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

Tenure #563871 - KLASKINO 4

Nanaimo Mining Division  
Vancouver Island B.C.

NTS 92L/5

UTM  
588951 5571242

September 17, 2008

Vincent John Buddick  
FMC #205212

Report By:  
Vincent John Buddick  
North Island Exploration

TITLES DIVISION, MINERAL TITLES  
VICTORIA, BC

SEP 29 2008

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

30,215

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## **Introduction**

This report details the technical work carried out on tenure #563871 - KLASKINO 4. The tenure originally consisted of 24 cells or 496 hectares and was staked on July 30, 2007. It has been reduced to 20 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 3, May 9 and July 16, 2008. Approximately 20 hectares was examined in this initial quest. 16 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 92 kms. A camp was set up 2 kms away on Klaskino Inlet.

Klaskino Road accesses a small portion of the northeast corner and 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**

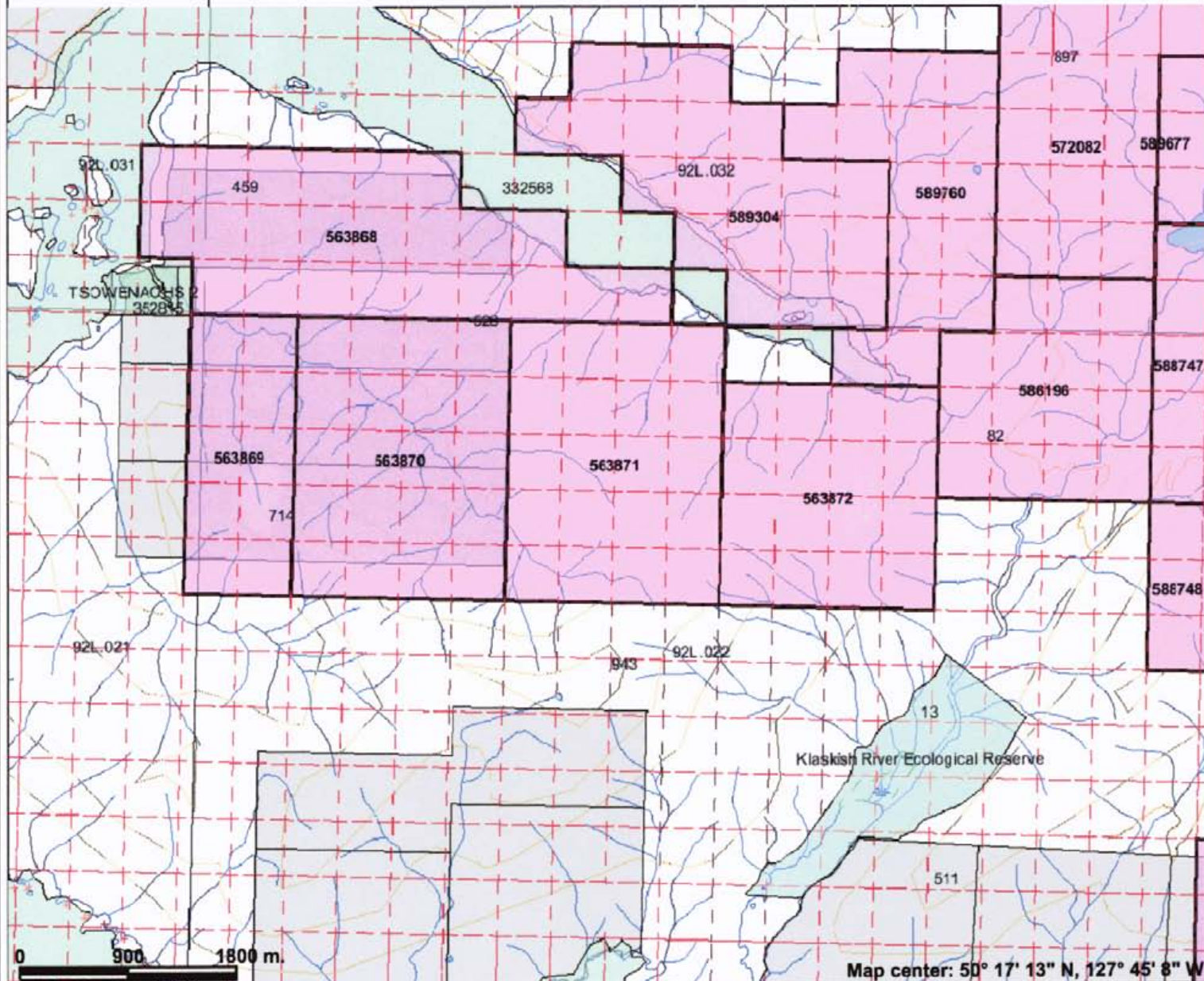
The topography consists of moderately steep mountainous terrane. Elevations rise from 0m at Klaskino Inlet, to 890m along a ridge on the south side of the tenure. The north portion of the tenure drains directly into Klaskino Inlet along numerous creeks, the south portion forms the headwaters of a major creek which flows into Klaskino Inlet. 25% of the area has been logged and is in various stages of regeneration. Many areas remain in virgin timber.

