

CHRISTOPHER JAMES GOLD CORP.'S

**BIG KIDD  
PROJECT**

1997-98

ASPEN GROVE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

## CORPORATE AND PROJECT SUMMARY

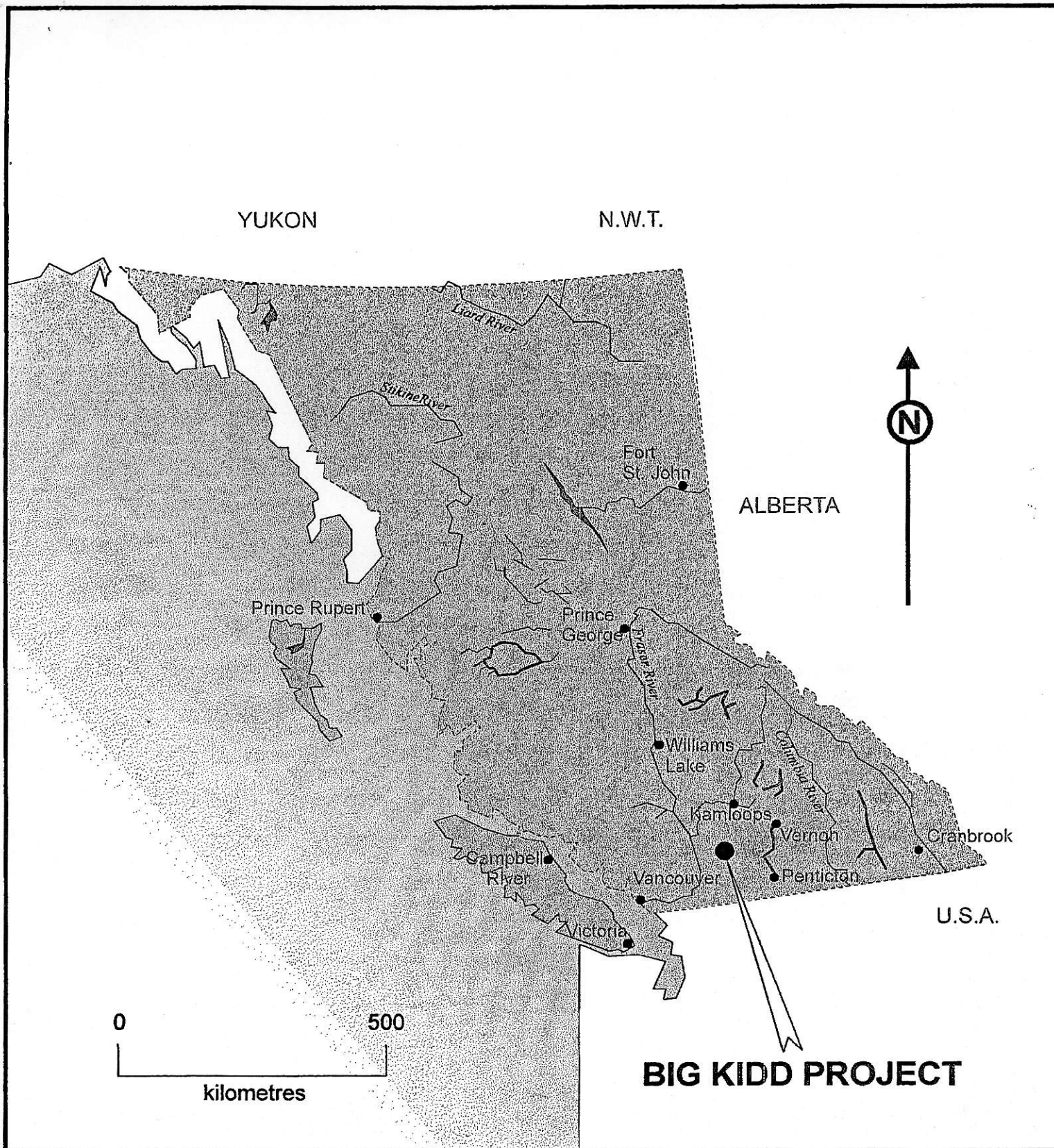
Christopher James Gold Corp. is a Vancouver based Canadian mining exploration company which is managed by an experienced and successful directorship. The company is presently assembling a portfolio of high quality exploration properties in North and Central America with gold as the main commodity.

