87-344-15882
02/88

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, PROSPECTING

AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

OF THE

NERO PROPERTY

AXELGOLD RANGE,

OMINECA MOUNTAINS,

OMINECA M.D., BRITISH COLUMBIA

Owner/operator: Imperial Metals Corporation

Submitted by: R.L. Wright
November 30, 1986

NTS: 94D/1E
LAT: 56°05'N
LONG: 126°08'E

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SUMMARY

The field program on the Nero claims was undertaken to evaluate the platinum group element and gold potential of the Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion, located in the Omineca Mountains, some 220 kilometres northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. The Cretaceous intrusion, composed of well-layered olivine gabbro with minor amounts of anorthosite and other lithologies, invades Permo Triassic oceanic crust of the Cache Creek Group, consisting of meta volcanics and meta-sediments as well as alpine ultramafites. These rocks, at the northern tip of the Stuart Lake Belt, are wedged between the Pinchi and Ominicetla Faults, separating continental margin rocks to the east from Triassic Takla volcanics to the west, respectively.

The 1986 program consisted of geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 and geochemical sampling of stream sediments and rock exposures. The results are generally disappointing, indicating that the gabbroic rocks of the Axelgold Intrusion do not host significant platinum or gold mineralization, but leaving open the possibility of mineralization in more mafic rocks at depth.

No further work is recommended on the property at this time.

INTRODUCTION

Objectives:

The purpose of the Axelgold Project was to evaluate the Nero claims, and in particular the portions of the Axelgold Intrusion which they covered, for platinum group element (PGE) and gold potential.

The specific objective, then, of this program was to locate anomalous values for PGE's or gold either in place or in stream sediments which could reasonably be concluded to come from the Nero property.

Location:

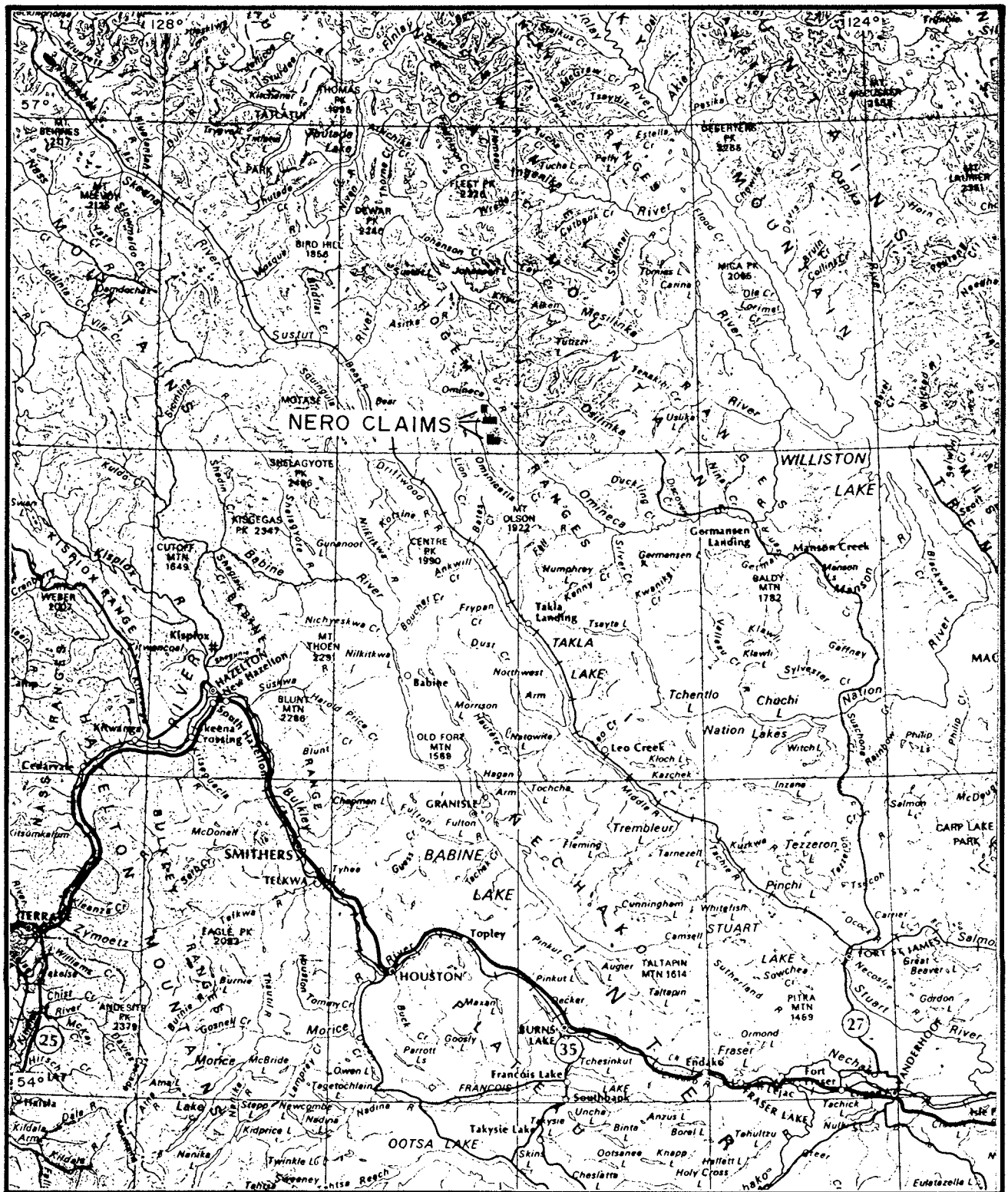
The Nero property is located in the Axelgold Range of the Omineca Mountains at a latitude of 56°02' to 56°09'N and a longitude of 126°03' to 126°12'W. The area consists of rugged mountains rising to over 2,000 metres above the Omineca River valley at 1,000 metres elevation. River valleys are typically heavily wooded, giving way at about 1,600 metres to alpine meadows and bare rocky and talus-covered ridges.

