

Tulsequah Chap

CIM Van May/91

Mike Caserman

675244

Randall Buller

104K/12

200 W of Athens

1943 drawing

1951-57 mixed. 530 + p.d.

8.0 m tons

intergrade

1.85 cu 1.22 Pb 6.81 Zn

0.08 oz the 3.19 oz Ag

Just west Tul ch. ⁽²⁹⁴¹⁾ was pink

1.029000 + at 11 1/2 m

3.0903 + Ag

1.89 cu 1.5400 Zn

on W limb up antifer

plunging N. W side descent

is faulted off

dante - phy lamella kept is

1 mineral host

2 + dante - hydrothermal kept med,
chert - althous

Chap Roubt to W.

Several fashion painters
- fashion are body forms.

Several painters saw also
in and that noted below are
over side from fashion or beauty
at top of inside margin.
Number style vms.

Paper No. 17 — 15:00

Cominco-Redfern Tulsequah Chief Massive Sulphide Deposit, Northwest British Columbia.

M.J. CASSELMAN, Cominco Ltd.

The Tulsequah Chief property is located near the confluence of the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers in the Coast Range Mountains of British Columbia, 100 km south of Atlin, British Columbia, and 65 km northeast of Juneau, Alaska. The property was first staked in 1923 following the discovery of a high-grade lens of pyrite, barite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Cominco Ltd. acquired the deposit in 1946 and placed it and the adjacent Big Bull deposit into production in 1951 at a rate of 530 tons/day. The mine was closed in 1957 due to low metal prices.

The Tulsequah Chief deposit is located along the base of a thick lenticular mass of dacite-rhyolite pyroclastics near the contact with an underlying thick sequence of basalt-andesite pyroclastics and flows. The deposit is broken into four blocks by north-south striking, steeply dipping faults, all of which were initially synvolcanic growth faults which created a seafloor graben that was active during deposition of the sulphide lenses.

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