

INTRODUCTION

The Thomson Group of claims consisting of the UOI 1 to 4 and the AU 1 to 10 claims is situated about one mile south of Amai Inlet on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island. Access to the property is by float equipped aircraft to Amai Inlet, or via road from Zeballos to the former Amai Settlement and thence by boat across the inlet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The major rock type in the region is a leucocratic granite which has been subjected to numerous periods of faulting. The faults are characterised by wide shear zones reaching thirty feet in width. Post-shear injection of basic and aplitic dykes along planes of weakness is common. Alteration of the wall-rock granite with introduction of quartz and sulfide may occur. Alteration products include epidote, hornblende and chlorite. The epidote is usually found in association with sulfide-free quartz.

A volcanic flow-breccia is found to the ESE of the AU 9 and 10 claims, on the NW striking ridge adjoining Edziza's Ears Mt. This rhyolitic-rhyodacitic unit contains abundant pyrite. Also present is a syenitic to monzonitic phase of the main granite pluton. The minor shear zones in this rock contain little or no sulfide.

Minor porphyry dykes and a major NE striking aplitic dyke are located to the south-west of the AU 8 claim. The intrusive body becomes more basic in this region, and contains abundant pyrite rich hornblende granodiorite xenoliths.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Native gold is recognized in one of the major fault shear zones located on the UOI 1 & 3 claims (Map 1). Here the granite is intensely fractured, with accompanying introduction of quartz and minor sulfides. Chlorite - hornblende slickensides mark the major planes of movement. Native gold is found in association with a major shear zone striking N 20' E. The narrow (up to 6 inches wide) 'vein' carrying the gold values is found near the center of a main shear zone. Sulfides are also found in this central 'vein' and consist of pyrite with very minor or trace amounts of copper sulfides. Hematite is found as an alteration product of pre-existing magnetite.

The Chlorite hornblende slickenside zone carrying the gold values may reach a thickness in excess of six inches at the upper exposures. Parallel and crosscutting shear surfaces contain much lower gold values or may be barren.

The northward or southward extension of the major shear zone has not been proven. Shear zones are however recognised southward along the projected strike of the mineralized shear zone on the UOI 3 claim. The northward projection of the strike of the shear zone enters a region which is heavily timbered and covered by overburden. Cross-cutting faults are known to exist on the UOI 1 claim to the north-east of the showings and may displace the mineralized shear zone. A possible extension of the shear zone is recognized NE of the mineralization zone.

Sampling of one of the cross-cutting shear zones which extends from the valley floor towards the UOI 2 claim indicated no gold values.

ASSAY RESULTS

Assays of a group of samples taken from the main showings on the UOI 3 claim and submitted for analysis by Mr. A. B. Thomson have indicated gold values ranging from .12 oz. gold per ton of ore to in excess of 28 oz. gold per ton of ore. (Table 1). A bulk sample weighing 215 lbs. submitted to the Department of Mines assayed 4.145 oz. gold per ton.

TABLE 1: Assay Results of Samples submitted by A. B. Thomson

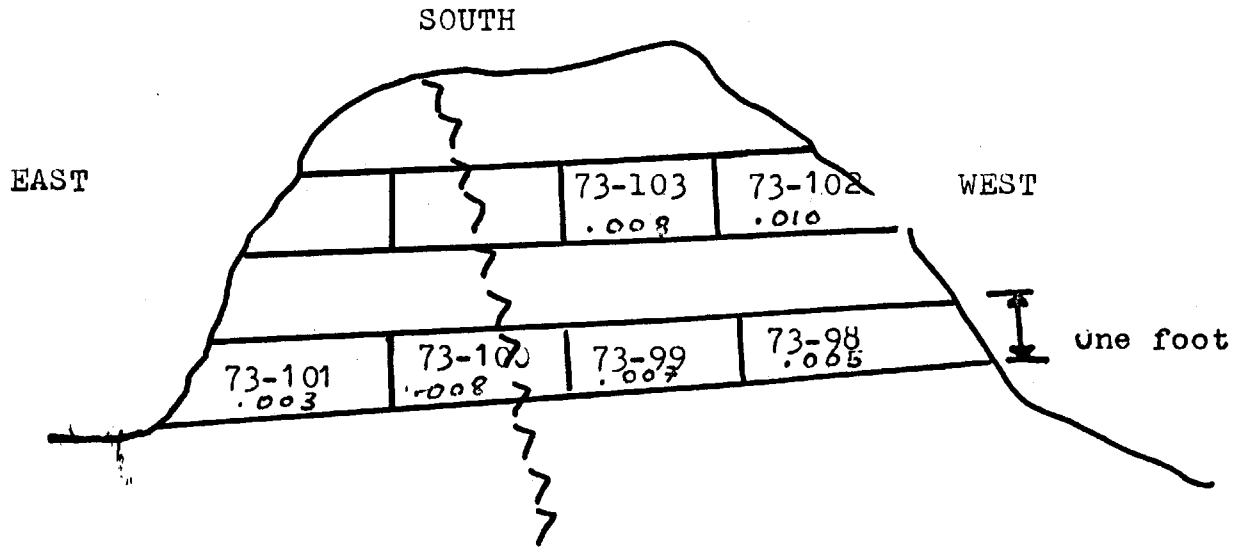
<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Results</u>
1941	Bulk samples (215 lbs.)	4.145 oz. Au/ton
1960	Sample (5.3 lbs.) Telluride rich	5.91 oz. "
(Not known)	#1 Adit 2 ft.	0.12 oz. "
	#2 Above adit - $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	28.24 oz. "
	#3 Above adit - 2 inches	17.72 oz. "
	#4 Above adit - 4 feet	0.16 oz. "

Sampling of the mineralized zone at the upper showings and the lower trench by Mr. Tomlinson indicated values up to 9.64 oz. per ton gold (Table 2). Sample locations are indicated on Map 2.

