

*faxed to PRM meeting and
given to them 20 May 92*

EXPLORATION OF OTHER CLAIM BLOCKS

The Anvil district deposits are stratiform, pyritic, lead-zinc bearing, massive sulphides of the sedimentary exhalative type. The exploration model for the Anvil district involves a favourable stratigraphic interval about 150m thick. The favourable horizon has been isoclinally folded and complexly faulted but is now gently southwest dipping. The known deposits follow a curving trend and appear to be related to fault controlled facies changes in part of the favourable stratigraphic interval. The ore deposits formed at the margins of anoxic sub-basins developed intermittently within the favourable interval presumably by discharge of hot brines along the basin controlling fault zone.

PRM has six claim blocks in the district.

In the Dy area there are two blocks of GALE claims, north and south of the Dy deposit. Most of the claims are either north of or south of the "favourable trend" (see figure 2). Considerable deep drilling will eventually be required to test this ground since the favourable stratigraphy is preserved at depth and there is nothing to rule out ore occurrences off the "favourable trend". Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the geology around the GALE claims. Figure 9 trends north-south and is located just east of the north GALE claims. Figure 10 trends northwest-southeast and runs along the axis of the Dy deposit from Blind Creek halfway to Vangorda.

The TIE claims are adjacent to the Grum deposit and one hole has intersected low grade sulphides of the Grum system at depth beneath the TIE claims. It is conceivable that extensions of Grum could occur on the southeast part of the TIE claims and several deep holes will be required to test this ground. Section 108+00 (figure 8 - trending northeast-southwest through the southeast part of the TIE claims) illustrates the setting of the claims relative to the Grum deposit. The TIE claims are either on or southwest of the "favourable trend".

The northwest part of the TIE claims covers only granite and schists older than the Faro horizon, thus although on the "favourable trend" the potential appears to be low.

The L.O., JOE and BILL claims to the northwest of the TIE also cover mostly older stratigraphy and potential is similarly downgraded.

The BILL claims include part of the area downdip from Faro. Section 118 (figure 5 - trending northeast-southwest at the northwest end of the BILL claims) illustrates the geology of the area. This is the best drilled section of the area. Some potential remains on the BILL claims and vicinity pending resolution of fault structures.

List of Figures

Figure 2	Page '4'
Figure 5	Page '13'
Figure 8	Page '22'
Figure 9	Report WH9204 Date: May 4/92
Figure 10	Report WH9204 Date: May 6, 1992

