PROSPECTING & TECHNICAL REPORT

Tenure #563577 - SELENE

Alberni Mining Division
Vancouver Island B.C.

NTS 92L. 015/016

UTM
643000 5557209

September 9, 2008

Vincent John Buddick
FMC #205212

Report By:
Vincent John Buddick
North Island Exploration

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Illustrations

Introduction

This report details the technical work carried out on tenure #563577 - SELENE. The tenure consists of 23 cells or 476 hectares and was staked on July 24, 2007. 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 24 - 26, 2008. Approximately 50 hectares was examined in this initial quest. 24 hours of field work was recorded when the project completed.

Location

The tenure is situated on traditional lands of The Maa-nulth 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 92L. 015/016, the tenure can be accessed with a high clearance vehicle via Highway 19/Atluck Road/Sally Road. Total driving distance from Woss BC to the tenure boundary is 46 kilometers. Sally Road accesses the northeast and south portions, and parallels outside the east boundary. All other mapped roads and spurs have become moderate to densely overgrown with alders. Access from these spurs is quite labourious, but does allow for inspection of outcrop. A camp was set up at Atluck Lake, 9 kilometers away.
Four maps illustrate the location in 1;250,000, 1:50,000 and 1:20,000 scales. See figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

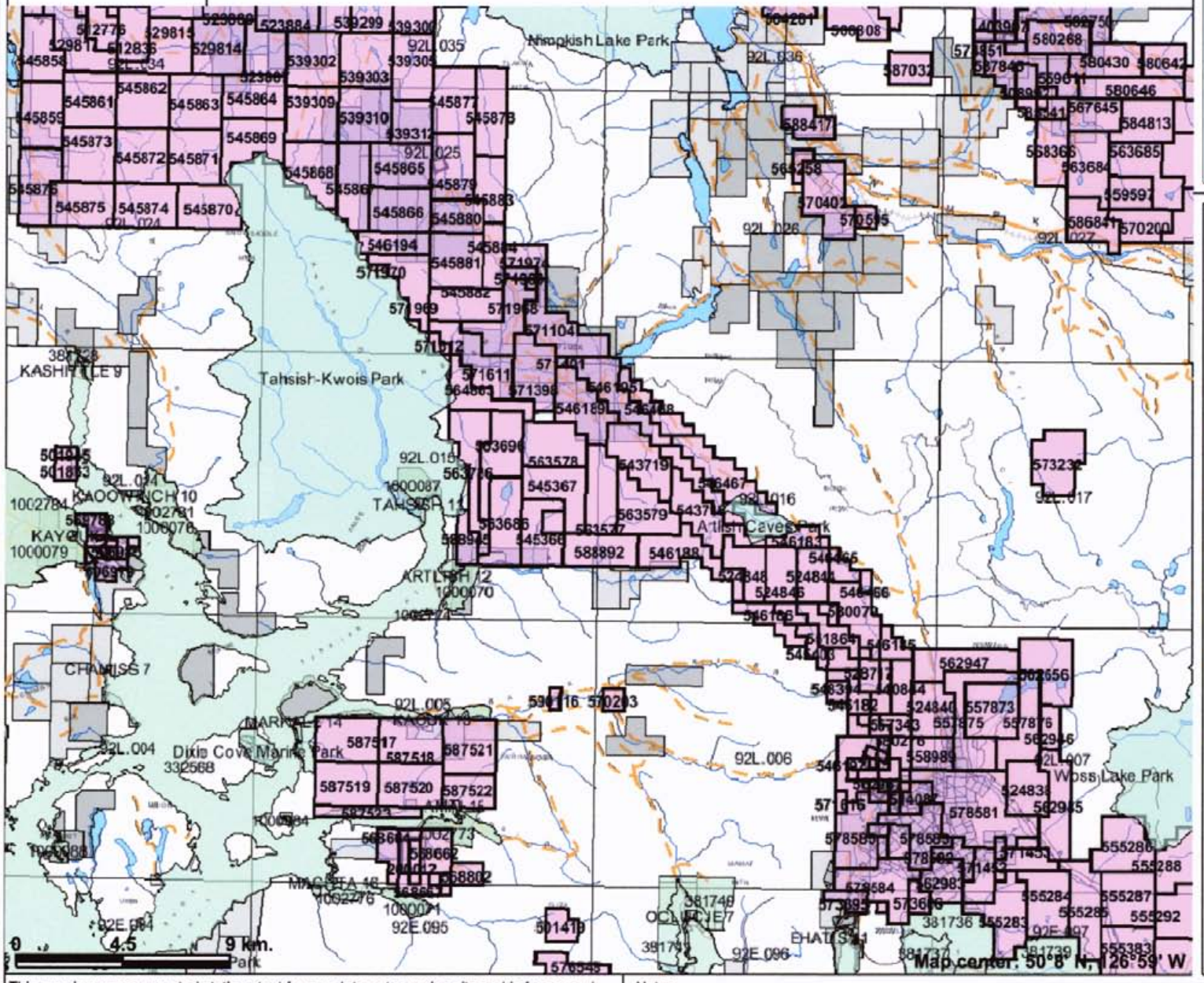
Topography, Vegetation and Climate

The topography on the tenure consists of one moderately steep northeast southwest trending mountain ridge. Elevations rise from 275m along Sally Creek, to the top of the ridge at 800m. The north portion of the ridge is drained on either side by the west and east fork of the north flowing Sally Creek. The south portion of the ridge is drained by a south flowing tributary of the Artlish River. The lower elevations have been logged off and are advanced into various stages of secondary growth.
Vegetation is typical of the west coast. The second growth areas can be very thick and challenging to traverse, with a lot of fallen logs to maze around or over. Albeit 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 close proximity to the Pacific Ocean and receives above average west coast rainfalls from October thru March. The very wet and long winter of 2007/2008 lead to above average water levels in the creeks this late spring. A few washouts were noted exposing minor amounts of unexplored outcrop.

