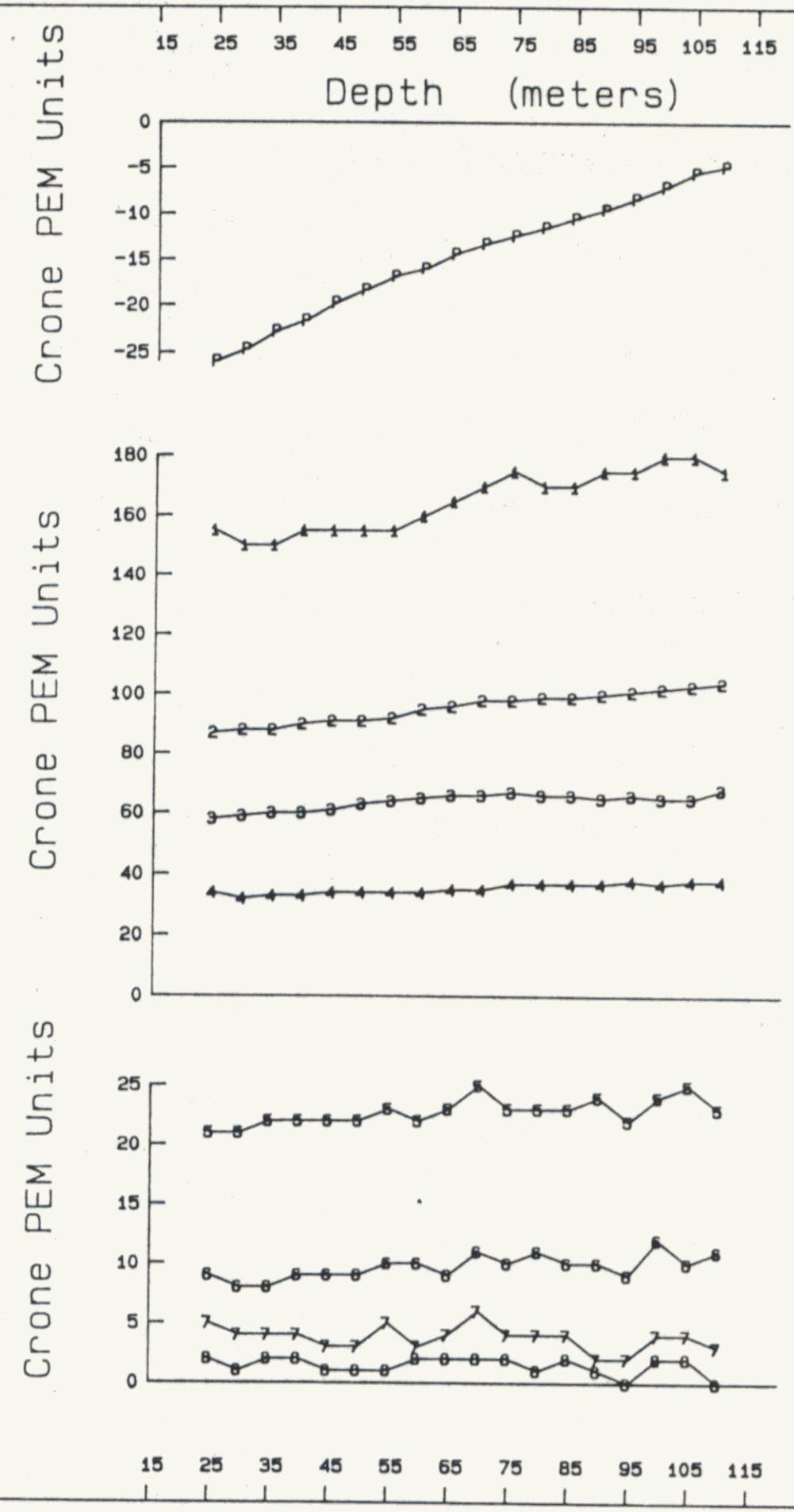
FARO NW PROJECT

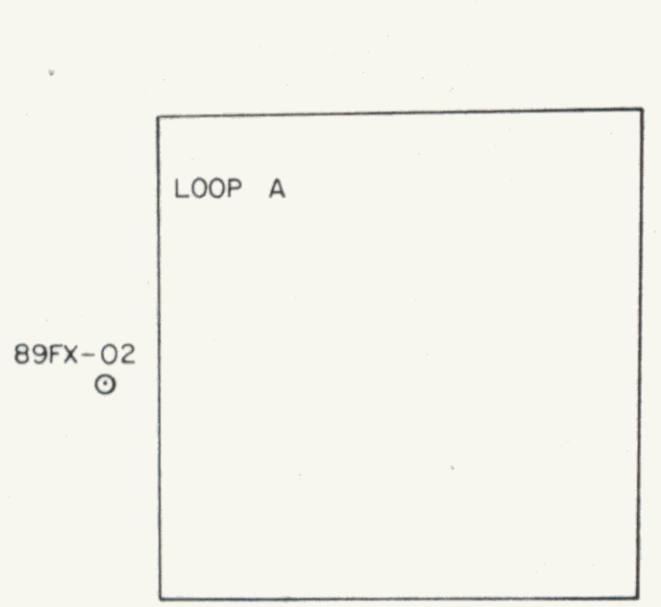
LOOP LOCATION MAP

MAP#105-K-6 Doc#092872 (226)

DATE: SEPT. /89 | FIG. 2

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

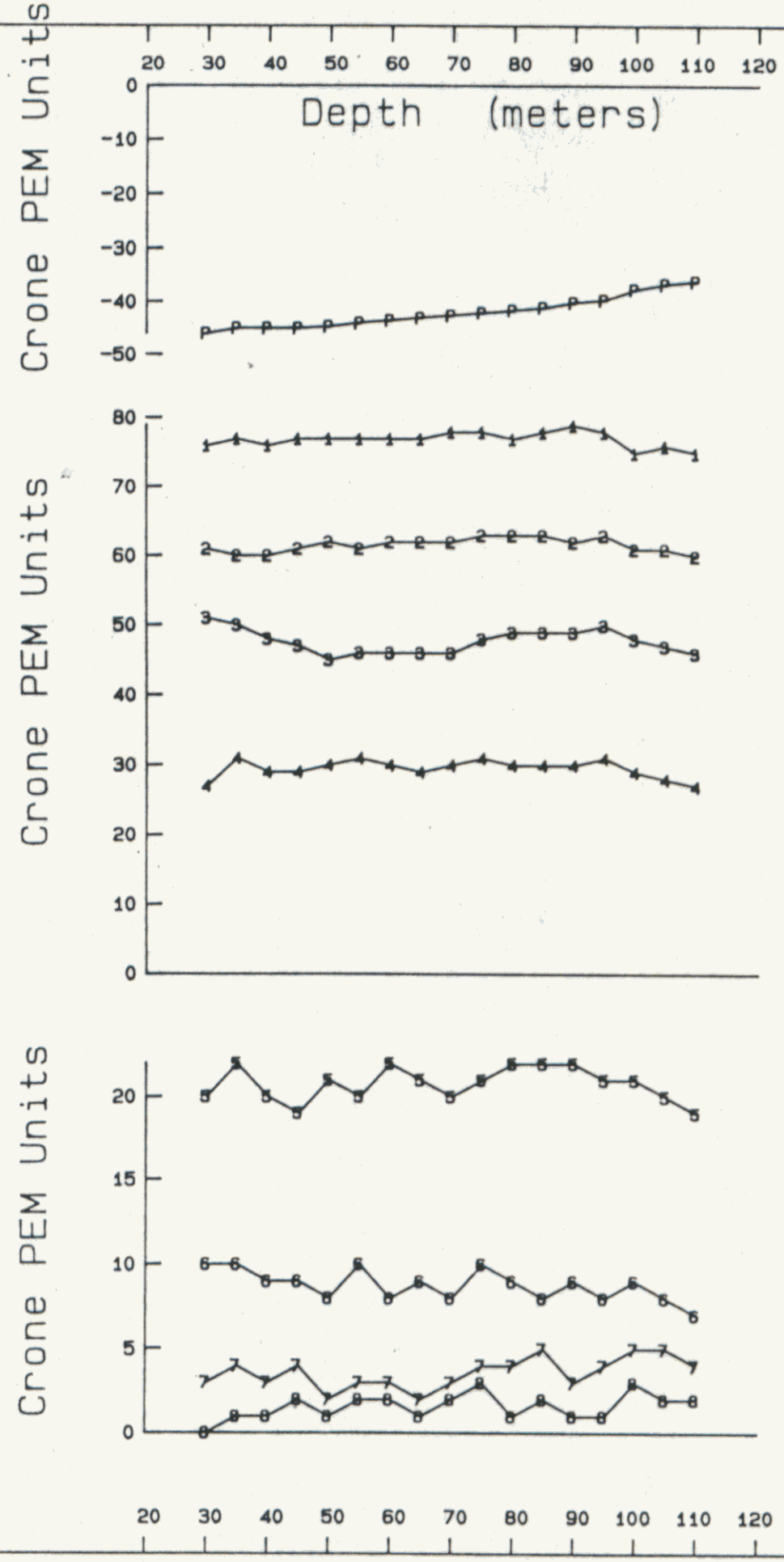
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-02 LOOP A

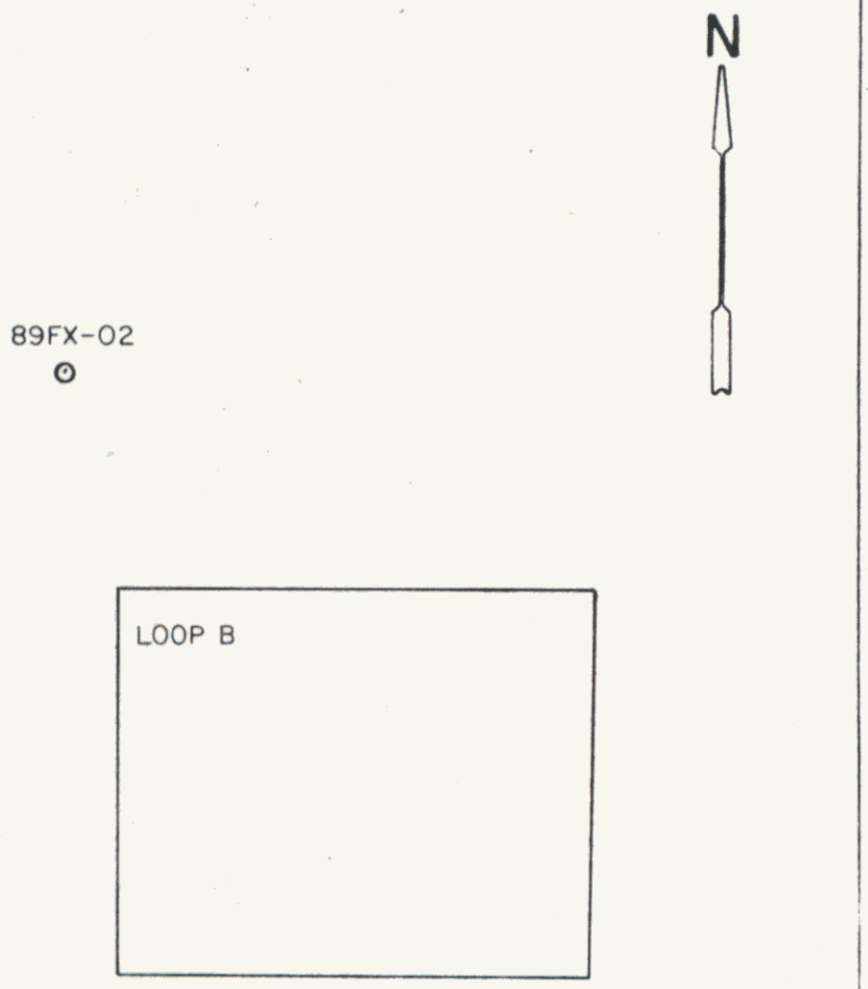
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 3 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

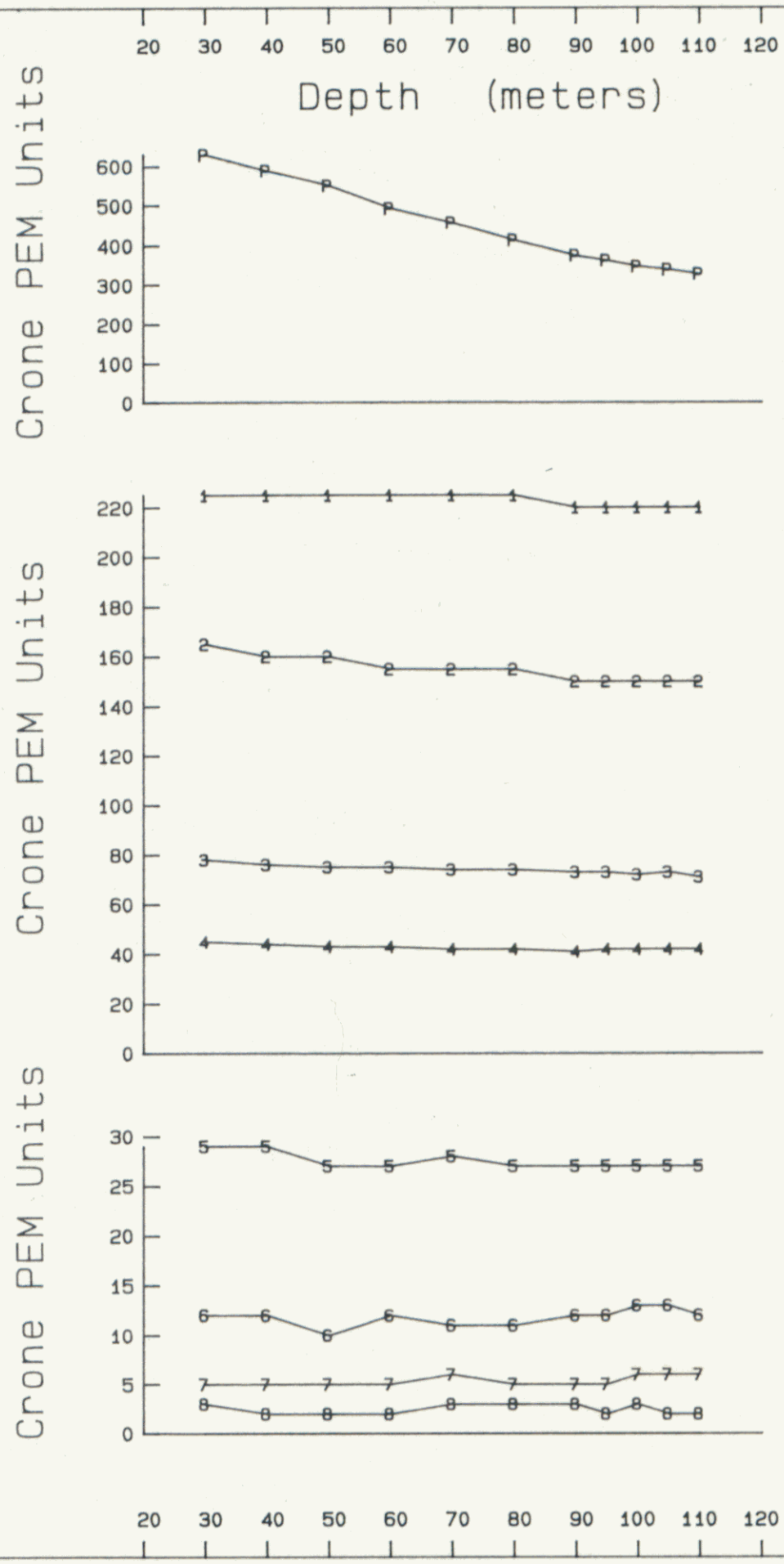
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-02 LOOP B

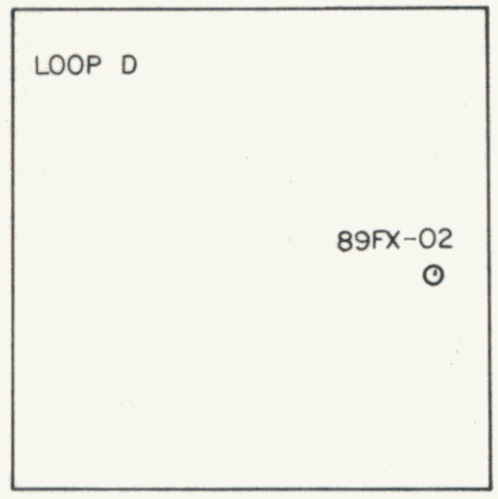
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 4 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





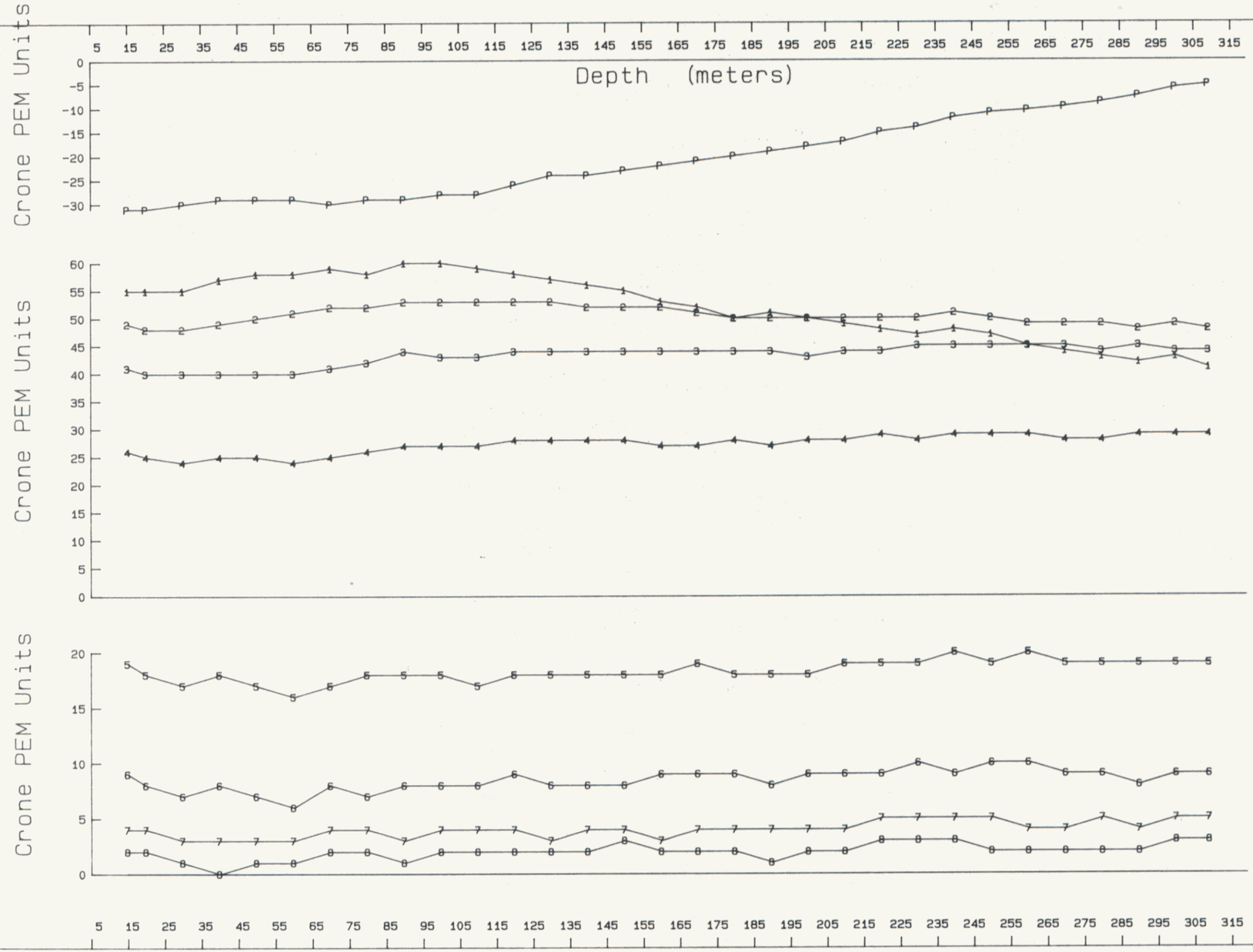
CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-02 LOOP D

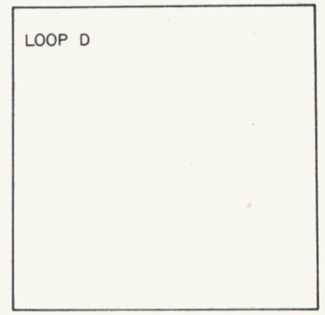
Scale 1: 1000.0

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 5 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



89FX-03



MAP#105K-6 Doc#092872 (316)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-03 LOOP D

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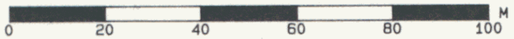
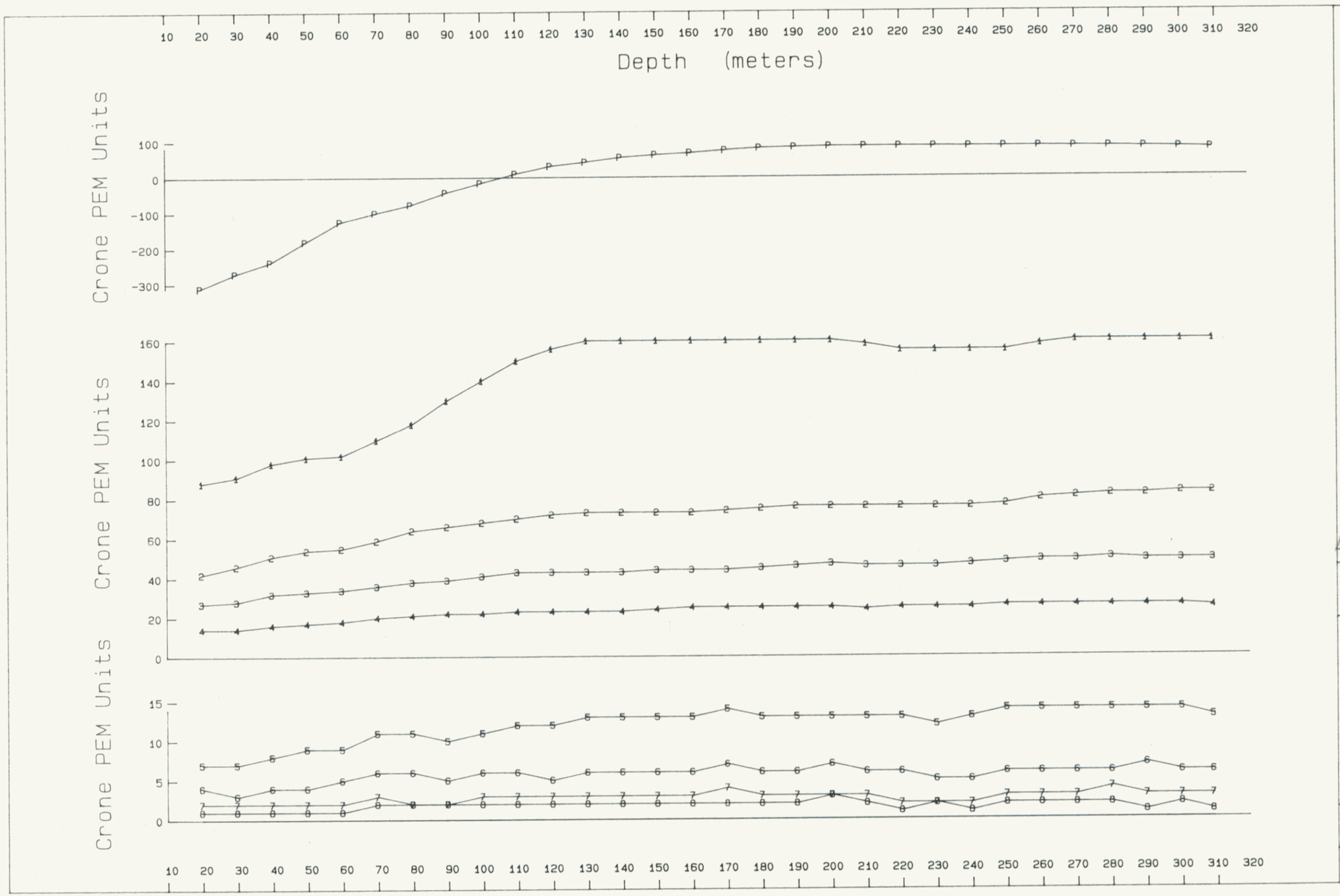
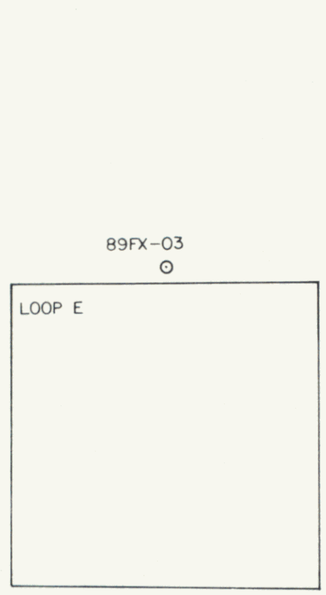


Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 6 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





Map#105-K-6 Doc#092672 (217)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

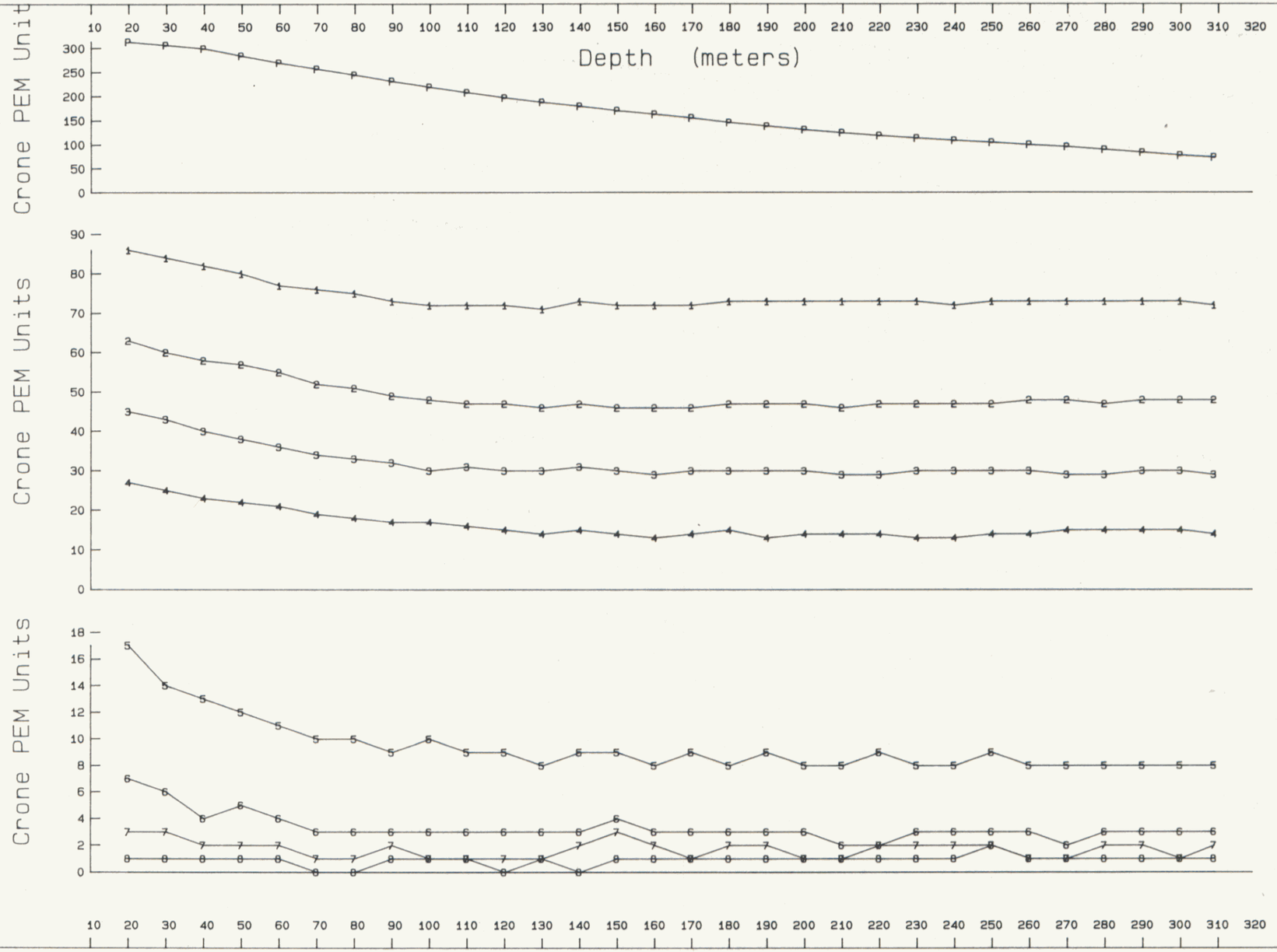
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-03 LOOP E

