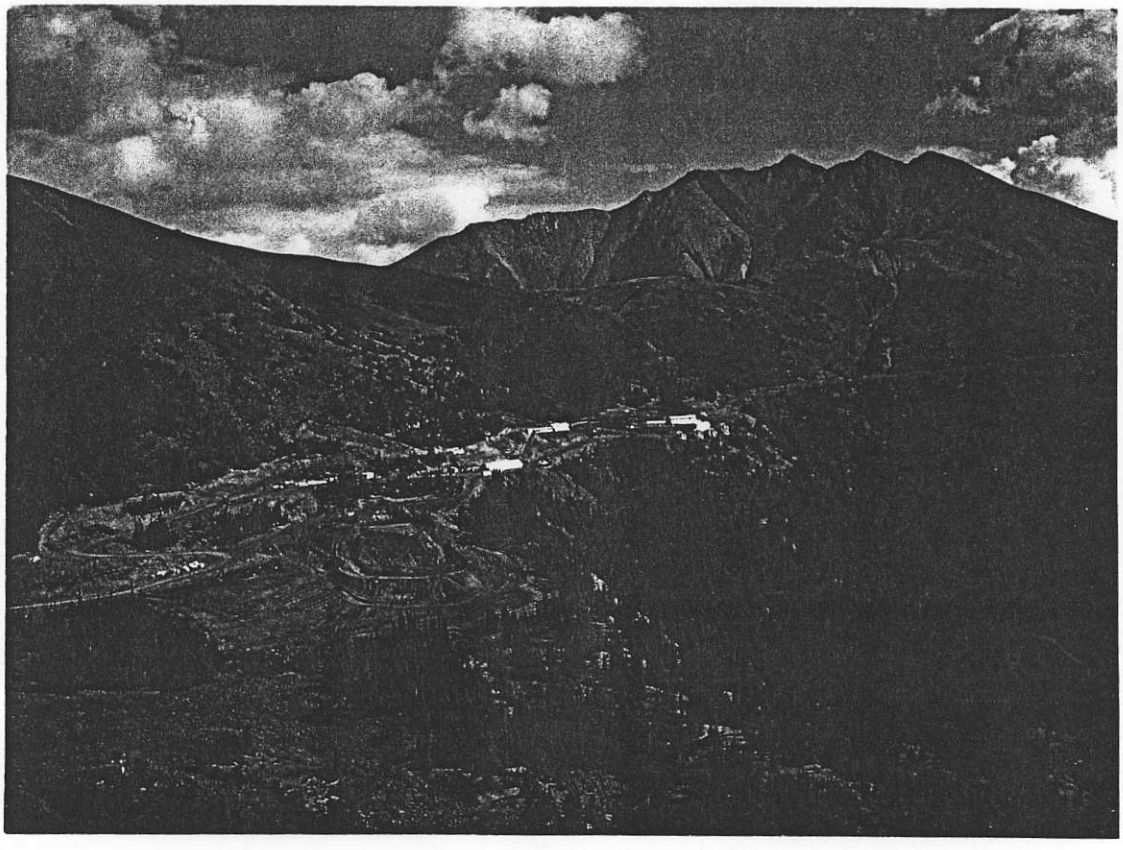

Information Memorandum in Respect of the Sale of the Assets of The Stronsay Project British Columbia, Canada

Coopers & Lybrand Limited

September 30, 1993

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INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

IN RESPECT OF SALE OF THE ASSETS OF

THE STRONSAY PROJECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

Coopers
&Lybrand
Limited

September 30, 1993

STRONSAY

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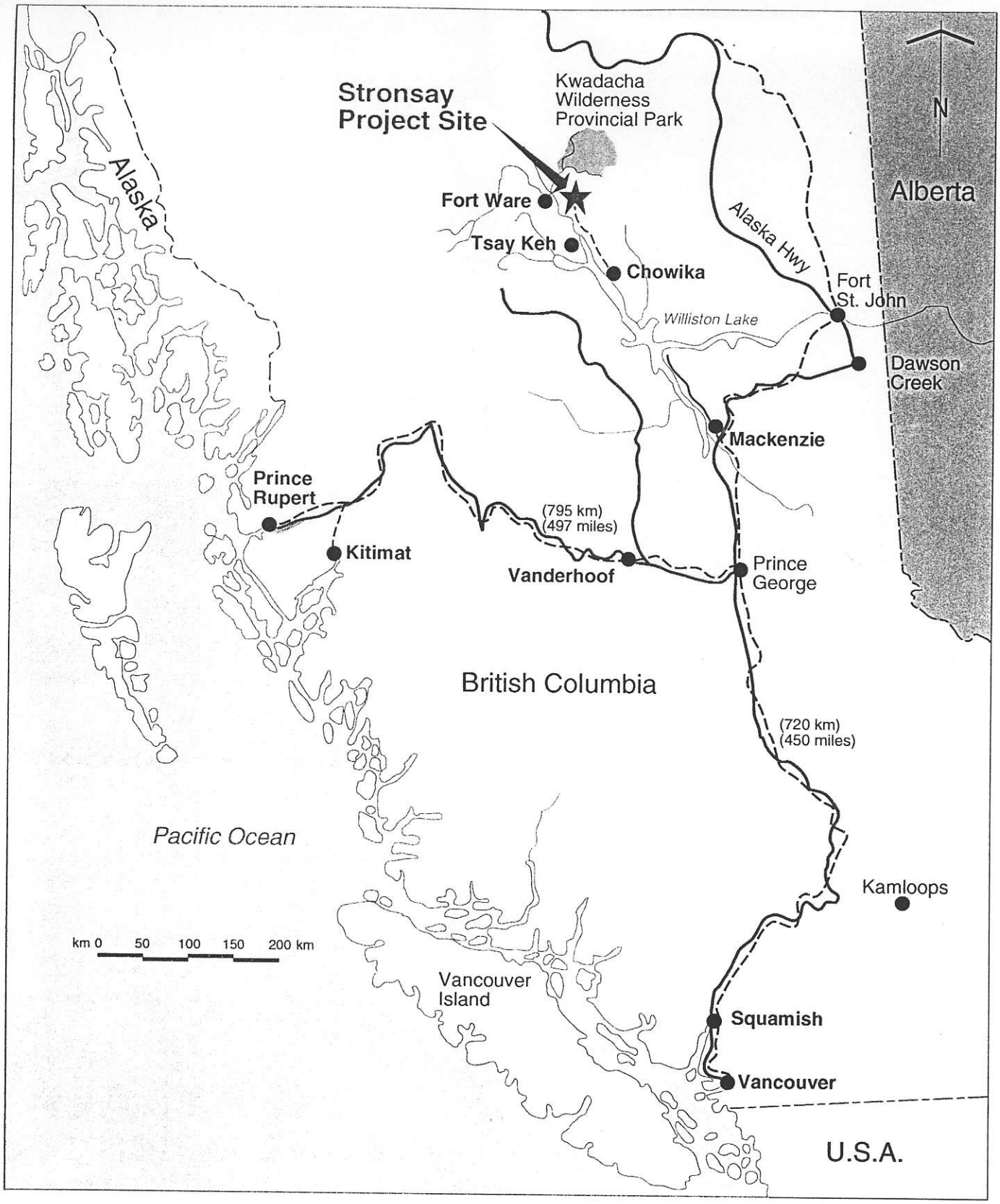


Figure 1

Stronsay Project

Project Location Map

THE STRONSAY PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

INTRODUCTION

The Stronsay Property, comprising the mineral deposits known as "Cirque", "Elf" and Fluke" is the largest, undeveloped, zinc-lead deposit in North America, containing some 50,000,000 tonnes of mineralization. Between discovery in 1977 and 1991, approximately $60,000,000 was spent on the Stronsay Property by the Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation ("Cyprus Anvil") and Curragh Resources Inc. ("Curragh"). This included exploration and predevelopment consisting of geological, metallurgical and environmental studies.

Curragh acquired the property in 1989 and spent $22 million to prepare for financing and development of the Stronsay Property.

Pre-development works completed by Curragh, include driving the main production decline and other underground openings, environmental base line studies, and the construction of an access road, airstrip, and camp.

"Stronsay Project" is the name given to development and operations of the Stronsay Property. On-site construction was estimated to cost $130 million.

In addition, equipment valued at $25 million would be leased and it was planned that $37 million for transportation infrastructure would be funded by the Province of British Columbia, with realistic repayment terms.

The Stronsay mineral deposits could be mined by highly productive longhole stoping methods, common in the mining industry. Metallurgical tests and pilot plant work have shown that good quality, saleable zinc and lead concentrates would be produced from the Stronsay ore.

From estimates made by Curragh, the Stronsay Project could incur total operating costs averaging less than $50.00 per tonne milled over the seventeen years of current mineable reserves, making it competitive among world concentrate producers. Expansion of the production rate could be accomplished with moderate additions of facilities and equipment.

Environmental work has been completed on the Stronsay Property over the past fifteen years. The environmental program has encompassed the collection and interpretation of baseline data on water quality, fisheries/aquatic biology, wildlife resources, and vegetation analysis. All regulatory aspects of an environmental impact assessment have been accorded attention and the Stronsay Project was designed to be environmentally sound and to minimize any disturbance to the natural environment.

Curragh placed emphasis on establishing relationships with the Native peoples, and planned to maximize local employment. The Province of British Columbia issued a Mine Development Certificate in February 1993, and Curragh had planned to commence preproduction development during 1993. This was curtailed due to adverse metal market conditions.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Stronsay Property is located at 57° 30'N latitude and 125° 12'W longitude, 280 kilometres (168 miles) northwest of Mackenzie (Fig. 1), in the Omineca Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The site is approximately 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of the northern tip of Williston Lake, an artificial lake created after the construction by B.C. Hydro of the W.A.C. Bennett dam in the mid-1960's. The nearest communities with scheduled air service are Prince George, B.C., 420 kilometres (250 miles) to the south, and Fort St. John, B.C., 280 kilometres (168 miles) to the south east.

Access to the site is either directly by helicopter or by fixed wing aircraft at the Finbow airstrip, located in the Finlay River valley. A forestry service road connects the airstrip to the Stronsay Property, a distance of 74 road kilometres (46 miles). The forestry road also connects the site to the community of Tsay Keh, 96 road kilometres (60 miles) away. Barges, capable of carrying 100 tonne logging trucks, operate on Williston Lake servicing the communities, industrial users, exploration companies, and forestry operators from Mackenzie during the ice-free months from May through November. The woodlands away from the lake are host to a network of discontinuous roads, used primarily for forestry operations. During winter, road access into the area from Mackenzie is via a road on the west shore of Williston Lake utilizing "ice bridges" across various rivers and inlets. The Stronsay deposits are located under a mountain ridge at an elevation of 1825m (6,000 feet) above sea level. The topography in the area is typically rugged, glaciated mountainous terrain. The elevation of Williston Lake is about 670m (2,200 feet).

Vegetation varies from densely wooded, boreal forest in the river valleys to alpine tundra at the location of the adit and camp facilities.

The current level of infrastructure has been developed mainly to serve the forestry industry which has only recently been active to the north of Williston Lake. Clear cutting extends to the base of Cirque Mountain.