History

There is no recorded work history on this tenure. A search of ARIS and minfile databases returns no results. The Regional Geochemical Survey did some generalized testing near the mouth of the south flowing creek which drains into the Artlish River, showing a greater than 95th percentile of arsenic and copper.

SELENE 1 - 250,00



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks

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)
- Rail Line - Abandoned Track
- Cable - Telephone
- Cable - Underwater
- Line (Transmission) - Electrical
- Line (Transmission) - Electrical - Primary

Scale: 1:250,000

Notes:
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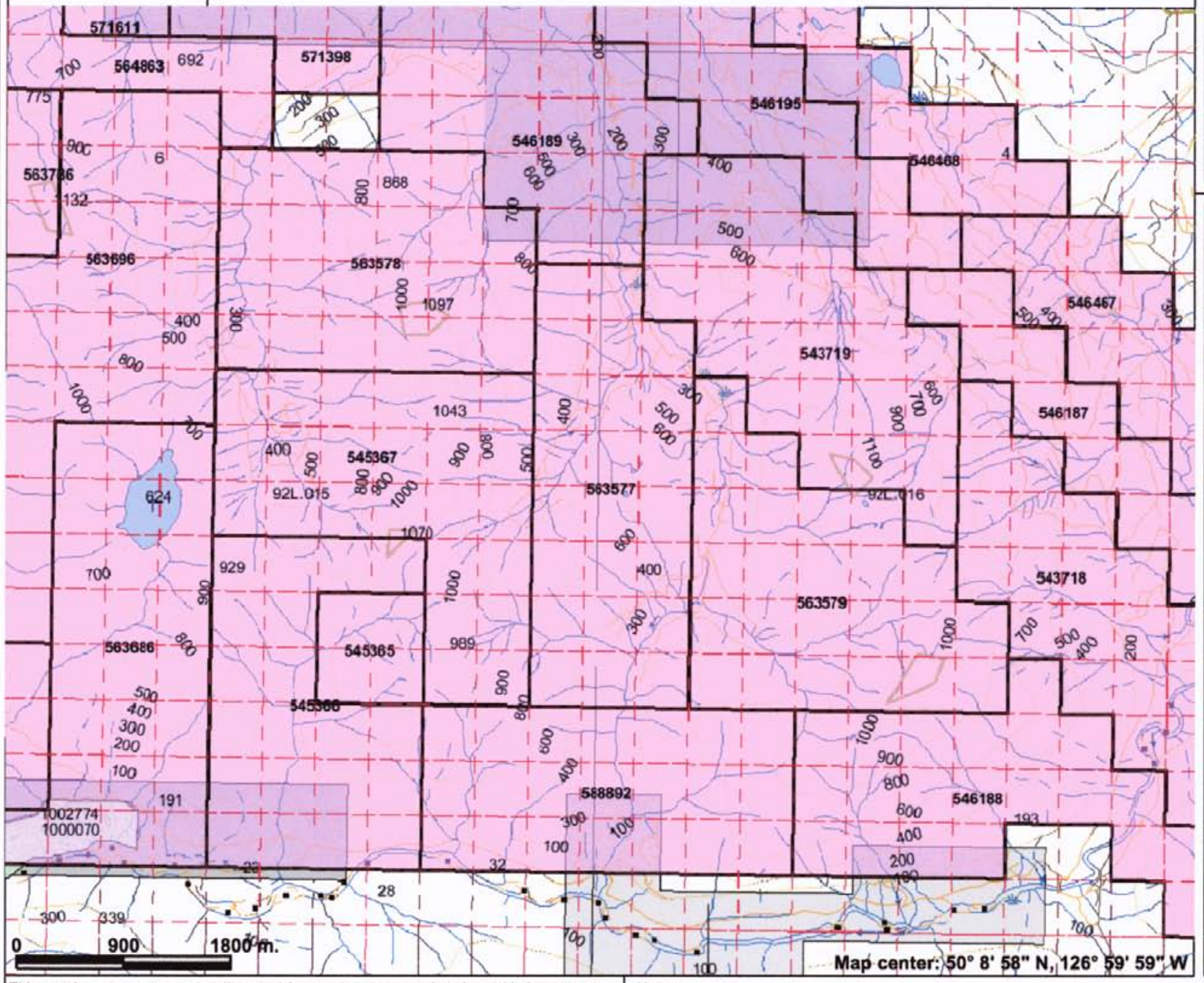
Figure 1

SELENE 1 - 50,000



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Paved Undivided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 4 Lanes
- Road (Unimproved)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Embankment/Fill (Roadway)
- Trail
- Bridge - Foot
- Bridge - Trestle