Christopher James is earning a 100% interest in the Big Kidd copper-gold property located north and east of Aspen Grove in southern British Columbia. This property was acquired late in 1996 and covers a highly prospective section of the Nicola Belt for alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits. Deposits of this type have been successfully mined on the Iron Mask Complex near Kamloops; Afton, Ajax, Pothook and Crescent being examples.

The 2500 hectare property has excellent highway access and is bisected by a hydro line. Previous exploration on the property by Noranda in the 1950's and Amax in the 1970's focussed on its potential for hosting a sizeable porphyry copper deposit. Their surveys outlined a volcanic-intrusive complex centred on the Big Kidd breccia pipe. Copper intersections in the 0.10% to 0.48% range were returned during limited shallow drilling by Noranda in the Big Kidd and Big Sioux areas, no analyses were made for gold. Exploration in 1992 by Placer Dome recognized the alkaline porphyry copper-gold potential for the property. Soil geochemical (copper-gold) and geophysical, magnetic and chargeability I.P. anomalies coincided with the Big Kidd geological target. Significant and commonly coincident copper and gold values were returned from trenching and an initial six hole diamond drill program in the Big Kidd-Big Sioux area on the complex. The last 70 metres of the deepest hole (of three) on the Big Kidd breccia pipe averaged 0.75 g/t gold and 0.20% copper. This intersection is highly significant; it clearly indicates the gold potential for the porphyry system.

Initial 1997 work by Christopher James confirmed the alkaline porphyry geological setting on the property. Coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical features and anomalies outline a large kilometre scale area on the property with copper gold potential. Copper mineralization hosted by the Big Kidd volcanic-intrusive complex clearly has a significant gold component.

The 1997 Phase 1 exploration program on the property is budgeted at \$432,000. Geological, geochemical and geophysical target definition will be followed by a 1700 metre diamond drilling program. Some of this drilling will certainly be on the highly favourable Big Kidd breccia pipe target.



|   |              |                              |             |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>DISCOVERY</b> Consultants                              |              | Christopher James Gold Corp. |             |
| <b>Big Kidd Property</b><br>Aspen Grove, British Columbia |              | <b>LOCATION MAP</b>          |             |
| April 30/1997   | Project: 577 | Scale: 1:10,000,000          | N.T.S. B.C. |
|   |              | Mining Div. Nicola           | Figure: 1   |

## EXPLORATION HISTORY

The area covered by the property has basically undergone three main periods of exploration dating back to the turn of the century.

Early work **before 1950** focussed largely on individual showings. Trenches, pits and short adits tested high grade copper showings such as the Golden Sovereign, Copper Belle, Copper Standard and Blue Bird. Three short adits and a large number of small pits tested copper mineralized structures in the Big Kidd breccia pipe area.