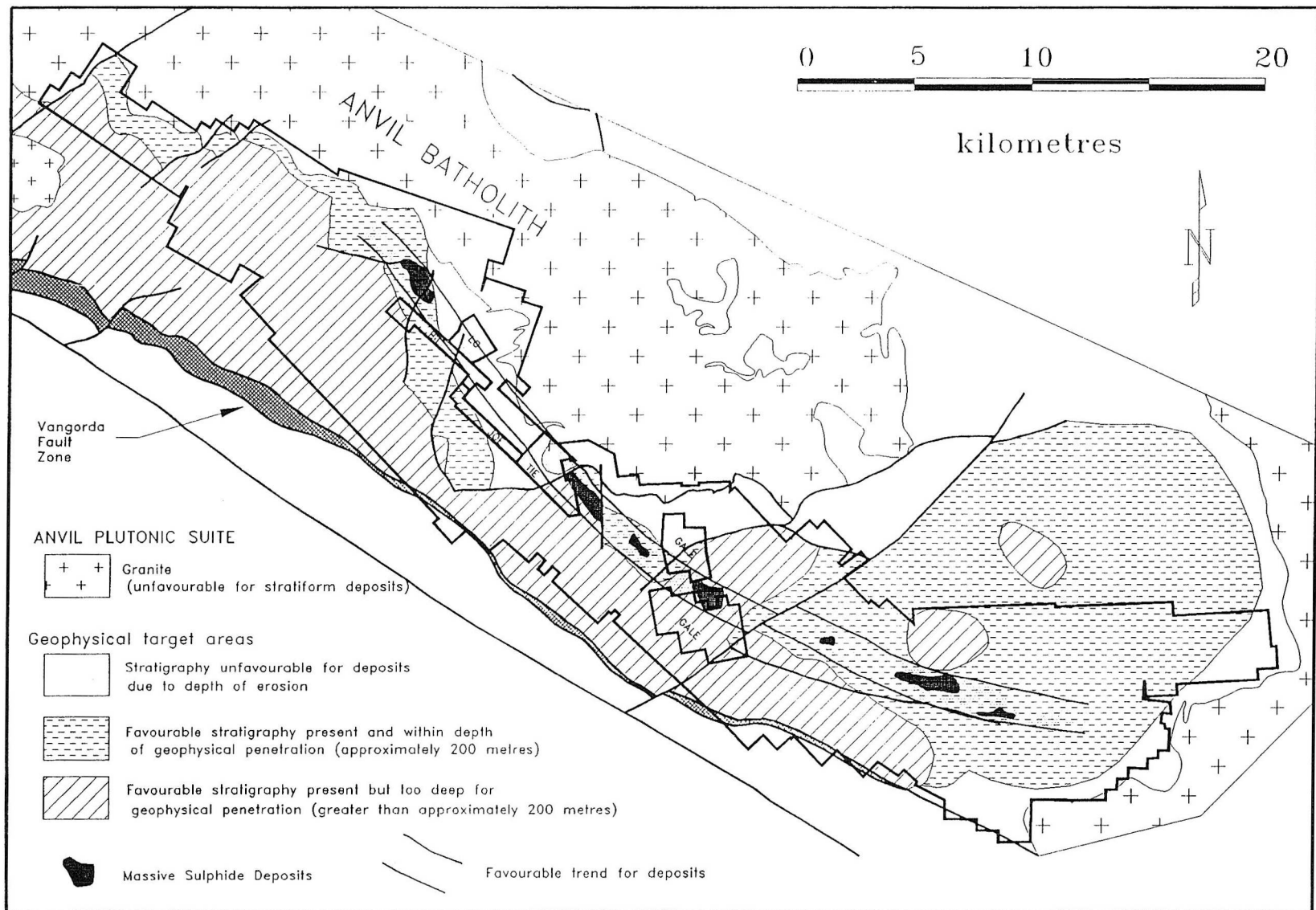


Figure 2: Exploration potential within the southwest portion of the Anvil Pb-Zn-Ag District based on the current exploration model. The boundary between depth ranges in areas where favourable stratigraphy is preserved is approximate. The Vangorda Fault Zone is the southwest limit of the favourable stratigraphy. It is a steeply dipping suture juxtaposing different terranes.