The field season in this area is limited by heavy snowfall to the months of July to September.

Property:

The Nero Property consists of 3 separate claim blocks as follows:

	Rec. No.	No. of Units	Rec. Date	Due Date
North Group:				
Nero 6	7496	20	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
Central Group:				
Nero 1	7491	20	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
Nero 2	7492	20	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
South Group:				
Nero 3	7493	4	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
Nero 4	7494	16	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
Nero 5	7495	20	Feb. 28, 1986	Feb. 1987
		100		


NERO CLAIMS
PROJECT LOCATION
IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION
NERO
FIGURE 1
N.T.S. 94D
LOCATION MAP
Km 50
0
50 Km
SCALE: 1 : 2 000 000
DATE: MAY 1987
GEOLOGIST: R. L. WRIGHT
DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH

All are wholly-owned by Imperial Metals Corporation, Vancouver, B.C.

Access:

There are no roads in the immediate vicinity of the property, and access is by helicopter, the nearest permanent bases being at Smithers or Fort St. James. During the 1986 field season, a temporary base was established at Tsayta Lake Lodge to service the exploration activity in that area, and this machine was used throughout the program.

The nearest point of access for heavy equipment would be Bear Lake, about 20 km to the west, on the B.C. Rail line.

Previous Work History:

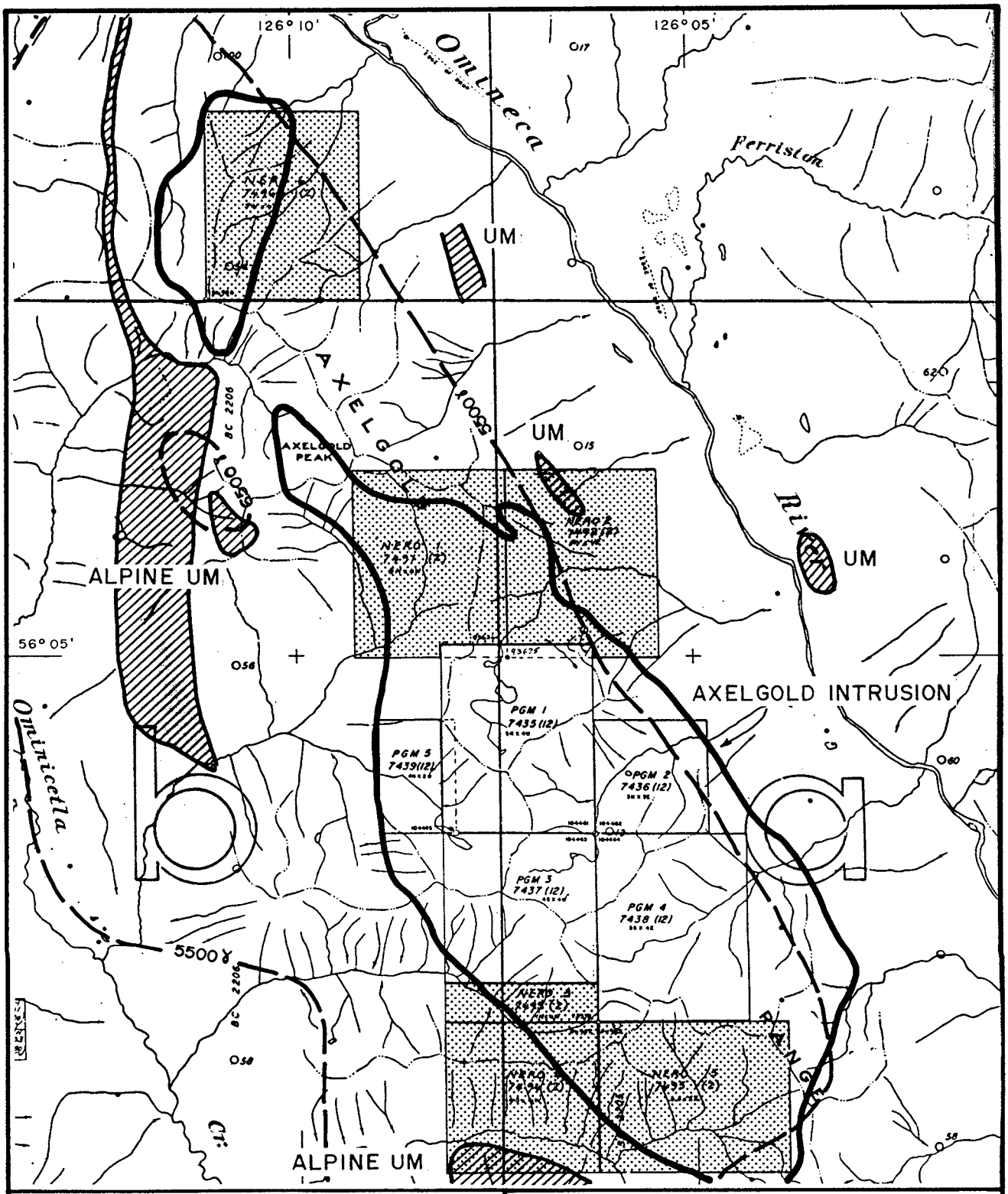
There is no record of previous exploration activity in this area. The Axelgold intrusion was first mapped by Lord (1948) and systematically described by Irvine (1975). The present study has added considerable detail to their work, but has not significantly altered their interpretations.

