87-463 - 15951

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL

REPORT ON THE

JIMMY 3 AND JIMMY 4 MINERAL CLAIMS

BANKS ISLAND, KEECH LAKE AREA, B.C.
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
N.T.S. 103H/5
53° 18' N 129° 50' W

For

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.
52 - 9460 Glenallen Drive
Richmond, B.C.
V7A 2S8

By

J.T. SHEARER, M.Sc.
NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.
#726 - 815 West Hastings Street
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V6C 2Y4

Field Work Completed Between
June 2 and June 5, 1987

August 15, 1987
Vancouver, B.C.

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SUMMARY

(1) The Jimmy 3 and 4 claims are located on southeast Banks Island, 53° 18'N - 129° 50'W, N.T.S. 103H/5, approximately 118 km south-southeast of Prince Rupert, B.C.

(2) The property consists of 40 units staked under the Modified Grid System and recorded on June 8, 1984. An initial Phase I program of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling was conducted during September and October of 1984 (McDougall and Kidlark, 1984).

(3) The Jimmy 3 and 4 area is of interest because it encompasses a structurally complex environment wherein favourable "Yellow Giant" type (skarn deposits carrying high grade gold values) metasedimentary bands enclosed by granitic rocks appear to be severely folded as well as being disrupted by faulting.

(4) "Yellow Giant" type mineral deposits are characterized by relatively high gold values over narrow to moderate widths and relatively short strike lengths. They are usually irregular in cross-section as a consequence of the skarn environment.

(5) A short program of VLF-Electromagnetic surveying in conjunction with limited follow-up soil sampling was completed in June 19817. Several VLF conductors were found but soil assays were very low in gold content.

(6) This report documents the results of the 1987 work for assessment credit for a total of $4,124.50.

INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the geophysical and geochemical program carried out in June 1987 on the Jimmy 3 claim. Data collected by previous workers from the area covered by the Jimmy 3 and 4 were reviewed.

The Jimmy 3 claim apparently lies along the same geological horizon that hosts the Yellow Giant gold deposits to the northwest. The Yellow Giant deposits were discovered in the early 1960's by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. Close spaced diamond drilling and some underground work has indicated about 176,000 ounces of gold* to date within the four best explored deposits on the Yellow Giant Property. The most recent programs have extended ore reserves (Mineral Inventory) on the "Tel" zone to 212,000 tons averaging 0.86 oz/ton gold (Shearer, 1986).

The Jimmy 3 mineral claim area is of interest because it encompasses a structurally complex environment wherein favourable "Yellow Giant" type metasedimentary bands enclosed by granitic rocks appear severely folded as well as being disrupted by faulting. These structural features, believed necessary for the localization of gold on Banks Island, especially where intersections are involved, are reflected by vegetation changes evident through the study of air photographs, fortunate in this instance since most of the area is low lying and overburdened except for the enclosing granitic rocks. On the west end of Keecha Lake a drilling program is currently underway by Gold Ventures Ltd. within rocks similar to the Jimmy environment (Seraphim, 1986).

*Trader Resource Corp., Report to Shareholders, June 11, 1984.

