PROSPECTING & TECHNICAL REPORT

Tenure #563872 - KLASKINO 5

Nanaimo Mining Division
Vancouver Island B.C.

NTS 92L/5

UTM
590792 5571181

September 19, 2008

Vincent John Buddick
FMC #205212

Report By:
Vincent John Buddick
North Island Exploration

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Introduction

This report details the technical work carried out on tenure #563872 - KLASKINO 5. The tenure originally consisted of 24 cells or 496 hectares and was staked on July 30, 2007. It has been reduced to 16 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 April 26-30 and July 18, 2008. Approximately 60 hectares was examined in this initial quest. 48 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 90 kms. A camp was set up within the tenure boundary on the shores of 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.

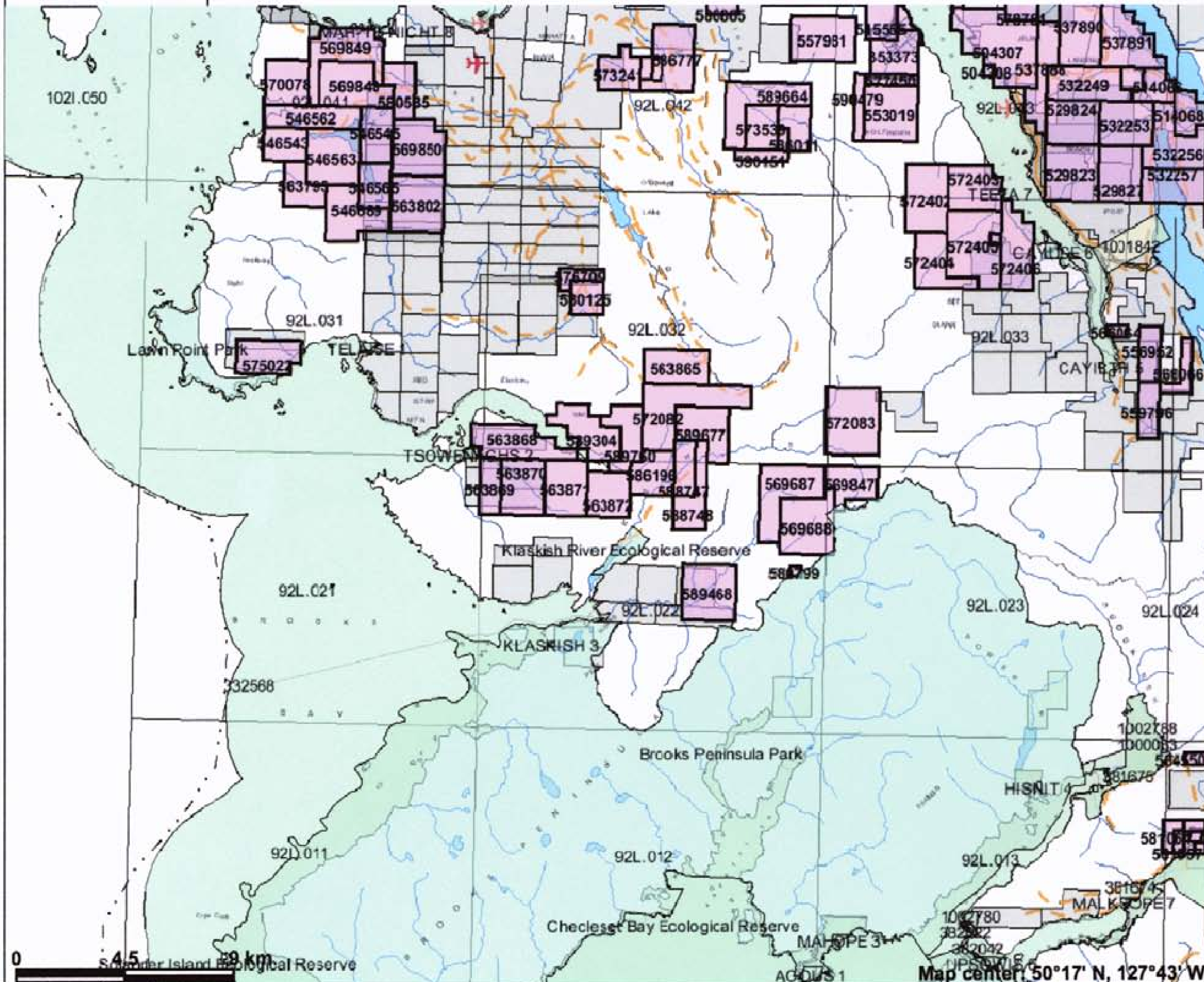
Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The topography consists of moderately steep mountainous terrane. Elevations rise from 0m along the shores of Klaskino Inlet to 700m at the highest point along the southwest boundary. Numerous small creeks drain into Klaskino Inlet to the north and the Klaskish River to the south. The area has been partially logged and is in various stages of regeneration.

Vegetation is typical of a clear-cut logged area. The secondary growth is well advanced in areas near the inlet and relatively young in logged areas to the south. 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.