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.

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



# KLASKINO4 - 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



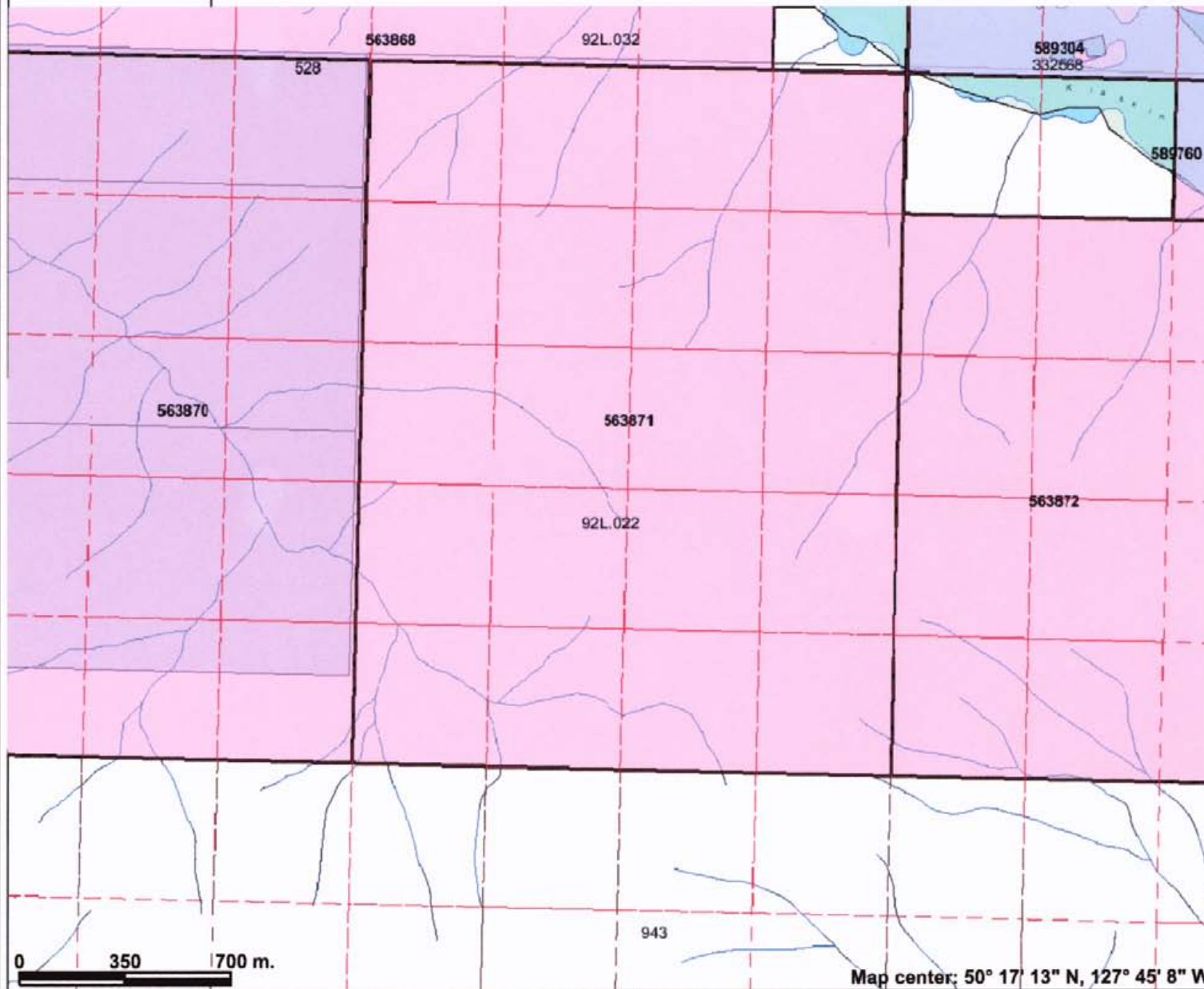
Scale: 1:50,000

Map center: 50° 17' 13" N, 127° 45' 8" W

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 3  
Figure 2

# KLASKINO4 - 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

0 350 700 m.

Map center: 50° 17' 13" N, 127° 45' 8" 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

## History

ARIS 11226: In 1982 BP Minerals showed interest in the Klaskino area. A project involving geological mapping, stream and soil geochemical testing and rock chip sampling was conducted on the north and south shore of Klaskino Inlet. Resulting geochemistry suggested the widespread distribution of arsenic bearing minerals with local associations of gold, silver, copper, mercury and antimony. Further work was deemed to be warranted based on the potential for an epithermal gold mineralization.