Scale: 1:50,000

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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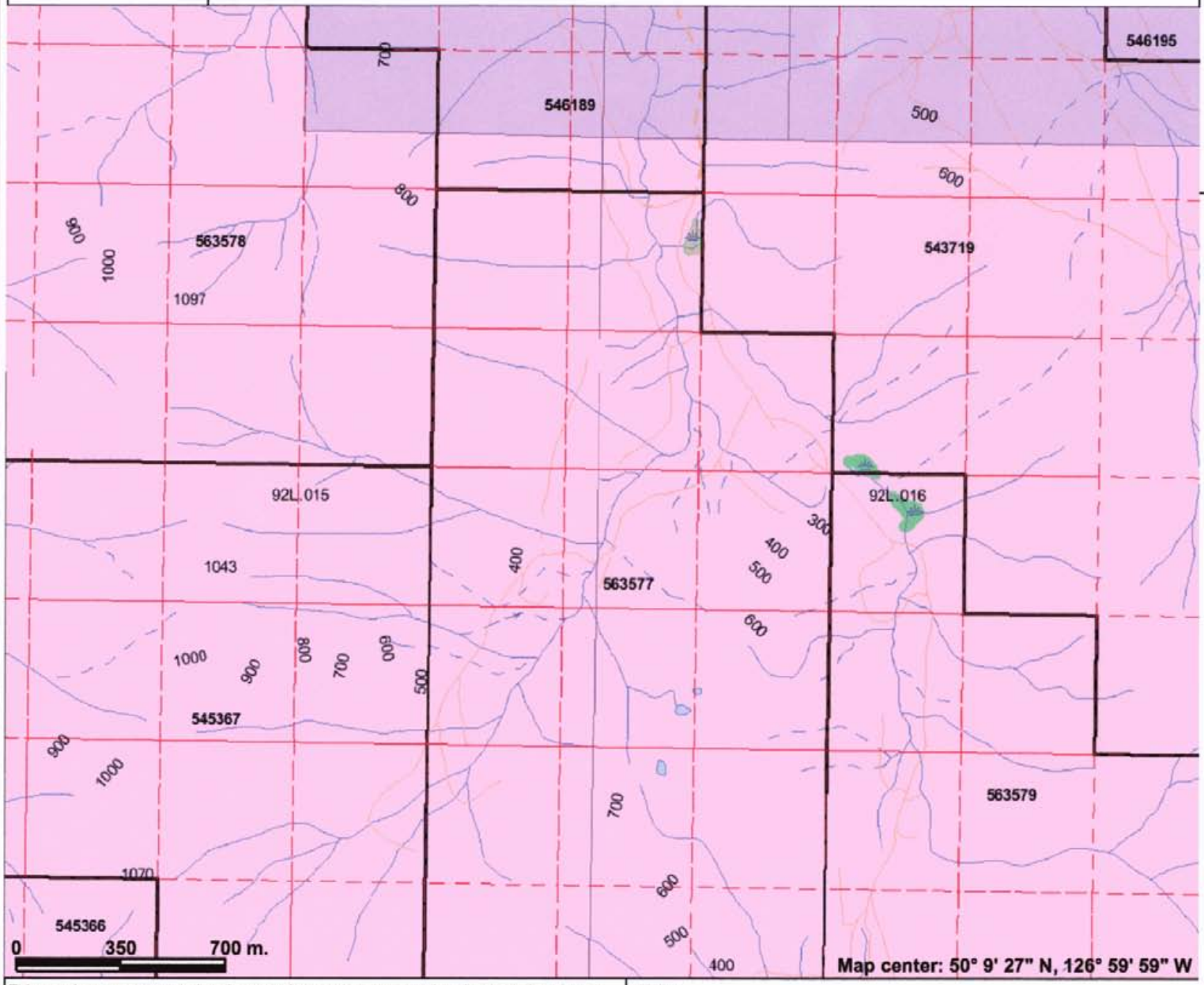
Page 3
Figure 2

SELENE - 1:20,000



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Survey Parcels
- Major Cities

Scale: 1:20,000

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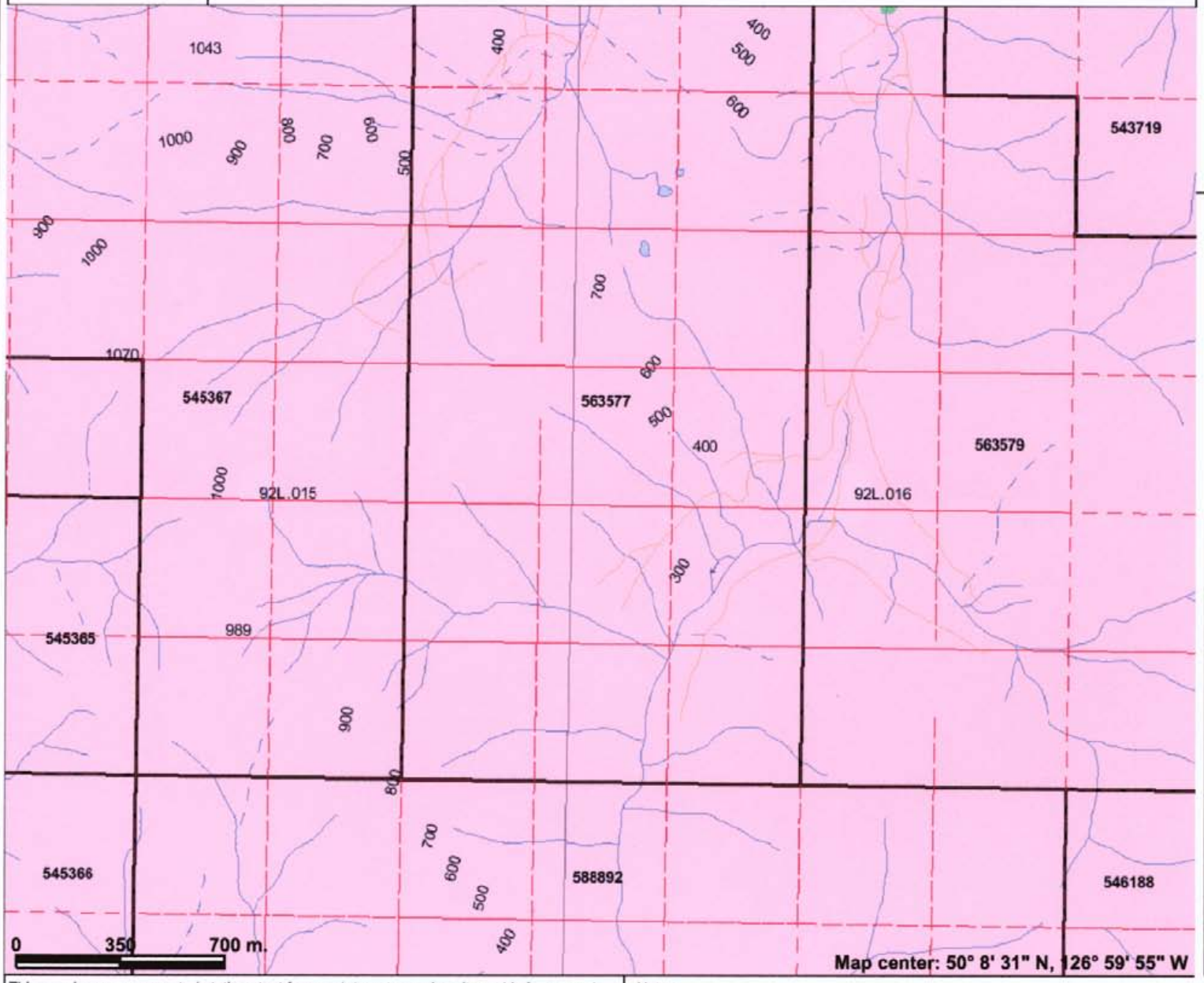
Figure 3