For the development of the Stronsay Property, the mine access road could be upgraded along its entirety between the mine and Chowika Landing to permit the use of off-highway concentrate haul trucks (Fig. 2). A laydown/barge landing area could be developed at Chowika. The Finbow airstrip could be upgraded to permit full instrument landing approaches. For transport on Williston Lake, a 5500 tonnes

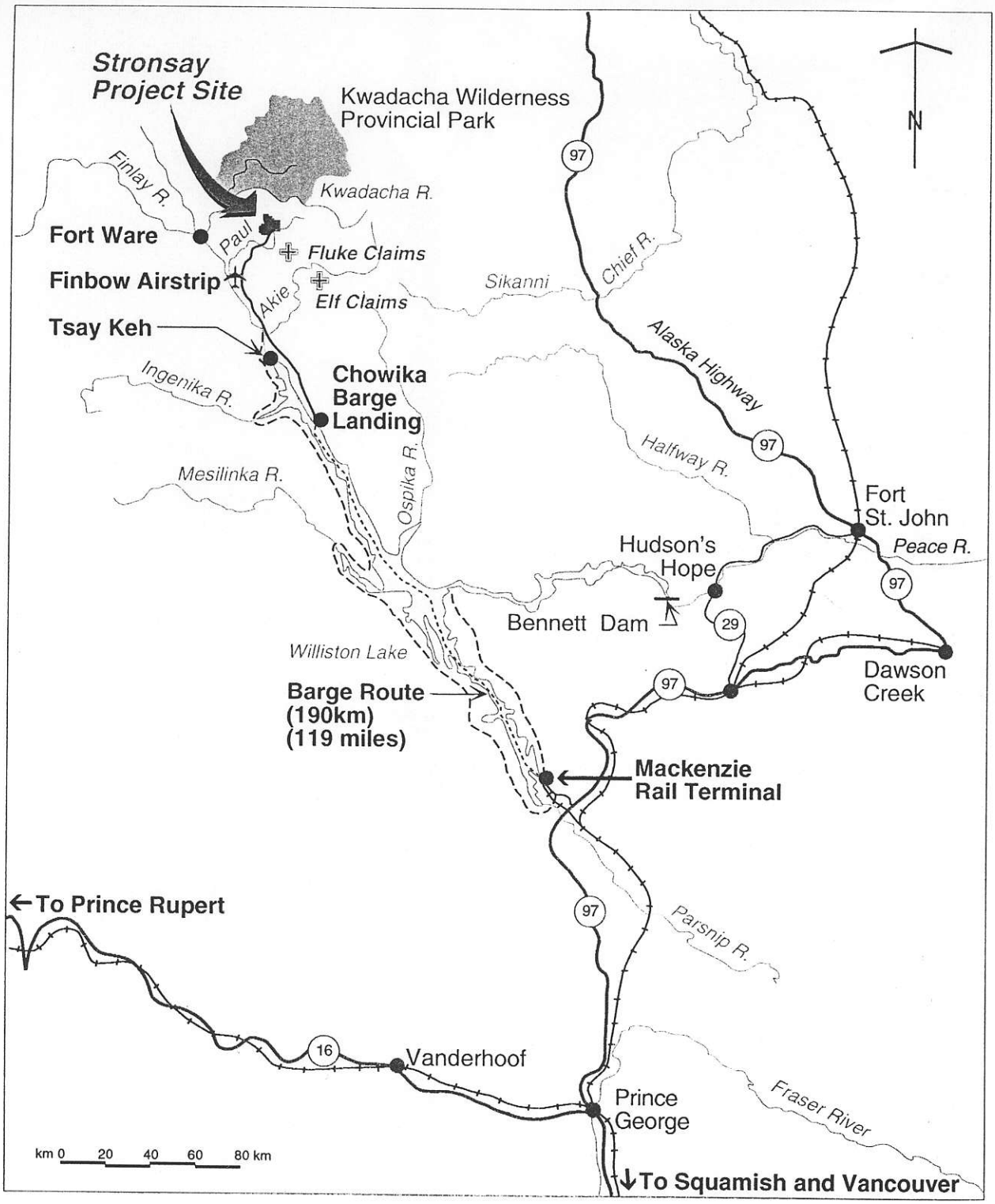


Figure 2
Stronsay Project
Site Location Map

capacity ice-breaking barge could be constructed to travel between Chowika and Mackenzie. A landing could be developed at Mackenzie, including a rail spur to connect with the existing B.C. Rail line.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND PRESENT STATUS

Curragh has provided information that the mineral claims are in good standing. These comprise:

- the Cirque claims, 21 mineral claims covering approximately 7,100 hectares (17,500 acres) and all structures and facilities thereon; and

- the Fluke and Elf claims, consisting of an additional 31 mineral claims covering approximately 5,525 hectares (13,600 acres) but with no structures or facilities thereon.

The Cirque claims have sufficient work credits accumulated to extend their expiry dates to the year 2000. The Fluke and Elf claims have expiry dates extending to 1996 and 1997.

At the Stronsay Property (Cirque claims) there presently exists a 682 metre (2,237 feet) access decline from surface to the mineralized horizon plus 595 metres (1,952 feet) of drifting laterally along the mineralized horizon and 83 metres (272 feet) of raising (two raises) through the cross-section of the mineral deposit (Fig 6a). Fixtures include a 40 person exploration camp with kitchen facilities, a dry/changehouse, diamond drill core shed, office, pumphouse, generator house, fuel oil tanks, and water collection and treatment facilities.

Since completion of the underground development and exploration program in 1991, the structures and facilities have been held on a care and maintenance status, manned full time by a caretaker during the summer months. The underground workings have been allowed to flood. As of September 1993, the water level in the decline was not in sight when viewed from the fenced-in portal. A water catchment dam (currently empty) was put in place for collecting underground water pumped out when the decline was driven. Should water reach the portal level, it can be diverted to this dam and lime-treated as necessary using the same facilities as for the reactive waste pad (see below).

Care and maintenance costs of the Stronsay Property relate to expenses incurred for a full-time caretaker during the summer months (April to October). Apart from site security, the caretaker's main duty is to take all required water and bio-assay samples, particularly of leachate from reactive waste pad. This reactive waste pad contains waste and mineralized rock mined from the decline and cross-cuts. The pad is isolated from the natural environment, with water catchment below in a fabric-lined

dam. Water in this dam is treated with lime by the caretaker on an as-required basis before being decanted into a lower dam where the treated water returns to the environment through seepage and evaporation. In this manner, compliance is maintained with statutory requirements for metal, suspended solids and pH.

HISTORY

The Stronsay deposits were first delineated in 1977 as a sulphide-barite occurrence during a regional exploration program conducted in the area by Cyprus Anvil and Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Company Ltd ("Hudson Bay"). The Cirque, Elf, and Fluke claim groups were staked in 1977 and 1978 to encompass the areas of major exploration potential.

Cyprus Anvil's interest in the claims was acquired by Hudson Bay in 1980 when it purchased Cyprus Anvil. The subsequent acquisition of Hudson Bay by Dome Petroleum ("Dome") in 1981 resulted in Dome owning 100% of the claims. In 1985, the assets of Cyprus Anvil, including the three claim groups, were purchased by Curragh from Dome. Asturiana de Zinc S.A. (ADZ) subsequently earned a 30% interest in Stronsay through participation in exploration work carried out by Stronsay between 1989 and 1991.

In February of 1992, Curragh and ADZ unwound their cross holdings in each other and Curragh assumed full control of Stronsay.

Cyprus Anvil, during its tenure, carried out almost 48,000 metres (157,000 feet) of surface diamond drilling in 113 holes on the Cirque claims, and over 13,000 metres (43,000 feet) of surface drilling on the Elf and Fluke claims. Assay tests were completed as well as preliminary metallurgical testing, and engineering/feasibility studies on the results. Significant baseline and background environmental data were obtained on water, fish, soils and habitat. An all-weather airstrip (named Finbow Airstrip) was prepared, along with 66 kilometres (41 miles) of access road from Finbow to the Stronsay Property area.

Shortly after acquiring the Stronsay Property, Curragh completed an economic feasibility study in 1986 and, based on the study's conclusions, decided to proceed with the further exploration and environmental work on the Stronsay Property.

In dollars of the day, the total expenditures on the Stronsay Property were

1977 - 1982	$21,303,000
1989 - 1991	$20,739,000
TOTAL	$42,042,000

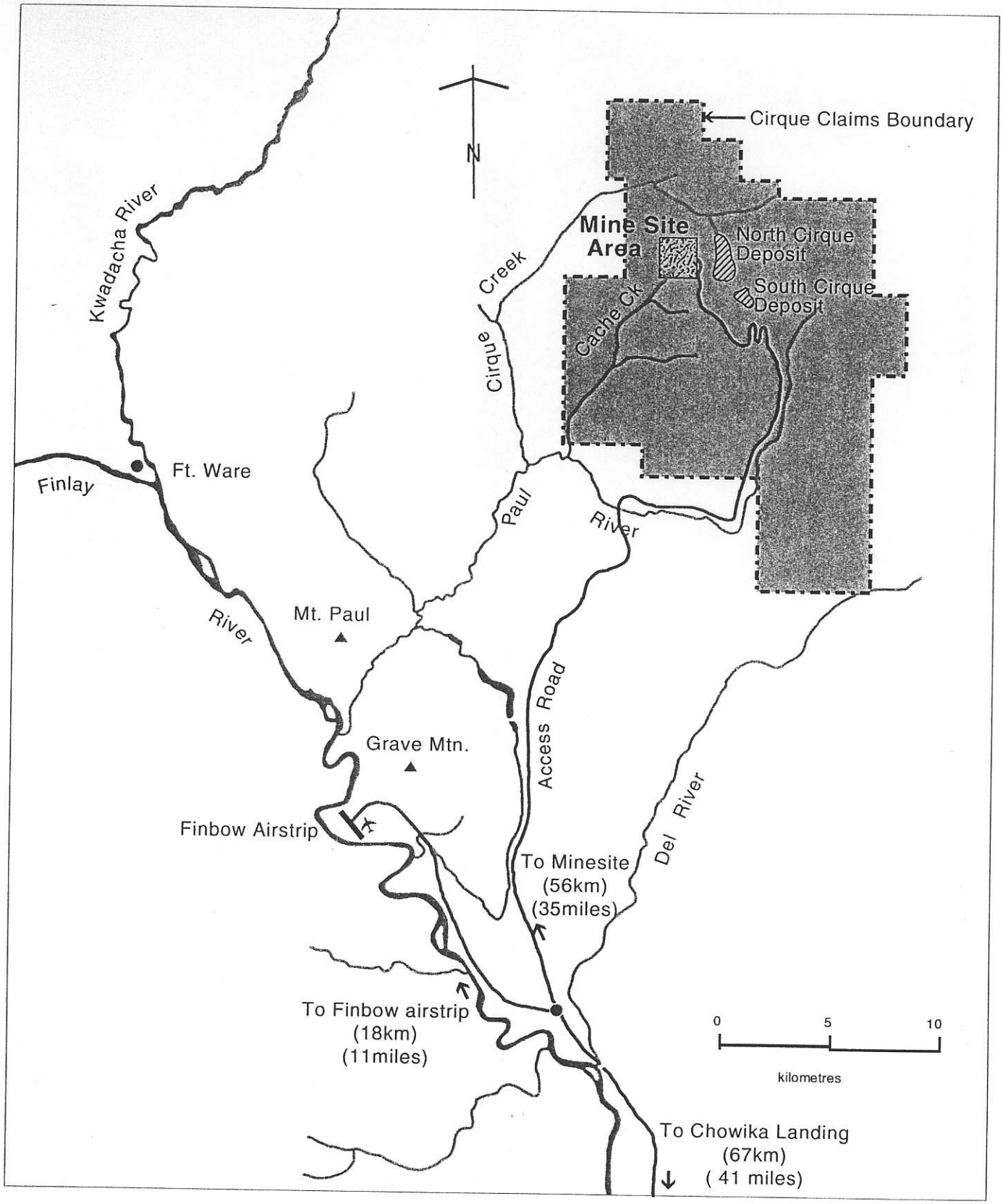


Figure 3
Stronsay Project
Site Map

C&L was appointed Receiver and Manager of the Stronsay Project on September 20, 1993. A site visit has been undertaken and site status reviewed with the resident caretaker. From reports received, the property is in compliance with environmental standards, and will continue to be maintained as such. Site assets, valued at approximately $500,000, are well maintained. It is planned to remove the caretaker on freeze-up at the end of October, after which time the site will be cut off by snow cover and avalanche activity. Arrangements will be made with the local Fort Ware Native Band for interim site surveillance through the winter, until access can be gained by road to the property in April/May 1994. On freeze-up, the requirement for liming of effluent from the reactive waste pad falls away (see below).