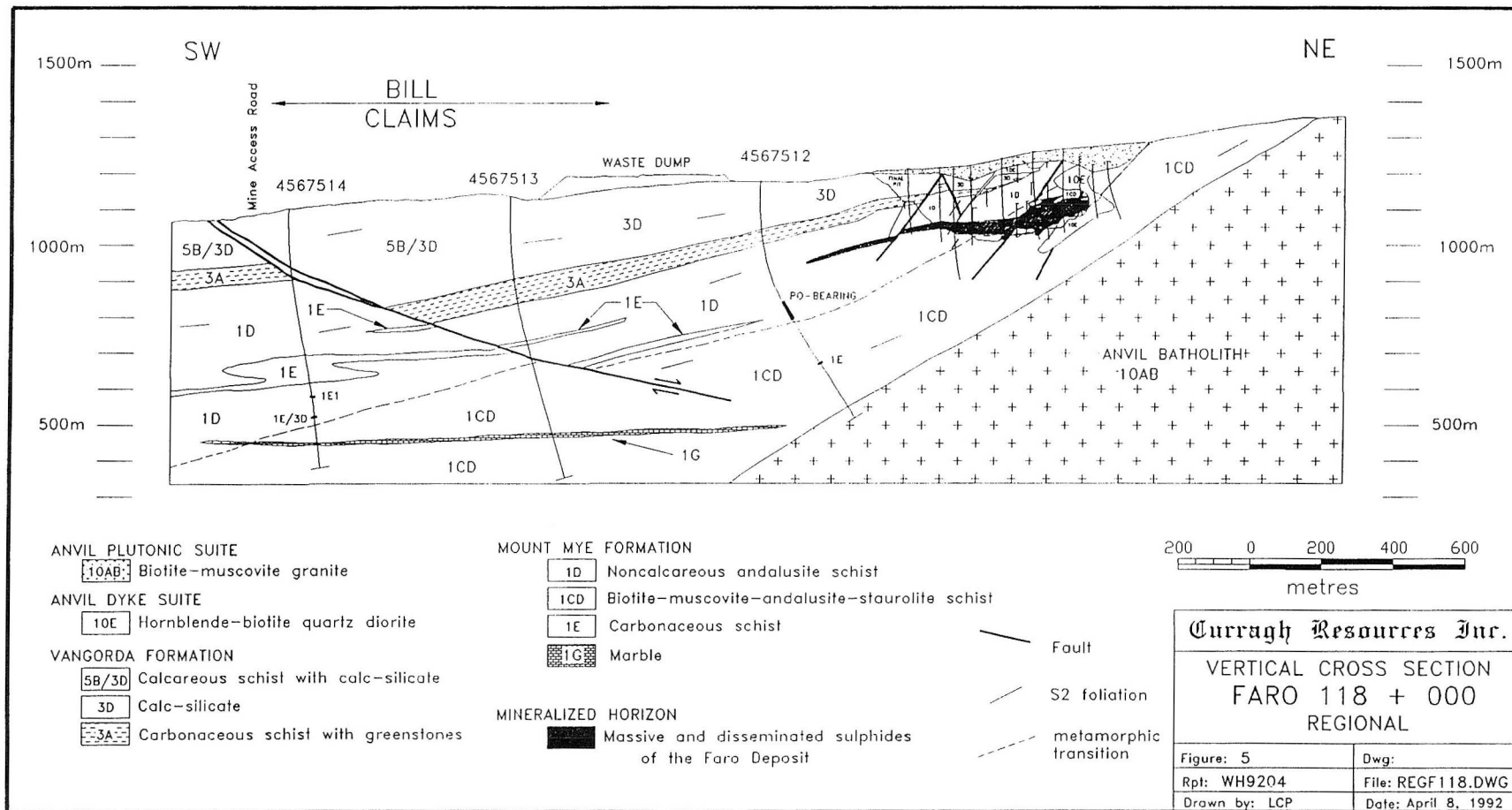


Figure 5: Cross section along Faro Grid section 118 through the centre of the Faro ore deposit. Rock units and ore deposit are transposed into the shallowly southwest dipping S₂ foliation. The carbonaceous unit (1E) in hole 4567514 is the same unit exposed in the BILL claims borrow pit.