## 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.

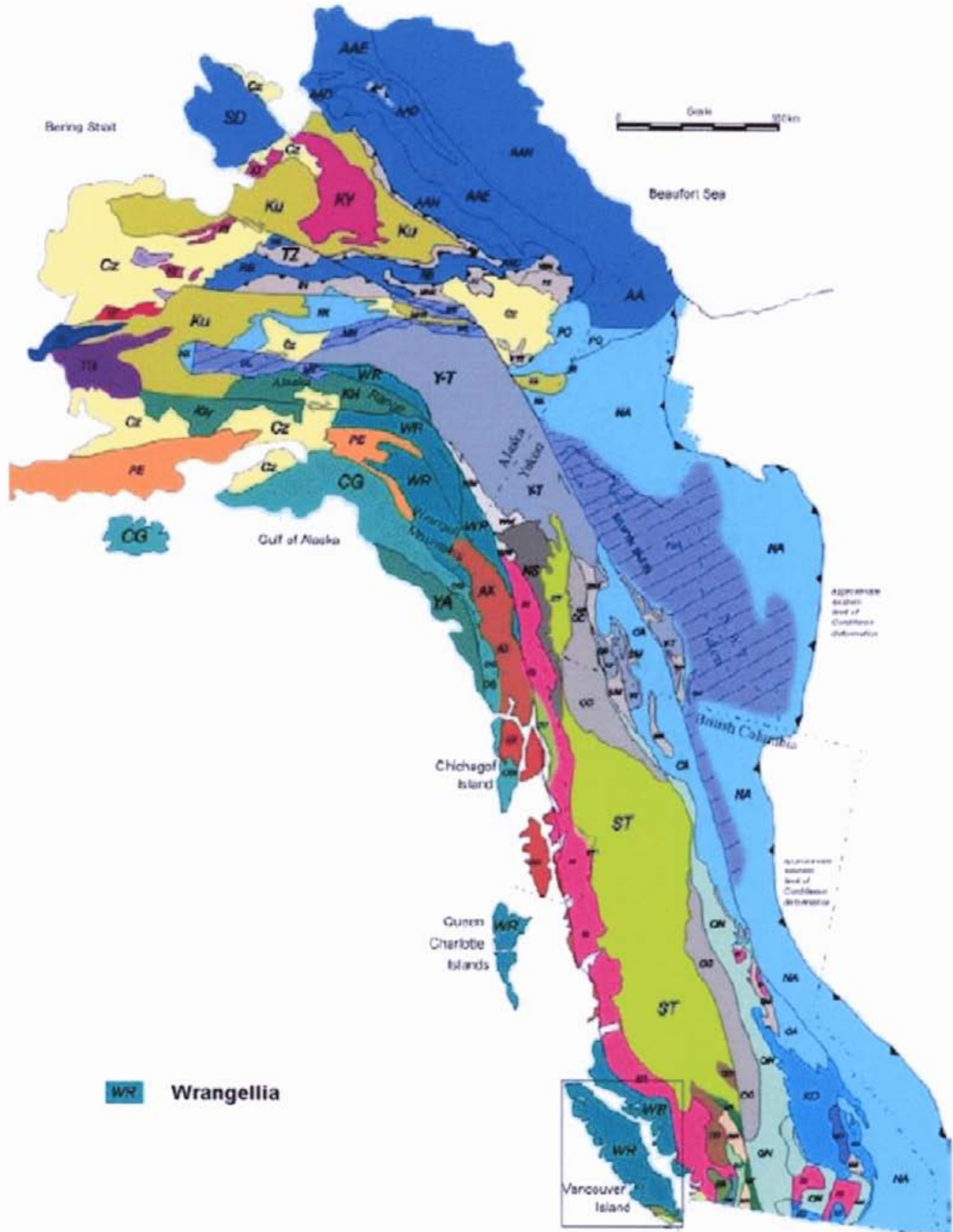
Local geology consists of Karmutsen volcanics, Bonanza volcanics and Parson Bay limestone, see figure 6, KLASKINO 4 - Local Geology. This map shows the Mineral Titles On-line grid transposed on the Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, January 2005, N.W.D. Massey, et al. More recent mapping on the north portion of the tenure by BP Minerals (ARIS 11226) reclassified the volcanics there as Bonanza Group.

The tenure is predominantly overlain with volcanics. The northwest and southwest corner are overlain with limestone. The limestone in the southwest is part of a raised fault-bounded block of Parson Bay limestone, possibly a small horst feature. This relates to the anomalous Vancouver Group uplift of the area within a 7km radius. A large gneissic body may form the basement and outcrops 7kms south, forming the Brooks Peninsula.

