

MAMMOTH
GEOLOGICAL LTD.

LOG NO: NOV 30 1994 RD.

ACTION.

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FILE NO:

1994 PROSPECTING
AND
MAPPING
ON THE
TON PROPERTY

Nanaimo Mining Division
Vancouver Island, B.C.

for

Quatsino Quarries Ltd.
Duncan, British Columbia

By: R. Tim Henneberry, P. Geo

October 23, 1994

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,616

SUMMARY

The Quatsino limestones at the north end of Vancouver Island are finally being recognized, and slowly being evaluated as a source of dimension stone. One site is actively being quarried, while potential quarry sites have been identified on at least two other properties.

The Ton Property was acquired in 1992 as part of a regional evaluation of the limestone, to cover an occurrence of white marble first noted in 1917. To date, two small prospecting programs have been completed.

The marble located on the Ton Property has potential use as both tiles and face finished slab. The black and fine-grained white-grey varieties are of particular interest. A staged, success-contingent, two-phase exploration program is recommended for the Ton Property.

The first stage should consist of mapping and sampling. This should include: mapping the black marble contacts and assessing its quarry potential; mapping the cliffs at Tsulton River level to assess the quarry potential, both structurally and in appearance; and locating and mapping the fine-grained marble of Parks (1917). Stage I is estimated to take three days at a cost of \$5,003.

The voluminous cliffs and bluffs along the Tsulton River level preclude the need for excavator trenching and diamond drilling.

Therefore, the second stage should consist of test quarrying. This will involve stripping and clearing of overburden to be followed by the cutting of 10-25 blocks of marble with approximate dimensions 1.8 * 1.8 * 2.5 metres. The purpose will be to ensure the structural competency of the stone for its intended use as marble slabs and tiles. Stage II also includes permitting and sample preparation of a number of quarry blocks. The estimated cost of this stage is \$133,659.

Stage I	\$5,003
Stage II	\$133,659

TOTAL BUDGET	\$138,662

The total exploration program is anticipated to cost \$138,662.

The cost of the prospecting and mapping program completed is \$1,384.50

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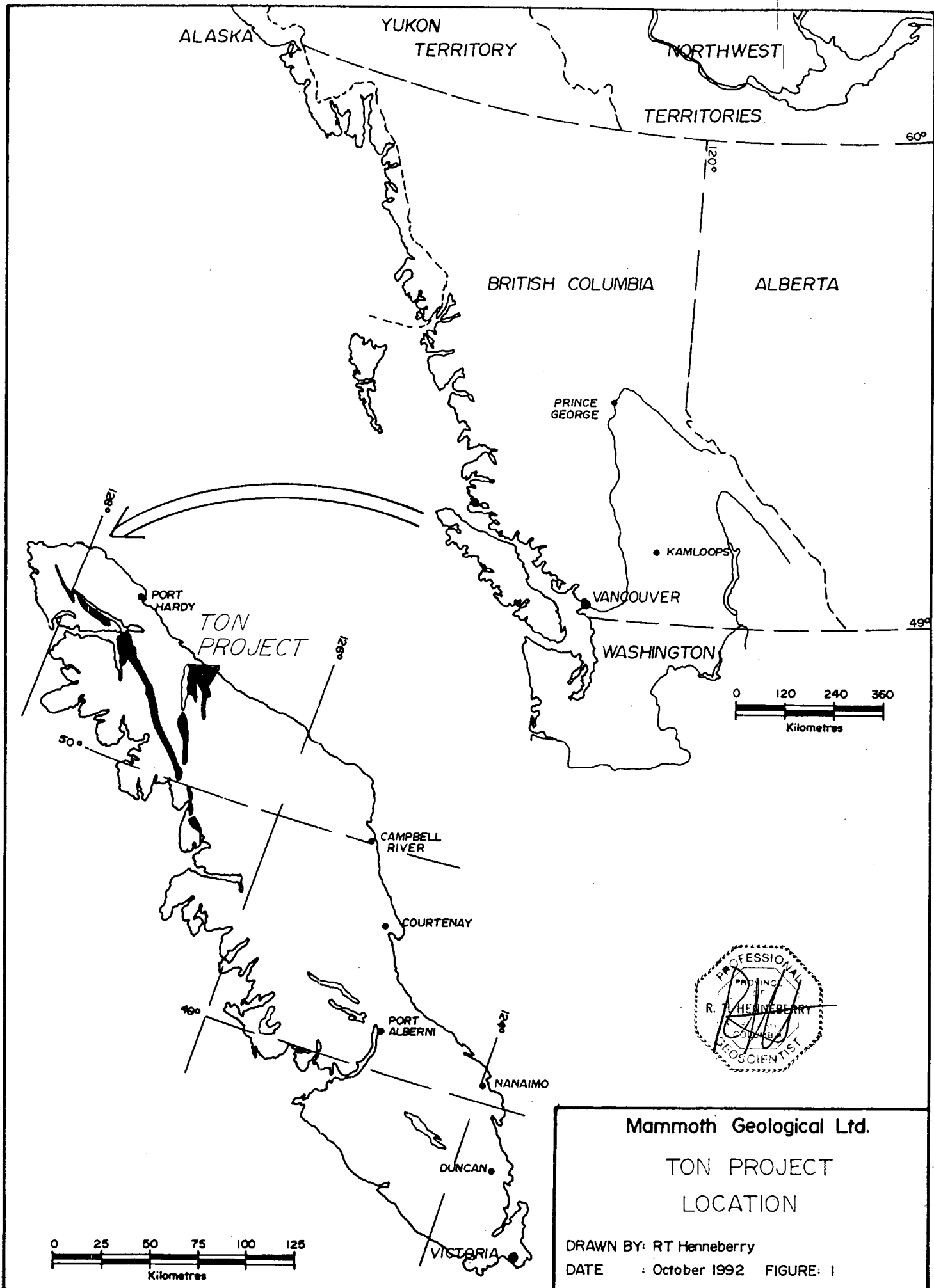
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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the work completed for assessment credit for the 1994 season. This work consisted of prospecting the base of the cliffs of limestone along the Tsulton River.