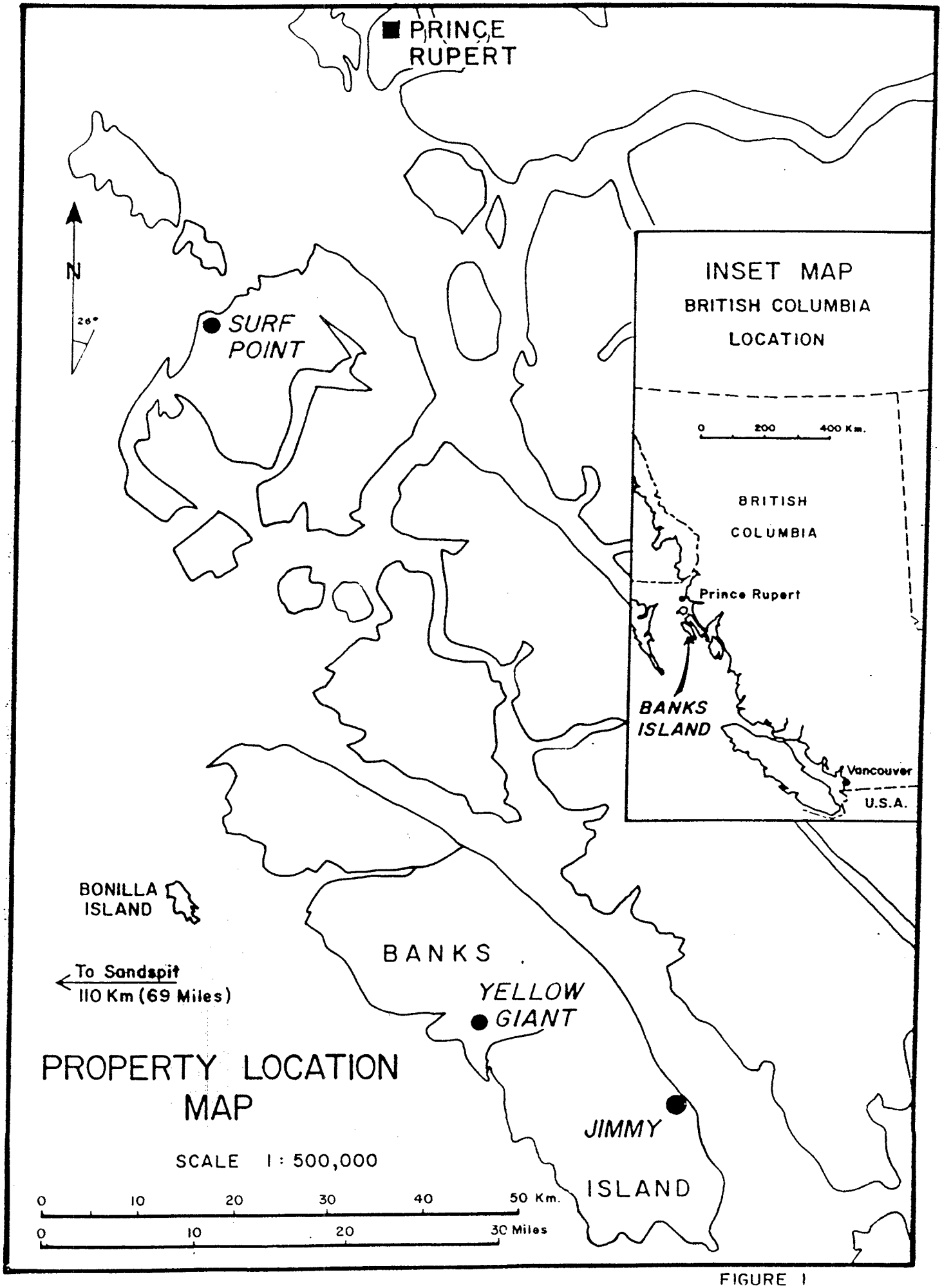

PRINCE RUPERT
N
26°
SURF POINT
INSET MAP
BRITISH COLUMBIA
LOCATION
0 200 400 Km.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Prince Rupert
BANKS ISLAND
Vancouver
U.S.A.
BONILLA ISLAND
BANKS
To Sandspit
110 Km (69 Miles)
YELLOW GIANT
JIMMY
ISLAND
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1 : 500,000
0 10 20 30 40 50 Km.
0 10 20 30 Miles

FIGURE 1

CLAIM STATUS

The mineral claims Jimmy 3 and 4; (Figure 2), are in the Skeena Mining Division and are described as follows:

TABLE 1

List of Claims

Name of Claim	Number of Units	Size	Record Number	Month	Anniversary date (Date of Recording)	Expiry Date
Jimmy 3	20	5N x 4E	4481	(6)	June 8, 1984	June 8, 1988*
Jimmy 4	20	5N x 4W	4482	(6)	June 8, 1984	June 8, 1988
	40 Total					

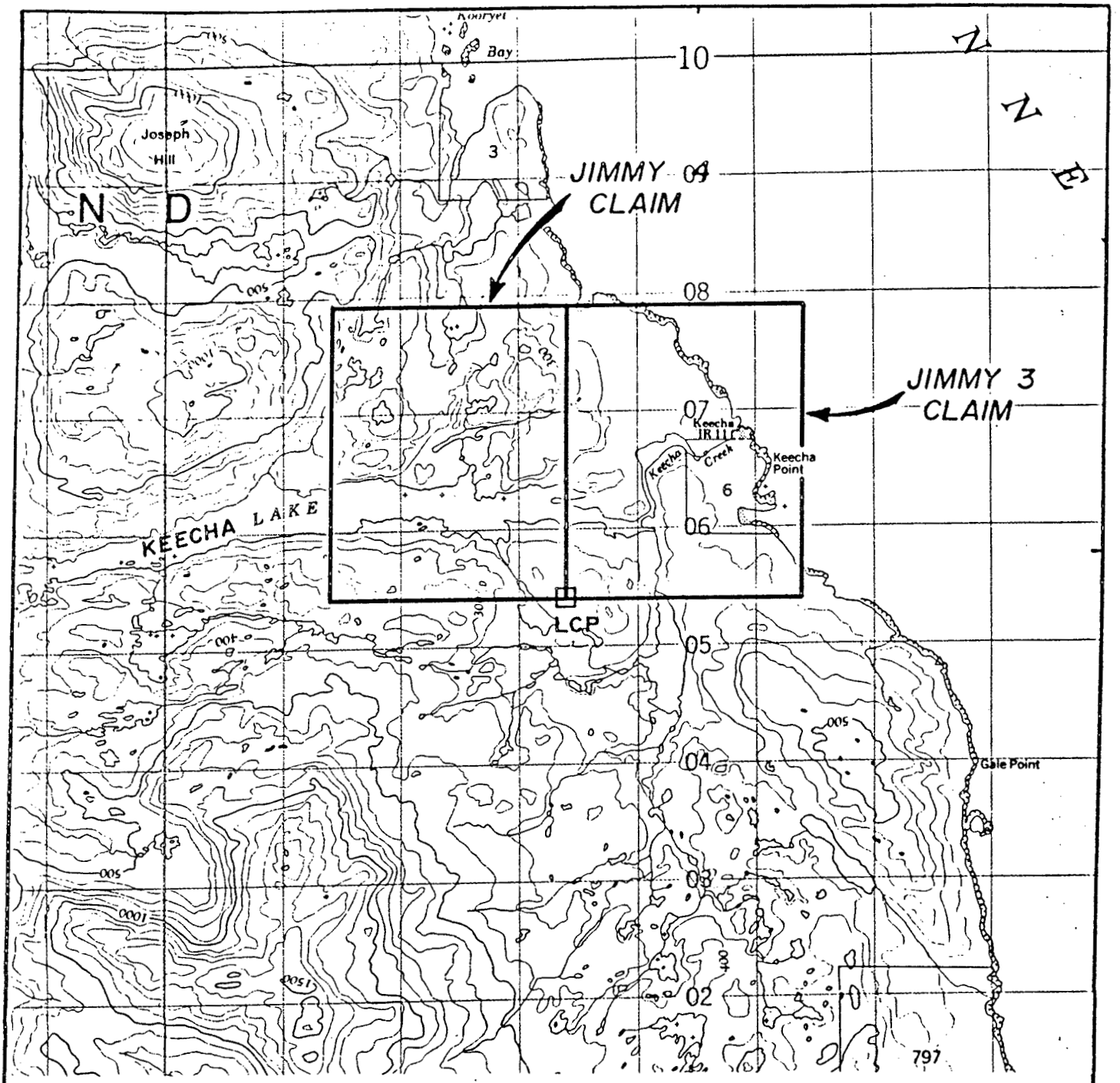
* With application of assessment work documented in this report.