KLASKINO5 - 1:250,000



Legend

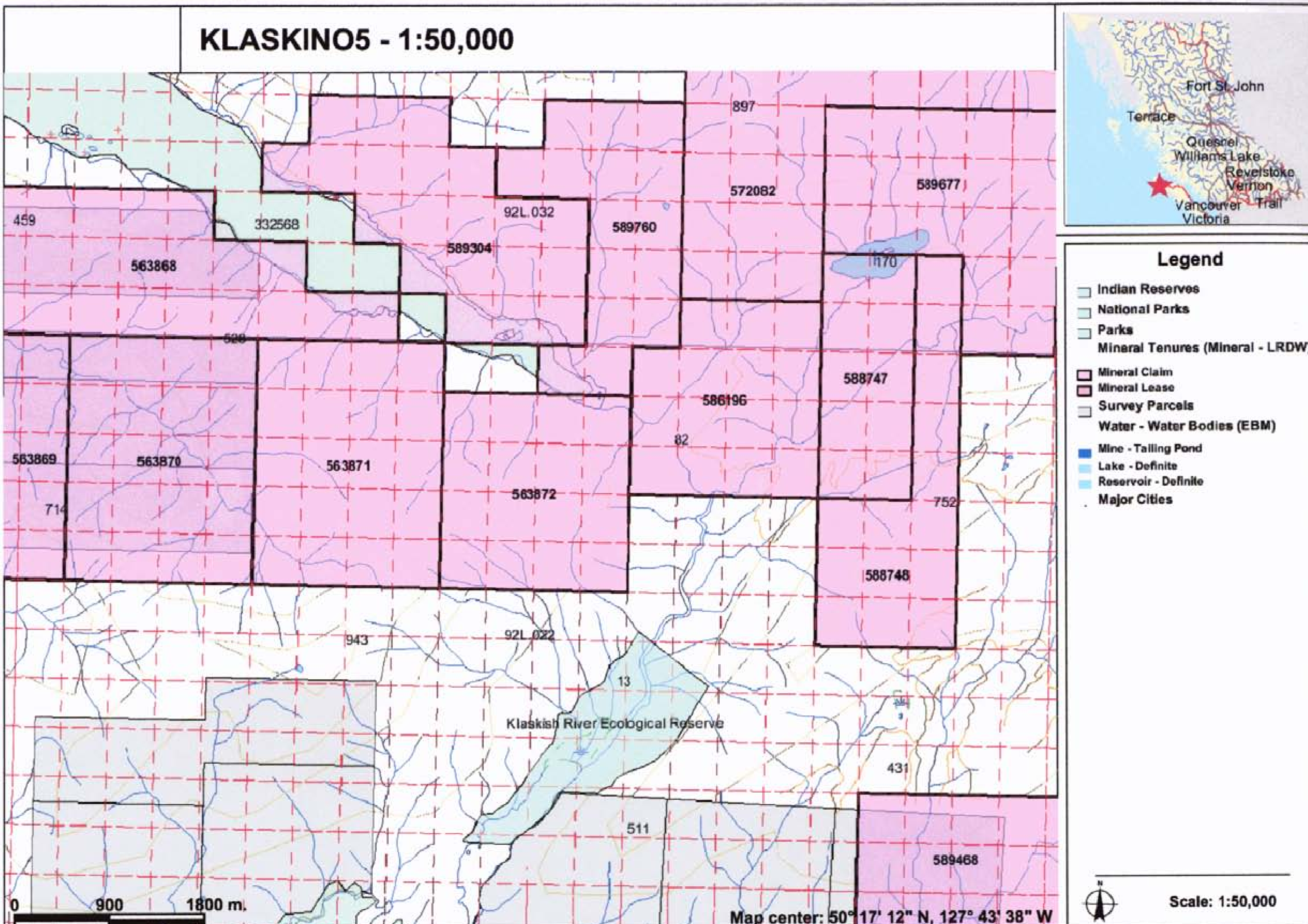
- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Survey Parcels
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.2or More.Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved.lanes.3or More.Undivided
- Road (Unimproved)
- Road - Loose.access Dry Weather
- Road (Winter Road)
- Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided
- Road - Paved.lanes.2.Undivided.U/C
- 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

KLASKINO5 - 1:50,000



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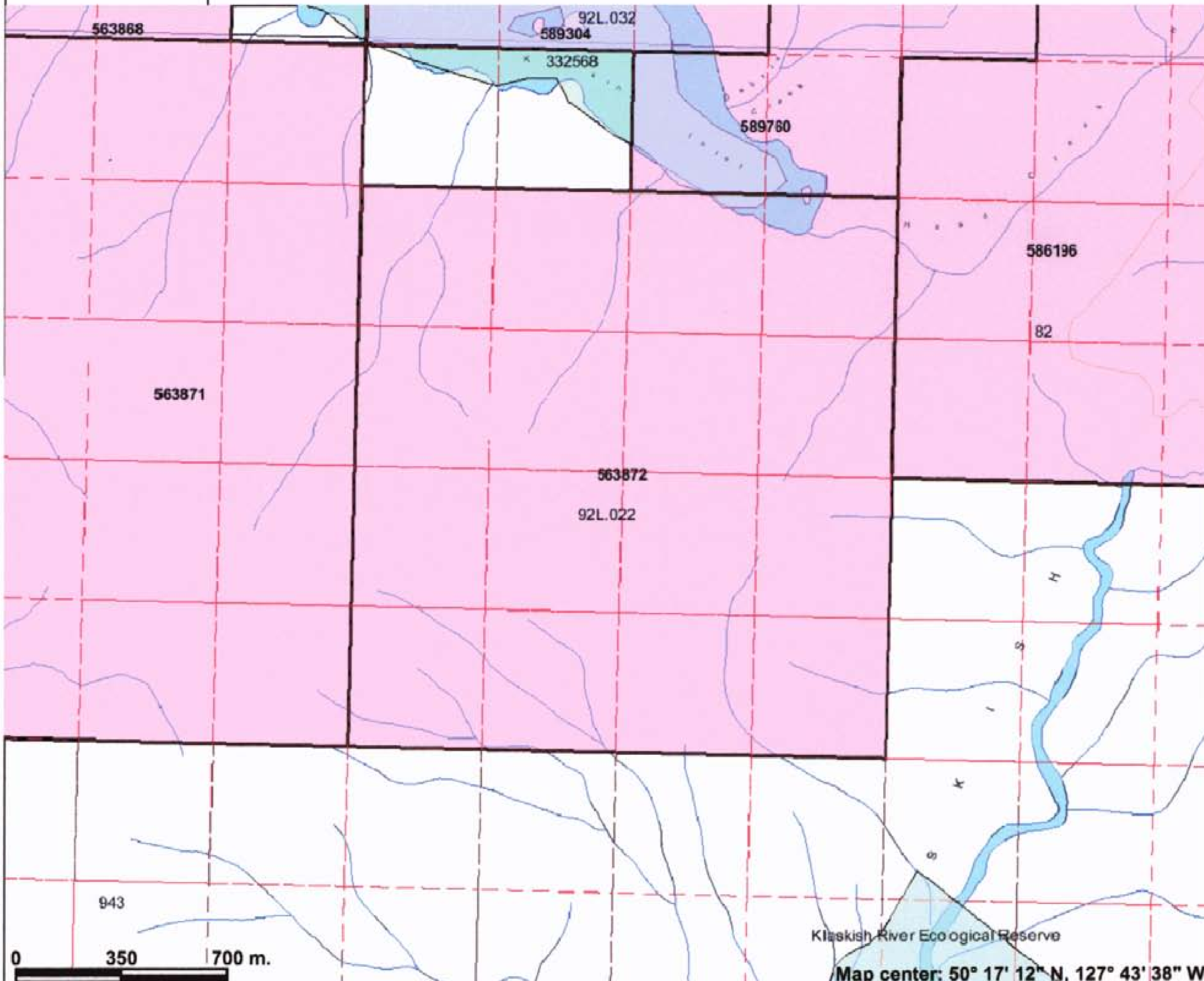
Page 3
Figure 2

KLASKINO5 - 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

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.

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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 lead 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 1x106 km3 (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 5 - 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.