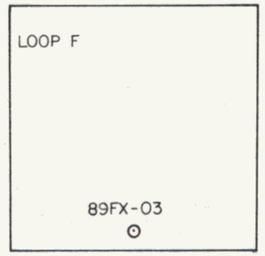
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 7 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





MAP#165-K-6 Doc#092872

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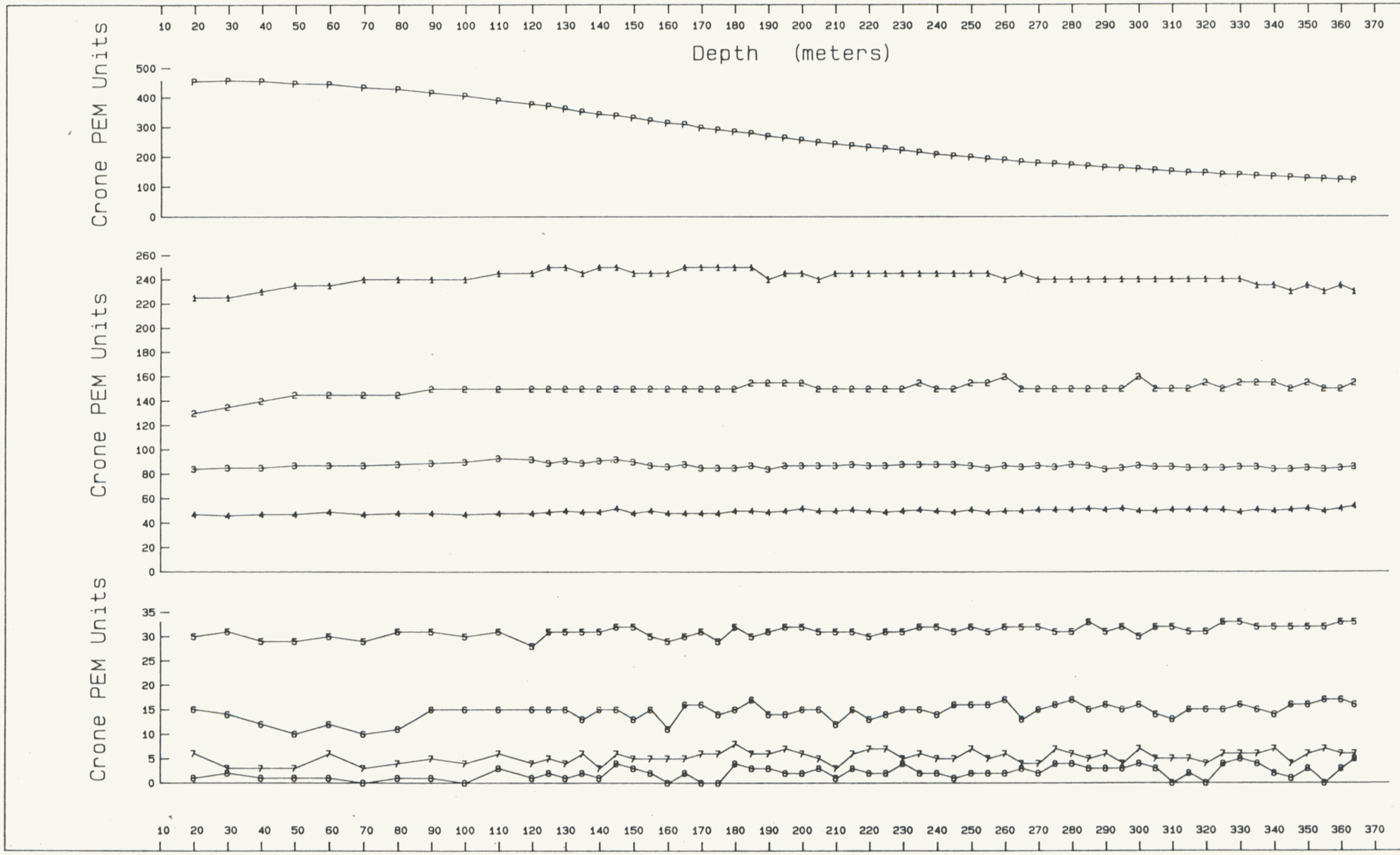
CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-03 LOOP F

Scale 1: 1000.0

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 8

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



MAP#105-K-6 Doc#092872 (219)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

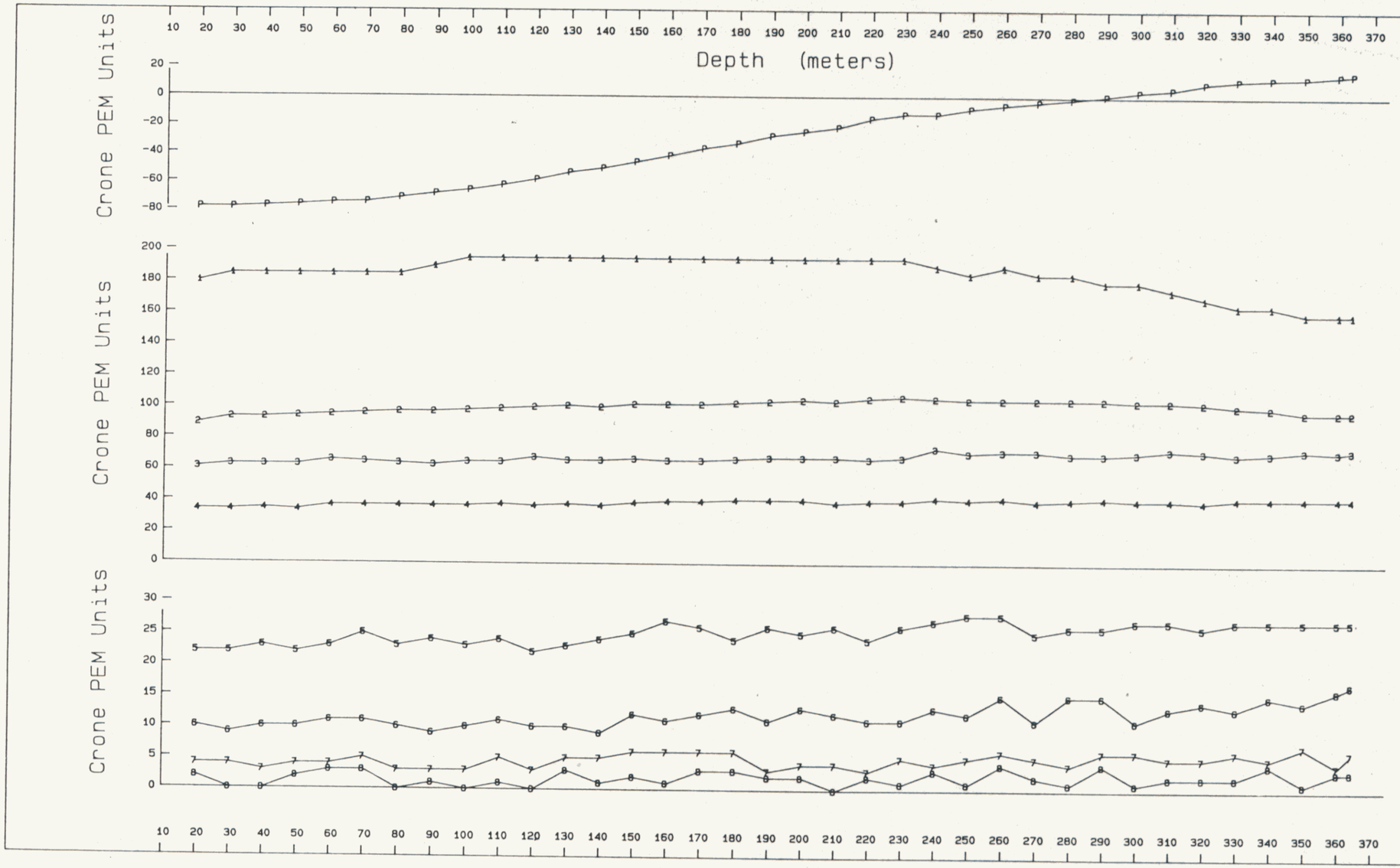
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-04 LOOP A

Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 9

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



MAP#105-K-6 Doc#092872

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CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

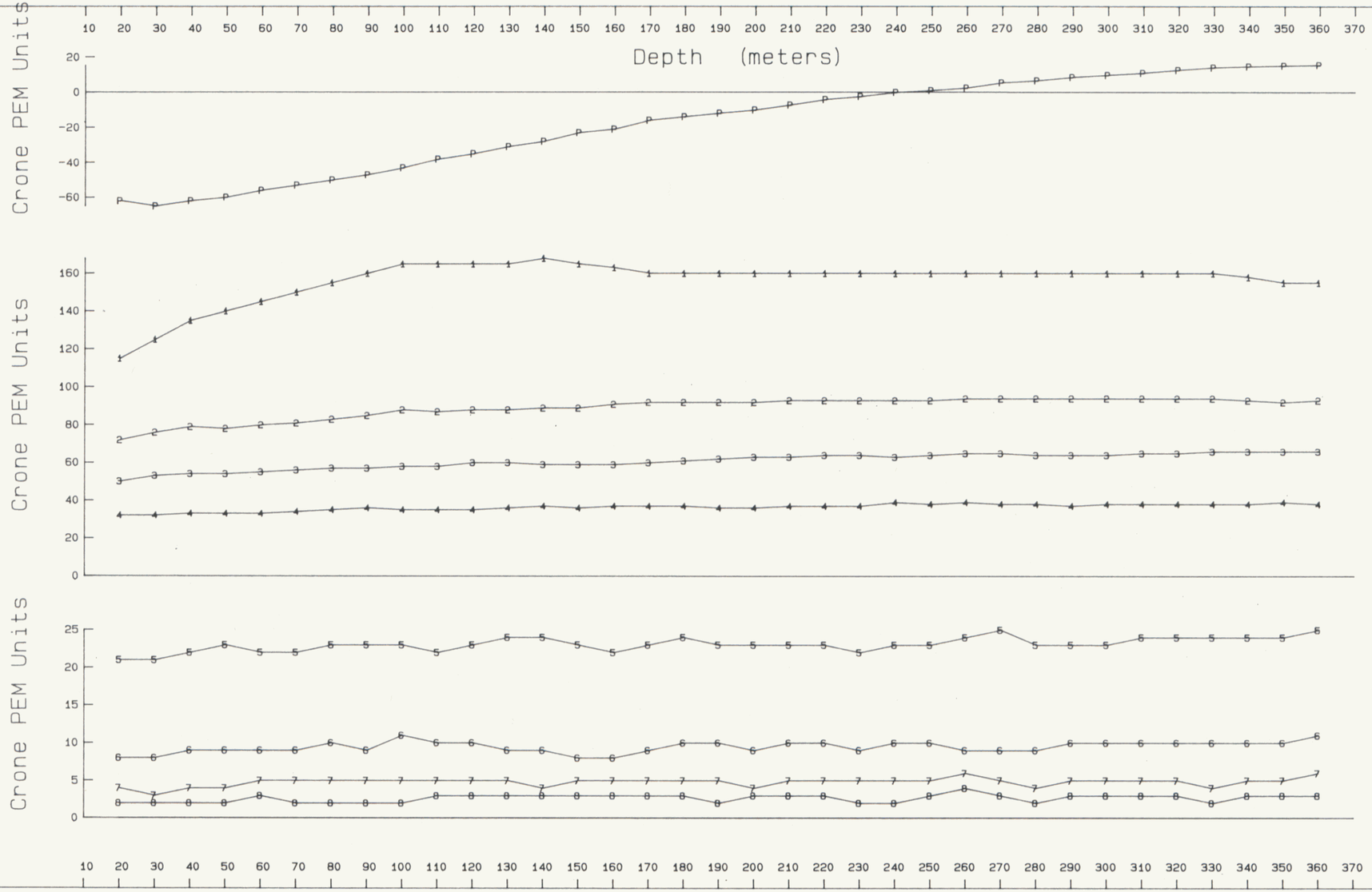
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-04 LOOP B

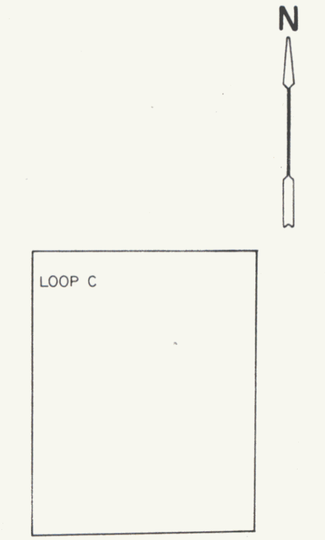
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989 | Survey: Sept 1989 | Figure: 10 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





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CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

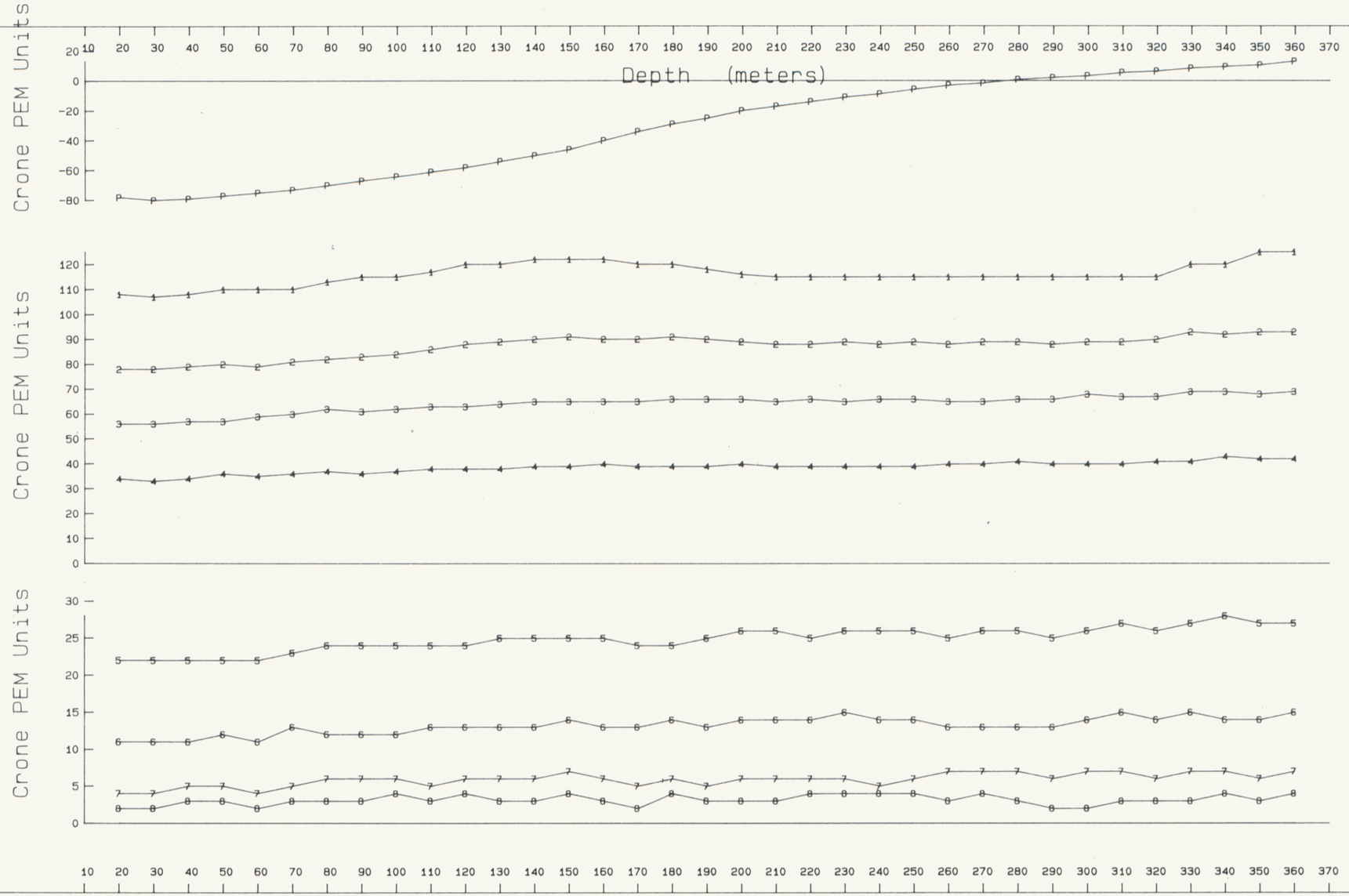
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-04 LOOP C

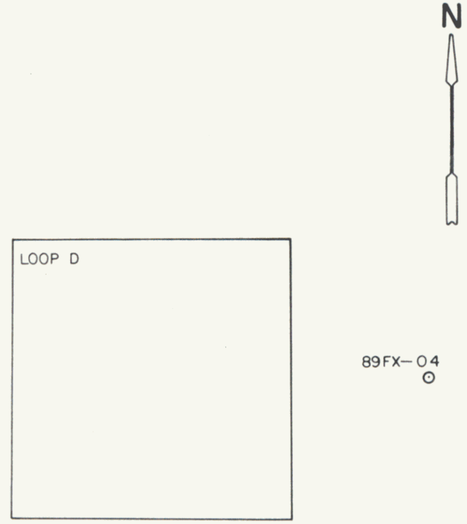
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989 | Survey: Sept 1989 | Figure: 11

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





MAP# 105-K-6 Doc# 092872 (222)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

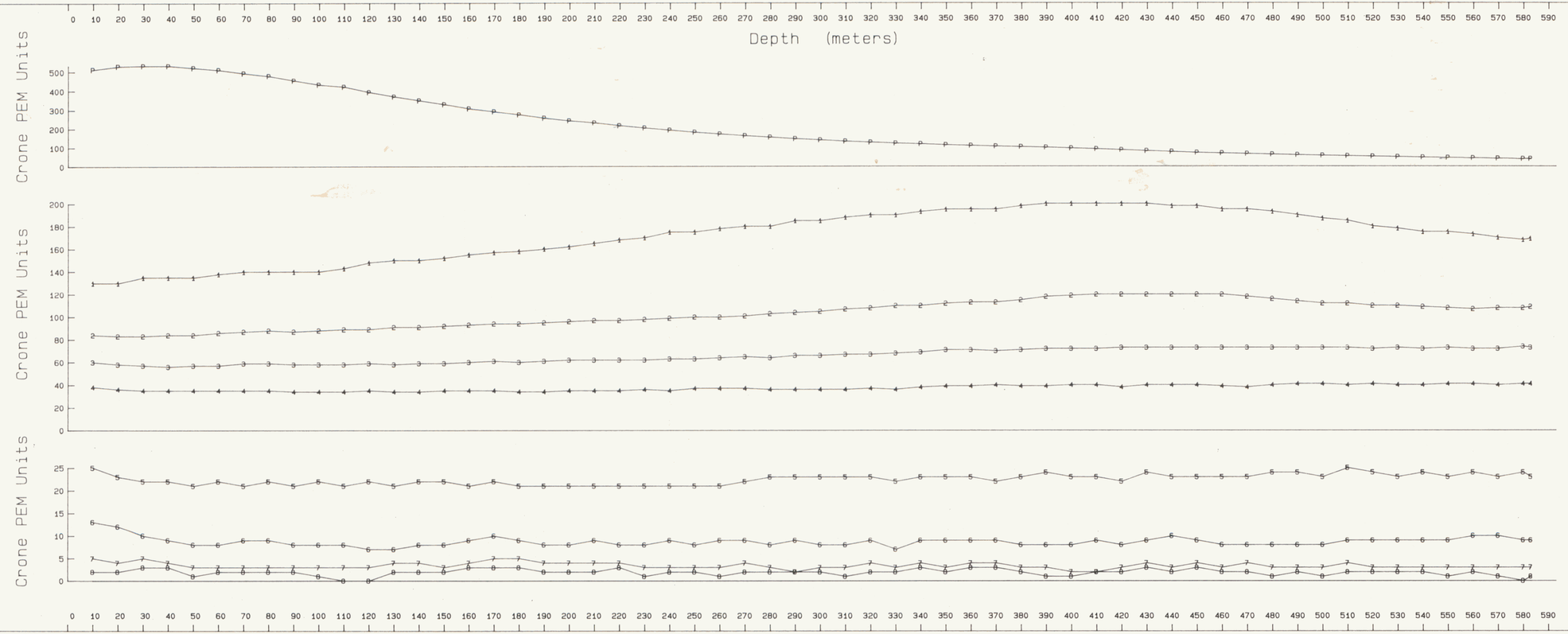
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-04 LOOP D

Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 12 .

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



MAP#105K-6 Doc#092872 223

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

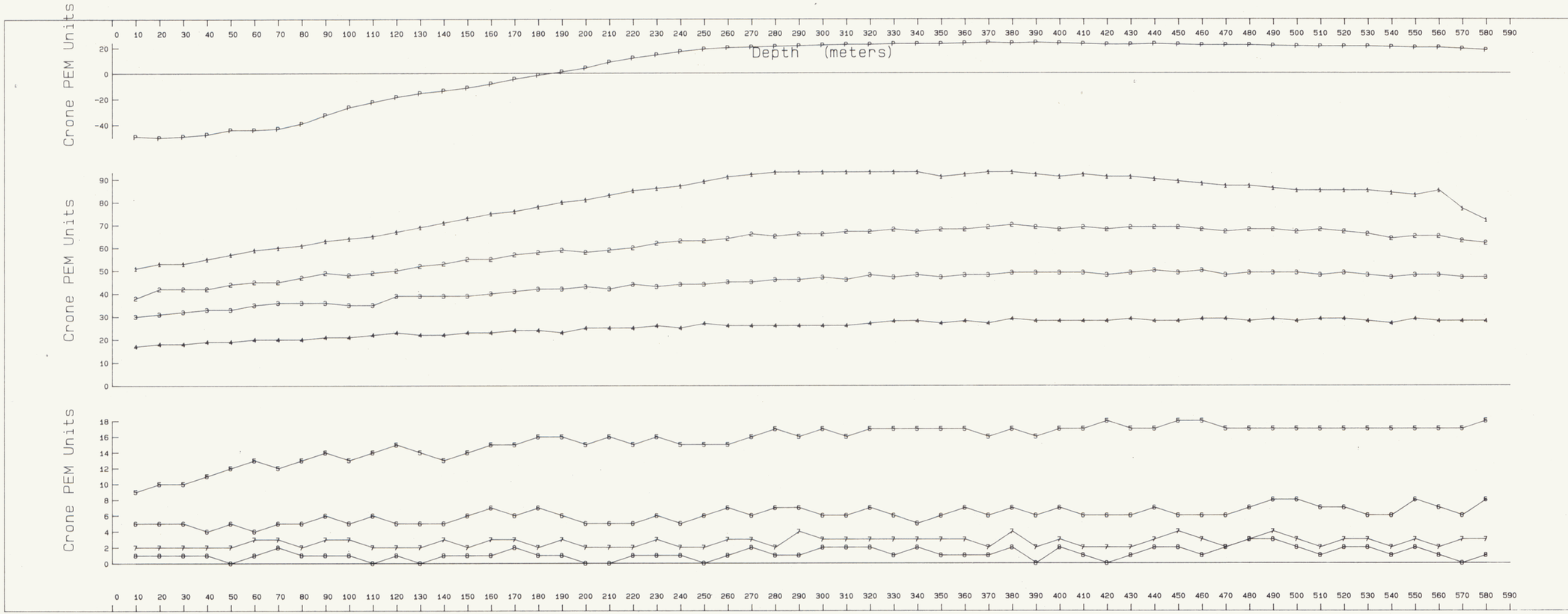
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-01 LOOP G

Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 13

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.



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MAP#105-K-6 Doc#093872

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CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

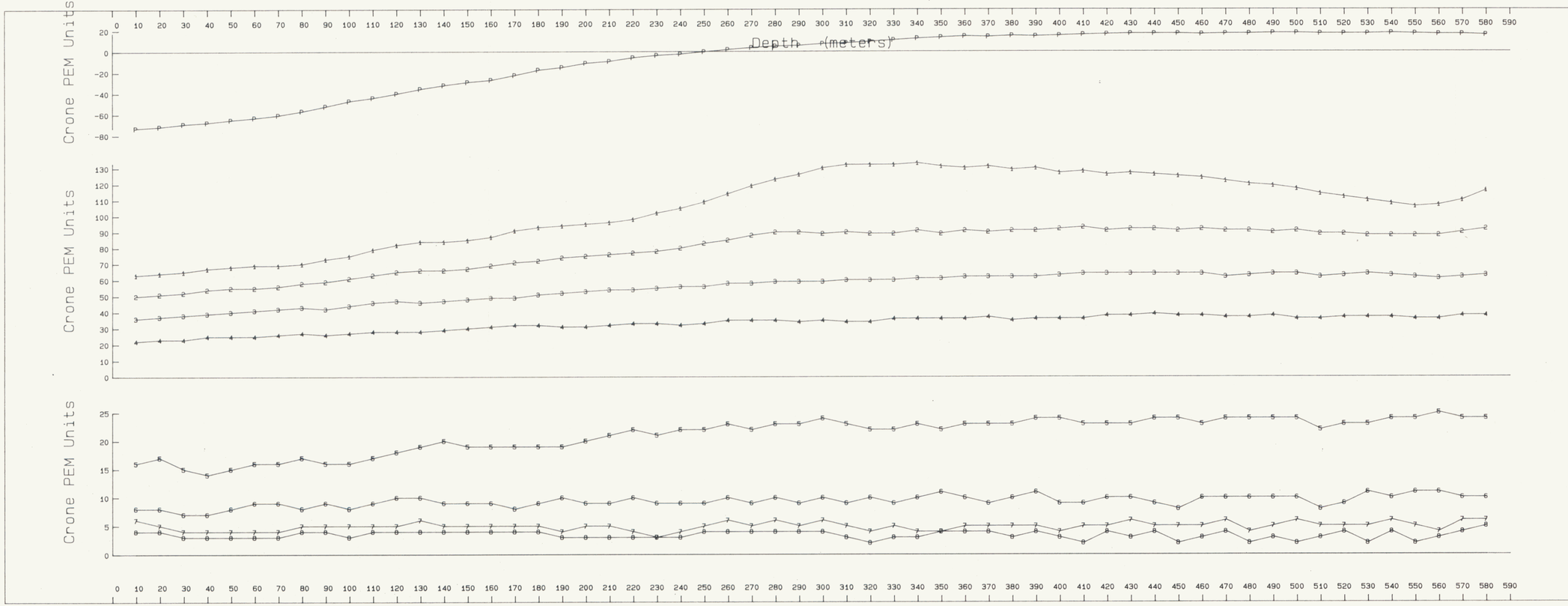
BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-01 LOOP H

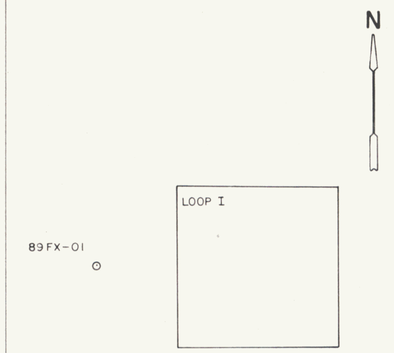
Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 14

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.





