

**PROSPECTING SURVEY REPORT
ON THE
KLASKINO #1 CLAIM
NANAIMO MINING DIVISION**

NTS: 92L/5E & 5W

Latitude: 50° 18.9'
Longitude: 127° 44.3'

LOG NO:	0629	RD.
ACTION:		
FILE NO:		

By

Ron Bilquist

MARCH, 1990

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,094

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INTRODUCTION

This report concerns the prospecting of the Klaskino #1 claim. The claim is located at Klaskino Inlet which is on the northwest side of Vancouver Island. Access is via a network of logging roads from Pt. Alice. The claim consists of one 20 unit claim, record number 3319, staked by Ron Bilquist for Lone Trail Prospecting Ltd. The date of record is March 26, 1989. The claim covers relatively steep terrain on the north side of Klaskino Inlet. About 50% of the claim was logged in the 1960s while the rest is in virgin timber. At the time of this writing there is active logging in the area.

PREVIOUS WORK

Numerous individuals and companies have worked this area since as early as 1903. There was activity in the mid to late 1960s, again in the early to mid 1970s and finally in the early 1980s. A list of time that the area has been active can be found in the B.C.D.M.'s minfile. The minfile numbers are 92L 144, 191 and 237.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

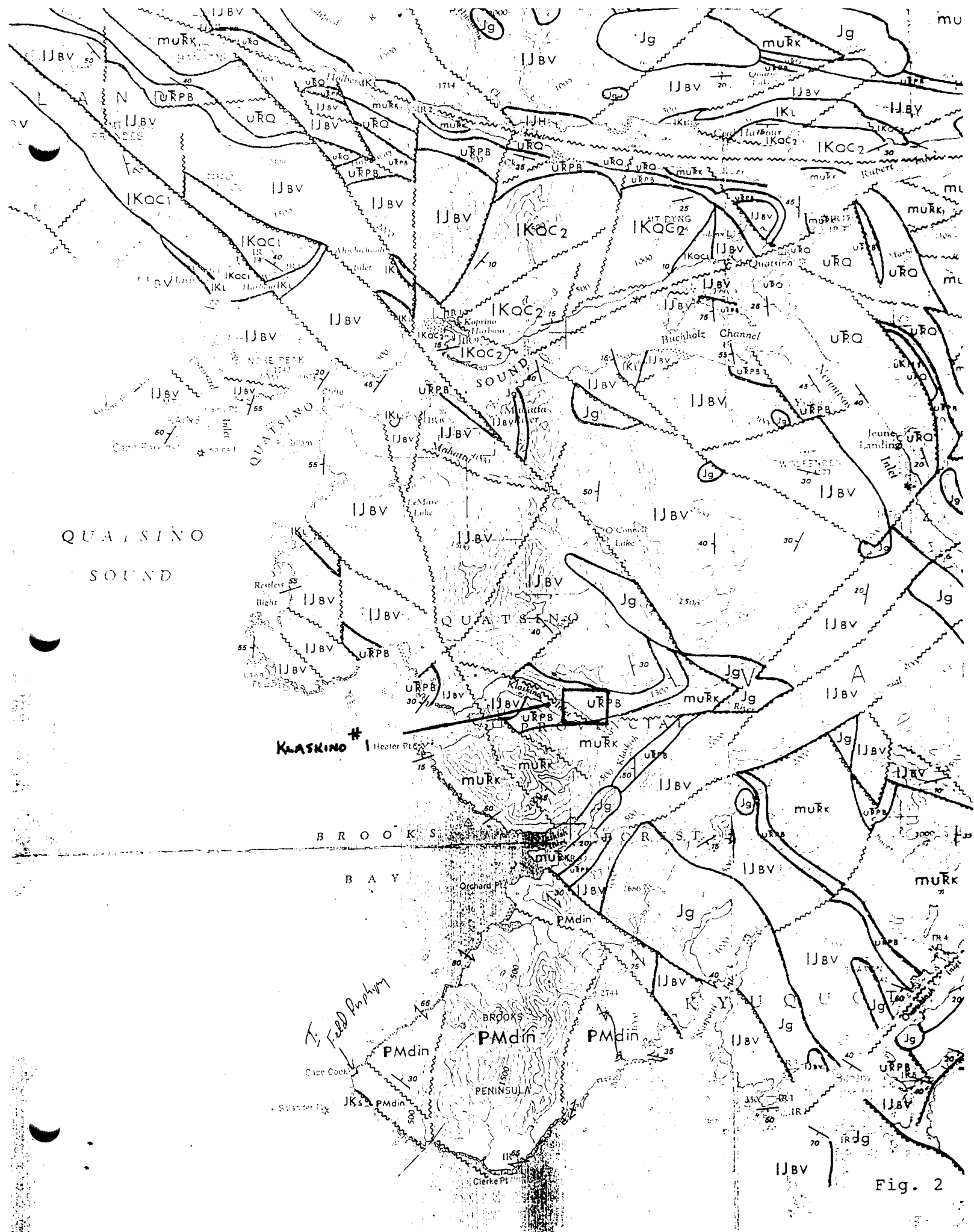
A good description of the regional geology is found in GSC Paper 74-8, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Alert-Cape Scott Map Area Vancouver Island, British Columbia and map 4-1974, by J.E. Muller, K.E. Northcote and D. Carlisle. They map the area as Upper Triassic Parson Bay Formation consisting of calcareous siltstone, shale, limestone, greywacke, conglomerate and breccia. These are shown to overlay volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation which include basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia and aquagene tuff. A couple of faults are also inferred to cut through the claim area.