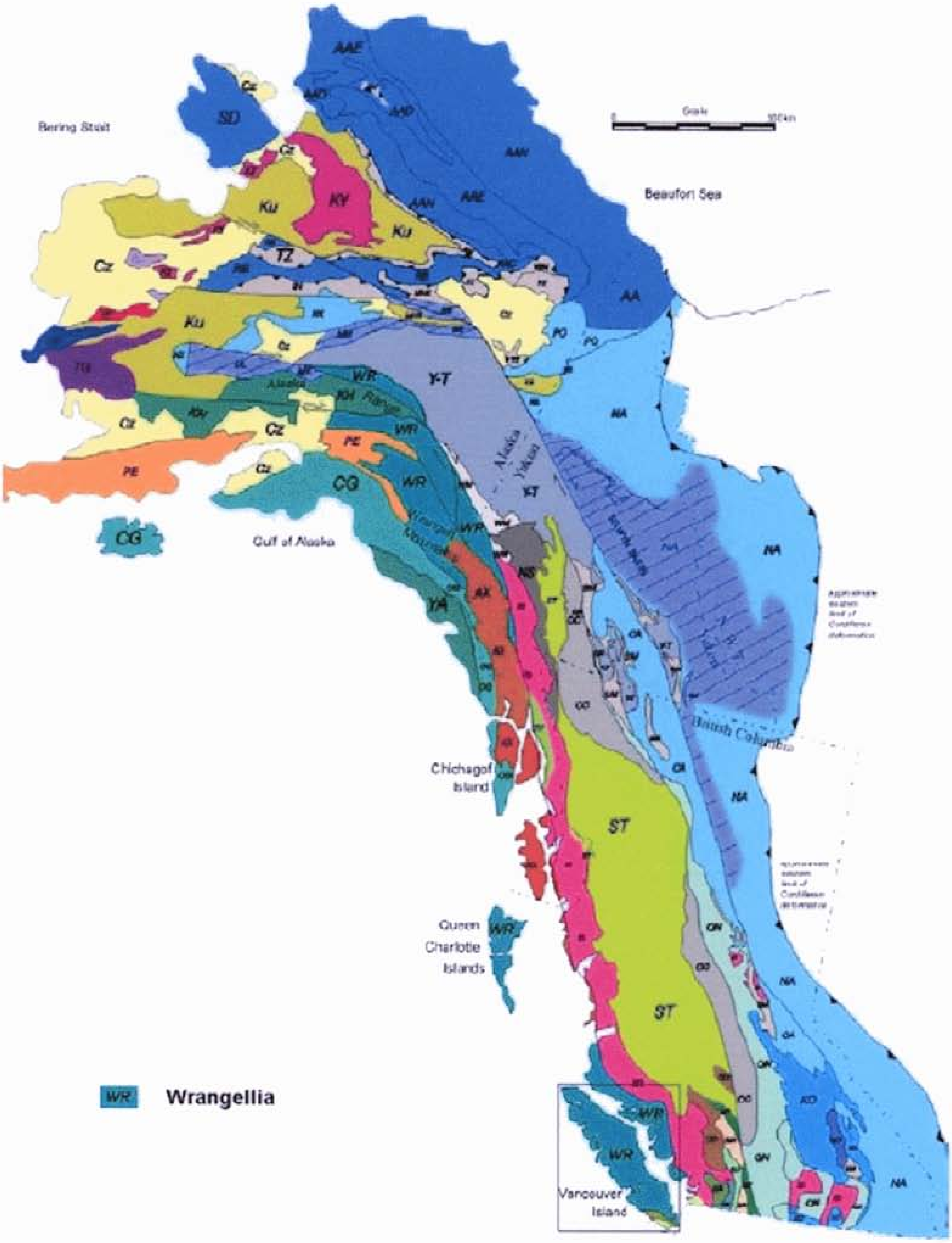
The south portion of the tenure is overlain by a raised fault-bounded block of Parson Bay limestone, possibly a small horst feature. This relates to the anomalous Vancouver Group uplift of the local area. A large gneissic body may form the basement and outcrops 7kms south, forming the Brooks Peninsula.

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) Porphry 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

