



File

841524

Memorandum
For Use Within The Company Only

To Chief Geologist, West. Dist., Expl. (DWH) Date March 16, 1973
 (Use Title if Possible)

From Project Geologist, Exploration (RYW) File No.
 (Use Title if Possible)

Subject JUMP CLAIMS, CHEHALIS LAKE, B.C. Reference 92H1
 (Same as Top)

I have assessed the data on Earl Dodson's Jump claims and have tried to relate the data to our Top claims. Dodson's data is skimpy, but significant conclusions might be drawn. I favour optioning the Jump claims.

Dodson's interest in the area apparently stems from stream silt anomalies and low-grade pyroclastic rock float containing pyroclastic sphalerite and pyrite fragments, found during the 1971 field season. The Jump claims were staked June 21, 1971, 54 claims were staked but only 28 are in good standing and lie immediately north and east of the Top claims.

g.c.

The 1971 work program comprised prospecting, detailed stream silt surveys of the property, and a detailed soil survey over the suspected source area of the mineralized float. Stream silts gave high Zn values from each stream draining the Jump claims, and soil geochemistry defined a relatively narrow, strong Zn anomaly trending northerly along the common boundary of Jump 14 and Jump 44. Prospecting resulted in finding more than 100 mineralized float containing pyroclastic sulfides on Jump 13, 14, 28 and 18. Assays were low, the best about 1% Zn, no copper, although occasional chalcopyrite grains were noted. Most of the work by MacDonald Consultants and Newmont centred on this area of contained mineralized float.

In 1972, Newmont geologists spent 3 days mapping and collecting soil samples in the area containing mineralized float, centred on Jump 14 and Jump 28. The soil survey located a modest Zn-Cu anomaly trending easterly across Jump 27 and Jump 28. Newmont's mapping represents the sole source of geological data for the entire property.

Newmont's mapping was inadequate to positively relate the MacDonald and Newmont soil anomalies to stratigraphy, but reconstructing and extrapolating the structural and stratigraphic data from Newmont's mapping and Cominco's mapping on the Top Group, I would say that there is a strong suggestion that the Newmont soil anomaly appears to be related to the volcanic-sediment contact, whereas the MacDonald soil anomaly might also be related to this contact, but stratigraphic information is essentially lacking except for the extrapolated contact from the Top Group about one mile south. Also, the source of mineralized float on Jump 13, 14, and 28 likely relates to the transitional zone between F.W. acid volcanics and H.W. sediments. The nature of this contact is not clear, but appears to be a transition zone of intercalated volcanics and sediments.

...continued...

Signed _____



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My conclusions on the relationship of soil anomalies to stratigraphy are complicated by stream silt data on the creek transecting Jump 14, 44, and 43. Here, highly anomalous Zn values continue to the headwaters at the east side of Jump 43. The solution is not obvious, Earl Dodson believes that the volcanic-sediment contact might lie at the headwaters of the creek. On this basis, Dodson would like to restake a strip of ground to the east and north of the existing Jump claim block.

Dodson is prepared to offer Cominco a "soft" deal, whereby we would keep the claims in good standing and restake 16 claims to the north and east of the Jump claim block. No cash would be involved, but Dodson would like a 10% carried interest. The anniversary date for the claims are June 21, 1973, and September 8, 1973.

I recommend this property on the basis of favourable stratigraphy, the existence of numerous mineralized float, the existence of attractive soil anomalies, and we would protect favourable stratigraphy extending from our Top group into the Jump group. Apparently, the favourable stratigraphy extends easterly through Mt. McRae and will be assessed by the Harrison reconnaissance program.

RYW/mjw

Signed

Roy Y. Watanabe