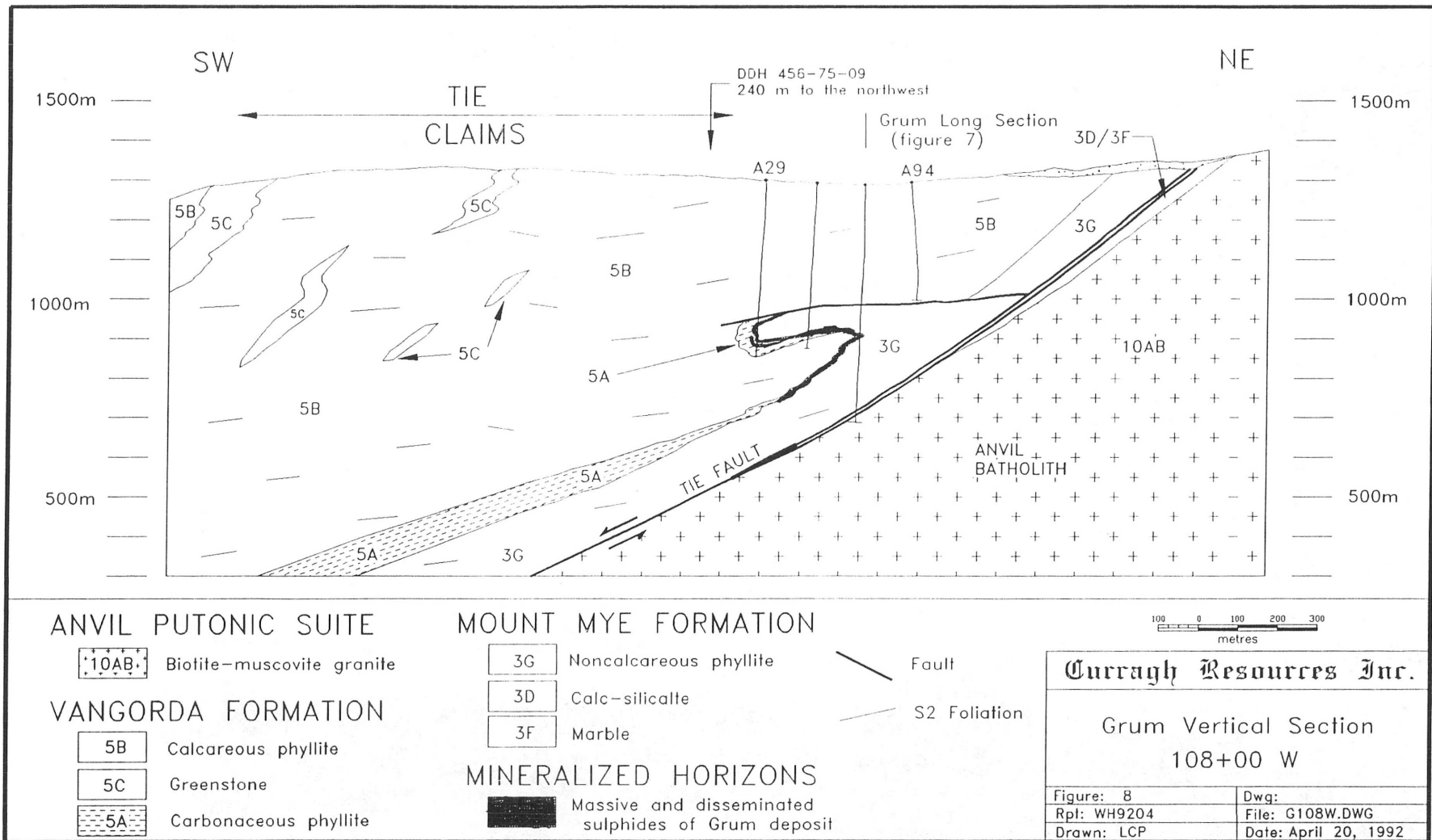
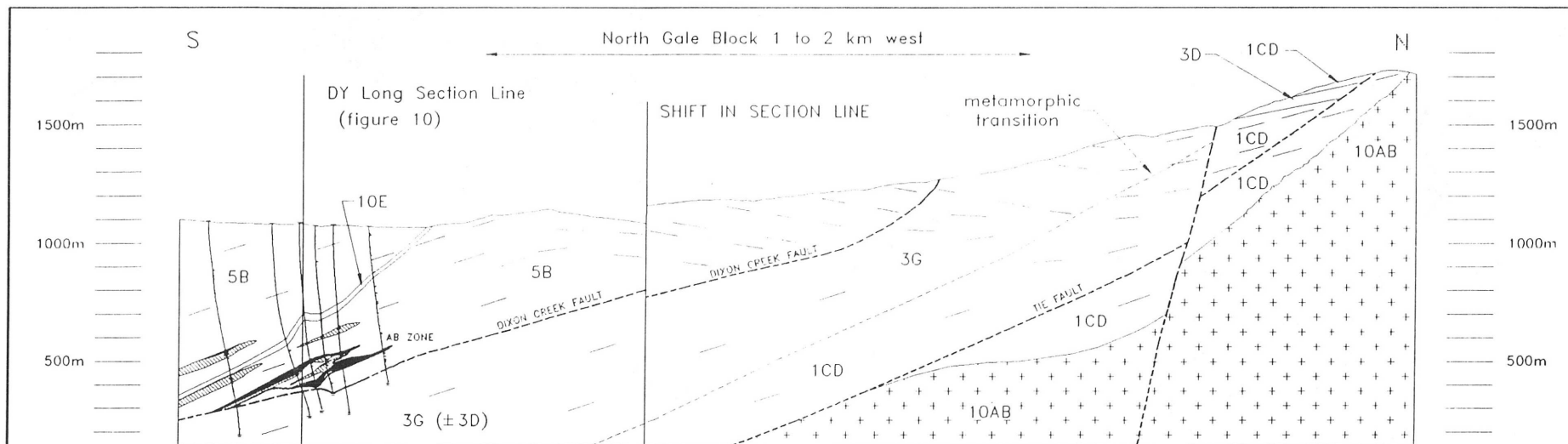
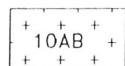


Figure 8: Cross section through the TIE claims showing the great depth to favourable stratigraphy on the Vangorda Plateau part of the claim block. Hole 456-75-09 intersected sporadic low grade sulphides from 445 to 470m and the Tie faults zone from 470m to 494m. Tie fault footwall lithologies in that hole included marble, calc-silicate and mylonitic granitic rocks similar to the marginal phase of Anvil Batholith.

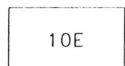


ANVIL PLUTONIC SUITE



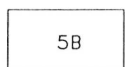
Biotite-muscovite granite

ANVIL DYKE SUITE



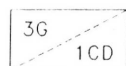
Hornblende-biotite granite

VANGORDA FORMATION



Calcareous phyllite

MT MYE FORMATION



Noncalcareous phyllite / schist



Calc-silicate

MINERALIZED HORIZONS



Massive or disseminated sulphides with Pb+Zn > 6%



Massive or disseminated sulphides with Pb+Zn < 6%



Curragh Resources Inc.