PURPOSE

The prospecting of the Klaskino claim was primarily meant to explore and explain known mineral occurrences within the claims. Over the years numerous individuals and companies have looked at the area as a possible gold target (1903), a possible porphyry copper occurrence (1960s and 1970s) and as a possible epithermal gold target (1982, 83). A secondary purpose was to get a good picture of the property geology as well as try to locate new mineral occurrences and note any significant alteration.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The logging road which traverses the north side of Klaskino Inlet provides a good initial feeling for the geology on the claim. The geology repeats itself along this section and evidence of faulting in shearing, fracturing and brecciation can be seen. Light brown, grey and black siltstones are found in road cuts just west of Camp Creek near the west side of the claim. Along the beach large angular boulders of limestone are found. Further east there are outcrops of fractured green amygdaloidal andesite. Occasional quartz stringers cut the andesite from the west



claim boundary going east, the sequence of rock types repeats itself a couple of times with brecciation and shearing at the contact. Mineralization is scarce along the road cut, but traces of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenum have been found. Just east of the east boundary, pods of magnetite were found. The pods are in dark green andesites, presumably the Karmutsen Formation, near the center of the valley and also near an inferred fault separating the Karmutsen volcanics from the Parson Bay sediments seen on the south side of the valley. A sample of the massive magnetite was analyzed and was found to be highly anomalous in cobalt (2849 ppm) and of course iron (33.03%). Cadmium, tungsten and gold values were slightly elevated. Two areas within the claim seem to hold the most interest. These are the Camp Creek zone and the Red Bluff zone. Although the remainder of the claim has not been thoroughly looked at it is presently felt that any mineral deposits of economic interest will be found in or near one or both of these zones. The Camp Creek zone lies in the northwest corner of the claim. Within this zone four distinct rock types are found. An amygdaloidal andesite is found low down the mountain east of Camp Creek. Above this on a small knoll are very steeply dipping calcareous sediments. At the contact of the two is a rhyodacite and a rhyodacite breccia. The clasts in the breccia are composed of calcareous sediments and quartz. Some very old trenches, likely dating back to near the turn of the century, were found here. Malachite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite were noted at this location. Four samples (KLA 41 to KLA 44) were taken here. Copper values were anomalous with three being 1707 ppm, 1931 ppm and 6844 ppm respectively. Other anomalous elements are molybdenum, lead, cobalt, manganese, arsenic and gold. Nickel and chromium were also slightly elevated. Approximately 150 meters to the northeast some more trenches are found. These date back to the 1960s and 1970s. Two old drill holes were also found, outcrop at this location is a skarn-like rock which is well mineralized with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and spotty chalcopyrite. Before being *cooked* up the rock likely was either the Quatsino Limestone or calcareous sediments of the Parson Bay. Outcrops a few meters away to the southwest are pyritic calcareous sediments which strike about 10° and dip about 70°. The skarn-like rock has been found over a fairly large area - approximately 75 meters by 100 meters. Outcrops east of this occurrence are green amygdaloidal andesite which probably are Karmutsen volcanics. Four samples were taken from the skarn like rock (KLA 45 to KLA 48). These samples were all highly anomalous in iron while copper was moderately anomalous. Other elements which had elevated values included molybdenum, cobalt, chromium and gold. To the north about 200 meters another showing of massive pyrrhotite was found in the south bank of Camp Creek. One sample from this (KLA 5 to KLA 12) ran 20.05% iron. Other anomalous elements included copper, nickel, cobalt, arsenic and antimony. A few meters upstream malachite and traces of chalcopyrite (KLA 5 to KLA 14) are found in similar rock. Values were anomalous in copper, nickel, cobalt and iron. A rhyodacite dyke is also found in the creek bed. Outcrops downstream and upstream from these occurrences are green amygdaloidal andesites (Karmutsen).

