REPORT ON

EXAMINATION OF TRENCHES

by

I.G. Sutherland

on the

'AL' PROPERTY

situated north of Metsantan Lake

in the Liard Mining Division

57°28'N, 127°24'W

NTS 94E/6W

owned by

KIDD CREEK MINES LTD.

(formerly TEXASGULF CANADA LTD.)

work by

KIDD CREEK MINES LTD.

(formerly TEXASGULF INC.)

May 1982

Vancouver, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

Location, Access and Terrain

The Al property is located east of the Stikine River and directly north of Metsantan Lake, in north-central British Columbia (Figure 1). The nearest supply and transportation centres are Smithers, some 300 km due south, and Watson Lake in the Yukon, some 300 km to the north.

Access to the claims is by a combination of fixed wing aircraft from Smithers or Watson Lake to the Sturdee Valley airstrip 30 km south-east of the property, and local helicopter charter thereafter. Float equipped aircraft can also land at Metsantan Lake. There is no road access although it has been suggested that the Omineca mining road to the south may be extended into the Toodoggone River area in the future.

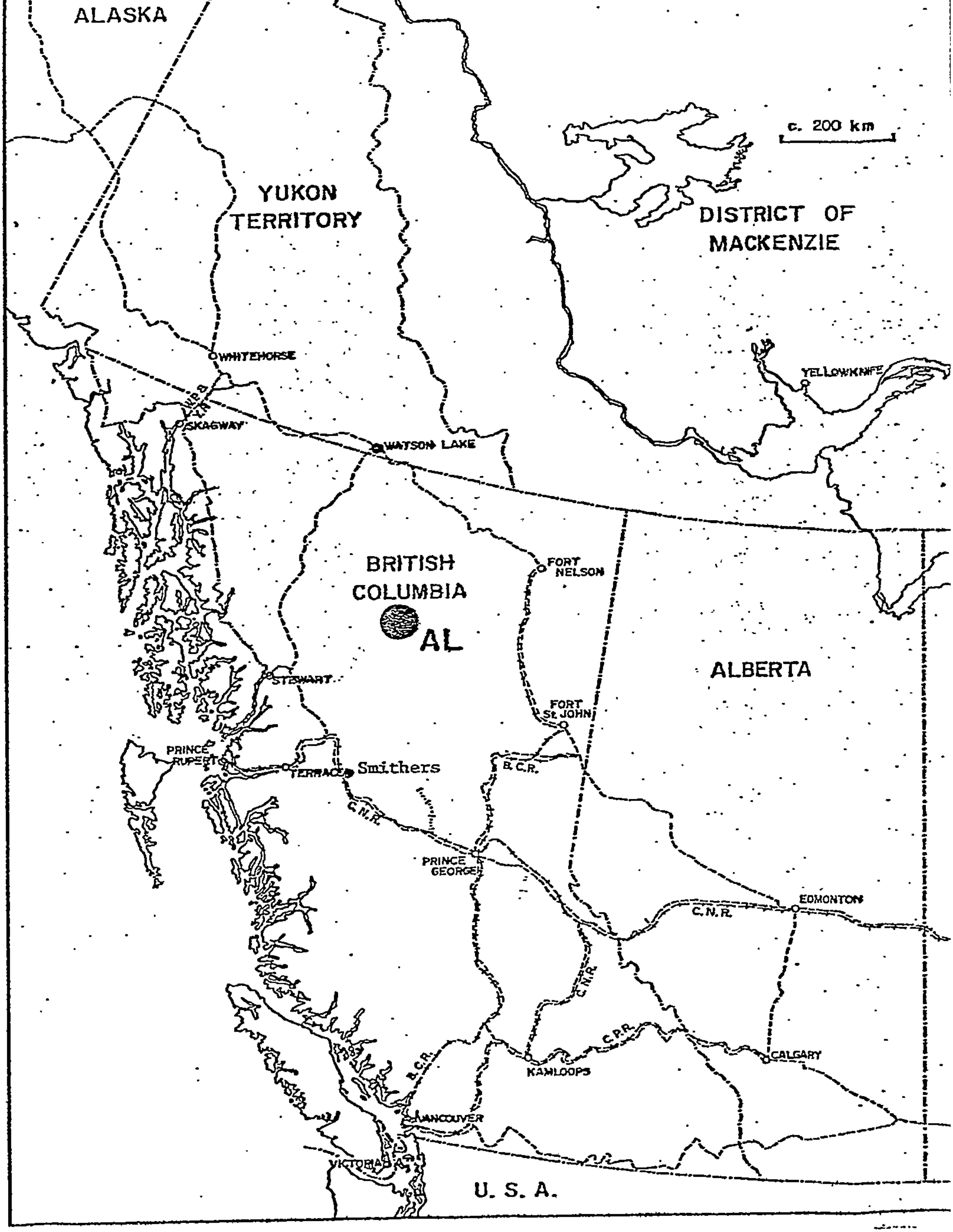
The claims are located near the eastern margin of the Spatsizi Plateau and cover a subdued ridge of gentle to moderate relief with elevations ranging from 1400 m to 1690 m (Figure 2). The lowermost parts of the property are covered by an intermixed growth of spruce and scrub willow, (above 1550 m). Extensive areas of alpine grassland, occuring above 1600 m, make for easy foot travel. Water supplies may become scarce at all but the lowest elevations during midsummer.

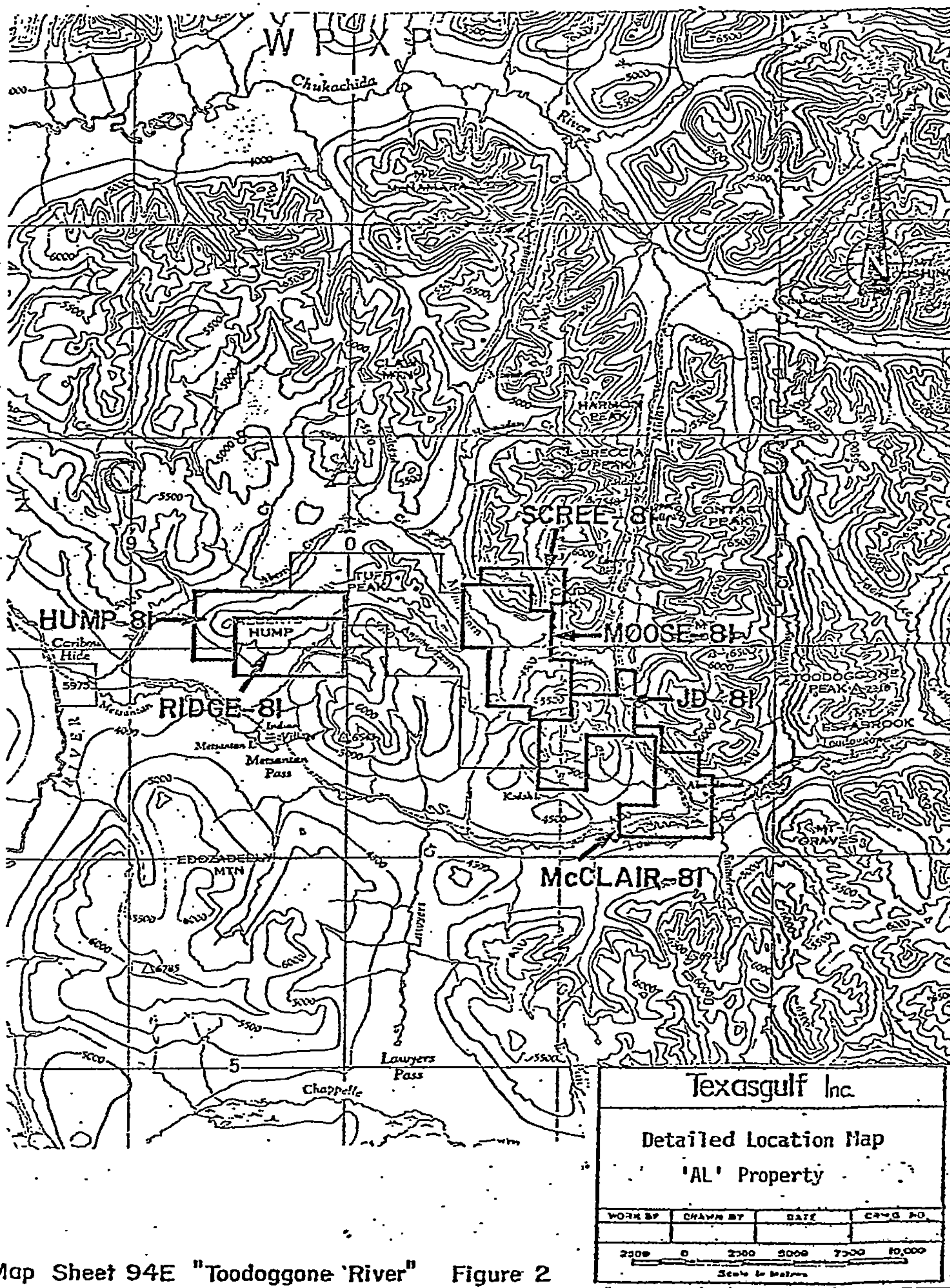
Property History and Definition

The area was originally staked by Sumac Mines Ltd. in 1971 for its porphyry copper potential. The claims were allowed to lapse after several seasons fieldwork. Rising prices for both gold and silver as well as close proximity to the Chapelle and Lawyers deposits prompted Energex Minerals Ltd. to stake the Al 1-4 claims in 1979. Work described in this report was undertaken by Texasgulf Inc., on behalf of its wholly owned subsidiary, Texasgulf Canada Ltd., the registered owner of the

Figure 1

LOCATION MAP
AL CLAIMS





Map Sheet 94E "Toodoggone River" Figure 2 claims at the time this work was done. Ownership has been transferred to Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. following a recent name change.