MAP #105-K-6 Doc #092872 (225)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

BOREHOLE PEM SURVEY
FARO NW PROJECT
BOREHOLE 89FX-01 LOOP I

Scale 1: 1000.0

0 20 40 60 80 100 M

Date: Sept 1989	Survey: Sept 1989	Figure: 15

WHITE GEOPHYSICAL INC.

CONFIDENTIAL

092872

DRILLING REPORT

NORTHWEST OF THE FARO MINE SITE

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S. 105-K-6

Latitude: 62° 22' N
Longitude: 133° 30' W

Prepared by:

L.C.. Pigage, Ph.D., F.G.A.C.
Curragh Resources Inc.

Field Work Completed August 8 - September 28, 1989

MINING RECORDERS OFFICE WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

WH90007

SUMMARY

Drilling and geological logging of 4 NQ holes in the area immediately northwest of the Faro pit was completed during the interval August 8 - September 28, 1989. Total depth drilled for the project was 1,123.8 metres (3,687 feet).

All holes completed this season ended in massive, unfoliated hornblende-biotite quartz diorite (Unit 10E). This unit also forms the major intrusive dyke immediately along the northwest wall of the Faro pit. It obviously forms a major floor to the 1CD schists northwest of the Faro Mine Site.

White Geophysical Inc. surveyed the four holes with pulse EM borehole instrumentation during the interval September 11-16, 1989. No strong conductors were encountered. One possible weak off-hole conductor was noted at the bottom of drill hole 88-9FX-01.

Portions of highly altered schist and 10E dyke were split and analyzed for Au with negative results. Heavy mineral concentrates of fresh 10E dyke material from the different holes were prepared for 36 element ICP analysis. The heavy mineral concentrates consisted dominantly of hornblende and biotite. These analyses were completed to determine if any systematic variation in trace or major elements could be noted with proximity to the Faro ore body. 0Results were inconclusive but not encouraging.

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INTRODUCTION

The area immediately northwest of the Faro Mine Site continues to have potential for economic mineral deposits because it lies along the curvilinear trend outlined by the known stratiform, massive sulphide deposits in the Anvil District (Figure 1). Exploration work during the 1960's and 1970's in this area consisted of scattered soil geochemical and geophysical surveys, limited trenching, overburden rotary drilling and diamond drilling programs, and regional geologic mapping.

Detailed geology work on the known mineral deposits in the Anvil District has greatly improved the understanding of the geometry, stratigraphic location, and present distribution of these deposits. An exploration program was conducted in 1988 to evaluate the area northwest of the Mine Site in light of this much improved geologic framework for Anvil District mineralization (Pigage, 1989). The program consisted of 1:5,000 scale geologic mapping, and the completion of one diamond drill hole for a total depth drilled of 303.6 metres.

This report presents the results of four NQ diamond drill holes completed in this area during the interval August 8, 1989 - September 28, 1989. Total depth drilled was 1,123.8m (3,687 feet).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Figure 1 shows the area encompassed by the 1989 field program. It extends for approximately 2.6 km northwest of the Faro Mine Site. Detailed locations of the drill holes are shown in Figure 2.

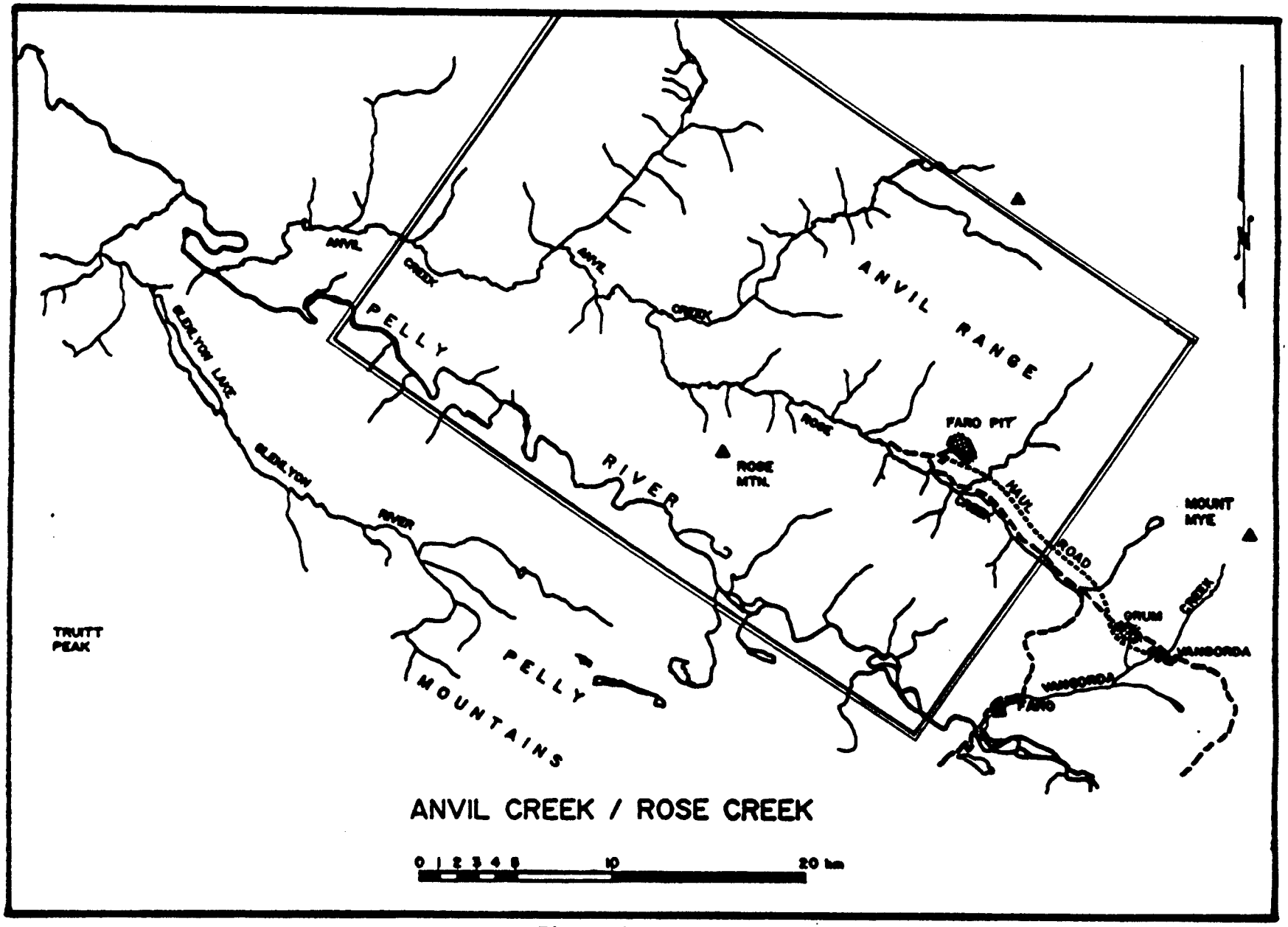


Figure 1
Location map of FARONW project

The area is mountainous with elevations ranging from 990 - 1,760 metres ASL. A few dirt roads allow access to much of the area by 4 x 4 vehicles. Immediately adjacent to the Faro pit the roads are restricted for safety reasons.

1989 FIELD PROGRAM

Four NQ drill holes were completed northwest of the Faro Mine Site during the interval August 8 - September 6, 1989. All holes were drilled by Arctic Diamond Drilling using a Super 38 rig. Geological and geotechnical logging of the drill holes continued to September 28, 1989. White Geophysical Inc. surveyed the four holes with borehole pulse EM instrumentation during the interval September 11 - 16, 1989. Their report is included with this one. 1 1/4 inch diameter pipe was lowered into the four holes to keep them from caving in anticipation of this geophysical work.

For the first hole 88-9FX-01, the drill rig was relocated on the site of hole 88FX-01. This earlier hole was then deepened to a total depth of 611.7 metres. Holes 89FX-02 through 89FX-04 collar locations were based on the geologic mapping (Pigage, 1989). Total depth drilled for these additional holes was 815.7 metres (2,676 feet). Core from all of the drill holes is stored in core racks located at Grum camp. The appendix contains detailed field logs for the holes.

Selected intervals from the drill holes were split and analyzed by Bondar-Clegg Ltd. Analyses in highly altered schists and intrusives were specific for Au. Heavy mineral separates were prepared from fresh and slightly altered intrusives. The heavy mineral concentrates were then digested using a multi-acid solution and qualitively analyzed for 36 elements using ICP methods. Results from the analyses are presented later in this report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

A detailed summary of the geology of the Anvil District is contained in the recent paper by Jennings and Jilson (1986). The following summary pertains more specifically to the geology encountered northwest of the Faro Mine Site.

STRUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

The Anvil District is a complex polymetamorphic, polydeformed terrane. Lithologic units of the District contain evidence for at least five deformation phases; the first two phases are most significant in that they are penetrative and are accompanied by regional metamorphism. The most prominent fabric element is a shallowly dipping foliation commonly sub-parallel to compositional layering. At higher structural levels, this foliation is a well-developed evenulation cleavage which clearly identifies it as having formed during the Phase Two deformation. At lower structural levels, the earlier S_1 foliation surface has been totally transposed into this dominant S_2 axial plane foliation.

The metasediments are domed to form a northwest-trending culmination cored by Cretaceous granites of the Anvil plutonic suite. Metamorphic grade decreases in intensity radially outward from the granite core and ranges from sillimanite-muscovite zone in amphibolite facies to chlorite-muscovite zone in greenschist facies. Intrusion of the Anvil plutonic suite is coeval with the regionally developed Phase Two deformation and metamorphism.

STRATIGRAPHY

Introduction

The stratiform, massive sulphide ore deposits of the Anvil District formed in the early Palaeozoic - Late Proterozoic shale-rich sediments of Selwyn Basin, a major northeasterly convex embayment in the North American miogeocline. Figure 3 summarizes the stratigraphic sequence of the Anvil District containing the ore deposits. Informal formational names are used to describe the pertinent strata. The sulphide deposits occur at the transition from the Mount Mye formation to the Vangorda formation. Figure 3 also indicates correlative regional units mapped in other part of Selwyn Basin.

One of the major problems in mapping lithologic units in the Anvil District is the variable metamorphic overprint. Cyprus Anvil geologists developed a detailed alphanumeric coding scheme for field mapping and core logging in the district. This code is presently being used by Curragh Resources Inc. geologists. Table 1 lists the lithologic coding for the different formations. Note that the codes delineate differences in metamorphic grade as well as stratigraphic sequence.

Mount Mye formation

The Mount Mye formation, northwest of the Faro Mine Site, consists dominantly of non-calcareous biotite-muscovite schist. Colours range from medium grey to purplish brown. The unit typically weathers to a rusty brown. Important interlayered rock types are carbonaceous schist, calcitic marble, thinly banded biotite calc-silicates, and weakly to strongly foliated chlorite-calcite schists and amphibolites. The carbonaceous pelites, chloritic schists, and amphibolites are more abundant near the top of the formation. Marble and calc-silicate schists most commonly occur 200-400 metres below the top of the formation.

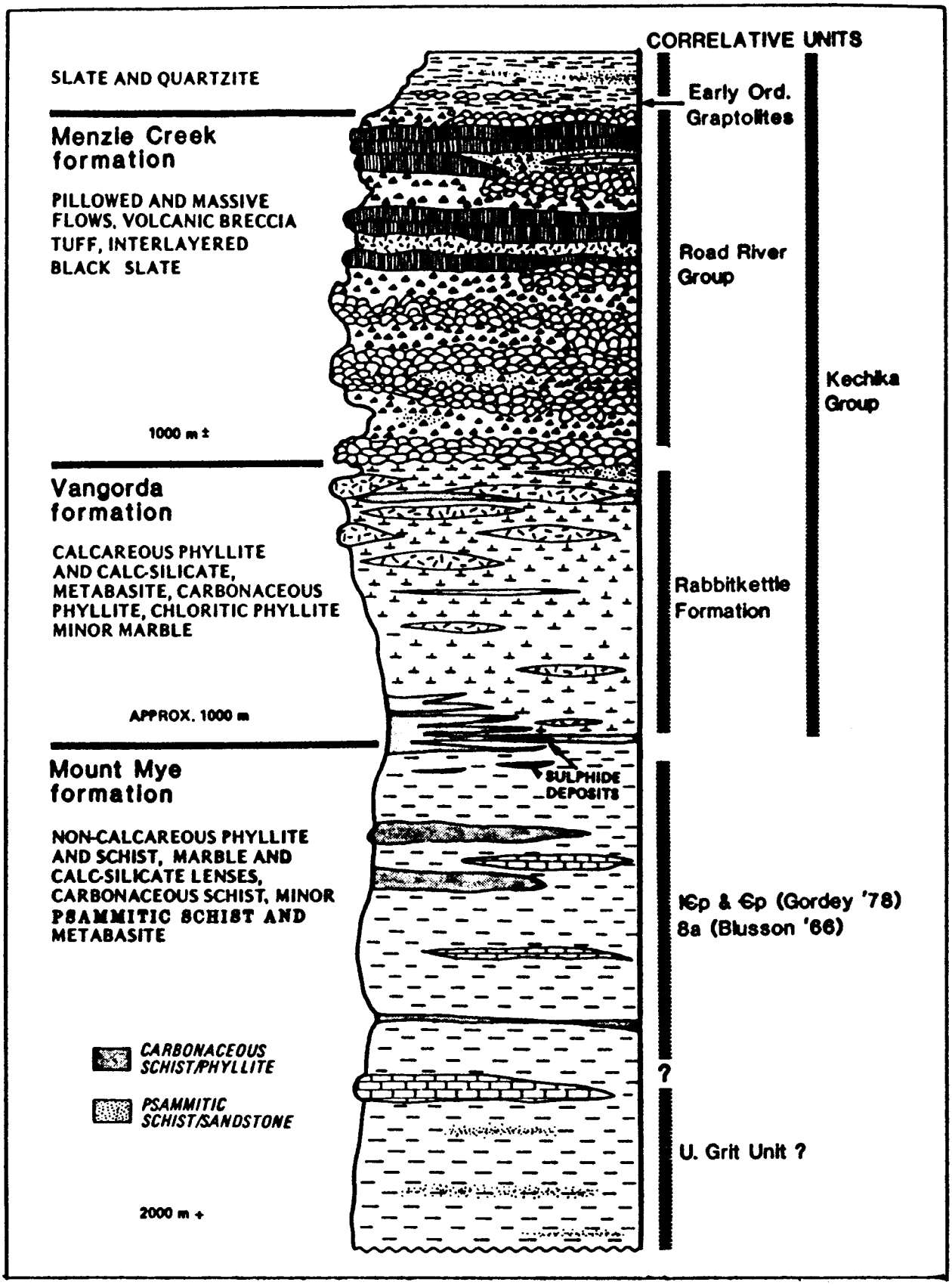


Figure 3
Stratigraphic column for Anvil District

DETAILED LOGGING LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC CODE

MAIN DEPOSIT AREA

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC CODE

Carbonates

* carbonate
\# calcite
$ dolomite
@ ankerite

Intrusive Rocks

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

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

Yangorda 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	Laminarly 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, Yangorda, 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	

1 Siliceous
2 Coarse, porphyroblastic pyrite-bearing
3 Fine pyrite/marcasite-bearing
4 Sphalerite and/or galena-bearing
5 Carbonaceous
6 Barite-bearing
7 Pyrrhotite-bearing
8 Magnetite-bearing
9 Chalcopyrite-bearing
0 Normal
* Carbonate-bearing

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

1 Siliceous
2 Pyrite-bearing
3 Talc/kaolinite-bearing
4 ZnS and/or PbS-bearing
5 Carbonate-bearing
6 Chl-bio>qtz-musc phyllite
7 Pyrrhotite-bearing
8 Magnetite-bearing
9 Chalcopyrite-bearing
0 Normal

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 (± 3C, 1D)
	906	F	Marble and silicated marble (± 1G)
	963	E	Graphitic phyllite/schist (≠ 5A)
	913	D	Calc-silicate phyllite/schist (w. 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 Yangorda and Mt. Mye Fms.)
	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 Non-calcareous
3 Calcareous
4 Altered, pyritic (wme)*
5 Banded/laminated
6 Sulfide-bearing
7 Chlorite laminations
8 Chloritic
9 Carbonaceous
0 Normal

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

*(wme) White mica envelope

Vangorda formation

In areas of higher grade metamorphism, the Vangorda formation consists of thinly and discontinuously banded, pervasively foliated, green, cream and purplish brown biotite calc-silicate. The same lithostratigraphic code is used for calc-silicates in the Mount Mye and Vangorda formations because these lithologies cannot be readily distinguished in the field.

Interlayered rock types are carbonaceous schist, siliceous carbonaceous schist, calcitic marble, and weakly to strongly foliated chlorite-calcite schists and amphibolites. Relatively pure calcitic marble is a very minor lithology in the Vangorda formation. Carbonaceous members of the Vangorda formation occur throughout the stratigraphic interval; the thickest and most extensive member is at the base of the formation. The most abundant subordinate lithology of the Vangorda formation is amphibolite (metabasite). Metabasite occurs in lens-shaped bodies with interiors often preserving relict diabasic textures.

Massive sulphide deposits

The Anvil ore deposits are of the sediment-hosted, stratiform, massive pyritic sulphide type. They occur as one or more sulphide lenses through a 150 metre interval straddling the boundary of the Mount Mye and Vangorda formations. Typically, they are associated with discontinuous, regionally developed, carbonaceous, siliceous schist units.

Intrusive Rocks

Anvil plutonic suite (Anvil Batholith)

Reconnaissance mapping has delineated three intrusive phases in the Anvil plutonic suite (Pigage and Anderson, 1985). The Mount Mye phase is predominant in the area immediately northwest of the Faro Mine Site. It is a peraluminous biotite-muscovite granite. Rb/Sr and K/Ar isotopic dates give a consistent cooling and intrusive date of 100 Ma. The granite typically contains the S_2 foliation and is presumed to be intruded synkinematically during the Phase Two deformation.

Intrusive Dykes

All other igneous and metamorphic units in the Faro Northwest area are intruded by dykes belonging to two broad intrusive suites, a porphyritic hornblende-biotite quartz diorite (10E Suite) and a smokey quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry (10F Suite). Both suites are massive and unfoliated, post-dating the Anvil plutonic suite and the Phase Two deformation. Age relations between the two suites are conflicting and uncertain.

10F dykes consist of quartz, biotite, and feldspar microphenocrysts in a pale tan, aphanitic matrix. Quartz phenocrysts are both clear and dark smokey brown. The aphanitic matrix typically weathers extremely rapidly to a loosely coherent, porous mass.

10E dykes typically consist of randomly oriented, elongate hornblende phenocrysts in a equigranular, medium crystalline biotite-feldspar-quartz groundmass. The proportions of hornblende phenocrysts varies greatly, with some samples lacking any readily visible hornblende.

Locally, 10E dykes have a well developed chilled margin phase consisting of coarse hornblende and biotite phenocrysts in a dark brown aphanitic groundmass. The groundmass is typically crowded with white feldspar microphenocrysts.

1989 DRILLING RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The 1988 exploration mapping program outlined structural/ stratigraphic units and several major faults northwest of the Faro Mine Site.

Although displaced along these major faults, the favourable stratigraphic horizon for mineralization was shown to run through the area northwest of the Mine Site.

Specific drilling recommendations were presented in that study (Pigage, 1989). The first recommendation was that drill hole 88FX-01 should be deepened to test the structural model presented in the cross-section prepared using holes 88FX-01 and 79FX-01. Additional drilling was also recommended to test extremely rusty weathering outcrops located immediately northwest of the Mine Site (Stations 88-136 and 88-137).

This reports represents the follow-up results for those recommendations.

DRILL HOLE 88-9FX-01

Drill hole 88-9FX-01 was deepened to complete the regional structural cross-section using information from 88-9FX01 and 79F-01. It was anticipated that the deepened hole would intersect the calc-silicate unit encountered at depth in drill hole 79F-01. Total depth of the hole was 611.7 metres (2,007 feet) of which

308.1 metres was drilled in 1989. The drill hole continued to intersect 1CD non-calcareous muscovite-biotite schists until a depth of 479.5 metres.

The interval from 479.5 metres to 611.7 metres consisted entirely of 10E hornblende biotite dyke. No mineralization was intersected. Figure 4 contains the resulting interpreted cross-section. Note that the calc-silicate unit intersected in 79F-01 has apparently been cut out by the 10E dyke.

DRILL HOLE 89FX-02

Drill hole 89FX-02 was collared to test the down dip extension of rusty weathering outcrops 88-136 and 88-137. After 22.1 metres of overburden, the drill hole went immediately into 10E dyke. The drill hole was shut down short of the target depth.

DRILL HOLE 89FX-03

Drill hole 89FX-03 was collared to test the non-calcareous schists northwest of the Faro Mine Site. The hole is located about 1.5 km northwest of the open pit; local outcrops in the area consist of 1CD non-calcareous biotite-muscovite-andalusite schists.

The drill hole intersected similar non-calcareous schists down to 257.9 metres. Locally, the schists were weakly to strongly altered to muscovite-quartz schist. The lowermost part of the hole, 257.9 - 321.3 metres, consisted entirely of 10E hornblende-biotite intrusive dyke. No visible mineralization was encountered.

DRILL HOLE 89FX-04

Drill hole 89FX-04 was collared in 10E dyke immediately northwest of the Faro Mine Site. The hole was designed to determine if the 10E dyke forming the northern margin of the Faro deposit had inclined contacts or was floored by 1CD schists at depth.

TABLE 2. Au analyses for altered 1CD schists, 10E dykes, and 10Q quartz veins
Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Unit	Sample ID	Au ppb
889FX-01	579.4	580.0	0.6	0.6	10E09#	37273	< 5
889FX-01	580.0	581.3	1.3	1.3	10E9	37274	< 5
889FX-01	581.3	582.8	1.5	1.5	10E9	37275	< 5
889FX-01	582.8	583.8	1.0	1.0	10E9	37276	< 5
889FX-01	583.8	585.2	1.4	1.4	10Q BXA	37277	33
889FX-01	585.2	586.4	1.2	1.2	10Q BXA	37278	21
889FX-01	586.4	587.6	1.2	1.2	10E9	37279	34
889FX-01	587.6	589.1	1.5	1.5	10E9	37280	< 5
889FX-01	589.1	590.4	1.3	1.3	10E9	37281	< 5
889FX-01	590.4	591.6	1.2	1.2	10E9	37282	< 5
889FX-01	591.6	593.0	1.4	1.4	10E9	37283	< 5
89FX-03	131.8	133.2	1.4	1.4	1D4	37257	18
89FX-03	133.2	135.1	1.9	1.9	1D4	37258	7
89FX-03	135.1	136.2	1.1	1.1	1CD46	37259	6
89FX-03	136.2	137.6	1.4	1.4	1CD46	37260	10
89FX-03	137.6	138.9	1.3	1.3	1CD46	37261	16
89FX-03	138.9	140.3	1.4	1.4	1CD46	37262	7
89FX-03	140.3	141.6	1.3	1.3	1CD46	37263	7
89FX-03	141.6	142.8	1.2	1.2	1CD46	37264	7
89FX-03	279.4	280.9	1.5	1.5	10E9	37265	< 5
89FX-03	280.9	282.1	1.2	1.2	10E9	37266	11
89FX-03	282.1	283.5	1.4	1.4	10E9	37267	< 5
89FX-03	283.5	284.7	1.2	1.2	10E9	37268	< 5
89FX-04	319.3	320.6	1.3	1.3	10E9	37317	< 5
89FX-04	320.6	321.9	1.3	1.3	10E9	37318	6
89FX-04	321.9	323.0	1.1	1.1	10E9	37319	< 5
89FX-04	323.0	324.4	1.4	1.4	10E9	37320	29
89FX-04	324.4	326.5	2.1	2.1	10E09	37321	< 5
89FX-04	326.5	328.0	1.5	1.5	10E9	37322	< 5
89FX-04	328.0	329.4	1.4	1.4	10E9	37323	< 5
89FX-04	329.4	330.9	1.5	1.5	10E9	37324	6
89FX-04	330.9	332.4	1.5	1.5	10E9	37325	< 5
89FX-04	332.4	333.7	1.3	1.3	10QE	37326	21
89FX-04	333.7	334.8	1.1	1.1	10QE	37327	22
89FX-04	334.8	335.9	1.1	1.1	10QE	37328	12
89FX-04	335.9	336.9	1.0	1.0	10QE	37329	56
89FX-04	336.9	338.4	1.5	1.5	10QE	37330	10
89FX-04	345.3	346.7	1.4	1.4	10QE	37331	21
89FX-04	346.7	348.2	1.5	1.5	10QE	37332	60
89FX-04	354.3	355.7	1.4	1.4	10QE	37333	11
89FX-04	355.7	357.0	1.3	1.3	10QE	37334	37
89FX-04	357.0	358.4	1.4	1.4	10QE	37335	7
89FX-04	358.4	359.7	1.3	1.3	10QE	37336	17
89FX-04	359.7	362.6	2.9	2.9	10QE	37337	7
89FX-04	362.6	363.6	1.0	1.0	10QE	37338	< 5
89FX-04	363.6	365.0	1.4	1.4	10E9	37339	< 5

The entire 376.7 metre depth for this hole consisted of massive, unfoliated 10E hornblende-biotite quartz diorite. Minor textural variations included fine grained quartz diorite and/or varying proportions of mafic minerals. Portions of the 10E dyke are slightly altered with development of chlorite at the expense of biotite and hornblende or more extensively altered with the growth of pink K-feldspar.

For the interval 324.4-376.6 metres, the drill hole intersected a major extensional fracture system with minor shearing. Mafic minerals are extensively altered to chlorite and muscovite. Feldspars are altered to soft, pale pink to white clays. Fractures are infilled with silica containing local minor fluorite and pyrite. Fractures typically form an anastamosing network. Locally, angular clasts of 10E dyke are contained within the quartz veins. Texturally, the vein system shows only minor shearing of 10E dyke material. The system therefore is interpreted as being largely extensional with no major strike dip or dip slip differential displacement.

BOREHOLE PULSE EM SURVEY

Plastic tubing was inserted in each of the four drill holes upon completion to prevent caving. During the interval September 11-16, 1989, White Geophysical Inc. carried out a borehole pulse EM survey on each of the holes.

The Crone borehole pulse Em system is a time domain, downhole EM instrument capable of detecting conductive mineralization for a distance of up to 100 metres away from a drill hole.