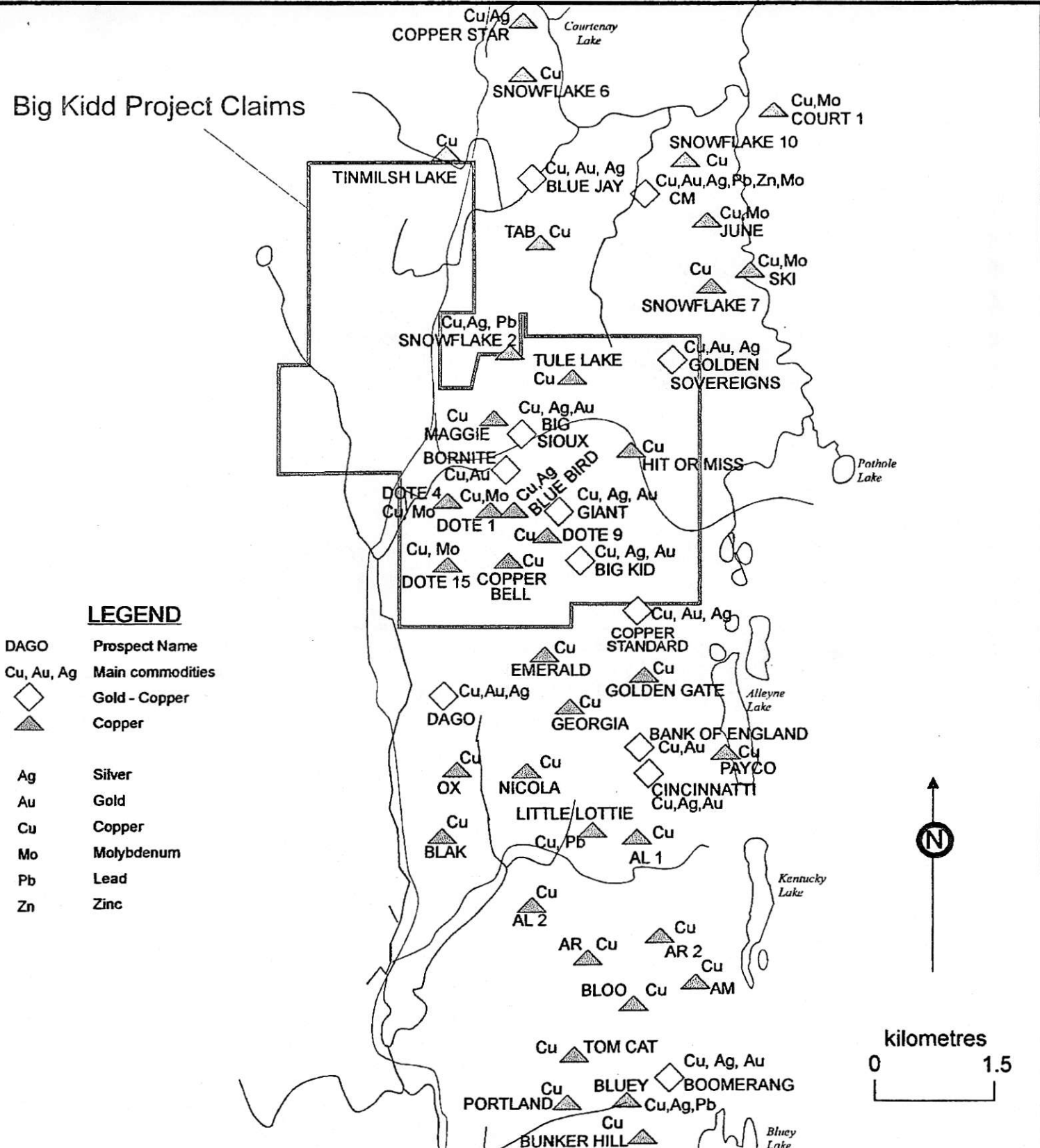
During the **1950 to 1973** period the property area received a significant amount of exploration with porphyry copper as the main target. Both Noranda in the mid 1950's and Amax in 1972 completed integrated geological, geochemical and geophysical programs with trenching and limited drilling on targets in the Big Kidd-Big Sioux area. During this period copper was the target and no analyses were made for gold. Noranda completed 4 small diameter diamond drill holes on the Big Sioux and 5 on the Big Kidd. Holes 7, 8 and 9 in the Big Sioux area returned a number of copper intersections in the 0.20% to 0.48% range in mixed volcanics and dioritic intrusives. Holes 2, 3, 4 and 5 were drilled in the northern part of the Big Kidd breccia and probably were testing the adit mineralization. Each of these holes returned a number of copper intersections in the 0.10% to 0.36% range.

Amax in 1972 did no diamond drilling; 22 vertical percussion holes (most to a depth of 300') were scattered in a rough grid pattern to test the extent and grade of copper mineralization in the Big Kidd breccia and Big Sioux area. Holes 72-1, 2 and 22 in the Big Sioux area returned copper intersections in the 0.16% to 0.26% range. Holes 72-6, 7 and 12 were drilled north of the Big Kidd and returned similar copper values to the Big Sioux. Many of the other holes returned low copper values. The validity of this drilling approach with vertical holes has to be questioned as most structures and many intrusive contacts on the property have steep to subvertical dips.