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

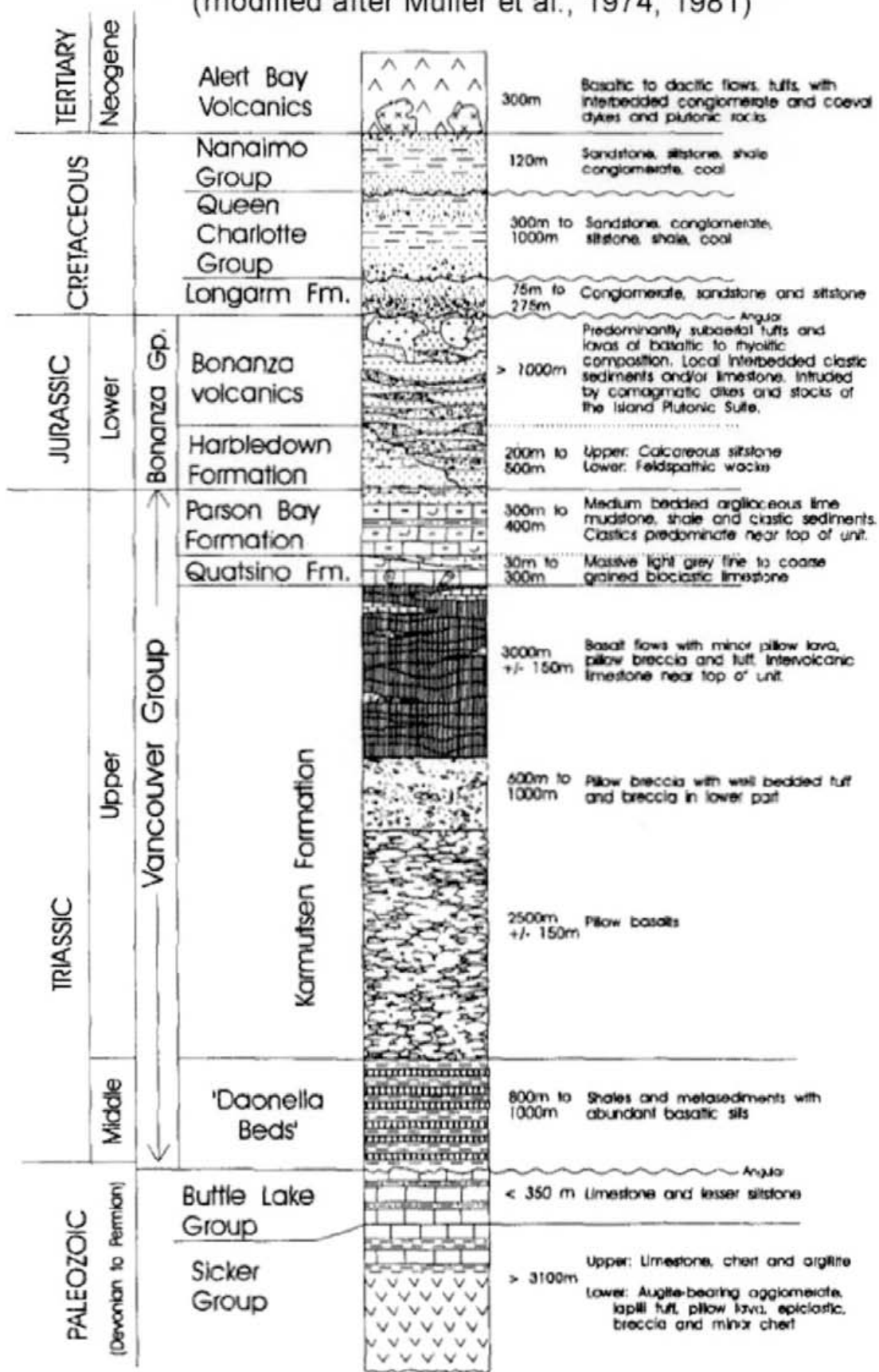
Figure 4  
**Distribution of Wrangellia**