The Ton Property was staked in October 1992 to cover one of the target areas identified from a compilation of the marble potential of the north end of Vancouver Island (Henneberry, 1992). Initial exploration (Henneberry, 1993) consisted of prospecting along the terrace level approximately 50-150 metres above the level of the Tsulton River.



LOCATION, ACCESS

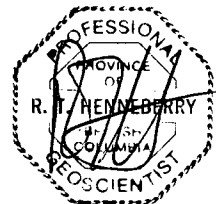
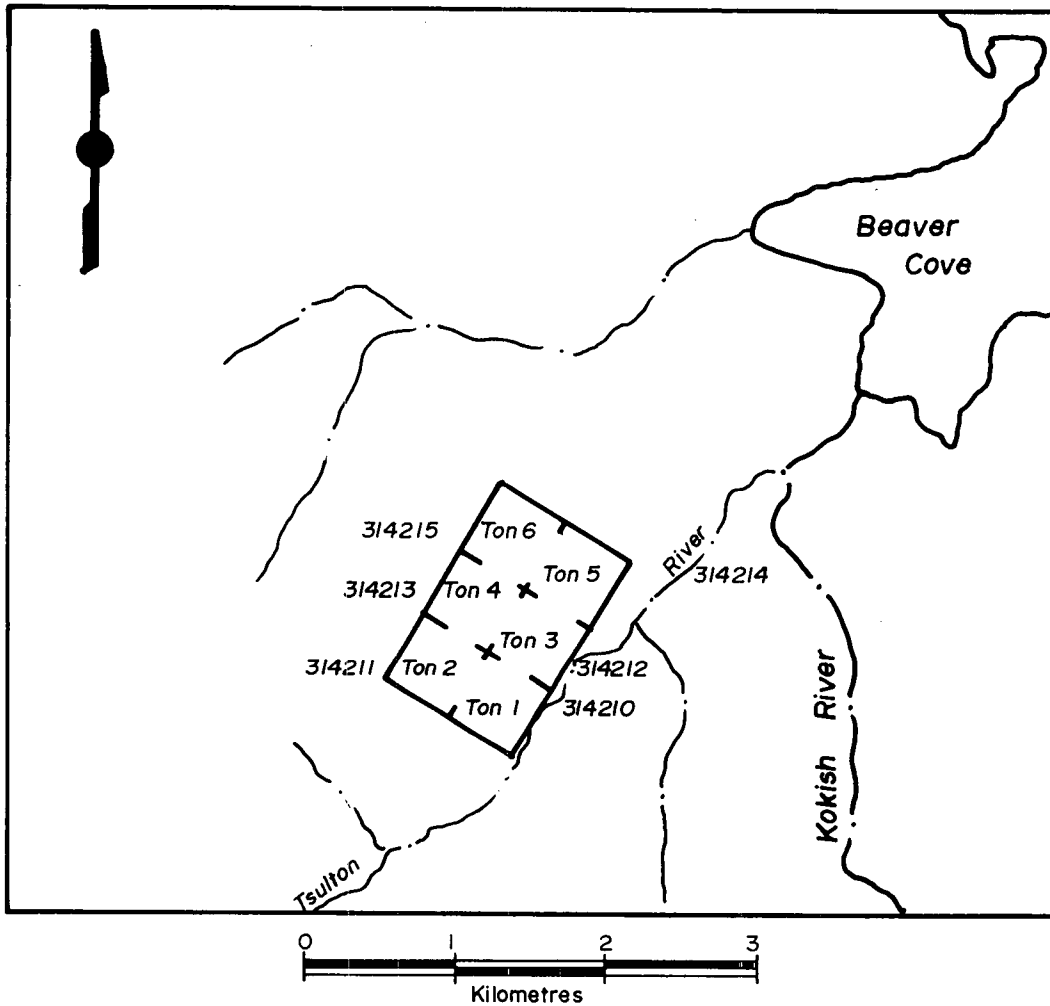
The area of interest is the northern section of Vancouver Island, between latitudes $49^{\circ} 45'$ and $50^{\circ} 45'$ and longitudes $126^{\circ} 30'$ and $127^{\circ} 55'$. Topography ranges from Sea Level to 1050 metres, with valleys generally less than 300 metres. There are numerous lakes, creeks and streams where water for diamond drilling is readily obtainable. Heavy duty equipment for trenching and road-building will be accessible locally, in either Port Hardy or Port McNeill.

The climate on the north island is relatively mild. The summers are warm and generally dry, while the winters are cool and wet. Snow will accumulate on the higher peaks, but generally the valley bottoms and lower hills are clear for year round work.

There are several towns and lesser communities in the map area where accommodation and lodging can be readily obtained, including Port Hardy and Port McNeill. The Island Highway cuts through much of the map area. Numerous logging roads will provide access to most of the Quatsino Limestone in each of the three bands, the most notable exception being the Hisnet Inlet area at the extreme south of the West Band.