The Jimmy 3 and 4 claims have not been checked in the field by the writer of this report. The exact position of the claims are thus dependent on a legal LCP survey.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Jimmy 3 and 4 are located on southeast Banks Island about 118 km south-southeast of Prince Rupert, B.C., Figure 1. It is about 15 km southeast of the currently active Yellow Giant gold property and 8 km east of the Keech claim. The nearest communities are Hartley Bay on Douglas Channel 55 km to the east, and Trutch 34 km to the southeast.

Access is via helicopter direct from equi-distant Prince Rupert or Sandspit on the Queen Charlotte Islands, or via float plane from the same bases to Keecha Lake which is located on the west and south boundary of the claims.



SCALE 1:50000

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 M

☐ LCP Legal Corner Post

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP

PROJECT : JIMMY PROJECT

ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD

DWG.NUMBER: November 1984 FIGURE : 2

The terrain involved is lightly but extensively wooded and some muskeg is present. Elevations range from sea level to 150 metres. The property, on the east coast of 18 km wide Banks Island, has a typical north coast climate involving wet winters. Light snow would be expected for several weeks during the winter. However, such is insufficient to prevent year round work except prospecting. The larger lakes seldom freeze-over completely and aircraft can still land on them year-round, but convenient bays may contain ice for a few weeks. Water supply is no problem.

Outcrop is limited to 10 - 15% although soil cover is seldom more than 3 - 5 m deep. Most of the numerous creek cuts and lake shores contain some bedrock, and cliffs on the small hills are common. Almost continuous outcrop is exposed below the high tide mark, thus exposures required for generalized geological mapping appear adequate.

There are no established trails, save for claim-line blazes, nor established camp sites within the claim boundaries. A small, uninhabited Indian Reserve (IR11) is located at the mouth of the Keecha Creek and surveyed land lot #6 is shown immediately south of the Indian reservation.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The area covered by the Jimmy 3 claim was examined in an aerial reconnaissance fashion by the Ventures-Frobisher (pre-Falconbridge) Group in the early 1960's as the sedimentary bands, believed to be favourable for mineralization, were traced away from the Banks (Yellow Giant) deposits. No significant or systematic ground exploration program, such as would include definitive prospecting, geological surveys or soil sampling on grids, evolved on the east side of the Island at this time. Some prospecting was apparently conducted later by Westfield Minerals and George Bleiler around the east end of Keecha Lake but it is not known whether such activity included any of the ground now held by the Jimmy 3 claim. Follow-through of initial prospecting was apparently limited.

An initial prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling program was completed in September and October, 1984.

FIELD PROCEDURES

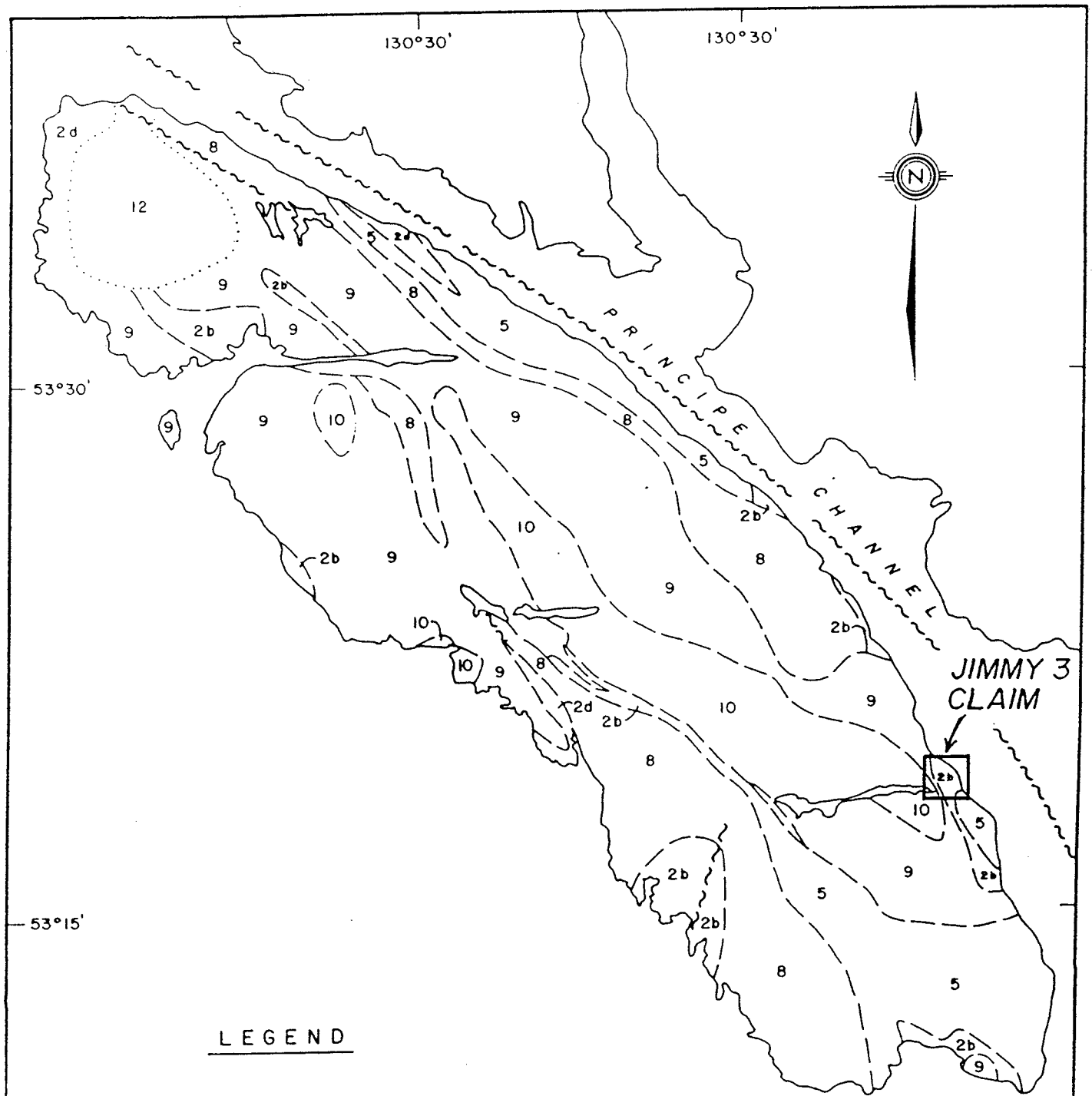
The 1987 VLF-EM survey was conducted along the 1984 soil grid. A considerable amount of rehabilitation to the 1984 grid was necessary to allow the VLF survey to be completed. VLF readings were taken every 25 meters along lines 100 meters apart. The VLF survey was carried out using a Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. VLF-2 model instrument tuned to Seattle (24.8 kHz) station and Hawaii. Unfiltered dip angles were plotted. Original data are listed in Appendix VI.