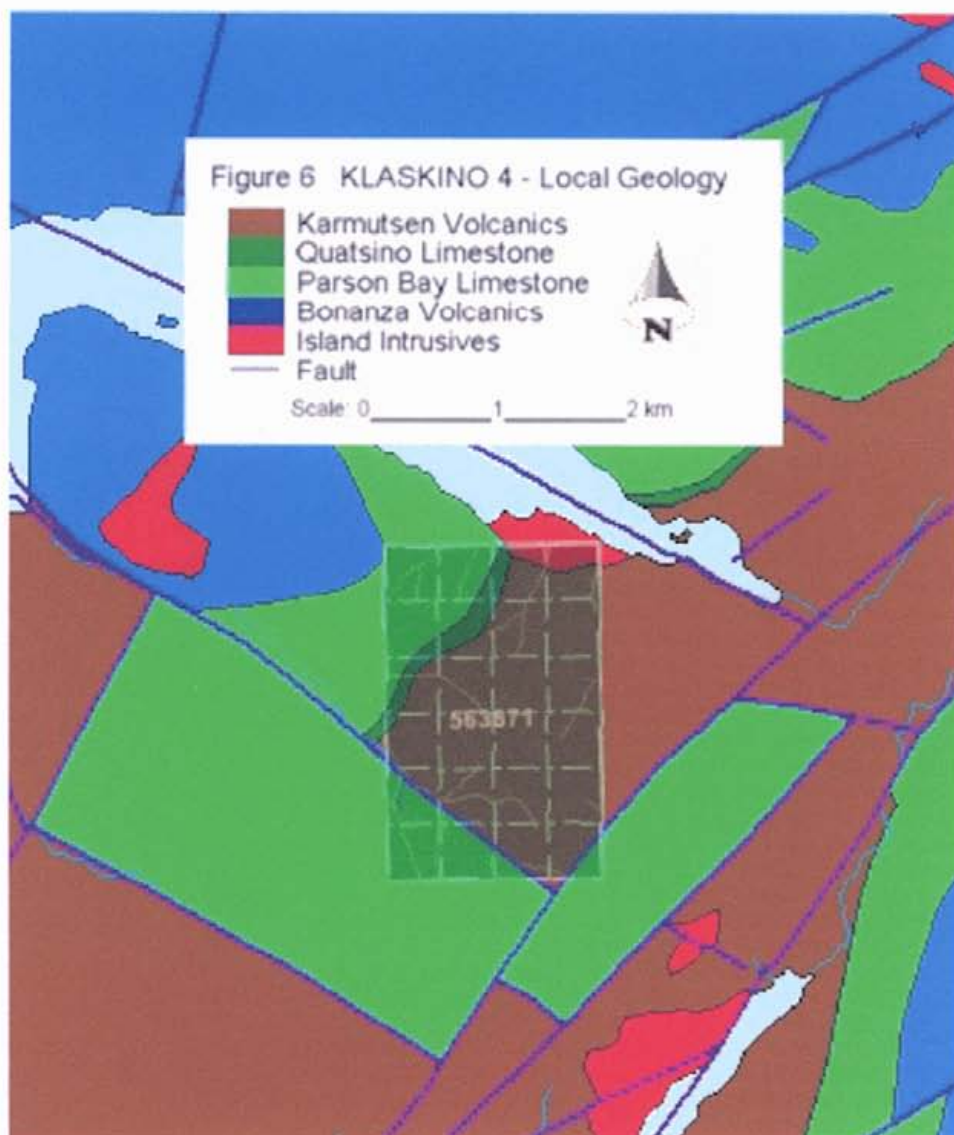


Terrane map of western Canada and Alaska (modified after Wheeler et al. [1991]) showing the distribution of the Wrangellia Terrane (WR) in British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska.

Figure 5

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





## **Summary of Work**

This initial project of general reconnaissance, prospecting, 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. 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. 5 samples were collected for further study. 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: Minor amounts pyrite and chalcopyrite hosted in light grey, fine textured volcanic interbed.

Note 2: Minor amounts of pyrite noted in dark grey to black limestone. Small flecks and cubes less than .5mm, in numerous outcrops.

Note 3: Pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite noted in siliceous medium gray, medium textured volcanic. Small flecks less than .5mm, associate with calcite veins and veinlets in a heavily skarned area.

## **Conclusion**

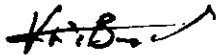
The tenure has only been partially explored. Limited work done this year provides some insight into better understanding the stratigraphy of the local geology. The few areas that show minor amounts of mineralization are encouraging.

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. 17, 2008

Vince Buddick,  
Prospector

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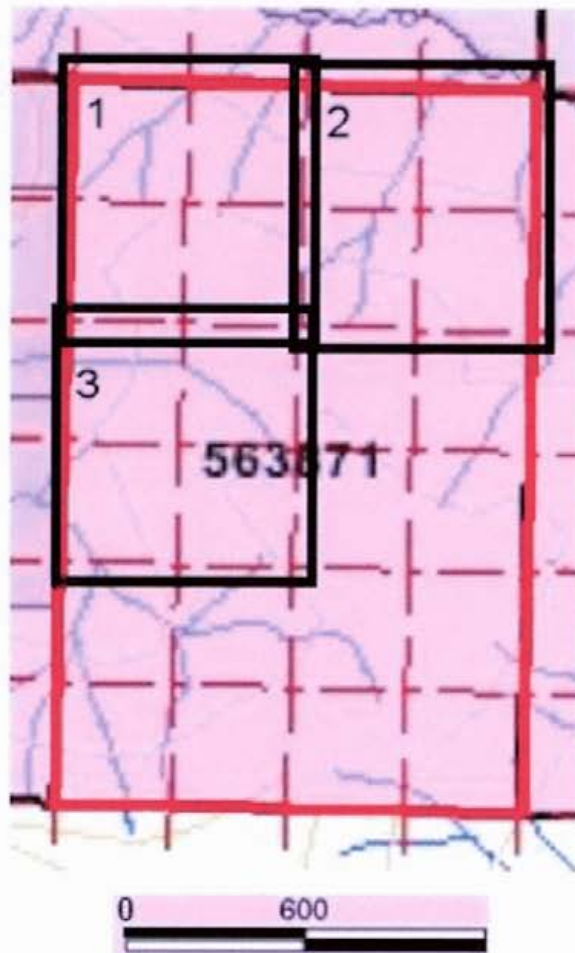
## **Software Programs**

