

093M 016

From: Twin Peaks Prospectus
Jan. 1971

015998

17	18	37	38
15	16	35	36
13	14	33	34
11	12	31	32
9	10	29	30
7	8	27	28
5	6	25	26
3	4	23	24
1	2	21	22
		19	20

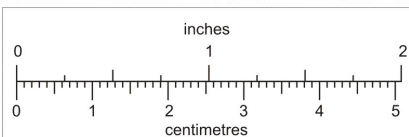



NETALZUL MTN.

DAISY GP.

102	101	14	13	26	25
104	103	16	15	28	27
106	105	18	17	30	29
108	107	20	19	32	31
110	109	22	21	34	33
112	111	24	23	36	35
162	161	50	49	138	137
164	163	52	51	140	139
166	165	54	53	142	141
168	167	56	55	144	143
170	169	58	57	146	145
172	171	60	59	148	147

HAROLD PRICE CK.
NETALZUL CK.



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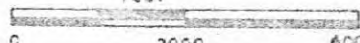


TWIN PEAK MINES LTD.

Claim Map

NETALZUL PROJECT

feet



0 3000 6000

J. H. MONTGOMERY OCT. 29, 1970 FIG: 3

B. NETALZUL MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

INTRODUCTION

Information regarding the Netalzul Mountain property was obtained from a report by R. Woolverton entitled "A Geophysical Report on the Daisy Claims" dated August 31, 1970 and from B.C. Department of Mines Map 69-1 compiled by N.C. Carter and R.V. Kirkham.

An examination was also made of the raw data from an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey and a personal visit made to the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the southwest flank of Netalzul Mountain about 40 miles northeast of Smithers, B.C. (Map ref. N.T.S. 93M; Lat. 55°16' N, Long. 127°00' W). See Figure 1.

The best means of access is by helicopter from Smithers or Hazelton, B.C. The nearest road is about 4 miles north of the property along Suskwa River.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The Netalzul Mountain property is comprised of 110 mineral claims as shown in Figure 3, Daisy 1-38 staked in August, 1969 and Daisy 13-36, 49-60, 101-112, 137-148, and 161-172 staked in February, 1970.

The claims were all staked for Evergreen Exploration Limited and later transferred to Twin Peak Mines Limited.

Information regarding the ownership, location and standing of the claims was obtained from Mining Recorders' Offices in Smithers and Vancouver and from officers of the company. Some of the claim posts were examined in the field and appear to have been staked in accordance with mining regulations. Particulars of the claims are recorded in the following table:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Daisy 1 - 38	77890 - 927	7-30-71
Daisy 13 - 36	85575 - 599	2-23-71
Daisy 49 - 60	85599 - 610	2-23-71
Daisy 101 - 112	85610 - 622	2-23-71
Daisy 137 - 148	85622 - 634	2-23-71
Daisy 161 - 172	85634 - 646	2-23-71

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies between elevations of 3000 and 6000 feet on the southern extension of Skeena Mountains. The topography ranges from flat or gently rolling valley bottom to moderately rugged mountainous terrain. Most of the area is timbered and covered by glacial drift.

Water is available from the headwaters of Netalzul Creek.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

A molybdenite showing located on Netalzul Mountain has been staked several times by various groups but no record of the work performed is available to the writer.