Property Status

The property now consists of 2 claim groups and 3 additional claims which account for a total of 11 MGS claims (176 units) and 1 fractional claim within the Liard Mining Division (Figure 3). Al 5 and 6 were located in June 1980; Al 7 and 8 in April 1981; Bert, Ernie and Bull in July 1981; Oscar Fr. in August 1981.

Summary of Work Completed

Trenching and Analyses

Hand trenching done on the Al 2 M.C. ('Al-Ridge' Zone) and on the Bull M.C. ('Golden Furlong') totalled 146 linear m in 6 trenches and 80 linear m in 4 trenches, respectively. Panel samples were taken every 0.5 m along the 1.0 m wide trenches. Trenching and panel sampling were initiated to determine the extent and continuity of Au and Ag mineralization encountered in earlier 'grab' samples. Trench plans are presented with geochemical analyses in Figures 3a-3g and 4a-4d.

A total of 274 samples from the 'Sesame-82' group and 151 samples from the 'Antoine-Louis-82' group were assayed for Au and Ag and analysed geochemically for Cu, Pb, Zn, and Mn.

Work Distribution

Work described herein was carried out on the 'Sesame-82' and 'Antoine-Louis-82' claim groups and has been split on the basis of cost and time using the following distribution: 58% 'Sesame-82' and 42% 'Antoine-Louis-82'.

GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The Al property lies within a Mesozoic volcanic arc assemblage flanked to the east by the Omineca Crystalline Belt, and to the west and south by the Sustut and Bowser basin assemblages. Mapping by Gabrielse et.al. from 1971 to 1975 defined a sequence known informally as the "Toodoggone" volcanic rocks, which underlie the property (Carter, 1972). More recent mapping by Schroeter (1982) summarized the regional geology as follows:

> The Toodoggone volcanic sequence consists of a pile of complexly intercalated and varicoloured subaerial andesitic, dacitic, and trachytic tuffs, ash flow sheets, and minor epiclastic rocks that is 1000 metres or more in thickness. They are tentatively correlated with very Early Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group. K-Ar and Sb-Sr dates obtained from the whole rock and mineral samples, including alunite from Alberts Hump (which is believed to be contemporaneous with the major pulse of epithermal mineralization), range between 179 and 190 ± 7 Ma.

Property Geology

The geology of the Al property is complex and has only been studied in any detail on the eastern half of the property. An overall understanding of the geology is limited by a scarcity of outcrop (Figures 7a and 7b).

The property area is situated along the northern half of an apparent caldera structure which is marked by a persent day circular, topographic outline and is spatially related to a regional, northwest structural trend.

The claims cover an area underlain by a moderately thick section of Lower Jurassic, mainly tuffaceous, subaerial volcanics with minor flow, intrusive, and reworked epiclastic equivalents. The limited exposure of rocks on the property makes differentiation of these variations very difficult.

Structure

Structural interpretation is also limited by the poor rock exposure. Where good exposures are available the volcanic sequence generally appears to be nearly flat-lying with occasional shallow dips to the west or southwest. Local steep dips may be the result of faulting or may reflect paleotopography. Intrusive units occur predominantly as dykes with the same apparent structural controls that affect alteration and mineralization.

Regionally, large fault zones and attendant splays can be traced over many kilometres. These and associated block faults, thought to have resulted from caldera collapse, cut the property and are the major controls for the distribution of alteration and associated mineralization. The geometry and chronology of faults and their relationship to the mineralization has yet to be determined. Structural interpretations outlined on Figures 4a and 4b are based on topographic features and on the orientations of narrow zones of intense alteration.

Recent detailed mapping focused on the structurally controlled alteration/mineralization zones on the Al 2 and Al 4 claims. Of the three trends recognized, two directly control the spatial distribution of the hydrothermal alteration/mineralization systems; they are:

1) Northeast to east-northeast trending fault zones. These zones have observed and inferred strike lengths of over 2 km. Most prominent are the intensely altered 'Al-Ridge' Zone and 'Golden Furlong' which are discussed in more detail below.
2) North to north-northwest trending zones of faulting and fracturing. Three zones are continuous for over 2 km.

The relative importance of these two structural trends on the localization of mineralization is not known.

The third structural trend consists of northwest faults which parallel the main regional trend; their significance is not yet clearly understood.

Additional detailed mapping and, possibly, geophysics will be necessary to further define structural elements in this complex volcanic sequence.

Alteration

Country rocks adjacent to many of the fracture zones have been variably altered by quartz, clays, sulphates and hematite and are sporadically mineralized with base and precious metals. The classification of these alteration types is based on the dominant alteration mineral assemblages.

1) Silicification (A-1)

Silicification is the most prominant type of hydrothermal alteration on the property. It characteristically consists of buff to light grey-brown, fine- to very fine-grained quartz and chalcedony. Local vugs are often lined with a fine quartz druse and minor sulphate. Localized hematitic silicification is typically purple and is often banded with 'cleaner' silicification. This intense quartz alteration has completely overprinted original textures but occasionally, crystal and lapilli pseudomorphs can be recognized. Original grains of quartz appear unchanged by the alteration. The location of this alteration along active structures has led to repeated fracturing followed by healing with later silica-rich fluids, resulting in local breccia textures and fracture-controlled veinlets. Subangular breccia fragments of up to 2 cm in diameter are not uncommon; the resulting texture is akin to that of a rhyolite breccia. Finely disseminated pyrite or limonitic pseudomorphs occur sporadically in concentrations of up to 5%. This is the dominant alteration type seen in the 'Golden Furlong' alteration zone.

2) Silicification + Hematization (A-2)

Virtually identical to A-1 type alteration, this alteration is typically medium to very deep purple due to varying amounts of finely disseminated hematite throughout the silicification. Mineralization in the 'Al-Ridge' Zone as described below, is associated with this type of alteration.

3) Argillization $\pm$ Silicification $\pm$ Sulphatization (A-3)

This alteration is composed of a very fine-grained mixture of clays, quartz, and sulphates and is identified by the dominance of softer mineral components. It is most pronounced in the linear zones of silicification (i.e. along with A-1 and A-2 type alteration) but is also an important part of the wallrock alteration on the margins of the main structures. In the most extreme cases, host rocks are completely altered by:

a) kaolinite, montmorillonite, dickite and similar clays;
b) alunite, gypsum, anhydrite, barite or complex sulphate combinations; and
c) quartz.

Mafic crystals and rock fragments are commonly completely corroded leaving open spaces in their place. These cavities are often partially filled by late quartz and sulphates. Rocks with A-3 type alteration are generally cut by small quartz veinlets of minor proportions.

4) Hematization $\pm$ Argillization $\pm$ Sulphatization (A-4)

In contrast to the above clay and sulphate alteration, this type is recognized by strong hematization and a lack of silicification. Original textures are generally retained although crystal and rock fragments may be completely replaced. In the field, these rocks are easily identified by their purple colour which is often mottled with white, clay and sulphate altered feldspars. These rocks are cut, in many cases, by narrow veinlets of admixed clays and sulphate(s). On a broader scale, the country rocks display a typical propylitic alteration consisting of chlorite, epidote, calcite and hematite. Even the freshest looking rocks from the property, when examined in thin section, show evidence of this type of alteration.

Mineralization

The extent of visible mineralization is very limited. Recognition of Au and Ag mineralization resulted from extensive, detailed rock and soil geochemistry along the zones of alteration. The following descriptions are of the known showings of mineralization:

1) The 'Golden Furlong'

This impressive zone of intense, multiphase silicification is exposed as an elongate 'spine' of rock which can be traced for over 200 m across the flat ground on the recently acquired Bull M.C. Hosted in feldspar-hornblende crystal tuffs, the alteration zone ranges from 25 to 60 m in width and strikes roughly NNE. At least 5 and as many as 7 different periods of silicification and veining have been recognized. The most dominant phase of alteration consists of buff to grey-brown, chalcedonic silicification which is most often cut by grey quartz filling hydrothermal breccia fractures in the initial alteration material. Common but much less dominant are the hematitic breccia veins of silicification that occupy still later fracture zones. The latest alteration consists of white to grey quartz veinlets and drusy, open-spaced infillings which are often coated by a light iron stain. Spotty zones of intense clay and sulphate alteration become increasingly common towards the north end of the zone.

Trenching across the southern half of this zone was initiated on the discovery of traces of visible gold in drusy quartz-filled vugs and along fractures at the southern tip of the zone. Unfortunately, the results of sampling in these trenches was very disappointing even in the vicinity of the initial visible gold discovery. Figures 4a through 4d illustrate the distribution and analytical results of 'panel' samples (over an area 1.0 m x 0.5 m) taken from the 4 trenches.

2) The 'Al-Ridge' Zone

Encouraging precious metals values have been obtained from this showing which, like the 'Golden Furlong', outcrops as a long 'spine' of multiphase silicification. This zone has very intense hematization accompanying the silicification which imparts a moderate to deep purple colour to the rock. The number of alteration pulses could not be determined though breccia phases are recognizable. The alteration becomes increasingly dominated by sulphates and clays towards the north end of the zone.

A total of 6 trenches were completed (Figures 3a through 3g) but results from the 'panel' samples (over an area 1.0 m x 0.5 m) were disappointing overall. Some interesting values did appear in trenches 3 and 5, however, as illustrated in Figures 3d and 3f.

