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BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
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**PROSPECTING & TECHNICAL REPORT**

Tenure #563869 - KLASKINO 2

Nanaimo Mining Division  
Vancouver Island B.C.

NTS 92L/5

UTM  
585374 5571409

September 13, 2008

Vincent John Buddick  
FMC #205212

TITLES DIVISION, MINERAL TITLES  
VICTORIA, BC  
SEP 29 2008  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
LOG IN NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Report By:  
Vincent John Buddick  
North Island Exploration



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

30,215

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## **Introduction**

This report details the technical work carried out on tenure #563869 - KLASKINO 2. The tenure originally consisted of 24 cells or 496 hectares and was staked on July 30, 2007. It has been reduced to 12 cells. The tenure is 100% owned by myself, Vincent John Buddick, FMC #205212. This was the first year I have owned the claim. A project of general reconnaissance, prospecting and mapping was performed on May 06-08 and July 17, 2008. Approximately 45 hectares was examined in this initial quest. 28 hours of field work was recorded when the project completed.

## **Location**

The tenure is situated on traditional lands of The Quatsino First Nations. A letter of intention was sent to their respective band office, describing the nature of planned projects.

Located on northwest Vancouver Island, NTS grid 92L/5, it can be accessed with a high clearance vehicle via Highway 19/Port Alice Highway/South Road/Marine Drive/Teeta Main/K Main/I Main/J Main/B Main/Klaskino Main. Driving Distance from Port Alice to the tenure boundary is 103 kms. A camp was set up 13 kms away on Klaskino Inlet.

Klaskino Road, is the only driveable road on the tenure. All other mapped roads and spurs have become densely overgrown with alders. Access from these spurs is quite labourious, but does allow for inspection of outcrop.

Three maps illustrate the reduced tenure location in 1:250,000, 1:50,000 and 1:20,000 scales. See figures 1, 2 and 3.

## **Topography, Vegetation and Climate**

The topography consists of steep mountainous terrane. Elevations rise from 0m at Klaskino Inlet to 700m at the highest point. Numerous small creeks drain into a major north flowing creek which drains into Klaskino Inlet. The area has been logged in the lower elevations and is in various stages of regeneration. The higher elevations remain in virgin timber. A TFL license covers most of the tenure.

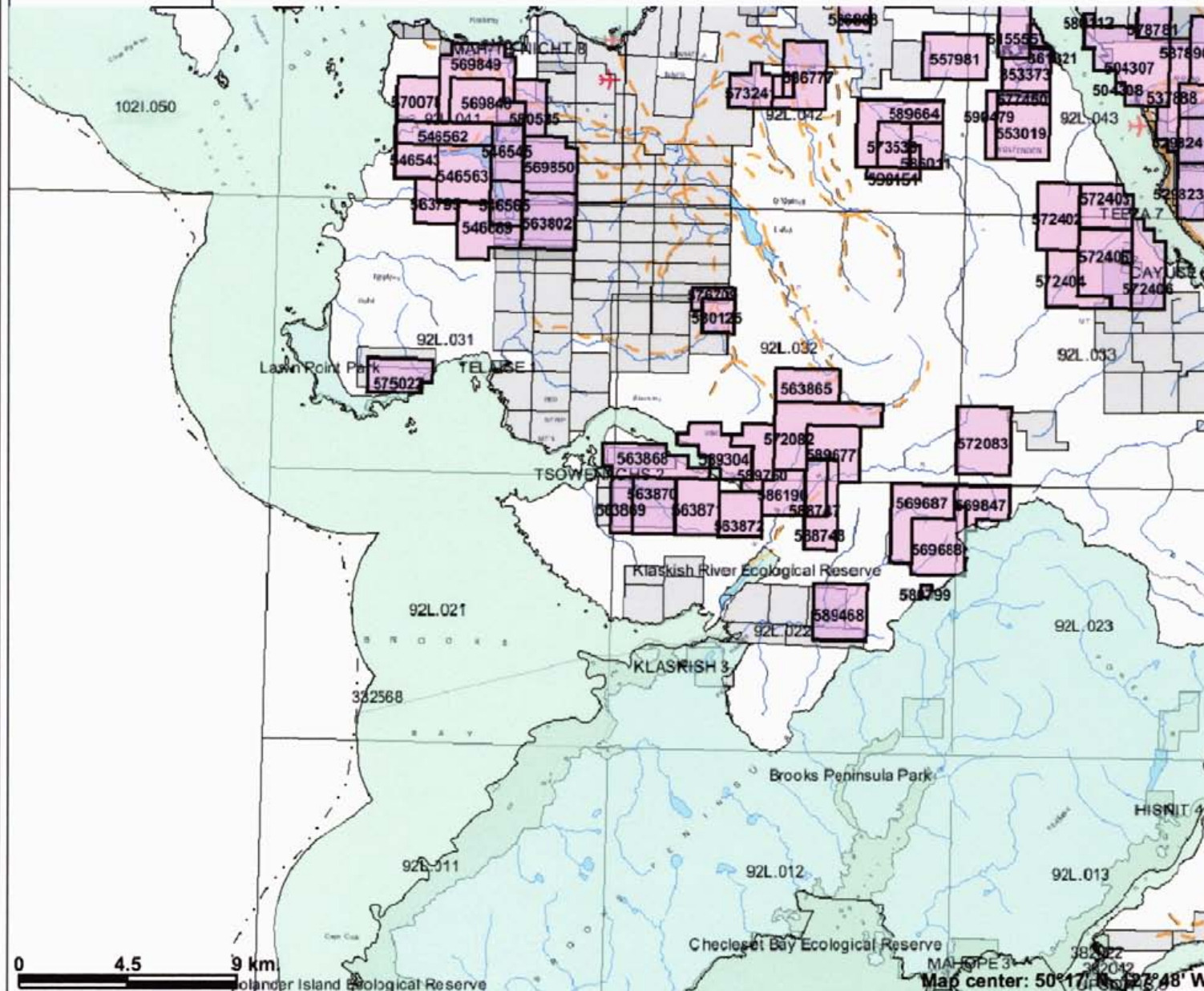
Vegetation is typical of a clear-cut logged area. This area had been logged in various stages in recent history and the secondary growth is relatively young. It was challenging to traverse around the remnant logs. The extremely thick alder growth on the logging roads can hinder access equally. In some areas a traverse thru the second growth, parallelling the densely overgrown logging road, proved the safer and more efficient route.

The area is in direct proximity to the Pacific Ocean and receives above average west coast rainfalls from October thru March. Rainfall readings taken at the campsite in late April showed amounts up to 4cm daily.

## **History**

A search of ARIS and minfile databases shows no recorded history.