Project Development Plan

Between 1989 and 1991, in addition to the field work described previously, Curragh had conducted metallurgical and pilot plant testing of the ore, environmental studies, mine planning, and process design work, culminating in the completion of the "Stronsay Corporation, Stronsay Project Development Plan, May 1991", by Kilborn Inc. ("Kilborn"), and "Stronsay Corporation, Stronsay Project Development Plan, Executive Summary of Technical and Cost Aspects, March 1992." These documents describe the construction, development, and seventeen year operating plan for the Stronsay Project based on current reserves and economics, and include estimates of preproduction and ongoing capital costs, and operating costs.

Kilborn was directly responsible for process design, plant equipment selection, site surface facilities, tailings dam review, review of mining plans and mining costs, and preparation of capital and operating cost estimates for all aspects of the Stronsay Project except mining and transportation.

In addition Kilborn coordinated the work of a number of independent specialists who provided design services, expertise, and advice for various aspects of the plan.

The scope of the Stronsay Project Development Plan included the following:

- A review of the geology of the deposits and an assessment of current reserves;
- A review of the mine development and operating plans for the proposed underground mine;
- A preliminary design of ore processing facilities and site infrastructure for production of lead and zinc mineral concentrates;
- Development and production schedules;

- An estimate of the capital cost to bring the Stronsay Project into production at a millfeed rate of 3920 tonnes of ore per day (1,430,800 tonnes of ore per year);
- Transportation and marketing information; and
- Key environmental considerations.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Cirque property is known to contain two significant syn-sedimentary stratiform zinc-lead deposits called the North Cirque and the South Cirque deposits. The South Cirque is located 1 km south of the North Cirque and has only been intersected in six drill holes.

Cyprus Anvil drilled 74 (23,338 metres) surface holes into the North Cirque deposit. Stronsay Corporation drilled an additional 45 (3,312 metres) surface holes, completed a decline that cut the deposit from hanging wall to footwall contacts, also exploration drifts and two raises, and drilled 170 underground drill holes totalling 9,738 metres.

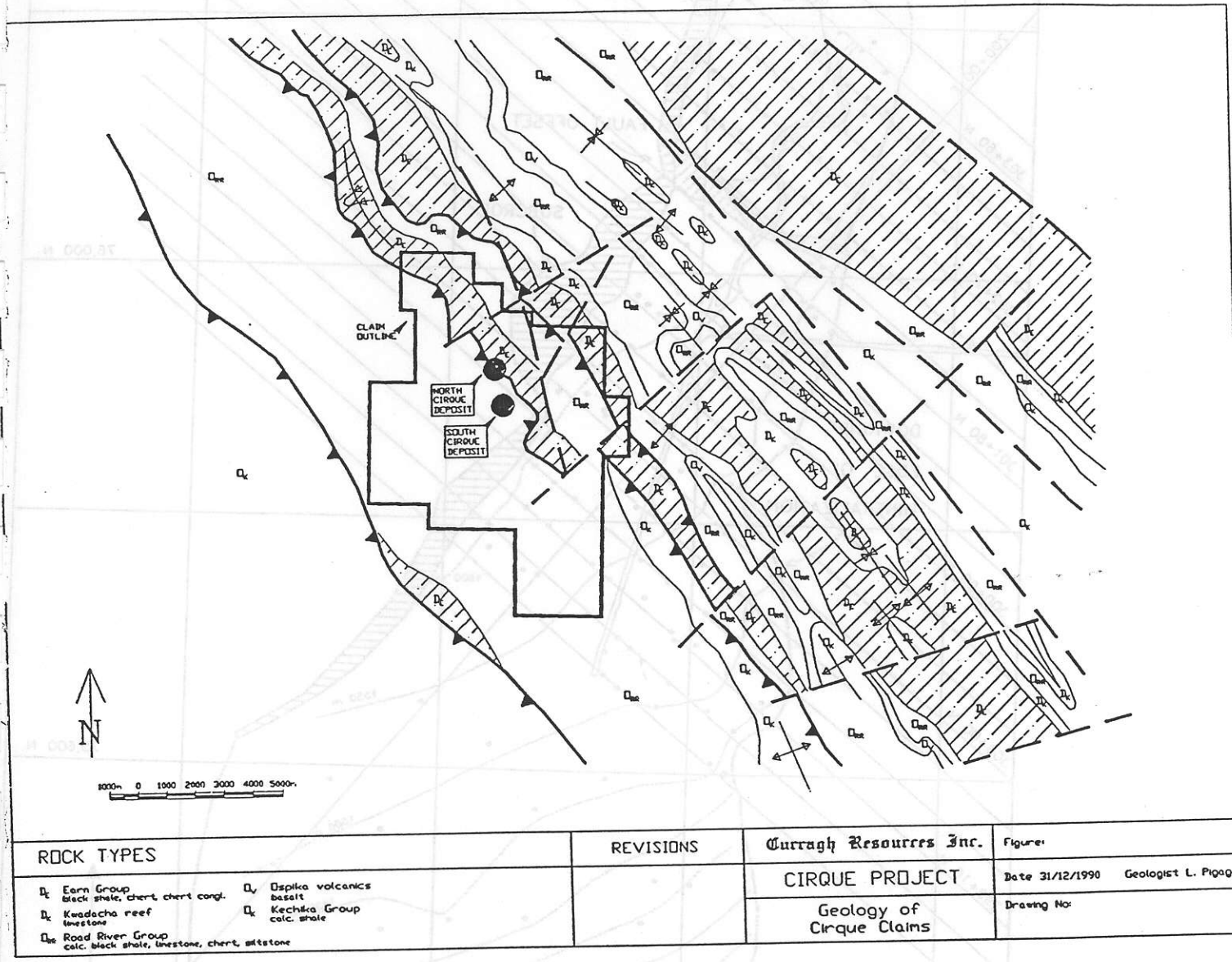
The deposit is composed of well banded barite and sulphide enclosed within carbonaceous silicified shales and cherts of the Devonian Gunsteel Formation of the Earn Group (Fig. 4). Sulphides consist of fine grained pyrite, sphalerite and galena. Ore varies from over 60% barite with 7% Zn + Pb to massive sulphide, averaging 17% Zn + Pb with 10-15% barite. The deposit is lens shaped and grossly conformable to enclosing shales and cherts (Fig. 4). The lens, which subcrops over the majority of its strike extent, is 1,100 metres long and 65-75 metres thick. The deposit strikes northwest, dips southwest at approximately 30 degrees (Fig. 6 & 6a) and rakes 45 degrees southward. Internal deformation within the deposit suggests shearing, and the deposit-host rock boundaries are often faults. The deposit is cross faulted. Interpretation indicates variable amounts of apparent vertical displacement.

The geology of the South Cirque deposit is similar to that of the North Cirque, but since the deposit has only been intersected in 6 drill holes the deposit is not well known. True thicknesses of mineralization average approximately 18 metres.

MINERAL RESERVES

Geological Reserves

In-situ geological reserves on the North Cirque deposit were estimated twice by Cyprus Anvil, once by Curragh and once by Canadian Mine Development Ltd. (CMD) prior to the 1989-91 drill and underground exploration program mounted by



ROCK TYPES	REVISIONS	Curragh Resources Inc.	Figure:
Earn Group black shale, chert, chert congl. Kwadacha reef limestone Road River Group calc. black shale, limestone, chert, siltstone Ospika volcanics basalt Kechika Group calc. shale		CIRQUE PROJECT	Date 31/12/1990 Geologist L. Pigage
		Geology of Cirque Claims	Drawing No:

Figure 4 - Geology of Cirque Claims

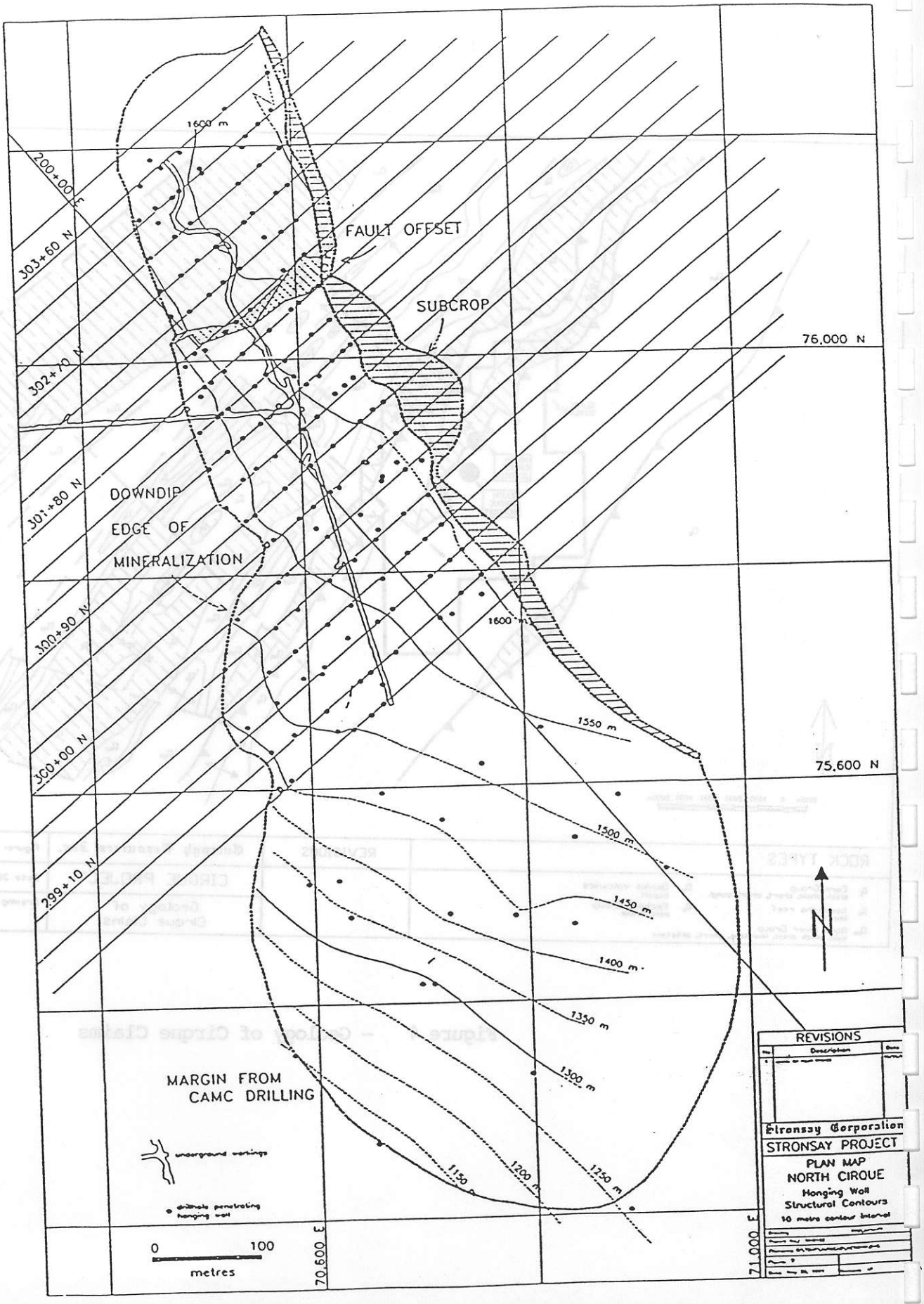


Figure 5 . North Cirque deposit plan view.