Operating conditions and results are contained in the accompanying report by White Geophysical Inc. (Hrynyk and Seywerd, 1989). No

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm
889FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	> 50.0	729	7507	825	50	26
889FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	< 0.2	1032	205	443	8	37
889FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	3.2	283	380	285	8	41
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	11.5	123	3205	4674	14	44
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	5.5	101	104	255	20	39
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	6.7	289	472	655	4	45
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	4.8	96	283	760	8	24
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	4.7	142	337	438	5	30
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	4.9	391	157	307	7	34
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	9.8	136	3009	6388	14	25
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	12.9	473	4229	6889	184	44
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	5.5	136	474	820	10	26

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	Co ppm	Cd ppm	Bi ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Fe %
889FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	67	< 1	231	194	39	> 10
889FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	109	< 1	< 5	9	< 5	> 10
889FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	85	< 1	< 5	< 5	< 5	> 10
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	66	1	< 5	41	32	> 10
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	132	< 1	< 5	45	32	> 10
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	111	< 1	< 5	35	39	> 10
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	26	< 1	< 5	15	9	> 10
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	64	< 1	58	< 5	< 5	> 10
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	127	< 1	< 5	90	11	> 10
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	60	3	24	201	20	> 10
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	71	7	< 5	533	54	> 10
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	107	1	14	92	37	> 10

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	Mn %	Te ppm	Ba ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Sn ppm
88?FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	0.34	78	173	541	292	< 20
88?FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	0.60	64	282	196	379	< 20
88?FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	0.47	91	224	403	988	< 20
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	0.85	71	463	402	410	< 20
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	0.63	71	362	316	344	< 20
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	0.57	62	374	336	294	< 20
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	0.40	73	1244	111	722	< 20
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	0.35	65	288	581	392	< 20
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	0.43	90	362	201	392	< 20
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	0.45	58	554	154	380	< 20
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	0.37	48	356	199	318	< 20
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	0.31	70	494	72	234	< 20

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	W ppm	Li ppm	Ga ppm	La ppm	Ta ppm	Ti %
89FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	87	115	< 2	1032	< 1	2.18
89FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	71	35	< 2	1591	150	2.67
89FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	66	38	< 2	1989	77	2.44
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	14	179	7	204	27	3.49
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	74	125	< 2	231	52	2.74
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	101	120	< 2	601	94	2.50
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	57	161	< 2	815	40	2.94
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	104	132	17	861	20	1.74
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	57	206	5	710	56	2.73
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	< 10	240	8	164	66	2.42
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	< 10	169	13	402	80	2.24
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	55	43	< 2	86	54	1.18

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	Al %	Mg %	Ca %	Na %	K %	Nb ppm
889FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	3.26	2.62	2.32	0.53	0.77	69
889FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	2.22	3.02	3.92	0.65	0.68	74
889FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	2.20	3.14	4.50	0.68	0.71	63
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	3.76	3.24	1.49	0.93	0.86	129
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	2.38	2.86	1.40	0.69	0.93	105
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	1.61	2.78	3.68	0.62	0.95	89
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	4.02	3.76	2.92	0.72	0.88	89
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	6.84	3.61	2.75	0.63	0.76	67
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	4.15	3.29	2.04	0.61	2.15	108
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	5.62	3.92	1.38	0.70	1.01	88
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	4.02	3.30	1.51	0.76	0.97	88
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	2.80	3.32	2.86	0.51	0.79	47

Table 3. Thirty-six element ICP analysis of heavy mineral concentrates - 10E dyke

Faro Northwest - 1989

DDHID	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Rec (m)	Alt	Sample ID	Sr ppm	Y ppm	Zr ppm
889FX-01	489.8	490.4	0.6	0.6	potassic	37270	61	129	610
889FX-01	515.1	518.0	2.9	2.9	fresh	37271	133	279	367
889FX-01	576.7	579.4	2.7	2.7	fresh	37272	141	238	454
89FX-02	49.7	52.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37132	38	86	285
89FX-02	99.7	102.7	3.0	3.0	fresh	37133	41	79	246
89FX-03	284.7	287.6	2.9	2.9	fresh	37269	171	153	311
89FX-04	109.5	112.5	3.0	3.0	fresh	37311	163	276	167
89FX-04	211.5	212.6	1.1	1.1	chloritic	37312	98	141	359
89FX-04	212.6	215.5	2.9	2.9	fresh	37313	70	150	390
89FX-04	263.2	266.1	2.9	2.9	fresh	37314	68	63	67
89FX-04	266.1	268.1	2.0	2.0	fresh	37315	58	109	326
89FX-04	317.6	319.3	1.7	1.7	chloritic	37316	120	56	57

conductors were detected for drill holes 89FX-02, 89FX-03 and 89FX-04. A weak conductor was noted north of drill hole 88-9FX-01 near the bottom of the hole. Because this portion of the hole is contained entirely within 10E intrusive, the origin of this conductor is uncertain. Perhaps it indicates a marginal edge to the intrusion.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Two separate analytical programs were completed on selected intervals of the four drill holes. All analyses were completed by Bondar-Clegg and Company, Ltd. from North Vancouver. Fifty-eight samples total were analyzed in the two programs.

Forty-six samples of altered quartz vein, 1CD schists, and 10E dyke were analyzed by fire assay for Au content. Results from these analyses are reported in Table 2. All analyses are reported in parts per billion (ppb). The quartz vein-breccia system in the lowermost portion of 89FX-04 consistently contains the highest values. Generally the altered 10E dykes contain the lowest values. In all cases the Au contents are low and uninteresting economically.

Twelve samples of slightly altered and fresh 10E dyke material were split for semi-quantitative 36-element ICP analysis of the heavy mineral concentrates. The concentrates were prepared by using first a Wilfey vibrating table and then heavy liquids. Based on the original mineralogy, the heavy mineral concentrates should consist largely of biotite and hornblende. The concentrates were digested in a $HF-HNO_3-HClO_4-HCl$ multi-acid solution for analysis.

The ICP analyses are listed in Table 3. It was hoped that the analyses would optimally define a concentration trend which could be related to proximity to a major Pb-Zn deposit. Inspection of Table 3 indicates that such trends are not readily apparent.

High values cannot be readily correlated with proximity to the Faro deposit. They also cannot be correlated with degree or type of alteration. Of course this is an extremely small data set which makes it difficult to verify or discredit the results.

CONCLUSIONS

The four drill holes completed northwest of the Faro Mine Site did not intersect mineralization. Two of the holes were collared in 1CD schists footwall to the favourable stratigraphic horizon and drilled into a thick 10E intrusive. Two of the holes were collared in the 10E dyke forming the immediate northwest margin of the Faro pit. Obviously the 10E dyke is much more extensive than previously mapped in the area adjacent to the Faro deposit. The 10E lithology also appears to form a major intrusive floor to the metasediments northwest of the Faro deposit and southeast of Next Creek. The rusty weathering noted in two outcrops (stations 88-136 and 88-137) appears to be related to weathering of hornfelsed metasediments (magnetite or pyrite) immediately adjacent to the 10E dyke northwest of the Faro pit.

Alteration in the 1CD schists and 10E intrusives northwest of Faro does not have Au potential. This is consistent with their amphibolite facies metamorphic grade. No systematic trace element pattern was noted in the heavy mineral concentrates of the fresh and slightly altered 10E dykes; this may be partly related to the limited sample size.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further drilling is the area immediately northwest of the Faro Mine Site should be confined to Units 1 and 4 as described in Pigage (1989). Previous and present drilling in Unit 2 appears to have successfully tested this unit, with negative results.

The heavy mineral concentrate analysis program should not be discontinued based on the results in this report; the sample size is too small to establish or discredit any subtle trends. Thin sections should be prepared of the heavy mineral separates for petrographic identification of the mineral phases present. This might indicate the source of the high Pb analyses.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Hrynyk, D.M. and Seyward, M.B., 1989. Borehole pulse EM survey, FARO NW project. Internal report - Curragh Resources Inc., 11p.

Jennings, D.S. and Jilson, G.A., 1986. Geology and Sulphide Deposits of Anvil Range, Yukon Territory. IN Morin, J. (editor), Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera, CIMM Special Paper 37, 319-361.

Pigage, L.C., 1989. Geological and Drilling Report Northwest of the Faro Mine Site. Internal report-Curragh Resources Inc., 88p.

Pigage, L.C., and Anderson, R.G., 1985. The Anvil Plutonic Suite, Faro, Yukon Territory. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 22, 1204-1216.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

FARO NW 1989 DRILLING (JULY-DEC/89)

DRILLHOLE	89FX01A	89FX02	89FX03	89FX04	TOTAL
DEPTH (FT)	1,013	384	1,054	1,236	3,687
SUMMER STUDENTS WAGES	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
GEOLOGIST	$1,049	$397	$1,091	$1,279	$3,816
MEALS/ACCOMODATION/TRAVEL	$870	$330	$905	$1,061	$3,165
RADIO PHONE	$202	$76	$210	$246	$734
FREIGHT	$135	$51	$141	$165	$492
FIELD OFFICE SUPPLIES	$57	$22	$59	$69	$207
DRILLING	$30,738	$12,188	$27,048	$33,278	$103,253
GEOPHYSICS	$5,171	$1,960	$5,380	$6,309	$18,821
ASSAYS/PETROGRAPHY	$1,377	$522	$1,433	$1,680	$5,012
REPORT PREPARATION	$165	$62	$172	$201	$600
TRUCK/ATV RENTAL	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
HELICOPTER	$259	$98	$269	$316	$942
COST	$40,022	$15,707	$36,707	$44,605	$137,042

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Lee C. Pigage, of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Wyoming with a B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1970;

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Geological Sciences in 1973 and 1978, respectively;

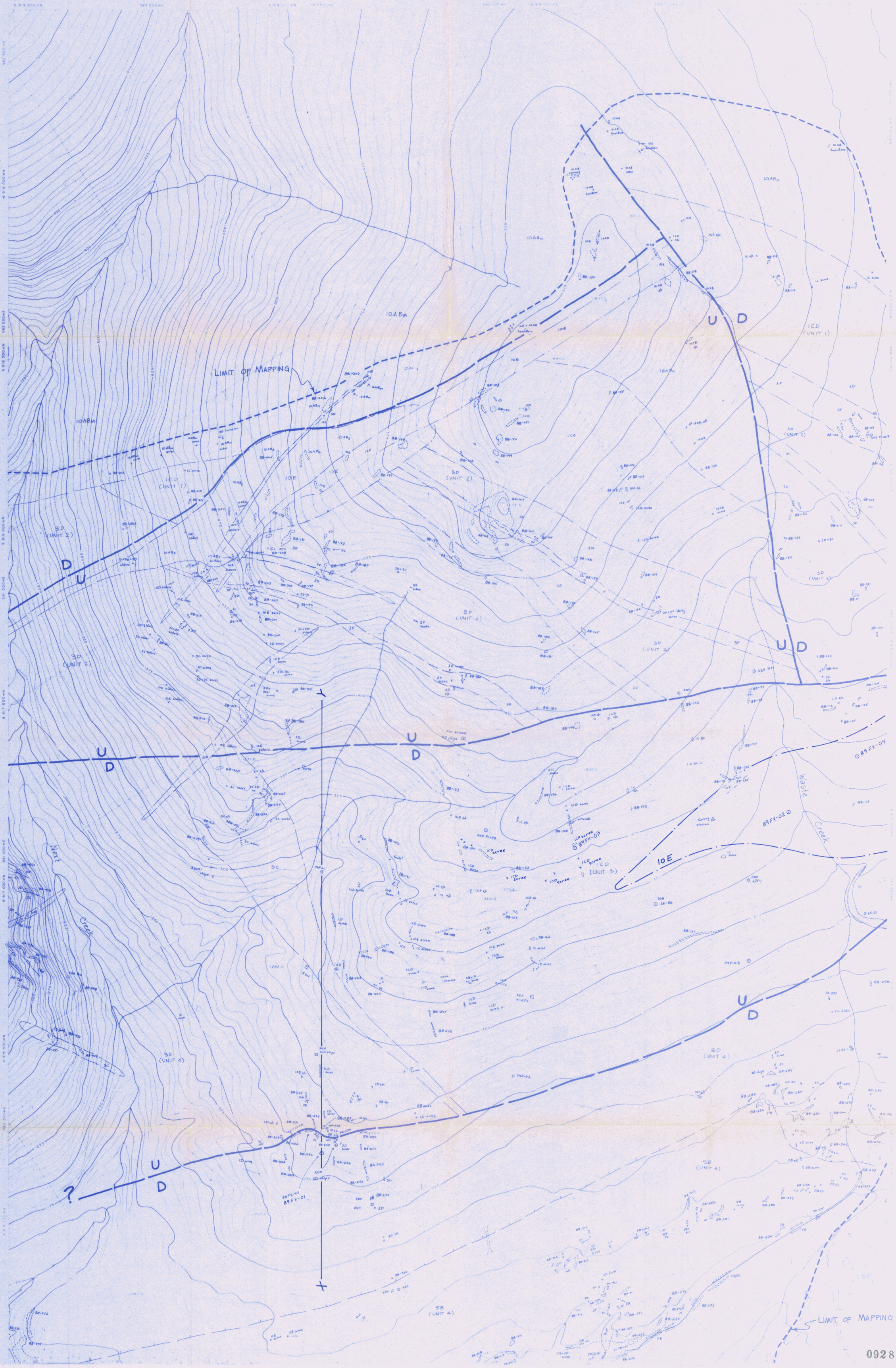
3. I have been engaged in mineral exploration and development as a professional geologist continuously since 1979;

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

5. I am the author of this report describing field work completed by myself in 1989.

Lee C. Pigage

Senior Geologist
Curragh Resources Inc.

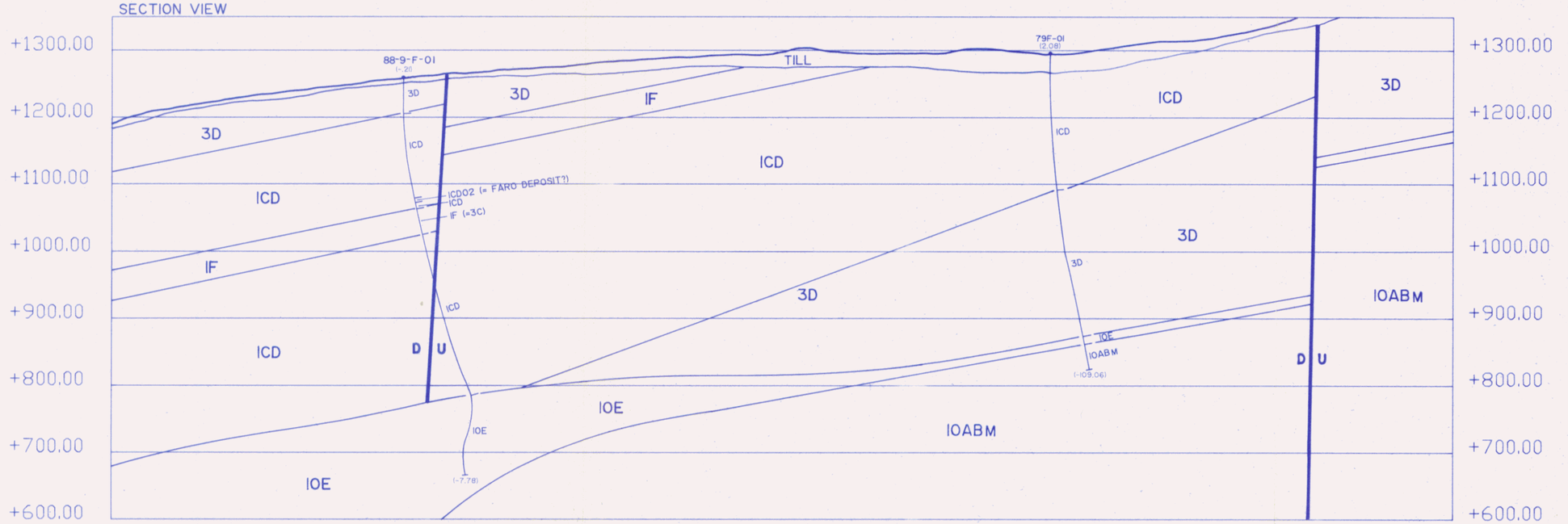

LIMIT OF MAPPING
10ABM
10AB
10E
1CD (UNIT 1)
3D (UNIT 2)
3C
3F
5B (UNIT 4)
U
D
Next Creek
Waste Creek
89FX-01
89FX-02
89FX-03
79F-01
79F-02
79F-03
88-FX-01
LIMIT OF MAPPING
092872

| | | |

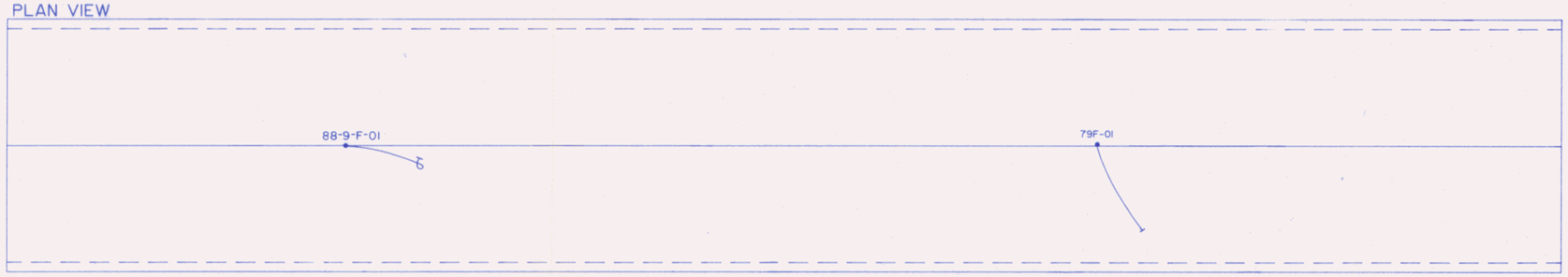
X

Y

SECTION VIEW



PLAN VIEW



SCALE 1 : 5 000

100 0 100 200 300 METRES

092872

Curragh Resources Inc.

FARO NW GEOLOGY PROJECT
VERTICAL CROSS SECTION
X - Y
SCALE 1 : 5 000

FIGURE No: 4
REPORT No:

DESIGNED BY: LEE PIGAGE
DRAWN BY: H M DATE: 90-09-05

DRAWING No: AN-FN-90-001

MAP #105-K-6 Doc #092872 215

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page 1 of ____

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG Date: _____

Hole Number: 89FX-01A Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: FARO NORTHWEST -1989

Location: _____

Claim: _____

~~Terr.Plane~~ UTM Co-ords.: 6,915,610.1 N

581,350.9 E

Grid Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 1259m All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: 2007 feet _____ with _____ dipping

Inclination: -90° VERTICAL _____ with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: Deepen 88FX-01 for structure + geophysics

Reason hole Terminated: Drilled to target depth in IOE

Logged by: LCP Date(s) Logged: SEPT 17-23, 1989

Drilling Contractor: ARCTIC

	Size	CORE From	To
	NQ	994	2007 feet

Collar Cased and Capped: Yes

Hole Cemented: No Steel down Hole: No

Assay Lab: _____

Certificate No's: _____

Started: Aug 10/89 Completed: Aug 19/89

While pipe down hole for geophysics

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Diamond Drill Core Log

Date: _____ Logged By: _____

DDH 89FX-01A

FEET

Code	Drillhole	Elevation	Northing	Easting	Units (feet/metres)	R.F.E.	
1	2 8	10 16	17 24	25 32	34 39	41 42	
T							

Code	Drillhole	Depth	Zenith Angle	True Azimuth	Comments
1	2 8	10 14	22 26	28 32	34 56
R		301.4 / 19819	-17.4°	014.2°	AT COLLAR
R		362.4 / 1/1819	-17.3°	014.7°	
R		423.4 / 1/3819	-17.1°	015.2°	
R		484.3 / 1/5819	-17.0°	015.6°	
R		545.3 / 1/7819	-16.9°	21/19°	
R		606.2 / 1/9819	-17.2°	35.0°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
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R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	

difference in platform height for drill

Code	Drillhole	Comments, Errant Remarks, Snivellings and / or Lewd Suggestions
1	2 8	10 56
		BOTTOM AT 1991.4 FEET

DDH 88-FX-01A

FEET 2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 20/88 Logged By: LCC

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	100	1991.40		1	#1	Drilled in 1988 @ 88FX-01
						Interval 991 - 994.0 consists of grey mud and goo from the bottom of the DDH
	1991.40	1010.13 (305.96)		2	1C1D01	
						Moderately hard, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, medium brown, biotite-anthophyllite-quartz-garnet-staurolite-muscovite schist. Matrix colour is fine medium brown. Staurolite occurs as long brown grains. Contains compositional bands and lenses of dark brown biotite-frosty white anthophyllite aggregates. Aggregates and bands are parallel S2. Garnet occurs only very locally. S2 surfaces are shiny dark brown.
						Weak S3 crenulations cleavage marked by discontinuous pale brown muscovite streaks and laminae. These are papery thin and commonly less than 1cm in length. Locally late cross cutting fractures are discontinuously infilled w/ fine pyrite. Fine thin alterations halos adjacent to fracture contains muscovite, chlorite, tremolite (?) Some D3 chevron-shaped minor folds are present in core.
						Core slightly broken w/ good recovery. Drilled to 997 feet where some rod drilling we have re-entered old hole w/ "Diamant problems".
	1010.13 6	1013.10 (313.10)	9 0	3	1C1D16	H (1CD0) 60:40
						Interbanding of moderately altered and unaltered biotite-anthophyllite-muscovite-quartz schist on a scale of 10's of cm to metres. Variations are gradational.
						Altered schist (1CD64) consists of pale brown muscovite-quartz-schist w/ dark brown biotite-anthophyllite compositional bands and lenses. S2 surfaces are silvery white again with the dark brown zones. Dark brown lenses are elongate in S2. Moderately soft, noncalcareous
						Unaltered schist identical to schist described above. See Unit # 2 (994 - 1003.6)
						S2 surfaces are silvery brown to dark brown. Major difference from altered schist is

DDH 89-EX-01A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 20/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						that matrix is medium brown from abundant fine disseminated biotite. Fine scutting fractures have thin chlorite selvage locally these fractures are discontinuously infilled by fine quartz.
						Some pegmatitic white quartz veins. Qtz veins from minor coarse, pale pink andalusite.
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	101310	101311 314	2 0	14	11 F1 $1	
						Moderately hard, slightly calcareous, PS2-foliated, medium pale green chlorite-schist. Minor thin discontinuous stringers w/ dark green stripes parallel S2. Unit extensively altered adjacent to scutting fractures - veinlets. Lower 3/4's of unit may actually be very chloritic, retrograded metapelite. Looks to have banded texture more typical of fresh andalusite-biotite bands.
						Core intact w/ good recovery.
	101311	11 1215 343	3	15	11 C1 D1 01	± 4
						Moderately hard, medium dark brown, noncalcareous schist. Biotite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz ± garnet ± staurolite. Thickly banded w/ interbanding of coarse grained micaceous intervals and fine-grained gneiss intervals. Micaceous intervals characterized by thin gneiss bands and laminae. Also characterized by dark brown lenses and bands of fresh biotite-andalusite aggregates/clots. S2 surfaces are dark purplish brown. Locally schists also have blueish green chlorite clots as well as fresh biotite-andalusite clots - suggests two earlier retrograded metamorphic porphyroblast growths.
						Very locally schist is slightly altered. One type is by appearance of abundant muscovite in matrix and dark brown biotite-andalusite aggregates. Another type is

DDH B-9-E-X-0114

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: SCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						by retrograding of metamorphic assemblage to green chlorite. Results in an overall green hue to the schist.
						Core slightly broken w/ good recovery
						Lower contact to next unit is gradational.
	111215 3	344 111219 0		16	1C1D101	4 MINOR
						Moderately soft, non-calcareous, dark brown to greenish brown, biotite-andalusite-quartz muscovite schist. S2 surfaces are purplish brown. Distinguished from previous unit largely by lack of compositional banding - i.e. lacks the thin quartz bands. Instead have uniform biotite brown w/ some andalusite clusters. Near EOF have some muscovite-rich matrix which is pale tan enclosing dark brown biotite-andalusite aggregates. Also have thin chlorite-muscovite selvages around thin, late, recutting calcite-pyrite fractures.
						Upper contact gradational lower contact sharp.
	111219 0	344 111310 6 5		17	11F131	BIO
						Moderately soft to soft, PS2-foliated, slightly calcareous, blueish green and brown striped unit. Blueish green consists of amphibolite-fine grained hornblende. Contains irregular sheets and bands of brown biotite. For bottom ½ of unit biotite is essentially 100% of unit. Calcite disseminated in matrix as thin, diffuse, compositional bands parallel S2. Extensive biotite development possibly/probably related to extensive fluids moving through base of next unit.
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery

DDH 89-FX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	111310 5	345 5 111313 6		18	1C113	BXA
						Hbld, PSZ - foliated, brownish to greenish brown, slightly calcareous gtzite. Qtzite thinly banded w/ thin biotite laminae. Intensely fractured and brecciated w/ abundant quartz and minor calcite infilling fractures. Clasts have SZ fabric and are randomly oriented within the brx. As go down DDH, brx changes to thin late cutting fractures w/ chlorite selvage. Some displacement has occurred on the fractures.
						Core slightly broken to intact w/ excellent recovery.
	111313 6	347 4 111319 9		19	1C101	
						Moderately hard to hard, noncalcareous, thinly banded qtzite to gtzose schist. Biotite - quartz - garnet ± andalusite ± muscovite. SZ surfaces are micaceous pale cream and grayish brown. Garnet as thin pale pink lenses up to 3mm elongate // SZ. Coarse pink andalusite present in pegmatitic qtz veins. Minor small biotite - andalusite aggregates in micaceous portions of schist. Banding between gtzose and biotitic portions of schist on a scale of 1-5mm.
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	111319 9	349 0 111415 1		110	1C1D1614	"CALC-SILICATE"
						Moderately soft, noncalcareous, PSZ - foliated, muscovite - quartz - biotite - andalusite - garnet schist. Matrix contains abundant muscovite - ranges from pale beige to pale brown. SZ surfaces are silvery white w/ dark brown biotite spots and streaks. Biotite - andalusite forms dark brown compositional bands and lenses within beige muscovite-rich matrix.
						Contains 10-cm intervals which are hard, pale green to dark green, fine-grained, hornblende - qtz - garnet gtzite. Marginal contacts of calc-silicate bearing intervals are

DDH BG-EX-01A (2 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/82 Logged By: ACP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						gradational / diffuse over a short interval
						Core intact to slightly broken w/ excellent recovery
	111415	354 5 111613 0		111	1C1D101	"CALC-SILICATE"
						Moderately soft to moderately hard, noncalcareous, thinly banded, PS2-foliated, medium dark brown schist. S2 surfaces are mottled purplish brown. Metamorphic assemblage is biotite-andalusite-muscovite-quartz-garnet-staurolite. Biotite-andalusite forms compositional bands and lenses elongate within S2. S1 delineated by alternating g/m and micaceous intervals on an scale up to 1cm in thickness
						Contains minor thin, dark green g/g-hornblende-garnet intervals. Finer-grained. Locally slightly calcareous. These thin calc-silicate intervals are up to 10cm thick and constitute less than 5% of the interval
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery
	111613 0	356 4 111619 2		112	11F101	± B10
						Hard, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, dark green amphibolite. S2 surfaces are medium dark green w/ fine fibrous aspect. Contains minor thin biotite streaks parallel S2 locally, especially near top of interval. Overall a very homogeneous unit w/ sharp marginal contacts. Minor fine pyrite infilling late x-cutting fractures.
	111619 2	359 0 111717 8		113	1C101	[1CDO]
						Moderately soft, noncalcareous, brown, thinly banded, biotite-muscovite-quartz-andalusite-garnet schist. Banding between g/m micaceous intervals on a scale up to 3cm. S2 surfaces are micaceous brown. Andalusite discriminated through biotite/micaceous areas. Upper ½ of unit also has small dark green chloritic lenses - retrograded porphyroblasts?

DDH 89-FX-01A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
						Marginal contacts w/ adjacent units are sharp, parallel SZ.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	1117178	1118361 5 1		114	11F101	BIO
						Hard, dark green, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous amphibolite. Homogeneous Biotite occurs as thin streaks parallel SZ Biotite also forms selvages to locally slightly calcareous, late cutting fractures. Fractures infilled w/ chlorite-pyrrhotite core and thin pyrite rims. SZ surfaces are dark green
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	1118161	1121123694		115	11C101	
						Moderately hard, PS2-foliated, thinly banded, noncalcareous, biotite-muscovite-quartz-andalusite-garnet schist Andalusite evenly disseminated throughout as fine grains in micaceous bands. Banding on scale of < 3cm between pale grey quartz and brown biotite-muscovite Only minor scattered garnet
						Core intact to slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	1121124	1121170 9		116	11F101	BIO (1CO) minor
						Hard, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, dark green amphibolite SZ surfaces are fibrous dark green Biotite occurs as thin streaks parallel SZ foliation Minor thin cutting fractures infilled w/ calcite-pyrite
						Contains 1 thin interband of 1CO (about 10cm) near top of unit
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
						Marginal contacts are sharp parallel SZ

DDH BGE-X-014

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: KCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	112117 0	386 0 112616 3		117	11C101	"CMC-SILICATE (MINOR) Moderately hard, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, brownish biotite-muscovite-quartz-andalusite-garnet schist. S2 surfaces are mottled, micaceous brownish and silvery white andalusite weakly discriminated w/ biotite in aggregates throughout the micaceous bands. Thinly banded on a 1cm scale between micaceous and gritty intervals. Interval 1232 - 1236 contains 5-10 cm calc-silicate bands. Hard, slightly calcareous, qtz-hornblende-garnet-calcite. Colour is pale green. Similar to calc-silicate bands noted in phyllite/schist on Firebreak Road. Core slightly broken - recovery excellent. Pegmatitic white qtz pods/veins contain coarse pink andalusite.
	112616 3	395 3 112917 0		118	11F101	±3 MINOR BIO Dark green, homogeneous, moderately hard amphibolite. S2 surfaces are fibrous dark green. Contains thin, discontinuous biotite streaks. Biotite best developed as selvage around pegmatitic white quartz veins which cuts through unit. Unit locally slightly calcareous near TOI. Major foliation is at shallow angle to core axis. Biotite streaks parallel to this foliation. Orientation suggests it is PS1 rather than PS2. Marginal contacts are sharp.
	112917 0	416 0 113614 9		119	11C101	Noncalcareous, moderately hard, poorly CS2-foliated, dark brown, thinly banded biotite-muscovite-quartz-andalusite-garnet schist. S2 surfaces are micaceous silvery white and dark brown. Andalusite associated with biotite in small clusters and aggregates. Thinly banding on 1cm scale between grey gritty bands and dark brown micaceous bands.