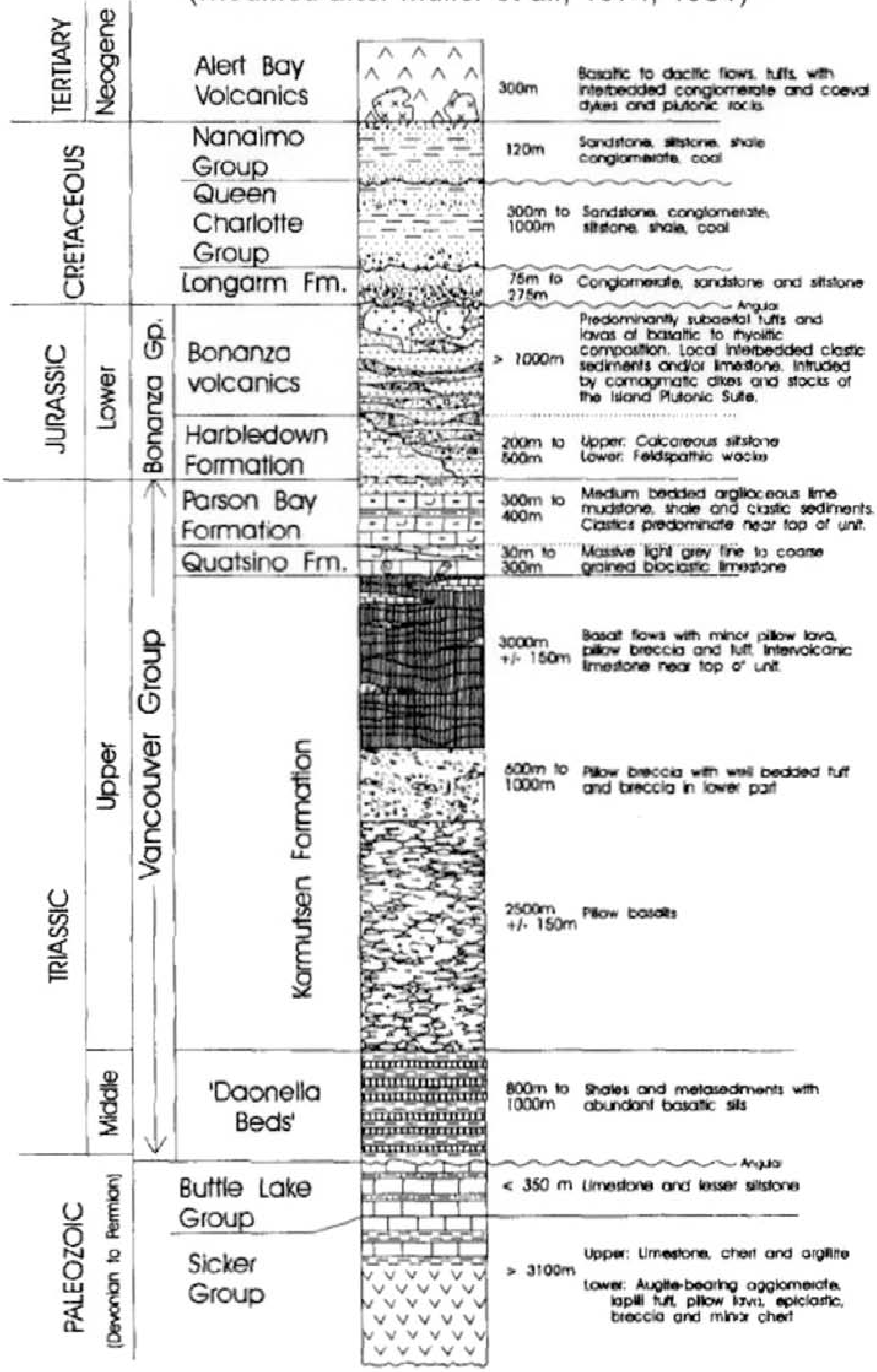
Distribution of Wrangellia



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)



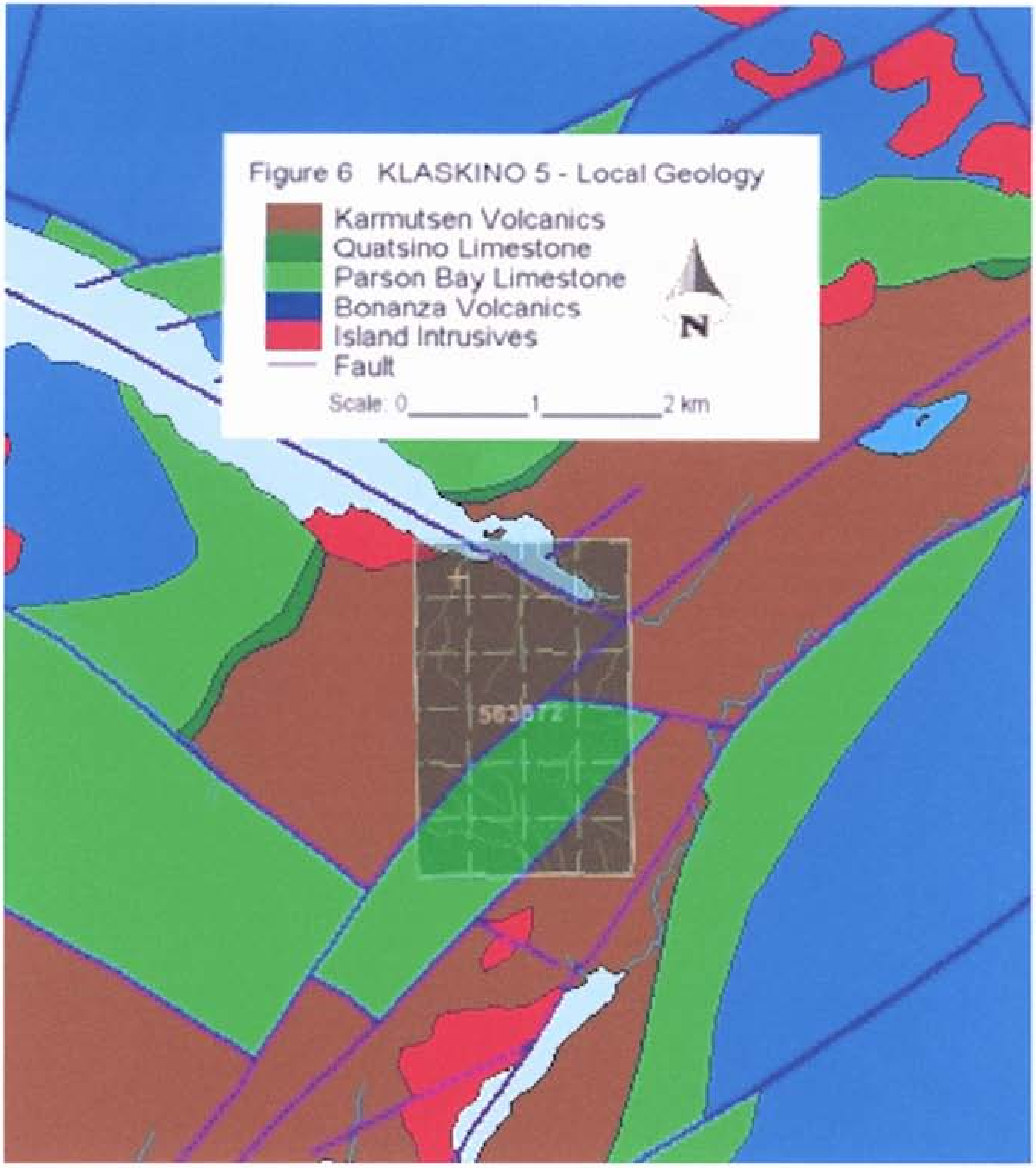


Figure 6 KLASKINO 5 - Local Geology

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. All study areas, outcrops and areas of interest were mapped and stored as GPS waypoints. 11 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 - 12.

Notes on Mapping

Note 1: Disseminated pyrite noted in black limestone. The lowest layer of the Parson Bay Formation.

Note 2: Parson Bay limestone sits unconformably above volcanics. Limestone beds strike 170', dip 75' W.

Note 3: Zone of shattered Parson Bay limestone sits unconformably above volcanics. Limestone beds strike 161', dip 80' W, approximately.

Note 4: Pyrite and chalcopyrite noted in numerous locations on this outcrop. The west side has disseminated sulphides in a layer of amygdaloidal volcanics. Further east on the outcrop disseminated sulphides associate with a thin white rhyolite dike.

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.