# KLASKINO2 - 1:250,000



## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Survey Parcels
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)**
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved lanes.2or More.Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved lanes.2or More.Undivided
- Road (Unimproved)
- Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
- Road (Winter Road)
- Road - Paved lanes.2.Undivided
- Road - Paved lanes.2.Undivided.UIC
- Road - Paved.Divided.access.Non Standard
- Track - Cart/Tractor
- Causeway (Railway)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Trail
- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Rail Line - Narrow Gauge - Single Track
- Rail Line (Multiple Track)
- Rail Line (Single Track)



Scale: 1:250,000

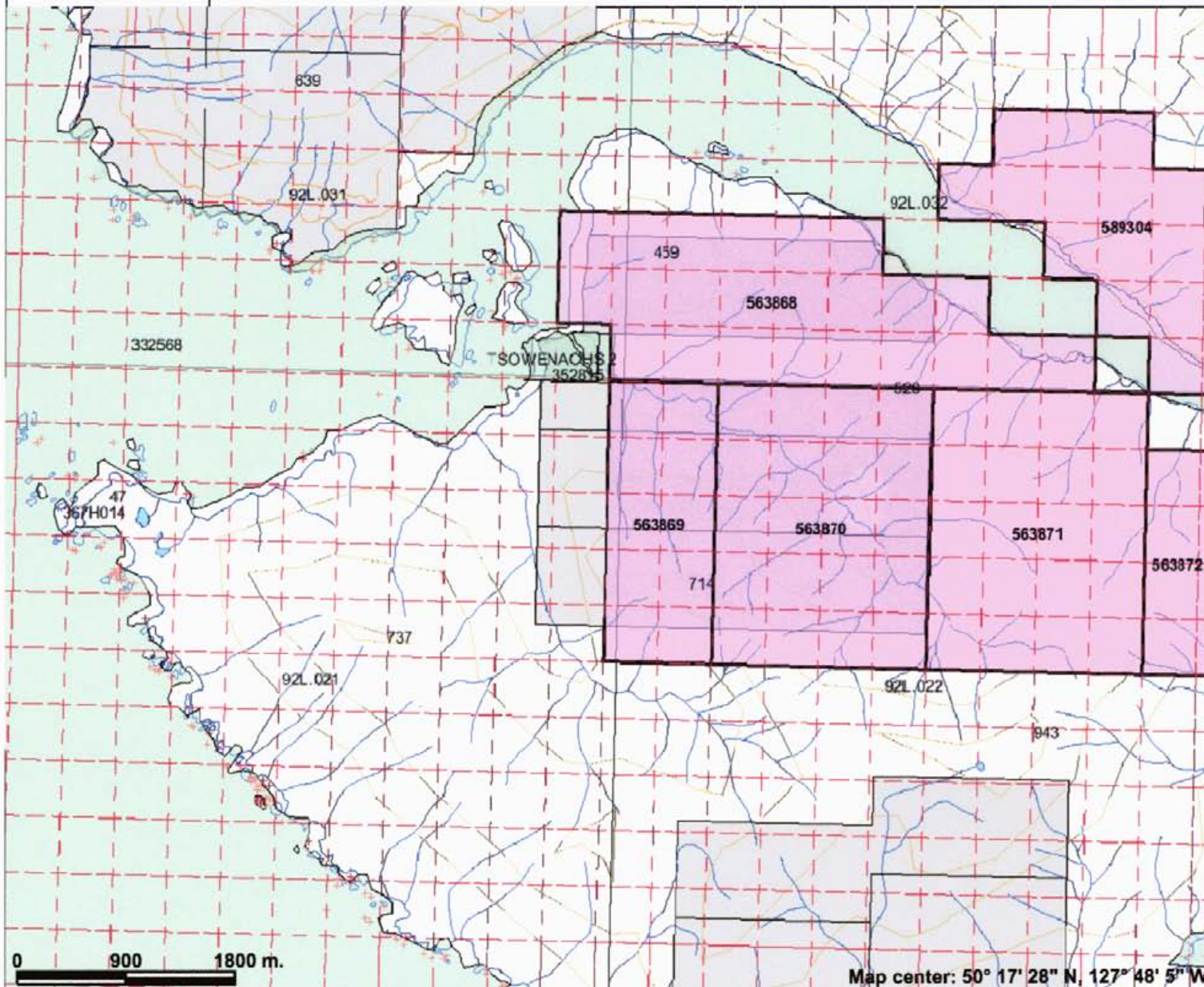
This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes:  
Page 2  
Figure 1

Map center: 50°17'N, 122°48' W



# KLASKINO2 - 1:50,000



## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)**
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Survey Parcels
- Water - Water Bodies (EBM)**
- Mine - Tailing Pond
- Lake - Definite
- Reservoir - Definite
- Major Cities

0 900 1800 m.

Map center: 50° 17' 28" N, 127° 48' 5" W



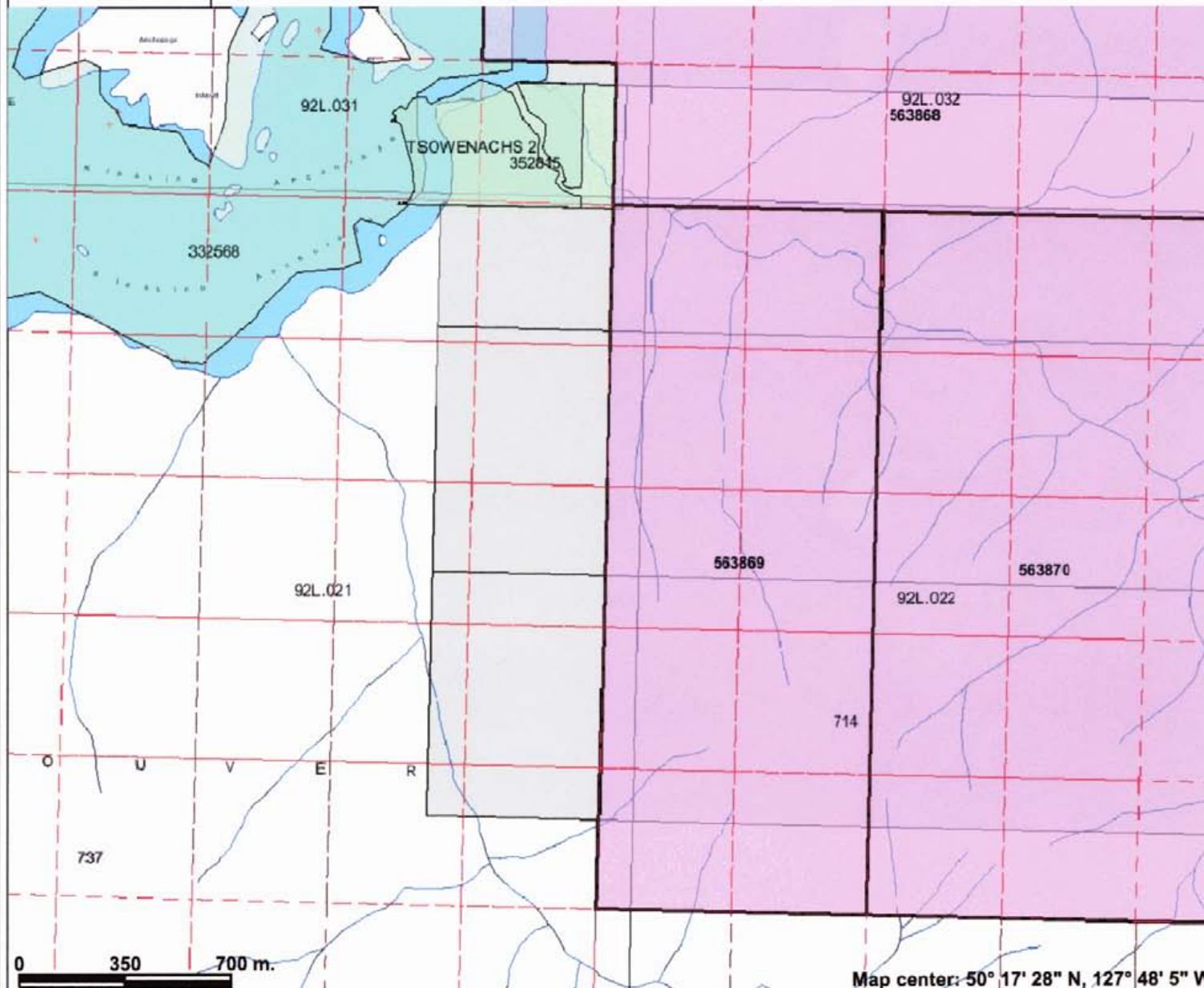
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Notes:  
Page 3  
Figure 2