Shearing and displacement in the vicinity of the rhyodacite indicate a fault. At the red bluff zone mineralization is quite widespread and in places semi-massive to massive. The red bluffs are quite prominent and are the feature which first attracted the prospectors to this end of the inlet. The *Red Bluffs* overlook the east end of the inlet just north of a small island. The trend of the geology is about northeast so a traverse northwest from the road cut would start off in amygdaloidal andesite (Karmutsen) then cross the Quatsino Limestone and into the Parson Bay sediments. The Karmutsen volcanics in places are highly fractured and cut by quartz veins and veinlets. One un-sampled quartz vein just off the property was 10 cm wide and had masses of chalcopyrite. The Red Bluffs themselves were probably the limestone unit, but for the most part it has been replaced by pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Samples KLA 52 and KLA 53 are from this material and are highly anomalous in iron and copper. Other elevated elements include nickel and cobalt. Cadmium, silver and gold were slightly elevated in value. Remnants of the limestone can be found in some areas and in some instances it is brecciated and flooded with silica. The silica is in the form of encrustations of tiny quartz crystals around the limestone fragments. Sample KLA 50 was from this material and was only moderately anomalous in copper. Up the hill and up section the sediments are very rusty and pyritic. Pyrite and pyrrhotite conforming to bedding is common and disseminations of chalcopyrite are frequent. A sample of this (KLA 49) ran 11123 ppm copper and was also anomalous in zinc and silver. Cadmium and gold values were slightly elevated. The slopes in the vicinity of the Red Bluffs are very steep and in some areas impassable. Float prospecting was important below these areas. Sample KLA 48 was from an angular boulder of sedimentary breccia with crystalline quartz around some of the fragments. This sample was highly anomalous in copper (4139 ppm). Other anomalous elements were molybdenum, iron, arsenic, chromium and gold. In the same area an angular boulder of a silicified sediment was found and sampled. This sample, KLA 51, ran 2619 ppm in copper. This sample was also anomalous in arsenic and moderately anomalous in lead. Northwest of the red bluffs outcrops of pyritic *cooked up* sediments are found. Disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are common. An outcrop of sedimentary breccia was also found in this area. Large blocks of sediments are seen in a green volcanic matrix. Five silt samples were taken from streams draining the claims. Nothing significant came from these except that copper, zinc and arsenic were moderately elevated in some of the samples.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The property has been seriously disrupted by faulting as evidenced by the offsetting and repetition of geological sections. Extreme fracturing and brecciation has been noted near possible fault contacts. It is assumed that a major fault trends roughly southeast down Klaskino Inlet and that other faults off this trend approximately northeast.

The *Camp Creek* zone has good potential and warrants more work. Two separate well mineralized areas have been found and the ground between the two and the possible extensions remain unexplored. Grid control should be established with the baseline established at around 15° east of north. Crosslines spaced 25 meters would give very adequate coverage. Work should consist of soil sampling, geophysical surveys and geological mapping. An access trail should be cut into the area of the showings.

At the Red Bluff zone similar control should be established and the work program could also be the same. More detailed prospecting is required at the two main zones as well as the remainder of the property.