Follow-up soil samples were carefully collected width a grub hoe in the vicinity of the slightly higher gold content in samples from the 1984 program and along the VLF conductors found by the 1987 survey. Samples were taken from the B horizon at an average depth of 30 cm. Analytical procedures (Neutron Activation) are outlined in Appendix IV.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geological features have been compiled by Roddick (1970) as Map 23-1970, Figure 3, following field work conducted along coastal exposures by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1963 and by very wide spaced helicopter landings on interior sites in 1964. The following discussion results in large part from this work.

Banks Island lies along the western edge of a long, relatively narrow belt of plutonic and metamorphic rocks termed the Coast Plutonic Complex. This forms one of the major geological components of British Columbia, extending from Northern Washington through the Coast Mountains into southeast Alaska and Yukon Territory. General descriptions of the Complex have been given by Roddick and Hutchinson (1974) and Woodsworth and Roddick (1977). The Coast Plutonic Complex consists largely of intermediate and basic, discrete and coalescing granitoid plutons, bodies of gneiss - migmatite and pendants (septa) of metasediments and volcanics. It is an asymmetric array, having diorite and dioritic migmatites most plentiful on the west, flanking a central gneiss zone, with granodiorite and quartz monzonite being more abundant on the east. Metamorphic intensity increases from greenschist facies in the western part of the belt to



LEGEND

12	ALLUVIUM
10	QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE
9	GRANODIORITE
8	QUARTZ DIORITE
5	GNEISSIC DIORITE - MIGMATITE COMPLEX
2d	CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE
2b	MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, SKARN, SCHIST

MODIFIED FROM RODDICK (1970)
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAP 23-1970

SCALE 1:300,000

0 5 10 15 Km.

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL MAP OF BANKS ISLAND

PROJECT JIMMY 3 CLAIM

ENG.: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD.

DWG. NUMBER: AUGUST 1984 FIGURE 3

amphibolite (locally granulite) facies in the central and east-central parts. Woodsworth and Roddick (1977) suggest that most of the plutons in the coast mountains have been emplaced as diapiric solids, analogous to glacier flow and salt domes. Many contacts between plutons and pendants are faults or drag folds formed during formation of the igneous bodies. Some faults have been healed by re-crystallization. The clearest examples of movement of plutons in solid masses are the several "tadpole"-shaped intrusions that have gradational to intricate contacts along their "tails". When the rock was more solid, movement could only take place by recrystallization, and this could give rise to internal foliation within. Commonly the quartz diorite and granodiorite are rarely uniform over broad areas. Zones of migmatite and small, lensoid amphibolitic inclusions are ubiquitous but variable in abundance.

Roddick (1970) reports that contact relationships everywhere indicate the more acid plutonic rock to be younger than any more basic plutonic rock in contact with it, but isotopic ages are related to the position of the plutons across the belt. Isotopic ages range from Early Cretaceous on the west to Late Cretaceous near the axis of the crystalline belt to Tertiary on the east side.

The central part of Banks Island is underlain by Unit 10b, Figure 3, a biotite-hornblende-quartz monzonite. Surrounding rocks are hornblende-biotite granodiorite (units 9c). To the east and west are large bodies of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite (unit 8b). Basic, gneiss-diorite-migmatite complexes (unit 5b) flank the quartz diorite. This outward zoning from a felsic core to progressively more basic rocks supports a conclusion based on detailed petrographic work that intrusive rocks on Banks Island are inter-related and part of the same zoned pluton. The field observations, discussed under "Local Geology", simply reflect the complexities along the contacts of major phases.

Metasedimentary rocks are exposed over about 7% of Banks Island, mainly occupying long, narrow northwesterly trending belts. The longest continuous belt extending from Banks Lake to Keecha Lake is over 18 km in length. North of Waller Lake this Banks-Keecha belt splits into two arms, the probable result of large scale complex folding. It is this area of the Island together with the

paralleling sedimentary belt between Foul Bay (Waller Bay) and the Bob Zone that attention has been focused on within the Yellow Giant Project.

The discovery of mineralization resulted from an aircraft assisted prospecting program designed to investigate north coast lineaments (McDougall 1972). Banks Island has an unusual density of faults, fractures and lineaments. The Island is bounded by deep seated, major faults that are assumed to have right-lateral displacement.

South of Keecha Lake the same metasedimentary band that hosts, or is near, the main "Banker" gold deposits is present. The metasedimentary rocks that underlie the Jimmy 3 claim, although separated by granitic rocks, appear lithologically correlatable with the main Yellow Giant Septa. Limestone, favorable because it allows the formation of skarn is known along the coast within the Jimmy 3 claim. The same granitic rock appears to flank the metasediments. The main cross-cutting E-W structural features are also present, including the lineament occupied by Keecha Lake, but the frequency of other lineaments appears lower, perhaps masked in part by more hilly topography and more soil and extensive tree cover than at the Yellow Giant Property.