Ian G. Sutherland

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APPENDIX A

Statement of Expenditures

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

"Sesame - 82"

SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

BEMA Industries Ltd. - Contract Trenchers Period: Sept 2-Sept 14, 1981	22 man-days		$10,209.94
D. Price - Contract Trencher Period: Aug 9-10	2 man-days		550.00
F. Renaudat- Assistant Period: Aug 9-Sept 13	8 days @ $65	$520.00	
G. Murray - Assistant Period: Aug 9-15	3 days @ 55	165.00	
P. Edwards - Assistant Period: Aug 10	1 day @ 40	40.00	
J. Leigh - Assistant Period: Aug 13 - Sept 7	3 days @ 45	135.00	
L. Haering - Assistant Period: Aug 15	1 day @ 50	50.00	
J. Gosselin - Assistant Period: Sept 6-14	8 days @ 60	480.00	
S. Bending - Assistant Period: Sept 7-14	6 days @ 55	330.00	
		1,720.00	1,720.00

MATERIALS

Explosives (58% of $1854.74)		1,082.13

ROOM AND BOARD

Contract and Tg Personnel	54 man-days @ $70/day	3,780.00

HELICOPTER SUPPORT

Tg Bell-206	19.7 hrs @ $400	7,880.00

			C/Fwd
			25,222.07
COSTS			
274 Au and Ag assays @ $11.00	3,014.00		
274 Cu, Pb, Mn analyses @ 4.00	1,096.00		
274 Sample preparation, storage @ 2.75	753.50		
Overweight charges 1,613 lbs @ .30	483.84		
	5,347.34		$ 5,347.34
MISCELLANEOUS			
Sample Shipping Charges	502.78		
Explosive Shipping charges	650.00		
Report preparation; I.G. Sutherland 1 day @ $140.00	140.00		
Drafting; D. Phillips 37.9 hr @ $16.00	605.82		
	1,898.60		1,898.60
		TOTAL	$32,468.01

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

"Antoine-Louis - 82"

SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS				
BEMA Industries Ltd. - Contract Trenchers Period: Aug 19-Aug 29	40.5 man-days			18,833.47
S. Bending - Assistant Period: Aug 28-Sept 1, 1981	5 man-days	@ $55	275.00	
G. Murray - Assistant Period: Aug 28	1 man-day	@ 55	55.00	
M. Cathro - Assistant Period: Aug 24-Sept 1	5 man-days	@ 50	250.00	
L. Haering - Assistant Period: Aug 21-Aug 30	7 man-days	@ 50	350.00	
P. Edwards - Assistant Period: Aug 20	1 man-day	@ 40	40.00	
			970.00	970.00
MATERIALS				
Explosives				783.61
ROOM & BOARD				
Contract and Tg Personnel,	59.5 man-days	@ 70		4,165.00
HELICOPTER SUPPORT				
Tg Bell-206	13.2 hours	@ 400		5,280.00
ANALYTICAL COSTS				
151 Au and Ag assays @ $11.00			1,661.00	
151 Cu, Pb. Zn and Mn analyses @ 4.00			604.00	
151 Sample preparation, storage @ 2.75			415.25	
Overweight charges; 907.2 lbs @ .30			272.16	
			2,952.41	2,952.41

			C/Fwd
			32,984.49
MISCELLANEOUS			
Sample shipping charges	282.81		
Explosives shipping charges	600.00		
Report preparation; I.G. Sutherland			
1 day @ $140	140.00		
Drafting; D. Phillips			
21.6 hours @ $16	346.18		
			1,368.99
		TOTAL	34,353.48

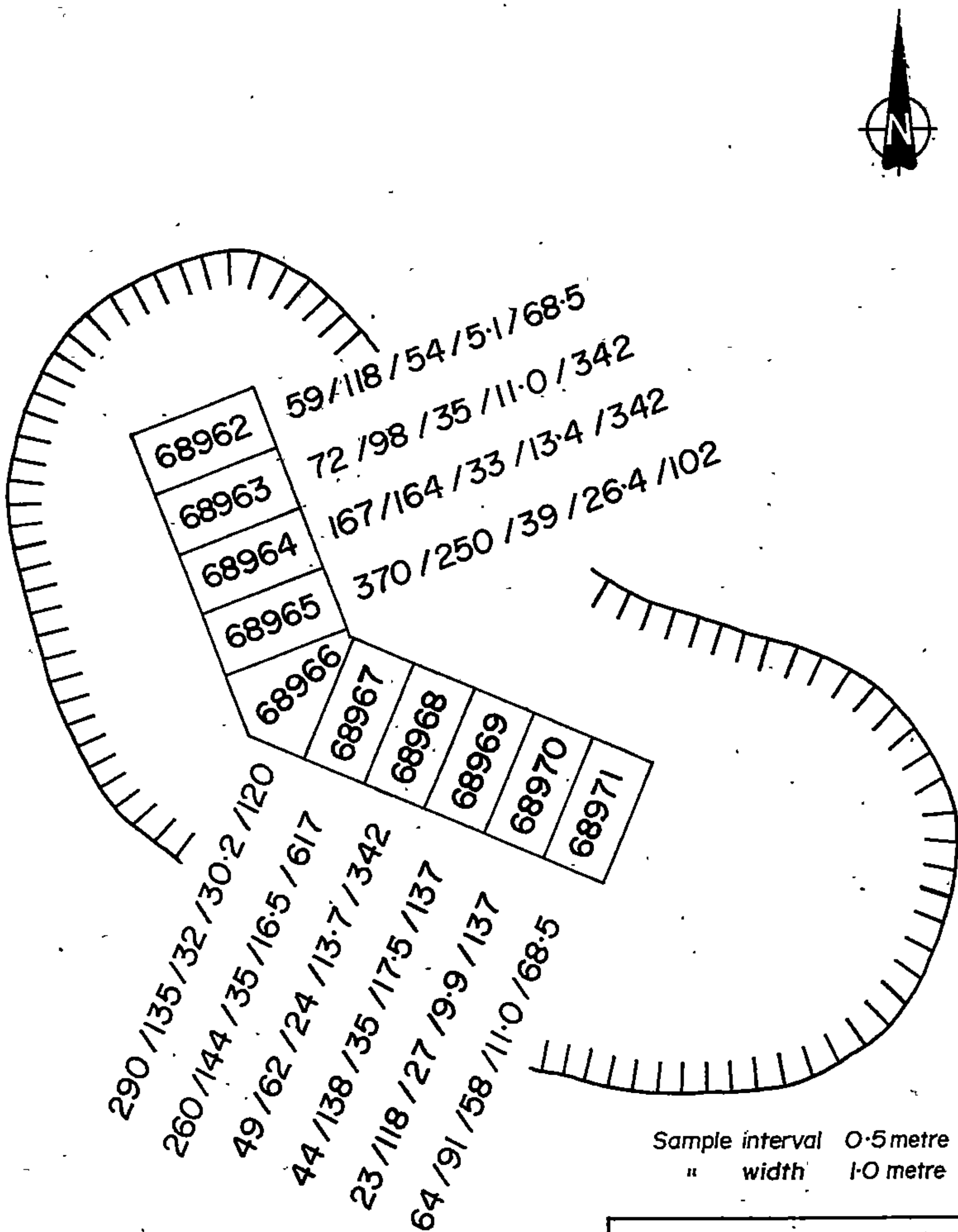
APPENDIX B

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I.G. Sutherland - Geologist

Ian Sutherland obtained his B.Sc.(Hons) degree in Geology from the University of Western Ontario in 1976. He has held various geological positions in Industry and Government (Ontario Geological Survey) and joined Texasgulf in Vancouver in March 1981.



Sample interval *0·5 metre*
" width *1·0 metre*

LEGEND

68962.....*Sample number*
59/118/54/5·1/68·5..... *Geochem results – Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au*
(Cu, Pb, Zn in p.p.m, Ag gm/tonne, Au in p.p.b.