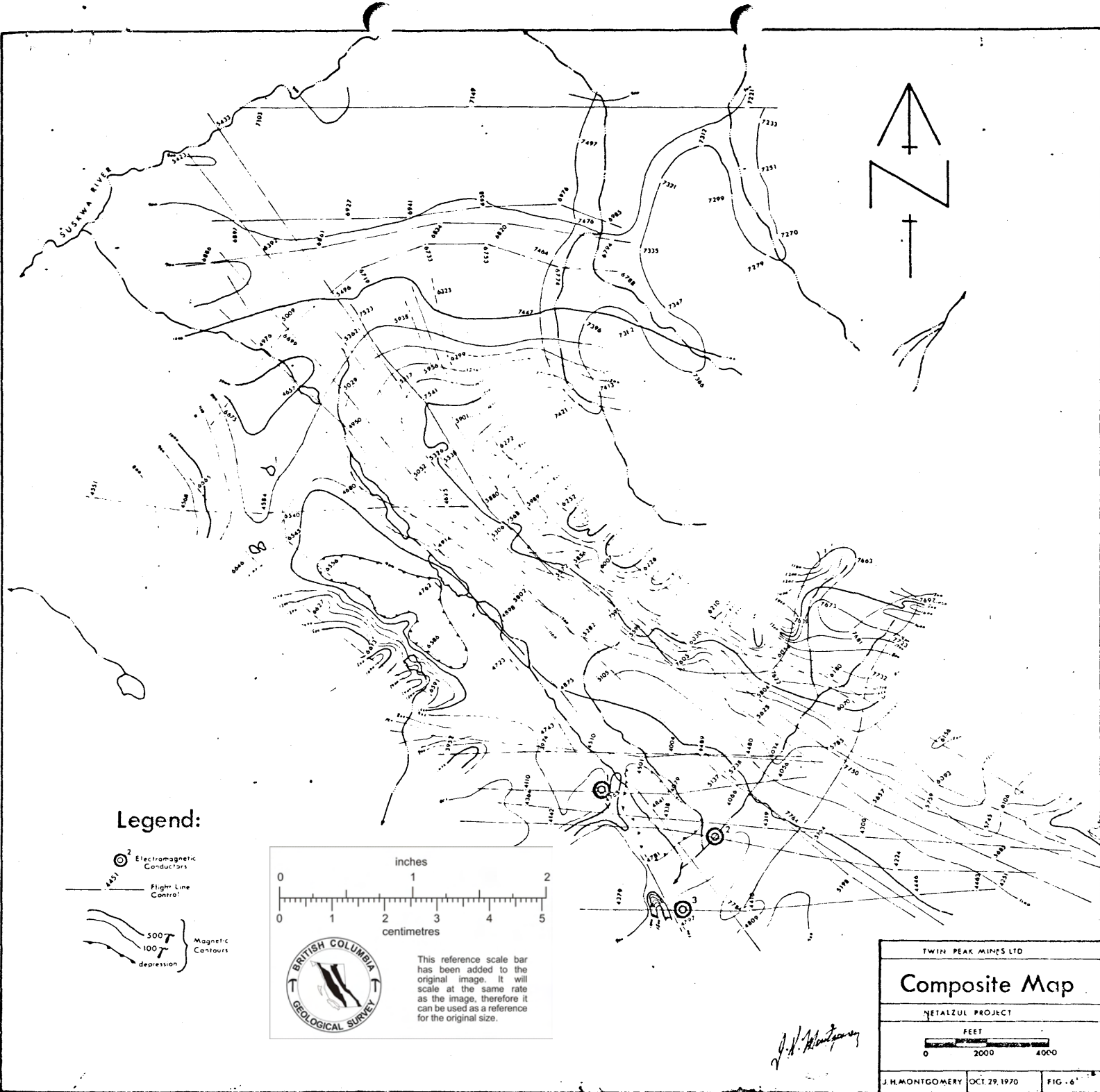
In 1969, an airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey was conducted over the southwest flank of Netalzul Mountain and surrounding area by Twin Peak Mines Limited. Details of this survey are given in a later section.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area has been compiled by N.C. Carter and R.V. Kirkham (Map 69-1, B.C. Department of Mines). See Figure 4.

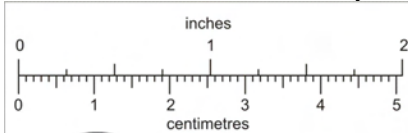
The geology of the Netalzul Mountain area is similar to that of Blunt Mountain in that the core of the mountain is composed of granodiorites of Upper Cretaceous and Early Tertiary age which have intruded Hazelton Group sediments. A major northwesterly trending fault follows the depression formed by the headwaters of Netalzul and Maish Creeks southwest of Netalzul Mountain.