The Ton property lies on NTS sheet 092L/10W, 25 kilometres east of Port McNeill. Access is 14 kilometres along Beaver Cove Highway to Englewood Road, then 1 kilometre west to Kilpala Road, then 1 kilometre east to Mount Holdsworth Road, then 1 kilometre along this road to the property. The status of this property is recently logged to the northwest and mature second generation forest to the southeast.

Claim map 92L/10W



Mammoth Geological Ltd.

Ton Group
Claim Location

DRAWN BY: RTHenneberry SCALE: 1:50,000

DATE: October 1992 FIGURE: 2

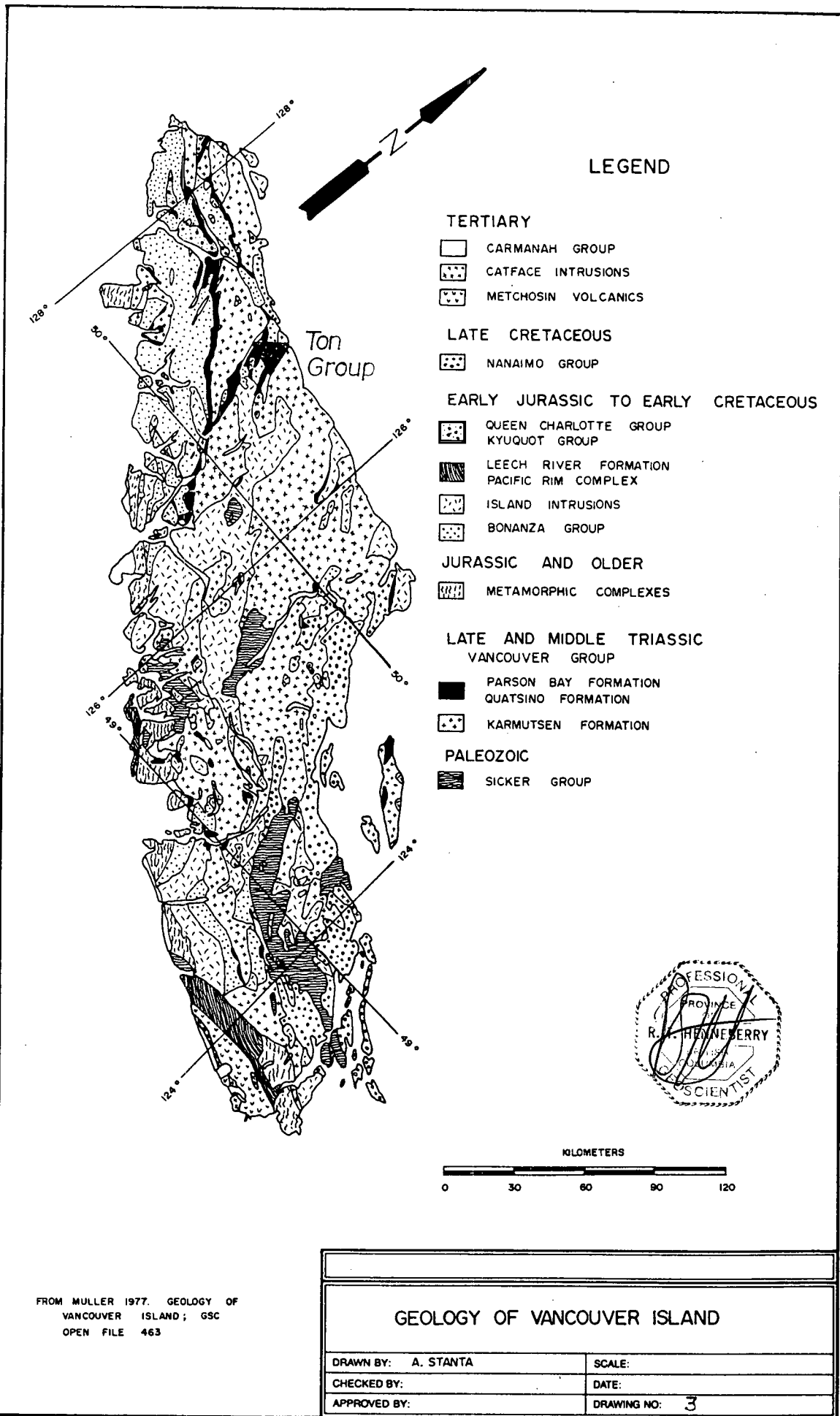
CLAIM OWNERSHIP

The Ton Property comprises a total of six units. The East Band of the Quatsino Formation widens and turns on the north side of the Tsulton River, with these six units covering the full width of the Band.

Claim	Record Number	Anniversary Date
Ton 1	314210	October 24, 1995 *
Ton 2	314211	October 24, 1995 *
Ton 3	314212	October 24, 1995 *
Ton 4	314213	October 24, 1995 *
Ton 5	314214	October 24, 1995 *
Ton 6	314215	October 24, 1995 *




* pending approval of 1994 assessment credits.

All claims are presently registered to R. Tim Henneberry who is holding them in trust for Quatsino Quarries Ltd.