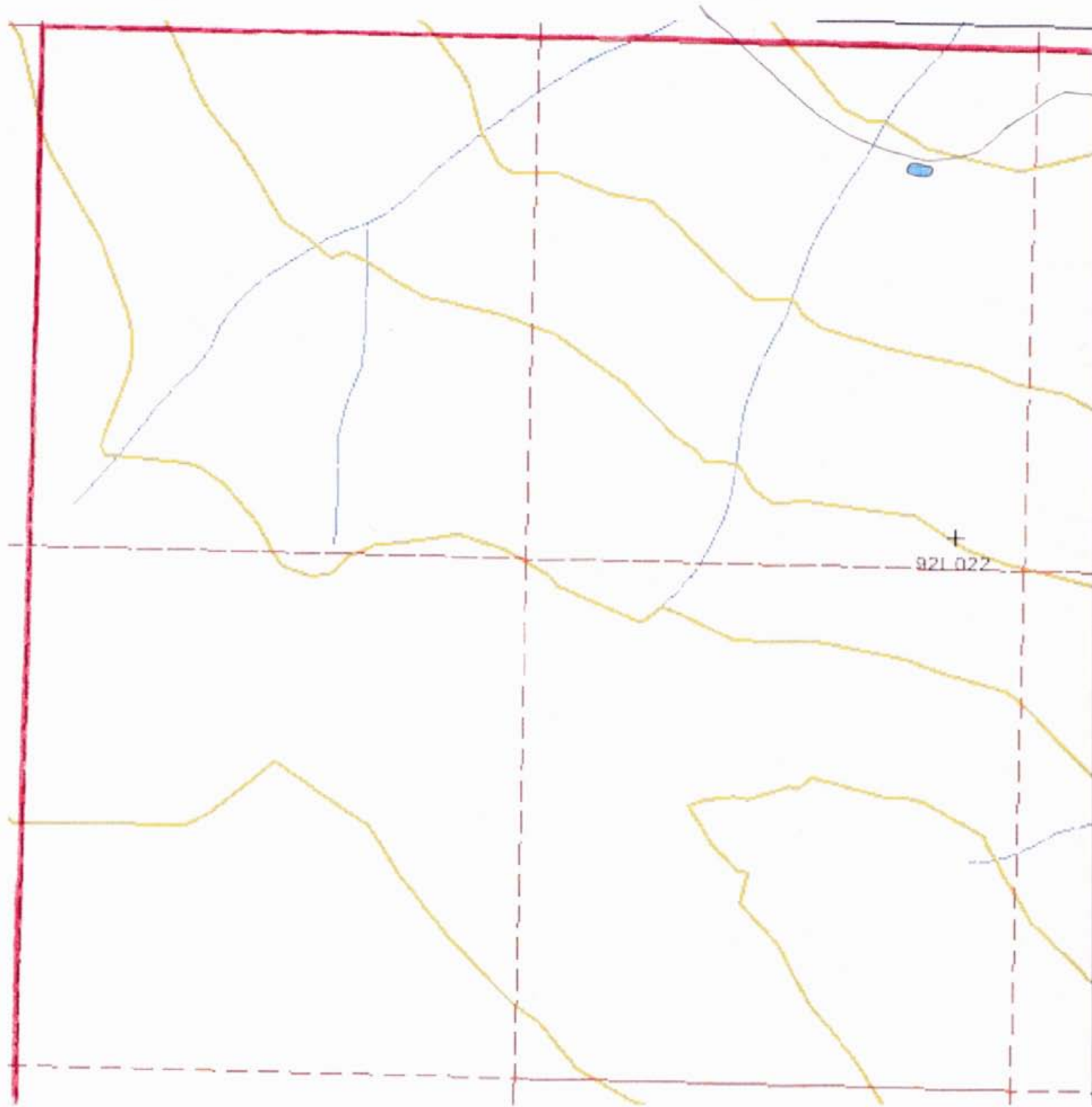
Software programs used in prospecting and map creation.