DDH BG-EX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: LCC

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
		1131614 9		119		Thin banding defines small chevron folds in core w/ sharp, narrow hinge zone. Some pegmatitic white buff qtz veins with coarse, pink andalusite. Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	1131614 9	1131816 2 (422 5)		120	IIGIDI614	(IDH) 95:05 Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, non-calcareous, beige schist. Muscovite-biotite-andalusite-quartz. Matrix is pale beige muscovite with elongate lenses and compositional bands of dark brown biotite-andalusite. Dark brown aggregates parallel S2. Proportions of dark brown varies from 0-70%. Minor pale to medium green chlorite aggregates present locally. S2 surfaces silvery beige with local dark brown biotite coats and streaks. Altered schist. Alteration associated with gouge. Developed within thin unit TOI-137' slightly broken w/ good recovery // 137'-138'4 very broken with less than perfect recovery - 1377-1381.5 has only 3.3 feet core // 1381.5-1382.5 mud gouge, recovery OK. upper and lower contacts appear parallel S2. // 1382.5-EOI moderately broken with good recovery
	1131816 2	1141143 (431 1)		121	IIICIOI	CALC-SILICATE (IFO) MINOR Thinly banded, dark brown, non-calcareous, PS2-foliated, biotite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz-quartz schist. S2 surfaces are generally micaceous brown. Moderately hard-alternating 1cm or less bands of grey-green and dark brown schist. Locally banding forms tight chevron style folds with S2 being axial planar. Contains minor thin, fine-grained, hard, pale blue-green quartzite with scattered pink garnet. Represents thin calc-silicate bands. Also locally contains minor dark green hornblende-amphibolite. Both lithologies are less than 15 cm thick. Minor thin calcite veinlets cutting fractures. Core slightly broken to intact w/ excellent recovery. Quartz bands and laminae

DDH 89-EX-01A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						have fine grained, frosty aspect typical for highly sheared, mylonitic rocks.
	114/114 3	114/117 431 9 1		12 12	1 1 F 10 1	B10
						Moderately hard, dark green, noncalcareous, homogeneous amphibolite. Contains thin dark brown, discontinuous biotite streaks. Streaking and schistosity define D2 fold — therefore they are S1. Marginal contacts sharp parallel S1.
						Core slightly broken w/ good recovery.
	114/117 1	114/216 434 6 0		12 13	1 1 C 10 1	
						Thinly banded, dark brown, poorly CS2-foliated, noncalcareous schist. Biotite-andalusite-muscovite-quartz-garnet. S2 surfaces are microscopic biotite brown. Banding between pelite and quartz on scale 1cm or less. Discontinuous grey pelite bands define D2 microfolds which have planar limbs and sharp angular hinges. S2 axial planar to the folds.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	114/216 0	114/218 435 3 2		12 14	1 1 C 1 D 1 6 1 4	
						Noncalcareous, pale beige, PS2- to poorly CS2- foliated muscovite-quartz-garnet-biotite-andalusite schist. Matrix pale beige muscovite-quartz with dark brown aggregates and bands of biotite-andalusite. S2 surfaces pale beige w/ dark brown streaks. Moderately soft. Mixed schist — no apparent reason for alteration — slickensides of indeterminate suggests may be related to off-hole feature.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery

DDH EGEX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 22/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	1141218 2	1141512 8 9 (442)		1215	1 1 C 1 0 1	
						Moderately hard, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, thinly banded biotite-muscovite-andalusite-garnet-quartz schist. S2 surfaces are dark micaceous bronze. Banding between quartzite and pelite on a scale of 1cm or less. Andalusite as small submounded grains associated with biotite. Compositional banding generally parallel S2 although locally it defines small D2 folds.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	1141512 9	1141515 6 3 (443)		1216	1 1 C 1 D 1 6 1 4	
						Noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, thinly banded, pale beige muscovite-quartz-biotite-Al_2SiO_5 schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream with local dark brown biotite aggregates. Biotite associated with pale Al_2SiO_5 which may be fibrolite.
						Altered schist apparently related to 1cm, S2 parallel gouge at 1454.6 feet. Margins of unit gradational with decrease in matrix muscovite. Core mod. broken w/ good recovery.
	1141515 3	1141816 2 9 (453)		1217	1 1 C 1 0 1	I 4 Mines
						Noncalcareous, poorly CS2-foliated to PS2-foliated, dark brown, moderately hard, thinly banded schist. Banding on scale < 1cm of grey pelite and bronze pelite. S2 surfaces are silvery grey to silvery brown. Metamorphic assemblage biotite-muscovite-garnet-quartz-andalusite (?) / fibrolite (?). Compositional banding generally parallel S2 although locally it defines tight, angular-hinged, chevron style folds. Locally muscovite in matrix becomes more abundant as schist is slightly altered.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.

DDH Big.Fx.-01.A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 22/82 Logged By: RCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	114816 9	454 114910 2 1		1218	IICID614	
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, pale beige muscovite-biotite-garnet-andalusite-fibrolite-quartz schist. Biotite-andalusite-fibrolite as dark brown aggregates with pale beige muscovite-quartz matrix. Aggregates form lenses and bands parallel S2. Locally minor pyrite and pyrrhotite along thin fractures.
						No obvious reason for alteration in schist.
						S2 surfaces silvery cream. Core slightly broken with good recovery. Marginal contacts gradational over short distance with increase in muscovite.
	114910 1	462 115116 1 0		1219	IICID614	
						Noncalcareous, brown, thinly banded, moderately hard, PS2-foliated schist. Banding defined by alternating grey-white and brown-pink on a scale of 1cm or less. S2 surfaces are micaceous biotite brown. Fibrolite associated with biotite in lensoid aggregates. Muscovite-biotite-quartz-fibrolite is metamorphic assemblage. Pink andalusite associated with coarse pegmatitic white quartz veins.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery. Thin banding defines small chevron folds with straight limbs and angular fold hinges.
	115116 0	462 115117 7 9		1310	IICID614	
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous schist. Muscovite-biotite-quartz-andalusite schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Pegmatitic pink andalusite and fine-andalusite associated with biotite in aggregates elongate parallel S2. Alteration associated with extensive fracturing at 1517 feet. Marginal contacts gradational. Core slightly broken with good recovery.

DDH BGEX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 22/89 Logged By: ACP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	151117 9	467 151312 2 8		131	1C10	
						Moderately hard, PS2-foliated, dark brown biotite-muscovite-Al_2SiO_5 (fibrolite?)-garnet schist. S2 surfaces are micaceous brown. Thinly banded with grey gtzite and dark brown pelite. Marginal contacts with altered schist in gradational over short interval. Core slightly broken with excellent recovery. Qtzite bands are thin, discontinuous. Noncalcareous.
	151312 8	467 151315 2 9		132	1C1D1614	
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, muscovite-biotite-Al_2SiO_5-garnet schist. Not certain if andalusite or fibrolite in aggregates associated with biotite. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Late cross cutting fractures contain white calcite. Proportion of biotite aggregates ranges from 0 to 60%. Alteration appears associated with the late fractures.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	151315 2	477 151615 3 8		133	1C10	
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, dark brown, noncalcareous, biotite-muscovite-garnet-fibrolite-garnet schist. Fibrolite as small white aggregates intergrown with biotite — possibly pseudomorphing andalusite. Generally compositional banding parallel S2 although locally it defines small folds with S2 being axial planar. Banding defined by <1 cm thick interbanded grey gtzite and brown pelite. Pegmatitic white garnet veins contain coarse pink andalusite.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.

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CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: KCC

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	1151615 8	478 1151618 2 9		1314	1 1C1418	
						Same schist as described for unit # 33 (1535.2 - 1565.8) Contains irregular steep fractures at shallow angle to core axis. Fractures are infilled with quartz and lesser calcite. Adjacent to fractures have extensive retrograde alteration of schist to green chlorite.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	1151618 9	479 1151713 5 2		1315	1C1D1614	
						Noncalcareous, moderately soft, FS2-foliated, pale beige muscovite-biotite-andalusite (?)/ fibrolite (?) - garnet - quartz schist. Matrix dominantly muscovite - quartz and is pale beige. Contains compositional bands and lenses are dark brown biotite - Al_2SiO_5 - Cannot tell if Al_2SiO_5 is andalusite or fibrolite. S2 surfaces are silvery cream with dark brown chlorite and spots. Proportion of biotite aggregates progressively decreases as go down DDH.
						Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
						Lenses on foot of interval pegmatitic white bull quartz with creamy white interstitial clay — Clay was probably former feldspar. Calcite only present along narrow, late fractures.
	1151713 2					
		482				
	1151713 2	1151812 3 5		1316	1101E191	"ALTERED"
						Soft, pale creamy, highly altered intrusive dyke. Massive, homogeneous, equigranular quartz and clays. No mafic minerals are left. Late cross cutting fractures are infilled with quartz and lesser pyrite. One exposed fracture has horizontal growth stripes / slickensides on surface. — is parallel to margins of vein.
						Upper contact sharp parallel S2.
						Core slightly broken w/ good recovery.

DDH 89-EX-01A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: LLC

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	151812 5	485 5 / 151912 7		1317	1101E10	9 ± 6 "SLIGHTLY ALTERED" "POTASSIC"
						Hard, very slightly calcareous, equigranular, biotite quartz diorite. Cut surface is medium grey where wet. Dominant mafics appears to be fine biotite forming about 10-15% of unit. Mafics are not present in thin alteration selvages adjacent to cutting fractures. These selvages are lighter coloured and locally become off-white for distances up to 5 cm away from fracture.
						Interval 1587-1590 is bright pink from abundant K-feldspar flooding the matrix. Cannot relate this potassic alteration to any particular fracture set.
						Core intact w/ excellent recovery.
	151912 7	489 8 / 161017 1		1318	1101E1	
						Hard, massive, medium-grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz diorite.
						Large hornblende consists of grain aggregates which appear to be reacting to form biotite. Randomly oriented biotite phenocrysts are up to 5 mm across. Additional fine biotite also disseminated in matrix. Mafics constitute 30-40% of unit.
						Minor retrograde chloritic alteration adjacent to calcite infilled fractures.
						Core intact to slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	161017 1	490 4 / 161018 9		1319	1101E	9 6 "POTASSIC."
						Moderately hard, pale pink, biotitic, altered IOE. Total matrix flooded by pale pink K-feldspar. Interval also slightly calcareous appears to be associated with calcite-infilled fractures. Marginal contacts are gradational. Minor fine biotite growth along fractures. Mafics 10%.
						Core intact with excellent recovery.

DDH 89-EX-01A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: KP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	161018 9	528 1731 4 5 0		14 10	1101E	
						Hard, massive, homogeneous, medium xline, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Randomly oriented hornblende and biotite phenocrysts in medium grey qtz-feldspar matrix. Fine biotite also disseminated throughout. Hornblende has reaction rim selvage of biotite. Core locally slightly altered adjacent to calcite infilled fractures. Alteration dominantly as greening with development of chlorite and development of opaque white coloration in feldspars. Mafics 30%.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	171314 0	531 1714 12 1 5		14 11	101E019	±6 "POTASSIC"
						Same medium xline, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Equigranular. For much of interval feldspars altered to opaque creamy white, soft, noncalcareous clay(?) Interval 1739.5-1741.5 biotite and hornblende phenocrysts are gone — possibly altered to chlorite. Matrix a pale pink from abundant K-feldspar locally have green associated with chlorite. Alteration appears to be associated with calcite infilled fractures which are at a shallow angle to the core axis.
						Core intact w/ excellent recovery.
	171412 5	531 1751 4 8 6		14 12	1101E	
						Hard, homogeneous, medium xline, medium grey, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Hornblende partially to completely rimmed by fine-grained biotite. Mafics 20% with biotite > hornblende. Minor chlorite alteration and opaque white clay alteration adjacent to calcite-filled fractures.
						Core slightly to moderately broken w/ excellent recovery.

DDH 89-EX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: LLC

From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1715.4	1716.1 (536)	9.4	1413	1101E10	9
					Same hornblende-biotite quartz diorite. More extensively altered with green chlorite development and feldspars → grayish white clays. Clays are slightly swelling as core breaks up and expands. Entire 10E is slightly calcareous. Also calcite-filled fractures. Alteration appears to be associated with fractures.
					Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
1716.1	1717.9 (542)	4.5	1414	1101E1	
					Hard, homogeneous, massive, medium xline, equigranular, medium grey biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics 30-40%. Minor chlorite and grayish white clays in feldspars adjacent to thin fractures. Biotite > hornblende.
					Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
1717.9	1719.4 (547)	0.5	1415	1101E191	÷6
					More extensively altered hornblende-biotite quartz diorite. Feldspars are grayish white to pale green — extensively altered to clays (?). Mafics are partly to completely altered. Where partly altered they are light brown — where completely altered they are pale green (possibly altered to muscovite ?). Locally lower flooding of feldspar matrix with pink K-feldspars. Alteration appears to be associated with calcite-infilled fractures. Locally K-feldspars forming pink selvages to thin fractures.
					Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
1719.4	1813.2 (558)	7.9	1416	1101E	÷9 ÷6
					Similar to last unit #45 (1779.5-1794.5) only alteration less extensively developed. Interbanded with unaltered 10E biotite-hornblende qtz diorite on a scale of tens of cm to metres. Alteration consists of grayish white to pale green colours with feldspars and

DDH B.G.F.X.-01-A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	18 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		118312 9		1416		locally developed pink K-feldspar. Pink K-feldspar typically forms thin selvages adjacent to fine fractures. Proportion fresh to altered 10E is about 60 (fresh) : 40 (altered). Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	118312 9	119011 4 0		1417	1101E1	
						Hard, massive, equigranular, medium grey, medium xline biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Randomly oriented hornblende prisms partly to completely rimmed by dark brown biotite. Biotite disseminated in matrix as fine grains as well as forming coarser phenocrysts. Feldspars are generally translucent grey. With slight alteration they become opaque white to very pale green. Alteration in thin selvages only — associated with late cutting fractures. Core slightly broken w/ excellent recovery.
	119011 0	119013 5 0 0		1418	1101E1019	#
						Moderately soft, calcareous, massive, equigranular, altered biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite chloritized to green chlorite locally. Biotite also altered to pale tan mineral. Hornblende altered to orange brown mineral. Feldspars altered to opaque white, moderately soft minerals. Mafics 20%. Mafics still present but highly altered. Rock showing to be slightly crumbly. Core intact with excellent recovery.
	119013 0	119155 8 5		1419	1101E191	
						Moderately soft to soft, non-calcareous, highly altered biotite-hornblende qtz diorite. Mafics present only as very pale tan ghosts - totally altered to new minerals. Feldspars are pale yellowish clays (?) Only minerals not extensively altered is the interstitial primary quartz. Begins

DDH B.G.E.X.-0.1.A
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: ICP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		119115.5		1419		to see xcutting fractures w/ translucent grey quartz infilling. Qtz veins contain irregular fine pyrite stringers and aggregates. Cut open grey veins along margins of fractures & within the fractures.
						Interval 1910 - EOI begin to see shearing textures E gunigranular texture being very disrupted. Abundant thin qtz filled fractures. Core breaks up very easily along fractures / shear planes. Locally core very friable because of combination of texture / shear planes and extensively altered feldspars.
						TOI - 1910 core slightly broken w/ good recovery // 1910 - EOI core only slightly to moderately broken — yet core incipiently breaking up along extensive shear fractures at small angle to core axis's — 10° wrt core axis — recovery OK
119115.5	587 119217	6 7		1510	1010191	(10E9) 70:30 BXA
						Translucent blue grey quartz vein. Contains abundant angular fragments / clasts of quartz and 10E altered host material. Very fine grained, sheared texture. Fractures within qtz vein are locally infilled with coarse white calcite. Contains minor visible gypsum. Contains fine grained pyrite bands and stringers up to 5cm thick.
						Below 1924 feet consists dominantly of highly altered dyke as in Unit # 49 (1903.0 - 1915.5) Feldspars are pale yellow. Rock soft. Breaking up on fractures and shear planes.
						TOI - 1920 BXA + VEIN Core slightly broken w/ good recovery
						1920 - 1923 Very broken & rubbly with incipient gouge. Rock is dominantly very altered 10E9 Recovery OK
						1923 - EOI Moderately broken w/ minor incipient gouges on fractures. Mainly 10E9 — altered intrusive ± BXA Recovery OK.
						At 1917.5' showing fabric 8° wrt core axis

DDH 89-EX-01A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
	1191217	1193 1914.5 05		151	1101E191	I #
						Soft, pale yellow, highly altered intrusive. Mafic minerals are totally altered to pale tan mineral. Feldspars are creamy white to pale yellow. Contains 1mm quartz veinlets locally calcareous with calcite infilling small fractures. Minor shearing and disruption of equigranular texture and anastomosing fracture network. Typically rock friable and incipiently gouged on this fracture network. Very similar to Unit # 49 (1903.0 - 1915.5).
						TOI - 1939 - core slightly broken w/ good recovery
						1939 - EOI - core mod broken to rubbly w/ good recovery. Abundant incipient gouge in rubbly intervals
	1914.5	1604 1918.4	82	152	1101E1019	± 6
						Moderately soft, slightly calcareous, altered IOE biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafic minerals locally altered to lighter brown mineral. Extent of mafic alteration decreases as go down DDH. Feldspars altered to creamy white to very pale green. In many cases feldspars are seen swelling slightly and breaking up into small friable grains in the box — suggestive of swelling clays. Abundant calcite-infilled fractures. Locally feldspar matrix has a faint pink colour — presumably from K-feldspar.
						TOI - 1967 Core slightly broken w/ good recovery
						1967 - EOI Core moderately broken to very broken & rubbly. In most cases it is disintegrating in the box as it swells slightly. Recovery OK
						Unit similar to Unit # 48 (1901.0 - 1903.0)

DDH 89EX-011A

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Page 22

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	119814	210017 (611) 70		1513	1101E	± 6 MINOR

Hard, massive, unfoliated equigranular, medium xline biotite-hornblende granite diorite. Biotite is dark black. Hornblende is dark green. Minor calcite on thin scattered fractures. Locally contains pink K-feldspar on thin selvages in scattered fractures - fractures appear to contain epi-chlorite. Feldspars have faint greenish tinge on wet cut surfaces.

Hornblende partly to completely rimmed by fine biotite. Mafics about 30%. Biotite > hornblende.

Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.

EOH

DDH 89-EX-01A CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

FEET

Structural Log Date: Sept 21/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Feature	Sym	S_0 Dip Direct.	S_1 Dip Direct.	S_2 Dip Direct	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26	28 32	34 38	40 44	
		304 1919 19	PIS12				618	micaceous foliation + compositional banding
		311 1012 12	PIS12				710	micaceous foliation + compositional banding
		316 1013 17	PIS12				612	micaceous foliation + compositional banding
		321 1015 15	PIS12				712	micaceous foliation + compositional banding
		327 1017 15	PIS12			910 0101	717	micaceous foliation = S2 compositional banding = S1
		333 1019 14	PIS12			810 0101	710	S2 = micaceous foliation S1 = compositional banding
		339 1111 12	PIS12				618	S2 = micaceous foliation
		343 1112 16	PIS12				518	S2 = micaceous foliation
		347 1114 11	PIS12				710	S1 = S2 = compositional banding + foliation
		350 1115 11	CIS12S				712	micaceous foliation = S2 S1 = banding
		358 1117 16	CIS12S			317 0101	612	S2 = micaceous foliation S1 = compositional banding
		361 1118 17	PIS12				518	S2 = micaceous flttn + comp. banding
		367 1210 17	PIS12				618	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp. banding
		375 1213 16	PIS12				612	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp. banding
		379 1214 15	PIS12				710	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp banding
		385 1216 14	PIS12				717	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp. banding
		389 1217 17	PIS12				210	S1? = S2? = flttn banding in
								metabasite — may be S1
		392 1218 17	PIS12				115	S1? = S2? = banding in metabasite — may be S1
		395 1219 17	PIS12				510	banding in metabasite
		398 1310 17	CIS12			718 0101	710	S2 = micaceous flttn S1 = comp. banding
		403 1312 14	PIS12				715	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp. banding
		406 1313 15	PIS12				610	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp banding
		415 1316 14	PIS12				710	S2 = flttn / S1 = comp. banding
		422 1318 17	PIS12				515	S2 = micaceous foliation
		425 1319 17	PIS12				712	S1 = S2 = compositional banding + micaceous foliation
		431 1411 15	PIS11			010 0101 0		S2 fold nose
		433 1412 11	PIS12				710	S2 = micaceous flttn / S1 = comp. banding
		438 1413 19	PIS12				617	S2 = micaceous flttn
		442 1415 13	PIS12				710	S2 = micaceous flttn
		450 1417 17	PIS12				515	S2 = micaceous flttn.
		455 1419 16	PIS12				618	S2 = micaceous flttn
		501 1511 14	PIS12				615	S1 = S2 = comp. banding + micaceous flttn
		513 1513 13	PIS12				617	S1 = S2 = flttn + comp banding
		521 1515 12	PIS12				610	" " " "
		529 1516 16	PIS12				613	" " " "

DDH 89-EX-01A CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

Logged by KCP

ASSAY LOG (SAMPLER'S COPY) Date Sept 23/89 Sampled by ____

CODE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE	INTR.	REC (m)	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
	489 116 1017	490 116 1018	317 217 10	1	18	101E1916	Potassic altered 10E
	515 116 1910	518 116 1919	317 217 11	19	94	101E1 1	fresh
	576 118 1912	579 119 1011	317 217 12	19	90	101E1 1	fresh
	579 119 1011	580 119 1013	317 217 13	10	20	101E1019	* slightly altered
	580 119 1013	581 119 1017	317 217 14	14	40	101E191	
	581 119 1017	582 119 1112	317 217 15	15	50	101E191	
	582 119 1112	583 119 1115	317 217 16	3	35	101E191	
	583 119 1115	585 119 2110	317 217 17	14	45	101Q1 1	BXA (10E9)
	585 119 2110	586 119 2113	317 217 18	3	1	101Q1 1	BXA (10E9)
	586 119 2113	587 119 2117	317 217 19	3	1	101E191	
	587 119 2117	589 119 3112	317 216 10	15	1	101E191	
	589 119 3112	590 119 3117	317 216 11	14	1	101E191	
	590 119 3170	591 119 4111	317 218 12	14	1	101E191	
	591 119 4110	593 119 4115	317 218 13	14	1	101E191	

possible Au analyses

PROJECT Faro NW DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-01A COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 17 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE 1 of 4

LOGGER bcp INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

FEET

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
994									F								DDH 89FX-01
997		2.2		2.0			13		F						2		
1005		8.4		8.2			13		F						4		
1015		10.1		9.5			14		F						3		
1025		10.2		9.8			14		F						2		
1035		10.3		9.6			13		F						3		
1045		10.2		9.5			15		F						1		
1055		10.3		9.4			13		F						1		
1065		10.3		9.0			13		F						5		
1075		10.2		8.5			14		F						5		
1085		10.3		9.9			14		F						2		
1095.5		10.4		8.4			14		F						3		
1105.5		10.5		9.3			14		F						7		
1116		10.6		7.4			14		F						3		
1126		10.5		8.1			12		F						5		
1136		10.4		9.4			13		F						4		
1146		10.4		9.5			14		F						2		
1156		10.4		9.6			15		F						1		
1166.5		10.4		9.0			14		F						5		
1177		10.7		9.5			14		F						2		
1187		10.2		9.2			14		F						1		
1197		10.1		10.0			15		F						1		
1207		10.3		10.0			14		F						1		
1210		2.8		2.7			13		F						1		
1220		10.4		7.6			13		F						2		
1230		10.5		10.0			14		F						3		
1237		6.9		4.7			12		F						1		
1247		10.3		9.3			14		F						0		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-01A COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 23 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE 2 of 4

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION -90° ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
1257		10.5		9.4			14		F						4		
1267		10.2		9.6			14		F						3		
1277		10.2		8.2			13		F						4		
1287		10.3		9.1			14		F						3		
1297		10.3		10.0			14		F						2		
1307		10.3		9.7			14		F						1		
1317		10.1		9.5			15		F						0		
1327		10.4		8.2			14		F						3		
1337		10.2		9.7			14		F						1		
1347		10.2		9.2			14		F						3		
1357		10.4		9.4			14		F						3		
1367		10.3		8.5			14		F						2		
1377		10.2		6.8			13		F						4		
1381.5		3.3		0.4			9		F						3		
1387		6.0		2.4			10		F						3		
1397		9.5		8.2			13		F						2		
1406		10.3		7.7			13		F						0		
1416		10.4		9.5			14		F						2		
1426		10.5		10.0			14		F						4		
1435.5		9.1		8.9			14		F						3		
1437		1.7		1.0			10		F						1		
1447		10.3		9.6			14		F						2		
1457		10.3		8.0			12		F						1		
1467		10.6		7.9			12		F						5		
1477		9.7		8.7			13		F						2		
1487		10.5		9.8			14		F						2		
1497		10.4		8.6			14		F						4		
1507		10.6		9.4			14		F						4		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-01A COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 23 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE 3 of 4

LOGGER _____ INCLINATION -90° ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
1517		10.6		8.6			13		F						3		
1527		7.5		6.9			13		F						3		
1537		10.1		8.6			14		F						4		
1545		8.3		8.0			14		F						1		
1555		10.5		9.8			14		F						0		
1565		10.3		9.4			14		F						2		
1575		10.5		8.8			13		F						3		
1585		10.9		7.8			13		F						10		
1591		6.2		5.6			14		F						5		
1601		9.4		9.1			14		F						5		
1611		10.6		8.4			13		F						7		
1620		8.8		7.2			14		F						4		
1630		10.5		9.0			14		F						5		
1640		10.3		8.8			14		F						9		
1647		6.8		7.0			14		F						3		
1657		10.5		9.6			14		F						4		
1667		10.0		8.8			14		F						8		
1677		10.7		5.1			12		F						9		
1687		10.4		9.6			14		F						8		
1697		10.2		9.6			14		F						9		
1707		10.5		8.9			14		F						7		
1717		10.0		8.3			13		F						5		
1727		10.5		9.7			14		F						11		
1737		10.4		9.9			14		F						5		
1747		10.2		9.6			14		F						4		
1757		10.4		8.5			13		F						7		
1767		10.3		8.8			13		F						6		
1777		10.5		9.1			14		F						7		
*1519		2.7		2.4			14		F						1		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89EX-01A COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 23 19 89

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE 4 of 4

LOGGER LKP INCLINATION -90° ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
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VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
1787		10.2		9.5			14		F						6		
1797		10.1		9.6			14		F						5		
1807		10.3		8.7			14		F						7		
1817		10.1		9.4			14		F						7		
1827		10.4		9.8			15		F						3		
1837		10.0		9.6			14		F						5		
1847		10.2		9.5			14		F						5		
1857		10.5		6.9			14		F						9		
1867		10.3		10.0			14		F						3		
1877		10.4		9.9			14		F						8		
1887		10.2		8.7			14		F						7		
1897		10.4		9.4			14		F						2		
1907		10.3		9.2			14		F						6		
1917		10.2		7.3			13		F						7		
1927		10.8		4.8			10		F						23		
1937		10.5		8.6			13		F						13		
1947		11.0		4.6			13		F						19		
1957		10.3		6.3			14		F						4		
1967		10.6		7.7			13		F						12		
1977		10.7		5.3			12		F						15		
1987		10.7		3.6			11		F						20		
1997		10.3		9.6			14		F						4		
2007		10.4		9.8			14		F						5		
							EOH										

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Page 1 of ____

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Date: _____

Hole Number: 89FX-02

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: 1989 FAR NW

Location: _____

Claim: _____

~~Lett~~ UTM Plane Co-ords.: 6,915,709.9 N

583,351.7 E

Grid Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 1333.0 ~~from~~ map

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: 384 feet (117.0m.)