RF001: Hosted in skarned silicified coarse volcanic talus. Visual sulphides 75% chalcopyrite 25% pyrite, in large masses up to 10cm, may represent 50% of total sample. Brittle pyrite cubes up to 10mm. Turquoise tarnish in areas. Talus is most likely from nearest outcrop to the east where very similar mineralization was noted. Lab results show the sample to be highly mineralized with anomalies in **Cu (>10 000ppm),** Zn (834ppm), **Ag (6130ppb),** Ni (268ppm), Co (439ppm), As (103ppm), **Au (126ppb),** Hg (344ppb) and Fe (15%).
RF002: Hosted in skarned dark volcanic talus. Visual sulphides 80% pyrite 20% chalcopyrite, in large blebs up to 15mm and veins up to 15mm, may represent 65% of total sample. Very fine pyrite crystals less than 1mm. Strong magnetism suggests pyrrhotite. Talus is not from any local outcrop, source not determined. Lab results show the sample to be highly mineralized with anomalies in **Mo (6.76ppm), Cu (2825ppm), Ag (1562ppb),** Ni (553ppm), Co (859ppm), As (204ppm), **Au (1260ppb),** Hg (1529ppb) and Fe (27%).

Conclusion

The tenure has only been partially explored. The results of this year's project are very encouraging. The talus samples returned exciting results and show that high grade mineralization exists.
The black layer of limestone hosts minor amounts of mineralization in almost all areas it is found. The 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. 19. 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) Hewlitt-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