Between 1974 and 1989 there was a lull in exploration activity. Limited work by junior companies on the Halo and Dawn claims did not develop or test any new targets.

Interest in the Aspen Grove area was renewed in 1989 with the construction of the Okanagan Connector highway. A new rock cut on the south side of the Big Sioux exposed intrusive contact related copper mineralization with local multi-gram gold values. This showing was identified and staked by Ab Ablett as the Shear claims. Northair Mines Ltd held the present property under option between 1991 and 1995, however there was only one significant period of exploration during an agreement with Placer Dome Inc. in 1992. Placer Dome conducted an integrated geological, geochemical and geophysical program with follow up trenching and limited diamond drilling. This program was successful in identifying a very promising alkaline porphyry copper-gold porphyry target and produced significant copper-gold intersections in 3 of the 6 diamond drill holes in the Big Kidd and Big Sioux area. Further drill testing and induced polarisation surveys were recommended, however Placer Dome for various non geological reasons did not continue exploration on the property. Data from the 1992 program has been compiled and interpreted by the project managers and is discussed later in this report in a section on exploration targets.

Big Kidd Project Claims



**LEGEND**

- DAGO Prospect Name
- Cu, Au, Ag Main commodities
- ◇ Gold - Copper
- ▲ Copper
- Ag Silver
- Au Gold
- Cu Copper
- Mo Molybdenum
- Pb Lead
- Zn Zinc

**DISCOVERY** Consultants

Christopher James Gold Corp.