Program:

The 1986 field program consisted of geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000, with representative samples of all rock types, and of any sulphide mineralization, being submitted for platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold analysis.

In addition, streams draining the property were sampled for heavy minerals and silts, and analysed for the same 4 elements.

The field program commenced on August 12th when the writer and his assistant mobilized by helicopter via Tsayta Lake to a fly camp on the Nero 1,2 claims. The Nero 6 claim was mapped from this camp using helicopter support, and on August 27 the camp was moved south to the Nero 3,4 and 5 claims. The camp was demobilized on August 31st when the crew returned to Vancouver.



IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION

NERO

FIGURE 2 N.T.S. 94D/1E

CLAIM MAP

Km 1 0 1 2 3 Km

SCALE: 1:75 000	GEOLOGIST: R.L. WRIGHT
DATE: MAY 1987	DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH

GEOLOGY

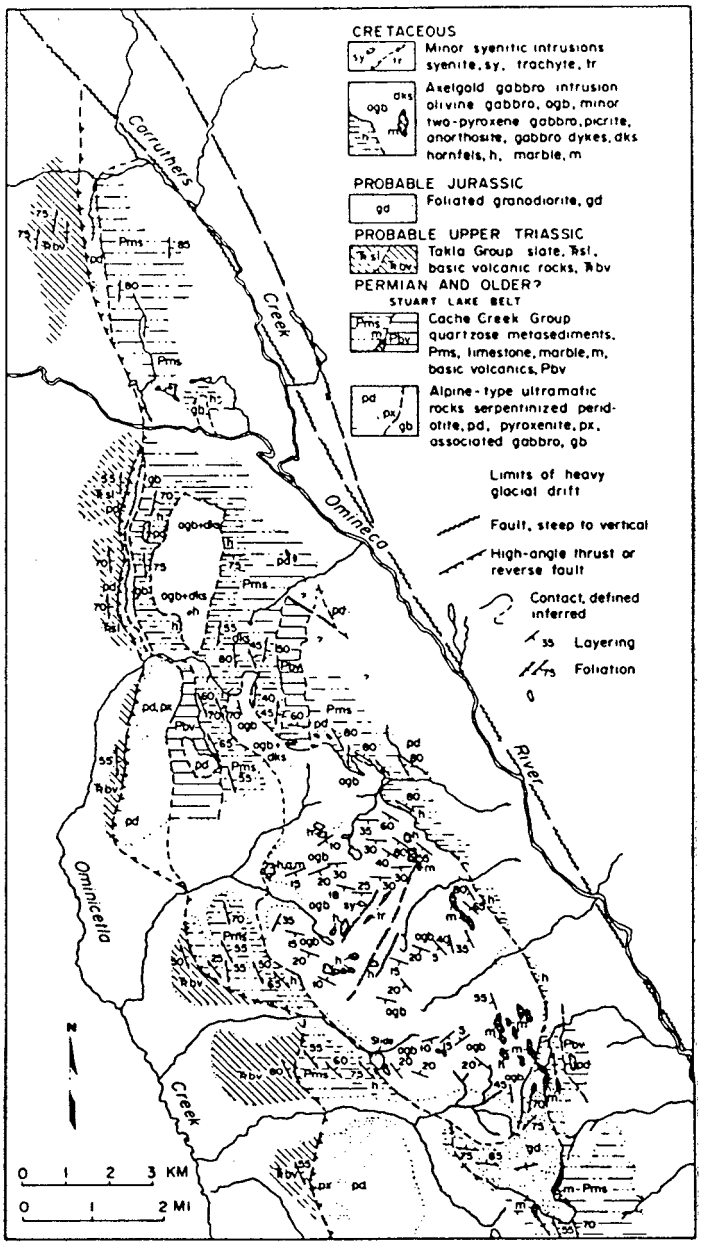
Regional Geology:

The Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion is emplaced in the northern end of the Stuart Lake Belt (Paterson, 1974) an ophiolitic Permo-Triassic assemblage of Cache Creek Group rocks. The wedge of oceanic rocks is bounded on the east by the Pinchi Fault, in the Omineca River valley, separating it from the pre Mesozoic rocks of the continental margin, and is bounded on the west by a high-angle thrust fault, separating it from Upper Triassic sediments and basic volcanics of the Takla Group. The trace of this latter fault, the Ominicetla thrust, is well marked by alpine ultramafic bodies composed of peridotite, pyroxenite and their serpentized equivalents.

The Cache Creek Group rocks consist of a complex assemblage of quartzose metasediments (formerly ribbon cherts and argillites), limestone pods, basic metavolcanics, and alpine ultramafite bodies. These rocks are strongly foliated parallel to the axis of the Stuart Lake belt, with local variations related to the intrusive bodies. At the south end of the Axelgold intrusion is a small body of foliated granodiorite which is altered at the contact to a biotitic quartzo feldspathic gneiss.

The Axelgold intrusion is composed almost entirely of layered olivine gabbro, the average composition, based on thin section studies, being 10% olivine, 35% augite and 55% plagioclase (Irvine, 1975). The layering is produced by slight variations in the proportions of cumulative minerals, producing stratigraphic units up to 10 metres thick. On outcrop scale, the layering is seen as streaks of mafic minerals in the plagioclase matrix, and by a preferred orientation of the elongated mineral grains parallel to layering. On a larger scale, layering shows clear evidence of sedimentary structures such as crossbedding, slump features, and unconformities. The distribution of layering defines a 'bowl' shape, that is, at the contacts the layers dip towards the centre of the intrusion, where layering is subhorizontal. In the north end of the intrusion and in the satellitic body further north, the gabbro is massive and unlayered.