- 1) Adobe Reader/7.0
- 2) ArcExplorer/2.0
- 3) Arcsoft/Photoimpression 2000
- 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 4 - Mapping Grid





### Legend

#### Topographical Symbols

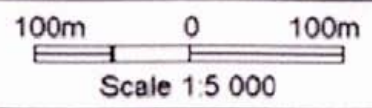
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- Creek
- Elevation Contours
- Claim Boundary
- Waterfalls/Rapids
- Cliffs

#### Geological Symbols

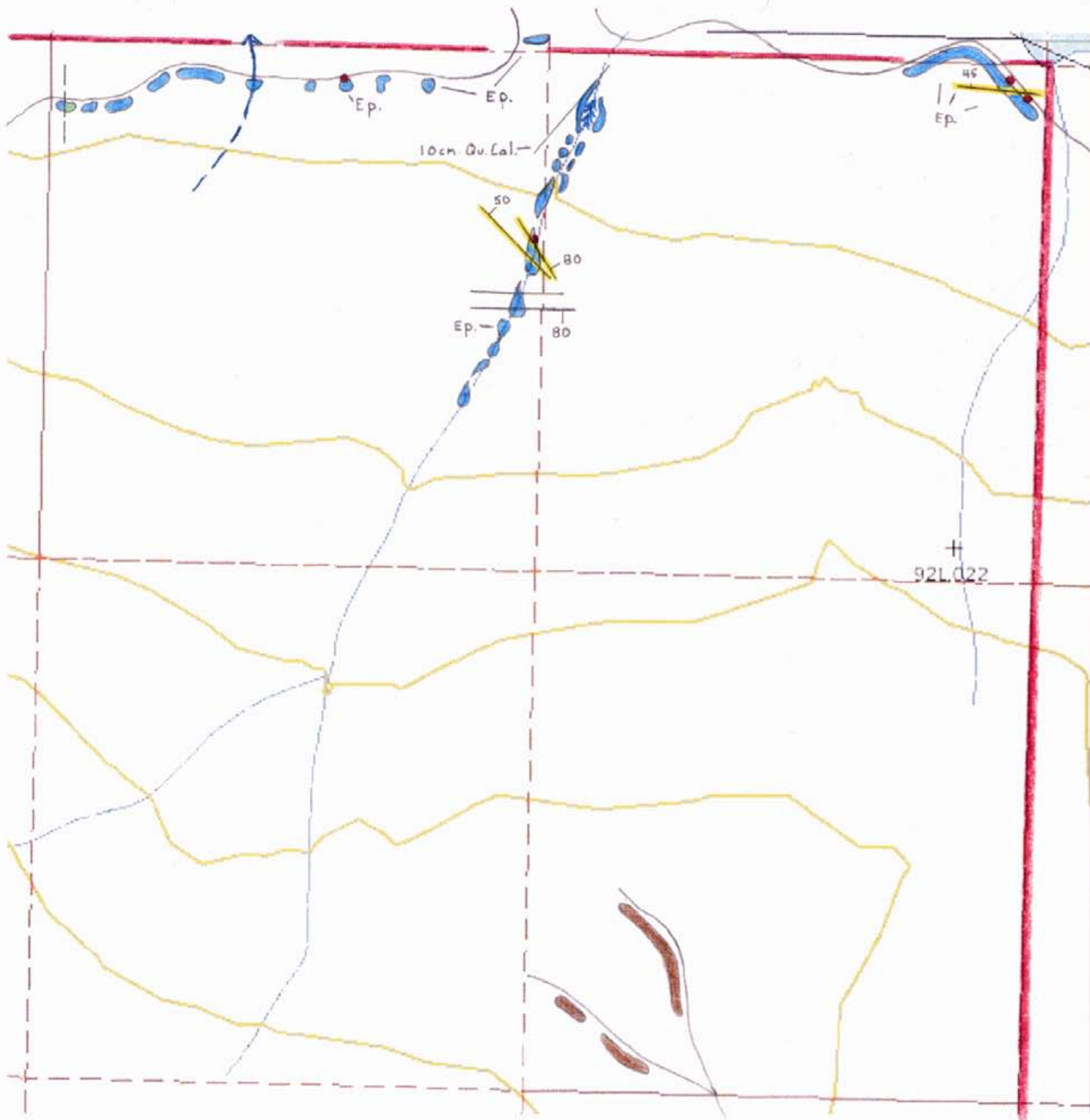
- Outcrop
- Contact/Bedding/Dike
- Approximate
- Float/Talus
- Rock Sample Location

#### Geology

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



Page # 18  
 Mapping Grid # 1  
 Figure: 8  
 Tenure: KLASKINO 4  
 Date: Sept. 17, 2008  
 By: Kc