Mineralization observed by the writer consists of molybdenite with quartz in small widely separated fractures in granodiorite.



Legend:

- Electromagnetic Conductors
- Flight Line Control
- Magnetic Contours
 - 500 T depression
 - 100 T depression



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TWIN PEAK MINES LTD		
Composite Map		
NETALZUL PROJECT		
J. H. MONTGOMERY	OCT 29, 1970	FIG - 6

GEOPHYSICS

In August, 1969, a total of 88 line-miles of airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey were completed over the property. The survey was conducted by Lockwood Survey Corporation Limited of Toronto, Ontario using the same equipment as for the Blunt Mountain survey.

The magnetic survey, for the most part, appears to reflect bedrock geology. The broad central magnetic high (Figure 6) is coincident with the granodiorite pluton which forms the core of Netalzul Mountain. One small magnetic high on Line T22 (4390) is associated with an electromagnetic anomaly of interest.

The airborne electromagnetic survey detected a total of 28 conductors, 3 of which warrant further detailed investigation. These three, which are plotted in Figure 6, are described in the following table:

<u>Anomaly</u>	<u>In phase</u>	<u>Out of phase</u>	<u>Magnetic</u>
1	+ 10	+ 45	+ 200 (adj.)
2	+ 25	+ 50	+ 140 (adj.)
3	+ 20	+ 30	+ 700 (adj.)

In addition, several other low to moderate intensity anomalies were detected by the survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Netalzul Mountain property is underlain by Hazelton sediments which have been intruded by granodiorite. The latter, in several places, shows molybdenite-chalcopyrite mineralization associated with quartz veining. An airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey has indicated several anomalies.

A program of preliminary exploration is recommended to test the geophysical anomalies and to further explore the possibilities for additional mineralization associated with the granodiorite pluton. The proposed program consists of geophysical surveys, geochemical sampling and mapping.

1. Electromagnetic Survey

A ground electromagnetic survey should be conducted over the anomalous zones shown on Figure 6. A detailed grid with 400 feet line spacing should be established over the three main anomalies. In addition, one or two reconnaissance lines should be run over the lower intensity anomalies. About 28 line miles would be required.

2. Magnetic Survey

A magnetometer survey should be conducted over the same areas as the electromagnetic survey, that is, about 28 line-miles.

3. Geochemical Survey

Geochemical soil samples should be taken in conjunction with the geophysical surveys. Approximately 520 samples will be required. In addition, stream sediment samples should be taken from the general area covered by the airborne survey. About 200 such samples will be required. All samples should be analyzed for copper, molybdenum and zinc.

4. Geological Mapping

Geological mapping of the surveyed areas should be undertaken in conjunction with geophysical and geochemical work.

COST ESTIMATE

1. Electromagnetic Survey		
28 line-miles @ \$150.00		\$ 4,200.00
2. Magnetic Survey		
28 line-miles @ \$50.00		1,400.00
3. Geochemical Survey		
Soils – 520 @ \$2.70	\$1,404.00	
Stream sed. – 200 @ \$2.70	540.00	1,944.00
4. Geological Mapping		
Geologist – 2 months @ \$1,000		2,000.00
5. Camp facilities		
Construction tent camp	1,200.00	
Operation – 2 months	2,000.00	3,200.00
6. Transportation		
Helicopter – 5 hrs. @ \$210.	1,050.00	
– 10 hrs. @ \$140.	1,400.00	
Truck – 1 month @ \$550.00	550.00	3,000.00
7. Salaries and Wages (field crew)		
2 men – 2 months @ \$800.00		3,200.00
8. Engineering and Supervision		1,500.00
9. Contingencies – approx. 7%		1,556.00
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$22,000.00</u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

“J.H. MONTGOMERY”

J.H. Montgomery, Ph.D., P. Eng.

October 29, 1970

Vancouver, B.C.