

TULSEQUAH CHIEF
Cominco - Redfern

The Tulsequah Chief is located near the confluence of the Tulsequah and Taku Rivers within the Coast Range Mountains of British Columbia, 43 miles (70 kilometers) northeast of Juneau, Alaska. The property is in a west dipping sequence of Pre-Permian, submarine volcanic rocks. It is associated with dacite-rhyolite pyroclastics, clastic sedimentary rocks, limestones and cherts.

Mineralization occurs in a number of conformable lenses consisting of pyrite (15-80 %) and varying concentrations of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, gold, silver, barite and gypsum. These lenses occur within several stratigraphic intervals along a 500 metre (1600 foot) strike length in a lithologic package known as the mineral horizon. The mineral horizon consists of intercalated, altered dacite-rhyodacite tuffs, argillites, cherty tuffites and cherts within altered dacite lapilli tuffs. Alteration in the horizon consists mainly of sericite-pyrite, zones of silica veining and pervasive silicification.

Official geological reserves as of November 1989 were 5,800,000 tons grading 1.60 % copper, 1.31% lead, 7.03% zinc, 0.08 ounces per ton gold and 2.93 ounces per ton silver (5,260,600 tonnes grading 1.6% copper, 1.31% lead, 7.03% zinc, 2.74 grams per tonne gold, 100.46 grams per tonne silver) Since then, an underground drilling program has discovered possible additional reserves. Specifically, a 164 foot (50 metre) drill hole intersection [DDH 90-22, with an estimated true width 130 feet (40 metres)] has returned intercepts grading 2.92% copper, 1.58% lead, 9.09% zinc, 0.112 ounces per ton gold and 4.96 ounces per ton silver (3.83 grams per tonne gold and 170.06 grams per tonne silver). The Tulsequah Chief is now considered to be in the advanced exploration stage.

(M.J. Casselman, 1990)