# KLASKINO2 - 1:20,000



## Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)**
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Survey Parcels
- Water - Water Bodies (EBM)**
- Mine - Tailing Pond
- Lake - Definite
- Reservoir - Definite
- Water - Ocean (EBM)
- Major Cities



Map center: 50° 17' 28" N, 127° 48' 5" W



Scale: 1:20,000

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Notes:  
Page 4  
Figure 3

## Geology

Vancouver Island belongs to the Insular Tectonic Belt, the westernmost subdivision of the Canadian Cordillera. Wrangellia, an accreted oceanic plateau (Green Andrew R., et al), forms the dominant terrane. See figure 4, Distribution of Wrangellia.

*The Wrangellia Terrane is a complex and variable terrane that extends from Vancouver Island to central Alaska. Wrangellia is most commonly characterized by widespread exposures of Triassic flood basalts and complementary intrusive rocks (Jones et al., 1977). Triassic flood basalts extend in a discontinuous belt from Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands (Karmutsen Formation), through southeast Alaska and the Kluane Ranges in southwest Yukon, and into the Wrangell Mountains and Alaska Range in east and central Alaska (Nikolai Formation). This belt of flood basalt sequences has distinct similarities and is recognized as representing a once-contiguous terrane (Jones et al., 1977).*

*Wrangellia has a long and diverse geologic history spanning much of the Phanerozoic. On Vancouver Island, the oldest rocks of Wrangellia, which lie at the top of an imbricated stack of northeast-dipping thrust sheets (Monger and Journeay, 1994), are Late Silurian to Early Permian arc sequences (Muller, 1980; Brandon et al., 1986; Sutherland Brown et al., 1986). In the Late Triassic, rapid uplift associated with a rising plume head led to eruption of voluminous flood basalts as part of an extensive oceanic plateau (Richards et al., 1991). As volcanism ceased, the oceanic plateau soon began to subside and accumulate deep-water carbonate sediments (Jeletzky, 1970; Carlisle and Suzuki, 1974). Sedimentation within the Wrangellia Terrane lasted until the Early Jurassic, when the resurgence of arc volcanism developed in response to subduction, forming the Bonanza arc (Armstrong and MacKevett, 1977; DeBari, 1999).*

*The enormous exposures of the Karmutsen appear to represent a single flood basalt event (Richards et al., 1989). A mantle plume initiation model has been proposed for the Wrangellia flood basalts based on (1) relatively limited geochemical data, (2) the nature of the underlying and overlying formations, (3) rapid uplift prior to volcanism, (4) the lack of evidence of rifting associated with volcanism and (5) the short duration and high eruption rate of volcanism (Richards et al., 1991). The basalt flows are estimated to have erupted a minimum volume of  $1 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$  (Panuska, 1990) within a maximum of five million years (Carlisle and Suzuki, 1974).*

*During the 80 million years or so between arc activity and emergence of oceanic plateau flood basalts, as the continents gathered into a great landmass, Wrangellia became part of a composite terrane (Plafker et al., 1989). By the Middle Pennsylvanian, Wrangellia may have joined with the Alexander Terrane (Gardner et al., 1988) or been in close proximity (stratigraphic continuity) with the Alexander Terrane (Yorath et al., 1985). The ocean-bound Wrangellia Terrane amalgamated with the Taku Terrane of southeast Alaska and the Peninsular Terrane of southern Alaska by as early as the Late Triassic (Plafker et al., 1989). Paleomagnetic and faunal evidence indicate the Wrangellia Terrane originated far to the south of its present position (Hillhouse, 1977; Yole and Irving, 1980; Hillhouse et al., 1982; Hillhouse and Gromme, 1984). Wrangellia accreted to the North American craton by the Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous (Monger et al., 1982; Tipper, 1984; Plafker et al., 1989; Gehrels and Greig, 1991; van der Heyden, 1992; Monger et al., 1994).*



The regional geology consists of two thick volcanic/sedimentary cycles. The first is the Vancouver Group of Triassic age consisting of Karmutsen volcanics, Parson Bay and Quatsino limestones. Secondly the Bonanza Group volcanics of Lower Jurassic age. These packages are intruded by the Island Intrusives of the Middle Jurassic age, see figure 5, Regional Mesozoic-Cenozoic Stratigraphy of Northern Vancouver Island (modified after Muller, et al. 1974, 1981). The area was mapped for the GSC in 1974 by Muller, Northcote and Carlisle.