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 1

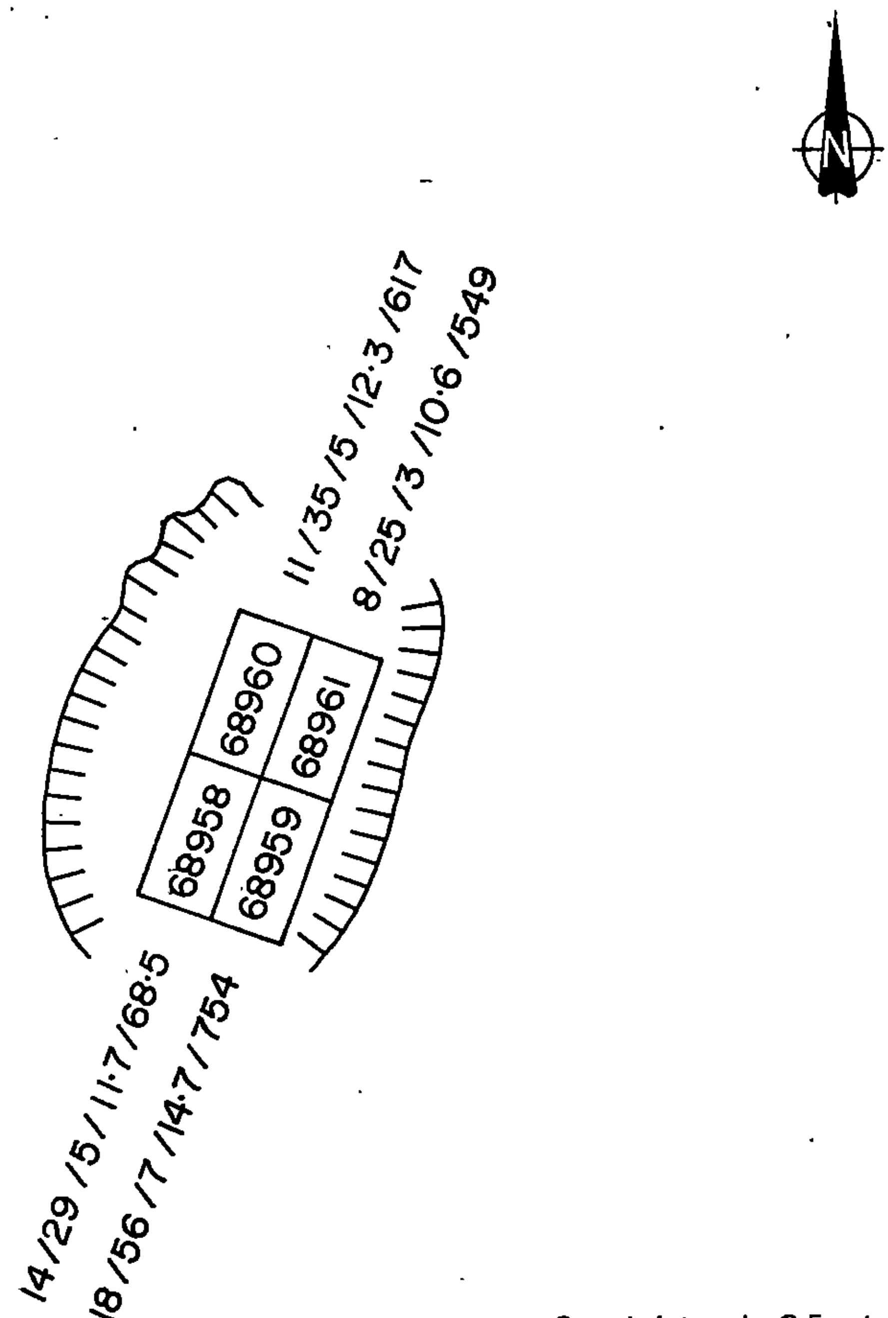
Sample Location & Geochem. Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
I.G.S.	DLP	December 1981

1 0 1 1·5m

Figure: 3b

NCI - 658



Sample interval O·5 metre
" width I·O metre

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 2

Sample Location & Geochem. Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: December 1981
I.G.S.	DLP	

Scale: 1 0 1 1·5m

Figure: 3c

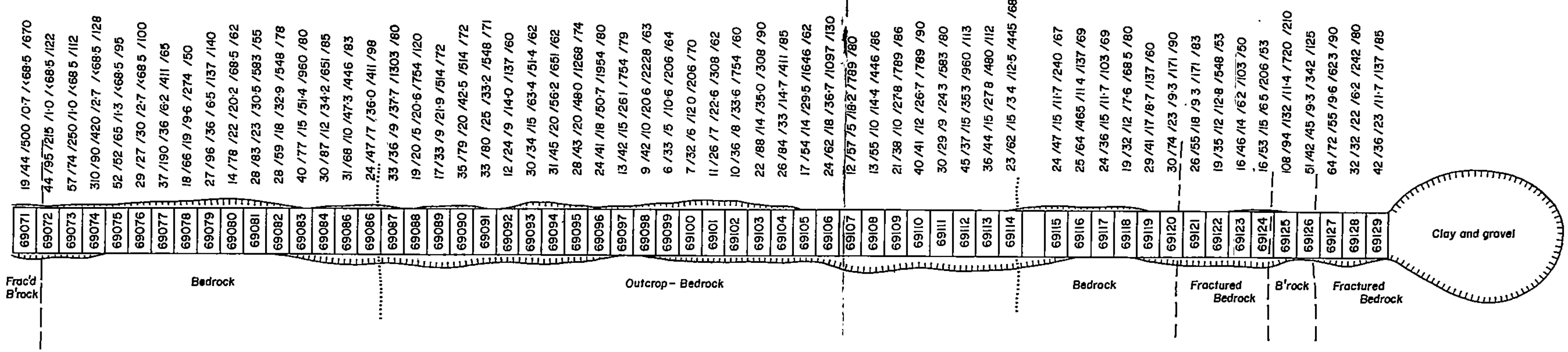
LEGEND

68961.....*Sample number*

14/29/5/11·7/68·5....Geochem. results– Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au

(Cu, Pb, Zn in p.p.m., Ag gm/tonne, Au in p.p.b.)

NCI - 558



LEGEND

69071....Sample number
6/33/5/10·6/206/64....
Geochem. results - Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au/Mn
(Cu,Pb,Zn,Mn in p.p.m., Ag in g/tonne, Au in p.p.b.)

Sample interval 0·5 metre
" width 1·0 metre

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 3

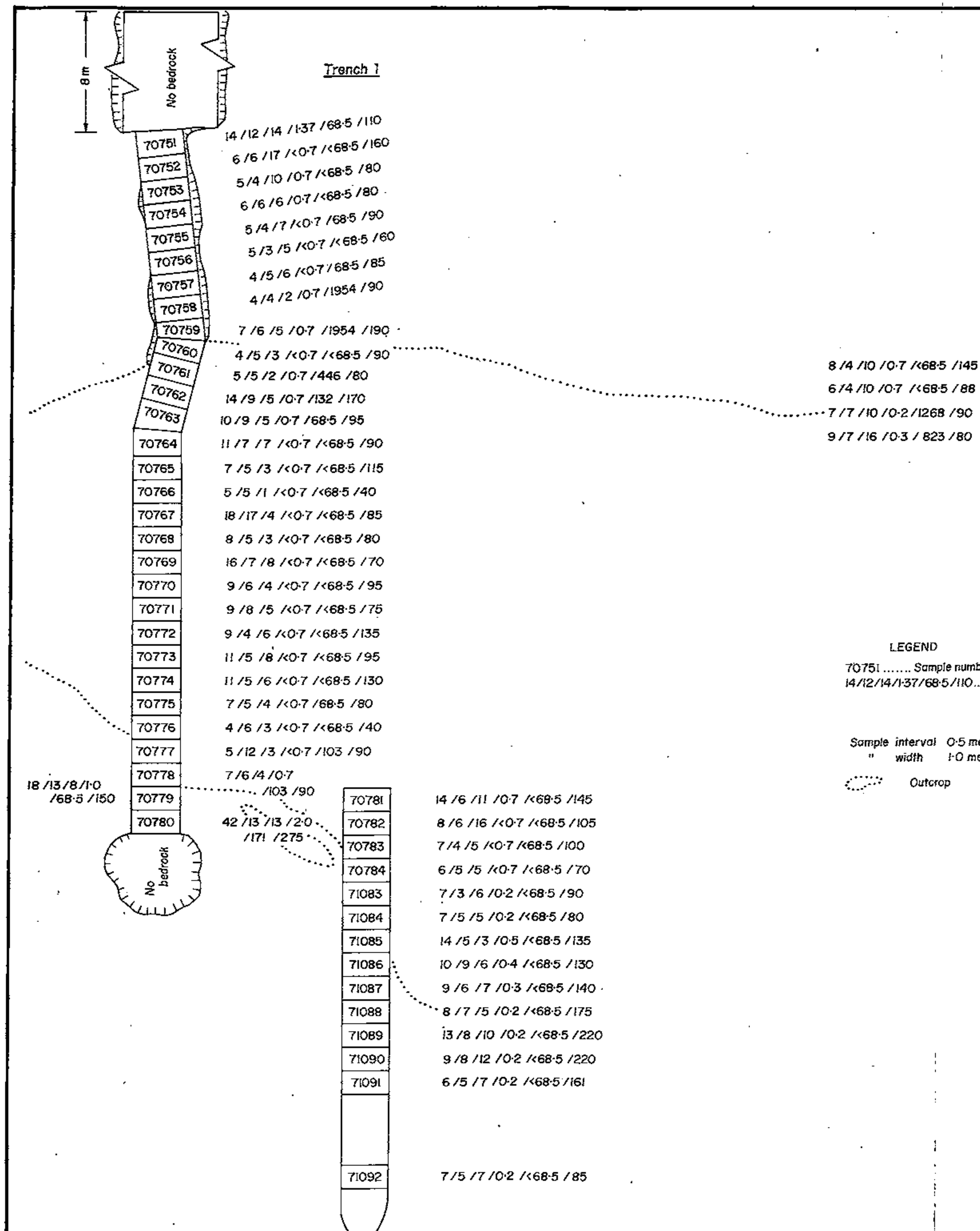
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE:
I.G.S.	D.L.P.	December 1981