A thorough study of lineaments has apparently not been made in the Jimmy 3 claim area (i.e. frequency, etc.) but it is obvious from airphoto observations that at least the main lineaments (east-west, northwest and northeast) do persist to this area, Figure 4. Fault offsets are not prominent.

In the initial exploratory stage, prospecting zeroed in on locales where the more east-west lineaments intersected the northwesterly ones which often contained the metasediments, particularly the calcareous bands where offsets were more readily recognizable on air photos. A large percentage of the gold occurrences now known on Banks Island were discovered as a result. Paralleling but nearby zones "sympathetic" to these main structural features now appear of equal or more importance as a locus of gold mineralization.

The source of the gold and other mineralization is not known. There are no volcanics on Banks Island and a possible genetic mechanism is the geochemically anomalous sedimentary bands being "leached" by hydrothermal agencies related to the granitic rocks, with redeposition and concentration in structurally - and in part chemically - favorable environments.

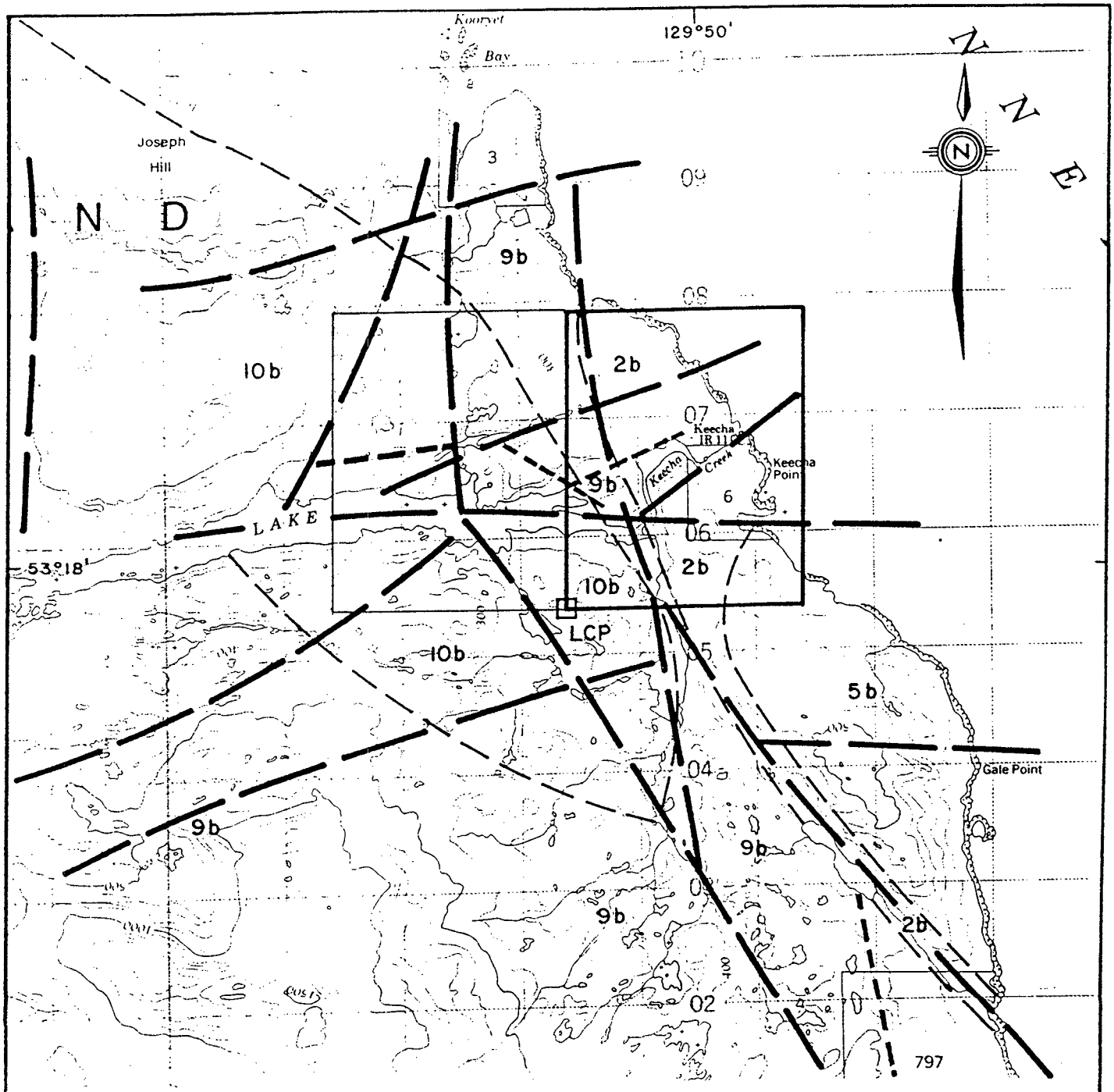
LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Local geology of the Jimmy 3 and 4 claims, Figures 4, from Roddick (1970) illustrates the complex structural environment wherein metasedimentary septa are enclosed by granitic rocks.

Unit 2b, micaceous quartzite and marble, is found in a wide belt that appears to be an anomalously thicker part of the narrow metasedimentary septa which trends southeast and meets the coast south of Gale Point. A number of east-west airphoto lineaments are apparent on airphotographs of the area as summarized on Figure 4. The metasedimentary rocks are severely folded as well as being disrupted by several stages of major faulting. Structural intersections are believed to be necessary for the localization of gold on Banks Island. Roddick (1970), page 20, reports that:

> "On the east side of Banks Island, in the vicinity of Keecha Point, the metasedimentary sequence consists mainly of interbedded argillaceous quartzite and limestone, all very thinly bedded. Isoclinal folding with plastic flowage of the carbonate is evident. The same rocks outcrop south of the Gale Point, where sinuous quartzite fragments are found 'floating' in the limestone. In places, the limestone bedding, instead of flowing around the quartzite fragments is curiously truncated against them. In this area, also, are skarn zones containing some molybdenite."