LEGEND







TERTIARY

-  CARMANAH GROUP
-  CATFACE INTRUSIONS
-  METCHOSIN VOLCANICS

LATE CRETACEOUS

-  NANAIMO GROUP




EARLY JURASSIC TO EARLY CRETACEOUS

-  QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP
-  KYUQUOT GROUP
-  LEECH RIVER FORMATION
-  PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX
-  ISLAND INTRUSIONS
-  BONANZA GROUP

JURASSIC AND OLDER

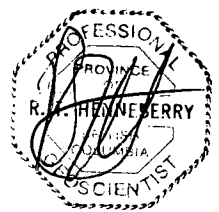
-  METAMORPHIC COMPLEXES

**LATE AND MIDDLE TRIASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP**

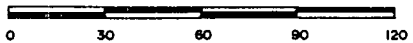
-  PARSON BAY FORMATION
-  QUATSINO FORMATION
-  KARMUTSEN FORMATION

PALEOZOIC

-  SICKER GROUP



KILOMETERS



FROM MULLER 1977. GEOLOGY OF
VANCOUVER ISLAND; GSC
OPEN FILE 463

GEOLOGY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

DRAWN BY: A. STANTA	SCALE:
CHECKED BY:	DATE:
APPROVED BY:	DRAWING NO: 3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the north end of Vancouver Island has been described by Muller et al (1974) and Muller et al (1980). The area lies in the Insular Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The map area is chiefly underlain by the middle to upper Triassic Vancouver Group, overlain by the lower Jurassic Bonanza Group. The Vancouver Group is intruded by large and small bodies of middle Jurassic Island Intrusions and the related (?) Westcoast Complex, and overlain unconformably by remnants of a lower Cretaceous clastic wedge on the southwest side and similar upper Cretaceous beds on the northwest side of Vancouver Island. There are some small early Tertiary (Catface) intrusions also mapped. The region may be divided into several great structural blocks, separated mainly by important near-vertical faults and themselves fractured into many small fault segments.

The Vancouver Group is comprised of the lower Karmutsen Formation, middle Quatsino Formation and upper Parson Bay Formation. The Karmutsen Formation, the thickest and most widespread of the Vancouver Group formations, consists of basaltic pillow lavas, pillow breccias and lava flows with minor interbedded limestones, primarily in the upper part of the formation. Karmutsen rocks outcrop throughout the north part of Vancouver Island, primarily on the east side.

The Quatsino Formation overlies the basalts. The lower part of the Quatsino Formation consists of thick bedded to massive, brown-grey to light grey, grey to white weathering, fine to microcrystalline, commonly stylonitic limestone. The upper part is thin to thick bedded, darker brown and grey limestone, with fairly common layers of shell debris. The formation is in gradational contact with the overlying Parson Bay Formation by an increase in layers of calcareous pelites. Quatsino limestone outcrops as three narrow belts on the north part of Vancouver Island.

The Parson Bay Formation consists of a series of interbedded silty limestones and calcareous shales and sandstones, and occasional beds of pure limestone. Parson Bay rocks outcrop sporadically overlying the Quatsino limestone.

The Bonanza Group overlies the Vancouver Group. Bonanza Group rocks are primarily a Jurassic assemblage of interbedded lava, breccia and tuff with compositions ranging from basalt through andesite and dacite to rhyolite, deposited in a volcanic island arc environment. The Bonanza Group outcrop primarily on the west side of northern Vancouver Island.

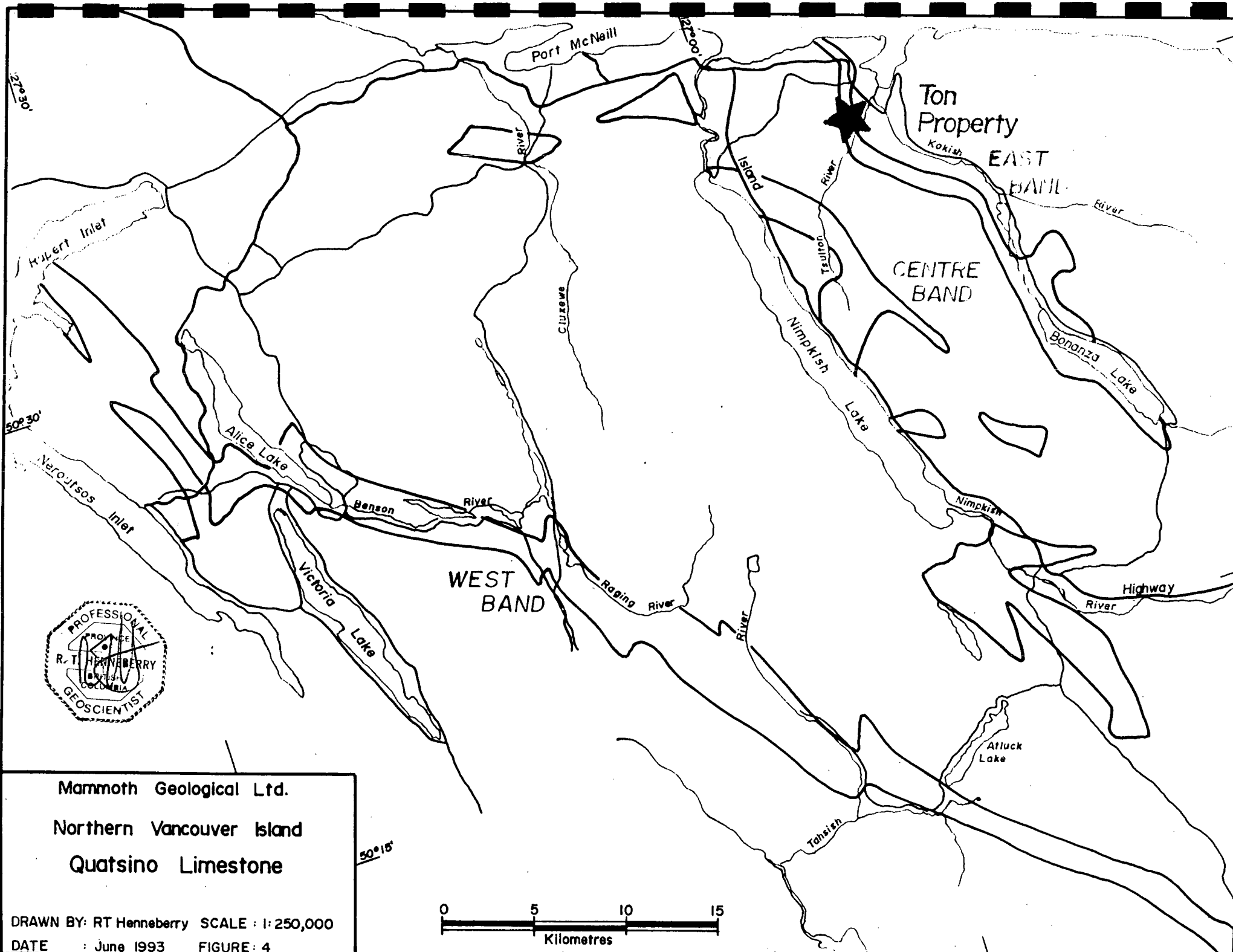
The Westcoast Complex is a heterogeneous assemblage of amphibolite and basic migmatite with minor metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of greenschist metamorphic grade. The Westcoast Complex outcrops in a loosely defined belt on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Granitoid batholiths and stocks of the Island Intrusions underlie large parts of Vancouver Island. These intrusions range in composition from quartz diorite and tonalite to granodiorite and granite.

