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 distict variable in your PCXPLOR 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 PCXPLOR 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 PCXPLOR, 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 Pigage

## 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 - unique. |

**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 __ |

gouge
breccia
mylonite

**OVERBURDEN**

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

separate variable!

upper
middle
lower
} horizons.

faults no number!

skarn need number

**TABLE 2** **ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT MINERAL MODIFIERS**

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

**TABLE 3** **ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT TEXTURAL MODIFIERS**

Mylonitic
Skarn ——— rock type
Porous
Weathered