_____ with _____ dipping

Inclination: -90° vertical

_____ with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: Test ICD northwest of pit

Reason hole Terminated: 10E for entire depth

Logged by: LCP

Date(s) Logged: SEPT 17, 1989

Drilling Contractor: ARCTIC

Size	CORE From	To
NW	0	82 feet
NQ	72	384 feet

Collar Cased and Capped: YES

Hole Cemented: No

Steel down Hole: No

Assay Lab: _____

Certificate No's: _____

Started: Aug 21/89 Completed: Aug 23/89

White pipe down hole for geophysics

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Diamond Drill Core Log

DDH 89FX-02 (2 / 8) Date: _____ Logged By: _____

Code	Drillhole	Elevation	Northing	Easting	Units (feet/metres)	R.F.E.	
1	2 8	10 16	17 24	25 32	34 39	41 42	
T							

FEET

Code	Drillhole	Depth	Zenith Angle	True Azimuth	Comments
1	2 8	10 14	22 26	28 32	34 56
R	89FX1-102	10	-19101•	12•	AT COLLAR
R		112.5 13619	-18191•	01011•	SPERRY 1SUN
R			•	•	
R			•	•	
R			•	•

DDH Big Fx-02

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

(FEET)

Date: Sept 17/87 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	10 0	21 9 / 712 0		11	#9	TELCONED - NO RECOVERY
	712 0	22 1 / 712 5		12	#1	TILL
						Rusty brown, arkosic sand with rounded gravel clasts up to 3cm across. Clasts are a variety of rock types, including IOAB and metasediment. Matrix sand consists of weathered quartz and feldspar. Recovery assumed reasonable.
	712 5	23 9 / 718 5		13	1 10 E	VERY WEATHERED
						Soft, massive, very weathered, IOE dyke material. Equigranular texture. All surfaces have moderate to strong orange-brown weathering discolouration. All mafic minerals have been weathered out. Feldspars have an orange tinge and may be weathered to clays. Rock tends to be friable and breaks into sandy, moderately friable grains. Unit could be mistaken for IOF because of absence of mafics due to weathering.
						Core very broken to rubbly. Good strong weathering coat on all surfaces. Recovery seems to be OK.
	718 5	34 1 / 1112 0		14	1 10 E	MODERATELY WEATHERED
						Medium grained, equigranular, massive, unfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Fresh colour is medium grey to light grey. Biotite phenocrysts are up to 0.5cm across. Also have fine biotite scattered in feldspar-quartz matrix. Hornblende phenocrysts are similar size to biotite phenocrysts. Hornblende partly to completely enclosed by biotite aggregates. Typically hornblende is more extensively weathered than biotite. Biotite phenocrysts constitute about 5% of dyke.
						Unaltered dyke rock is relatively fresh. May have some minor orange-brown weathering coat on fracture surfaces. Altered zones adjacent to calcite-infilled

DDH 89-FX-02
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 17/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		111120		14		fractures, however, are extensively weathered. Host mafics are leached - not certain whether leaving alterations or weathering. Dyke is moderately soft - can be readily scratched with nail. Both cut and broken surfaces have pervasive orange-brown weathering stain. Rock more friable - breaks with some difficulty into qtz - feldspar "sand" Calcite infilling the fractures has a pale tan to pale orange discolouration.
						Core slightly broken to intact in areas where fresh. In weathered/altered intervals core very broken, rubbly, locally sandy Recovery seems OK throughout.
	111120	111945	4 0	15	1101E	SLIGHTLY WEATHERED
						Hard, medium grained, equigranular, fresh, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite Massive, homogeneous. Biotite phenocrysts up to 0.5 cm across constitute about 5% of dyke. Hornblende phenocrysts are less common. Hornblende is about same size and is typically partly to completely enclosed by biotite aggregates. Fine biotite also occurs in matrix. Fresh colour is medium grey when wet and pale grey when dry.
						Contains white, calcite-infilled fractures up to 2 cm thick. Adjacent to these fractures feldspars are altered and have a frosted white appearance. Alteration generally extends for less than 5 cm away from fractures. No strong layering noted within fractures (in the calcite)
						Interval slightly weathered because broken fracture surfaces have a orange-brown weathering coating. Otherwise, the interval is fresh.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery. More broken and rubbly in areas of alteration adjacent to fractures.

DDH 89-EX-02

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 17/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
	1419.0	2419.0 (76) 3		6	10E	Hard, medium grey, equigranular, medium xlline, biotite - hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite phenocrysts up to 0.5 cm across constitute 5% of unit. Hornblende phenocrysts up to 0.5cm constitutes 1-2% of unit. Hornblende typically partly to completely enclosed by biotite aggregates. Biotite also disseminated in matrix as finer grains. No foliations visible. Rock homogeneous, massive. Fine late cross cutting fractures are infilled with calcite. Typically these are less than 1cm thick. Adjacent to fractures feldspars are altered to an opaque white (possibly altered to clays?). Many fractures tend to be clay coated. No weathering discolouration in noted on broken surfaces. Core slightly to moderately broken. More broken up zones with greater concentration of fractures. Recovery OK.
	2419.3	2551.5 (76) 7		7	10E	9 ALTERED More extensively altered variant of 10E dyke. Calcite disseminated in matrix as well as in fractures. Biotite phenocrysts altered to muscovite (?). Feldspars all an opaque white with faint greenish tinge. About 90% of rock is altered. Cannot correlate alteration with any extensive fracture system. Core moderately broken. Recovery OK
	2551.5	3181.4 (117) 0		8	10E	Exactly the same as Unit # 6 (149 - 249.3) Unfoliated, medium xlline, equigranular, biotite - hornblende quartz diorite. Massive, homogeneous. Minor alteration of feldspars to opaque white adjacent to calcite infilled fractures. Core moderately broken to slightly broken w/ good recovery. EOH

FEET DDH 89FX-02 (2, 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Page _____ of _____

Logged by LCP

ASSAY LOG (SAMPLER'S COPY)

Date Sept 17/89 Sampled by _____

CODE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE	INTR.	REC (m)	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
1	10 14	16 20	22 26	28 30	32 34	36 40	42
	1161349	1173152	37132	10	100	10E	
	1321799	13317102	37133	10	100	10E	

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-02 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 17 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE __ of __

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION -90° ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

FEET

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY LENGTH	CORE RECOVERY %	RQD LENGTH	RQD %	HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE CATEGORY	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE NO.	DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP DEPTH	BEDDING DIP ANGLE	BEDDING JOINTS NO.	BEDDING JOINTS FREQ.	CROSS JOINTS NO.	CROSS JOINTS FREQ.	COMMENTS
72		0		0			0		0						0		TRICONED - No RECOVERY
75		4.0		0			6		C						2		Orange discoloration from weathered
83.5		9.2		1.7			7		C						8		Orange in upper 1/3
93.5		11.0		4.7			12		D						9		
103		10.0		7.2			14		D						9		
107		3.0		1.5			11		E						5		
112		5.0		2.9			12		E						9		
122		10.7		7.4			14		E						7		
132		10.5		6.5			14		E						11		
143		11.0		6.4			13		E						16		
153		10.8		4.8			11		E						13		
163		10.9		8.8			14		F						7		
173		10.5		8.5			14		F						7		
183		10.5		9.2			14		F						7		
193		8.9		6.3			13		F						10		
197		5.2		4.5			14		F						3		
203		5.1		4.2			14		F						3		
207		5.4		1.5			9		F						7		
217		10.5		6.3			12		F						10		
227		10.5		5.2			13		F						10		
237		10.7		2.7			12		F						18		
247		10.6		4.8			11		F						19		
257		10.6		3.1			13		F						16		
267		10.8		9.0			14		F						10		
277		10.2		8.5			14		F						10		
287		10.6		5.9			12		F						13		
297		11.0		4.0			13		F						15		
307		10.5		6.0			12		F						19		

Fig. 1: Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-03 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 17 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE __ of __

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
317		10.7		6.2			13		F						15		
327		10.4		7.7			13		F						10		
337		10.2		8.6			14		F						9		
339		2.2		1.6			13		F						2		
347		8.0		5.7			13		F						7		
357		10.4		5.3			13		F						16		
367		10.2		7.6			14		F						7		
377		10.4		9.1			14		F						10		
384		7.6		4.7			13		F						11		

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page 1 of ____

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG Date: _____

Hole Number: 89FX-03

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: 1989 FAIRNW

Location: NW of Faro pit

Claim: _____

ATM ~~Town Plane~~
Co-ords.: 6,916,012.2 N

582,661.9 E

Grid
Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 1378.0 m

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: 1054 feet (321.3m)

NW with S2 dipping

Inclination: -90° VERTICAL

SW with dip azimuth ____.

Purpose: TEST ICP northwest of Faro pit

Reason hole
Terminated: Drilled into thick IOE dyke

Logged by: LCP

Date(s) Logged: SEPT 24-26, 1989

Drilling
Contractor: ARCTIC

Size	CORE From	To
NW	0	31 feet
NQ	31	1054 feet

Collar Cased and Capped: No

Hole
Cemented: No

Steel
down Hole: No

Assay Lab: _____

Certificate No's: _____

Started: Aug 24/89 Completed: Aug 29/89

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Diamond Drill Core Log

DDH 89-FX-03
2 8

Date: _____ Logged By: _____

Code	Drillhole	Elevation	Northing	Easting	Units (feet/metres)	R.F.E.	
1	2 8	10 16	17 24	25 32	34 39	41 42	
T							

FEET

Code	Drillhole	Depth	Zenith Angle	True Azimuth	Comments
1	2 8	10 14	22 26	28 32	34 56
R	89FX1-103	10	-90°	10°	AT COLLAR
R		72 121319	-81°	091°	SPERRY SUN
R		133 141319	-86°	081°	
R		194 161319	-85°	071°	
R		255 181319	-84°	071°	
R		316 101319	-84°	071°	SPERRY SUN
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	
R			°	°	

Code	Drillhole	Comments, Errant Remarks, Snivellings and / or Lewd Suggestions
1	2 8	10 56

DDH B9FX-03 FEET

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	0.0	31.10		1	H1	TRICONED - NO RECOVERY
	31.10	57.67		2	1C1D1614	WEATHERED Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, pale tan muscovite-biotite-andalusite-quartz schist. S2 surfaces, where exposed, are silvery cream. Contains irregular, dark brown biotite-andalusite lenses and aggregates elongate in S2 foliations. Aggregates constitute 10-20% of unit. All fracture surfaces and most S2 surfaces have bright orange-brown weathering stain. Stain appears to extend 1-5 mm away from surface into rock. Minor pegmatitic white bull quartz vein material present. Lower contact placed where staining becomes less prominent & less ubiquitous. TOI-49 moderately broken — recovery OK 31-37 has 5.6 feet core At 42 fracture-stockwork-bxa has orientation 30/040 wrt S2 49-53.5 very broken and locally rubbly minor gouge balls @ 50 — recovery OK 53.5-EOI moderately broken 54.5-63 has only 8.5 feet core - recovery OK
	57.67	81.10		3	1C1D1614	SLIGHTLY WEATHERED Similar to Unit # 2 (31-57.7) Moderately soft, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, muscovite-biotite-andalusite-quartz schist. Matrix is creamy white muscovite. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Within matrix are irregular dark aggregates/lenses of dark brown biotite-andalusite. Lenses are elongate within S2 foliation. Some fracture surfaces and S2 surfaces have orange-brown weathering stain. Others are fresh. Proportion of biotite clotting about 5-15 %. TOI-69 Slightly to mod broken w/ good recovery // 69-EOI mod. broken w/ rubbly intvls Rubbly @ 69-70.5, 71.5-73.5 recovery OK Note of mislatch @ 81.0

DDH 89-EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: ICP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
	181 10	181 26 7 10		14	ICD1416	WEATHERED (10Q BXA)
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, pale tan muscovite-biotite-andalusite-quartz schist. Dominantly muscovite schist with 5% dark brown biotite-andalusite clots generally less than 5 cm across. S2 surfaces and fracture surfaces have strongly developed orange-brown weathering surface coating.
						Alteration and weathering both associated with quartz vein bxa from interval 82-83.5 Angular clasts of quartz, phyllite, feldspar in gtz vein matrix. S2 in phyllite is randomly oriented. Top contact 30 wrt core axis and bottom contact 35 wrt core axis.
						Lower contact of unit gradational w/ increase in biotite content.
						TOI - 84.5 very broken w/ local rubble Recovery OK note of mislabeled at 81
						84.5 - EOI slightly to moderately broken w/ good recovery.
	1817 0	1817 33 9 3		15	ICD161	8 MINOR ± 4 MINOR
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, clotted schist. Matrix is pale grey green. Contains dark brown clots/aggregates of biotite-andalusite. S2 surfaces are generally silvery cream. Metamorphic assemblage muscovite-chlorite-biotite-andalusite-quartz. Biotite aggregates 20-30% Unit differs from schists higher in DDH because of chlorite presence as indicated by pale greenish tinge on wet cut surface. Last 2 feet before next unit is more altered - matrix is pale beige without greenish hue.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery. S2 surfaces are typically fresh. Some steep fractures have patchy orange weathering crust.
	1817 3	1816 35 5 5		16	1101Q1$1	BXA (1CD46) 80:20
						Clasts of phyllite, vein quartz, totally altered feldspars (now soft clays) in a fine orange-brown matrix. Looks like fractured and brecciated qtz-feldspar pegmatitic vein. Strong orange brown

DDH 89-EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
		111 16 5		16		indicates probable conduit/channel for some groundwater flow
						Contains some LCD intervals near bottom of unit. Pale beige, PS2-foliated, muscovite-quartz-biotite-andalusite schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream
						TOI-115 very broken and rubbly with good recovery // 115-EOI moderately broken with good recovery. Interval 110-120 has only 9 feet core = suggest 1 foot loss somewhere in this interval
	111 16 5	118 55 2 5		17	1C1D614	B → (1CD64) MINOR
						Moderately soft, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, silvery grey schist. Muscovite-biotite-andalusite-chlorite-quartz ± garnet. S2 surfaces are silvery grey to white. Matrix consists of muscovite-quartz-chlorite and has faint greenish tinge on wet cut surfaces. Biotite-andalusite forms irregular clots/aggregates elongate on S2 foliations. Proportion biotite-andalusite 10-40%. As approach next unit proportion biotite-andalusite decreases to 0%. Rock becomes pale beige with loss of chlorite. Last 1 foot would be more suitable as 1D4.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery. Minor patchy orange weathering coat only on 2 fractures near TOI - alteration unit looks fresh.
	118 12 2	119 58 1 2 0		18	1101E91	ALTERED MARGINAL PHASE
						Creamy white to pale grey, finely xlline, moderately hard, massive, homogeneous, noncalcareous altered qtz diorite. Mafics almost totally altered to pale minerals. Typically crowded with off-white feldspar microphenocrysts. Some quartz microphenocrysts present. Some irregular intervals aphanitic. Fracture surfaces have strong orange-brown weathering coat. Appearance of very altered marginal phase of 10E dyke. Upper contact w/ schist irregular and recuts S2.
						Core moderately broken with short rubbly intervals. Recovery good.

DDH BgFx-03 (2 / 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	11911 0	11919 60 7 1		19	101E	MARGINAL PHASE
						Hbbt, dark brown, finely xlline, noncalcareous, biotite-feldspar porphyry. Crowded with small angular white feldspar microphenocrysts. Contains lesser dark brown to black biotite phenocrysts. Typical marginal phase of 10E dykes. Locally pale grey green from retrograde chlorite near fractures. Some fractures are infilled with calcite. Massive, homogeneous, no foliations noted. Bottom contact against pegmatitic white bull quartz vein.
						Core slightly broken to moderately broken with good recovery.
	11919 1	12121 67 5 6		110	11C1D1618	
						Similar to Unit # 7 (116.5-182.2) Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, pale grey, noncalcareous schist. Muscovite-chlorite-biotite-andalusite-quartz. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Matrix is muscovite-chlorite. Biotite-andalusite forms irregular aggregates/clots/bands within the pale silvery green matrix. Locally the dark brown biotite-andalusite clots are partly to completely replaced by pale green chlorite-muscovite. Pegmatitic white qtz veins contain off white feldspar and pink andalusite. Lower contact gradational with decrease in chlorite and increase in muscovite. This represents a retrograded sequence (?)
						Core slightly broken w/ good recovery.
	12121 6	12141 76 0 2		111	11C1D1614	± BXA
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, pale beige, noncalcareous, muscovite-quartz-biotite-andalusite ± garnet schist. S2 surfaces are pale silvery cream. Contains irregular dark brown biotite-andalusite clots in pale cream muscovite-quartz matrix. Biotite-andalusite aggregates constitute 0-10% of unit. Both upper and lower contacts gradational with increase in biotite content and appearance of chlorite with muscovite.
						Alteration associated with post D2 brx located from 231.8-233.4. Rotated clasts of 1D4 in hard qtz-muscovite fine matrix. Minor white qtz vein clasts

DDH BQ-X-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: LCC

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	18 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		214.19.2		111		Two cm thick white qtz veins seen through bxa undisturbed. Bottom contact 10° wrt core axis. Top contact hidden in rubble. Minor fine pyrite aggregates in fine grained bxa matrix. Coherent fault/fracture. Locally fractures have orange-brown weathering surface coating. TOI-243 slightly broken to moderately broken with good recovery. 1/243-EOT moderately broken with good recovery.
	214.19.2	314.13.3 (104) 6		112	IC1D1618	-> (160) 60:40 Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, pervasive, brownish grey schist. S2 surfaces are silvery white to brown. Matrix is pale muscovite-chlorite with clots/aggregates of dark brown biotite-andalusite. Proportions of biotite-andalusite aggregates and bands generally 30-50%. As go down DDH begin to pick up disseminated biotite in matrix. Becomes more typical of Rmly banded biotite-muscovite-qtz-andalusite ± chlorite schist. Core slightly broken with good recovery locally chlorite partly to completely replaces biotite-andalusite aggregates.
	314.13.3	314.15.9 (105) 2		113	1D141	6 minor. Moderately hard, PS2-foliated, pale beige muscovite-quartz-biotite-andalusite-schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Contains minor relict biotite-andalusite irregular clots within a pale beige muscovite-quartz matrix. Clots are generally less than 1cm across. Upper and lower contacts are gradational with increase in biotite-andalusite clots and appearance of chlorite with muscovite. Alteration associated with 10cm thick fracture zone. Schist decrepitated with quartz and dolomite infilling fracture. Minor fine pyrite aggregates parallel margin of fracture. Orientation of top of fracture 37°/108 wrt S2. Bottom contact 15/000 wrt S2. Core intact to mod broken w/ excellent recovery.

DDH 89-EX-03
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: KCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	131415 9	131714 (114) 5		114	IICID1618	± 4
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, brownish gray schist. Biotite-muscovite-chlorite-andalusite-quartz. S2 surfaces are micaceous gray-brown. Andalusite associated with biotite in irregular clots and clusters. Matrix is fine biotite-muscovite-chlorite and muscovite. Locally muscovite becomes major matrix mica — especially near bottom of interval. Unit slightly retrograded but overall not as severely altered as ICD4. Minor pegmatitic white quartz veins. Overall biotite content about 60-70%. Lower contact gradational to next unit.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	131714 5	141012 (122) 6 2		115	IIDI4	± 6 MIXED
						Pale beige, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, muscovite-quartz schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Locally contains minor small, relict dark brown biotite-andalusite clots and clusters. Interval contains abundant cross-cutting fractures, locally infilled with quartz. Fractures are locally grown with crystal faces developed into the voids. Alteration appears associated with the more extensive fracturing.
						TOI: 305
						Core moderately to very broken with good recovery. More fractured areas tend to be rubbly. // 305-EOI slightly broken with good recovery.
						Minor steeply dipping pyrite present, both along fractures and parallel S2.
						Both upper and lower contacts are gradational.
	141012 2	141017 (124) 3 8		116	IICID161	
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, brown biotite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz ± chlorite schist. S2 surfaces are micaceous brown. Andalusite associated with biotite in irregular clots / aggregates elongate along S2. Contains thin compositional bands of muscovite-chlorite within the dark brown biotite-rich schist. Both upper and lower contacts are

DDH 89-FX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: KCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
		141017 B		116		gradational with increase in matrix muscovite and decrease in matrix biotite.
						Core intact with excellent recovery.
	141017 B	131 141312 B 5		117	1 1C D16	4 9 minor
						Moderately soft to moderately hard, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, pale beige, muscovite-quartz-biotite-andalusite ± chloritic schist. Biotite andalusite forms irregular elliptical clots alongside S2 within muscovite-quartz matrix. Where retrograde alteration is very strong biotite-andalusite clots are replaced by chlorite-muscovite aggregates. Biotite-andalusite clots form bands ranging from 1cm - 5cm in thickness. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Biotite-andalusite aggregates constitute 5-20% of unit.
						Alteration associated with extensive fracturing. Fractures infilled with quartz commonly fractures have calcite bxa texture with randomly oriented schist clasts (angular) within a fine-grained, pale tan matrix. Qtz veins within bxa zones are partly broken up. Bxa & alteration appears to be post metamorphism because locally biotite-andalusite clots are retrograded to muscovite chlorite.
						Minor steeply pyrite parallel S2 and interstitial within quartz veins.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery. Bxa & disrupted veins zones at 415-415.8, 416.5-417.3, 420.0-421.1
	141312 5	135 141431	1	118	1 1D 14	9 minor ± BXA
						Moderately soft, pale beige, PS2-foliated, muscovite-quartz ± pyrite schist. Pyrite forms irregular bands and streaks parallel S2. Pyrite more prevalent in bxa'ed areas. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Alteration associated with extensive bxa developed in associations with fractures. Randomly oriented, angular schist and vein quartz clasts in fine-grained pale beige to white matrix. Foliated fractures within bxa and qtz veins oriented 20° wrt core axis. Bxa developed 434.5-437.5 Core mod broken w/ good recovery

DDH BGEX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/03 Logged By: KCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	141413 1	142 8 141618 5		119	1C1D1416	
						Moderately soft to moderately hard, pale beige, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated muscovite-quartz-biotite-andalusite schist. Minor thin dark brown biotite-andalusite clots/aggregates elongate parallel S2. Aggregates generally less than 2cm thick. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Biotite-andal. aggregates constitute 10% or less of unit.
						Minor box developed ice associations with steep cutting fractures. Fractures commonly infilled with soft, opaque white mineral - non reactive to HCl. Locally pegmatitic white pts veins have coarse pink andalusite.
						Upper and lower contacts are gradational.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	141618 5	152 9 151011 8		1210	1C1D161	± 8 ± 4
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, biotite-muscovite-andalusite-chlorite-quartz schist. Biotite associated with andalusite in irregular, dark brown aggregates. Aggregates up to 3cm thick — elongate parallel S2. Matrix consists of pale tan to pale green muscovite & chlorite. Biotite aggregate proportions ranges from 5-30%. More intensely altered schist associated with fractures running parallel core axis. Fractures are infilled by quartz. This is slightly to moderately altered/retrogressed schist.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	151011 8	152 1 151121 1		1211	1C1D1618	
						Moderately soft, noncalcareous, PS2-foliated, dark brown biotite-chlorite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz schist. Andalusite associated with biotite as dark brown, irregular, compositional bands parallel S2 foliations. S2 surfaces are dark micaceous brown. Near bottom of

DDH 89EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		151.12		11	1211	interval extensive chlorite and lesser muscovite replaces biotite in matrix and in the biotite-andalusite clusters. Schist becomes greenish rather than dark brown. Retrograde alteration associated with intrusion of IDE dyke. Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	151.12	151.14	156 8 4	1212	1101E1	
						Hard, medium xlline, equigranular, unfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Hornblende and biotite partly to completely altered to chlorite. Very minor calcite in thin fractures. Upper contact along fracture with orientation 15° wrt core axis. Lower contact irregular but crudely parallel core axis.
	151.14	151.93	180 7 0	1213	1C1D1018	± 4
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, dark brown, non-calcareous biotite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz-garnet-chlorite schist. Andalusite associated with biotite in dark brown clusters/segregations forming compositional bands up to 3cm thick. Biotite also disseminated in matrix. S2 surfaces are mottled nicaceous brown, green, pale beige. Matrix biotite locally retrograded to pale green chlorite. See development of biotite-andalusite aggregates in a green pelitic matrix. Very locally alteration becomes more extensive and have biotite-andalusite aggregates in a pale tan muscovite-quartz matrix. Pegmatitic white qtz veins contain coarse pink andalusite. Core slightly broken with excellent recovery.
	151.93	161.03	183 9 5	1214	1 1D141	± 6 minor ± BXA
						Pale tan, PS2-foliated, non-calcareous muscovite-quartz schist. Locally contains select biotite-andalusite clots and compositional bands. These aggregates are typically partly to completely rimmed by medium green chlorite. Locally schist also contains minor

DDH 89EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: NCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
		161013.5		1214		pale pink garnet Muscovite-quartz schist is typically thinly banded with <1 cm, discontinuous interbands of quartz.
						Interval 597.6-600.5 is bisected along irregular fracture surface. Irregular rotated clasts of 1D4 and qtz veins in fine grained, noncalcareous, pale beige matrix. Fracture system anastomosing with pinch and swell texture also — width locally extends up to entire core width. Fracture is going straight across the core axis.
						Pegmatitic white qtz veins contains coarse pink andalusite.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
						Alteration and fracturing both probably related to next unit.
	161013.5	184 161015.7	6	1215	1 1 01E 19	ALTERED
						Moderately hard to moderately soft, pale grey to off-white qtz-feldspar intrusive. Ferromagnesics are totally altered to pale chlorite. Abundant white feldspar phenocrysts now altered to clays. Upper and lower contacts parallel S2. Medium-finely sliine.
						Top 1/3 of unit is massive, unfoliated lower 2/3 of unit has readily visible foliation with quartz ribbon texture. Foliation appears parallel S2. Gradational change from unfoliated to foliated intrusive. Overall rock looks like altered, marginal phase of 1DE dyke.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	161015.7	196 161414.0	3	1216	1 1 D141	9 MINOR (1CD64) 60140
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, thinly banded, pale beige muscovite-quartz schist S2 surfaces are pale silvery cream. Banding characterized by thin, discontinuous quartz streaks less than 1 cm thick, locally containing minor pyrite in thin streaks parallel S2.
						Intervals of schist up to 1.5 m thick contain irregular clots-aggregates-bands

DDH 89EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		161414 0		1216		of dark brown biotite-andalusite. Aggregates ranges up to 5cm in thickness. Aggregates are locally being partly to completely retrograded to muscovite.
						Alteration to muscovite appears to be associated with shear fractures which have incipiently brecciated the schist. Fractures have orientations 0-20° wrt core axis. Form anastomosing network with altered 1D4 and 1CD64 clasts in a fine grained, muscoviteous, pale tan matrix.
						Lower contact gradational with increase in biotite and appearance of chlorite
	161414 0	215 3 171016 5		1217	1C1D1618	4
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, medium brown, noncalcareous biotite-muscovite-chlorite-garnet-Al_2SiO_5-quartz schist. S2 surfaces are mottled micaceous dark brown, silvery cream, and pale green. Al_2SiO_5 associated with biotite in large irregular aggregates/clots/bands. These bands and clots occur in a pale beige muscovite or more commonly pale green muscovite-chlorite matrix. Al_2SiO_5 appears to be mainly andalusite but locally I suspect some fibrolite. Proportion of biotite aggregates ranges 10-80% although generally they are 30-50%.
						Core slightly broken to intact with excellent recovery
	171016 5	215 9 171018 2		1218	1101E91	ALTERED
						Noncalcareous, homogeneous, unfoliated, equigranular biotite quartz biotite. Medium-finely crystalline. Moderately hard to hard. Disseminated fine black biotite is almost totally altered - only relict patches with biotite remain. Upper contact is fine brx parallel S2. Lower contact is sharply discordant with orientation 30/205 wrt S2. Feldspars locally altered to opaque white
						Core intact w/ excellent recovery.