The Cretaceous clastic wedge includes the Queen Charlotte and Nanaimo Groups. These groups consist of cyclical successions of sandstone, conglomerate and shale, with interbedded coal in the Nanaimo Group. These rocks outcrop around Quatsino Sound.

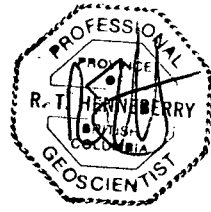
Small intrusive stocks of early Tertiary age and of general quartz dioritic composition are known in many parts of Vancouver Island. These rocks are generally massive, light colored, fine to medium grained equigranular to locally porphyritic granitoid rocks. They are commonly regularly and closely jointed.

The network of faults displayed on the north end of Vancouver Island appears to be the super position of two or more fracture patterns, each with a characteristic directions and of different age and origin.



Mammoth Geological Ltd.
 Northern Vancouver Island
 Quatsino Limestone

DRAWN BY: RT Henneberry SCALE : 1:250,000
 DATE : June 1993 FIGURE: 4



Quatsino Formation

The Quatsino Formation limestones are the main focus of the marble exploration. The larger, massive beds of limestone are white to grey in color and distinctly crystalline. Exceedingly fine-grained beds form a small percentage of the whole and siliceous or cherty varieties are likewise sparingly developed (Gunning, 1930). The Quatsino formation consists almost entirely of limestone, with a few thin flows of andesite or basalt. The limestone is fine to coarsely crystalline, and ranges from white to black, with various intermediate colors. Towards the base, it tends to be exceedingly fine grained, and grey and brownish or buff colors are characteristic. Midway of the formation the colors are predominantly white or grey, but towards the top the limestone becomes dark grey to black, due to a varying quantity of carbonaceous matter, and the formation grades upward into argillites and impure limestones of the overlying Parson Bay Formation. Even at the top, however, light grey or even white beds are interbedded with the darker varieties. The bedding, as represented by colour banding, is generally well preserved in the upper part of the formation but in the lower part, where white to brownish grey and buff colors predominate, it is poorly preserved. In the upper part, too, the beds are generally thin, thicknesses of 1-2 centimetres being common and more than 60-100 centimetres uncommon. The formation as a whole is dominantly a high-calcium limestone (Hoadley, 1953).