VERTICAL CROSS SECTION THROUGH DY DEPOSIT AREA

Fig: 9

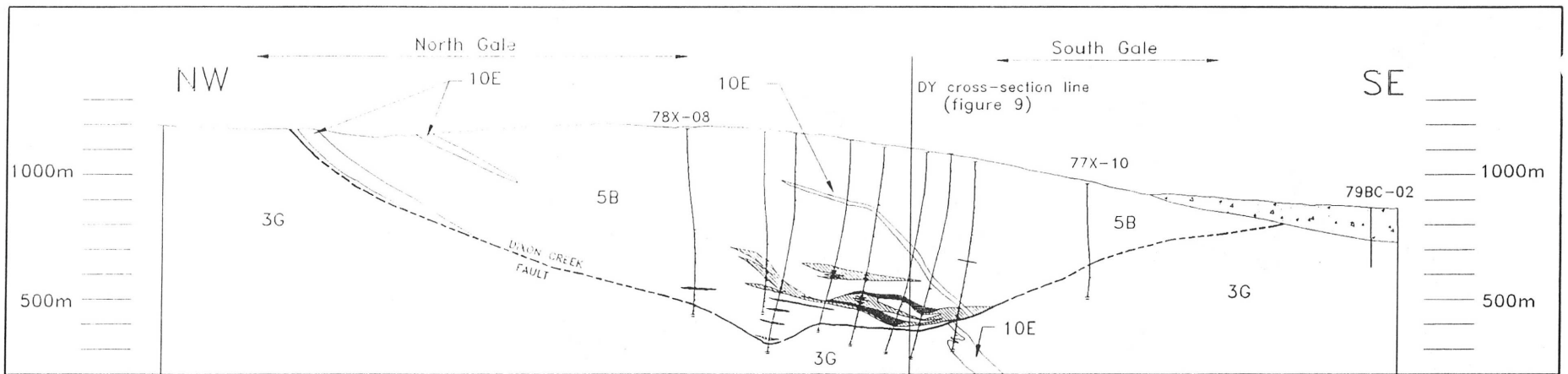
Dwg:

Rpt: WH9204

File: DYPRM.DWG

Dwn: LCP

Date: May 4/92



ANVIL DYKE SUITE

10E Hornblende-biotite granite

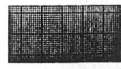

VANGORDA FORMATION

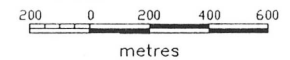
5B Calcareous phyllite

MOUNT MYE FORMATION

3G Noncalcareous phyllite

MINERALIZED HORIZONS

 Massive and disseminated sulphides with Pb+Zn > 6%
 Massive and disseminated sulphides with Pb+Zn < 6%



Curragh Resources Inc.

**VERTICAL LONG SECTION
THROUGH
DY DEPOSIT AREA**

Fig: 10	Dwg:
Rpt: WH9204	File: DYLONG.DWG
Drwn: LCP	Date: May 6, 1992

DY DEPOSIT

Introduction

Preliminary investigations of the Dy deposit confirm the general tonnage and grade of the deposit and the metal zonation within the deposit.

In situ mineral inventory has been calculated at 6, 8 and 9% Pb+Zn cutoff grades. At a 9% Pb+Zn cutoff the inventory is:

	Tonnes	Pb+Zn(%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
9% Pb+Zn Cutoff						
Probable	13,133,000	12.58	5.71	6.87	83.1	0.86
Possible	<u>8,223,000</u>	<u>13.33</u>	<u>5.27</u>	<u>8.06</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>0.87</u>
Total	21,356,000	12.87	5.54	7.33	81.1	0.87

The distribution of tonnage at a 9% cutoff on PRM and CI claims for the main (or AB) zone is as follows:

	CI		PRM		Total	
	tonnes	proportion	tonnes	proportion	tonnes	proportion
Probable	12,830,000	97.7%	303,000	2.3%	13,133,000	100%
Possible	<u>4,863,000</u>	<u>90.2%</u>	<u>526,000</u>	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>5,389,000</u>	<u>100%</u>
Total	17,694,000	95.5%	828,000	4.5%	18,522,000	100%

[Note that the remaining 3.1 million tonnes of possible mineralization has not been distributed between PRM and CI but it is largely on CI claims]

This is not a material change from previous reserve statements of Cyprus Anvil.

Very preliminary mine planning has identified a stoping tonnage of 11.4 million tonnes averaging 13.94% Pb+Zn, 6.47% Pb, 7.47% Zn, 95.1 g/t Ag, 1.02 g/t Au.

Based on it's higher overall grade and zinc rich nature the target for early mining would be the B Zone along the northeast edge of the AB Zone. Fill-in drilling by CI has confirmed the grade of this target.

