

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM  
CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

TO: Dave Tenney  
Chief Geologist  
Faro, Yukon

FROM: Lee Pigage  
Senior Geologist  
Whitehorse, Yukon

CC: Gregg Jilson, Vice-President, Exploration  
Cam Reed, Geologist  
Whitehorse Office

RE: NUMERIC CODE FOR ROCK UNITS

DATE: May 3, 1990

**ROCK TYPES**

Table 1 contains my suggested list of rock codes for the different units. This coding is similar to that currently being used with the different PCMINE models. It does reduce the number of rock types by shifting some units into the modifier category and sharing some units between the Mount Mye and Vangorda formations.

**MINERAL MODIFIERS**

Table 2 lists additional mineral identifiers that I consider important when logging core in the Anvil District. "Fuchsite" is useful as a means of identifying altered metabasites. The different carbonates allow for greater detail in distinguishing possible fault zones or dolomitic intervals in the Vangorda formation.

I would also suggest that K-feldspar and potash feldspar are the same and only require a single code. The code for kaolinite should perhaps be expanded to include all clays.

**TEXTURE MODIFIERS**

Table 3 lists additional textural terms which are important. Porphyroblastic and buckshot texture are identical. Laminated, banded, and ribbon-banded also refer to very similar textures. A fault would have one of 3 different possible modifiers depending on whether it was gouge, breccia, or mylonite (i.e. coherent fault rock).

The symbols chosen for textures will be difficult to use when

plotting or viewing on the screen because they tend to be small and not readily readable. You might consider the possibility of using letters for the textures as well as the minerals. In this case you just continue to arrange your descriptive modifiers in a specific order (as you are suggesting) and separate them by an identifiable character (such as /).

#### **GRADE MODIFIER**

Cam suggests that you separate out the grade modifier as a distinct variable in your PCXPLORE database. A value can then be entered from the visual log until you receive assay values. Also with a separate variable, you wouldn't have to edit the descriptive modifiers for the logged ore intervals once the assays are received.

#### **SUMMARY**

Now you have had some familiarity with PCXPLORE and with drill hole logging in the Anvil District. In terms of the logging, the Anvil District presents a problem with intimately interbanded rock-types on a fine scale. Through "custom" we have evolved a system of handling this variation by using parentheses in the description variable to indicate subordinate rock types.

With PCXPLORE, the fastest and most complete extraction is accomplished using strictly numeric variables. Otherwise you have to use string matching which does not readily allow for minor variations. Numeric matching does present problems, however, when modifiers are used to differentiate major rock types within the lithostratigraphic code variable.

The above comments and suggestions try to follow your ideas and still preserve the distinctions between major rock types present in the District. After mulling over this memo, you should call me and we can discuss some of the different ideas. I also plan to be in Faro for awhile in late May and early June.

Cheers!

*Lee* *Pigase*

Table 1 - Lithostratigraphic Code - Anvil District

**ORE TYPES**

20	Carbonaceous ribbon banded quartzite
30	Noncarbonaceous pyritic quartzite
40	Very pyritic quartzite to siliceous, semi-massive, pyritic sulphides
50	Pyritic massive sulphides
55	Carbonate-bearing pyritic massive sulphides (typically clasts of pinkish dolomite)
60	Baritic massive sulphides
70	Pyrrhotitic massive sulphides
80	Base metal-or magnetite-rich, nonpyritic sulphides

**MT. MYE FORMATION**

100	Noncalcareous muscovite-chlorite phyllite
110	Noncalcareous muscovite-biotite schist

**MT. MYE / VANGORDA FORMATIONS**

130	Carbonaceous phyllite /schist
140	Marble
150	Unfoliated dark green chloritic metabasite w/ relict igneous texture
160	Serpentinized pyroxenite w/ relict igneous texture
170	Foliated, pale green, homogeneous chloritic phyllite
180	Foliated, dark green, amphibolite

**VANGORDA FORMATION**

200	Pale silvery grey, calcareous muscovite-chlorite phyllite with thin siltstone interbeds
210	Striped cream to pale green and dark brown biotite calc-silicate

**ALTERED ROCKS**

250	Pale white muscovite-quartz phyllite/schist
260	Pale green muscovite-chlorite-quartz phyllite/schist

**INTRUSIVES**

300	Quartz vein
310	Anvil Batholith
320	Pegmatite
330	Aplite
340	Equigranular hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
350	Quartz-biotite +/- feldspar porphyry —

**OVERBURDEN**

400	General
410	Triconed
420	Till/Silt/Sand
430	Ferricrete
500	Air

**TABLE 2**

**ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT MINERAL MODIFIERS**

"Fuchsite"  
Fibrolite  
Carbonate (non-specific)  
Ankerite  
Dolomite

**TABLE 3**

**ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT TEXTURAL MODIFIERS**

Mylonitic  
Skarn  
Porous  
Weathered