The Red Bluff zone has also proven to be very interesting. Mineralization is widespread and fairly high grade in some areas. The terrain is very steep and difficult to work in, but with careful planning a useful program could be carried out.

ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au** ppb
KLA-41	132	40	142	31	.5	54	20	529	3.30	6	5	ND	1	13	.2	2	2	75	1.54	.241	4	134	1.64	6	.21	13	1.84	.08	.04	1	2
KLA-42	10	1707	2	43	.6	36	58	1029	5.91	79	5	ND	1	4	.2	3	2	80	.70	.293	3	60	.96	3	.01	7	1.69	.01	.07	1	229
KLA-43	1	1931	38	52	.6	29	46	829	5.02	71	5	ND	1	10	.3	2	2	302	1.17	.208	2	281	3.22	8	.07	7	3.13	.04	.03	1	68
KLA-44	3	6844	3	75	1.2	105	206	1175	6.61	410	5	ND	1	9	1.0	2	2	168	1.10	.224	7	215	2.20	8	.07	5	2.59	.04	.06	1	206
KLA-45	1	613	24	20	.4	136	202	327	10.92	79	5	ND	2	8	.3	2	2	37	.95	.233	3	9	.31	5	.03	2	1.13	.02	.03	1	14
KLA-46	1	1351	2	47	.5	84	191	380	11.02	33	5	ND	1	9	1.1	2	2	28	2.14	.401	4	6	.30	37	.06	2	1.23	.08	.19	1	17
KLA-47	1	791	19	24	.6	111	248	199	14.64	2	5	ND	2	9	1.0	2	2	12	2.02	.511	5	3	.12	10	.03	3	.22	.02	.05	1	14
KLA-48	20	4139	3	133	1.4	30	58	791	10.90	121	7	ND	2	2	1.2	2	2	297	.26	.059	9	273	1.52	2	.13	2	2.33	.01	.02	1	183
KLA-49	3	11123	22	339	5.5	21	36	212	5.34	9	5	ND	1	16	2.1	2	2	21	.83	.057	2	13	.18	3	.11	2	.50	.02	.01	1	27
KLA-50	1	517	2	41	.3	10	5	802	5.50	3	5	ND	1	9	.2	2	2	113	4.28	.140	2	12	1.61	1	.17	2	2.39	.03	.01	2	14
KLA-51	8	2619	32	84	1.1	56	106	164	4.75	101	5	ND	1	17	.2	2	2	27	.68	.061	2	10	.11	2	.13	6	.34	.03	.01	1	6
KLA-52	1	1891	7	51	1.2	228	235	240	18.75	18	5	ND	2	8	1.0	2	6	23	2.06	.648	7	3	.12	9	.04	2	.21	.01	.03	1	100
KLA-53	1	2420	9	72	.9	122	163	385	13.72	68	5	ND	1	7	1.3	2	2	24	1.16	.228	3	3	.10	11	.06	2	.34	.02	.04	1	23
KLA-54	1	38	2	8	.1	73	2849	114	33.03	42	5	ND	2	3	3.7	2	4	7	.63	.004	2	16	.17	5	.01	2	.28	.01	.01	93	22
STANDARD C/AU-R	18	58	38	133	7.1	71	32	1021	4.02	40	22	7	37	52	19.5	15	19	55	.51	.099	38	58	.91	181	.09	38	1.92	.05	.14	11	500

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
KL-8901	1	24	3	57	.1	9	18	961	5.59	6	5	ND	1	6	1	2	3	116	.57	.179	3	11	1.75	4	.12	4	2.14	.02	.01	1	1
KL-8902	1	51	2	52	.1	154	52	550	8.10	15	5	ND	1	34	1	2	2	53	.93	.005	2	46	2.77	2	.18	2	3.22	.02	.01	1	6
KL-8903	1	88	3	39	.1	81	23	515	3.45	15	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	71	9.13	.003	2	23	2.20	2	.08	15	7.58	.01	.01	3	7
KL-8904	2	42	4	40	.1	12	14	681	3.41	11	5	ND	1	24	1	2	2	62	5.02	.058	5	19	.81	16	.19	12	3.75	.01	.01	1	1
WS-8901	11	196	9	104	.1	24	24	652	3.94	23	5	ND	1	1	1	2	2	58	.10	.012	2	35	1.17	7	.01	7	1.16	.01	.03	1	25
STD C/AU-R	18	62	38	131	7.1	73	31	1052	3.90	41	17	6	36	51	17	14	21	58	.48	.089	38	55	.88	173	.07	31	1.71	.06	.13	11	490