Figure 5 is included for comparison with the 1987 VLF-EM results. McDougall and Kidlark (1984) report that:



SCALE 1 : 50,000

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 M

0 5000 10000 Feet

LEGEND

—— Geological Contact

—— Airphotograph Lineament

GEOLOGY

10b	Biotite hornblende quartz monzonite
9 b	Biotite hornblende granodiorite
5 b	Gneissic diorite - migmatite complex
2 b	Mainly thinly liminated micaceous quartzite ; crystalline Limstone , skarn , schist

Outline of JIMMY 3 CLAIM

LCP

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.

LINEAMENT METASEDIMENTARY STRUCTURAL TREND MAP OF JIMMY 3 CLAIM

PROJECT : JIMMY 3 CLAIM

ENG: NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD

DWG. NUMBER : J.S./AUGUST 1984 FIGURE 4

"The marble unit is medium to coarse grained, massive to finely bedded and locally contains disseminated graphite and pyrite. The pellitic units consist of well bedded siltstone, schists and quartzite. All are pyriferous and contain varying amounts of graphite.

Local contact metamorphic and metasomatic effects include skarn in calcareous units and hornblende and biotite hornfels in more pellitic members.

In hand specimen the Kim rocks consist of an equigranular, leucocratic, medium grained biotite quartz monzonite with minor amounts of biotite granite. Biotite forms about 15-20% of the rock and masses of pegmatite are locally developed.

The granodiorite is equigranular, medium to coarse grained and contains biotite and hornblende. Generally the biotite is considered to be secondary after hornblende. Several secondary chlorite-sericite alteration zones were located near the metasedimentary contact.

Fine grained to aphanitic diorite and quartz diorite dykes and sills with an equigranular to porphyritic texture crosscut the metasediments. They locally contain up to 10% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite along dry fractures. Inclusions of marble and skarn are common."

GEOPHYSICS

The VLF-Electromagnetic survey results are shown on Figure 6 as unfiltered dip-angle profiles. The raw VLF-EM data is contained in Appendix VI.

The strongest VLF cross-overs occur around 100 E on lines 200 N to 600 N. This coincides with a wide sill of fine grained diorite. Often on Banks Island diorite sills are associated with graphitic horizons within the marble and siltstone units (refer to Figure 5). The main intrusive contact is a short distance to the west of the VLF conductor. These main contacts are commonly major regional faults.

North of line 700 N the VLF response is much more diffuse and without any sharply defined anomalies. This may be a function of using the Hawaii station rather than Seattle.

PRINCIPI CHANNEL

LEGEND

7+00N 1984 LINE

100 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR LINE in meters.

1987 SOIL SAMPLE SITES GOLD (ppb)

VLF DIP LINES (10m ± 5deg) EAST DIPS ARE SOUTH STATION : SEATTLE

14+00N 13+00N 12+00N 11+00N 10+00N 9+00N 8+00N 7+00N 6+00N 5+00N 4+00N 3+00N 2+00N 1+00N 0+00N

KEECHA CREEK

KEECHA CREEK

100

SCALE 1:5000

0 100 200 300m

JIMMY 3 CLAIM

JIMMY 4 CLAIM

1180 METRES TO LCP

100 200 300 400 500

N.T.S. : 103H/5
WORK BY: D. PERRET
S.E. ANGUS
DRAWN BY: C. S.
REFER TO APPENDIX VI FOR RAW DATA

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.

VLF ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SURVEY

JIMMY 3+4 CLAIMS

PROJECT:	JIMMY PROJECT
ENG:	NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES
DATE:	JUNE 12 1987

FIGURE 6

GEOCHEMISTRY

In conjunction with the 1987 VLF-EM survey, follow-up soil sampling was undertaken to check the possibly anomalous soil results from the 1984 survey and to check the VLF conductors found. Assay values are plotted on Figure 6 and analytical procedures are contained in Appendix IV. All results are very low in gold.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jimmy 3 and 4 claims were deemed an attractive exploration target due to (1) the intersection of strong airphoto lineaments, (2) the presence of favourable metasedimentary rocks adjacent to intrusives similar to the Yellow Giant Property and (3) the occurrence of molybdenite-bearing skarn zones south of the claim but within the same trend of rocks.

No interesting precious metal mineralization or anomalous geochemical response has been found by work carried out to date. VLF-Electromagnetic surveys appear to reflect graphitic horizons near the main intrusive contact.

No further work is recommended on the Jimmy claim until the results of the proposed diamond drill program on the nearby Keech claim are announced.

Respectfully submitted

J. Shearer

J.T. Shearer, M.Sc.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENTS OF COSTS

JIMMY 3 and 4 CLAIMS

FIELDWORK COMPLETED BETWEEN JUNE 1 AND JUNE 5, 1987

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1987 Work Program of VLF-EM and Follow-up Soil Sampling.
Fieldwork Completed Between June 2 and June 5, 1987

Wages and Benefits		
S. Angus	4 days @ 175.50	$ 690.00
D. Perret	5 days @ 126.50	632.50
J.T. Shearer	½ day @ 300	150.00
Sub-total		1,472.50
Transportation		
Canadian Airlines, Vancouver to Prince Rupert, 50% of cost		225.00
TransProvincial Airlines, Prince Rupert - Keecha Lake, 50% of cost		477.00
Boat Rental 6 days @ $60 per day (Hydrophilic Charters)		360.00
Camp Costs		
7 man days @ $45 per man day		315.00
Analytical and Equipment		
Chemex Labs Ltd. 19 samples @ $8.25		156.75
VLF unit rental (Pacific Geophysical Ltd.) 6 days @ $23 per day		138.00
Field Supplies (topo thread, sample bag etc.)		46.25
Drafting, 13 hours @ $18 per day		234.00
Report Preparation (1½ days of J. Shearer's time)		450.00
Word Processing, 6 hours @ $25 per hour		150.00
Reproduction, xerox, report covers, etc.		100.00
GRAND TOTAL		$ 4,124.50

J. Shearer

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.T. SHEARER, M.SC., F.G.A.C.