An advanced exploration program has been laid out including a 1700m access decline driven from the Blind Creek Valley at an elevation of 840m. The ore zone is at an elevation

of approximately 450m. The decline would be 6.2m wide by 4.12m high and be driven at -20% by trackless methods. An exploration drift will be driven 600m along the trend of the 'B Zone' and the zone will be drilled off on 30m sections from that drift. A bulk sample from the drift would be sent to the Faro Mill for testing. The advanced exploration program would require 75 weeks from startup to completion.

Production would initially be by conveyor out the decline. Depending on mineable reserves, ore hoisting could eventually be by shaft. Following underground delineation a shaft could be raised from the exploration workings.

Mining would likely be room and pillar methods on the gently dipping fold limbs, thicker areas would be benched. Longhole methods appear to be practical in fold noses. Narrow high grade zones may be mined by cut and fill. Initial mining rates are expected to be 1500 tonnes/day rising to 3500 tonnes/day during the conveyor phase of the operation. After shaft development rates up to 7800 tonnes per day are envisioned. Initial mining would be on the B Zone in the northeast part of the deposit. The A Zone would be mined later. The deeper parts of the A Zone, which the bulk of PRM's reserves occur within, would probably be mined towards the end of the mine life. Due to the current state of flux of mine planning the length of that mine life is not definitely resolved but would likely be between 8 and 15 years depending on rate of production and total mineable reserve.

The current plan is to haul ore to the Faro Mill for processing.

Current estimates of capital and operating costs for this project are not available. A production schedule by stoping area is also not available.

Figure 2

Shows the outline of the Dy deposit (projected vertically to surface) in relation to Curragh and Pelly River Mines claims. The position of the claims is based on legal surveys tied into latest survey control (the same control used to survey drillholes) and is accurate relative to

drill grid.

Figure 3

Shows the Dy claims that have been converted to 21 year mineral leases. Gale 46 in the southeast and Gale 13 in the north are Pelly River Mines holdings. Gale 26 and 27 have been legally surveyed and Gale 25 will be converted to a mineral lease since there is a documented discovery of mineralization on that claim. [will get to the decline and drillholes in a bit]

Figure 4

Topography and outline of the Dy deposit showing work done in 1989-1991. Four areas were investigated:

- 1) In the vicinity of 90DY01 - 90DY04, 89DS01 and 89DS02 ground conditions at a proposed shaft site were investigated. A vertical hole along the proposed shaft 90DY04 showed two significant fault zones, one near the top of the shaft, at a depth of 120m, and a second, larger zone near the bottom at the site of the proposed station. The faults are marked by heavily broken and gouged phyllites and are likely to carry significant water [figure 6 shows a cross section through this site]. This result has caused the shaft location to be reconsidered, however no conclusion has yet been drawn. A possible site in the central low grade sulphides is being considered, however concerns over subsidence during mining must be carefully investigated. Sites to the north of that investigated are also under consideration. The area to the east is one of thick unconsolidated overburden. Sites to the west and southwest are remote from the early target area and would require a significantly deeper shaft.
- 2) Seventeen holes were drilled along the alignment of a proposed exploration decline to test ground condition and hydrogeology. The holes encountered phyllites typical of the area. Several fault zones were encountered however their orientation and total number are unknown. Packer tests in the drillholes show that water inflow to the decline in the fault zones may be significant but relatively

little water inflow should occur in the unbroken phyllites between the fault zones. The decline can be expected to make approximately 300 gallons/minute when complete. Orientation of S_2 in the phyllites is not well known but it is expected to dip southwest towards the left side of a viewer standing at the decline face. Steep faults and joints in the 06° direction are expected, however other trends are likely.