A small portion of the intrusion is composed of layers of 'end member' compositions, that is, layers of anorthosite composed almost entirely of plagioclase, and minor layers of picrite composed predominantly of olivine and augite. Other units noted within the intrusion are coarse pegmatitic gabbro



Geological map of the Axelgold Range in the McConnell Creek area, showing the Axelgold layered gabbro intrusion and its satellites, and the high-angle thrust or reverse fault (the Ominicetla thrust) discovered along the west side of the Stuart Lake Belt of Cache Creek Group rocks. The framed area extends from 56°N to 56°15'N and from 126°W to 126°15'W. (Irvine, 1976)

IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION

NERO

FIGURE 3

GEOLOGY OF AXELGOLD RANGE

SCALE:	GEOLOGIST: R. L. WRIGHT
DATE: MAY 1987	DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH

with crystals up to 10 cm in size, and fine-grained dark grey gabbro which forms dikes, particularly common at the north end. Irvine (1975) also reports small amounts of two-pyroxene gabbro based on thin section work, but this rock was not detected in the field. Accessory minerals in the gabbro include ilmenite, apatite, and traces of disseminated sulphide, but no magnetite. The sulphide concentration increases toward the contact, several patchy gossans being noted in the contact zone.

A significant feature of the Axelgold intrusion is the abundance of xenoliths of country rock. These include large blocks of graphitic marble, particularly along the east side of the intrusion, and of biotite-hypersthene-olivine hornfels. A single inclusion of massive white quartz, derived from quartzites, or perhaps a quartz vein, was noted at the south end of the intrusion.

Property Geology:

The North Group, composed of the single Nero 6 claim, covers the eastern half of the satellitic gabbro plug shown in Figure 3. The gabbro consists of massive, to poorly layered medium to coarse-grained olivine gabbro containing numerous dark grey basalt dikes. Outcrop is patchy due to ready disintegration of the gabbro into a fine gravel talus. In the centre of the intrusion is a loosely-defined zone containing patches of gossan. On close inspection, these gossans are due to finely disseminated ilmenite and/or iron sulphide. The eastern contact of the intrusion with Cache Creek amphibolites and rusty quartz sericite schists is well exposed on the ridge along the south edge of the property. Here, the gabbro is altered along shear zones to a chlorite-magnesite schist. The west contact of the intrusion is well exposed on the cliff west of the LCP. The gabbro in this location is pegmatitic and contains swirls of amphibolite and hornfelsed material, the overall aspect of the outcrops suggesting partial melting of the country rock and incorporation into the magma.

The Central Group, composed of the Nero 1 and Nero 2 claims, covers the northern end of the main Axelgold intrusion. The property is divided by a broad, drift-filled EW valley which separates massive, unlayered gabbros and roof pendants of country rock to the north from well-layered gabbros to the south, which appear to come from a deeper level within the intrusion. The implication is that this valley conceals a normal EW fault with the northside downthrown an undetermined amount; the existence of such a fault is by no means certain.

The metasediments along the north side of the intrusion contain abundant disseminated pyrite, producing spectacular gossans which can be seen for many kilometres. Sampling of these rocks has, however, failed to detect any precious metal or other mineralization. Most of the country rock along the contact is a streaky biotite amphibolite hornfels which is interpreted to be a basic metavolcanic. This rock type is interlayered with the metasediments - it is not clear whether this was an original feature, or was tectonically produced by faulting and folding.

At the east end of the claims, above the Omineca River valley is a large exposure of alpine peridotite (harzburgite) showing a tectonite fabric characteristic of these rocks. The extent of this unit is uncertain due to poor exposure, but a series of similar bodies along the east side of the Axelgold range has lead to the hypothesis of a major thrust fault similar to the Ominicetla thrust, in this area. In fault contact with the harzburgite is a small body of white aplite, whose relation to the other units in the area is unknown. One possibility is that it is related to white syenite pipes reported by Irvine (1975) within the gabbro.

The south end of the central group of claims is underlain by typical layered olivine gabbro with mafic and leucocratic layers clearly visible. Dark grey basalt dikes were observed in several locations, all having a roughly EW strike, perhaps supporting the concept of an EW structural break in the valley to the north. Several outcrops of gabbro in the area of the LCP showed strong shearing and chloritic alteration, suggesting a possible fault structure in this vicinity.

The concave west contact, producing the tail zone inferred by Irvine (1975) on the basis of two small hornfels outcrops could not be demonstrated. Careful mapping of the west contact area in the valley did, however, locate one clear gabbro outcrop in the area interpreted as country rock, suggesting that the hornfels outcrops were inclusions within the gabbro.

The South Group composed of the Nero 3,4 and 5 claims, covers the south end of the main Axelgold Intrusion. The gabbro here is well layered, showing an undulating and irregular subhorizontal layering at the northside of Nero 5, steepening to inward dipping layering near the east and west contacts. The south contact area is poorly exposed, but indications are that layering dips northward away from the contact at about 30 degrees.

The country rocks in this area were not studied extensively, but are similar to the metasediments further north. A remarkable feature in this area is the number of xenoliths of marble which define a trend along the east side of the intrusion which is an extension of a trend of limestone pods in the country rock to the south, the implication being that the gabbro invading this area selectively dissolved the siliceous country rock, leaving xenoliths of marble which, due to their different composition, were resistant to the same process. A single inclusion of massive pure white quartz was located near the north edge of Nero 5.

On the peak SE of the LCP, an outcrop of dunite was located. It is unclear whether this is an inclusion of exotic material, possibly from an alpine ultramafite, or is a layer of olivine cumulate within the gabbro.