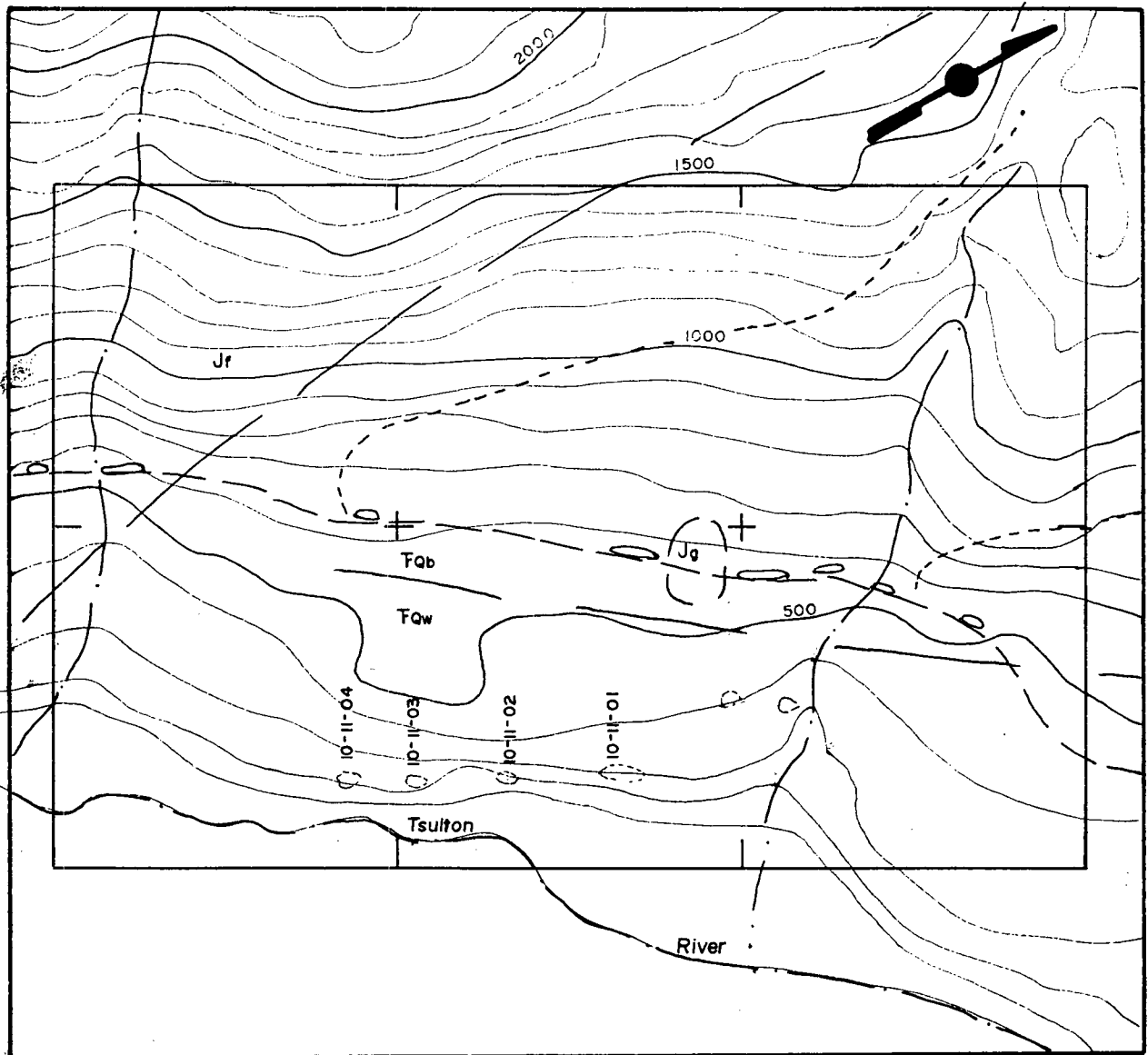
Within 1-3 kilometres of bodies of the Coast Intrusions, the limestone may be highly contorted and extremely jointed and fractured, cut by many acidic dykes, and partly to completely skarnified (Hoadley, 1953).

Limestone outcrops in three relatively narrow discontinuous bands of varying lengths on the north end of Vancouver Island (McCammon, 1968). The East Band reaches from the hill just west of Beaver Cove southeast across Tsulton River to Bonanza Lake and down the west side of the lake to its west end. The Centre Band extends from 5 kilometres south of Port McNeill southeast to 15 kilometres past the south end of Nimpkish Lake. The West Band extends from west of Nahwitti Lake southeast to Tlupana Inlet. A additional limestone occurrence extends along the south shore of Holberg Inlet.

East Band

The limestone from the East Band is generally grey-white to white in color with occasional beds of dark black. Structurally, this band is fairly competent in certain sections, good target areas for raw quarry block sites.

Quarrying is presently underway at the Leo D'or property, on the northeast corner of Bonanza Lake, approximately 15 kilometres southeast of the Ton Property. A bulk test, block cutting program is planned for the Beaver Property immediately south of the Ton Property.



LEGEND

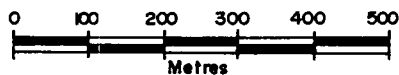
JURASSIC
 Jg ISLAND INTRUSIONS granite
 Jf BONANZA GROUP felsic tuff

TRIASSIC
QUATSINO FORMATION
 FQb black limestone
 FQw white-grey limestone

— Creek
 ○ Outcrop
 - - - Road
 --- 100 foot contour interval



Quatsino Quarries Ltd.
 Ton Property
 Geology



DRAWN BY: RTHenneberry SCALE : 1:10,000
 DATE : October 1994 FIGURE : 5

1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The Ton Property, lying in the East Band of the Quatsino Limestone, is predominantly underlain by limestone. Two marbles have been located: a dense fine-grained black and a medium grained grey-white. The property is heavily forested, with the geomorphology best be described as a plateau / stepped plateau with a series of precipitous cliffs dropping down to the level of the Tsulton River.

The base of the cliffs were examined during the 1994 season. The fine-grained, densely crystalline white-grey limestone showing described by Parks in 1917 (ie. site of the workings) was not located, though a series of 4 cliffs or knobs were prospected, primarily at river level. Most of the cliffs were comprised of a medium-grained (1-2 mm) white-grey to dirty white marble.

The property was located during the preliminary assessment of the north Island marble bands in 1992, to cover the Parks showing. Exploration previously consisted of prospecting along the terrace, with a series of polished samples being completed.

Access ranges from good to poor, with access to most sections of the stepped terrace considered good. The upper areas of the cliffs are inaccessible. Mature second generation forest covers the lower reaches of the property. New rehabilitation of existing logging roads suggests some type of logging is imminent. Water for drilling is available from creeks draining the terrace or from the Tsulton River.