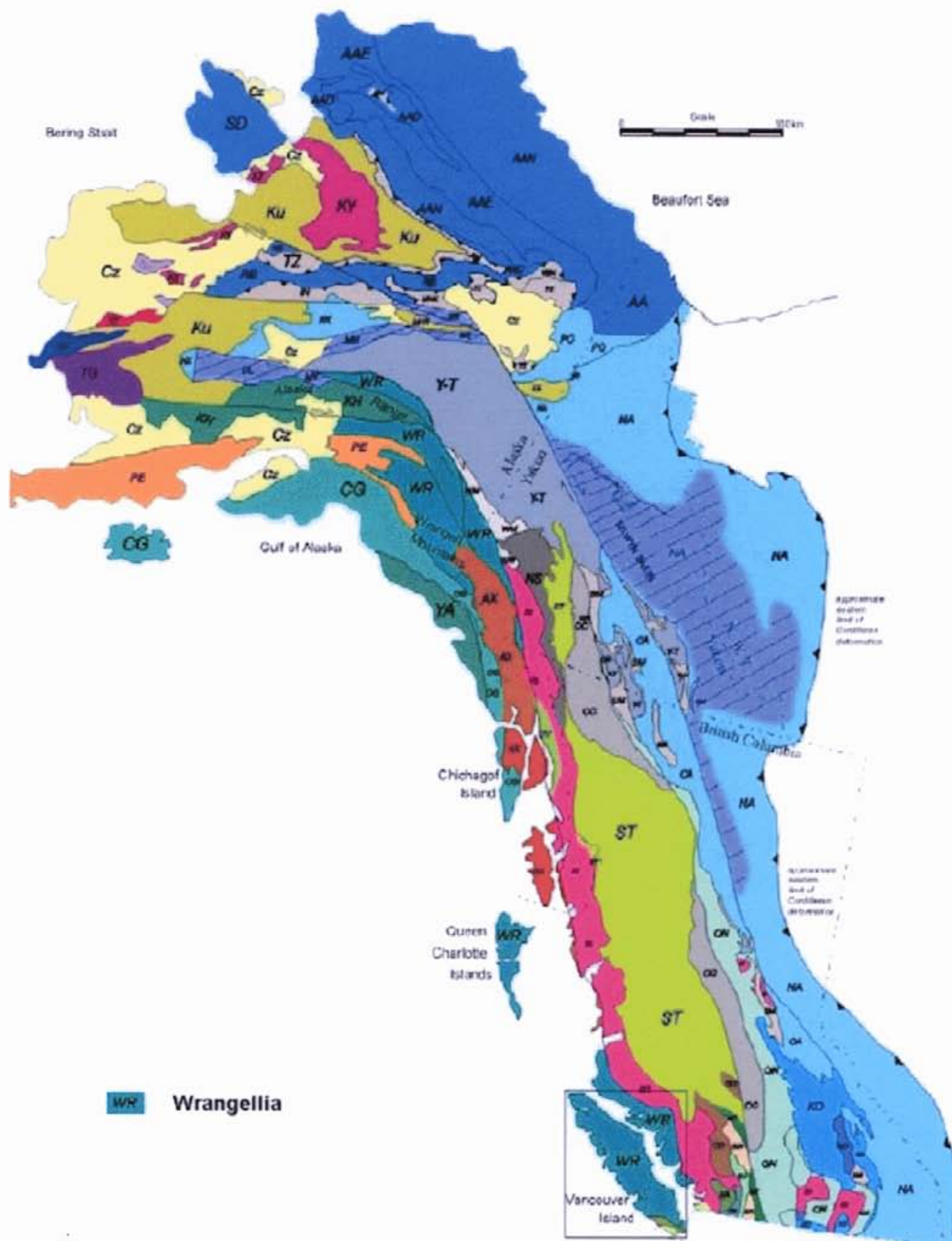
Local geology consists of Karmutsen volcanics, Bonanza volcanics and Parson Bay limestone, see figure 6, KLASKINO 2 - Local Geology. This map shows the Mineral Titles On-line grid transposed on the Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, January 2005, N.W.D. Massey, et al.

The east side of the tenure is mostly Parson Bay limestone. The west portion is overlain with Karmutsen volcanics. This anomaly of exposed Karmutsen is uplifted higher than surrounding areas due to tectonics. A large gneissic body, the Brooks Peninsula, sits about 7 kms south.

Vancouver Island has numerous highly mineralized areas. Strongly mineralized zones are known to exist in the northwest area of the island. Five specific deposit types are found:

- 1) Porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits
- 2) Copper-iron-gold skarns
- 3) Base metal skarns
- 4) Copper bearing quartz veins and shear zones ( with precious metals )
- 5) Epithermal gold deposits

Figure 4  
**Distribution of Wrangellia**



Terrane map of western Canada and Alaska (modified after Wheeler et al. [1991]) showing the distribution of the Wrangellia Terrane (WR) in British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska.

Figure 5

Regional Mesozoic - Cenozoic Stratigraphy of Northern Vancouver Island  
(modified after Muller et al., 1974, 1981)