SELENE - 1:20,000b



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Survey Parcels
- 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.

Notes:
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Figure 4

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 5, 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 6, 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.

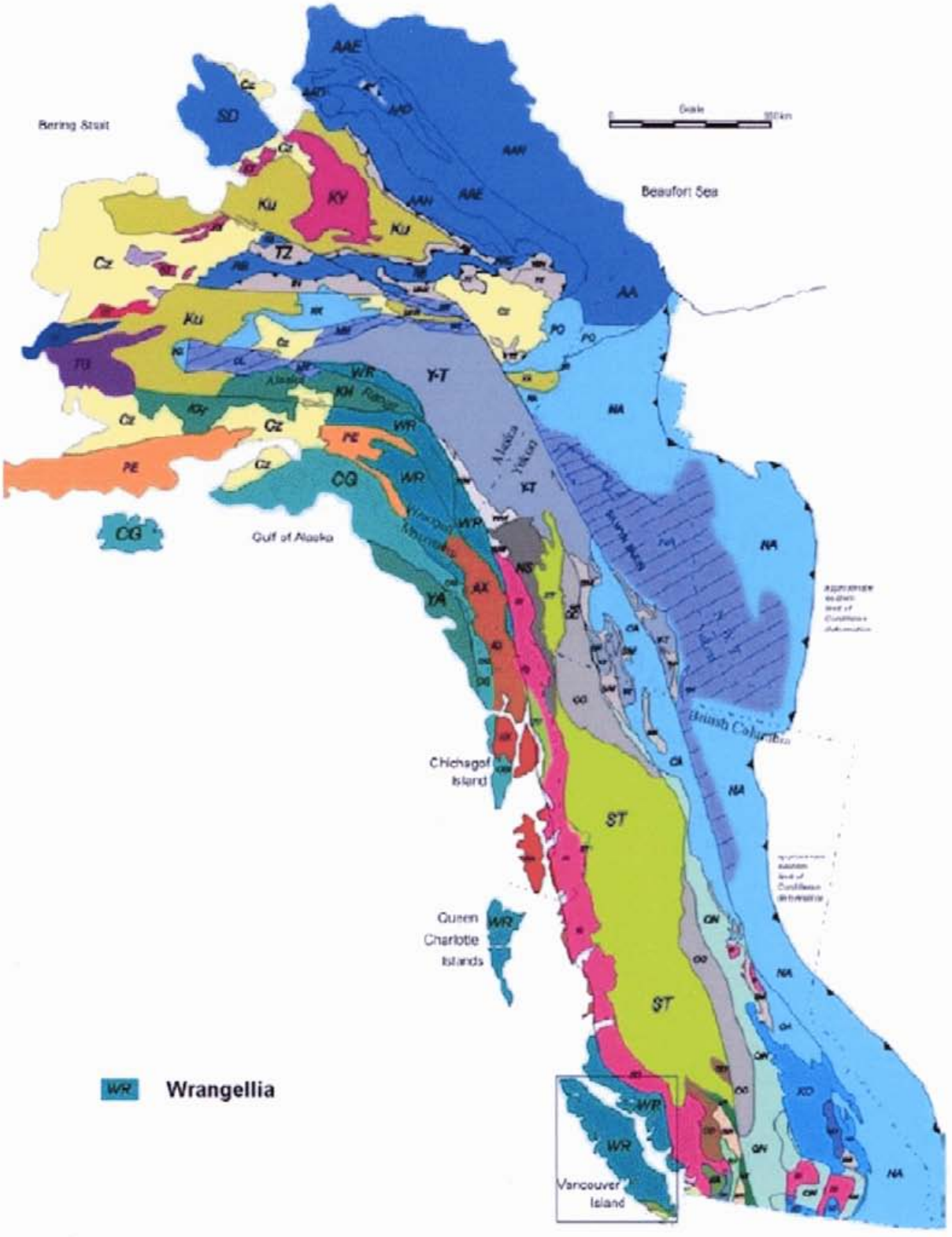
Local geology on the claim is dominated by the large ridge of Bonanza Group volcanics. See figure 7, SELENE - Local Geology. This map shows the Mineral Titles On-line grid transposed on the Digital Geology Map of British Columbia, January 2005, N.W.D. Massey, et al. Large beds of Parson Bay and Quatsino limestone lie to the north and east. Faults and plutons generally trend northwest-southeast in this area.