Four occurrences of black basalt dike rock were observed on the ridge along the north edge of Nero 5. This rock is quite different from basaltic dikes elsewhere in the intrusion since it contains 1cm diameter euhedral white plagioclase phenocrysts, comprising about 30% of the rock.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Heavy Minerals:

Samples of stream sediment were sieved in the field to minus 20 mesh, and, depending on the abundance of visible heavy minerals, between 1 and 3.5 kg of material were collected and sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis. This process eliminates a large percentage of the stream sediment, the coarse sand and gravel, and the finer silt (which washes away during the sieving process) while retaining the +200 mesh -20 mesh fraction in which precious metal values could normally occur. The coarse fraction material was visually inspected, before being discarded, for the possibililty of coarse nuggets.

At Acme Labs, the heavy minerals in the samples were separated using tetrabromoethane, and 10 gm of the concentrate was analysed by Pb bead fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. The results are given on page 1 of Appendix 2.

Silt Samples:

At each sample station for heavy minerals, a sample of fine sediment was also collected. This material was airdried in kraft paper bags, then shipped to Acme Labs where it was dried and sieved to -200 mesh. This silt was then analysed by the same procedure as the heavy mineral concentrates. Results are reported on page 2 of Appendix 2.

Rock Samples:

Samples of every rock type encountered, and chip samples of all sulphide and ilmenite concentrations (table 1) located during the mapping, were sent to Acme Labs for analysis. The results for Au Pt Pd and Rh are reported on page 3 of Appendix 2.

TABLE 1

Sample No.	Location	Unit	Description
AXR - 1	Nero 1	3	Siliceous, rusty metasediment with 2% graphite.
- 2	Nero 1	5a	Fine-grained dark grey gabbro with traces dissem. pyrrhotite.
- 3	Nero 1	5a	Fine-grained black gabbro with trace pyrrhotite in veinlets and patches.
- 4	Nero 1	3	Rusty, hornfelsed metasediment.
- 5	Nero 1	3	Limey hornfelsed metasediment with wollastonite.
- 6	Nero 1	5	Gabbro.
- 7	Nero 1	3	Streaky biotite hornfels.
- 8	Nero 1	3	Rusty, siliceous metasediment.
- 9	Nero 1	1	Harzburgite - alpine peridotite.
-10	Nero 2	-	Aplite-very fine grained, equigranular, white.
-11	Nero 2	5	Rusty pegmatitic gabbro zone (0.15m x 1.0m) with ilmenite and biotite.
-12	Nero 2	5	Rusty pegmatitic gabbro zone (0.15 x 0.3m) with dissem. ilmenite.
-13	Nero 2	5c	Black pyroxenite layer in gabbro, possibly a dike.
-14	Nero 2	5	Typical grey olivine gabbro adjacent to AXR-13.
-15	Nero 2	5	Rusty pegmatitic gabbro with ilmenite and traces of sulphide.
-16	Nero 1	5	Layered gabbro from south side of valley.
-17	Nero 1	5	Rusty gabbro float.

Table 1 Cont'd

Sample No.	Location	Unit	Description
AXR -18	Nero 1	5b	Leucocratic gabbro-anorthosite.
-19	Nero 1	5a	Black fine-grained gabbro dike.
-20	Nero 2	5c	Dark green, chloritized melanogabbro.
-21	Nero 6	5	Olivine gabbro with dissem. ilmenite.
-22	Nero 6	5	Rusty gabbro over 10m x 10m area.
-23	Nero 6	5	Rusty gabbro.
-24	Nero 6	5	Rusty gabbro.
-25	Nero 6	5	Rusty gabbro with 1% dissem. pyrite (?) from 1m wide fracture zone.
-26	Nero 6	2,3	Rusty zone in amphibolite-siliceous metasediment.
-27	Nero 5	m	Graphitic marble inclusion.
-28	Nero 5	m	Granular diopsidite from contact of marble inclusion.
-29	Nero 5	m	Rusty sulphide patches 10cm dia in contact of marble inclusion.
-30	Nero 5	5	Float: fine-grained ilmenite.
-31	Nero 5	5a	Feldspar porphyry.
-32	Nero 5	5	Rusty gabbro layer 0.5m x 5m.
-33	Nero 5	5c	Dunite (picrite) pod or layer.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of the heavy mineral concentrate analyses are uniformly low, and suggest that at the present level of erosion, the areas of the Axelgold intrusion covered by the Nero claims do not contain significant PGE or Au mineralization.

The results for the silt samples are similarly low, with the exception of AXS-15, which came from the southwest corner of Nero 1. This stream was a mere trickle coming from a spring, with abundant organic material and iron oxide precipitate in the sediment. This would suggest that the gold may be a chemical precipitate associated with this organic and rusty material since the heavy mineral concentrate result was background. Additional follow-up sampling is required to determine the significance of this anomaly.

The results of the rock sampling were similarly low, indicating that none of the gossans and other features noted during mapping contain significant amounts of PGE's or Au.

Based on analogy with other layered gabbroic intrusions such as the Stillwater in Montana U.S.A., and the La Perouse Gabbro in Alaska, it is important to point out that these results only apply to the particular erosional level of the intrusion that is presently exposed. One can reasonably predict that a more mafic, and perhaps ultramafic, zone, exists at some depth in the intrusion, and that such a zone would be more favourable for mineralization of PGE's as well as copper and/or nickel. At the present time, the depth at which such a zone might occur is a matter of speculation.

CONCLUSIONS

A program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling on the Nero claims over the Axelgold Intrusion has failed to detect significant levels of platinum group elements or gold.

