

## **TULSEQUAH CHIEF DEPOSIT**

The Tulsequah Chief is a kuroko type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. The minesite is located in the Tulsequah River valley in northwestern British Columbia about 45 miles northeast of the deep sea port of Juneau, Alaska at an elevation of 400 feet. Cominco mined between the 1900 and 400 foot elevations in the period 1951 to 1957. The property remained dormant until 1987 when a joint venture of Redfern (40% interest) and Cominco (60%) began exploration below the 400 foot elevation.

Drilling since 1987 has indicated a reserve of 8.6 million tons of 1.6% copper, 1.2% lead, 6.5% zinc, 0.08 oz/ton gold and 3.2 oz/ton silver.

Mineralization is contained in two lenses, the lower AB lens and the stratigraphically higher H lens. The mine stratigraphy, which is comprised mainly of felsic volcaniclastics, is folded into a syncline which plunges north-northwest at about  $60^{\circ}$ . Massive sulphides are structurally thickened along the fold axis and attenuated on the limbs. True thicknesses range from 5 to 25 feet in the AB lens and from 5 to 126 feet in the H lens. About 85% of the reserve is contained in the H lens.

The deposit is wide open to expansion and the potential is in the order of 12-15 million tons. The area potential is much larger as there are a number of promising targets on the property which have not yet been explored in detail.

Preliminary mineralogical studies, integrated with previous milling experience, suggest good recoveries and concentrate grades. The steep dip and competent wall rocks imply excellent underground mining conditions.

The Tulsequah Chief ranks as one of the more important undeveloped mineral reserves in Canada.

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