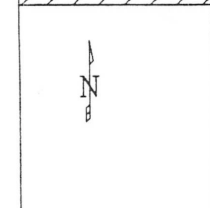
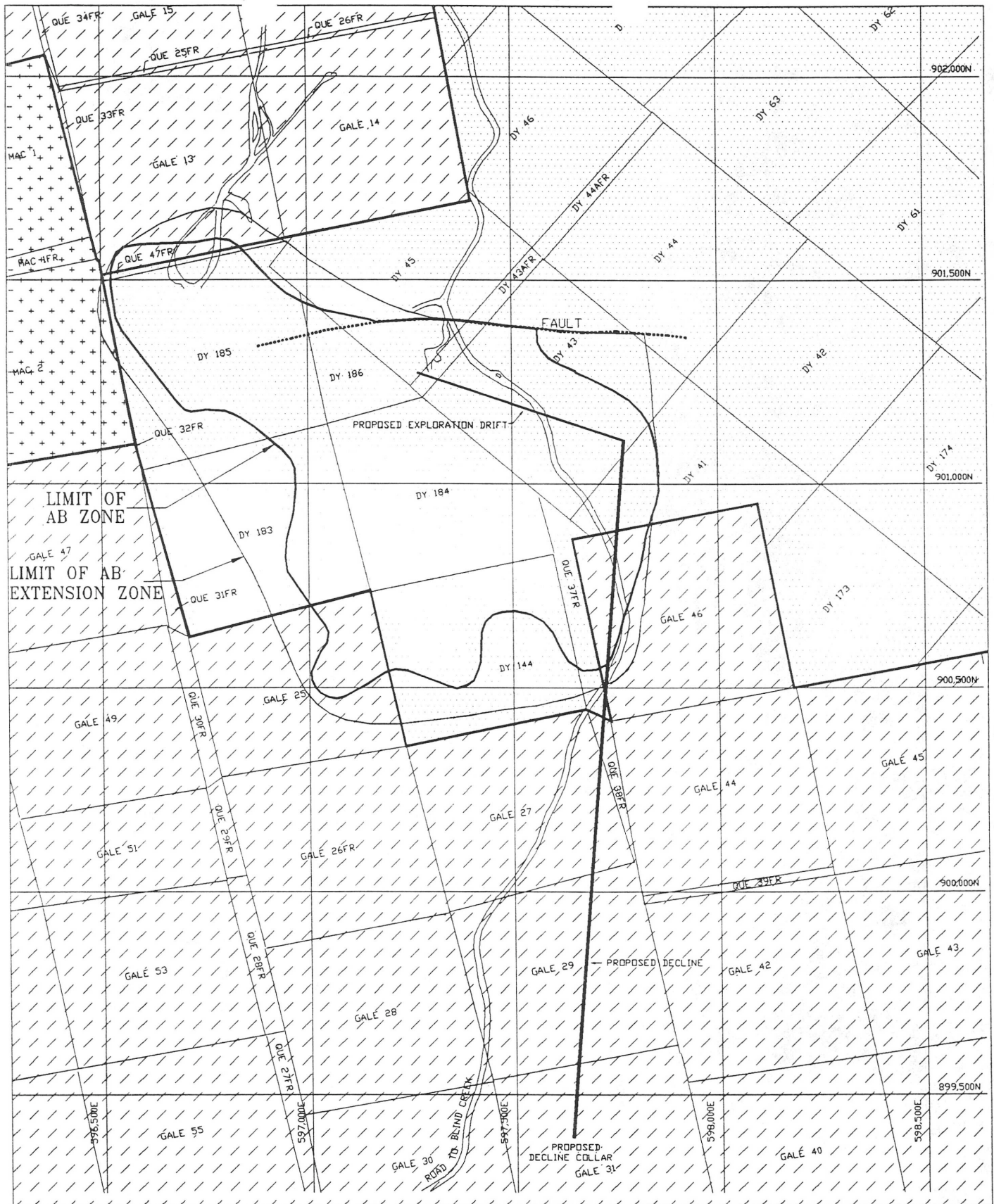
Collar conditions are good with limited overburden. The collar was moved slightly in light of the drill results. The trench for the portal collar has been partly excavated showing that the collar will be in moderately broken phyllites typical of the bedrock interface in the area.

- 3) Fill-in drilling was carried out on the B Zone. Three holes, 90DY09, 91DY03, and 91DY05 were targeted on this area. All returned intersections as good as or better than expected. Hole 90DY05 at the base of the proposed decline hit a thick high grade zone extending the previously inferred deposit limit.
- 4) Three holes were drilled to test an upper horizon which was a candidate for early production from the decline. These holes 91DY01, 02 and 04 did not intersect ore grade sulphides in the upper horizon. The holes were not drilled deep enough to test the remainder of the deposit but have been left cased and capped for future re-entry.

During the 1989-1991 period environmental baseline studies were conducted in the area and a preliminary report from the government review process was prepared. This report is still under review by the Kaska Dena First Nation and has not yet been submitted to government.

List of Figures

Figure 2	Page '6'
Figure 3	Page '7'
Figure 4	Page '8'
Figure 6	Page '11'



0	250m	500m
REVISIONS:		

Curragh Resources Inc.