SILT SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
KL-8905	1	123	9	154	.1	49	39	1172	6.38	250	5	ND	1	23	1	2	2	92	.84	.065	5	53	1.54	47	.08	24	2.31	.02	.03	1	8
KL-8906	3	164	11	176	.1	43	30	955	6.33	131	5	ND	1	52	1	2	2	74	1.76	.081	7	34	.91	45	.07	12	2.96	.01	.03	1	3
KL-8907	5	147	6	194	.2	38	30	1475	6.44	407	5	ND	1	20	1	2	2	82	1.35	.066	6	32	.73	60	.04	16	1.83	.02	.03	1	1
KL-8908	2	138	5	110	.1	35	29	1801	5.48	301	5	ND	1	23	1	2	2	66	1.80	.079	6	30	.79	71	.02	17	2.02	.01	.04	1	1
KL-8909	2	158	9	121	.2	56	30	1162	6.55	249	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	78	1.20	.083	7	31	.67	38	.09	9	1.72	.02	.03	1	6
STD C/AU-S	17	62	39	132	6.6	72	31	1008	3.80	42	17	6	38	51	18	14	19	59	.47	.089	38	56	.86	177	.07	33	1.69	.06	.13	12	51

STATEMENT OF COSTS**1.0 Personnel**

R. Bilquist - 5 days @ \$140/day	\$ 700.00	
K. Bilquist - 5 days @ \$100/day	<u>500.00</u>	\$1,200.00

2.0 Food and Accommodation

10 man days @ \$30/man day		300.00
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3.0 Transportation