**Legend**

**Topographical Symbols**

Road	
Creek	
Elevation Contours	
Claim Boundary	
Waterfalls/Rapids	
Cliffs	

**Geological Symbols**

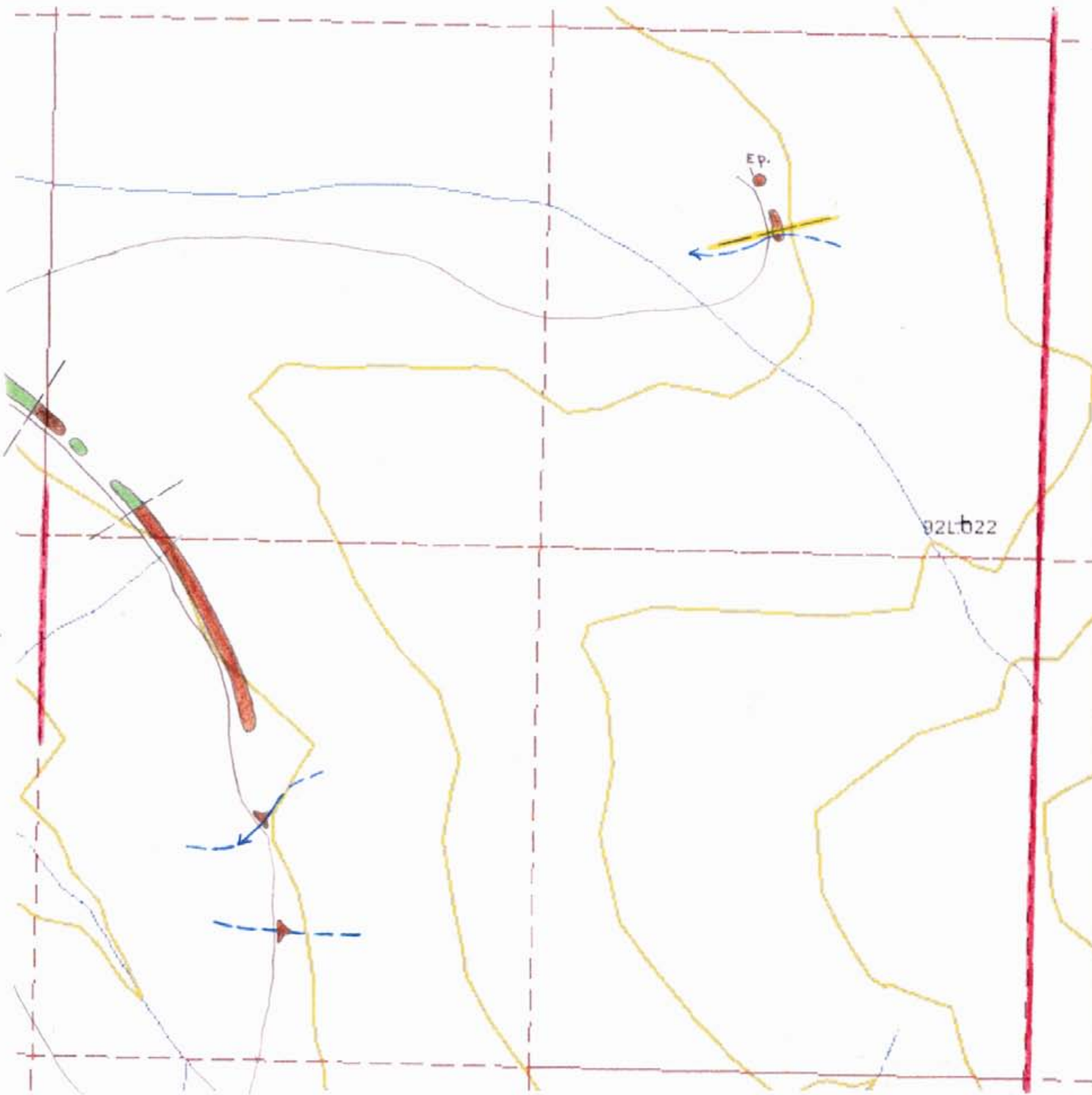
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Approximate	
Float/Talus	
Rock Sample Location	


**Geology**

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

100m      0      100m  
  
 Scale 1:5 000







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**Date:** Sept. 17, 2008  
**By:** *fm*










**Legend**









**Topographical Symbols**

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

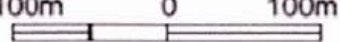
**Geological Symbols**

- 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 # 20  
 Mapping Grid # 3  
 Figure: 10  
 Tenure: KLASKINO 4  
 Date: Sept. 17, 2008  
 By: v. u





Seismic refraction					
Well logging	Define by total length				
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Other (specify)					
				\$0.00	\$0.00
<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	\$66.26
<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	\$0.00
<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	\$0.00
<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		2.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	
kilometers	(154kms x 1) + (120kms x 1)	274.00	\$0.40	\$109.60	
ATV			\$0.00	\$0.00	
fuel	\$33.50 x 2		\$0.00	\$67.00	
Helicopter (hours)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Actual vehicle costs				\$276.60	
20% maximum of \$1235.76				\$247.15	\$247.15
<b>Accommodation &amp; Food</b>	<b>Rates per day</b>				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp		2.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	
Meals	actaul		\$0.00	\$44.00	
				\$144.00	\$144.00

<b>Miscellaneous</b>					
Telephone			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Office	2.00	\$5.75		
				\$11.50	<b>\$11.50</b>
<b>Equipment Rentals</b>					
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS/camera/batteries	2.00	\$7.00	\$14.00	
Other (Specify)					
				\$14.00	<b>\$14.00</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>\$1,482.91</b>