1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 3d

kidd



Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

GOLDEN FURLONG TRENCHES

TRENCHES 1 & 2

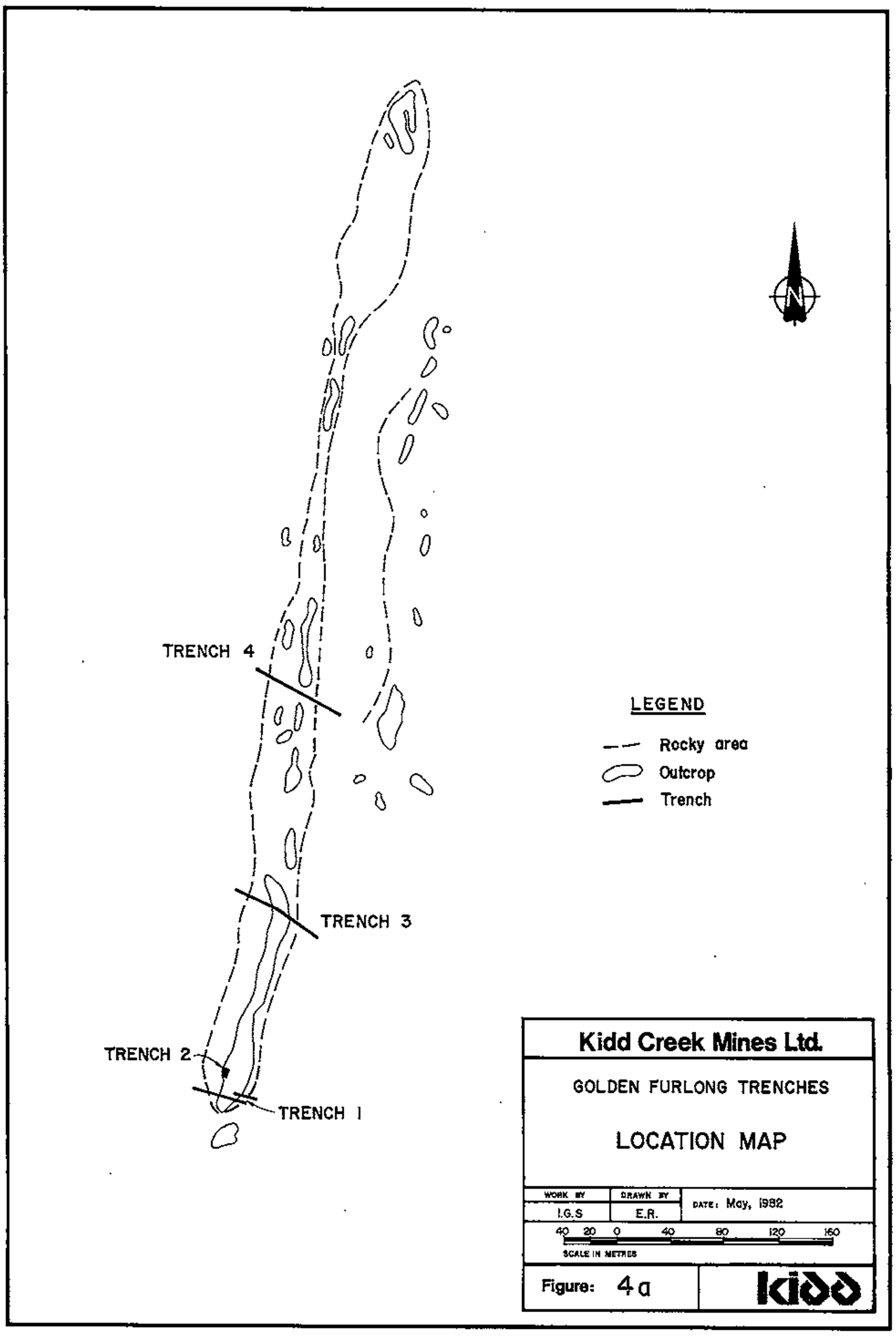
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

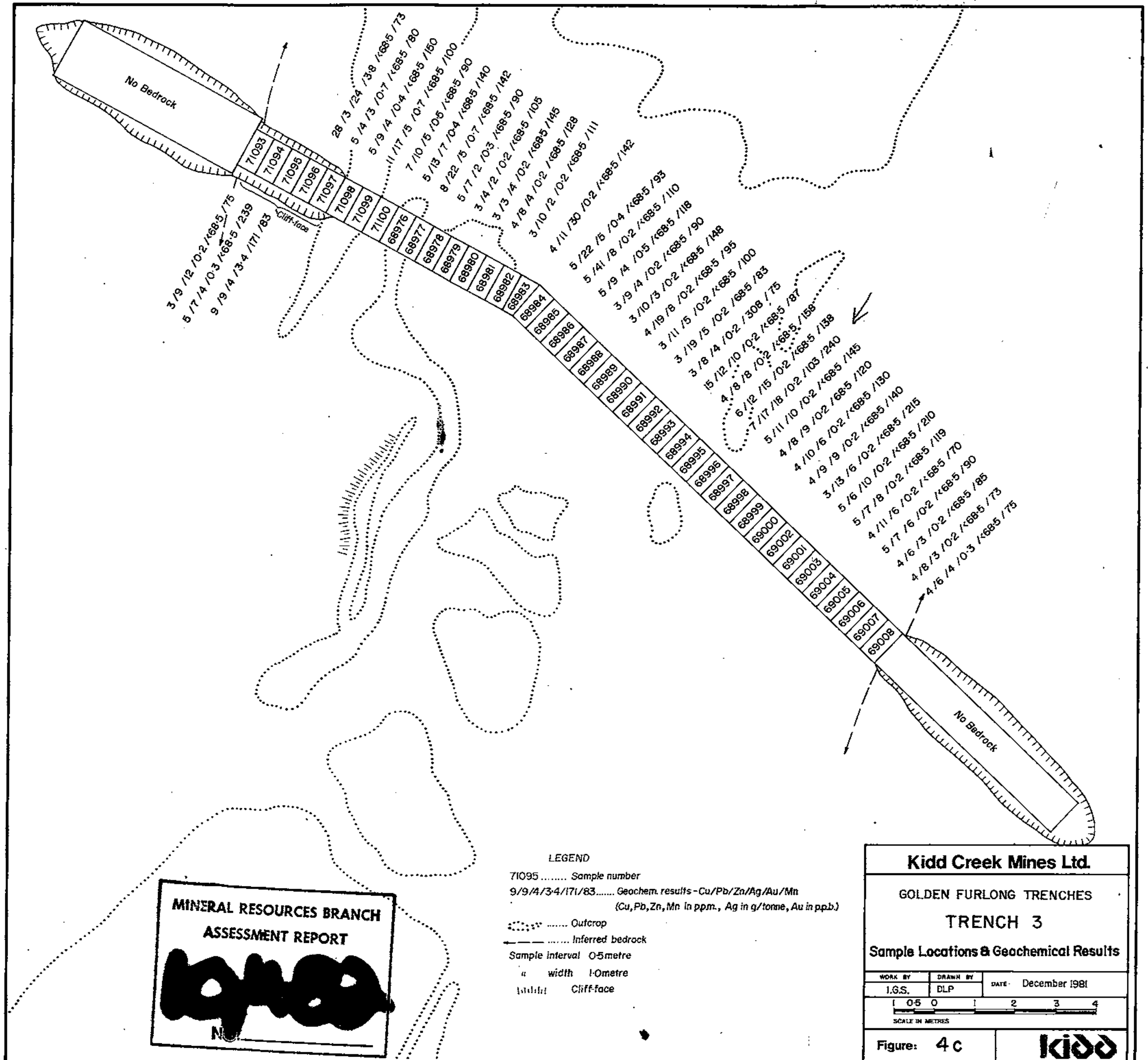
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE:
I.G.S.	DLP	December 1981

Scale in metres: 0·5 0 1 2 3 4

Figure: 4 b

Kidd


TRENCH 4
TRENCH 3
TRENCH 2
TRENCH 1
N
LEGEND
Rocky area
Outcrop
Trench
Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.
GOLDEN FURLONG TRENCHES
LOCATION MAP
WORK BY
I.G.S
DRAWN BY
E.R.
DATE: May, 1982
40 20 0 40 80 120 160
SCALE IN METRES
Figure: 4a
kidd