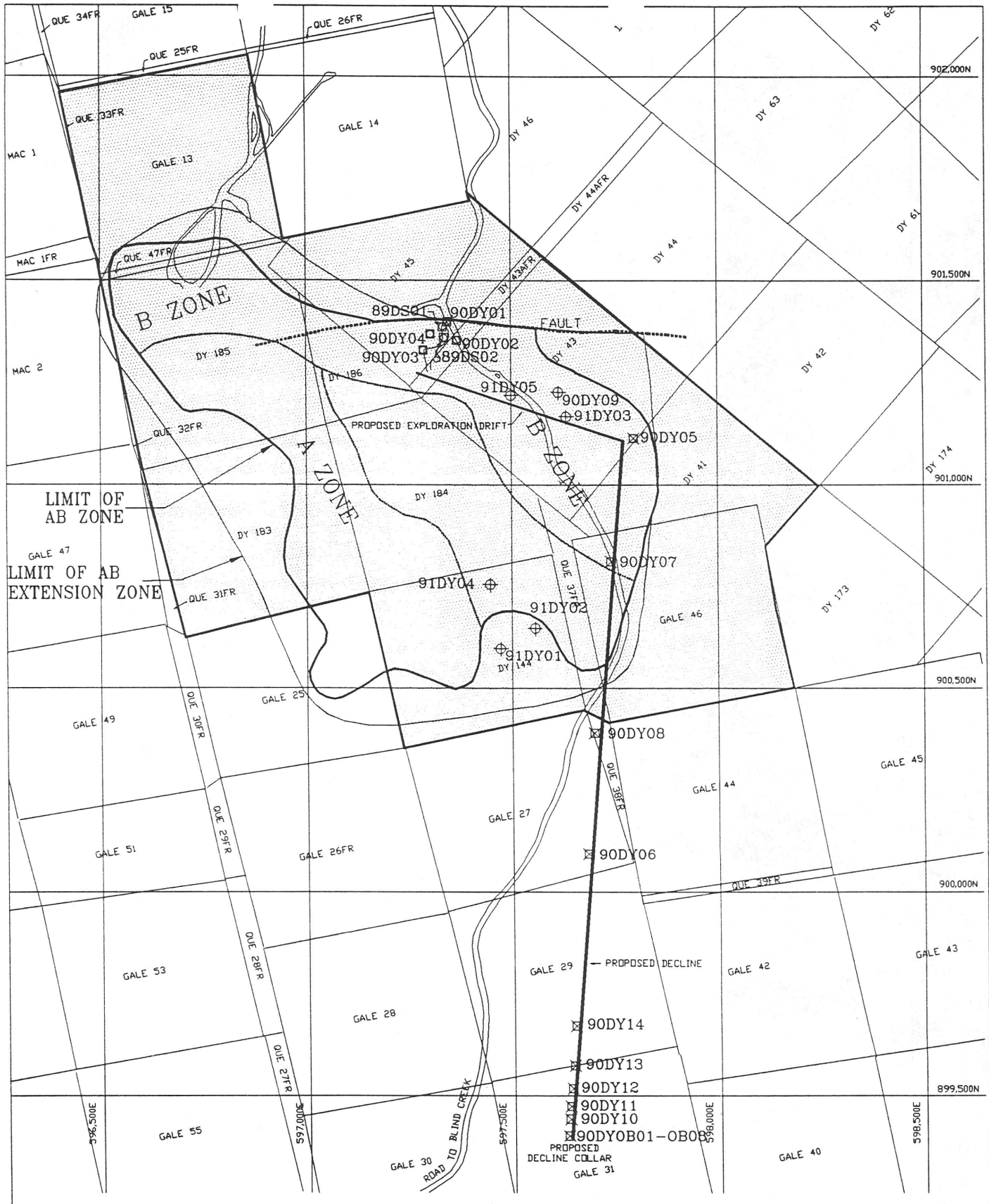
DY PROPERTY

DY AREA - CLAIM OWNERSHIP

REPORT No.:	WH9103	FIG. No.:	2
Drawn by:	C.V.R.	Date:	OCT 21 91
Drawing No.:	FILE: DYMRMAP	N.T.S.:	105K3

LEGEND:

	CURRAGH RESOURCES INC
	PELLY RIVER MINES
	KERR-ADDISON/CNR



		Curragh Resources Inc. DY PROPERTY		LEGEND: DECLINE DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATION INFILL DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATION SHAFT DRILLHOLE COLLAR LOCATION MINING LEASE
	REVISIONS:	DY AREA - MINING LEASE		
REPORT No: WH9103 FILE No: 3		Drawn by: C.V.R. Date: OCT 21 91 N.T.S. 109K3		
Drawing No: FILE: DYMRHAP				