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 5

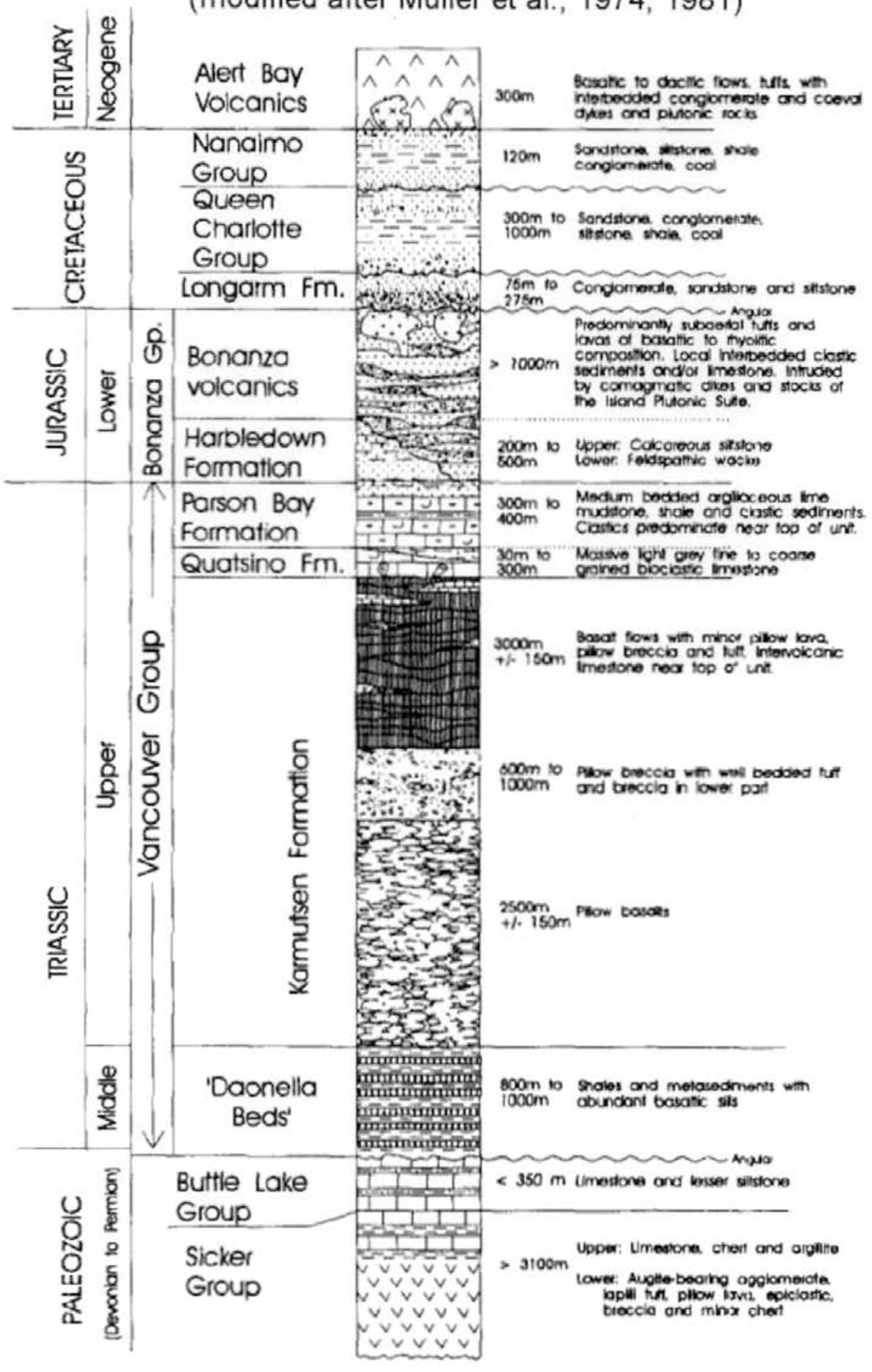
Distribution of Wrangellia



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 6

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



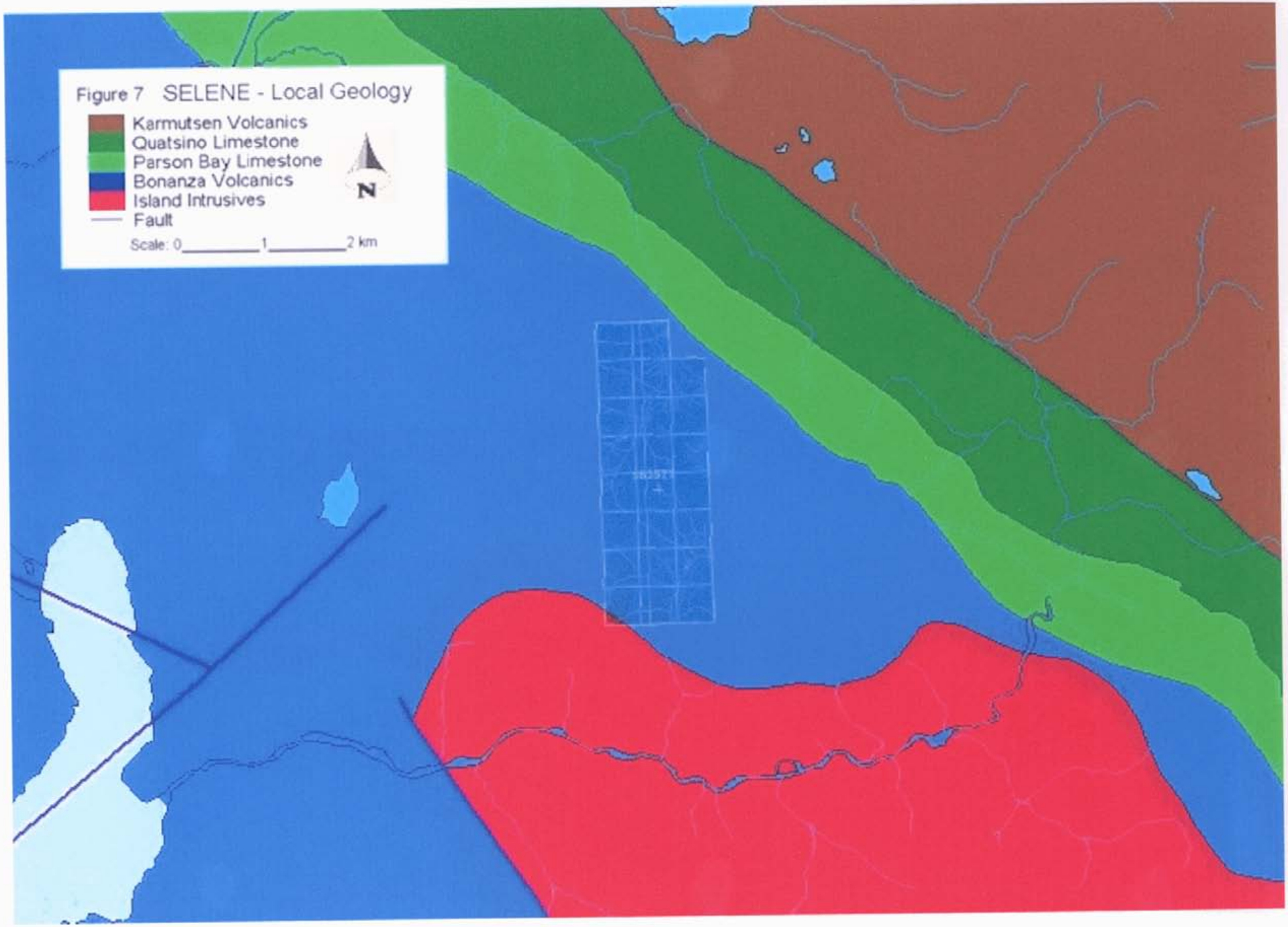


Figure 7 SELENE - Local Geology
Karmutsen Volcanics
Quatsino Limestone
Parson Bay Limestone
Bonanza Volcanics
Island Intrusives
Fault
N
Scale: 0 1 2 km

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 the lower Sally Road. All higher roads were unnavigable by vehicle and were hiked. Outcrop in road-cut along with notable areas of talus and float, were mapped. Traverses were completed in a few safe locations. Creeks beds were inspected near intersections with logging roads. All outcrops and areas of interest were marked and stored as GPS waypoints. Numerous samples were collected for possible further study. All data was recompiled and hand drawn on 1:5,000 maps, which are keyed into a main mapping grid. See figures 8 - 14.

The current year's mapping project shows the mapped pluton to the south has extensions further north into the tenure

The very wet and long winter of 2007/2008 lead to above average water levels in the creeks this late spring. Several washouts were noted exposing minor amounts of unexplored outcrop. Some of these washouts were noted in distant creeks, using binoculars. These areas were noted and will possibly be visited in future project.

Notes on Mapping

1) Epidote noted in small veinlets up to 4mm. 1m grey flow-banded rhyolite dike strikes near contact of volcanics/granodiorite.
2) 4-12mm bleb of chalcopyrite hosted in small semi-angular fine grained grey volcanic talus. Most likely from cliffs above.
3) Minor amounts of pyrite noted in 2 samples of coarse grey volcanic talus. Epidote noted in large surrounding boulders.

Conclusion

The tenure has only been partially explored. The limited amount of work done this year provided satisfactory results. The sulphide occurrences are encouraging. Precious metal mineralizations have been recorded in the vicinity and further exploration is warranted. Interest is now being focussed on the south portion where new intrusives were mapped.

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 for mentioned tenure.

V. R. B

Date: Sept. 09, 2008

Vince Buddick,
Prospector

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7) Greene, Andrew R., Scoates J.S., and Weis D (2004): Wrangellia Terrane on Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Distribution of Flood Basalts with Implications for Potential Ni-Cu-PGE Mineralization in Southwestern British Columbia. 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.

8) Greene, Andrew R., Scoates J.S., and Weis D. (2005): Picritic Lavas and Basal Sills in the Karmutsen Flood Basalt Province, Wrangellia, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