288 **Big Kidd Property**  
Aspen Grove, British Columbia

**ASPEN GROVE AREA  
MINERAL OCCURENCES**

April 30/1997

Project: 579

Scale: 1:70,000

N.T.S. 092H.097,098

Mining Div. Nicola

Figure: 5

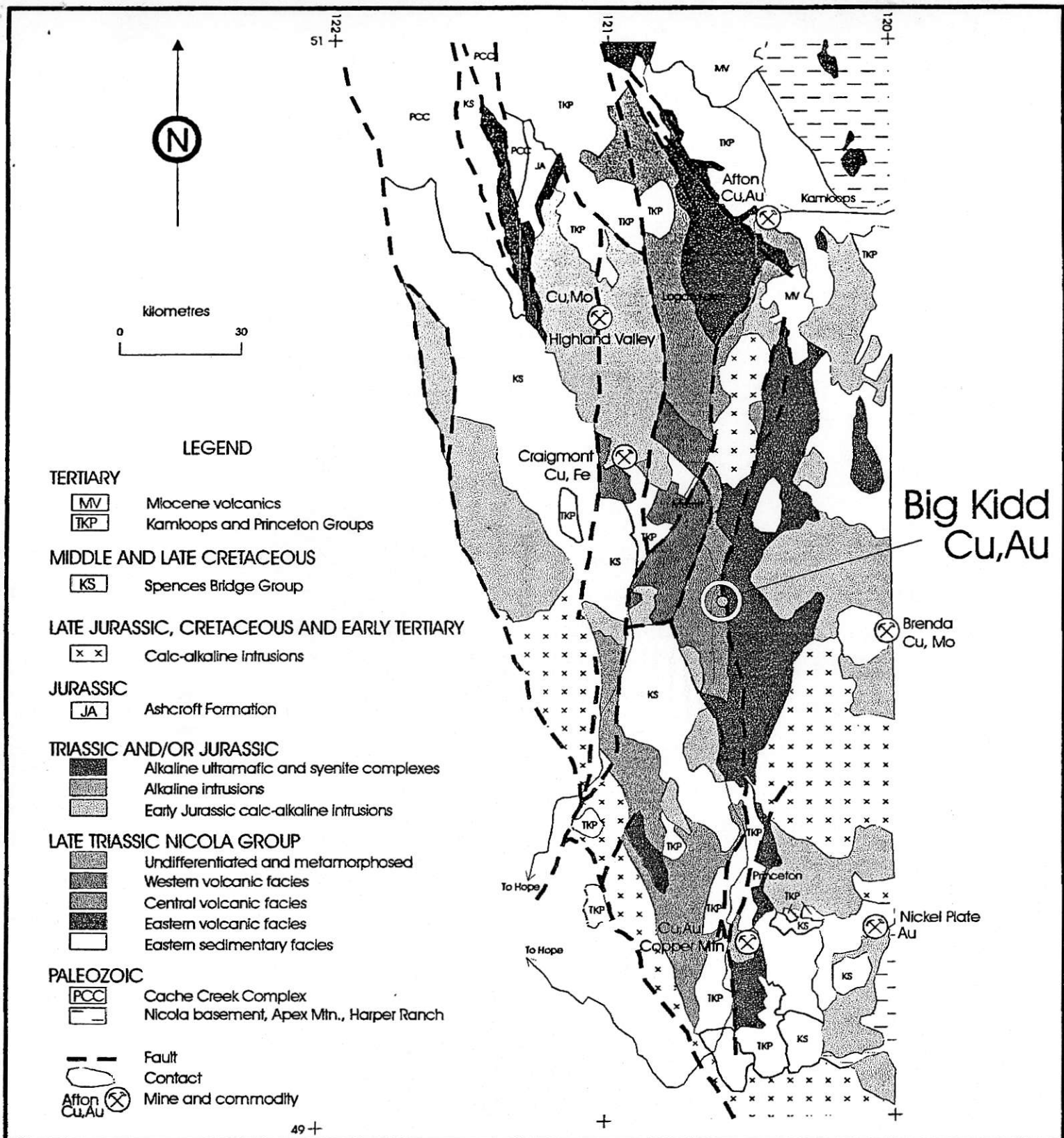
## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Upper Triassic age Nicola Group is in a thick assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks forming a north trending belt 20 to 30 kilometres wide extending from the US border to north of Kamloops Lake (Figure 3). Within this belt there was strong interplay between structure, volcanism and sedimentation. The Nicola Group has been subdivided into four lithologic assemblages with Western, Central and Eastern Volcanic Belts and an Eastern Sedimentary Assemblage. Major north trending fault structures (Figure 3) commonly form the boundaries to these belts.

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age alkalic intrusions occur within the Central and Eastern volcanic belts such as the Iron Mask batholith and Copper Mountain intrusions (Figure 3). These consist of generally small to intermediate size fault bounded stocks and dyke swarms of pyroxenite, diorite, monzodiorite, monzonite and syenite. Some of these (Big Kidd complex) probably intrude their own volcanic pile while others such as Copper Mountain can not be directly related to their host volcanics. Both the Iron Mask (Afton-Ajax) and Copper Mountain complexes host significant alkalic type copper-gold porphyry deposits.

In contrast calc-alkaline intrusions of the same age form larger stocks and batholiths of quartz diorite to granite composition and intrude all four belts of the Nicola Group. These intrusions have an association with copper and copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits such as the Highland Valley and Brenda; copper-iron skarn deposits such as Craigmont; gold skarns such as Nickel Plate (Figure 3).