4x4 truck - 5 days @ \$45/day	225.00	
gas	142.97	
ferry	<u>28.60</u>	396.57

4.0 Analysis		108.00
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5.0 Office Costs		<u>280.00</u>
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		<u>\$2,284.57</u>
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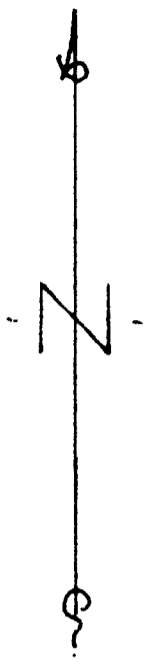
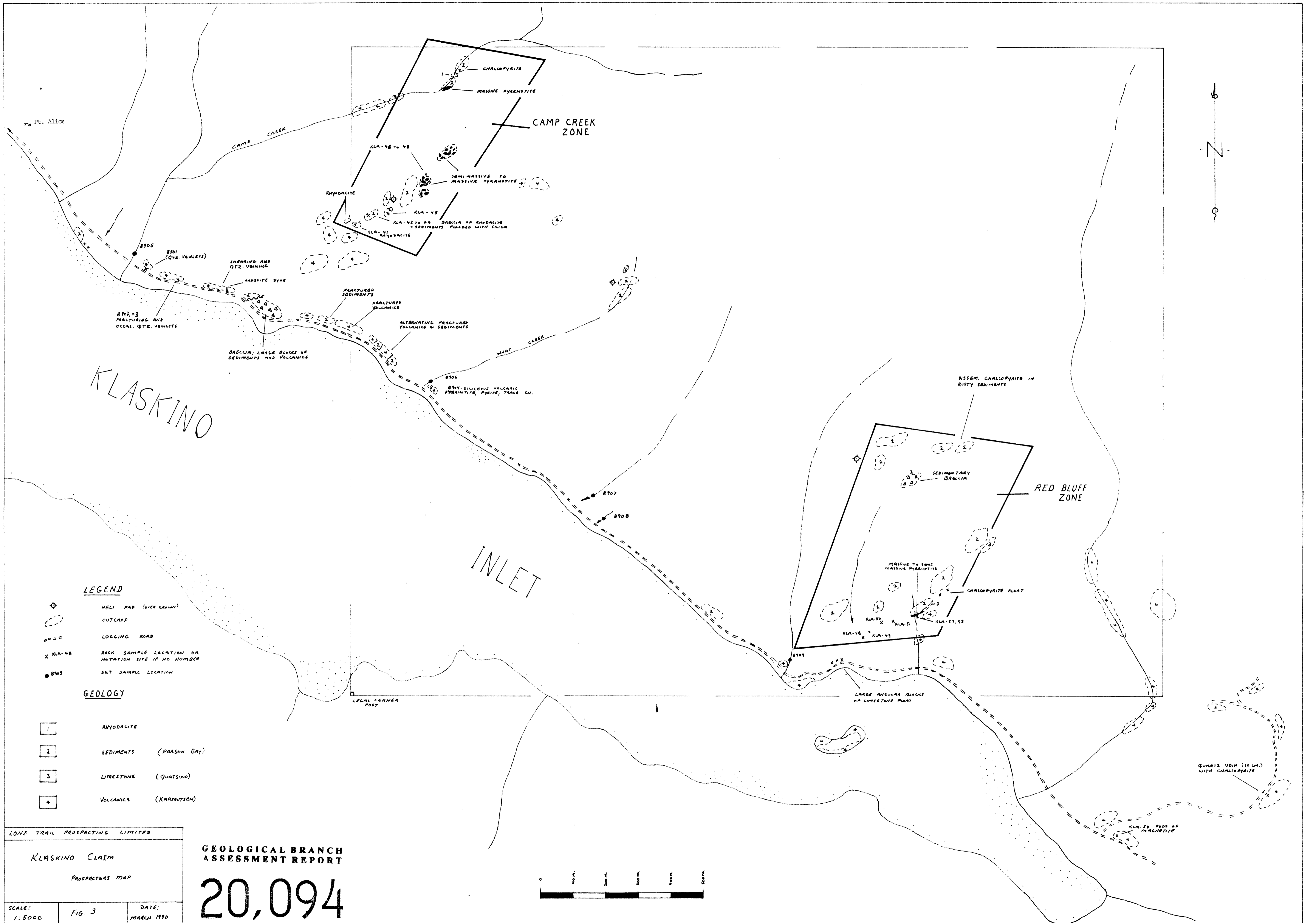
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I have worked in the mining exploration business for a period of 21 years. During this time I have been employed by numerous companies on both salary and contract basis. My duties have included prospecting, trenching, trench mapping, cobra drilling and blasting, claim staking, line cutting, geochemical and geophysical surveys diamond drilling and drill supervision.

I have written an exam to qualify for the Prospectors Assistance Grants. This took place at the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources office at Nanaimo in 1975 and was supervised by W.C. Robinson, P. Eng.

Signed *Ron Bilquist*
Ronald J. Bilquist

dated at Gabriola, B.C. this
22 day of March, 1990.



KLASKINO

INLET

CAMP CREEK ZONE

RED BLUFF ZONE

CAMP CREEK

WHARF CREEK

8705
8706 (QZ. VEINLETS)
SHEARING AND QZ. VEINING
AMPHIBOLE BENE

8707, 8708
FRACTURING AND OCCAS. QZ. VEINLETS
SHEALING, LARGE BLOCKS OF SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS

8704
FRACTURED SEDIMENTS
FRACTURED VOLCANICS
ALTERNATING FRACTURED VOLCANICS & SEDIMENTS

8706
QZ. SILICEOUS VOLCANIC
PYRRHOTITE, PYRITE, TRACE CU.

8707
8708

LEGAL CORNER POST

LARGE ANGLULAR BLOCKS OF LIMESTONE PLANT

DISSEM. CHALCOPYRITE IN RUSTY SEDIMENTS

SEDIMENTARY BRACIA

MASSIVE TO SEMI MASSIVE PYRRHOTITE

CHALCOPYRITE PLANT

KLA-50
KLA-51
KLA-52, 53
KLA-48
KLA-49

QUARTZ VEIN (10 CM) WITH CHALCOPYRITE

KLA-54 POSE OF MAGNETITE