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Software Used

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

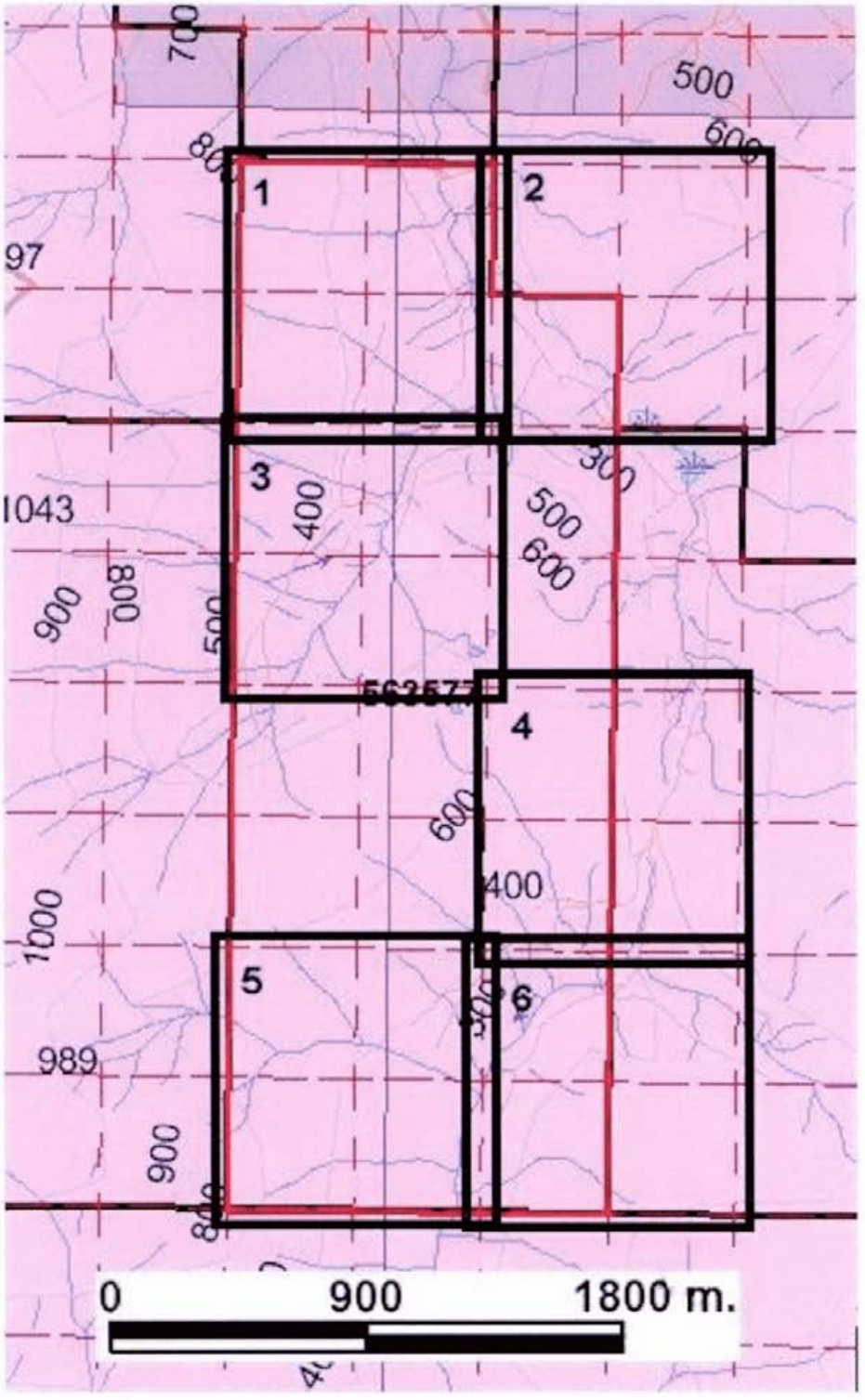
10) PowerArchiver 2004/9.10.06

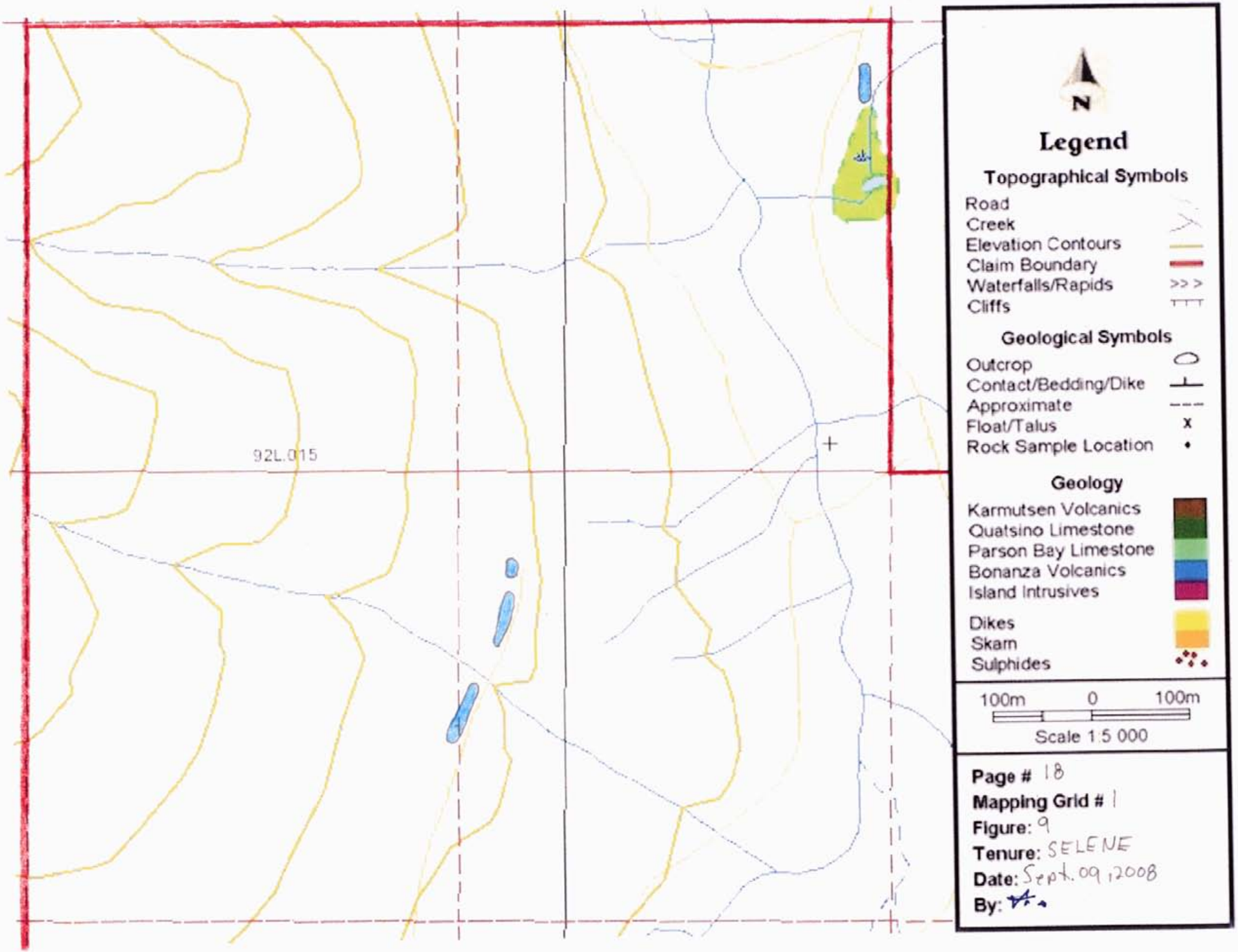
11) TopoCanada/v2/2.00

12) Wordperfect10/10.0.0.518

SELENE - Mapping Grid

Figure 8

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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