TABLE 2: Assay Results - Sampling by M. Tomlinson

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Results (oz. gold/ton ore)</u>
73-66	Main shear zone - mineralization. Three inch depth along 'vein'	9.64 oz. gold
73-68	Sulfide phase-mineralized shear zone	1.62 oz. gold
73-98	Lower trench (Figure 1)	.005 oz.
73-99	Lower trench "	.007 oz.
73-100	Lower trench "	.008 oz.
73-101	Lower trench "	.003 oz.
73-102	Lower trench "	.010 oz.
73-103	Lower trench "	.008 oz.

FIGURE 1



LOCATION OF LOWER TRENCH SAMPLES.

Sampling depth - 3 inches. Width- one foot.

Sampling of the recently extended lower trench yielded substantially lower gold values. (Samples 73-98 to 73-103, table 2). These samples were taken over a one foot width across the south face of the trench (four foot distance). (Figure 2). This lower trench may not intersect the main mineralization which might lie to the east of the trench. High value gold samples were apparently found in this area by Mr. A. B. Thomson.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional work on the property should include opening a trench to the mineralization (if it exists) on both the northward and southward extensions of the shear zone. This would prove the overall extent of the mineralization. Opening of the lower elevation extension will however require removal of heavy timber and overburden.

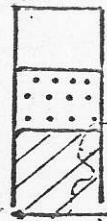
Should the above prove additional ore, consideration should be given to establishing a camp on the UOI 1 claim near the upper showings.

Mr. Thomson

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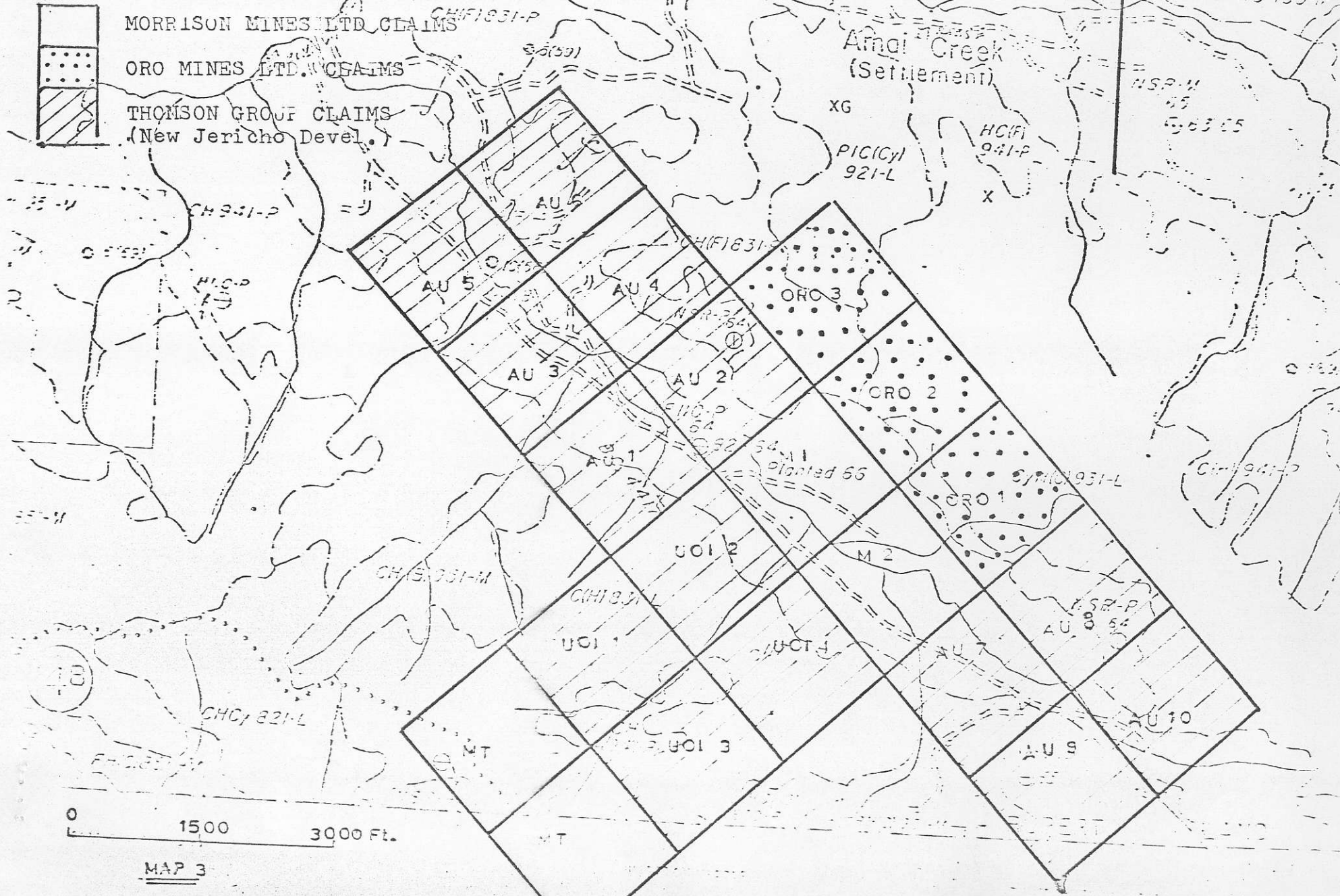
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MORRISON MINES LTD. CLAIMS

ORO MINES LTD. CLAIMS

THOMSON GROUP CLAIMS
(New Jericho Devel.)



0 1500 3000 Ft.

MAP 3