Property Geology

The Ton Property is underlain by Quatsino Formation limestones, overlain by felsic tuffs, suspected to belong to the Jurassic Bonanza Volcanics (Muller, 1977). Locally the limestone is intruded by small dykes or plugs of coarse-grained diorite of the Island Intrusions.

Two limestones have been mapped. A less abundant, dense, fine-grained black and a medium-grained, white-grey to dirty white. A third marble, the fine-grained, glistening, densely crystalline white limestone described by Parks (1917) and its showing location have yet to be located.

Local small outcrop knobs have been examined along the stepped-terrace, with the larger exposures concentrated at the cliffs.

Densely Crystalline White Marble

This is the limestone first described by Parks (1917) and subsequently described by Goudge (1944) and McCammon (1968). The showing location is as follows: *On the north side of Tsulton Creek about a mile from salt water, there is a 200 foot high marble bluff, extending about 1/2 mile up the creek.*

Parks (1917) took two samples, describing them as follows: *Sample #1560 is a fine grained, glistening, white crystalline limestone with faint cloudiness in light tints. Sample #1561 is a white marble of the same fine grain as (1560), but very delicately lined and veined with blue.* Parks thought that in both grain and color this was one of the most desirable marbles observed.

Goudge (1944) examined this exposure describing it as follows: *white and blue, fine-grained, heavily bedded high-calcium limestone, forming part of a belt 700 yards wide (NW/SW steep). Most of the limestone is white and has a sugary texture, but bands of fine-grained, blue limestone are interbedded with the white. The most obvious impurities are occasional small nodules of quartzite or of chert, and in places thin dykes of pale green igneous rock are present.*

McCammon (1968) examined the same exposure (Samples 22, 23). His description is as follows: *the limestone at the Tsulton River varies from white to white and grey streaked with black. Most is fine-grained, but near the intrusive grains are as much as 1/4 inch in diameter. Sample 22 is of the sugary white variety. Sample 23 is also a creamy white sugary rock.*

The actual site of the early workings has not been located. Preliminary prospecting of four large cliffs along the river did not locate the densely crystalline, fine grained stone, but located a marble similar to that described by Goudge (1944).

White-Grey to Dirty White Marble

This marble appears to underlie most of the eastern half of the claims, and was noted in most of the cliff exposures examined along the river level. The stone is medium-grained (1-2 mm) and white-grey to dirty white in color. The samples all showed limonite, either along fractures or within the stone itself in the more massive pieces. One of the samples showed a weak remnant banding or "cloudiness", coarser in grain but similar in appearance to the Beaver Property, on the south side of the Tsulton River (Henneberry, 1994). Sulfides were not noted in any of the samples.

The marble looks relatively massive in outcrop. The cliffs appear to be massive with widely spaced fractures noted, but not measured. There are abundant large blocks of stone in the range of one to three metres lying at the base of the cliffs. Bedding measurements were not taken at the cliff exposures.

Polished samples have not been made from this marble from any of the cliff exposures. The marble appears to be the same one mapped and described by Goudge (1944).

Black Marble

The black marble was noted in two locations. The first is located at the terrace level, adjacent to the access road. The second is interbedded in two of the four cliffs examined at the river level. This marble is a fine-grained (<1mm) dense black marble, that can be massive to weakly brecciated. The black marble can be cut by white carbonate microveinlets and/or approximately 1/2% (2-4mm) white carbonate clots.

The outcroppings on the road level appear to be broken, though a few large 1-2m boulders of black marble were noted at one large outcrop / road fill pit. The outcroppings along the cliff were not mapped in detail, due to their inaccessible nature.

Mapping of a creek draining the terrace showed the black marble to be overlying the white-grey. The black is about 30-50 metres below the access road. There is a five metre thick zone of interbedded white-grey and black marble underlying the black marble.

DISCUSSION

Although the continuing prospecting of the Ton Property has failed to locate either the showing or the marble described by Parks (1917), two marbles have been located that may have potential as sources of blocks for dimension stone.

The black marble has a good appearance in polished section. The larger blocks at the access road pit suggest structural competence. Mapping should be directed above the access road to examine the full vertical extent of the black marble.

The white-grey marble definitely shows structural competence in the cliffs at the level of the Tsulton River. While the appearance of the marble is rather plain in hand specimen, it must be noted the hand specimens were taken from the talus below the cliffs and were likely subject to weathering. Further effort needs to be directed at adequately assessing the cliff exposures, first by determining if any locations are accessible for quarrying and secondly by prospecting for more appealing specimens. The B.C. Ministry of Mines Annual Report dated 1905 and Goudge (1944) both mention a granulated, sugary appearance to the marble on surface.

What is most puzzling is the fact that Goudge (1944) and McCammon (1968) failed to locate the fine-grained stone admired by Parks (1917). Their descriptions suggest that Goudge (1944) and McCammon (1968) sampled in the same area, though it is hard to determine if this is the same location as Parks (1917).

Further exploration is warranted. The black marble requires further evaluation. A closer examination of the cliffs for the Parks (1917) stone is required. The white-grey marble also needs to be further evaluated to determine if more esthetically pleasing marble exists.

The first stage should consist of mapping and sampling. This should include: mapping the black marble contacts and assessing its quarry potential; mapping the cliffs at Tsulton River level to assess the quarry potential, both structurally and in appearance; and locating and mapping the fine-grained marble of Parks (1917).

There seems to be little point in excavator trenching as the cliffs along the river give excellent views of the structure both horizontally and vertically. There seems to be little value in diamond drilling on this property for the same reason.