Although the exposed gabbros appear to have limited potential for economic mineralization, potential still exists in the more mafic, unexposed portions of the intrusion which can reasonably be expected to occur at some depth below the present level of erosion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further surface work is recommended on the Nero claims. In view of the potential for mineralization at depth, however, it is recommended that a joint venture be considered with other interested parties, with a view to exploratory drilling of the intrusion in an attempt to locate the possible lower ultramafic zone. Such a program is somewhat speculative, and a joint venture would spread the risk, thereby reducing it to a, hopefully, acceptable level.

R L Wright.

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Paterson I.A. (1974) Geology of Cache Creek Group and Mesozoic Rocks at the Northern End of the Stuart Lake Belt, Central British Columbia; in Report of Activities, Part B, Geol. Survey of Canada, paper 74-1B, pp. 31-42.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert L. Wright, geologist, residing at 105 Sunset Drive, in the village of Lions Bay, province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Honours Geology from McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, in 1971 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., in 1974.

2. I have been practising my profession as an exploration geologist since 1975.

3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the proprietor of the exploration consulting firm, RL Wright and Associates.

5. The work described in this report was undertaken under my direct supervision, on a consulting basis, on behalf of Imperial Metals Corporation, 800-601 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

8th day of April, 1987

Vancouver, British Columbia

RL Wright

R.L. Wright, MSc, FGAC
RL Wright & Associates

APPENDIX #1

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Field Personnel:	
Geologist, R.L. Wright, 21 days @ 200.00/day	$ 4,200.00
Assistant, S. Royea, 21 days @ $90.00/day	1,890.00
Food and Accommodation:	
Camp equipment rental	535.00
Radio Rental	400.00
Camp Costs; groceries, fuel, 42 man days @ 30.00/day	1,260.00
Mobilization/Demobilization (from Vancouver)	
Truck Rental incl. mileage	1,200.00
Gas for truck	226.90
Meals	138.25
Accommodation	135.84
Aircraft Support: helicopter 7.0 hrs @ 525/hr incl. fuel	3,675.00
Equipment and Supplies:	
Base map	179.82
Airphotos	181.50
Photo processing	40.46
Laboratory Analysis: Acme Laboratory	1,550.00
Heavy minerals, silts, rocks	
Report Preparation:	
5 days @ $200/day	1,000.00
	$16,612.77

APPENDIX #2

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604)253-3158 COMPUTER LINE:251-1011

DATE RECEIVED SEPT 5 1986

DATE REPORTS MAILED Sept 19/86

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : P1-HEAVY MINERAL P2-SILTS P3-ROCKS
AU** PT** PD** & RH** - 10GM FIRE ASSAY CONCENTRATION. HNO3 LEACHED.
AQUA REGIA DIGESTION. GRAPHITE FURNACE AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER D Toye DEAN TOYE , CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

IMPERIAL METALS PROJECT 6002 FILE# 86-2493

SAMPLE	Au** ppb	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb	Rh** ppb	H.m. gm	H.m. %	Sample wt. gm
AXH-1	5	2	2	15	104.92	9.62	1090
AXH-2	5	2	2	2	173.24	5.39	3210
AXH-3	2	2	2	2	257.45	7.66	3360
AXH-4	4	2	4	2	275.50	9.87	2790
AXH-5	1	2	2	2	70.15	3.40	2060
AXH-6	4	2	2	2	248.13	9.58	2590
AXH-7	2	2	2	2	274.68	8.63	3180
AXH-8	2	2	2	2	177.32	7.48	2370
AXH-9	1	2	2	2	199.63	7.36	2710
AXH-10	3	2	2	2	126.72	5.25	2410
AXH-11	2	2	2	2	142.67	5.15	2770
AXH-12	5	2	2	2	190.62	8.07	2360
AXH-13	7	2	2	2	228.86	6.83	3350
AXH-14	2	2	2	2	247.32	7.97	3100
AXH-15	1	2	2	2	238.22	10.00	2380
AXH-16	1	2	2	2	160.30	7.35	2180
AXH-17	2	2	2	2	139.72	4.64	3010
AXH-18	12	2	2	2	249.78	44.60	560
AXH-19	1	2	2	2	156.82	4.39	3570
AXH-20	1	2	2	2	117.66	4.98	2360
AXH-21	1	2	2	2	162.93	8.18	1990
AXH-22	4	2	2	2	258.12	8.51	3030
AXH-23	1	2	2	2	262.93	8.85	2970
AXH-24	2	2	2	2	129.66	4.23	3060
AXH-25	1	2	2	2	111.42	3.61	3080
AXH-26	1	2	2	2	320.73	15.41	2080
AXH-27	1	2	2	2	102.13	4.15	2460
AXH-28	1	2	2	2	84.56	4.00	2110
AXH-29	2	2	2	2	85.50	5.55	1540
AXH-30	3	2	2	2	190.22	12.51	1520

SAMPLE#	Au PPB	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Rh PPB
AXS-2	6	2	2	2
AXS-3	4	2	2	2
AXS-4	3	2	3	2
AXS-5	1	6	2	2
AXS-6	4	2	2	2
AXS-7	3	2	2	2
AXS-8	6	2	3	2
AXS-9	3	2	2	2
AXS-10	6	2	2	2
AXS-11	4	4	4	2
AXS-12	6	2	2	2
AXS-13	8	2	5	2
AXS-14	5	3	2	2
AXS-15	312	2	2	2
AXS-16	16	3	5	2
AXS-17	8	2	7	2
AXS-19	7	4	10	2
AXS-20	9	4	13	2
AXS-21	5	9	6	2
AXS-22	12	7	9	2
AXS-23	9	4	10	2
AXS-24	6	3	7	2
AXS-25	9	2	9	2
AXS-26	5	3	10	2
AXS-27	8	6	8	2
AXS-28	6	5	7	2
AXS-29	7	6	9	2
AXS-30	3	2	2	2
DETECTION LIMIT	1	2	2	2