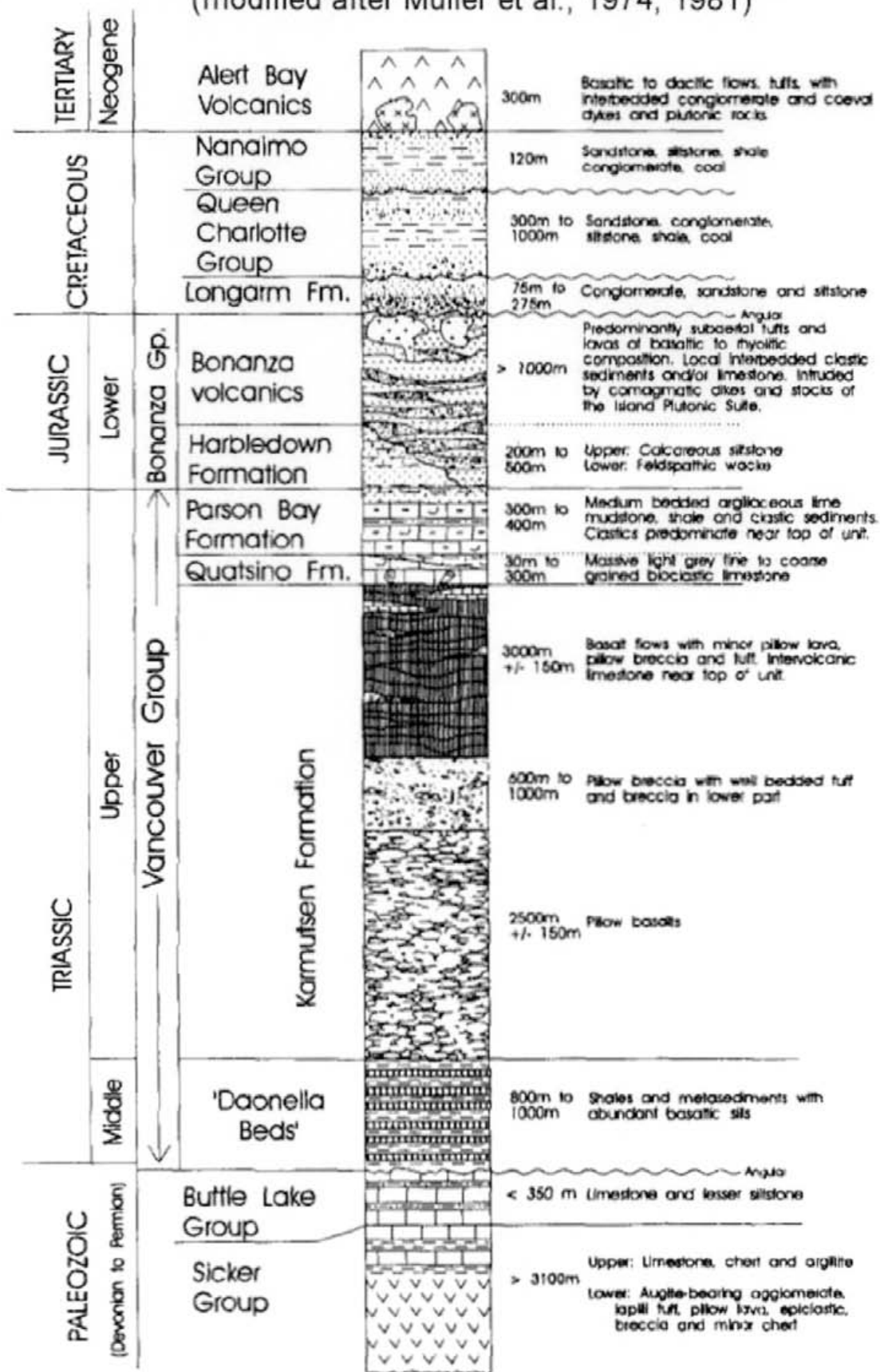







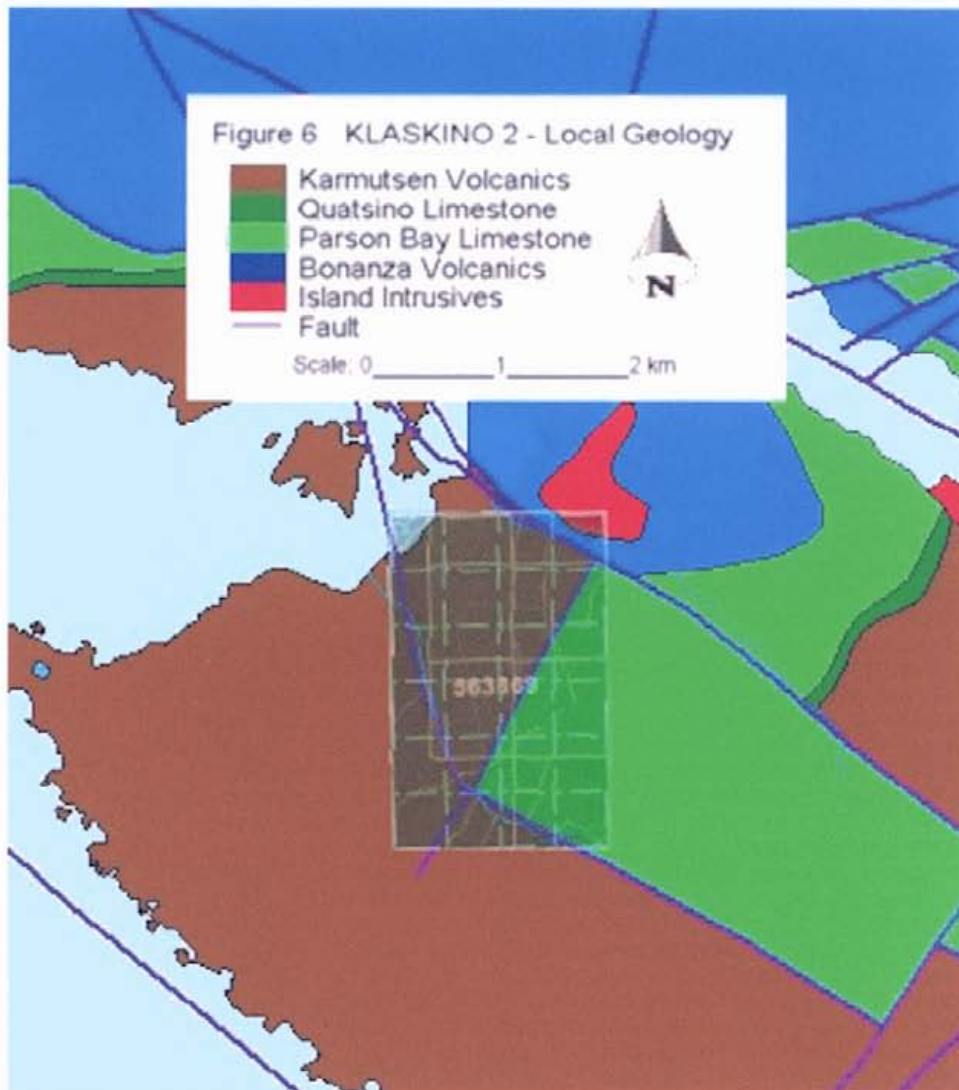


Figure 6 KLASKINO 2 - Local Geology

-  Karmutsen Volcanics
-  Quatsino Limestone
-  Parson Bay Limestone
-  Bonanza Volcanics
-  Island Intrusives
-  Fault



Scale: 0 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 km



## Summary of Work

This initial project of general reconnaissance, prospecting, rock chip sampling and mapping focussed on gaining a general understanding of the tenure. A stop and go vehicle method was used along Klaskino Road. All other roads were unnavigable by vehicle and were hiked. Outcrop in road-cut along with notable areas of talus and float were inspected. Traverses targeting exposed outcrop were completed in a few safe locations. Numerous smaller creeks were partially inspected. A full day was spent inspecting a major creek. All study areas, outcrops and areas of interest were mapped and stored as GPS waypoints. 6 samples were collected for further study. Rock samples were sent in for analysis from 2 locations. All data was recompiled and hand drawn on 1:5,000 maps, which are keyed into a main mapping grid. See figures 7 - 10.

## Notes on Mapping

Note 1: Disseminated pyrite in black limestone. Small flecks, less than .5mm.

Note 2: Minor flecks of pyrite noted in dissemination in both limestone and volcanic. A white rhyolite dike cuts the volcanic/sedimentary inter-bedded outcrop. Numerous calcite veins up to 2cm also noted in outcrop.

Note 3: Pyrite noted in medium color limestone, in association with 6cm calcite veins and epidote veinlets.

Note 4: Minor pyrite disseminations noted in volcanic, associates with green/white flow dike.

Note 5: Pyrite and chalcopyrite noted in dark layer of limestone, in dissemination and in fractures up to 1mm. Associates with calcite veinlets. A sample from a concurrent bed in an outcrop 50m east on KLASKINO 3 was tested, and shown to be anomalous in Mo (3.11ppm) and Cu (272).

## Notes on Rock Sampling

Rock samples collected during field projects are placed in clean plastic snap-tight containers and labelled on-site. The specimens are further studied and stored at the office. Specimens chosen for lab analysis are weighed and divided in 2 with one half prepared for analysis the other half stored for future study, field recognition or retesting. Some more notable samples are photographed. Analysis samples are placed in numbered kraft paper envelopes and packaged for shipment.

Samples were delivered to ACME Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver), and tested for 37 elements using the 1FMS analytical package, 30gm sample. Rock samples are crushed, split and pulverised to 200 mesh, then processed using the Aqua Regia digestion and Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis procedure.