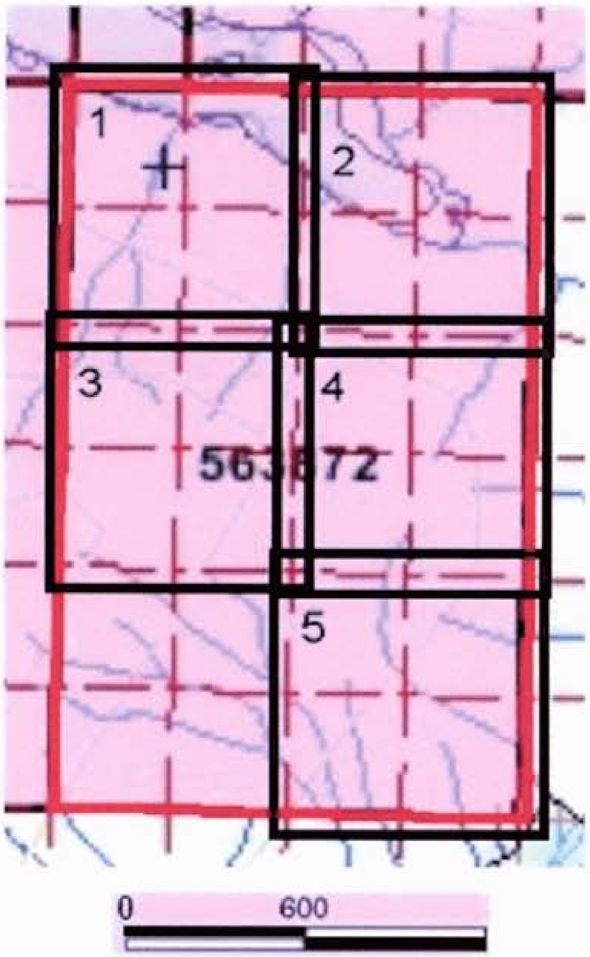
10) PowerArchiver 2004/9.10.06

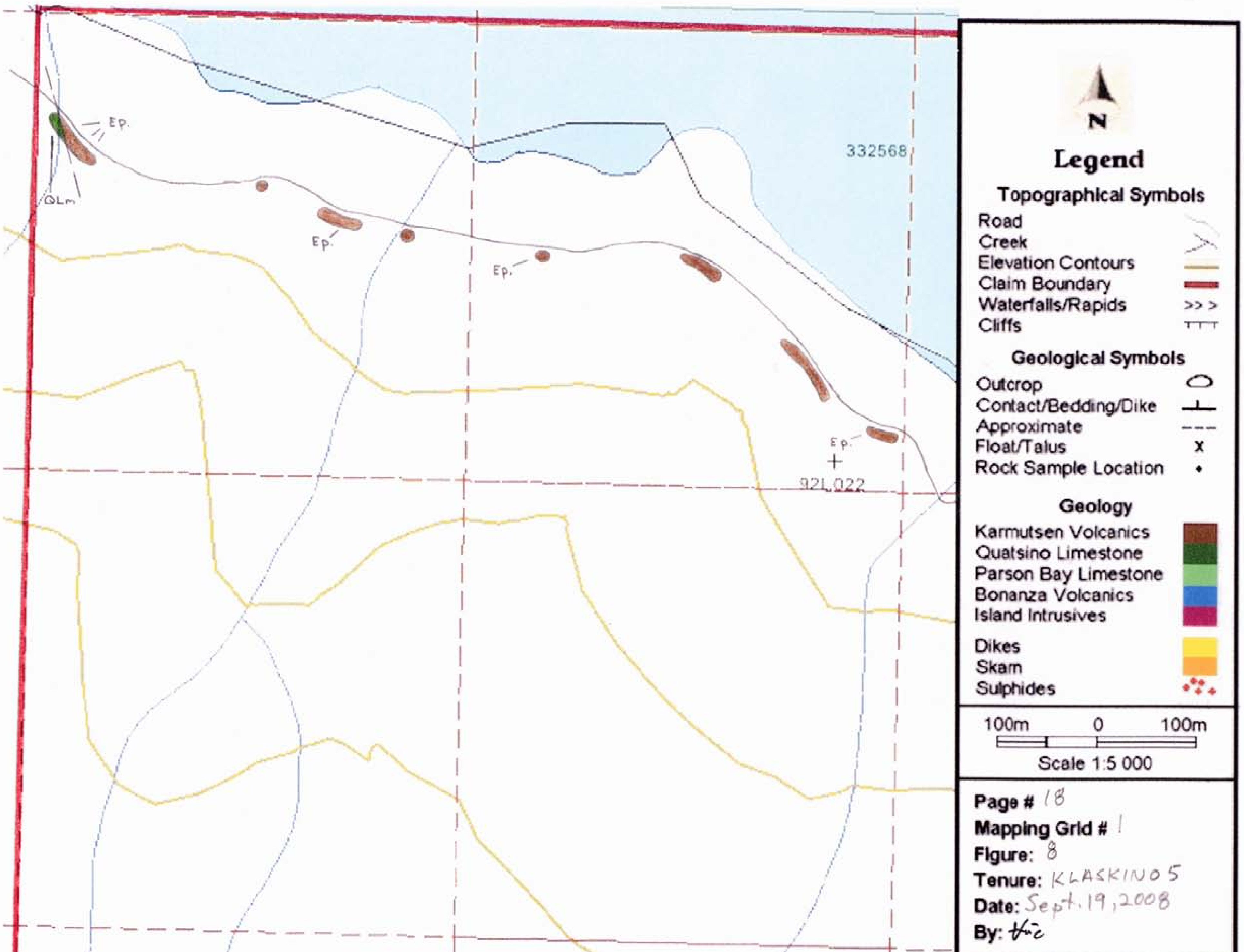
11) TopoCanada/v2/2.00

12) Wordperfect10/10.0.0.518

Figure 7

KLASKINO 5 - Mapping Grid





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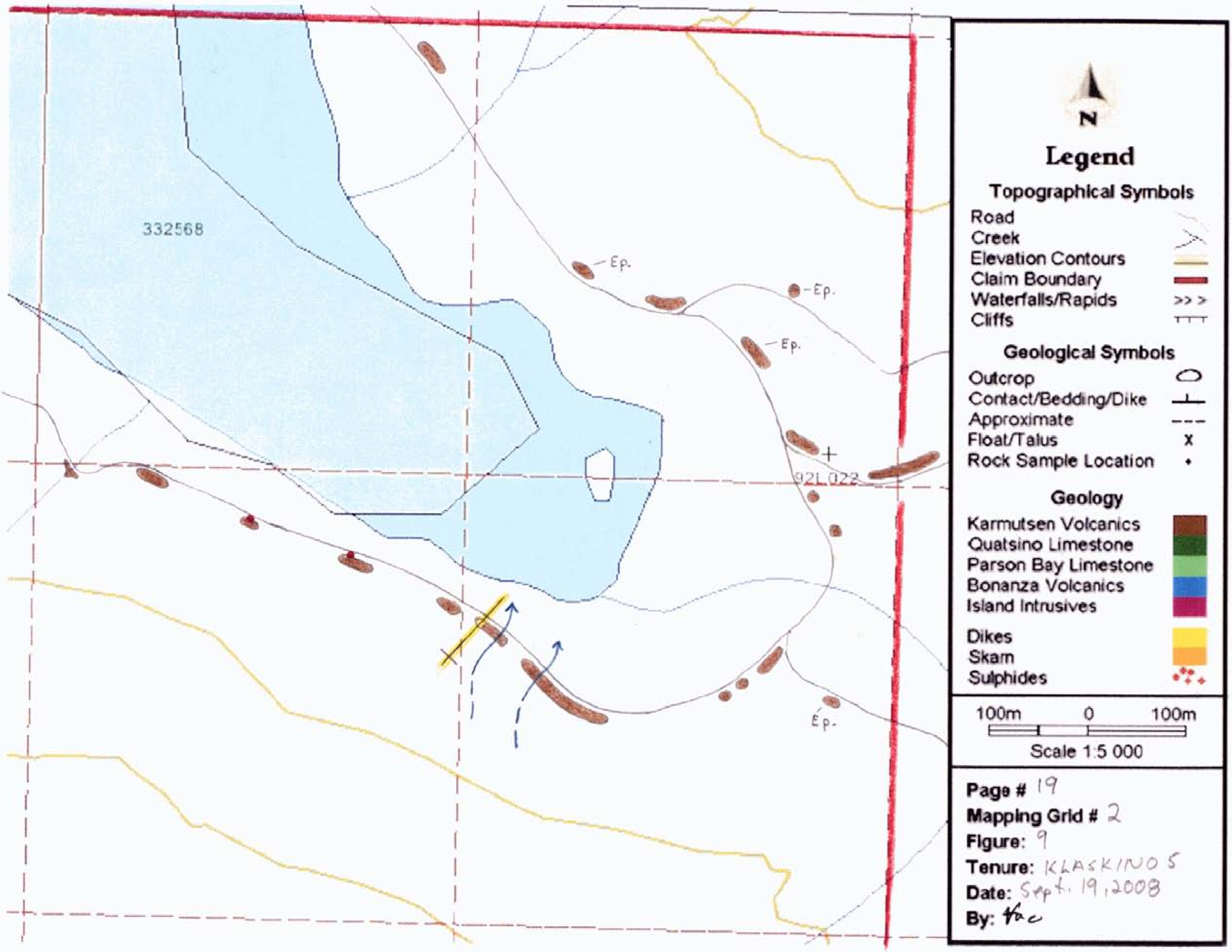