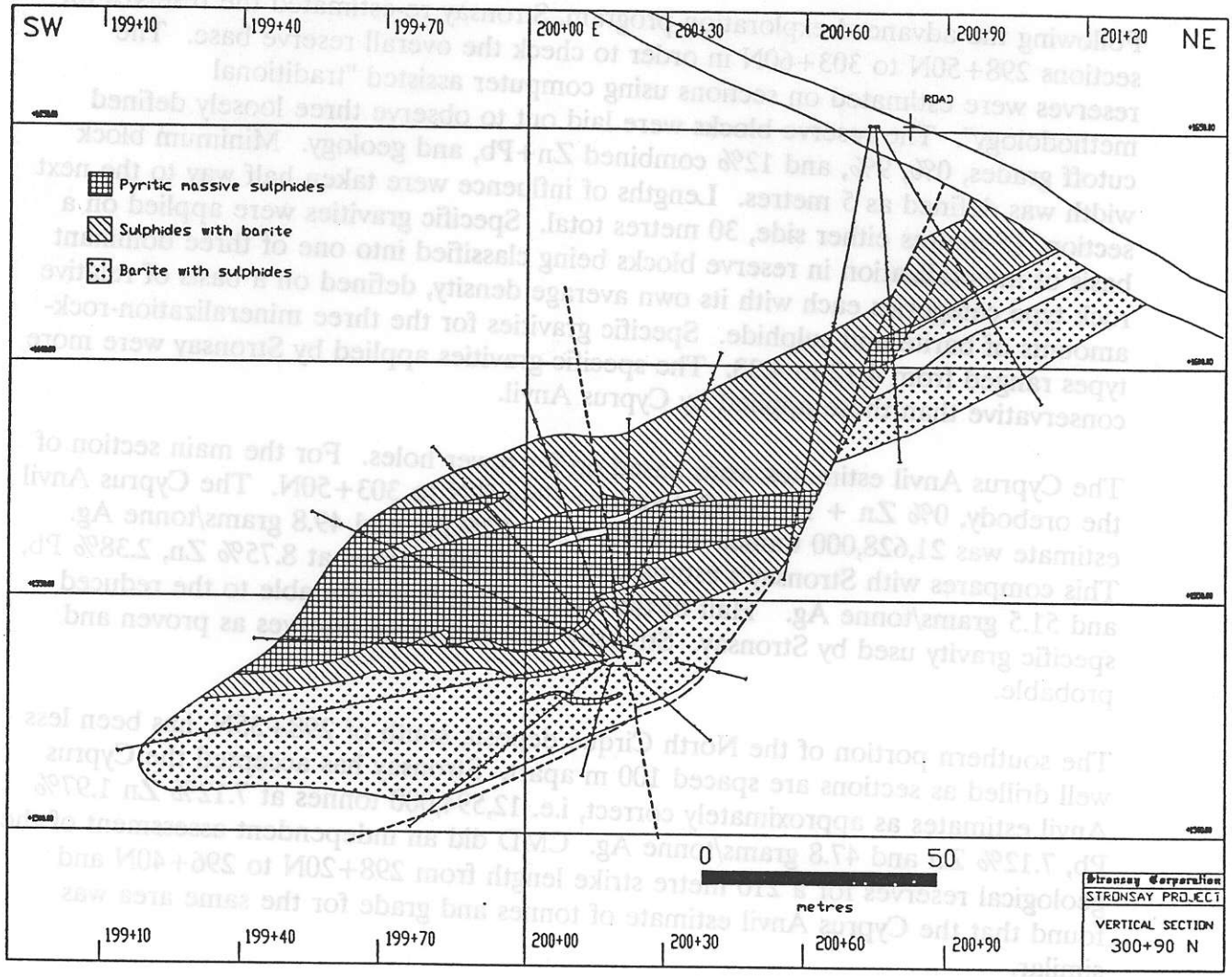


Figure 6 - North Cirque Deposit
Vertical Section 300+90N

Stronsay Corporation. The advanced exploration program provided detailed data; it enhanced the understanding of the deposit but did not change its gross dimensions.

Following the advanced exploration program, Stronsay re-estimated the reserves for sections 298+50N to 303+60N in order to check the overall reserve base. The reserves were estimated on sections using computer assisted "traditional methodology". The reserve blocks were laid out to observe three loosely defined cutoff grades, 0%, 9%, and 12% combined Zn+Pb, and geology. Minimum block width was defined as 5 metres. Lengths of influence were taken half way to the next section, 15 metres either side, 30 metres total. Specific gravities were applied on a basis of mineralization in reserve blocks being classified into one of three dominant rock type categories each with its own average density, defined on a basis of relative amounts of barite and sulphide. Specific gravities for the three mineralization-rock-types ranged from 4.12 to 4.33. The specific gravities applied by Stronsay were more conservative than those applied by Cyprus Anvil.

The Cyprus Anvil estimates were based on far fewer holes. For the main section of the orebody, 0% Zn + Pb cutoff, Sections 298+50N to 303+50N. The Cyprus Anvil estimate was 21,628,000 tonnes at 8.19% Zn, 2.22%Pb, and 49.8 grams/tonne Ag. This compares with Stronsay's estimate of 17,241,000 tonnes at 8.75% Zn, 2.38% Pb, and 51.5 grams/tonne Ag. Half of the tonnage loss is attributable to the reduced specific gravity used by Stronsay. Stronsay classifies these reserves as proven and probable.

The southern portion of the North Cirque deposit, south of 298+35N, has been less well drilled as sections are spaced 100 m apart. Stronsay has accepted the Cyprus Anvil estimates as approximately correct, i.e. 12,594,000 tonnes at 7.12% Zn 1.97% Pb, 7.12% Zn and 47.8 grams/tonne Ag. CMD did an independent assessment of the geological reserves for a 210 metre strike length from 298+20N to 296+40N and found that the Cyprus Anvil estimate of tonnes and grade for the same area was similar.

The total geological reserve of the North Cirque deposit is estimated at 230.2 million tonnes averaging 10.33% Zn+Pb (Table 1).

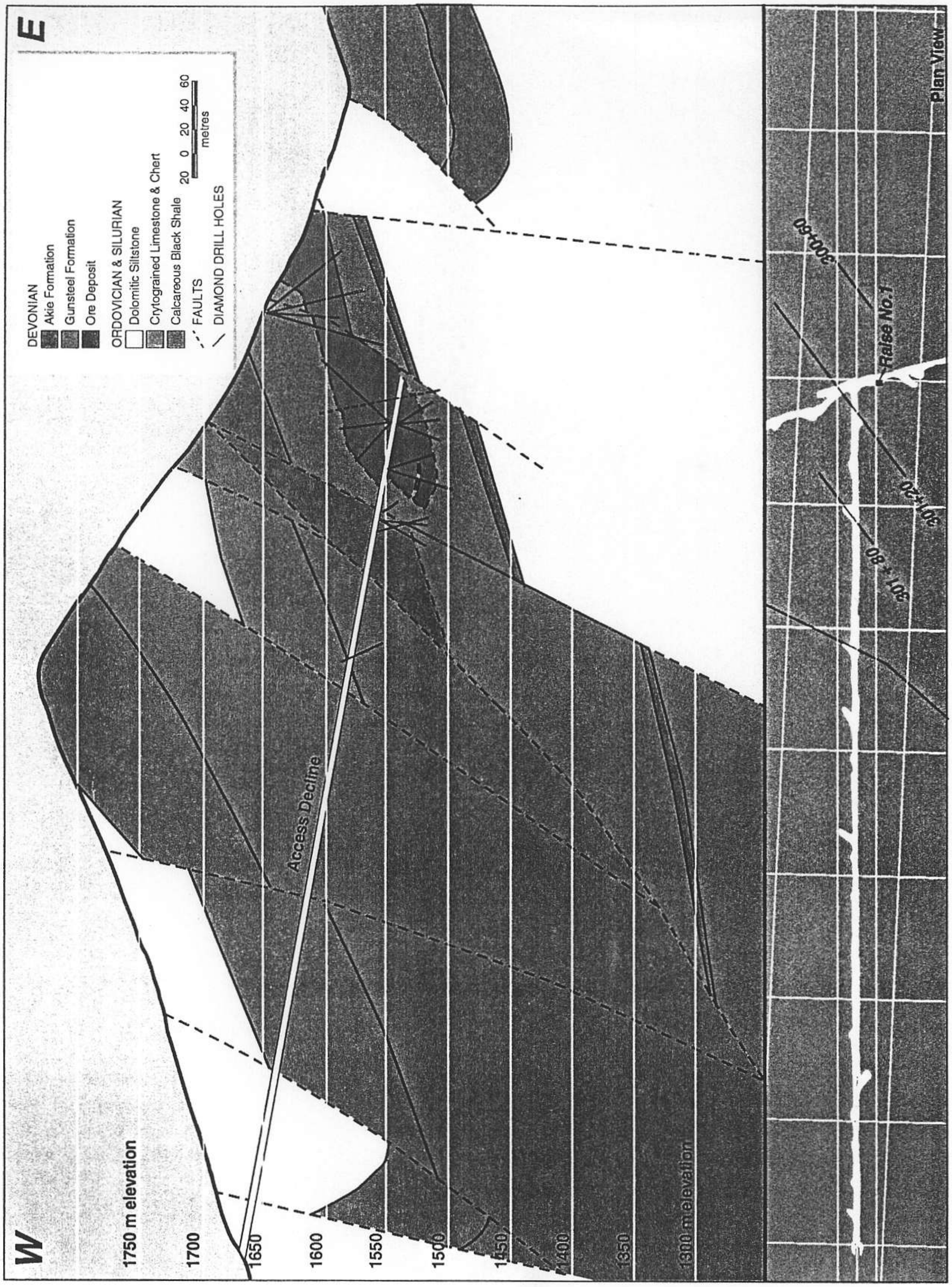


Figure 6a
Stronsay Project
North Cirque Deposit
Schematic Cross Section Looking North

TABLE 1
GEOLOGICAL RESERVE
NORTH CIRQUE DEPOSIT

Source	Area	Tonnes	Zn %	Pb %	Zn+Pb %	Ag grams/ tonne
Stronsay 1991	298+5 to 303+75	17,244,000	8.76	2.38	11.14	52
Cyprus Anvil	north of	327,000	10.72	4.41	15.13	71
Cyprus Anvil	303+75	12,594,000	7.12	1.97	9.09	42
Total	south of 298+75	30,165,000	8.10	2.23	10.33	47

Mineable Reserves

The mineable reserves were estimated by CMD on the basis of a 6% combined Zn + Pb cutoff with the majority of the ore to be mined by long hole stope and pillar methods (Table 2). Both stopes and pillars are to be 12 metres wide. The stopes will be filled with cemented fill to allow for subsequent pillar recovery. A 15 metre dip length crown pillar was also included. Various parameters for recovery and dilution were applied on a mining area basis.

