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July 1, 2000

To: Terry Chendler 660 - 5330
From: Don Barker
Subject: Tulsequah

For the last few years, I have thought that various groups, besides the lobby groups, should participate in a campaign to support your project (ie mining companies, suppliers, consultants etc). However like a lot of things, bread & butter issues always seem to take precedence.

Based on your latest setback, what in your view, can various individuals in the industry, do to support your project?

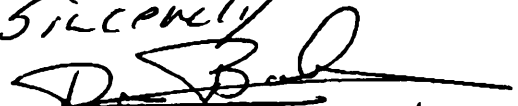
I am prepared to individually lobby (ie letter campaign) to support the project. However I'm not quite sure who should be lobbied? In any event have you got any ideas as to how individual freelance consultants can get behind the project? I don't think it is the judicial system or the B.C. government.

As you & I have discussed, it is very difficult to attract funding to a B.C. project. The attached article only makes things worse.

I wish you all the luck in the world and sincerely hope your perseverance pays off for the good of your shareholders and for the sake of my project and the industry in general.

C.C. Tom Schroeter
775-0313

Sincerely


Don Barker

Judge halts Victoria's approval of mine

Ministers failed to take into account the views of the Tlingit First Nation, the judge said.

STEPHEN HUME
VANCOUVER SUN

In a stinging rebuke to the provincial government, a B.C. Supreme Court justice on Wednesday quashed approval of a controversial mine on a tributary of the Taku River in northwestern B.C.

Cabinet ministers failed to take into account the views of the Tlingit First Nation when deciding to give the project a green light, said B.C. Supreme Court Justice Pamela Kirkpatrick.

"The failure goes to the heart of the environmental review process and, as such, renders the minister's decision unreasonable," she said in a judgment that ran to more than 70 pages.

"I would therefore conclude that there was, in this regard, a breach of the rules of procedural fairness."

The decision is certain to send tremors through B.C.'s resource industries as treaty talks be-

tween First Nations and the two senior governments are stalled. Last week the future of a pro-

posed \$500-million ski resort near Lillooet was put in doubt when First Nations in the area

decided to reject the plan by Al Raine and Nancy Greene Raine because of possible environmental impacts.

Critics objected that environmental approval from the province had been fast-tracked despite warnings from scientific staff.

The Taku River mine, a property of Redfern Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, proposes to extract gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from the Tulsequah Chief site previously operated by Cominco almost 50 years ago.

But where Cominco moved its ore from the site by barge, the new operation proposed to do so by road. To access the mine, the company's road must cut through the still-pristine Taku watershed.

A drainage area roughly the size of the state of Massachusetts is claimed by the Tlingit First Nation in their treaty negotiations with Canada and B.C.

The watershed contains some of the richest wildlife habitat in North America and teems with grizzly and black bear, moose, caribou, mountain goat, abundant salmon runs and many species of migratory and predatory birds.

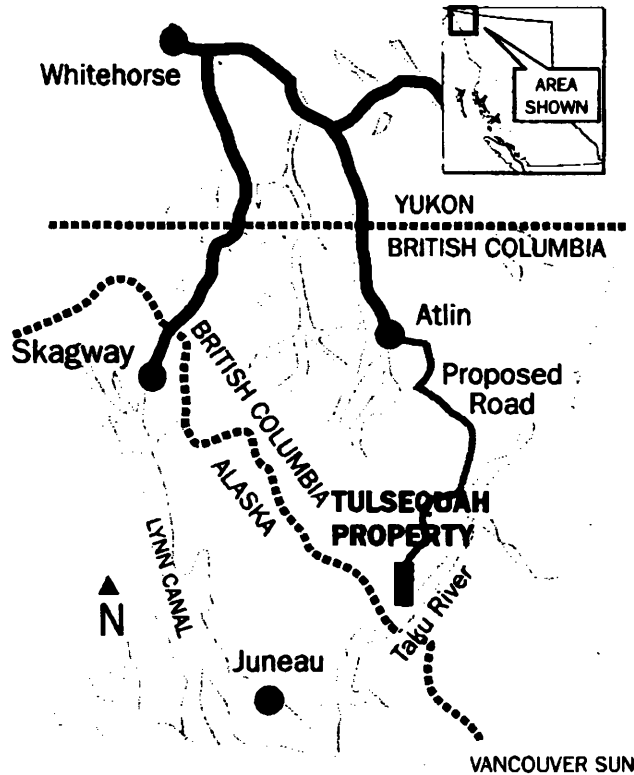
Provincial regulators approved development of the Redfern property after a review that began in late 1997 and concluded in January 1998.

But the Tlingit argued that the review process did not adequately address their concerns regarding possible adverse environmental impacts that would impair the sustainability of lands that lie at the heart of their treaty claim.

Environmentalists argue that several scientific studies show that the mine will cause continuous large-scale acid mine drainage, which would endanger rich salmon runs up the river while the road would disrupt grizzly bear habitat and expose the large carnivores to poachers.

Because of the mine proposal, the Taku rates second among B.C.'s most endangered rivers on a list prepared by Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.

Under Kirkpatrick's ruling, the mine proposal must now return for an environmental review that fully addresses the aboriginal concerns about sustainability and the long term impact on traditional lands that are part of treaty negotiations.



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