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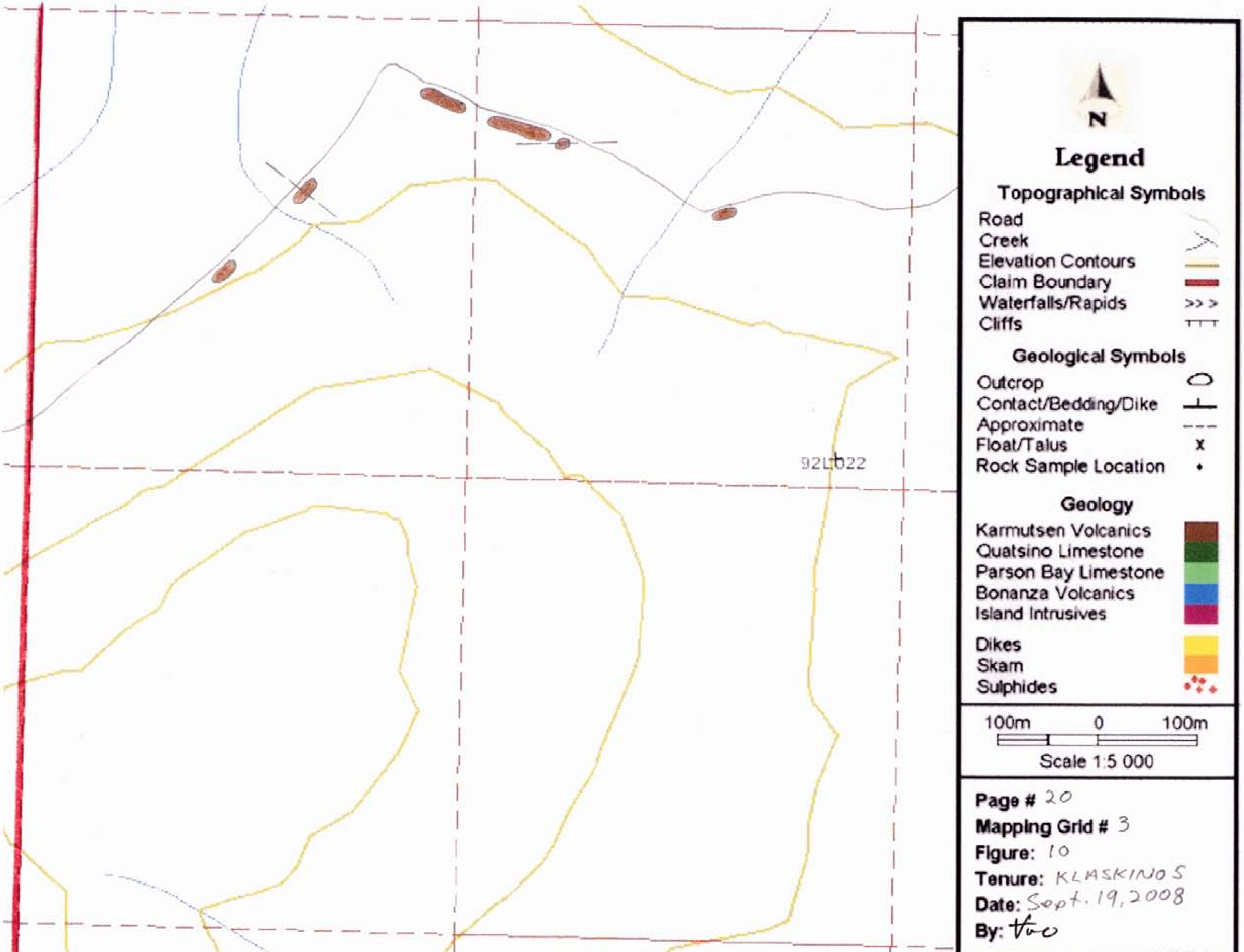
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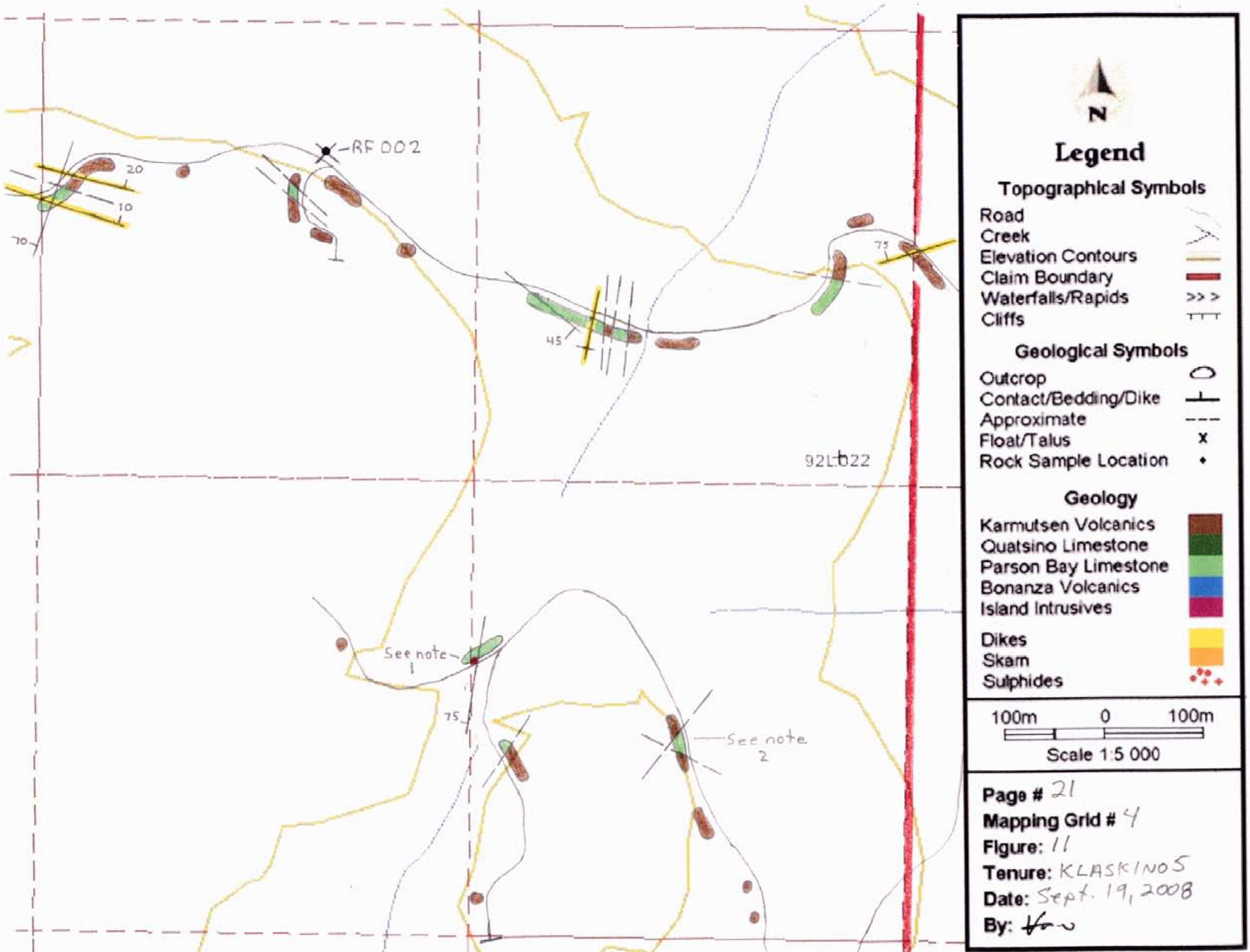
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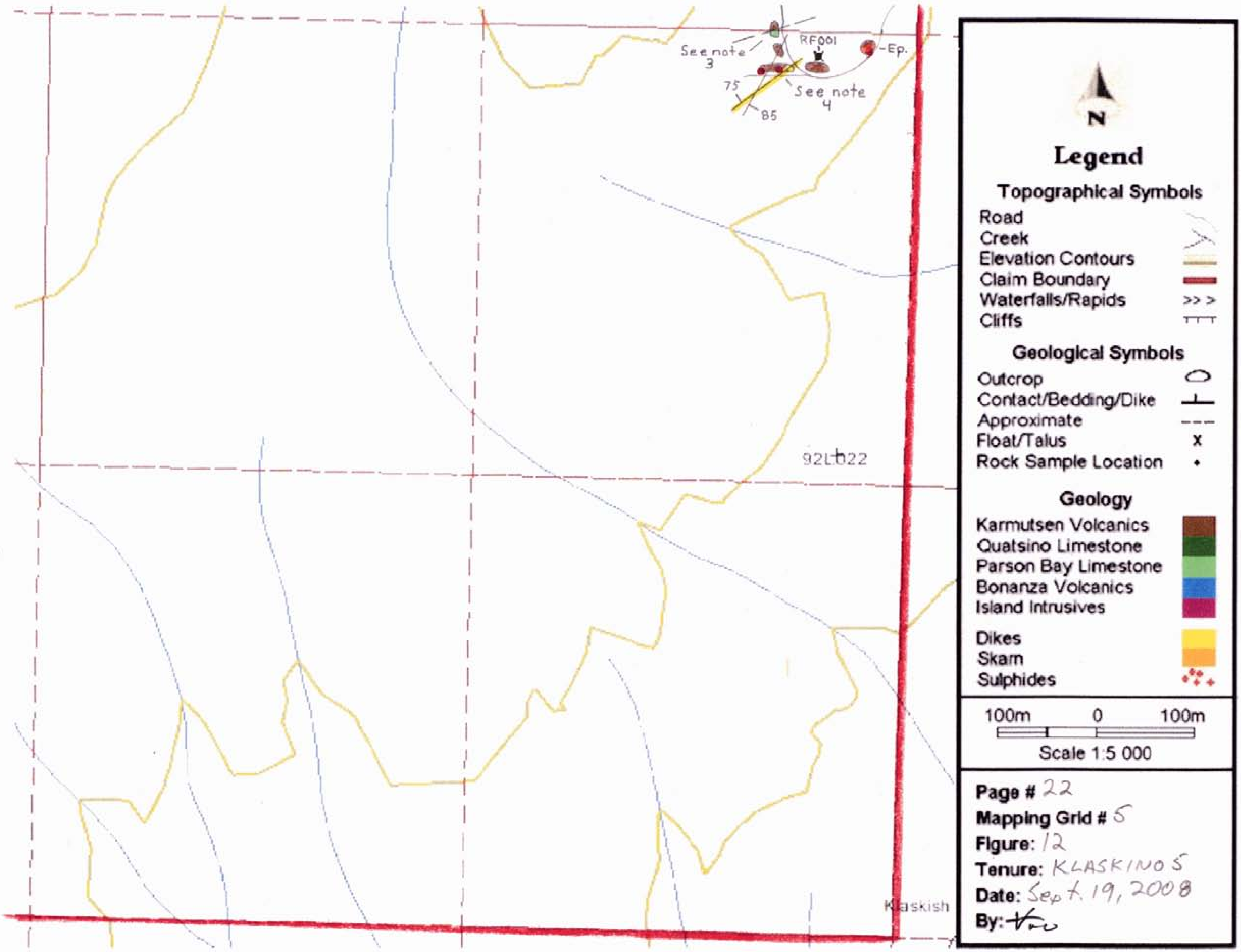