TABLE 2
MINEABLE RESERVE ESTIMATE BY CMD

Interval	Tonnes	% Zn	% Pb	Ag grams/ tonne
Proven + Probable	14,860,000	8.84	2.42	52
Probable	9,818,000	8.05	2.20	49
Total	24,678,000	8.53	2.33	50.8

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Cirque Claims

Discovery of the North and South Cirque deposits supports the geologic modelling of several depositional sub-basins on the Cirque property within which barite-sulphides were deposited. Exploration to date has not fully tested mineralization potential of these sub-basins along the North Cirque-South Cirque trend within favourable Devonian-Mississippian strata.

The area immediately northwest and southeast of the North Cirque deposit has not been drill tested. In the R-Creek area, northwest of North Cirque, only the down-dip potential of the favourable strata has been explored; the area toward the north in Cirque Valley, which is more directly along trend of the North Cirque deposit and in the same thrust panel, still contains exploration potential.

Potential for additional mineralization at the South Cirque deposit lies updip to the northeast as supported by zinc-lead ratios and trends of the ore-host facies. Narrow, very high grade sulphide mineralization associated with siltstone breccias has been intersected in drillholes southwest of the South Cirque deposit. The significance of the intersections has not been worked out nor has the area further to the southwest been drill tested. Further drilling in this area is needed.

In the Paul River valley, the siliceous Gunsteel formation, host to the North and South Cirque deposits, has been mapped into areas of increasing overburden. Similar to the area on the north end of the Cirque claims, this favourable geology has not been fully tested for stratiform mineralization.

Fluke Claims

The 1980 drilling program failed to located any significant mineralization down-dip of the discovery showing on the Fluke claims. A continuing program of detailed mapping in 1981 located a barite-sulphide horizon within a structural panel of host rock associated with semi-continuous lead-barium soil anomalies. Soil geochemical anomalies extend for at least 1 kilometre beyond the area which as been partially drill-tested.

During the 1982 field season, one drill hole was completed on the Fluke property prior to mobilization of the drill to the South Cirque area. The drill hole intersected sulphide mineralization with sporadic zinc-lead values roughly 200 metres down-dip from the surface baritic mineralization. This mineralization, consisting of narrow laminated pyrite horizons with minor laminae of sphalerite and galena, occurs throughout a 20-metre section of silstone breccia.

Although the mineralization is low grade, the style of mineralization is identical to the lithological character and geological setting of the mineralization in the south Cirque area. Indication of sub-basin development accompanied by significant mineralization of the Fluke supports existence of another potential deposit in the district.

Elf Claims

Narrow, high grade barite-galena-sphalerite mineralization occurs on a steeply dipping overturned fold limb on the Elf claims. Mineralization has been traced by deep drilling for 800 metres along strike and 600 metres down-dip. Tonnage potential in

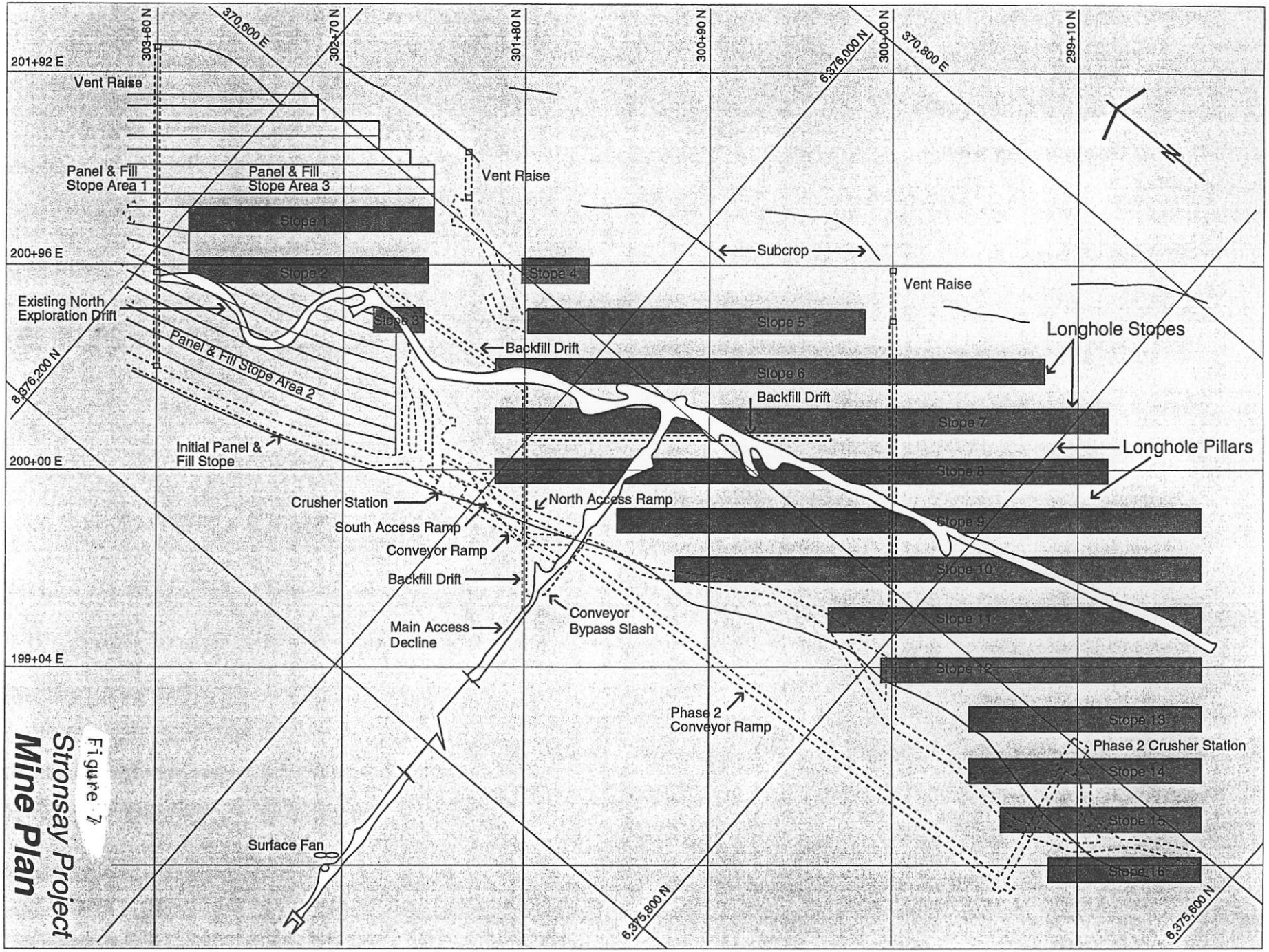


Figure 7

Stronsay Project

Mine Plan

the showing area occurs within a sub-horizontal, south-raking target zone located between surface and a depth of 300 metres. The best intersection to date, occurring 300 metres down-dip from the showing, contains 13.8% combined zinc-lead with 27 grams per tonnes silver over 11 metres. Continued drilling of short sub-horizontal holes is required to test the tonnage potential of this attractive mineralization.

Curragh considered potential for additional deposits to be excellent, as only a portion of an eight kilometre horizon of favourable host rock has been tested, with associated zinc-lead anomalies. Although there is very limited outcrop, surface exposures are identical to the host units at Cirque that subcrop updip from the barite-sulphide deposits and mineralization intersected on the property is similar to intersections at the south end of the North Cirque-South Cirque trend.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Development Plan, assumed that the sulphide ore would be mined by contractor, primarily by longhole stoping methods (Fig. 7), utilizing cemented backfill for ground support and to aid in pillar recovery. Broken ore would be hauled to an underground crusher and then conveyed along an inclined production adit to the concentrator on the surface (Fig. 8). There, the ore would be ground and upgraded by standard differential flotation methods to produce a zinc sulphide concentrate (averaging 57% zinc metal), and a lead sulphide concentrate (averaging 71% lead metal). (Fig 9)

These products would be dried, stored, containerized, and loaded onto custom-designed trucks to begin transport to market. Up to 54% of the waste rock material from the concentrating process (the "tailings") would be returned underground as backfill, and the remainder stored underwater in a tailings impoundment immediately adjacent to the concentrator. Water from the tailings dam would be recycled to the concentrator for reuse in processing, with minimum water discharge to the environment.

The containerized concentrates would be transported by custom-designed and built trucks 123 kilometres (76 miles) over the upgraded forestry service road to Chowika on the east side of Williston Lake and then by a custom-designed and built common-use barge over Williston Lake 190 kilometres (118 miles) to Mackenzie on the BC rail route. From there, the containers would be rail-transported to multi-purpose port facilities at either Squamish, B.C. or Prince Rupert, B.C. (720 and 790 kilometres, respectively) (450 and 497 miles), depending on economics. The concentrates would be stored in bulk form in an environmentally safe storage facility for trans-loading onto ocean-going ships for European and Asian markets. To minimize any environmental impact along the transportation route, the products would be containerized at site and moved in the containers until they are removed into the bulk storage facility at the port. No transloading of bulk concentrates would occur along the transportation route.

All of the above operations would continue on a 24 hours per day, 365 days per year basis. The Stronsay Project, as designed, was intended to support a 3,920 tonnes per day underground mine (1,431,000 tonnes per year) and a surface concentrating plant, allowing a minimum planned mine life of seventeen years.

Employees involved in all of the above operations (averaging 334 people) would be housed in permanent on-site, camp-type accommodations and work on a fly-in/fly-out, block-shift rotation utilizing the existing Finbow Airstrip.

Initially, all electrical power requirements for the Stronsay Project, including that for the permanent camp, would be provided by an on-site diesel powered generating station. The viability was to be studied of long-term hydro electricity generation to serve the needs of the Stronsay Project and the local communities.

Table 3 shows a summary of estimated annual production and operating costs. Annual output over the seventeen years would average 189,600 tonnes of zinc sulphide concentrate and 35,300 tonnes of lead sulphide concentrate (250,000 tonnes of concentrates per year over the first five years, 80% of which would be zinc concentrate), with appreciable quantities of silver and cadmium contained in the concentrates. It was planned for output to be expanded beyond these production rates. Total payable zinc-lead plus metal would average 250,000,000 pounds per year over the seventeen years.

With the delineation of further reserves from known mineralization, Curragh predicted that mine life could be a minimum of 35 years at planned production rates.

Construction Schedule

The location, altitude, and climate of the Stronsay Property, combined with the long-delivery times of some critical equipment substantially dictate the construction schedule and costs of the on-site works.

The Stronsay Project was estimated to have an overall construction and development duration, including mobilization and demobilization of contractors, of fourteen to eighteen months (Table 4). In the Stronsay Project Development Plan, construction was planned to begin during the summer of 1992 (Year 0 on Table 4), with a production start-up in late 1993 (Year 1). However, construction start-up was delayed until early 1993 with issuance of the Mine Development Certificate in February, 1993.

