

GAC - CORDILLERAN SECTION

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Exploration Series “Early stage active Projects”

7:15 – 8:30 am, Tuesday February 5, 2013

Discovery Center, Geological Survey of Canada
1500 - 605 Robson Street, Vancouver, BC

Cost: \$5 – Pay at Door – Coffee & muffins provided

RSVP: space is limited; please pre-register by email at: morning_talks@gac-cs.ca

**NEW
LOCATION**

Imperial Metals Corp – Ruddock Cr Zinc-Lead Project: 50 years since discovery & possibly the next BC Zn-Pb producer

**Discussion Leader: Jim Miller-Tait, P. Geo.
Exploration Manager – Imperial Metals Corp.**



The Ruddock Creek Zinc-Lead Property is located between the headwaters of Ruddock Creek and Oliver Creek in the Scrip Range of the Monashee Mountains in southeast British Columbia, approximately 155 km northeast of Kamloops, 100 km north northwest of Revelstoke, 28 km east of Avola and 6.5 km west of Gordon Horne Peak.

The Property contains “Sedex-Type” stratabound zinc-lead mineralization hosted by calc-silicate rocks, which have been intruded by pegmatite dykes and sills. Since the discovery in 1960, 54 years ago, there has been 426 diamond drill holes totalling 88,485m completed and 1,540m of underground development excavated including a metallurgical bulk sample collected in 2012.

The combined Ruddock Creek mineral resources tabulated below are from the Upper E, Lower E and the Creek Zone, only 2km of the 5km known drilled mineralized corridor. No other zones on the property have enough recent drilling information to define a mineral resource. This >10 million tonne resource has the potential to grow with additional exploration, especially with the recent 2012 drilling of the V Zone.

Ruddock Creek Total Mineral Resource-March 2012

Cutoff Grade % Pb+Zn	INDICATED				INFERRED			
	Tonnes 000's	% Zn	% Pb	% comb Pb+Zn	Tonnes 000's	% Zn	% Pb	% comb Pb+Zn
3.0	5,450	6.20	1.28	7.48	6,253	6.17	1.21	7.38
4.0	4,654	6.77	1.38	8.16	5,382	6.69	1.31	8.00
5.0	3,773	7.48	1.53	9.01	4,562	7.22	1.41	8.64

One of the main questions regarding the geology is that since 1960 it was thought that the mineralization was contained within tight isoclinal folds but a new possible theory is that there are separate timed mineralizing events and that block faulting is a critical controlling factor.

A summary of the work and results, **intended to stimulate discussion of future efforts on the project**, will be presented.