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Topographical Symbols
Road
Creek
Elevation Contours
Claim Boundary
Waterfalls/Rapids
Cliffs
Geological Symbols
Outcrop
Contact/Bedding/Dike
Approximate
Float/Talus
Rock Sample Location
Geology
Karmutsen Volcanics
Quatsino Limestone
Parson Bay Limestone
Bonanza Volcanics
Island Intrusives
Dikes
Skarn
Sulphides
100m 0 100m
Scale 1:5 000
Page # 22
Mapping Grid # 5
Figure: 12
Tenure: KLASKINO 5
Date: Sept. 19, 2008
By:

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Vince Buddick, Owner	Apr 26,27,28,29,30 and July 18 2008	6	$400.00	$2,400.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$2,400.00	**$2,400.00**
Office Studies	**List Personnel (note - Office only, do not include field days**				
Literature search			$0.00	$0.00	
Database compilation			$0.00	$0.00	
Computer modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Reprocessing of data			$0.00	$0.00	
General research			$0.00	$0.00	
Report preparation		1.0	$400.00	$400.00	
Other (specify)					
				$400.00	**$400.00**
Airborne Exploration Surveys	**Line Kilometres / Enter total invoiced amount**				
Aeromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Radiometrics			$0.00	$0.00	
Electromagnetics			$0.00	$0.00	
Gravity			$0.00	$0.00	
Digital terrain modelling			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Remote Sensing	**Area in Hectares / Enter total invoiced amount or list personnel**				
Aerial photography			$0.00	$0.00	
LANDSAT			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground Exploration Surveys	**Area in Hectares/List Personnel**				
Geological mapping					
Regional		*note: expenditures here*			
Reconnaissance		*should be captured in Personnel*			
Prospect		*field expenditures above*			
Underground	Define by length and width				
Trenches	Define by length and width			$0.00	**$0.00**
Ground geophysics	**Line Kilometres / Enter total amount invoiced list personnel**				
Radiometrics					
Magnetics					
Gravity					
Digital terrain modelling					
Electromagnetics	*note: expenditures for your crew in the field*				
SP/AP/EP	*should be captured above in Personnel*				
IP	*field expenditures above*				
AMT/CSAMT					
Resistivity					
Complex resistivity					
Seismic reflection					

Seismic refraction					
Well logging	Define by total length				
Geophysical interpretation					
Petrophysics					
Other (specify)					
				$0.00	**$0.00**
Geochemical Surveying	**Number of Samples**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Drill (cuttings, core, etc.)			$0.00	$0.00	
Stream sediment			$0.00	$0.00	
Soil			$0.00	$0.00	
Rock		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**
Drilling	**No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
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**
Other Operations	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
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**
Reclamation	**Clarify**	**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
After drilling			$0.00	$0.00	
Monitoring			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
Transportation		**No.**	**Rate**	**Subtotal**	
Airfare			$0.00	$0.00	
Taxi			$0.00	$0.00	
truck rental		7.00	$50.00	$350.00	
kilometers	(154kms x 5) + (120kms x 1)	890.00	$0.40	$356.00	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel	$33.50 x 6		$0.00	$201.00	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
Actual vehicle				$907.00	
20% maximum of $3374.76				$674.95	**$674.95**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp		6.00	$50.00	$300.00	
Meals	actual		$0.00	$132.00	
				$432.00	**$432.00**

Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Office	6.00	$5.75		
				$0.00	**$34.50**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)	GPS/camera/batteries	6.00	$7.00	$42.00	
Other (Specify)					
				$42.00	**$42.00**
Freight, rock samples					
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$4,049.71**

AcmeLabs ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

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

Project: None Given
Report Date: August 19, 2008

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	Ca
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	2	0.01
RF001	Rock	0.76	0.34	>10000	3.35	834.3	6130	268.1	439.8	429	16.36	103.5	0.2	126.2	<0.1	31.2	2.40	0.28	4.05	19	4.33
RF002	Rock	0.91	6.76	2855	3.32	21.5	1562	553.9	859.7	286	27.26	204.5	<0.1	1260	<0.1	16.6	0.28	0.04	2.05	68	0.77

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	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	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
	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
RF001	Rock	0.011	<0.5	13.3	0.63	4.1	0.076	2	1.17	0.007	0.04	<0.1	1.5	0.10	>10	344	9.9	0.56	3.2
RF002	Rock	0.028	<0.5	48.9	0.59	15.0	0.032	2	0.74	0.055	0.06	<0.1	1.8	0.46	>10	1529	56.2	0.51	6.7