**DISCOVERY**

**Consultants**

**Christopher James Gold Corp.**

**Big Kidd Property**  
Aspen Grove, British Columbia

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MAJOR MINES**

May 5/1997

Project: 579

Scale: as shown

N.T.S. Quesnel Trough

Mining Div. Nicola

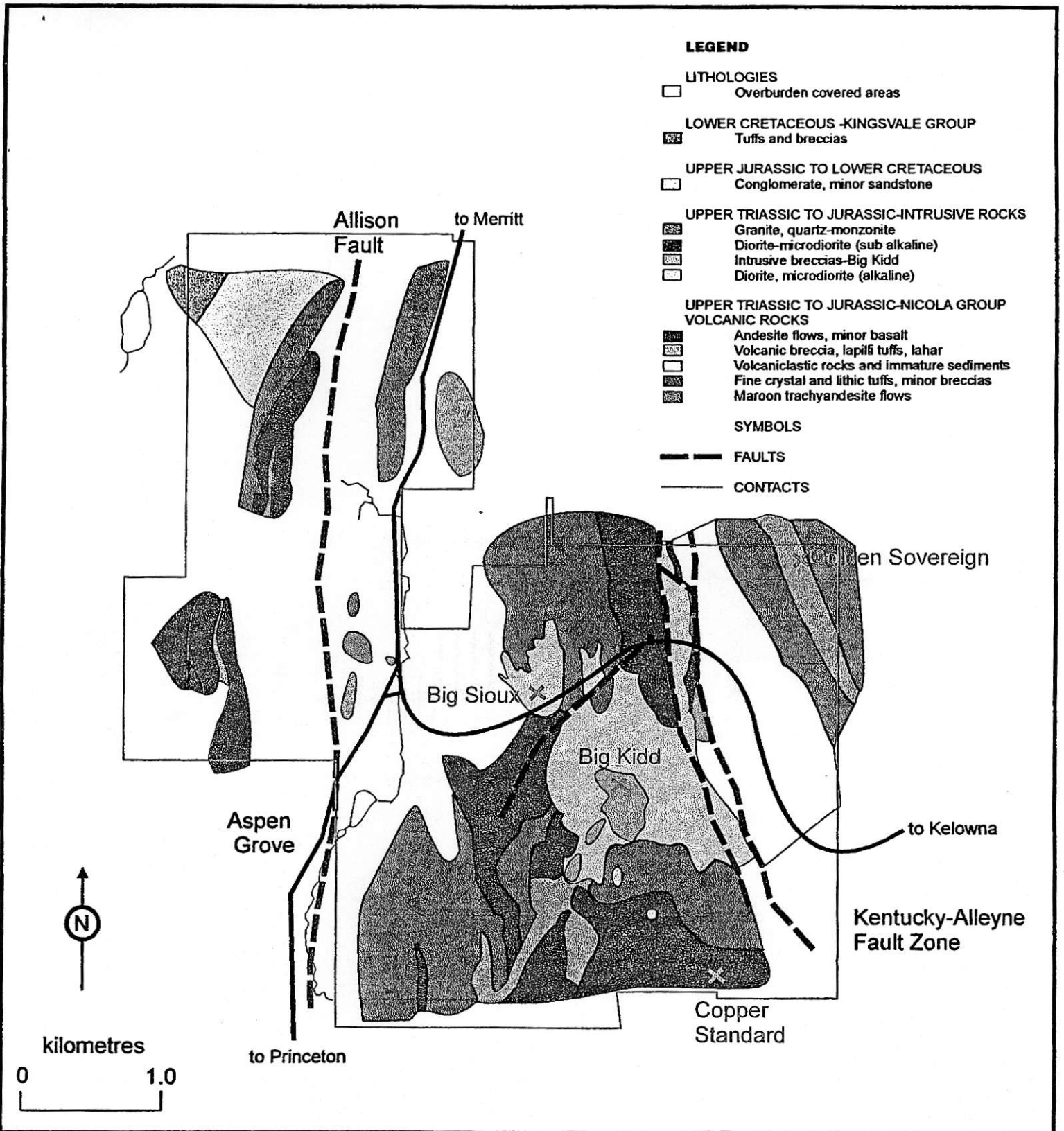
Figure: 3

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## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