RC001: Pyrite and chalcopyrite noted in skarned semi-angular volcanic float. Visual sulphides 70% pyrite 30% chalcopyrite, may represent 10% of total sample. 4mm veins of sulphide cut sample. A deep blue tinge noted on surface. Lab results highly anomalous in **Cu (>10,000ppm)**, **Ag (14638ppb)**, **Au (102ppb)**, Fe (7.41%) and Hg (1529ppb).

RC002: Hosted in black limestone. Visual sulphides 100% pyrite, in fracture and dissemination, may represent 4% of total sample. Pyrite cubes up to 2mm. Lab results show a slight anomaly in **Cu (137ppm)**.

## **Conclusion**

The tenure has only been partially explored. The results of this year's project are encouraging. Float sample RC001 is highly mineralized in precious metals. A portion of time should be devoted to traversing and mapping the areas up-slope of its location.

The black layer of limestone hosts minor amounts of mineralization in almost all outcrop noted. Possibility could exist for a skarn.

Future plans include further reconnaissance, prospecting and mapping. Traverses which were plotted this year will be incorporated into the next phase of ground work.



**Author's Qualification**

I, Vincent John Buddick, of 1508 Marina Way, Nanoose Bay, British Columbia, hereby certify;

- 1) I have completed the British Columbia Institute of Technology, Introduction to Prospecting and Exploration course, in two parts; mine 1003/spring 2007 and mine 1004/fall 2007.
- 2) I have been physically prospecting for 2 years
- 3) I am the sole owner of North Island Exploration, 1508 Marina Way, Nanoose Bay, British Columbia, and currently hold 100% interest in the tenure.



Date: Sept. 13, 2008

Vince Buddick,  
Prospector

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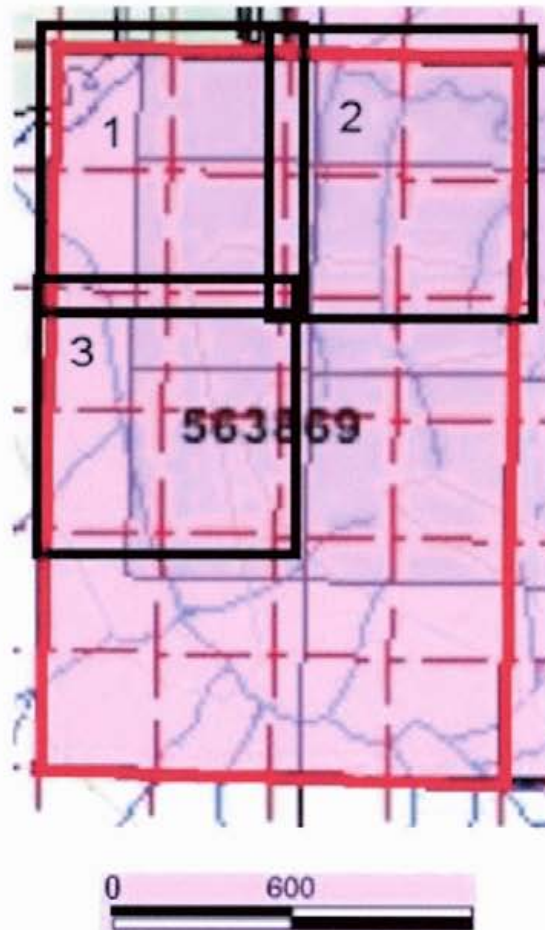
## **Software Programs**

Software programs used in prospecting and map creation.

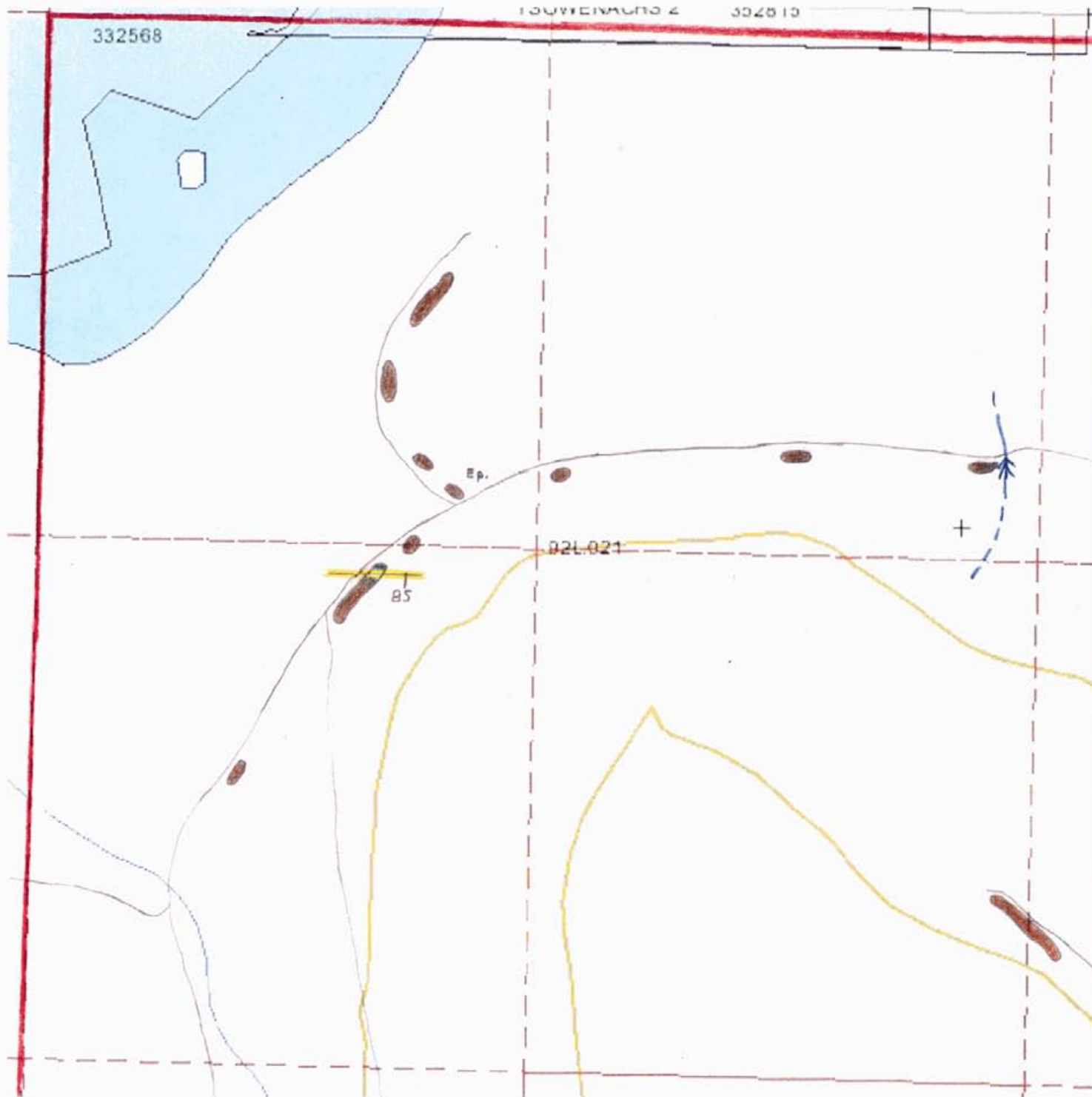
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- 4) Garmin/MapSource/6.11.6
- 5) GoogleEarth/4.0.2091
- 6) Hewlett-Packard/Photo Imaging Software/2.5.0.1
- 7) Kodak/EasyShare/6.4.0.100
- 8) Microsoft/Excel 2000/9.0.2720
- 9) Microsoft/Paint/5.0
- 10) PowerArchiver 2004/9.10.06
- 11) TopoCanada/v2/2.00
- 12) Wordperfect10/10.0.0.518