JIMMY WORK PROGRAM 1987

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Johan T. Shearer of the City of Port Coquitlam, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1) That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a B.Sc. degree in Honours Geology (1973) and the University of London, Imperial College (M.Sc. 1977).

2) That I have been continuously employed in mineral exploration since graduation and have worked for McIntyre Mines Ltd., J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd., Carolin Mines Ltd. and TRM Engineering Ltd. I am presently employed by New Global Resources Ltd.

3) This report is based on information obtained from a review of available literature and supervision of S. Angus and D. Perrett while they completed the 1987 work program. I have visited the Jimmy claims on several occasions in the past and have worked extensively on Banks Island.

4) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada

5) That I own no interest in the Jimmy 3 mineral claim, nor in the shares or securities of Ritz Resources, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

J.T. Shearer, F.G.A.C., M.Sc.
Geologist

Vancouver, B.C.
August 15, 1987

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

LIST OF PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

Name	Occupation	Address	Dates Worked	
S.E. Angus	Prospector	12747 Crescent Rd. Surrey, B.C.	June 2, 3, 4, 5	(4 days)
D.G. Perrett	Prospector	2217 Hamilton Street New Westminster, B.C.	June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	(5 days)
J.T. Shearer	Geologist	3832 St. Thomas St. Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3C 2Z1	June 2	(1/2 day)

S.E Angus has worked in mineral exploration for the last 10 years in all phases of responsibility and is an outstanding Prospector.

D.G. Perrett has graduated from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Prospecting School in 1987 and has had several years experience.

APPENDIX IV

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Chemex Labs Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.
Lloyd Twaites, Chief Assayer

CHEMEX LABS LTD.
212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

Gold NAA ppb:

A 10 gm sample is fused in litharge, carbonate, and silicious flux. The resulting lead button containing any gold in the sample is cupelled in a muffle furnace to produce a precious metals bead. Sample beads, plus standard and blank beads are irradiated in a thermal neutron flux. The gamma emissions of the irradiated beads are counted utilizing a Ge (Li) detector and quantified for gold.

Detection limit: 1 ug/kg (ppb)

APPENDIX V

ASSAY CERTIFICATES
JIMMY PROJECT

Chemex Labs Ltd.
212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.
Lloyd Twaites, Chief Assayer

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : NEW GLOBAL

726 - 815 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 2Y4

Project : JIMMY
Comments: CC: BRIAN LENNAN

*Page No. : 1
Tot. Pages: 1
Date : 17-JUN-87
Invoice # : I-8715666
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8715666

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au NAA ppb
JIM 3+00N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 3+00N 115E	201	--	2
JIM 3+00N 125E	201	--	< 1
JIM 3+20N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 3+40N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 3+60N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 3+80N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 4+00N 100E	201	--	< 1
JIM 4+20N 120E	201	--	< 1
JIM 7+00N 15E	201	--	< 1
JIM 7+00N 25E	201	--	< 1
JIM 7+00N 35E	201	--	< 1
JIM 740N BL	201	--	< 1
JIM 750N BL	201	--	< 1
JIM 750N 10E	201	--	< 1
JIM 760N BL	201	--	< 1
JIM 10+90N 75W	201	--	< 1
JIM 11+00N 65W	201	--	2
JIM 11+10N 75W	201	--	< 1

CERTIFICATION : Hart Bichler

APPENDIX VI

RAW VLF DATA
JIMMY PROJECT

Phoenix Geophysics Ltd. VLF-2
Seattle & Hawaii (24.8 kHz)

Line 0+00N

STN #	HFS	RFS	DIP
0+00E	125	0	0
25	125	0	0
50	150	0	0
75	150	0	0W
100	150	0	4W
25	150	0	4W
50	150	0	4W
75	160	0	6W
200	160	0	4W
25	175	0	4W
50	190	0	6E
75	170	0	12E
300E	170	0	8E

Line 1+00N

0+00E	140	0	8W
25	140	0	8W
50	150	0	8W
75	155	0	8W
100	160	0	4W
25	160	0	2W
50	165	0	0
75	160	0	4E
200	150	0	6E
25	140	0	6E
50	145	0	2E
75	150	0	4E
300E	150	0	4E
	140	0	8E
	140	0	8E

Line 2+00N

0+00E	150	0	8W
25	150	0	10W
50	150	0	10W
75	160	0	16W
100	180	0	15W
25	190	0	6W
50	170	0	0
75	170	0	3E
200	170	0	4E
25	150	0	4E
50	160	0	4E
75	150	0	3E
300	150	0	2E
25E	155	0	4E

Line 3+00N

STN #	HFS	RFS	DIP
0+00	170	0	4W
25E	170	0	4W
50	180	0	4W
75	190	0	6W
100	180	0	2W
25	180	0	3W
50	175	5	6E
75	155	0	6E
200	150	0	4E
25	150	0	0
50	155	0	0
75	160	0	0
300E	150	0	6W

Line 4+00N

0+00	185	0	10W
25E	190	0	12W
50	200	0	11W
75	190	0	9W
100	210	0	6W
25	190	5	6E
50	170	0	3E
75	160	0	2E
200	160	0	0
25	160	0	0
50	160	0	0
75	170	0	1W
300	160	0	4W
25E	160	0	6W

Line 5+00N

0+00	185	0	0
25E	180	0	0
50	180	0	0
75	180	0	0
100	170	0	0
25	170	0	0
50	185	0	7W
75	200	0	2W
200	190	0	0
25	200	5	0
50	200	8	0

Line 6+00N

STN #	HFS	RFS	DIP
0+00	180	0	0
25E	180	0	0
50	180	0	0
75	180	0	0
100	180	0	0
25	180	0	2W
50	195	5	8W
75	210	10	2E
200	190	5	8E
25	185	5	6E
50	190	0	0
75E	200	0	0