SAMPLE#	Au PPB	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Rh PPB
AXR-1	10	2	5	24
AXR-2	4	2	3	2
AXR-3	2	2	4	2
AXR-4	8	2	5	2
AXR-5	1	2	7	2
AXR-8	1	2	3	2
AXR-9	5	4	14	2
AXR-10	2	4	4	2
AXR-11	8	4	6	2
AXR-12	24	7	3	2
AXR-15	7	2	3	2
AXR-17	4	2	7	2
AXR-19	2	2	5	2
AXR-20	1	2	3	2
AXR-22	6	3	5	2
AXR-23	8	8	10	2
AXR-24	7	10	12	2
AXR-25	5	6	10	2
AXR-26	4	5	7	2
AXR-27	1	3	2	2
AXR-28	2	5	6	2
AXR-29	12	2	3	2
AXR-30	1	2	4	2
AXR-32	2	2	4	2
AXR-33	1	4	7	2
DETECTION LIMIT	1	2	2	2

126°11'

126°09'

56°08'

TALUS

Lm. Rusty Fracture Zone

AXR25

Gabbro

AXR24

Rusty Zone

AXH-19

dry

dry

AXH-20

AXR21

AXR22

Gabbro

TALUS

AXR23

Pegmatite

Gabbro Float

LCP (located)

AXR26

NERO 6

LEGEND

⊠	Claim Post	~~~	Fault
——	Claim Boundary	—— ——	Geological Contact - defined, inferred
● AXH-9	Stream Sample Location	⋰⋰⋰	Outcrop
x AXR27	Rock Sample Location	⟍	Bedding
⟍	Layering in Gabbro	⟍	Foliation

GEOLOGY:

AXELGOLD INTRUSION

PERMO-TRIASSIC —— JURASSIC(?) —— CRETACEOUS & OLDER

5 Olivine Gabbro
- 5a Fine grained gabbro dike
- 5b Anorthosite layer
- 5c Picrite layer
- 5h Hornfels inclusion
- 5m Marble inclusion

4 Foliated Granodiorite, Biotite Quartzofeldspathic Gneiss

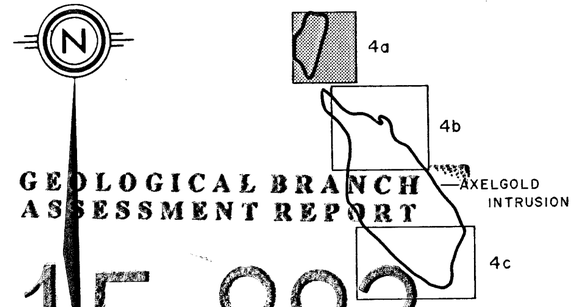
CACHE CREEK GROUP

3 Metasediments: Quartzite, Quartz-sericite Schist

2 Basic Metavolcanics: Amphibolite, Biotite-amphibole Hornfels, Plagioclase Amphibole Gneiss

1 Alpine Ultramafite: Peridotite, Serpentinized Peridotite

KEY MAP



IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION

NERO

FIGURE 4a

N.T.S. 94D/1E

NERO 6

GEOLOGY

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800 Metres

SCALE: 1:10 000

DATE: MAY 1987

GEOLOGIST: R.L. WRIGHT

DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH

AXELGOLD PEAK

126° 10'

126° 06'

56° 06'

56° 05'

1600'

1800'

TALUS

MEADOW

DIP SLOPE

Biotite Gneiss

Gossan

Mixed Gabbro hornfels Zone

Aplite

Pegmatite Zone

Altered sheared

LCP (located)

NERO 1

NERO 2

PGM 1

(Irvine, 1975)

AXR1 AXR2 AXR3 AXR4 AXR5 AXR6 AXR7 AXR8 AXR9 AXR10 AXR11 AXR12 AXR13 AXR14 AXR15 AXR16 AXR17 AXR18 AXR19 AXR20

AXH-1 AXH-2 AXH-3 AXH-4 AXH-5 AXH-6 AXH-7 AXH-8 AXH-9 AXH-10 AXH-11 AXH-12 AXH-13 AXH-14 AXH-15 AXH-16 AXH-17 AXH21

LEGEND

- Claim Post
- Claim Boundary
- AXH-9 Stream Sample Location
- x AXR27 Rock Sample Location
- Layering in Gabbro
- Fault
- Geological Contact - defined, inferred
- Outcrop
- Bedding
- Foliation

GEOLOGY:

AXELGOLD INTRUSION

PERMO-TRIASSIC — JURASSIC(?) — CRETACEOUS & OLDER

- 5 Olivine Gabbro
  - 5a Fine grained gabbro dike
  - 5b Anorthosite layer
  - 5c Picrite layer
  - 5h Hornfels inclusion
  - 5m Marble inclusion
- 4 Foliated Granodiorite, Biotite Quartzofeldspathic Gneiss

CACHE CREEK GROUP

- 3 Metasediments: Quartzite, Quartz-sericite Schist
- 2 Basic Metavolcanics: Amphibolite, Biotite-amphibole Hornfels, Plagioclase Amphibole Gneiss
- 1 Alpine Ultramafite: Peridotite, Serpentinized Peridotite

KEY MAP

4a 4b 4c AXELGOLD INTRUSION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,882

IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION

NERO

FIGURE 4b N.T.S. 94D/1E

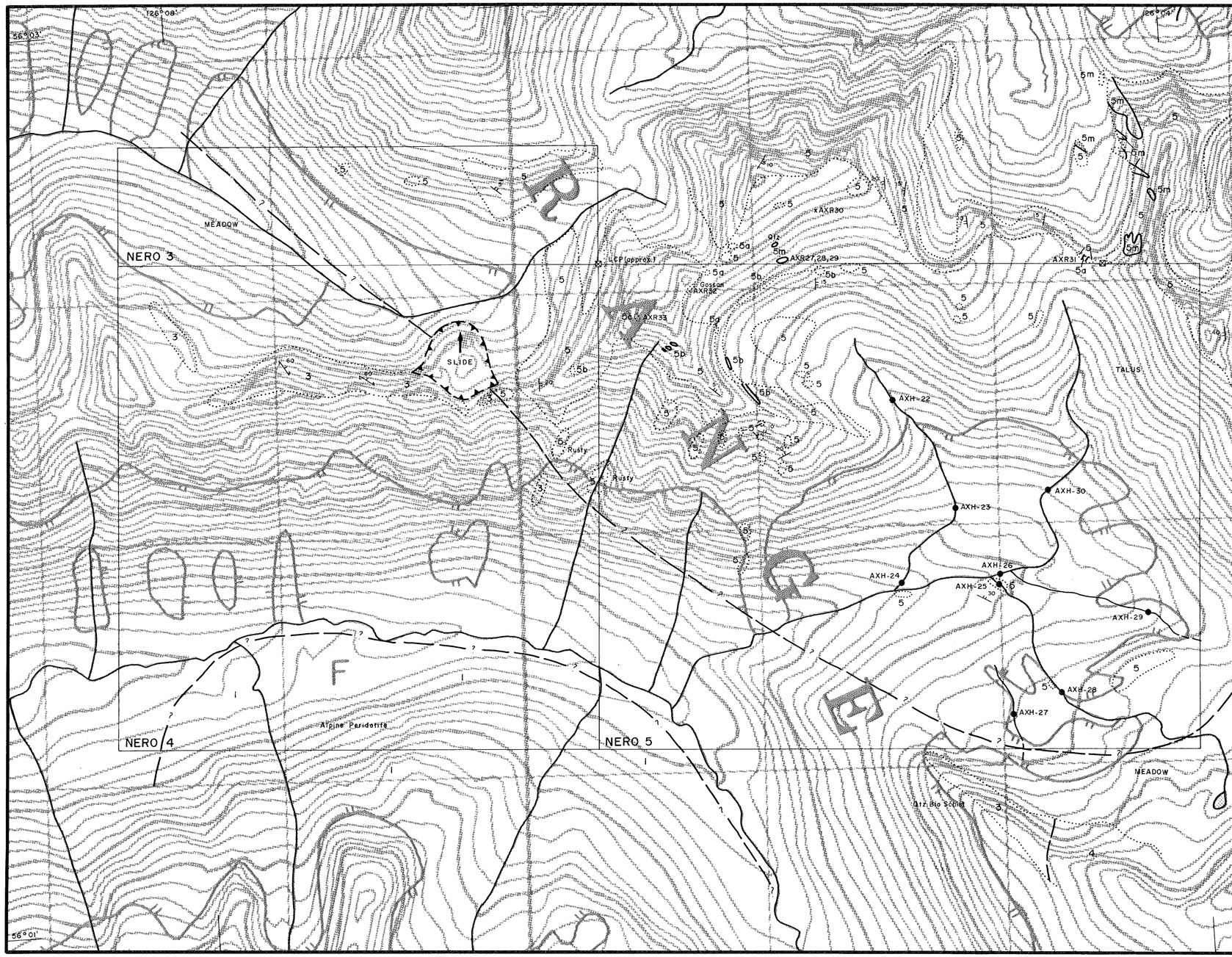
NERO 1 & 2

GEOLOGY

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800 Metres

SCALE: 1:10 000 GEOLOGIST: R.L. WRIGHT

DATE: MAY 1987 DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH



LEGEND

- Claim Post
- Claim Boundary
- AXH-9 Stream Sample Location
- x AXR27 Rock Sample Location
- Layering in Gabbro
- Fault
- Geological Contact - defined, inferred
- Outcrop
- Bedding
- Foliation

GEOLOGY:

AXELGOLD INTRUSION

5 Olivine Gabbro
- 5a Fine grained gabbro dike
- 5b Anorthosite layer
- 5c Picrite layer
- 5h Hornfels inclusion
- 5m Marble inclusion

4 Foliated Granodiorite, Biotite Quartzofeldspathic Gneiss

CACHE CREEK GROUP

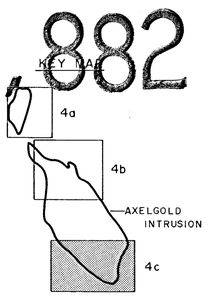
3 Metasediments: Quartzite, Quartz-sericite Schist

2 Basic Metavolcanics: Amphibolite, Biotite-amphibole Hornfels, Plagioclase Amphibole Gneiss

1 Alpine Ultramafite: Peridotite, Serpentinized Peridotite

PERMO-TRIASSIC — JURASSIC(?) — CRETACEOUS & OLDER

KEY MAP



IMPERIAL METALS CORPORATION

NERO

FIGURE 4c

N.T.S. 94D/1E

NERO 3, 4 & 5 GEOLOGY

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 800 Metres

SCALE: 1:10 000	GEOLOGIST: R.L. WRIGHT
DATE: MAY 1987	DRAWN BY: S. HAWORTH