No Bedrock
Cliff-face
71093
71094
71095
71096
71097
71098
71099
71100
68976
68977
68978
68979
68980
68981
68982
68983
68984
68985
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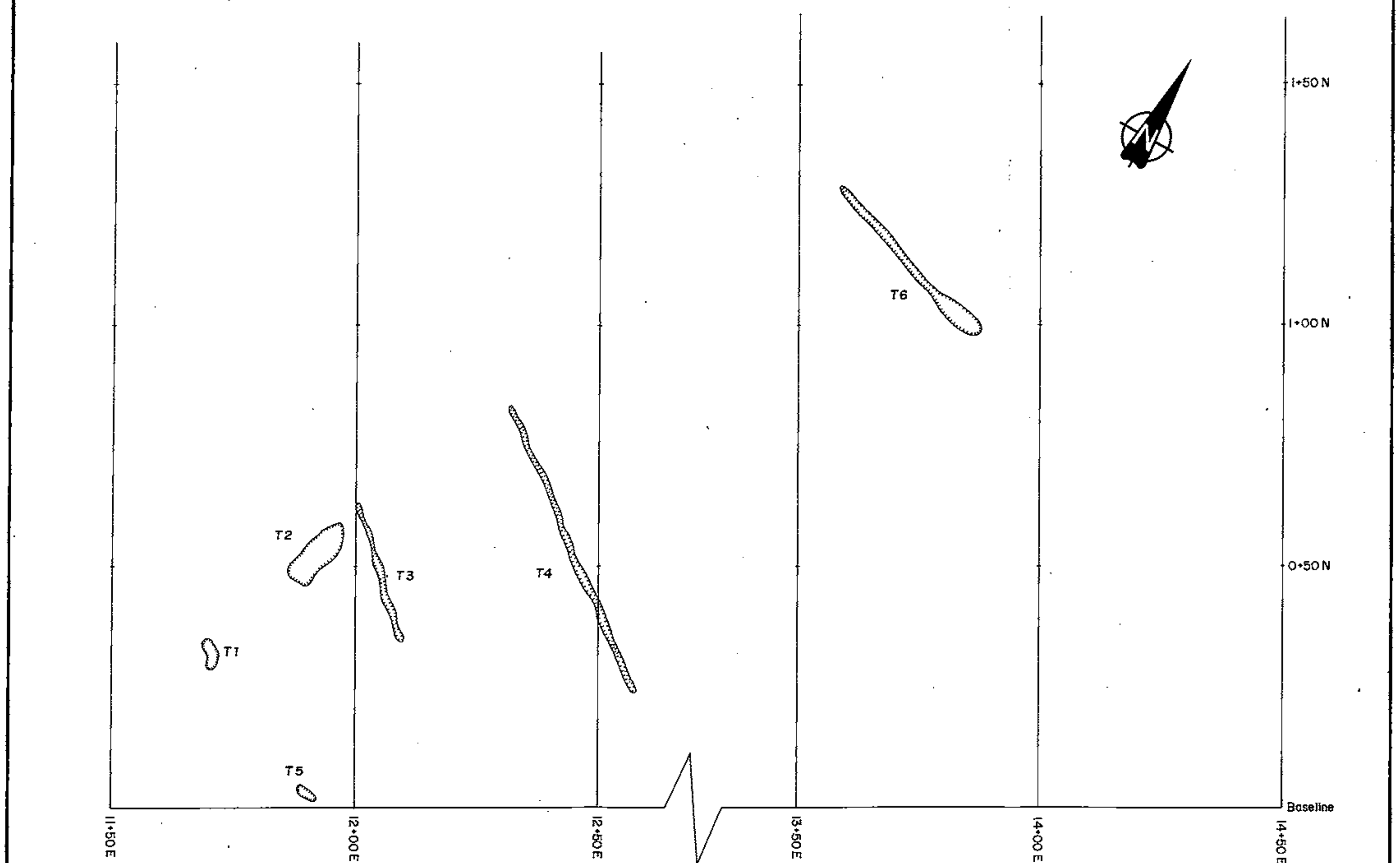
68993
68994
68995
68996
68997
68998
68999
69000
69001
69002
69003
69004
69005
69006
69007
69008
No Bedrock
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No.
LEGEND
71095 .... Sample number
9/9/4/3·4/171/83....... Geochem. results - Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au/Mn
(Cu,Pb,Zn,Mn in ppm., Ag in g/tonne, Au in ppb.)
.... Outcrop
.... Inferred bedrock
Sample interval 0·5metre
" width 1·0metre
Cliff-face
Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.
GOLDEN FURLONG TRENCHES
TRENCH 3
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results
WORK BY I.G.S.
DRAWN BY DLP
DATE December 1981
1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METRES
Figure: 4c
kidd



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO.

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

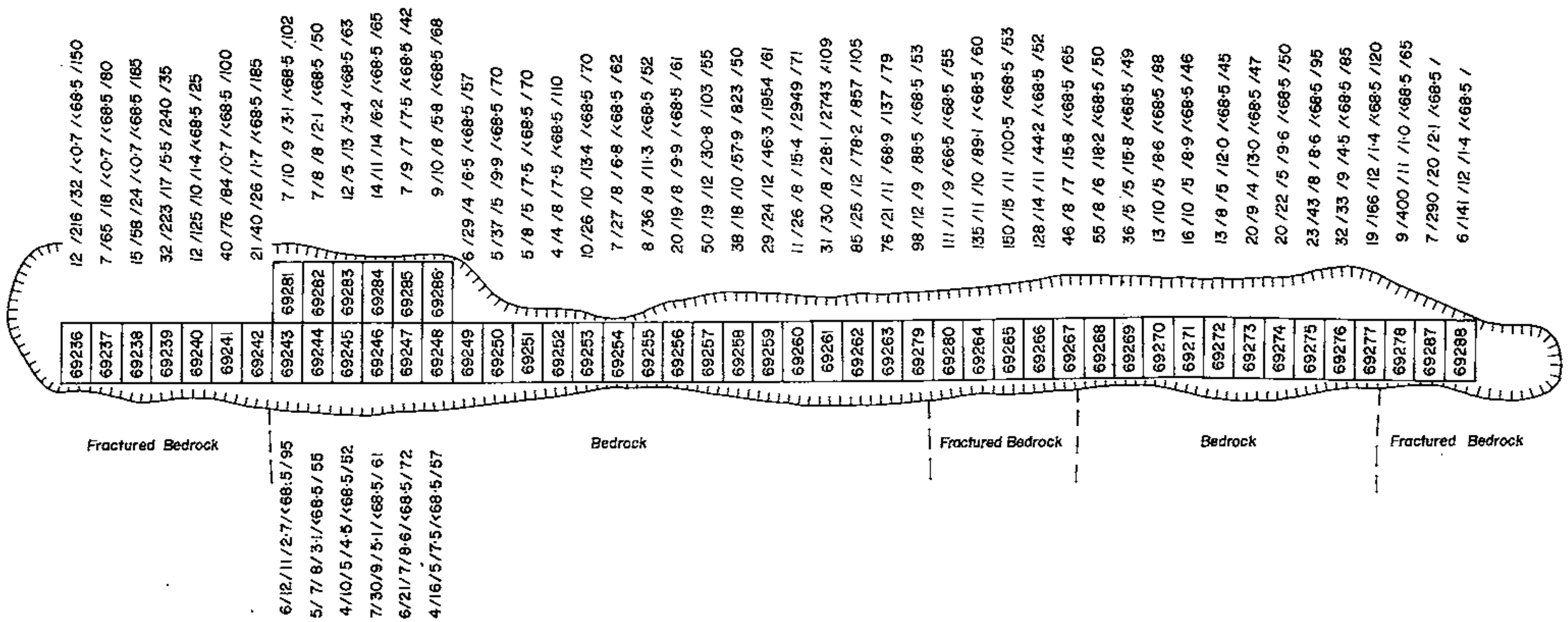
TRENCHES 1-6

Location Map

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE:
I.G.S.	DLP	December 1981

10 5 0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 3a



LEGEND

69239...... Sample number
32/223/17/5·5/240/35......
Geochem. results – Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au/Mn
(Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn in p.p.m., Ag in g/tonne, Au in p.p.b.)

Sample interval 0·5 metre
" width 1·0 metre

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 5

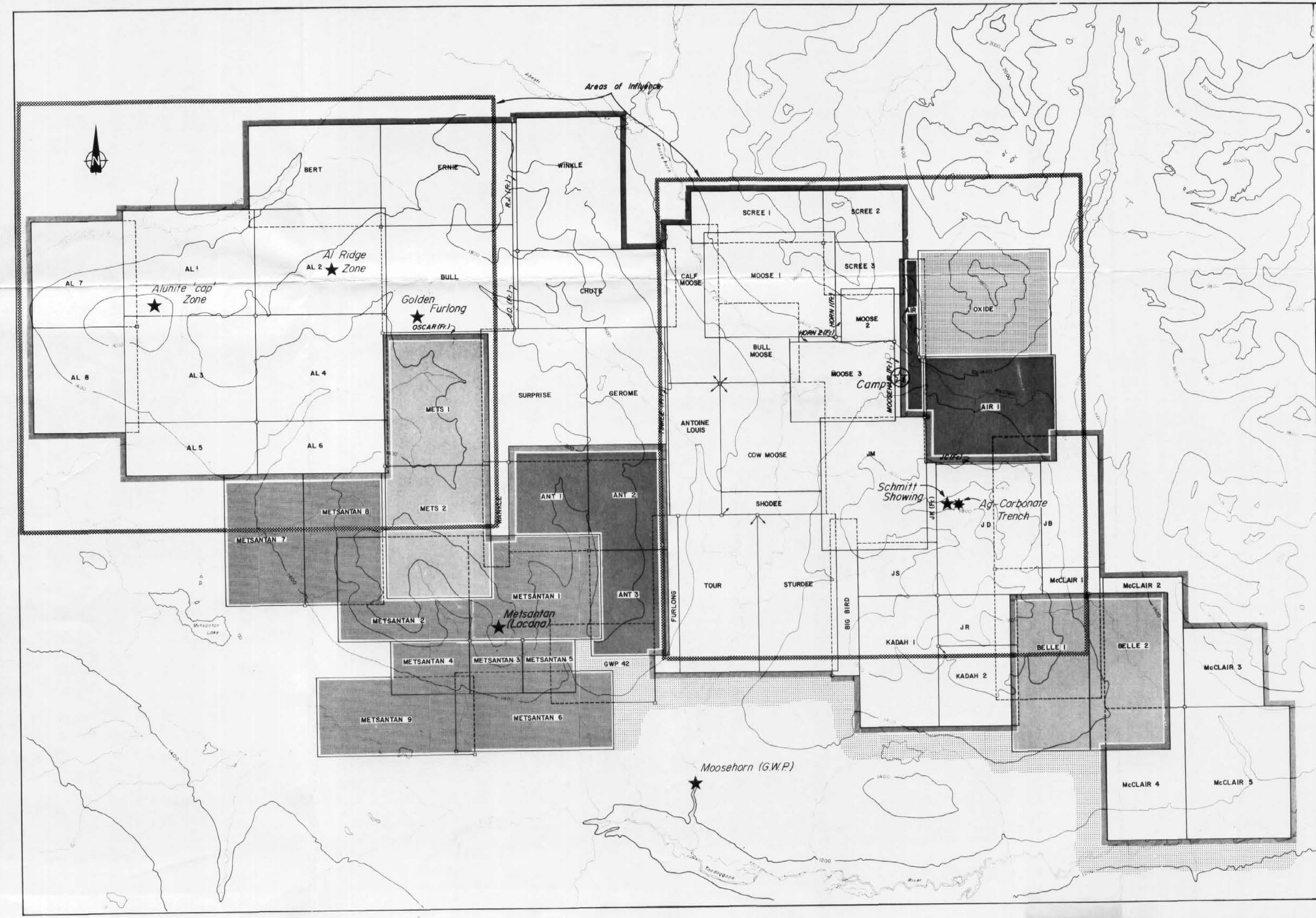
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: December 1981
I.G.S.	D.L.P.	