Almost all of the physical construction and development of the Stronsay Project was planned to be completed by construction contractors under contract to Curragh. It was intended that the surface physical construction activities would be carried out by a general contractor. Engineering and design services were to be provided by Kilborn

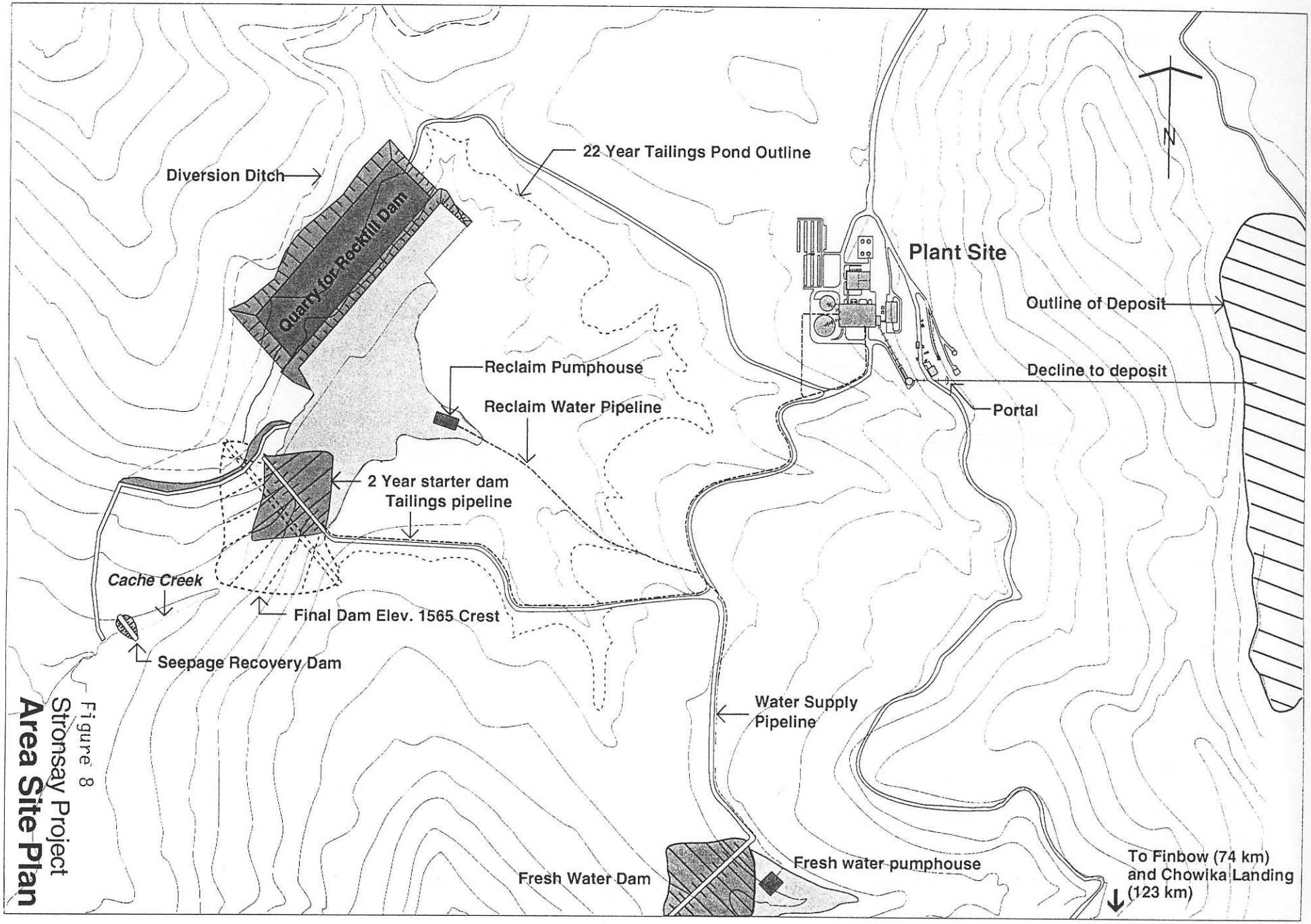


Figure 8
Stronsay Project
Area Site Plan

STRONSAY PROJECT

MILL FLOWSHEET

FIGURE 9

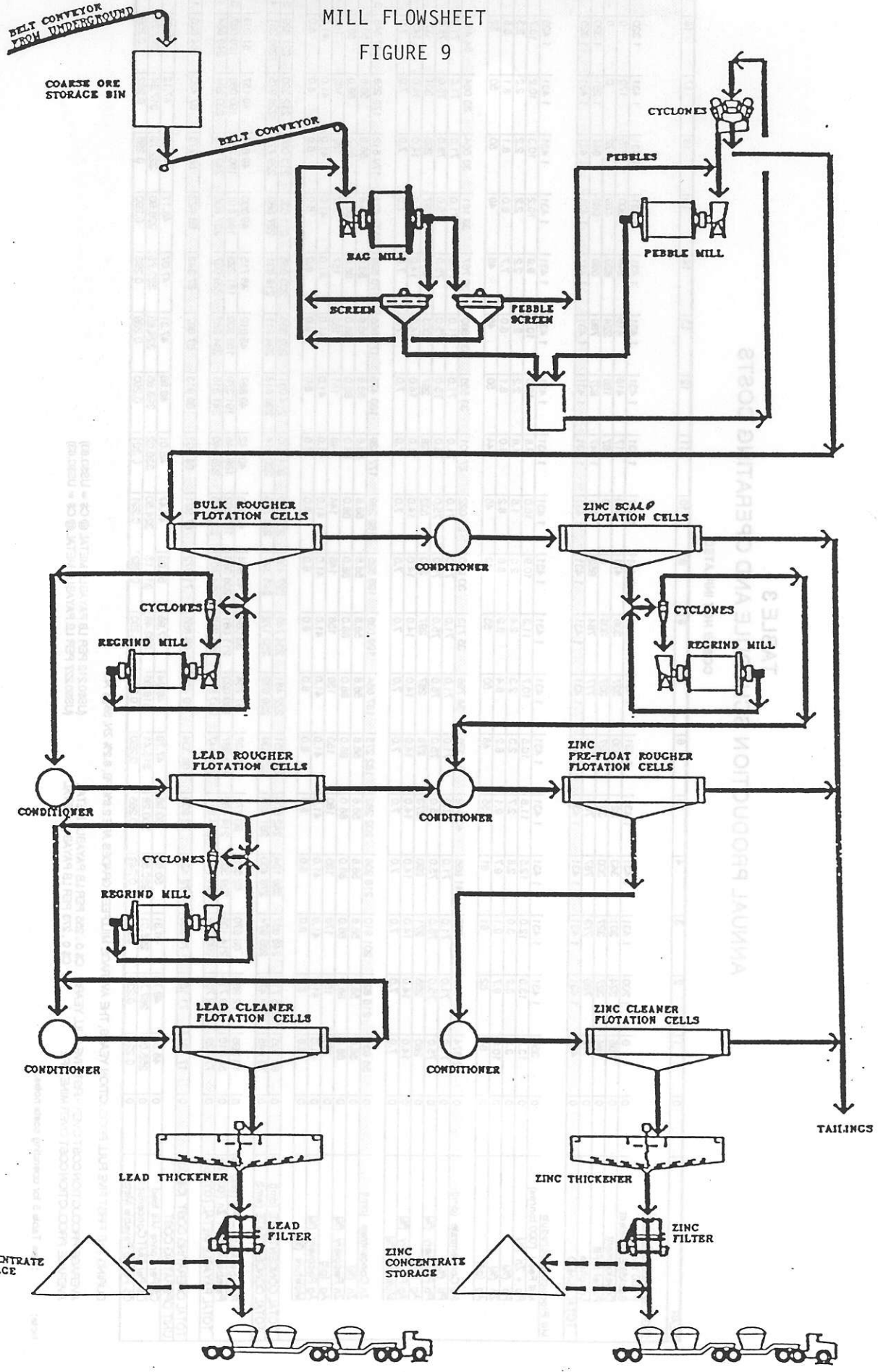


TABLE 3
ANNUAL PRODUCTION SCHEDULE AND OPERATING COSTS

COSTS NOT INFLATED

YEAR	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL
Mine Production Schedule																				
('000 tonnes)																				
Backfill Equivalent	0	0	1 200	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 320	23 985
Development	0	265	324	331	343	321	330	327	339	471	460	317	418	418	244	300	275	170	0	5 852
Panel & Fill	0	84	327	327	300	327	327	327	308	8	0	67	186	224	620	199	172	0	0	3 774
Longhole	0	112	780	773	787	783	773	777	784	952	971	1 047	827	789	566	962	984	1 261	1 320	15 248
TOTAL MINED	0	461	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 325	24 678
Mill Production Schedule																				
Mill Feed ('000 tonnes)	0	359	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 431	1 428	24 678
Pb + Zn (%)	0	13.3	13.0	12.0	12.5	11.8	10.5	10.7	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.7	10.9
Pb (%)	0	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Zn (%)	0	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.5
Ag (g/t)	0	64	62	61	61	55	48	50	53	49	45	44	50	46	46	49	50	50	52	51
Pb Concentrate (dmt)	0	12 374	49 089	44 777	41 956	40 542	34 378	34 798	35 713	30 910	27 022	27 001	33 556	30 680	32 787	33 161	33 554	33 064	34 481	609 819
Pb (%)	0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0
Pb Recovery (%)	0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Ag (g/t)	0	260	255	271	290	273	278	287	297	320	332	328	297	303	280	297	298	301	301	291
Ag Recovery (%)	0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Moisture (%)	0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Zn Concentrate (dmt)	0	55 931	216 623	201 910	216 238	202 262	182 275	187 864	199 036	198 525	182 299	177 429	180 475	177 855	170 896	177 871	179 512	179 256	187 348	3 271 417
Zn (%)	0	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6
Zn Recovery (%)	0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Ag (g/t)	0	169	169	176	185	160	153	156	156	148	144	146	161	153	157	162	162	162	162	159
Ag Recovery (%)	0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Moisture (%)	0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
TOTAL CONCENTRATE (dmt)	0	68 305	265 712	246 687	258 194	242 804	216 651	222 481	234 749	227 435	209 310	204 430	214 031	208 535	203 685	211 032	213 068	212 320	221 829	3 881 236
TOTAL CONCENTRATE (wmt)	0	73 645	286 478	265 974	278 430	261 823	233 639	239 932	253 172	245 321	225 785	220 514	230 818	224 911	219 631	227 563	229 775	228 975	239 231	4 186 636
Payable Metal – Pb ('000 lbs)	0	18 398	72 980	66 570	62 378	60 274	51 107	51 734	53 094	45 954	40 173	40 142	49 887	45 612	48 715	49 300	49 884	49 157	51 283	906 817
Payable Metal – Zn ('000 lbs)	0	59 310	229 710	214 109	229 303	214 482	193 287	199 023	211 061	208 398	193 302	188 148	191 379	188 600	181 223	188 618	190 358	190 088	198 667	3 469 064
TOTAL PAYABLE METAL ('000 lbs)	0	77 723	302 756	280 739	291 741	274 814	244 447	250 810	264 212	254 407	233 525	228 340	241 318	234 282	229 967	237 998	240 293	239 294	249 984	4 376 620
TOTAL OPERATING COST (C$ '000	0	17 421	71 152	70 556	72 428	72 909	66 334	70 456	66 855	71 672	67 921	68 693	69 913	67 697	67 348	66 922	66 775	67 420	64 828	1 195 100
UNIT OPERATING COST																				
C$ Per Tonne Mill feed	0	48.50	49.73	49.31	50.62	50.96	47.76	49.24	47.96	50.09	47.47	48.01	48.86	47.31	47.07	46.17	46.07	47.12	45.46	48.43
C$ Per DMT Concentrate	0	255.05	267.79	288.01	280.52	300.28	315.41	316.68	282.48	315.13	324.50	336.02	328.65	324.60	330.69	326.60	322.79	317.54	292.24	307.92
C$ Per Lb Payable Metal	0	0.224	0.235	0.251	0.249	0.265	0.250	0.281	0.230	0.282	0.291	0.301	0.290	0.289	0.293	0.290	0.286	0.282	0.259	0.273