VLF-2 HAWAII JIMMY 3 June 4, 1987

Line 6+00N

275E	200	30	2E
300E	200	40	6E

Line 7+00N

100W	220	10	3W
75	215	10	3W
50	215	10	0
25W	220	10	0
0+00	215	10	0
25E	225	20	2W
50	220	20	2W
75	210	20	2W
100	200	20	0
25	210	20	0
50	200	20	0
75	200	20	0
200	200	20	2E
50E	195	30	5E

Line 8+00N

100W	250	10	5W
75	250	10	4W
50	250	10	3W
25W	260	10	4W
0+00	260	10	0
25E	255	10	4W
50	260	20	2W
75	260	10	2W
100	260	10	0
25	260	10	2E
50	280	10	4E
75	290	10	0
200E	280	10	2E

Line 8+00N

225E	290	10	0
250E	280	10	7W

Line 9+00N

100W	300	10	3W
75	300	10	4W
50	300	10	6W
25W	310	10	6W
0+00	295	20	4W
25E	295	30	8W
50	280	30	8W
75	280	20	4W
100	280	20	4W
25	280	20	4W
50	290	10	2E
75	285	10	3E
200	290	10	3E
25	285	10	0
50	290	10	8W
75	280	0	0
300	280	0	0
25	290	0	5E
50	295	10	4E
75	300	40	5W
400	285	40	2w
25	285	40	2W
50	290	40	5E
75E	280	30	0

Line 10+00N

STN #	HFS	RFS	DIP
200W	150	0	6W
75	150	0	8W
50	140	0	7W
25	140	0	3W
100	140	0	3W
75	135	0	0
50	135	0	2W
25W	140	0	0
000	145	0	0
25E	145	0	0
50	150	0	0
75	150	0	6W
100	150	0	4W
25	140	0	0
50	145	0	4W
75	140	0	6W
200	140	0	6W
25	135	0	0
50E	135	0	2W

Line 11+00N

200W	150	0	0
75	165	0	0
50	170	0	0
25	160	0	2E
100	175	0	0
75	180	0	0
50	170	0	3W
25W	150	0	7W
000	155	0	0
25E	155	0	0
50	155	0	2W
75	150	0	1W
100	155	0	2W
25	150	0	4W
50	150	0	1W
75	150	0	5W
200	160	0	6W
25	170	20	4W
50E	150	20	10W

Line 12+00N

STN #	HFS	RFS	DIP
200W	160	0	3E
75	160	0	6E
50	160	0	4E
25	160	0	6E
100	150	0	4E
75	155	0	2E
50	150	0	2E
25W	155	0	0
000	160	0	2E
25E	160	0	3E
50	170	0	0
75	160	0	6W
100	150	0	8W
25	150	0	8W
50	140	0	4W
75	150	0	0
200	150	0	0
25	150	0	6W
50E	140	0	2W

Line 13+00N

200W	150	0	4E
75	150	0	5E
50	140	0	8E
25	140	0	8E
100	145	0	5E
75	150	0	4E
50	145	0	2E
25W	150	0	0
000	150	0	0
25E	160	0	0
50	150	0	2W
75	170	0	2W
100	150	0	8W
25	140	20	8W
50	140	20	6W
75	140	0	0
200E	140	0	0

Line 14+00N

200W	150	0	0
75	150	0	0
50	140	0	0
25	155	0	0
100	150	0	2W
75	140	0	2W
50	150	0	2W
25	130	0	0

PRINCIPE CHANNEL

KEECHA LAKE

KEECHA CREEK

JIMMY 4 CLAIM BOUNDARY

L.C.P.

JIMMY 3 CLAIM BOUNDARY

RK84-010 - 5
RK84-011 <5
RK84-012 <5
RK84-013 <5
RK84-014 <5
RK84-009 <5
RK84-008 - 5
RK84-007 <5
RK84-015 <5
RK84-005 - <5
RK84-006 - <5
RK84-016 - <5
RK84-017 <5
RK84-018 <5
RK84-019 <5
RK84-020 <5
RK84-022 <5
RK84-021 <5
RK84-023 <5
RK84-024 <5
RK84-025 <5
RK84-035 <5
RK84-036 - <5
RK84-027 <5
RK84-026 5
RK84-028 <5
RK84-029 <5
RK84-030 <5
RK84-031 <5
RK84-032 <5
RK84-033 <5
RK84-034 - <5
RK84-004 - <5
RK84-003 - <5
RK84-002 - <5
RK84-001 <5

K01 K02 K03 K04 K05 K06 K07 K08 K09 K010 K011 K012 K013

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,951

LEGEND

- 5 — Gabbro : Coarse grained , equigranular
- 4 — Kim: Biotite - Quartz Monzonite , Fine to medium grained , equigranular
- 3 — Undifferentiated Diorite , Quartz - Diorite
- 3c — Granodiorite : Coarse grained , hornblende , biotite
- 3f — Undifferentiated Diorite , Quartz - Diorite , Granodiorite sills and dykes ; Fine grained to aphanitic , equigranular to slightly porphyritic
- 2 — Marble : Fine to coarse grained , massive to thinly bedded
- 2b — Skarn : Fine to medium grained , garnet , pyroxene
- 1 — Undifferentiated Siltstone , shales , quartzites with minor schist and hornfels
- Outcrop
- x — Small outcrop
- ⊗ — Float
- Geological contact : defined , inferred
- Bedding attitude : inclined , vertical
- Jointing attitude : inclined , vertical
- Foliation attitude : inclined , vertical
- Trend and plunge of minor isoclinal folds
- RK84-001 <5 — Rock Chip Sample Number (Means RKJM84-001) - Au - ppb
- K01 — Rock Chip Sample Number - For staining

GEOLOGY by R.G. KIDLARK - November 1984

SCALE 1:5000

100 50 0 100 200 300 METRES

RITZ RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGY

JIMMY 3 AND JIMMY 4 MINERAL CLAIMS

PROJECT :	JIMMY PROJECT
ENG. :	NEW GLOBAL RESOURCES LTD
DWG. NUMBER : 84-JM-5	FIG. 5 REV.