DDH B.G.F.X.-0.3.
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	171018 2	219 2 171119 3		1219	1101101	* Minor (1CD8 X 1CD0 X 1F3 B10) 40:20:30:10 Very heterogeneous unit with rapid changes between rock types. TOT - 710 is dark brown, biotite-muscovite-andalusite-quartz schist. Very soft, extremely biotite rich. Locally thinly banded with interbanded <1cm thick quartz bands. 710 - 715 is dominantly 1CD0. Contains thin interbands of biotite-rich schist in upper part and greenish calcareous interbands in lower part (1F3?). Calcite infills steep fractures. 715 - 717 Soft, PS2-foliated, moderately calcareous, medium green chloritic schist. Contains thin discontinuous biotite streaks parallel S2. Represents thin metamorphosed metabasite. 717 - EOT Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, greenish brown biotite-chlorite-quartz-Al_2SiO_5 schist (1CD8). Banding poorly preserved because of extensive chlorite retrograding of biotite. Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	171119 3	223 1 171311 9		1310	1101E1	± 9 Unfoliated, pale grey, medium finely xlline, equigranular biotite quartz diorite. Biotite constitutes about 15%. Locally minor biotite partly retrograded to pale green chlorite. Below 725 feet biotite is totally altered - no mafics remain. Rock texture changes from hard to moderately soft. Feldspars altered to opaque white clays. Rock takes on a chalky white, pitted appearance with feldspars forming the pits. Upper contact intrusive, recite S2 with orientations 50/035 wrt S2 however contact is fracture bxn with extensive 1D4 type alteration. Orientation of contact 10° wrt core axis. Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH BGFX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	171311 9	171314 223 9 7	1	1311	11D141	± 3XA ±6
						Moderately soft to moderately hard, PS2-foliated, pale tan, noncalcareous, muscovite-quartz schist. Finely banded with thin grey-green bands alternating with muscovite-rich bands.
						Uppermost 1 foot of unit bisected along steep fracture. Foliated 1D4 and qtz vein clasts up to 3cm across in pale tan, fine-grained matrix. Alteration probably associated with hydrothermal movement along fracture/fault system.
						As go down DDH begin to get medium brown andalusite-biotite clots and bands elongate within S2 foliation. Make transitions to next unit as alteration becomes less intense. Lower contact gradational.
						Core intact with excellent recovery.
	171314 7	171817 239 9 0	1	1312	11C1D1	±6 ±8 ± 4 (1F43) niwon
						Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, noncalcareous, dark brown biotite-garnet-Al_2SiO_5-quartz ± muscovite ± chlorite schist. S2 surfaces are dark micaceous brown Al_2SiO_5 (andalusite/fibrolite) associated with biotite to form elongate dark brown bands and aggregates parallel S2 foliations. Thinly banded with biotite-Al_2SiO_5 bands alternating with medium green chlorite-muscovite or pale tan muscovite bands. Banding on a scale of about 1cm.
						At 767 feet have 15cm of pale grey-green, calcareous, PS2-foliated, altered chlorite-muscovite schist. Interval incipiently rubbled related to rock type.
						Muscovite alteration with matrix increases near bottom of interval. Both upper and lower contacts are gradational.
						Core slightly broken with good recoveries.

DDH 89-EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
	171817 0	242 171915 3		1313	1 1D141	I 6 Moderately soft, PS2-foliated, pale tan, noncalcareous, thinly banded, muscovite-quartz schist. S2 surfaces are pale silvery cream. Banding marked by totally altered biotite-andalusite aggregates and bands locally, especially near top of interval where relict biotite-andalusite aggregates which are only partly retrograded. Alteration is to chlorite-muscovite and ultimately muscovite assemblage. Core slightly broken with good recovery. Note of loss of return at 793 feet. Minor fine streaky pyrite present in muscovite schist in very minor amounts.
	171915 3	243 171918 1		1314	1 0 1E1 19	ALTERED Moderately hard, equigranular, chalky white, medium xtline feldspar-quartz intrusive. Former mafics (biotite) are totally altered. Feldspars are chalky white to very pale yellow. Upper contact irregular but roughly S2. Lower contact irregular with 1 thin bxn zone. Lower contact of bxn 55/270 wrt S2. Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	171918 1	254 181313 8		1315	1 C1D1614	I 8 (1D4 I 6) 60:40 Symmetrical intersections w/ 1D4 being at top and bottom of interval. 1D4 is soft, B2-foliated, pale tan, noncalcareous gtz-muscovite schist. S2 surfaces are silvery cream. Can see relict biotite-Al_2SiO_5 clots which are totally altered to muscovite-quartz. As go towards centre begin to get only partly altered biotite-fibrolite aggregates/clots. Proportion of biotite increases until it constitutes 50-60% of rock (1CD). Thinly banded w/ biotite-fibrolite bands alternating with pale beige muscovite or pale green muscovite-chlorite bands. Banding is on a scale of 1-5 cm. Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH B.9.E.X.-.0.3. (2 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	181313 8	256 0 181410 0	1	1316	1101E91	ALTERED (1CD4) MINOR Moderately soft, unfoliated, equigranular, medium xline altered intrusive. Biotite is totally altered to pale tan mineral. Feldspars are altered to chalky white or very pale yellow, soft clays(?) Contains inclusions of muscovite-rich schist with coarse pink andalusite. Inclusions are generally less than 5 cm across. Core moderately broken with good recovery. Upper contact irregular, about 90° wrt core axis — rcvtc S2. Lower contact approx. parallel S2. Lower contact effect on steep fractures w/ orientations 10/000 wrt S2
	181410 0	257 9 181416 0	1	1317	1101E41	6 MINOR (10E9) 80:20 ± BXA Major rock type is pale grey, non-calcareous, PS2-foliated muscovite-quartz schist. Texturally can see relict biotite-Al_2SiO_5 aggregates now totally altered to muscovite. Locally can see a few relict biotite-andalusite clasts which are only partly altered. In lowermost 3 feet of unit have BXA developed. Large clasts of 1D4 schist. Matrix consists partly of fine grained, pale tan fault rock. Locally matrix for schist clasts consists of thin anastomosing network of altered, fine-grained 10E intrusive. Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	181416 0	267 1 181716 4	1	1318	1101E9	ALTERED Medium xline, equigranular, unfoliated, altered qtz-feldspar-mafics intrusive. Mafics (biotite-hornblende) are almost totally altered to pale tan mineral. Locally fabric of mafics is preserved. Feldspars altered to chalky white or very pale yellow clays. Unit is non-calcareous. Contains numerous qtz-infilled steep fractures w/ orientation 80-25° wrt core axis. Qtz/fractures up to 2-3 cm thick. Core slightly broken with good recovery.

DDH 89-EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	181716 4	268 181810 5 B		1319	1101E	
						Unfoliated, equigranular, medium xlline, hard, medium grey biotite-quartz diorite. Upper and lower contacts into more altered intrusive are gradational. Minor chlorite alteration on thin selvages on fractures. Minor calcite infilling thin fractures. Biotite 15%.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	181810 B	276 191015 0 6		1410	1101E191	(1020) 40:60
						Altered 10E similar to Unit # 3B (846.0 - 876.4) Unfoliated, equigranular, qtz-feldspar-mafics altered intrusive. Medium xlline. Mafics totally altered to pale tan mineral (formerly biotite). Feldspar generally altered to very pale yellow clays.
						Altered 10E contains abundant pegmatitic white bull qtz veins. Locally looks like 10E forms inclusions in veins. In one spot qtz is vuggy with tiny crystals growing inward into the void.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	191015 6	279 191116 4 B		1411	1101E	±6 ±9
						Medium grey, medium xlline, unfoliated, hard, equigranular biotite quartz diorite. Biotite about 5-10%.
						Along thin fractures have pale pink K-feldspar selvages up to 2cm wide. Also get retrograding of biotite to chlorite in these zones.
						Adjacent to qtz-filled fractures get alteration of biotite to pale tan mineral and alteration of feldspars to pale yellow to creamy white.
						Alteration becomes more extensive as you leave DDH. Lower contact gradational and marked where biotite disappears.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH B.9.F.X.-0.3
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 25/89 Logged By: LCP

From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
191168	284 7 / 191340		1412	1101E19	± 6
					Moderately hard, medium xlline, creamy white, equigranular, altered quartz diorite. Mafics are totally altered to pale tan minerals. Feldspars altered to pale creamy white, opaque white. Locally feldspars altered to pale pink K-feldspar. Abundant pale green calcite infilling fractures/veins. Fracture orientations ranges 10-25° to core axis.
					Upper and lower contacts are gradational. Contacts placed at where biotite appears and disappears.
					Core moderately broken with good recovery.
191340	304 8 / 1101010		1413	1101E1	± 6 MAFIC ± CHLORITE MINOR
					Hard, medium dark grey, medium xlline, non calcareous, equigranular, unfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Hornblende forms randomly oriented elongate grains which tend to weather pale tan - hornblende partly to completely surrounded by fine biotite.
					Locally has steep fractures infilled by calcite-quartz. Fractures typically have chloritic alteration selvage. Some fractures also have pink K-feldspar selvage inside the chloritic selvage against the wall of the fracture. With more extensive alteration the rock becomes crumbly, feldspars have a chalky white to greenish colour, and often the core is slightly to moderately swollen.
					Mafic content of intensive about 5-15%. Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery. Fractures are 5-20% wrt core axis.
1101010	309 7 / 1101160		1414	1101E1	6 "CHLORITIC"
					Drilling right down fracture/fault within 10E. Fracture fault system up to 3cm wide. Multiple opening of system so get some fine quartz and white calcite forming separate bands. Locally some bxn developed with small clasts within the fracture.

DDH 89EX-03

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 26/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
		1101/160		1414		infilling. Margins of 10E away from fracture have extensive alteration of biotite to chlorite. Feldspars are also green. Immediately adjacent to fracture have thin selvage of 10E of pale pink K-feldspar. Minor pyrite on margins of fracture and within fracture.
						Growth or movement "ridges" within fracture suggest horizontal movement/slip along the fracture.
						Upper and lower contacts gradational as drill hole slowly moves away from the particular fracture system.
						Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery.
1101/160		3/8 1101413	1 5	1415	101E	±6 ± "CHLORITIC"
						Exactly the same as Unit # 43 (934.0 - 1000.1) Medium xline, nonfoliated, medium grey, equigranular, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite > hornblende. Mafics about 10-15%. Hornblende has partial to complete rim of fine-grained biotite.
						Thin calcite infilled fractures have narrow selvages of chlorite alteration. Locally inner margins of these selvages contain pink K-feldspar. Selvage thickness ranges up to 3 cm (one side) K-feldspar thickness generally 1cm or less.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
1101413	5	321 1101514	3 0	1416	101E019	(10E APLITE) 80:20
						Biotite-hornblende quartz diorite slightly altered by thin calcite-quartz infilled fractures/faults. Biotite retrograded to chlorite. Feldspars altered to yellowish green colour (possible epidote). Locally fractures have thin K-feldspar margin less than 1cm thick.
						Subparallel to the fractures have a fine-grained medium grey biotite aplite (?)

DDH Cag-EX-03
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 26/89 Logged By: MCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						Marginal contacts with the melissa xline 10E are sharp. Aplite also shows alterations adjacent to the steep calcite-qtz fractures. Furthermore aplite-10E contact is slightly displaced along the fractures. Therefore aplite intruded before the alterations and fractures developed.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery
						EOH

DDH 89-FX-03 (2 / 8) CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

Structural Log Date: Sept 24/89 Logged By: ____

Code	From	To	Feature	Sym	S_0 Dip Direct.	S_1 Dip Direct.	S_2 Dip Direct	Description
		11 13 19	P S 1 2	-			5 1 3	S2 = micaceous schistosity / foliation
		20 16 17	P S 1 2				4 1 5	S2 = micaceous schistosity / foliation
		28 19 12	P S 1 2				5 1 4	"
		29 19 18	P S 1 2	S		2 1 5 3 1 1 5	5 1 7	S2 = micaceous foliation S1 = compositional banding
		40 13 12	P S 1 2				5 1 2	S2 - micaceous foliation
		41 13 16	P S 1 2	S		1 1 7 1 1 0	5 1 3	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - composite banding
		51 16 18	P S 1 2				5 1 1	S2 - micaceous foliation
		54 17 18	P S 1 2				5 1 3	S2 - micaceous foliation
		62 20 15	P S 1 2	S		2 1 3 3 1 5 5	4 1 7	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		65 21 16	P S 1 2				4 1 4	S2 - micaceous foliation
		73 24 13	P S 1 2				5 1 1	S2 - micaceous foliation
		78 25 16	P S 1 2				5 1 2	S2 - micaceous foliation
		83 27 14	P S 1 2				4 1 4	S2 - micaceous foliation
		85 27 19	P S 1 2				4 1 9	S2 - micaceous foliation
		92 30 12	P S 1 2	S		2 1 0 3 1 1 0	5 1 4	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		101 33 14	P S 1 2				5 1 1	S2 - micaceous foliation
		106 34 19	P S 1 2				5 1 8	S2 - micaceous foliation
		110 36 12	P S 1 2				5 1 6	S2 - micaceous foliation
		117 38 16	P S 1 2	M		1 0 3 1 0 5	5 1 9	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		121 39 19	P S 1 2	S		4 1 5 3 2 7	4 1 9	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		127 41 18	P S 1 2				5 1 1	S2 - micaceous foliation
		135 44 16	P S 1 2				7 1 1	S2 - micaceous foliation
		140 46 10	P S 1 2				5 1 2	S2 - micaceous foliation
		145 47 16	P S 1 2	S		3 1 6 1 1 0	5 1 4	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		152 50 1	P S 1 2				5 1 5	S2 - micaceous foliation
		157 51 16	P S 1 2				5 1 8	S2 - micaceous foliation
		164 53 18	P S 1 2				4 1 7	"
		168 55 12	P S 1 2	S		4 1 5 3 1 2 5	6 1 8	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		172 56 17	P S 1 2	S		3 1 5 1 1 0	6 1 5	"
		181 60 10	P S 1 2	S		3 1 6 1 1 0	5 1 1	"
		185 61 10	P S 1 2	M		1 0 1 1 0	5 1 5	"
		198 66 16	P S 1 2				5 1 6	S2 - micaceous foliation
		199 67 13	P S 1 2	M		1 0 1 1 2	5 1 7	S2 - micaceous foliation S1 - compositional banding
		231 77 12	P S 1 2	S		5 1 7 1 1 0	6 1 5	"
		209 69 16	P S 1 2	S		4 1 5 1 1 0	6 1 7	"
		214 71 13	P S 1 2				5 1 9	S2 - micaceous foliation

DDH 89-FX-03 (2 8) CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

Structural Log Date: 26 Sept '89 Logged By: ____

Code	From	To	Feature	Sym	S_0 Dip Direct.	S_1 Dip Direct.	S_2 Dip Direct	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26	28 32	34 38	40 44	
	218	1717	PSR				65	S2 - moderately to strongly [illegible]
	227	1746	PSR				52	"
	233	1756	PSR				59	
	238	1783	PSR				56	"
	241	1912	PSR				64	"
	247	1912	PSR				510	"
	253	832	PSR				56	"

C.R.I. 1987 E - 4

DDH B9FX-03 CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

Logged by LQP

ASSAY LOG (SAMPLER'S COPY) Date Sept 25/89 Sampled by ____

CODE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE	INTR.	REC (m)	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
	131 14312	133 14317	3172557	14	14	1D41 19	MINOR
	133 14317	135 14413	3172558	16	16	1D41 19	MINOR
	135 14413	136 14417	3172559	13	14	1C1D1416	
	136 14417	137 14511	3172560	14	14	1C1D1416	
	137 14511	138 14515	3172561	14	14	1C1D1416	Au only
	138 14515	140 14610	3172562	14	14	1C1D1416	
	140 14610	141 14614	3172563	14	14	1C1D1416	
	141 14614	142 14618	3172564	13	13	1C1D1416	
	279 19116	280 19211	372665	14	14	1101E191	
	280 19211	282 19215	372666	14	14	1101E191	Au only
	19215	283 19310	372667	14	14	1101E191	
	19310	284 19314	372668	14	14	1101E191	
	19314	287 19413	372669	19	19	1101E1	fresh

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89EX-03 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 24 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE NQ E _____ PAGE 1 of _

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION -90 ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
31																	CASING - TEICONED
37		5.2		3.2			12		D						2		
47		10.0		6.7			11		C						3		
54.5		7.0		2.5			11		C						2		
63		8.0		6.4			12		D						0		
71.5		8.3		5.9			12		E						1		
81		3.6		1.9			6		D						1		MISMATCH
90		9.0		5.0			10		D						4		
100		10.0		9.5			13		F						0		
110		10.5		10.0			13		F						1		
120		8.3		6.3			10		D						1		
127		7.3		7.3			13		F						0		
137		10.2		9.4			15		F						0		
147		10.5		10.2			15		F						0		
157		10.1		10.1			15		F						0		
167		10.0		9.7			12		F						0		
177		10.0		10.0			13		F						0		
187		10.2		8.5			12		E						6		
197		10.0		7.7			12		E						5		
207		9.9		9.1			13		F						0		
217		10.3		10.0			14		F						3		
227		10.2		9.2			12		F						2		
237		9.8		7.8			12		F						2		
247		10.5		6.3			13		E						5		
257		9.8		7.6			11		F						5		
267		10.1		8.8			14		F						1		
277		10.0		8.7			12		F						0		
287		10.5		8.3			13		F						1		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89FX-03 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 24 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 2 of _

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
297		10.3		8.8			12		F						0		
307		10.2		9.8			14		F						0		
317		10.1		10.0			14		E						1		
327		10.1		10.2			13		E						2		
337		10.2		8.5			12		F						8		
347		10.2		8.9			12		E						5		
357		10.0		8.6			12		F						4		
361		4.0		3.4			12		F						0		
367		6.0		5.5			13		E						1		
377		10.1		9.1			13		F						5		
387		10.4		5.2			10		F						9		
397		9.9		8.6			13		F						2		
407		10.0		9.6			14		E						2		
417		10.1		8.8			12		E						2		
427		9.9		8.7			11		F						2		
437		10.0		8.6			11		E						3		
447		10.0		7.5			11		F						4		
457		9.9		8.0			12		F						4		
467		10.0		9.3			14		F						4		
477		10.0		9.1			14		F						2		
487		10.1		9.8			14		F						0		
497		9.9		9.0			14		F						4		
507		10.1		9.6			13		F						4		
517		10.2		9.1			13		F						1		
527		10.0		9.2			12		F						2		
537		10.4		9.8			12		F						0		
547		10.4		9.4			13		F						1		
557		10.0		9.2			12		F						1		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 87-FX-03 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 25 1987

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 3 of __

LOGGER LCP _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
567		10.0		8.6			13		F						0		
577		10.2		10.2			14		F						1		
587		10.0		9.8			13		F						0		
597		10.2		9.7			14		F						1		
607		10.3		9.2			12		F						1		
615		8.1		6.4			11		F						2		
617		1.8		1.7			11		F						0		
627		10.5		9.6			12		F						2		
637		9.7		6.0			11		F						7		
647		10.4		10.2			13		F						0		
657		10.0		9.6			15		F						0		
667		10.0		9.9			15		F						0		
677		10.2		10.2			15		F						0		
687		9.9		9.5			15		F						0		
697		10.2		10.2			14		F						1		
707		10.2		10.0			14		F						1		
717		10.0		7.6			11		F						0		
727		10.4		10.0			14		F						3		
737		10.0		8.4			13		F						7		
747		10.1		9.8			15		F						0		
757		10.1		9.9			14		F						0		
767		10.1		9.7			15		F						0		
777		10.2		10.0			14		F						0		
787		10.2		10.2			15		F						0		
797		10.1		9.0			13		F						1		
807		10.0		8.9			12		F						1		
817		10.0		9.7			13		F						1		
827		10.0		9.5			13		F						1		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89-RV-03 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept 25 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 4 of 4

LOGGER LCP INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
832		10.0		10.0			13		F						2		
847		9.9		7.6			13		F						5		
857		9.9		9.8			14		E						3		
867		10.0		10.0			13		E						2		
877		10.0		8.8			13		E						2		
887		10.1		9.9			13		F						1		
896		9.0		7.7			12		E						6		
906		10.0		8.2			12		E						5		
916.5		10.3		9.3			13		E						4		
926.5		10.0		9.8			13		F						7		
937		10.2		9.3			12		E						4		
947		10.0		9.5			12		E						7		
957		10.2		9.6			12		E						8		
967		9.8		6.7			11		E						10		
977		10.1		9.6			13		F						4		
987		9.9		9.5			12		E						8		
997		10.2		10.0			14		F						4		
1007		10.2		9.6			12		F						4		
1017		10.2		9.9			13		F						5		
1027		10.0		9.5			13		F						4		
1037		10.1		10.0			14		F						1		
1047		10.2		9.7			14		E						3		
1054		7.3		7.0			13		F						1	/	

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page 1 of ____

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG Date: _____

Hole Number: 89FX-24

Project: FARO NORTHWEST

Location: NW of FARO PIT

Claim: _____

UTM ~~Terr. Plane~~ Co-ords.: 6,915,740.5 N

583,655.8 E

Grid Co-ords: _____

Elevation: 1367.0 m

Total Depth: 1236 feet (376.7m)

Inclination: -90° (Vertical)

Purpose: Test for ~~E~~ zone to NE dyke

Reason hole Terminated: Budget reached

Logged by: LCP

Drilling Contractor: ARCTIC

Hole Cemented: No Steel down Hole: No

Assay Lab: _____

Certificate No's: _____

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Lost orientation @ 1100 feet

All symmetry determinations looking

_____ with _____ dipping

_____ with dip azimuth _____.

Date(s) Logged: SEPT 20-27, 1989

CORE Size	From	To	
NW	0	55	feet
NQ	55	1236	feet

Collar Cased and Capped: No

Started: Aug 30/89 Completed: Sept 5/89

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Diamond Drill Core Log

DDH 89-EX-04

Date: _____ Logged By: _____

Code	Drillhole	Elevation	Northing	Easting	Units (feet/metres)	R.F.E.	
1	2 8	10 16	17 24	25 32	34 39	41 42	
T							

FEET

Code	Drillhole	Depth	Zenith Angle	True Azimuth	Comments
1	2 8	10 14	22 26	28 32	34 56
R		0	-19.0°	16°	AT COLLAR
R		66 121/8	-18.8°	313.7°	SPERRY SUN
R		127 141/8	-18.7°	312.9°	SPERRY SUN
R		188 16/8	-18.8°	311.7°	SPERRY SUN
R		249 181/8	-18.7°	314.6°	SPERRY SUN
R		310 101/8	-18.8°	314.4°	SPERRY SUN
R		371 121/8	-18.8°	313.1°	SPERRY SUN
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					

Code	Drillhole	Comments, Errant Remarks, Snivellings and / or Lewd Suggestions
1	2 8	10 56

DDH 89-EX-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 26/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
	2 10 FEET	2 16 8 15 5 0		1 1	#1	TRICONED - NO RECOVERY
	15 5 0	2 19 2 16 3 1		1 2	1 1 0 1 E	VERY WEATHERED Medium xlline, equigranular, nonfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. All surfaces have weak to strong orange brown weathering coat. When weathering colour is bright orange rock is very friable - breaks into "arkosic" sand along grain boundaries. Intervals of sand extend for up to 70cm. Natural fractures/joints have stronger orange iron oxide weathering stain. Feldspars are orange. Hornblende a pale brown. Core moderately broken. TOI -59. // 59-EOT very broken, rubbly, sandy. Recovery OK for entire interval
	16 3 1	2 32 6 1 0 1 7 1		1 3	1 0 1 E	± 9 SLIGHTLY WEATHERED Medium xlline, unfoliated, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Generally medium to pale grey. Natural fracture surfaces have orange brown surface weathering coat. Locally feldspars are altered to a soft chalky white clays and mafics are partly to completely destroyed. Locally have 10cm intervals where qtz diorite consists of chalky white sand where rock has totally "disintegrated" Core very broken with rubbly and sandy intervals. Recovery seems OK. Weathering is more localized - can begin to see alterations through the weathering coat
	1 1 0 1 7 1	2 41 8 1 3 1 7 0		1 4	1 1 0 1 E 9	ALTERED Chalky white, unfoliated, equigranular, medium xlline quartz diorite. Only very minor relict biotite remains in local intervals. In most of intervals mafics are totally altered & not present. Feldspars altered to soft chalky white or very pale yellow clays. Upper and lower contacts gradational - placed where biotite disappears and feldspars

DDH 89-EX-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: KCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
	10 14	18 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
		1317 0		14		because very altered Natural fractures locally have orange-brown weathering stain locally some fractures have bxn textures developed Also very locally crackly and sandy for 5-10 cm intervals.
						TOI - 129.5 mod. broken with short rubbly intervals Recovery OK. // 129.5 - EOH.
						Slightly broken with excellent recovery
	1317 0	1416 0 (44 5)		15	101E	09 SLIGHTLY MINERED
						Medium grey, medium xline, nonfoliated biotite - hornblende quartz diorite Mafics 1-10% with biotite > hornblende locally mafics almost totally altered so only a small amount of relict biotite remains Alteration decreases as go down DDH Feldspars start out dully white and gradually change to opaque white and then a moderately translucent grey Thin fractures are infilled with calcite.
						Core slightly broken with excellent recovery
	1416 0	1618 (51) 3 4		16	101E	FINE GRAINED [INCLUSION]?
						Finely xline dark grey, unfoliated, biotite quartz diorite. Marginal contacts with IOE are reasonably sharp. Contains scattered biotite and feldspar phenocrysts up to 0.5 cm across locally slightly altered inc narrow selvage adjacent to thin calcite infilled fractures. Selvage is pale greenish grey and typically less than 1 cm thick Also have zones of more extensive alteration where entire core slightly altered
						Phenocrysts < 5% Mafics 20-30%.
						Unit contains inclusions/xenoliths
						Core moderately broken with good recovery