0·5 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 3 f

kidd



	SEREM
	DuPONT
	LACANA
	TAIGA
	GREAT WEST PETROLEUM

Notes: Claims located with air photo reference only; survey of LCP's to be done in 1982.

Claims plotted are those where some degree of certainty exists as to the location of the respective LCP's. Additional claims exist but are not shown.

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

TOODOGGONE PROPERTIES

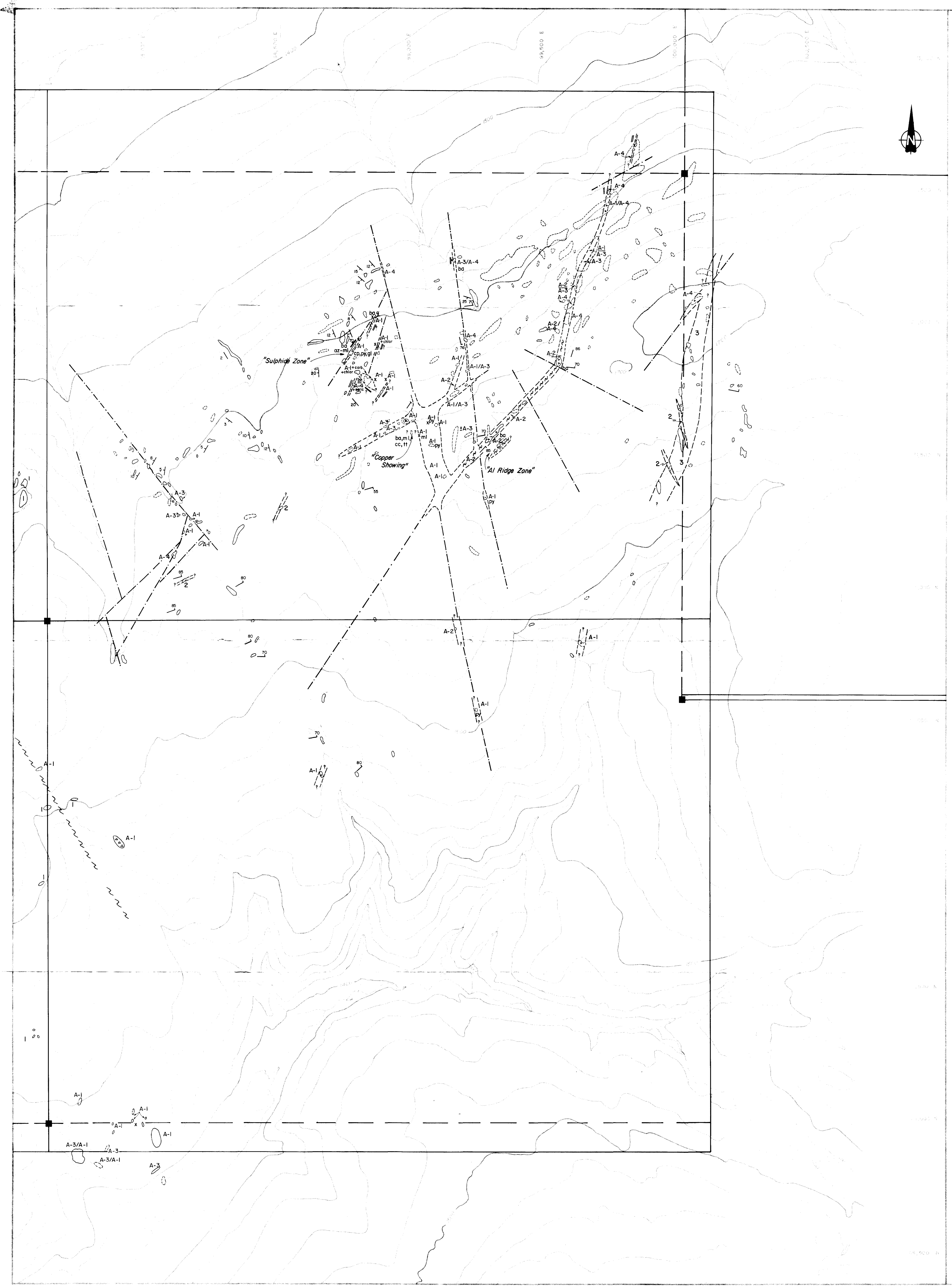
CLAIM MAP

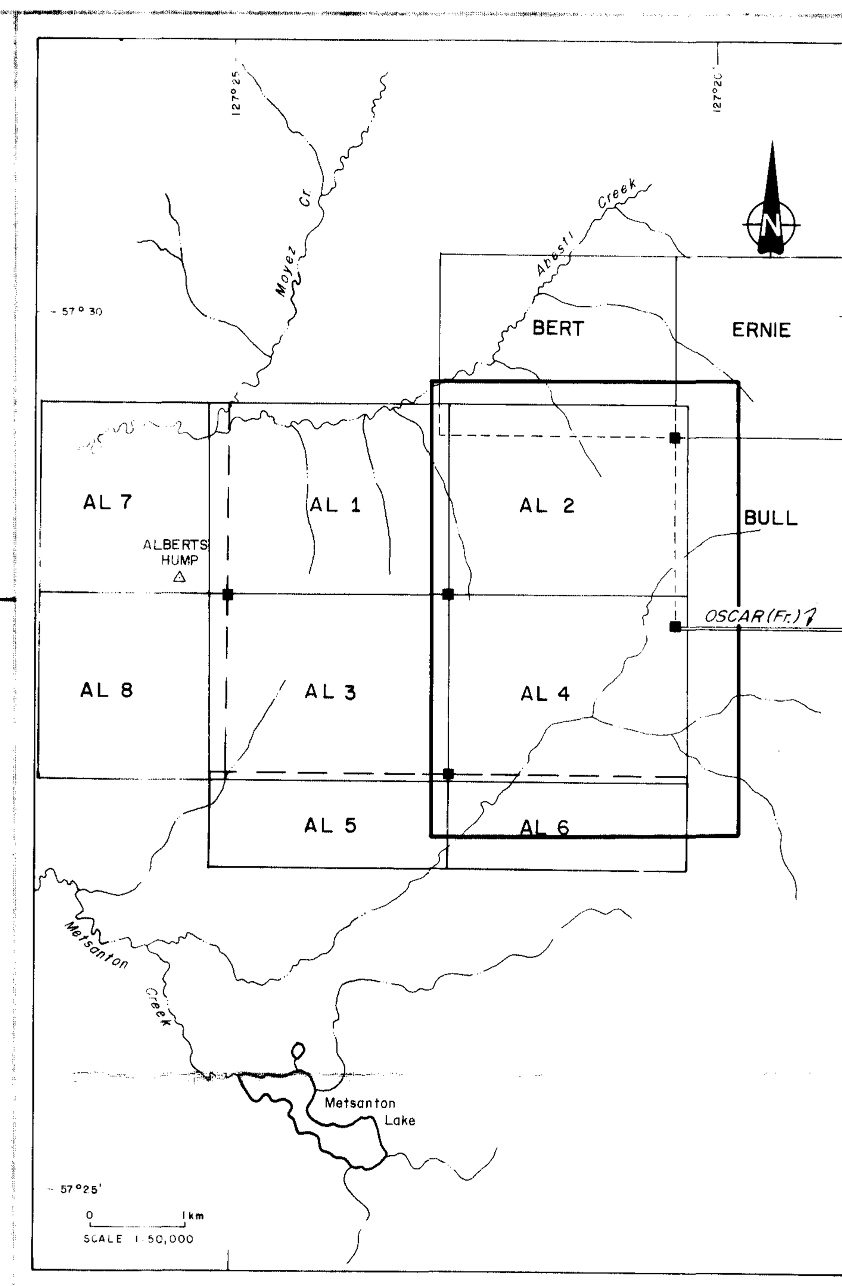
WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: FEBRUARY 18, 1982
I.G.S.	E.R.	