Therefore, the second stage should consist of test quarrying. This will involve stripping and clearing of overburden to be followed by the cutting of 10-25 blocks of marble with approximate dimensions 1.8 * 1.8 * 2.5 metres. The purpose will be to ensure the structural competency of the stone for its intended use as marble slabs and tiles.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The marble located on the Ton Property has potential use as both tiles and face finished slab. The black and fine-grained white-grey varieties are of particular interest. A staged two phase exploration program is recommended for the Ton Property.

The first stage should consist of mapping and sampling. This should included: mapping the black marble contacts and assessing its quarry potential; mapping the cliffs at Tsulton River level to assess the quarry potential, both structurally and in appearance; and locating and mapping the fine-grained marble of Parks (1917). Stage I is estimated to take three days at a cost of \$5,003.

The voluminous cliffs and bluffs along the Tsulton River level preclude the need for excavator trenching and diamond drilling.

Therefore, the second stage should consist of test quarrying. This will involve stripping and clearing of overburden to be followed by the cutting of 10-25 blocks of marble with approximate dimensions 1.8 * 1.8 * 2.5 metres. The purpose will be to ensure the structurally competency of the stone for its intended use as marble slabs and tiles. Stage II also includes permitting and sample preparation of a number of quarry blocks. The estimated cost of this stage is \$133,659.

Stage II should only be commenced after a successful conclusion to the Stage I program.

Stage I	\$5,003
Stage II	\$133,659

TOTAL BUDGET	\$138,662

The cost of the prospecting and mapping program completed is \$1,384.50

REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, R. Tim Henneberry, am the principle of Mammoth Geological Ltd., a geological consulting firm with offices at 9250 Carnarvon Road, Port Hardy, B.C. The mailing address is Box 14, Coal Harbour, B.C. V0N 1K0.

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from Dalhousie University, graduating in May 1980.

I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

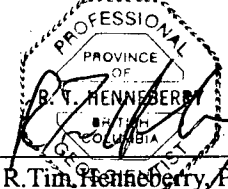
I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist. I am also a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I undertook the prospecting and mapping along the Tsulton River on October 11, 1994 with the assistance of Larry Smith of Quatsino Quarries Ltd.

I am presently the registered owner of the Ton 1-6 mineral claims. I am holding them in trust for Quatsino Quarries Ltd.

This report may be used for any purpose normal to the business of Quatsino Quarries Ltd., provided no part is used in such a manner to convey a meaning different than that set out in the whole.

Dated this 8th day of November in the Town of Port Hardy, British Columbia.



R. Tim Henneberry, P. Geo

The seal is a circular emblem with a dashed border. Inside the border, the text 'PROFESSIONAL' is at the top, 'PROVINCE OF' is in the middle, and 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' is at the bottom. The name 'R. T. HENNEBERRY' is written across the center of the seal. A signature is written over the seal.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

October 11, 1994)	
Geologist	\$300.00
Assistant	\$250.00
Vehicle (878 km @ \$0.25 per km)	\$219.50
Room and Board (motel 2 nights + meals)	\$165.00
Sampling - no polished samples were made	\$0.00
Report	\$450.00
Total Costs	\$1,384.50

COST ESTIMATES

Phase I - Property Mapping
(3 day duration)

Field Costs (Geological and Supervision)	\$1,600
Support Costs (Room and Board, Vehicles)	\$400
Analysis Costs (Polished/Thin Sections)	\$1,125
Documentation (Reports)	\$1,350
Contingency (15%)	\$653

Phase I Property Mapping Budget **\$5,003**

Phase II - Block Cutting
(15 day duration)

Contractor Cost (Excavator)	\$14,000
Contractor Cost (Quarry Crew)	\$38,850
Field Costs (Geological and Supervision)	\$12,000
Support Costs (Room and Board, Vehicles)	\$6,375
Permitting Costs	\$15,000
Sample Preparation	\$20,000
Documentation (Reports)	\$10,000
Contingency (15%)	\$17,434

Phase IV - Block Cutting Budget **\$133,659**

TOTAL BUDGET **\$138,662**

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Stop 10-11-01 - Massive cliffs of medium-grained, white-grey marble with individual crystals clearly visible. There are small amounts of limonite within the stone, likely a result of surface weathering. Actual sampling was from the talus below cliffs as they are massive in nature. Blocks of marble up to 5 metres in size litter the base of the cliffs.

No samples were taken for polished specimen.

Stop 10-11-02 - Massive cliffs of medium-grained, white-grey marble with individual crystals clearly visible. There is small amounts of limonite within the stone, likely a result of surface weathering. Blocks to 2 metres in size are located at the base of the cliffs

No samples were taken for polished specimen.

Stop 10-11-03 - Massive cliffs of medium-grained, white-grey marble with individual crystals clearly visible. There is small amounts of limonite within the stone, likely a result of surface weathering. Actual sampling was from the talus below cliffs as they are massive in nature. Blocks to 3 metres in size litter the base of the cliffs.

No samples were taken for polished specimen.

Stop 10-11-04 - Massive cliffs of medium-grained, white-grey marble with individual crystals clearly visible. There is small amounts of limonite within the stone, likely a result of surface weathering. Actual sampling was from the talus below cliffs as they are massive in nature. Approximately 25% of the talus is a fine-grained, grey-black marble. White-grey marble blocks from 1-2 metres in size are scattered about the base of the cliffs.

No samples were taken for polished specimen.