DDH 89-EX-04
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: NCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
	116184	121196 66 8		17	1101E1	±69 Minor
						Medium xlline, non foliated, medium grey biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics 5-10% with biotite >> hornblende. Hornblende grains partly to completely enclosed by fine-grained biotite. Narrow fractures are locally infilled with calcite.
						locally altered with replacement of biotite to chlorite and development of pink K-feldspar. Alteration dominantly along narrow fractures, although in some instances it seems more pervasive.
						TOI - 192.5 Core slightly broken with good recovery // 192.5 - 195 core very broken and rubbly due to alteration and steep fracture - recovery OK // 195 - EOI core slightly broken with good recovery.
	121196	121610 79 3		18	1101E1	(10E FINE GRAINED) 65:35
						Medium xlline, unfoliated, medium grey biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics 5-15% with biotite >> hornblende. Biotite is dark black. Hornblende is medium to pale brownish green. Hornblende typically is partly to completely surrounded by biotite. Minor patchy alteration - chlorite + K-feldspar locally associated with thin fractures.
						Contains inclusions of Unit # 6 (146.0 - 168.4) Finely xlline, biotite quartz diorite. Scattered phenocrysts of biotite and feldspar constitute <5% of unit. Fine, unfoliated biotite in matrix constitutes 20% and helps give unit a dark grey colour. Definitely more mafic than more coarsely xlline 10E. Marginal contacts are sharp - smooth - straight or slightly convexly curved. Greatest length is 3 feet - some intervals are less than 1 foot.
						Possibly going through interval with numerous xenoliths / inclusions?
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH BgEx-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: NCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	38
	12610 1	12617 81 4 0		19	1101E19	±6 ALTERED "CHLORITIC"
						Altered biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite and hornblende retrograded to chlorite and then "removed" through alteration. Extensive green chlorite in matrix. Locally extensive pink K-feldspar on 1-3cm selvage to fractures.
						Alteration associated with steep fractures. One fracture 3cm wide and filled with calcite. Calcite locally vuggy with crystals growing inward into cavity. Calcite filled fracture has 2cm thick bxa zone on one side. Angular clasts of altered 10E in fine, pale brown matrix. Looks like clasts have not moved far.
						Calcite fracture has orientation of 10° wrt core axis.
						TOI - 263.5 Moderately broken with good recovery // 263.5 - EOT Very broken and rubbly with good recovery
	12617 0	13191 119 5 9		110	1101E1	± 9 MINOR (10E FINE GRAINED) TRACE
						Medium xlline, medium grey to medium dark grey, unfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Hornblende grains partly to completely rimmed by fine biotite. Biotite ≫ hornblende. Mafics 10-15%
						Fresh rock is dark grey. Especially in upper ½ of unit have faint alteration assemblage associated with steep fractures running down the core axis. Biotite retrograded to chlorite. Feldspars have pale green colour and are much softer. Some bxia development and minor displacement occurs along the fractures.
						10E contains rounded inclusions of fine grained, dark grey, biotite qtz-diorite — exactly same as unit # 6. Most inclusions are 5cm or less in size although one is 15cm.
						TOI - 286.5 slightly broken with good recovery // 286.5 - 288 very broken - recovery good // 288 - 306 mod broken - recovery good // 306 - 318.5 mod broken to very broken - recovery good // 318.5 - EOT slightly broken with good recovery

DDH 89-EX-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	13911 9	14017 0 (124 1)		111	110E1	(10E 6 9) 70:30
						Medium grey, medium xlline, unfoliated biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics about 5% with biotite >> hornblende. Feldspars overall have faint greenish, slightly altered tings
						Contains intervals of extensively altered, sheared quartz diorite. Intervals with best developed shear zones are 391.9-392.9 and 403.5-404.5 Mafics totally altered to chlorite. Extensive development of pale pink K-feldspar. Shear margins 30-35° wrt core axis locally bxa texture w/ altered 10E clasts in a 10E mud gouge matrix. Probably not major faults. Shear zones are calcareous.
						Minor development of K-feldspar selvages along narrow fractures locally. Total width of selvage and fracture 3-4cm.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery
	14017 0	14215 5 (129 7)		112	110E1	
						Medium xlline, unfoliated, medium dark grey, hard, noncalcareous biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Hornblende pale green to yellowish with dark biotite rims — probably partially altered. Biotite very dark brown. Mafics 5-10%. Coarse biotite (up to 0.5cm) as well as fine biotite (1-3mm).
						Minor thin fractures infilled by calcite
						Core slightly broken with good recovery
	14215 5	14217 5 (130 3)		113	110E1	(10E FINE - "MARGINAL")
						Same 10E as described above for Unit# 12 (407-425.5)
						Contains 1cm thick dyke of dark brown aphanitic biotite intrusive. Scattered phenocrysts of biotite and pale grey feldspar. Irregular, sharp margins — sends small apophyses into 10E — also contains a few 10E inclusions. Dark brown aphanitic matrix is very similar to

DDH 89EX-04
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: ~~Sept 27/89~~ Logged By: KP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		14217 5		113		unit mapped and logged as chilled marginal phase of 10E dyke.
						Minor potassic alteration with development of K-feldspar and chlorite affects both the 10E and the fine grained marginal phase intrusive dyke.
						Core moderately broken with excellent recovery.
14217 5	131 14311	4 1		114	110E	
						Medium grey, medium xline, non foliated quartz diorite. Biotite - hornblende. Biotite > hornblende Mafics about 5%. Slight alteration overprint with some biotite alteration partially to chlorite and minor recrystallization of feldspars.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.
14311 1	138 14557	9 7		115	110E	FINE - "MARGINAL"
						Hard, dark brown, aphanitic, porphyritic dyke. Crowded with euhedral to subhedral, 1-2 mm white feldspar microphenocrysts. Contains minor, scattered, dark brown biotite phenocrysts. Overall colour is reddish tinged brown. Feldspar also have faint reddish hue locally - possibly due to hematite? Feldspar phenocrysts are slightly calcareous. Minor thin calcite infilled fractures.
						Marginal contacts are sharp. Upper contact 30° wrt core axis lower contact 20° wrt core axis.
						Unit similar texturally and "mineralogically" to what has been previously logged and mapped as chilled marginal phase of 10E. Only here marginal contacts are sharp rather than gradational.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery. Core breaks into angular chunks along fractures.

DDH B-9-E-X-04 (2 / 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: MCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	141515 7	141517 (139) 6 9		116	BIXIA	
						Bottom contact of previous unit is tectonic bxa. Clasts include 10E, foliated IC, foliated IE — i.e. some clasts look like green metabasite and brown biotite schist. S2 foliations randomly oriented. Clasts are rounded. Maximum clast size up to 3-4 cm across.
						Possibly clasts dragged up along margin of 10E FINE-MARGINAL during intrusion. Or possibly major fault? Doesn't look like major fault.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.
	141517 9	161913 (211) 5 9		117	1101E	± 9 minor
						Medium x'line, medium grey, non foliated biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite > hornblende. Hornblende grains rimmed by fine biotite. Mafics 5-10%. Locally small, round, fine grained biotite-rich inclusions.
						Locally slightly altered with loss of mafics and conversion of feldspars to clays along narrow fractures. Some fractures infilled with calcite.
						Core slightly broken to moderately broken with good recovery.
	161913 9	161917 (212) 6 5		118	1101E	6 9 "CHLORITIC"
						Extensive alteration associated with thin fracture running down the core axis. Zoned alteration pattern away from fracture. Farthest away, biotite altered to medium green to pale green chlorite. Feldspars have a faint greenish tinge. Slightly clouded in feldspars are bright pink — K-feldspar. Biotite still recognized/altered to medium green chlorite. Adjacent to fracture extensive growth of fine grained, very dark green chlorite. Zoning irregular with innermost zone not always present. K-feldspar & dark green chlorite zones may extend across entire width of core. Fracture contains green chlorite + calcite. Core slightly broken with good recovery.

DDH 89-EX-04 (2 / 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	1619175	233 7161689		119	1101E1	
						Medium xlline, medium grey, nonfoliated biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Biotite very dark brown. Biotite ≥ hornblende. Mafics 5% - 10%. Hornblende more totally retrograded, margins consist of fine biotite and cores contain calcite.
						Minor alteration of feldspars to chalky white clays immediately adjacent to very thin calcite-infilled fractures. Fractures tend to be steep - process based core axis with very shallow angle.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	1716169	248 1811432		1210	1101E1	(10E 9 =6 SHEARED) 70:30
						Major rock type is same as described above in Unit # 19 (697.5 - 766.9)
						Contains zones up to 1m thick of extensive alteration associated with fracturing and incipient shearing. Biotite first goes to chlorite and then "disappears" as altered to pale tan mineral (muscovite?) Feldspars first become chalky white and then become faint pink and lime/lemon yellow. Feldspars probably altering to sericite minerals. Irregular fractures are infilled with white calcite. Extensive fine fractures locally seen. Some movement as tend to get pts eyes in sheared matrix. Slickensides on parts of calcite-filled fractures have angle of 70° wrt core axis - indicates significant strike slip component to movement. Fracture/shear zones are 10° - 20° wrt core axis.
						Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery. Not a major fault zone.
	1811433	249 1811987		1211	1101E1	MEDIUM FINE
						Medium fine xlline, hard, dark grey, nonfoliated biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Distinguished from equivalent 10E by slightly finer grain size, more abundant fine biotite in matrix which leads to darker grey colour. Scattered biotite phenocrysts up to 2mm across in finer more biotite-rich matrix. Hornblende still present and still calcareous in core. Mafic content

DDH BGEX-04
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

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Date: Sept 23/89 Logged By: ACP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
		181197		1211		30-40%. Contains fine calcite-infilled fractures. Marginal contacts with medium xlline "regular" 10E are sharp. Phenocrysts only 1-3% Core slightly broken with good recovery. Not as fine grained nor as mafic as inclusions/xenoliths at top of DDH.
	181197	181250 213	92	1212	1101E	
						Medium xlline, medium grey, unfoliated, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics 5% with biotite > hornblende. This is what has been logged as normal 10E Core moderately broken with good recovery
	181213	181266 712	19	1213	1101E	MEDIUM FINE
						Medium fine grained xlline, dark grey, unfoliated, hard, biotite-hornblende quartz diorite. Same as Unit # 21 (814.3 - 819.7) Scattered biotite phenocrysts only 1-2% Much more abundant biotite as fine grains in matrix - 30% Very minor hornblende present - cores of hornblende grains are slightly calcareous. Marginal contacts are sharp. Thin fractures are infilled with calcite. Interval 848-858 is medium green as biotite recrystallized to chlorite and feldspars altered in association with abundant calcite infilled fractures. Core slightly broken with good recovery
	181712	181271 920	9 0	1214	1101E	
						Medium xlline, medium grey, unfoliated biotite quartz diorite. Mafics 5%-12% "Normal" 10E as logged. Minor thin calcite infilled fractures. Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH B.9.E.X.-0.4 (2 / 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	181912 0	191212 (281) 0		1215	1101E1	MEDIUM FINE Similar to Units # 21 (814.3-819.7) and # 23 (823.2-872.9) Medium dark grey, medium finely xlline, unfoliated biotite quartz diorite. Only 1% scattered biotite phenocrysts. Biotite in matrix 30-35%. Definite mottled appearance as matrix biotite poorly outlines grey feldspar grains. Minor fine fractures infilled with calcite. Not altered. Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	191212 0	101314 (315) 2 0		1216	1101E1	± 9 MINOR Medium xlline, unfoliated, medium grey biotite - hornblende quartz diorite. Mafics are biotite >> hornblende. Mafics 5% or so. Locally plagioclase feldspar altered to soft, opaque white clays. Alteration associated with small calcite ± quartz fractures. Core slightly broken with good recovery. Below 945.7 unit is slightly more mafic rich slightly greater amounts of biotite. Mafics 10-15% Not as mafic as 10E Medium Fine. Transitional between what has been logged as 10E and 10F Medium Fine in this DDH.
	101314 0	101417 (319) 3 5		1217	1101E19	"CHLORITIC" Both upper and lower contacts are gradational. Same 10E biotite quartz diorite only more altered. Uniform colour is greenish grey. Biotite altered to medium green chlorite. Feldspars altered to mixed assemblage including calcite, epidote, opaque white clays. Calcite infills fractures. Feldspar alteration varies from dominantly clays to dominantly epidote minerals. This unit is transitional between more intensely altered next unit and reasonably fresh previous unit. Core slightly to moderately broken with good recovery.

DDH 89-EX-04
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 27/89 Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
	1101417 5	324 4 1101614 2		1218	1101E19	ALTERED
						Moderately soft to moderately hard, unfoliated, creamy yellowish white highly altered 1OE intrusive. Entire unit slightly to moderately calcareous. Biotite altered to pale tan soft mineral (?) Feldspars altered to calcite, epidote (?), clays (?) Feldspars soft chalky white to pale lemon yellow.
						Minor calcite veins and fractures associated with alteration. Some minor shearing and brec developed in association with the fractures. Fractures are steep - nearly parallel core axis.
						Minor thin intervals where relict biotite is preserved although feldspars are still altered.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery.
	1101614 2	326 5 1101711 2		1219	1101E10	9 SLIGHTLY ALTERED
						Less altered biotite quartz diorite. Biotite and feldspars overall look reasonably fresh. Medium xline, pale grey. Veins 15%. Extensive alteration adjacent to thin calcite infilled fractures.
						Core see shear bands developed over this unit. Thin zones where begin to get a foliation. Dominantly quartz ribbons with some biotite alignment. Shear bands are about 0.5 cm thick. Then form an anastomosing network. Dominantly oriented about 50° wrt core axis.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery. Not good shear bands because irregular - not planar. Suggest more fracturing - tectonic.
	1101711 2	332 4 1101910 4		1310	1101E19	PYRITE MINOR SILICA
						Highly altered, equigranular 1OE dyke. Biotite totally removed locally see relict pale tan grains. Feldspars totally altered to soft, chalky white clays. Typically have some calcite development but with increase alteration the material becomes noncalcareous.

DDH B.2.F.x.-0.4 (2 / 8)

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 29/89 Logged By: LoP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	35
						Begin to have an anastomosing network of fine-grained, pale grey silica infilled fractures. Irregular outlines. Commonly silica brecciated so have fine, angular silica clasts in silica matrix. Locally fractures contains thin streaks of fine pyrite as well as silica. Silica clasts to constitute up to 30-40% of unit. Extensive irregular silica flooding. Irregular patterns and extensive recementation combined give suggestion of continued mainly dilational fracturing and precipitation.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery.
110910	4 1111 10 (338)	4 2		1311	1010101	± FLUORITE (10E 9) 90:10
						Cored right down fracture system infilled with fine-grained (= chalcedonic) grey silica. Finely banded / laminated parallel fracture walls. Abundant bxa texture with small angular clasts of light, altered 10E and silica in the silica matrix. Locally vuggy with small xtals growing into the voids.
						Near 1102 contains faint pink/purple fluorite infilling fractures later than grey silica fractures. Fluorite is matrix for grey silica and altered 10E angular clasts with bxa texture.
						Pyrite forms irregular thin stringers and aggregates in all of the rock types. Forms irregular stringers cutting across 10E, silica fractures, fluorite fractures.
						Core moderately to very broken with good recovery.
						Drill has fracture system going down core axis. Visible irregular fracture network, lack of shearing planes & textures indicates mainly dilational stress regime.
111110	2 111 (345) 313	3 0		1312	101E191	
						Extremely altered, creamy white, soft, vaguely coarse equigranular intrusive. Mafics are totally destroyed — left with equigranular quartz and soft white clays. Locally have small thin veins irregular light grey silica-infilled fractures.

DDH 89-EX-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 20/89 Logged By: LP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
		111313.0		1312		TOI-1129 Very broken and rubbly Core disintegrates readily because of extreme alteration Recovery OK
						1129-EOI moderately broken with good recovery Core holds together better because of more extensive thin, irregular silica infilled fractures
	111313.0	111348 412	2 4	1313	110101019	(10E9) 70:30
						Similar to Unit # 31 (1090.4-1115.1) Drilling shows fine grained grey quartz/silica infilled fracture system in highly altered 10E dyke. Fine colour laminations in shades of grey in silica parallel margins of fracture. Silica typically has brax texture with angular clasts of silica and highly altered 10E dyke. Minor vuggy aspect to silica in fractures with some voids being preserved. Pyrite locally disseminated as aggregates and stringers in quartz and altered 10E matrix No fluorite noted
						10E is highly altered, creamy white, equigranular quartz and soft chalky white clays. Contains anastomosing, irregular network of fine, irregular, pale grey quartz infilled fractures. Pyrite stringers xcut both 10E and qtz-infilled fractures.
						Core moderately broken with good recovery
	111412.4	111612 354	3 5	1314	110119	SILICEOUS
						Same as Unit # 32 (1115.1-1133.0) Highly altered, non calcareous, soft to hard, intrusive All mafic minerals destroyed Equigranular quartz and chalky white clays after feldspar
						Abundant irregular, fine, anastomosing fractures infilled with pale grey silica. Gives incipient brax texture with 10E angular clasts within a fracture network.
						Minor thin pale pyrite stringers
						Core slightly broken with good recovery

DDH 89-EX-04
2 8

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
Lithologic Log

Date: ~~Sept 28/89~~ Logged By: LCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	111612 5	362 6 111819 5		1315	1101Q1013	(10E9) 60:40
						Transitional unit between #33 ( ) and #34 ( ).
						Contains intervals of grey, silica infilled fractures Compositional banding parallel margins of fracture Similar to Unit #33
						Most of unit, however, corresponds to highly altered 10E dyke with abundant, fine, anastomosing network of pale grey, quartz-infilled fractures Incipient breccia texture Anastomosing fractures commonly have internal breccia texture with clasts of 10E and grey silica within a fine, pale grey silica matrix. Some vugs in the fracture network
						locally have a fine shearing texture — Development of foliation with some shear bands — C-S fabric. But these fabrics are very localized and very minor.
						TOI - 1170 core moderately broken with good recovery // 1170 - 1173 very broken on steep fractures with good recovery // 1173 - EOI slightly broken with good recovery Incipient gouge developed at 1187 for 1 foot interval — related to zone of shear fabric development
	111819 5	365 0 111917 6		1316	1101E191	± *
						Moderately soft, locally slightly calcareous, creamy white, highly altered 10E dyke. Unfoliated Mafic minerals are totally destroyed. Left with equigranular pale grey quartz and soft, chalky white clays. Upper contact reasonably sharp with disappearance of fine anastomosing network of quartz-infilled fractures Lower contact gradational with appearance of biotite while feldspars still altered to chalky white clays.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery

DDH 89-EX-04

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Lithologic Log

Date: Sept 28/89 Logged By: MCP

Code	From	To	Recov.	No.	Unit	Description
1	10 14	16 20	22 24	26 28	30 34	36
	1191.76	1231.6 (376) 70		1317	110E	"MEDIUM FINE"
						Hard, medium-fine grained, dark grey, unfoliated biotite quartz diorite. Mafic content 20-30% Minor (like 1-2%) biotite phenocrysts disseminated in matrix with more abundant fine biotite.
						Minor chlorite alterations as selvages to calcite infilled fractures.
						Core slightly broken with good recovery
						EOH
						Fracture system near EOH is mainly dilational. Precipitations of silica, fluorite, and pyrite within the system. 10E extensively altered with destructions of mafic minerals and alterations of feldspars to clays. Abundant dilational brx development in 10E

DDH 89FX-04 CURRAGH RESOURCES INC. Page ____ of ____

Logged by KCP

ASSAY LOG (SAMPLER'S COPY) Date Sept 27/89 Sampled by ____

CODE	FROM	TO	SAMPLE	INTR.	REC (m)	UNIT	DESCRIPTION
	109 13519	112 13619	37311	19	19	1101E1	fresh
	211 16913	212 16917	1112	13	13	101E619	"CHLORITIC"
	212 16917	215 17017	1113	19	19	1101E1	FRESH
	263 18613	266 18712	1114	19	19	1101E1	Medium Fine fresh
	266 18712	268 18719	1115	16	16	1101E1	FRESH
	317 10412	319 10417	1116	15	15	101E191	"CHLORITIC"
	10417	320 10511	1117	14	14	101E191	
	10511	321 10516	1118	14	14	101E191	
	10516	323 10519	1119	13	13	101E19	
	10519	324 10614	1210	14	14	101E191	
	10614	326 10711	1211	17	17	101E1019	
	10711	328 10716	1212	14	14	101E191	
	10716	329 10810	1213	14	14	101E191	
	10810	330 10815	1214	14	14	101E191	
	10815	332 10910	1215	14	14	101E191	
	10910	333 10914	1216	14	14	101Q1E1	
	10914	334 10918	1217	13	13	101Q1E1	
	10918	335 11012	1218	13	13	101Q1E1	
	11012	336 11015	1219	13	13	101Q1E1	Au only
	11015	338 11110	1220	14	14	101Q1E1	
	345 11313	346 11317	1221	14	14	101Q1E1	
	11317	348 11412	1222	15	15	101Q1E1	
	354 11612	355 11617	1223	14	14	101Q1E1	
	11617	357 11711	1224	14	14	101Q1E1	
	11711	358 11715	1225	14	14	101Q1E1	
	11715	359 11810	1226	14	14	101Q1E1	
	11810	362 11819	1227	19	19	101Q1E1	
	11819	363 11912	1228	13	13	101Q1E1	
	11912	365 11917	1229	14	14	101E191	*

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 81-FX-04 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE 26/Sept/87

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 1 of 5

LOGGED _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (ft)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		REMARKS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	DRILLING DEP		DRILLING JOINTS		CORE JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
55																	
66		10.9		4.0			5		B						31		
76		10.7		5.4			6		C						34		
86.5		10.7		4.0			6		C						42		
96.5		10.7		2.1			10		D						45		
101		4.2		0			6		D						26		
107		7.2		2.7			10		D						27		
117		10.4		4.7			10		D						38		
127		10.5		2.8			10		D						35		
137		10.0		9.0			12		E						14		
147		10.0		10.0			13		F						10		
157		10.2		8.9			12		F						20		
167		10.4		8.5			12		F						15		
177		10.0		9.1			13		F						13		
187		9.8		8.8			13		F						11		
197		10.0		7.2			12		E						23		
207		10.2		9.4			12		F						12		
217		9.9		9.3			12		F						13		
227		10.3		7.8			11		F						26		
237		10.0		8.5			12		F						18		
247		10.1		7.6			11		F						20		
257		10.2		9.3			12		F						14		
267		10.5		4.2			9		E						35		
277		10.0		9.7			13		F						10		
287		10.4		8.7			12		F						16		
297		10.4		5.4			11		E						24		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 87-1Y-04 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE 5-0126/89

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 2 of 5

LOGGED _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

PITEAU & ASSOCIATES
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VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (m)	LEVEL OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	DESIGN DEP		DESIGN JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
307		10.0		8.6			11		E				18				
317		10.1		2.9			8		E				37				
327		10.2		8.7			12		E				15				
337		10.1		9.9			13		E				10				
347		10.0		10.0			14		F				6				
357		10.1		9.6			13		E				12				
367		10.0		8.9			12		E				14				
377		10.0		9.6			14		F				10				
387		10.1		9.6			13		F				10				
397		10.0		9.6			13		E				9				
407		10.5		9.9			13		F				12				
417		10.2		9.3			12		E				14				
427		10.0		9.1			12		F				16				
435		8.1		5.0			10		E				27				
441		6.0		1.0			7		E				30				
447		6.0		3.1			10		F				18				
457		10.3		7.3			11		E				27				
467		10.2		8.2			12		E				20				
477		10.4		6.7			11		F				24				
487		10.0		9.4			12		F				14				
495		7.5		6.9			12		F				9				
499		4.4		3.8			12		E				7				
507		8.6		7.6			12		F				12				
517		10.1		10.1			13		F				8				
527		10.0		10.0			13		E				7				
537		10.2		10.0			13		E				9				

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89-FX-04 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept. 27 19 89

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 3 of 5

LOGGER _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

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GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
547		10.2		9.4			12		F						14		
557		10.2		9.5			11		F						17		
567		10.1		9.3			11		F						17		
577		10.5		9.5			11		F						18		
587		10.3		10.3			13		F						7		
597		10.0		9.7			14		F						5		
607		10.1		10.1			14		F						6		
617		10.0		10.0			13		F						10		
627		10.2		9.4			13		F						10		
637		10.0		9.6			13		F						10		
647		10.3		10.0			13		F						10		
657		10.1		9.8			12		F						10		
667		10.2		8.0			11		F						20		
677		10.1		9.1			11		F						16		
687		10.1		9.6			14		F						7		
697		10.0		9.4			13		F						10		
707		10.0		9.4			13		F						10		
717		10.3		10.3			14		F						8		
727		10.0		9.0			12		F						14		
737		10.0		9.5			13		F						10		
747		10.0		9.5			13		F						11		
757		10.3		9.5			12		F						19		
767		10.4		10.4			14		F						11		
777		10.0		8.5			12		F						19		
787		10.0		10.0			12		F						9		
797		10.0		9.3			12		F						10		
807		10.3		9.3			12		F						15		
817		10.0		10.0			12		F						10		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ DRILLHOLE NO. 89-FX-04 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE Sept. 27 1989

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 4 of 5

LOGGER _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

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GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (TO)	LENGTH OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		HARDNESS	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CATEGORY	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
827		10.0		9.8			13		F							12	
837		1		.9			13		F							16	
847		10.2		10.2			14		F							8	
857		10.3		9.9			13		F							12	
867		10.0		8.2			12		F							18	
877		10.0		9.1			13		F							9	
887		10.2		9.3			12		F							15	
897		10.0		8.7			12		F							15	
907		10.1		9.9			12		F							9	
917		10.1		8.7			12		F							13	
927		10.1		9.0			11		F							13	
937		10.1		9.8			13		F							12	
947		10.2		9.3			14		F							9	
957		10.0		9.8			13		F							10	
967		10.2		10.2			13		F							12	
977		10.1		9.7			14		F							11	
987		10.0		10.0			12		F							15	
997		10.2		10.2			13		F							13	
1007		10.1		9.6			13		F							13	
1017		10.3		10.3			14		F							8	
1027		10.2		9.6			14		F							8	
1037		10.2		10.2			14		F							10	
1047		10.1		9.4			14		F							10	
1057		10.2		10.2			15		F							6	
1067		10.2		10.2			15		F							6	
1077		10.0		9.1			13		F							12	
1087		10.1		10.0			14		F							8	
1097		10.1		9.6			12		F							14	

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

PROJECT _____ BOREHOLE NO. 91-EX-N1 COORDINATES: N _____ DATE _____

LOCATION _____ HOLE SIZE _____ E _____ PAGE 5 of 5

LOGGED _____ INCLINATION _____ ELEVATION _____

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VANCOUVER CALGARY

GEOTECHNICAL CORE LOG

DEPTH (ft)	LEVEL OF RUN	CORE RECOVERY		RQD		FRACTURES	DEGREE OF BREAKAGE		DEGREE OF WEATHERING	ROCK TYPE	BEDDING DIP		BEDDING JOINTS		CROSS JOINTS		COMMENTS
		LENGTH	%	LENGTH	%		CONTENT	NO.			DEPTH	ANGLE	NO.	FREQ.	NO.	FREQ.	
1107		10.8		5.0			10		E						30		
1117		10.0		4.0			10		D						30		
1124		7.7		2.5			9		C						24		
1134		10.4		5.5			10		D						28		
1144		10.4		7.9			11								25		
1154		10.2		9.5			13		E						12		
1164		10.3		9.9			13		E						10		
1174		10.3		9.6			13		E						14		
[illegible]		10.3		10.1			13		E						9		
[illegible]		10.0		7.1			13		E						17		
[illegible]		10.4		[illegible]			14		F						7		
14		10.0		[illegible]			14		F						5		
324		9.9		9.9			15		F						3		
234		10.0		9.4			14		F						7		
1236		2.2		2.2			11		F						4		

Fig. 1. Typical rock mechanics core log.

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Page 1 of ____

DIAMOND DRILL CORE LOG

Date: _____

Hole Number: _____

Reference Fabric Orientation Diagram:

Project: _____

Location: _____

Claim: _____

Terr.Plane Co-ords.: _____ N

_____ E

Grid Co-ords: _____

Elevation: _____

All symmetry determinations looking

Total Depth: _____

_____ with _____ dipping

Inclination: _____

_____ with dip azimuth _____.

Purpose: _____

Reason hole Terminated: _____

Logged by: _____

Date(s) Logged: _____

Drilling Contractor: _____

	Size	CORE From	To
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Collar Cased and Capped: _____

Hole Cemented: _____ Steel down Hole: _____

Assay Lab: _____

Certificate No's: _____

Started: _____ Completed: _____

_____

CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

Diamond Drill Core Log

DDH _____ (2 — 8)

Date: _____ Logged By: _____

doc	Drillhole	Elevation	Northing	Easting	Units (feet/metres)	R.F.E.	
1	2 — 8	10 — 16	17 — 24	25 — 32	34 — 39	41 42	
T							

doc	Drillhole	Depth	Zenith Angle	True Azimuth	Comments
1	2 — 8	10 — 14	22 — 26	28 — 32	34 — 56
R					ATCOLLAR
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					
R					

doc	Drillhole	Comments, Errant Remarks, Snivellings and / or Lewd Suggestions
1	2 — 8	10 — 56