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 5

kidd





LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Frost heaves (in place), subcrop
- X Boulder
- Geological boundaries
- Lineament (inferred fractures/faults)
- Jointing, dip
- Vein/alteration trend, dip
- Strike, dip
- △ Brecciation (secondary)
- Fault

ALTERATION (DOMINANT)

A-1	Silicification
A-2	Silicification + hematitization
A-3	Argillization ± silicification ± sulfatization
A-4	Hematitization ± argillization ± Sulfatization
	chlor - chloritization
	carb - carbonatization
	seric - sericitization

HOSTS

1	Andesitic and andesitic-dacitic xtal and xtal-lapilli tuffs, feld-hnbld ± biot ± qtz phyric, variably reworked
2	Andesitic and andesitic-dacitic dykes (coeval with 1)
3	Diorite dykes, feld-biot phyric

ml	malachite	sp	sphalerite
az	azurite	gl	galena
cv	covellite	py	pyrite
cc	chalcocite	ba	barite
tt	tetrahedrite-tennantite	cp	chalcopyrite

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL CLAIMS (EAST HALF)

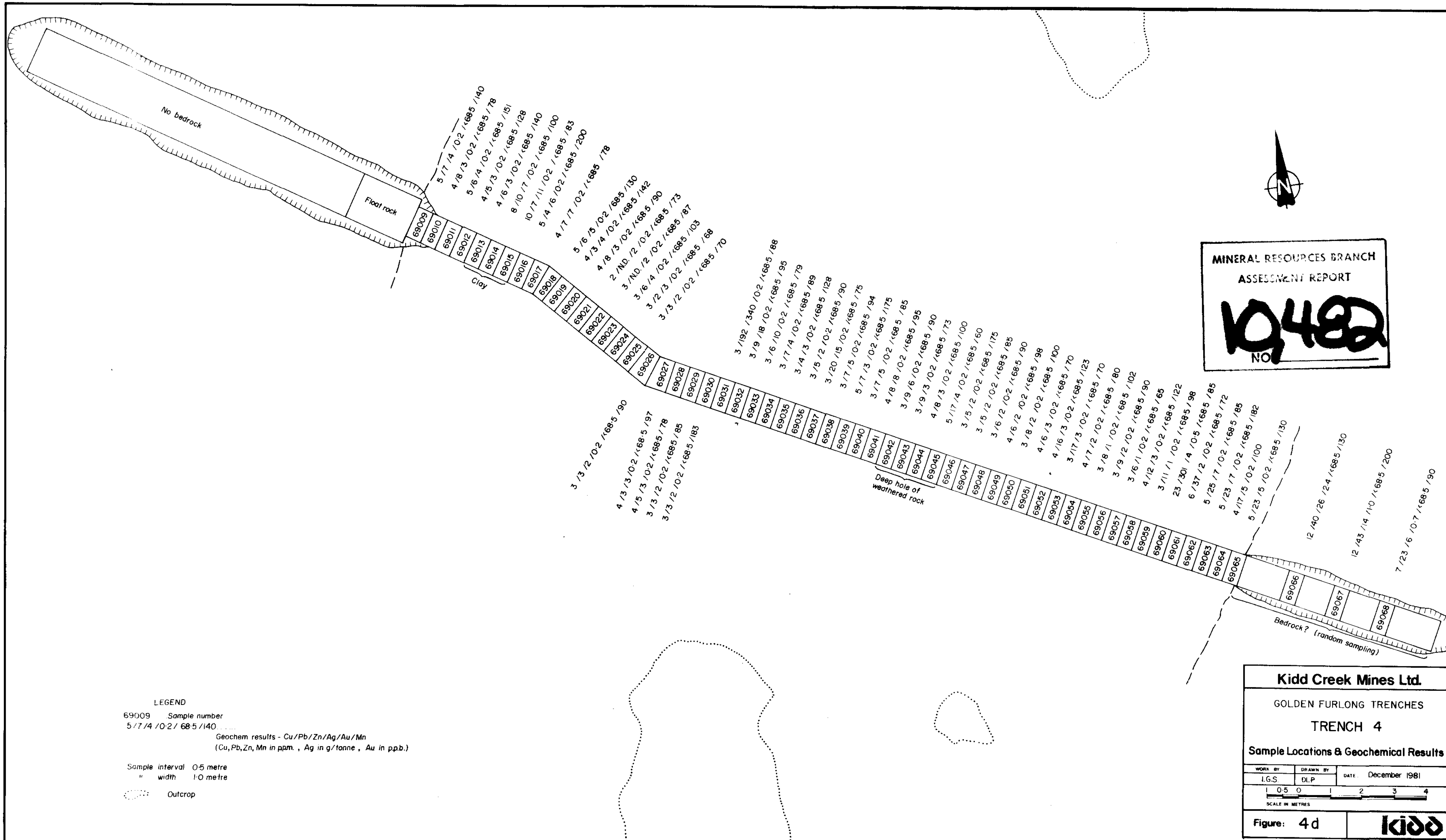
GEOLOGY

NTS 94E/6W — Proj. 03

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE: APRIL 20, 1982
J.C.	E.R.	

100 0 100 200 300 400
SCALE IN METRES 1 : 5000

Figure: 6



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 10,482

LEGEND

69009 Sample number

5/7/4/0·2/68·5/140 Geochem results - Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au/Mn (Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn in p.p.m., Ag in g/tonne, Au in p.p.b.)

Sample interval 0·5 metre
" width 1·0 metre

Outcrop

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

GOLDEN FURLONG TRENCHES

TRENCH 4

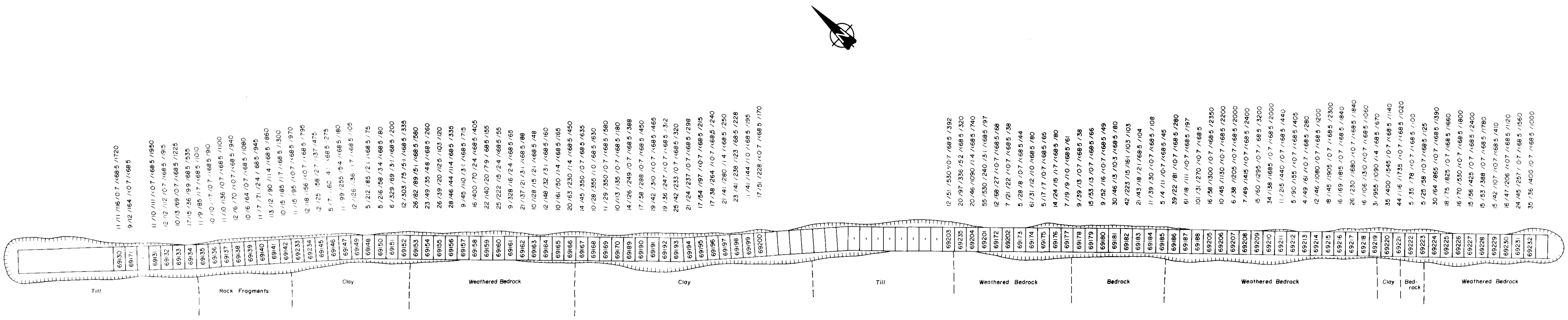
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
I.G.S	DLP	December 1981

1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 4d

Kidd



LEGEND

69199 .... Sample number

11 /41 /144 /1·0 / 68·5 /195....... Geochem. results Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au/Mn

(Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn in p.p.m.
Ag in g/tonne
Au in p.p.b.)

Sample interval 0·5 metre
" width 1·0 metre

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 4

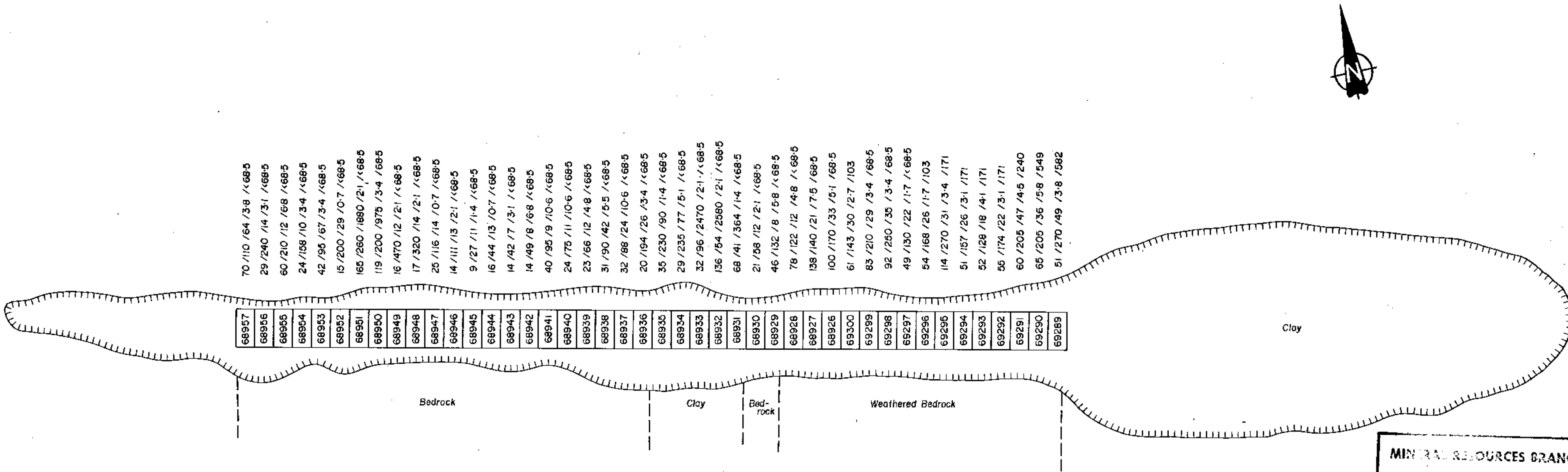
Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
I.G.S.	D.L.P.	December 1981

SCALE IN METRES: 1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4

Figure: 3e

Kidd



LEGEND

68950 ...... Sample number
119/200/975/3·4/68·5 .... Geochem. results - Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag/Au
(Cu,Pb,Zn in p.p.m., Ag in g/tonne, Au in p.p.b.)

Sample interval 0·5 metre
" width 1·0 metre

Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

AL RIDGE TRENCHES

TRENCH 6

Sample Locations & Geochemical Results

WORK BY	DRAWN BY	DATE
I.G.S	DLP	December 1981

1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN METRES

Figure: 3g

kidd