Figure 7

KLASKINO 2 - Mapping Grid







N

### Legend

**Topographical Symbols**

- Road
- Creek
- Elevation Contours
- Claim Boundary
- Waterfalls/Rapids
- Cliffs

**Geological Symbols**

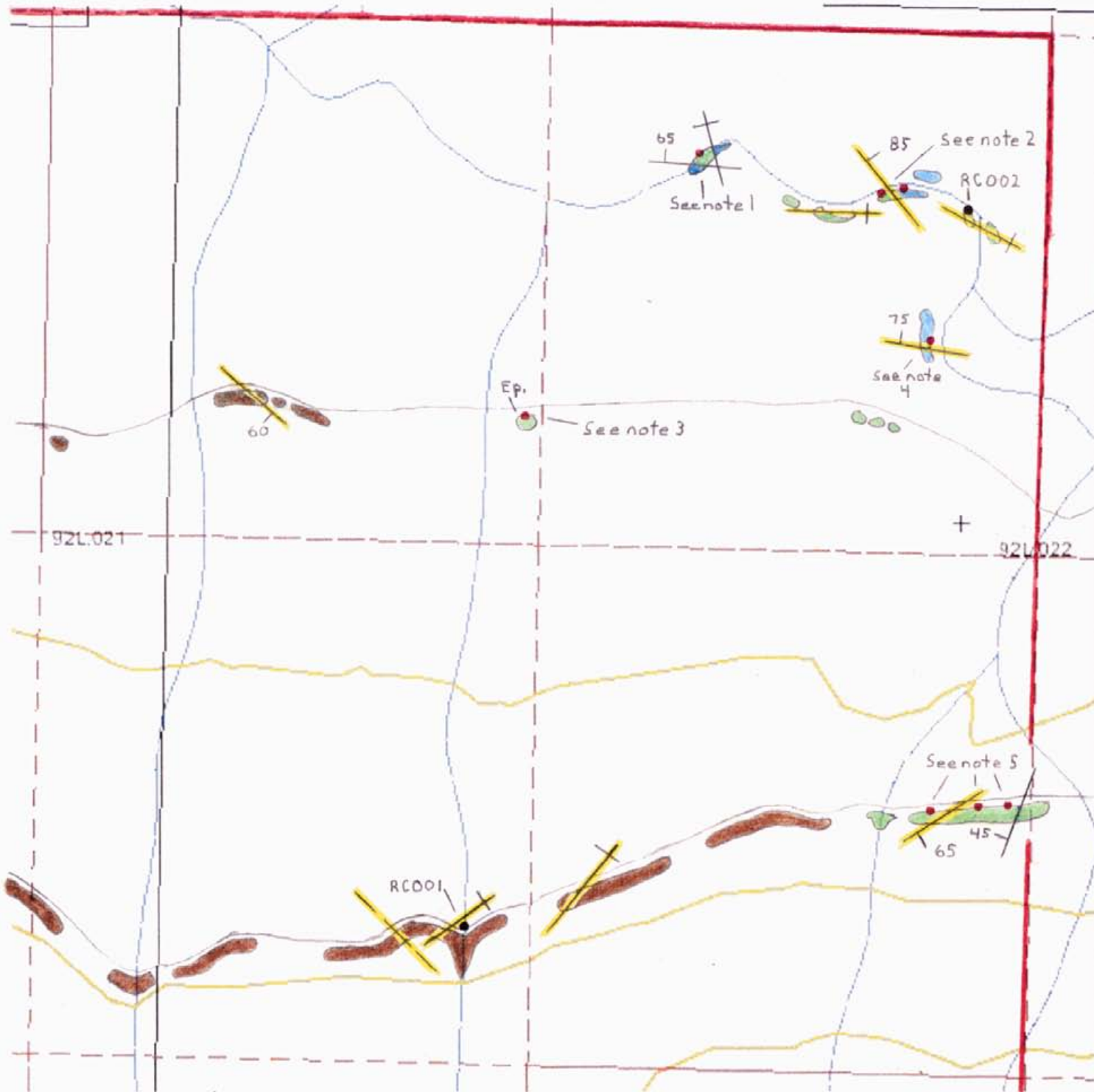
- Outcrop
- Contact/Bedding/Dike
- Approximate
- Float/Talus
- Rock Sample Location

**Geology**

- Karmutsen Volcanics
- Quatsino Limestone
- Parson Bay Limestone
- Bonanza Volcanics
- Island Intrusives
- Dikes
- Skarn
- Sulphides

100m      0      100m  
  
 Scale 1:5 000

**Page # 18**  
**Mapping Grid # 1**  
**Figure: 8**  
**Tenure: KLASKINO 2**  
**Date: Sept. 13, 2008**  
**By: Kru**



### Legend

#### Topographical Symbols

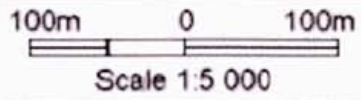
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- Creek
- Elevation Contours
- Claim Boundary
- Waterfalls/Rapids
- Cliffs

#### Geological Symbols

- Outcrop
- Contact/Bedding/Dike
- Approximate
- Float/Talus
- Rock Sample Location

#### Geology

- Karmutsen Volcanics
- Quatsino Limestone
- Parson Bay Limestone
- Bonanza Volcanics
- Island Intrusives
- Dikes
- Skam
- Sulphides