An eroded Nicola age (Triassic) volcanic centre is located on the property close to the triple junction between the three major structures in the belt (Quilchena, Allison and Kentucky-Alleyne fault zones). This high level alkaline volcanic-intrusive complex is centred on the Big Kidd intrusion breccia (volcanic neck) and features comagmatic monzodiorite, monzonite and syenomonzonite intrusives, andesite to trachyandesite volcanic flows and volcanoclastic rocks (Figure 4). The main area of intrusives has southeasterly trend; its exposed part is over 1.5 kilometres long by 1 kilometre in width and extends from Bald Hill to south of the Big Kidd. In this intrusive area structurally controlled and disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization has strong copper-gold correlations; the presence of late monzonite to syenomonzonite intrusive phases and potassic alteration appears important. The style of mineralization and associations are typical of a volcanic centred alkaline porphyry system. Elsewhere on the property structurally controlled copper mineralization typical of the Aspen Grove belt is associated with subsidiary structures to the main faults: the Kentucky-Alleyne in the east and Allison in the west. The mineralization is predominantly hosted by Nicola volcanic rocks and contains chalcocite, local bornite and secondary copper minerals including native copper, malachite, azurite, digenite. Gold values are generally rare in this setting. To the west of the Allison fault northerly trending Nicola Group volcanoclastic rocks are intruded by calc-alkaline diorites. Copper mineralization is rare in this area. Younger Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments lie to the north west.

It is informative to examine the public domain-Minfile data for the Aspen Grove belt. The main mineral occurrences with commodities are shown in Figure 5. There are a large number of individual occurrences east of the Princeton highway (Allison Fault). Most of the occurrences are copper bearing, however many of those with copper and gold are concentrated in the property area along the Big Kidd southeast trend.



|  |              |                              |                    |
|--|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| DISCOVERY Consultants                              |              | Christopher James Gold Corp. |                    |
| Big Kidd Property<br>Aspen Grove, British Columbia |              | PROPERTY GEOLOGY MAP         |                    |
| April 30/1997                                      | Project: 579 | Scale: as shown              | N.T.S. 92H.097,098 |
|  |              | Mining Div.                  | Nicola             |
|  |              |                              | Figure: 4          |

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## RECENT EXPLORATION DATA AND TARGETS

In November 1996 the Dawn, Halo and Shear properties were combined into the Big Kidd in an agreement with Christopher James Gold Corp. (optionee) greatly simplifying property dealings. The company can earn 100% interest in the Big Kidd subject to certain payments.

During early 1997 the project managers have been engaged in a detailed compilation of previous exploration data including relogging of 1992 Placer Dome drill core.

An alkaline volcanic-intrusive complex is centred on the Big Kidd intrusion breccia (vent). This complex over 3 kilometres long with northwest trend features semi-coincident copper and gold soil geochemistry (Figure 6). These anomalies cover the Big Kidd and Big Sioux areas and may be open at either end. A magnetic 'high' also correlates well with the complex reflecting the magnetic intrusive rocks and contact aureole (Figure 7). Five induced polarisation and resistivity lines run in 1992 produced strong chargeability anomalies in the Big Kidd and Big Sioux areas; these were the targets that were later drilled by Placer Dome. Trenching in 1992 at the northern edge of the big Kidd returned 0.112% copper and 0.56 g/t gold over 15 metres in potassically altered intrusion breccia.

Six NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1020 metres were completed by Placer Dome in 1992, three on the Big Kidd, two on the Big Sioux and one in between (Figure 8). Two of the three Big Kidd holes returned significant copper-gold intersections from potassic (K. Feldspar) altered intrusion breccias with chalcopyrite, pyrite and patchy magnetite. The last 70 metres of the deepest hole DDH 92-1 averaged 0.75 g/t gold and 0.2% copper below a late potassic dyke. A profile of this hole is shown in Figure 9, gold values are clearly increasing downwards locally exceeding 1.5 g/t, copper values are peaking between 0.6 and 0.7%. A strong case can be made for extending this well mineralized hole. Potassic alteration was not as strong in hole DDH 92-3, however a 70 metre interval with chalcopyrite averaged 0.27% copper and 0.14 g/t gold. In the Big Sioux area DDH 92-6 tested the stronger IP chargeability anomaly and returned 20 metres averaging 0.36% copper and 0.27 g/t gold from potassic intrusives and altered wallrock volcanics.

The 1997 logging with spot check sampling of the 1992 drill core confirmed the previous Placer Dome results. A promising alkaline system with copper gold mineralization associated with proximal potassic alteration is clearly indicated. This system is potentially more than two kilometres in length based on previous geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and has not been adequately tested.