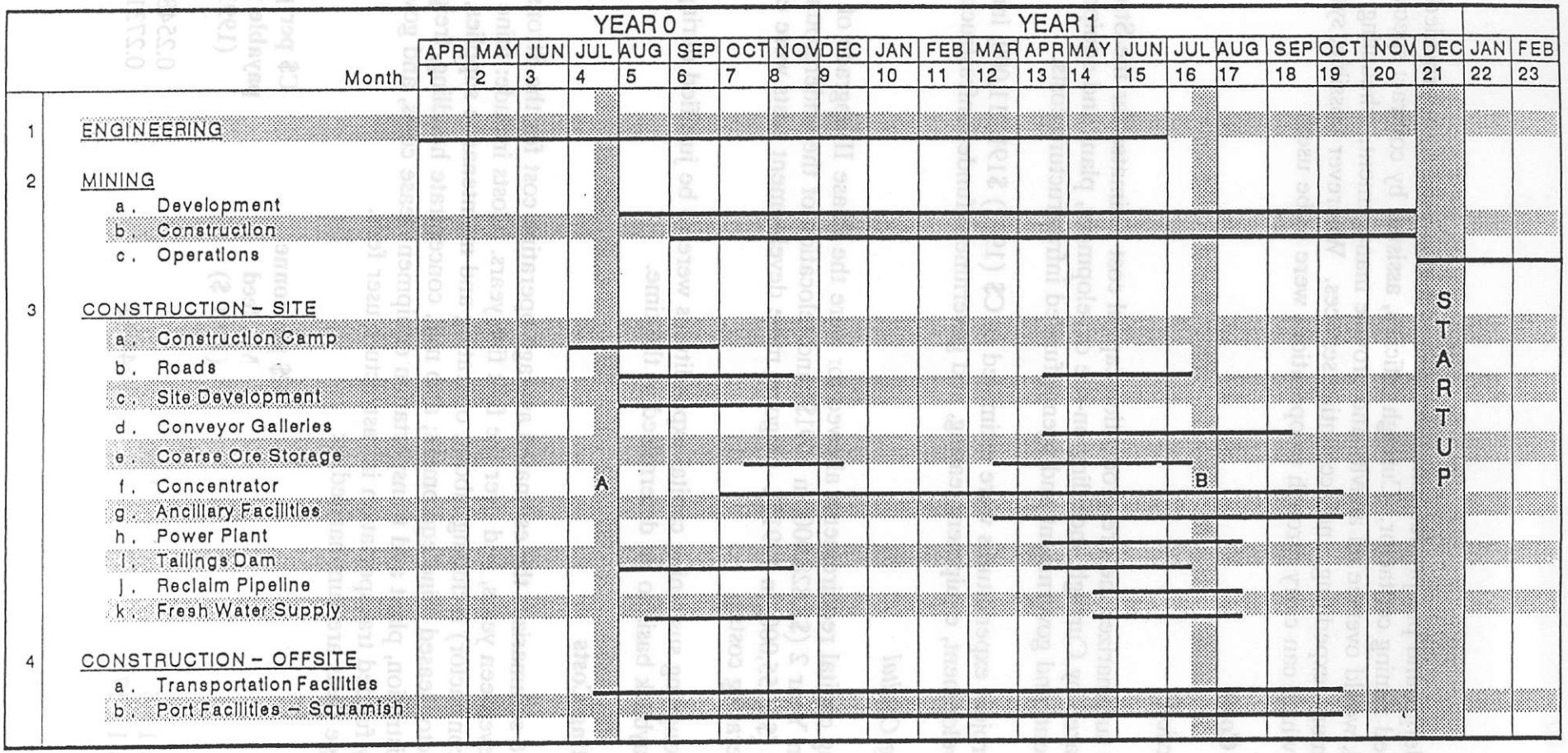
DURING THE FIRST FIVE FULL PRODUCTION YEARS, THE AVERAGE MILLFEED GRADES ARE 2.8% PB, 9.2% ZN, 58g/t AG.

AVERAGE PRODUCTION COST OVER FIRST FIVE FULL YEARS: C$ 0 . 255 PER LB PAYABLE METAL (US$0.212 PER LB PAYABLE METAL @ C$ = US$0.83)
AVERAGE PRODUCTION COST OVER MINE LIFE : C$ 0 . 273 PER LB PAYABLE METAL (US$0.227 PER LB PAYABLE METAL @ C$ = US$0.83)

Note: : See Table 5 for operating costs notes.

TABLE 4

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE



A = Order date for mills
B = Delivery date for mills

with underground pre-production development and construction provided by a specialized mining contactor. Curragh officials, assisted by contract specialists where required, would oversee all activity and provide management, scheduling, procurement, expediting, and accounting services. Wherever possible, systems and policies which can carry through to operations were to be used.

Capital Costs

Construction

Table 5 summarizes the pre-production capital cost estimates for the Stronsay Project as prepared by Curragh, including on-site development, plant and equipment, leased equipment, and government and agency-funded infrastructure costs.

Total project expenditures were estimated at C$ (1991) $191,711,000, including on site development, equipment leasing, and government-funded infrastructure.

Ongoing Capital

Ongoing capital requirements allowed for were the Phase II upgrade of the Chowika Road in Year 2 ($3,828,000, in 1991$) and relocation of the underground crusher in Year 5 ($2,755,000, in 1991$). Ongoing mine development costs were expressed in the operating costs.

Other ongoing sustaining capital expenditures were to be justified during operations on a payback basis to be determined at the time.

Operating Costs

Table 6 summarizes the estimated average operating cost for the Stronsay Project over seventeen years, and over the first five years. Costs include: mine (utilizing a mine contractor) including labour, operating and maintenance supplies, and contractor leased mine equipment; also mill, concentrate handling, freight backhaul, administration, plant and transportation equipment lease costs, and government- and agency-funded transportation infrastructure user fees.
Average costs are summarized as:

	C$ per tonne Millfeed (1991 $)	**C$ per pound payable metals (1991$)**
Years 1 - 5		0.2548
Years 1 - 17	48.43	0.2731

TABLE 5

CAPITAL COSTS SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION	1991 C$'000
ON-SITE DEVELOPMENT, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT	
Mine Development	15 934
Site Costs	8 483
Concentrator	52 272
Administration and Services	16 065
Project Indirects	31 879
Contingency	4 850
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	129 483
LEASED EQUIPMENT (annual cost included in operating cost)	
ON-SITE EQUIPMENT	
Power Plant	12 500
Mobile Equipment	2 386
Computers	375
Sub total	15 261
OFF-SITE EQUIPMENT	
Trailers	880
Mobile Equipment	1 250
Containers	7 837
Sub total	9 967
TOTAL LEASED EQUIPMENT	25 228
GOVERNMENT FUNDED FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	
Chowika Road Upgrade	10 000
Finbow Airstrip Upgrade	2 000
Barge (user fee included in operating costs)	10 000
Squamish Port (user fee included in operating costs)	15 000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	37 000
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES	191 711

Notes:
: (1) All costs are estimated in first quarter, 1991 Canadian dollars.
: (2) Costs include all engineering, procurement, contracts, construction management, direct Owner's cost, and insurance.
: (3) Stronsay's sunk costs for property acquisition, exploration development, and all professional services are not included.
: (4) Financing costs and management fees are not included.
: (5) British Columbia provincial sales tax is included on all materials. Federal goods and services tax is not included (it is payable but recoverable).

TABLE 6

AVERAGE OPERATING COSTS

COST CENTRE	Years 1 to 17			Years 1 to 5
	$ Per Tonne Millfeed	$ Per Dry Tonne Concentrate	$ Per Pound Payable Metal	$ Per Pound Payable Metal
Mine	16.88	107.36	0.0952	0.0893
Mill	14.50	92.19	0.0818	0.0743
Concentrate Handling	11.67	74.22	0.0658	0.0637
Freight Handling	0.71	4.51	0.0040	0.0033
Site G&A	3.89	24.79	0.0220	0.0202
Off site G&A	0.78	4.85	0.0043	0.0040
TOTAL (C$)	48.43	307.92	0.2731	0.2548
TOTAL (US$) (@ US$/C$ 0.83)	40.20	255.57	0.2267	0.2115

Notes:
: (1) All costs are estimated in first quarter, 1991 Canadian dollars.
: (2) Operating costs include all direct costs associated with mining, concentrating, transportation (to the ship), administration, and user fees for government transportation infrastructure.
: (3) Mining costs are at contractor rates and include the costs of all operating and maintenance supplies, labour, and contractor leased equipment.
: (4) Mill costs include annual lease costs for the power plant and surface mobile equipment.
: (5) Concentrate Handling costs include annual lease costs for trailers, mobile equipment, and containers.
: (6) Operating costs exclude financing charges, fees, depreciation, taxes, royalties, ocean freight, marketing, and smelter deductions and treatment charges.

TABLE 7

OPERATING MANPOWER

	Working		Leave	Total on Payroll
	On Site	Off Site		
Mine	79		21	100
Mill	50		50	100
Administration	11		10	21
Ft.St.John Office		10		10
Trucking	24		7	31
Freight Backhaul	2		2	4
Camp	18		18	36
Sub total	184	10	108	302
Barge		6		6
Air		2		2
Rail		4	4	8
Port		13		13
Sub total	0	25	4	29
TOTAL B.C.	184	35	112	331
Toronto		2		2
Whitehorse		1		1
TOTAL PROJECT	184	38	112	334

Notes:
: (1) Mine crews work six weeks on–site, two weeks leave.
: (2) Other site crews work two weeks on–site, two weeks leave.
: (3) Site crews rotate on fly–in/fly–out, block–shift basis.
: (4) Accomodations are provided for crews while on site.
: (5) Off–site crews work five days on, two days off.

Operating Manpower

For a typical year, the workforce was estimated to be approximately 300 involved in operations, 30 in transportation. Personnel would be working on a fly-in/fly-out basis (Table 7).

ENVIRONMENT

Permits and Approvals

Mine permitting in the Province of British Columbia follows the Mine Development Review Process (MDRP), conducted under the auspices of the Mine Development Steering Committee (MDSC). This is an umbrella group composed of all provincial departments which may have some jurisdiction over a project. The MDSC is chaired by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The federal government has input to the process mainly through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Inland Waters Directorate of Environment Canada. The federal government has the option of having input through the MDRP or by conducting its own review under the Environmental Assessment and Review Process (EARP).

The MDRP follows three stages:

Stage 1	-	Submission of Environmental Impact Statement
Stage 2	-	At the discretion of the MDSC, more detailed follow-up work to Stage 1
Stage 3	-	Issuance of Mine Development Certificate and various operating permits

The Stronsay Project has been reviewed three times with the MDSC and numerous times with other (including federal) agencies. Local Native Bands (Fort Ware and Tsay Keh) have reviewed the Stronsay Project in depth and support the Environmental Impact Statement.

