

CORE SHED APPENDIX

005176

Important facts and statistics for the FARO MINE
(mine/deposit), provided by CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
(Ltd./Corp).

LOCATION

Province/Territory : YUKON TERRITORY
Region : central, Selwyn Basin, North American miogeocline
N.T.S. Map Sheet Name : Mount Mye
Number : 105 K / 6
Long/Lat or UTM's : 62° 21' N 133° 22' W
Closest Service Centre : Faro, population 1700
Access : paved and gravel public highways from Whitehorse, Yukon
and Watson Lake, Yukon

OWNERS, JOINT VENTURERS : CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.
MANAGER, OPERATOR : CURRAGH RESOURCES INC.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Regional : early Paleozoic fine clastics of Selwyn Basin, a major
northeasterly convex embayment in the Paleozoic North American miogeocline.
Subsequently deformed and metamorphosed during Jurassic - Cretaceous with
Transpressional collision of suspect Terranes immediately to the southwest.
Mine :

Massive and disseminated sulphides forming a stratiform,
syndepositional lens within Cambrian (?) noncalcareous pelites.
Subsequently metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Polydeformed
with two regional episodes of folding, culminating with
extensional faulting.

STRUCTURE AND DEFORMATION

Regional style and grade : muscovite-chlorite zone in greenschist facies to sillimanite-muscovite zone in amphibolite facies. Two regionally pervasive folding deformations and late extensional faulting.

Mine and ore body : muscovite-biotite-andalusite schist in amphibolite facies. Deposit strongly transposed subparallel phase 2 folding deformation. Important late folding and extensional faulting.

IMPORTANT FEATURES AND ASPECTS OF INTEREST TO IAGOD PARTICIPANTS

Anvil District contains 5 known stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba deposits. All have similar ore facies, and have gone through the full metamorphism-deformation history. Two additional deposits are currently being developed as open pits.

HISTORY

Discovery date(s) : Anvil District - 1953 Faro deposit - 1965

How and by whom : District - Al Kulan by conventional prospecting
Faro - Dynasty Exploration by rotary drilling of coincident geochemical and ground EM target

New development (surface and underground) :
Faro underground (southwest tail of Faro deposit)

New exploration results and methods :
Grum open pit Vangoda open pit
downhole geophysics, detailed geology using new structural models

Metres drilled, depth and number : lots

Past production : 1970-1982 29.8 million tonnes at 9.29% (Pb+Zn)

1986-1989 15.1 million tonnes

1990 annual production :
approximately 5 million tonnes

Reserves - category : 14.4 million tonnes at 7.5% (Pb+Zn) - proven + probable

Grades by commodity :
7.5% (Pb+Zn)

Depth of mining and underground development (m, kms) :

Pit size - strip ratio : 900 feet deep

Milling capacity and how : 13,500 tonnes/day blending of low and high grade ores

Extraction methods :

conventional Pb-Zn flotation

REFERENCES

Ore deposit related studies at the deposit or mine :

Jennings, D.S. and Silson, G.A., 1986. Geology and sulphide deposits of Anvil Range, Yukon IN Morin, J. (ed.) Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera, CIM Special Paper 37, 319-361.

Shanks, W.C., III, et al., 1987. Sulfur and lead isotope studies of stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag deposits, Anvil Range, Yukon: basinal brine exhalation and anoxic bottom-water mixing. ECONOMIC GEOLOGY, 82, 600-634.

COMMENTS

Only producing stratiform Pb-Zn-Ag deposit to date in Selwyn Basin, a major Pb-Zn provenance in western Canada.

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