Page # 19

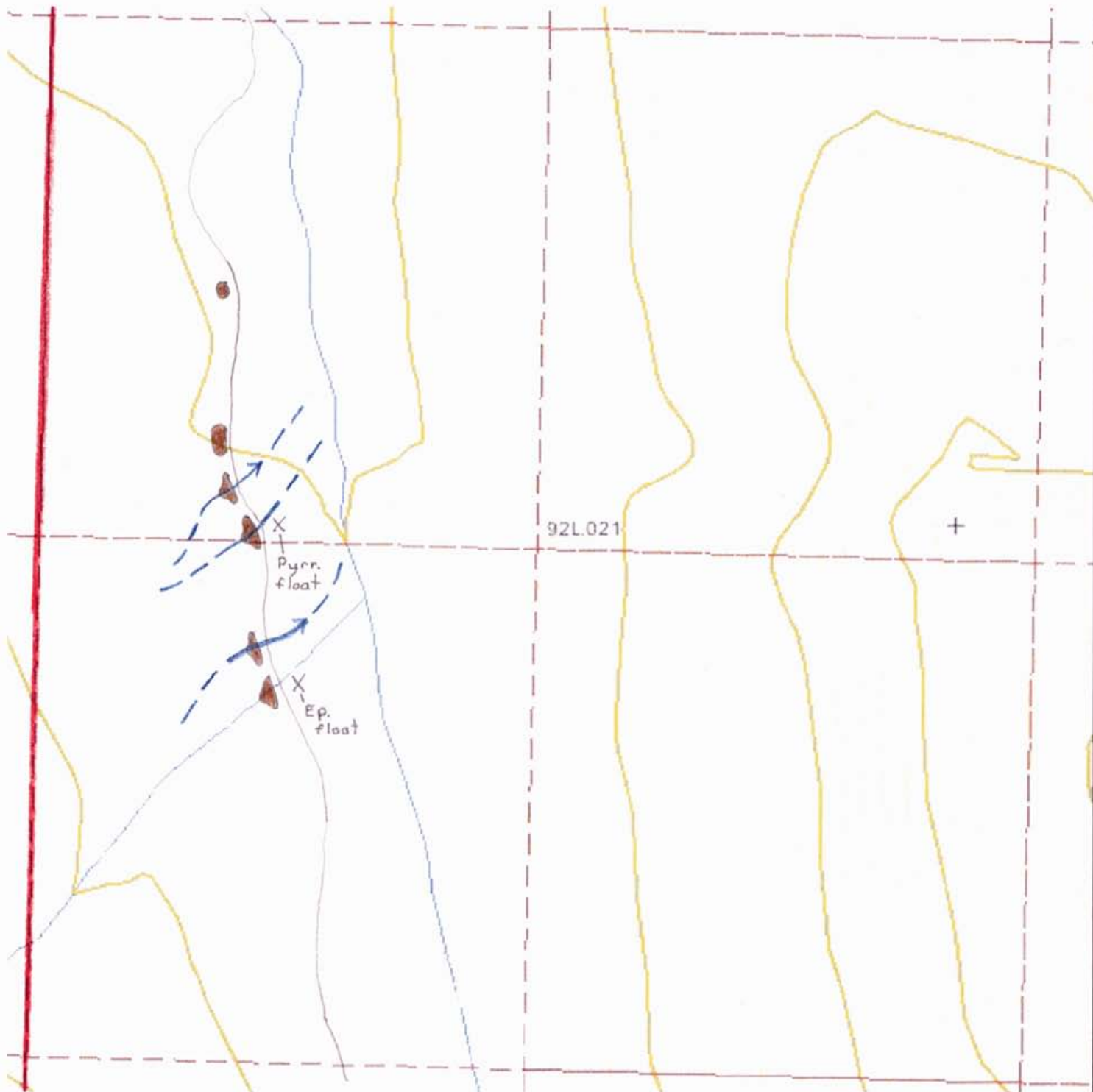
Mapping Grid # 2

Figure: 9

Tenure: KLASKINOS

Date: Sep. 13, 2008

By:



### Legend

#### Topographical Symbols

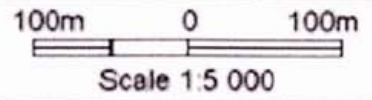
- Road
- Creek
- Elevation Contours
- Claim Boundary
- Waterfalls/Rapids
- Cliffs

#### Geological Symbols

- Outcrop
- Contact/Bedding/Dike
- Approximate
- Float/Talus
- Rock Sample Location

#### Geology

- Karmutsen Volcanics
- Quatsino Limestone
- Parson Bay Limestone
- Bonanza Volcanics
- Island Intrusives
- Dikes
- Skam
- Sulphides



Page # 20  
 Mapping Grid # 3  
 Figure: 10  
 Tenure: KLASKINO2  
 Date: Sept. 13, 2008  
 By:





Seismic refraction					
Well logging	Define by total length				
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Other (specify)					
				\$0.00	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Geochemical Surveying</b>	<b>Number of Samples</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Stream sediment			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Soil			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rock		2	2.0	\$33.13	\$66.26
Water			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Biogeochemistry			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Whole rock			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Petrology			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$66.26	<b>\$66.26</b>
<b>Drilling</b>	<b>No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Diamond			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Reverse circulation (RC)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Rotary air blast (RAB)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Other Operations</b>	<b>Clarify</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Trenching			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Bulk sampling			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Underground development			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Reclamation</b>	<b>Clarify</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
After drilling			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Monitoring			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (specify)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	
Airfare			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Taxi			\$0.00	\$0.00	
truck rental		4.50	\$50.00	\$225.00	
kilometers	(154kms x 2.5) + (120kms x 1)	505.00	\$0.40	\$202.00	
ATV			\$0.00	\$0.00	
fuel	\$33.5 x 3.5		\$0.00	\$117.25	
Helicopter (hours)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Actual vehicle costs				\$544.25	
20% maximum of 2295.41				\$459.08	<b>\$459.08</b>
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp		3.50	\$50.00	\$175.00	
Meals	actual		\$0.00	\$77.00	
				\$252.00	<b>\$252.00</b>



<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Office	3.50	\$5.75		
				\$20.13	<b>\$20.13</b>
<b>Equipment Rentals</b>					
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS/camra/batteries	3.50	\$7.00	\$24.50	
Other (Specify)					
				\$24.50	<b>\$24.50</b>
<b>Freight, rock samples</b>					
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL Expenditures</b>					<b>\$2,754.49</b>



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Client: **North Island Exploration**  
 1508 Marina Way  
 Nanoose Bay BC V9P 9B6 Canada

Project: None Given  
 Report Date: August 19, 2008

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**VAN08007677.1**

Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ce	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	2	0.01

RC001	Rock	0.69	0.82	>10000	3.18	49.8	14628	42.6	67.9	616	7.41	22.0	0.6	102.7	0.4	126.4	4.40	0.85	0.46	77	2.30
RC002	Rock	0.75	0.82	137.4	3.02	119.4	186	20.2	15.6	817	3.89	4.3	0.1	<0.2	0.2	77.4	0.55	0.34	0.03	82	7.81

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.



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Page: 2 of 2 Part 2

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

**VAN08007677.1**

Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ge
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1

RC001	Rock	0.136	3.0	18.9	1.39	14.3	0.205	4	1.70	0.052	0.01	0.2	5.6	0.04	3.61	1415	4.3	0.19	11.1
RC002	Rock	0.044	5.6	20.3	1.67	24.8	0.003	4	2.13	0.024	0.07	<0.1	5.7	0.02	1.43	72	2.5	0.03	5.6

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