The following submissions have been made to the MDSC:

Prospectus	July 1989
Status Report	November 1989
Status Report	May 1990
Status Report	September 1990
Environmental Impact Statement - Stage 1	February 1991
Addendum to EIS	June 1991

Following submission to the Stage 1 Addendum, the Stronsay Project received approval to proceed to Stage 3 and the federal government chose to have its input through the MDSC rather than EARP (by following this route, the Stronsay Project is deemed to have been "EARP'ed"). As of March 1992, Curragh, the MDSC, and the federal agencies had reached agreement on the conditions in the Mine Development Certificate (MDC) and the Mine Development Certificate was issued in February 1993.

With issuance of the MDC in February, 1993, all the operating permits could be issued. The permits were applied for by Curragh and conditions reviewed in draft with the appropriate agencies.

Curragh has the following permits in place:

- Waste Permits (2) - For treatment and storage of mine waste rock
- Special Use Permits (2) - For use of the road from Finbow airstrip to the camp
- License of Occupation - To allow a trailer to be set up at Finbow airstrip
- Reclamation Bond - To cover closure costs of current level of development ($210,000)

The main environmental concerns for the Stronsay Project when it is in operation would be the acid generating potential of the ore and waste rock and the metals content of the tailings pond effluent. Both concerns were taken into account and planned for in construction and operations.

The tailings portion not used for mine backfill (46% of the total) would be discharged subaqueously to the tailings impoundment described earlier. The tailings dam was designed to provide a permanent retaining structure for the solids and to keep them submerged in water, in perpetuity. Subaqueous storage has been shown to be an effective and efficient method for the prevention of acid generation from pyrite containing material such as the Stronsay Project tailings. Any potentially acid generating waste rock not disposed of as underground mine backfill would also be submerged in water within the impoundment area. After mine closure, the tailings pond would be reclaimed as permanent wetlands.

Approximately 92% of the water in the tailings impoundment area would be reclaimed and recycled to the concentrator as process make-up water. Any excess water (beyond the requirements for continued submersion of the tailings solids) would be handled by flow-paced discharge through a spillway to Cache Creek where the discharge would mix with the naturally occurring runoff water from the Cache Creek basin which would be diverted around the south side of the tailings impoundment area. By the time the discharged effluent reaches the present upper Cache Creek

gauge station, the first monitoring station required by the authorities, it would have been diluted to less than 30% of its full strength, well within required regulatory limits. The Stronsay Project EIS contains a detailed discussion on the dilution and the upper Cache Creek basin water balance.

By employing subaqueous deposition and flow-paced discharge, Curragh considered it would be able to meet all the requirements in the Mine Development Certificate and subsequent Effluent Discharge Permit.

In all cases, the effects of the Stronsay Property development and operation were determined to be manageable within the limits prescribed by the MDSC and applicable legislation.

Closure and Reclamation

In March 1992, Curragh submitted a Reclamation Plan to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Reclamation Advisory Committee, in advance of the requirements of the Mines Act. This Act outlines the work to be completed upon temporary or permanent closure of the operation. Approval of the plan is required before a Reclamation Permit is issued and actual production can begin.

The key objectives of the plan were to prevent water contamination by acid generation from tailings and waste rock and to revegetate disturbed areas to control erosion and develop terrestrial and aquatic habitat. The objectives would be accomplished by permanently submerging the tailings and creating a wetlands in the pond. All underground openings would be sealed. All disturbed areas would be resloped, fertilized and seeded.

All machinery, equipment and structures would be removed from the site. Concrete footings and structures would be broken up, if necessary, and buried.

On site roads would be reclaimed as described above. Off site facilities - roads, Finbow airstrip, Chowika landing and Mackenzie landing would be reclaimed as described above; however, it is probable they would remain intact for other users.

Curragh committed to conduct an ongoing reclamation research program during the mine operating life.

Following closure of the mine and completion of the reclamation program, a monitoring program would be implemented to ensure the objectives of the program are being met. The monitoring would be done monthly for three years, quarterly for the following seven years, and as needed subsequently.

The estimated cost to carry out the reclamation program following a twenty year mine life was $3,230,000 (1991$). Post closure monitoring for ten years was estimated to cost $1,000,000 (1991$).

In the event of a temporary closure before the ore reserves are exhausted, it was estimated the annual cost of maintaining the Stronsay Project on care and maintenance, meeting all permit requirements, will be $500,000 (1991$).

In summary, the total reclamation and closure costs (1991$) for a seventeen to twenty year mine life were estimated to be $4,230,000 (1991$). The salvage value of the plant and the contributions to the environmental fund were estimated to total $6,421,000. The difference between the two ($2,191,000) is equivalent to carrying a contingency of 52% on the projected environmental liability.

The regulatory authorities have not yet approved the Reclamation Plan.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH NATIVE PEOPLES

Located within the vicinity of the Stronsay Property are two Native communities: Fort Ware, a member of the Kaska Dena Nation, and Tsay Keh, a member of the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council. As part of its policy of maximizing employment and business opportunities for local residents at all of its operations, Curragh committed to emphasize the hiring and contracting of local Native peoples for the Stronsay Project.

The actual mine site is located on land which is part of the traditional Kaska Nation land use area. A significant portion of the transportation route lies in the traditional Carrier-Sekani Nation area.

Curragh signed a "Framework Agreement" with the Kaska covering general principles of the Kaska's participation in the Stronsay Project with respect to employment, training and business opportunities patterned after the Sä Dena Hes agreement. Included was an option for the Kaska to purchase up to a 5% interest in the Stronsay Property. Curragh discussed a similar general agreement with the Tsay Keh Dena.

Both Native Bands were kept informed of the Stronsay Project status and development through numerous meetings and correspondence. The groups reviewed the Stronsay Project Environmental Impact Statement and wrote letters of support to the Government of British Columbia.

TAX ISSUES

It may be possible to structure the purchase of Stronsay assets to take advantage of favourable Canadian income tax provisions. Currently, the income tax legislation that pertains to resource properties recognizes tht there is frequently a significant period between the time when resource expenses are incurred and the time when income is generated as a result of the expenses. The Income Tax Act provides for an exception to the general rule that expenses can be deducted only by the taxpayer who incurs them through the "successor corporation" rules. The successor rules are designed to allow a successor corporation access to the unutilized resource deductions of an original owner. In general terms, a successor corporation is a corporation that acquires "all or substantially all of the resource properties" of an original owner. The successor may deduct expenses subject to the successor rules only against income derived from production of properties originally owned by the person who incurred the expenses. There is no time limit during which a successor may deduct the resource expenses of an original owner.

cb/taj

APPENDIX

THE STRONSAY PROJECT CLAIMS LIST

CURRAGH INC LAND DATABASE

PROPERTIES LISTED: **Stronsay Claims**
NUMBER LISTED 52
TOTAL AREA: 11,870 hectares

TYPE OF PROP-ERTY	LOCATION	CLAIM NAME AND NUMBER	GRANT NUMBER	RECORDED OWNER AND OTHER INTEREST	EXPIRY DATE	LEASE NUMBER	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATION	NEXT PAYMENT DUE DATE
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 66	241330	STRONSAY	13-Oct-2000		11173	RETAIN	13-Oct-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 12	238006	STRONSAY	18-Jul-2000		1246	RETAIN	19-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 13	238039	STRONSAY	10-Aug-2000		1316	RETAIN	01-Aug-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 14	238040	STRONSAY	10-Aug-2000		1317	RETAIN	01-Aug-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 15	238192	STRONSAY	24-Oct-2000		2201	RETAIN	24-Oct-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 16	238193	STRONSAY	24-Oct-2000		2202	RETAIN	24-Oct-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 17	238194	STRONSAY	24-Oct-2000		2203	RETAIN	24-Oct-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 18	238284	STRONSAY	11-Jul-2000		2895	RETAIN	11-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 19	238285	STRONSAY	11-Jul-2000		2896	RETAIN	11-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 20	238286	STRONSAY	11-Jul-2000		2897	RETAIN	11-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 21	238427	STRONSAY	17-Jun-2000		3827	RETAIN	17-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 22	238428	STRONSAY	17-Jun-2000		3828	RETAIN	17-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 2	237952	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		679 North Cirque orebody	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 3	237953	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		680	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 5	237954	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		681	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 6	237955	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		682	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 7	237956	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		683	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 8	237957	STRONSAY	25-Jul-2000		684	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 1	237958	STRONSAY	20-Jul-2000		685	RETAIN	20-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 4	237959	STRONSAY	20-Jul-2000		686 South Cirque orebody	RETAIN	25-Jul-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	CIRQUE 11	237964	STRONSAY	19-Sep-2000		791	RETAIN	19-Sep-2000
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 1	237990	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1215	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 2	237991	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1216	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 3	237992	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1217	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 4	237993	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1218	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 5	237994	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1219	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 6	237995	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1220	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 7	237996	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1221	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 8	237997	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1222	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 9	237998	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1223	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 10	237999	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1224	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 11	238000	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1225	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 12	238001	STRONSAY	23-Jun-96		1226	RETAIN	23-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 13	238007	STRONSAY	18-Jul-96		1247	RETAIN	18-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 14	238008	STRONSAY	18-Jul-96		1248	RETAIN	18-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 15	238009	STRONSAY	18-Jul-96		1249	RETAIN	18-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 15	238029	STRONSAY	01-Aug-96		1295	RETAIN	01-Aug-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 16	238128	STRONSAY	22-Jun-96		1804	RETAIN	22-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 17	238129	STRONSAY	22-Jun-96		1805	RETAIN	22-Jun-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 18	238144	STRONSAY	13-Aug-96		1951	RETAIN	13-Aug-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 19	238287	STRONSAY	11-Jul-96		2898	RETAIN	11-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	ELF 21	238336	STRONSAY	11-Sep-96		3180	RETAIN	11-Sep-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 1	238024	STRONSAY	01-Aug-97		1289	RETAIN	01-Aug-97
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 3	238025	STRONSAY	01-Aug-96		1291	RETAIN	01-Aug-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 4	238026	STRONSAY	01-Aug-97		1292	RETAIN	01-Aug-97
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 5	238027	STRONSAY	01-Aug-97		1293	RETAIN	01-Aug-97
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 6	238028	STRONSAY	01-Aug-96		1294	RETAIN	01-Aug-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 7	238130	STRONSAY	16-Jul-96		1844	RETAIN	16-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 8	238131	STRONSAY	16-Jul-96		1845	RETAIN	16-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 9	238132	STRONSAY	16-Jul-97		1846	RETAIN	16-Jul-97

CURRAGH INC LAND DATABASE

PROPERTIES LISTED: **Stronsay Claims**
NUMBER LISTED 52
TOTAL AREA: 11,870 hectares

TYPE OF PROP-ERTY	LOCATION	CLAIM NAME AND NUMBER	GRANT NUMBER	RECORDED OWNER AND OTHER INTEREST	EXPIRY DATE	LEASE NUMBER	COMMENTS	RECOMMENDATION	NEXT PAYMENT DUE DATE
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 10	238133	STRONSAY	16-Jul-96		1847	RETAIN	16-Jul-96
CLAIM	BC-AKIE	FLUKE 11	238134	STRONSAY	16-Jul-97		1848	RETAIN	16-Jul-97