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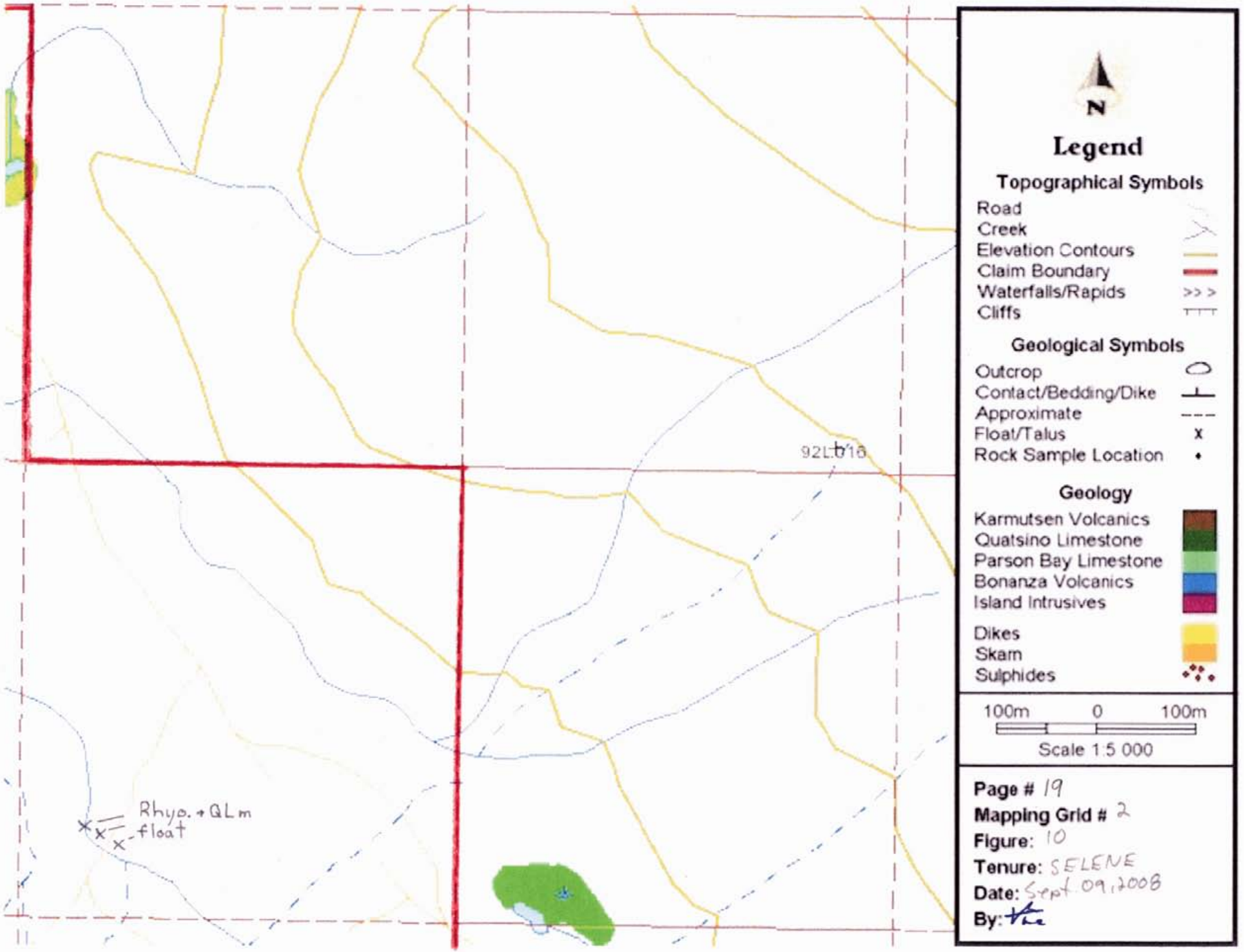
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Outcrop
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Approximate
Float/Talus
Rock Sample Location
Geology
Karmutsen Volcanics
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Parson Bay Limestone
Bonanza Volcanics
Island Intrusives
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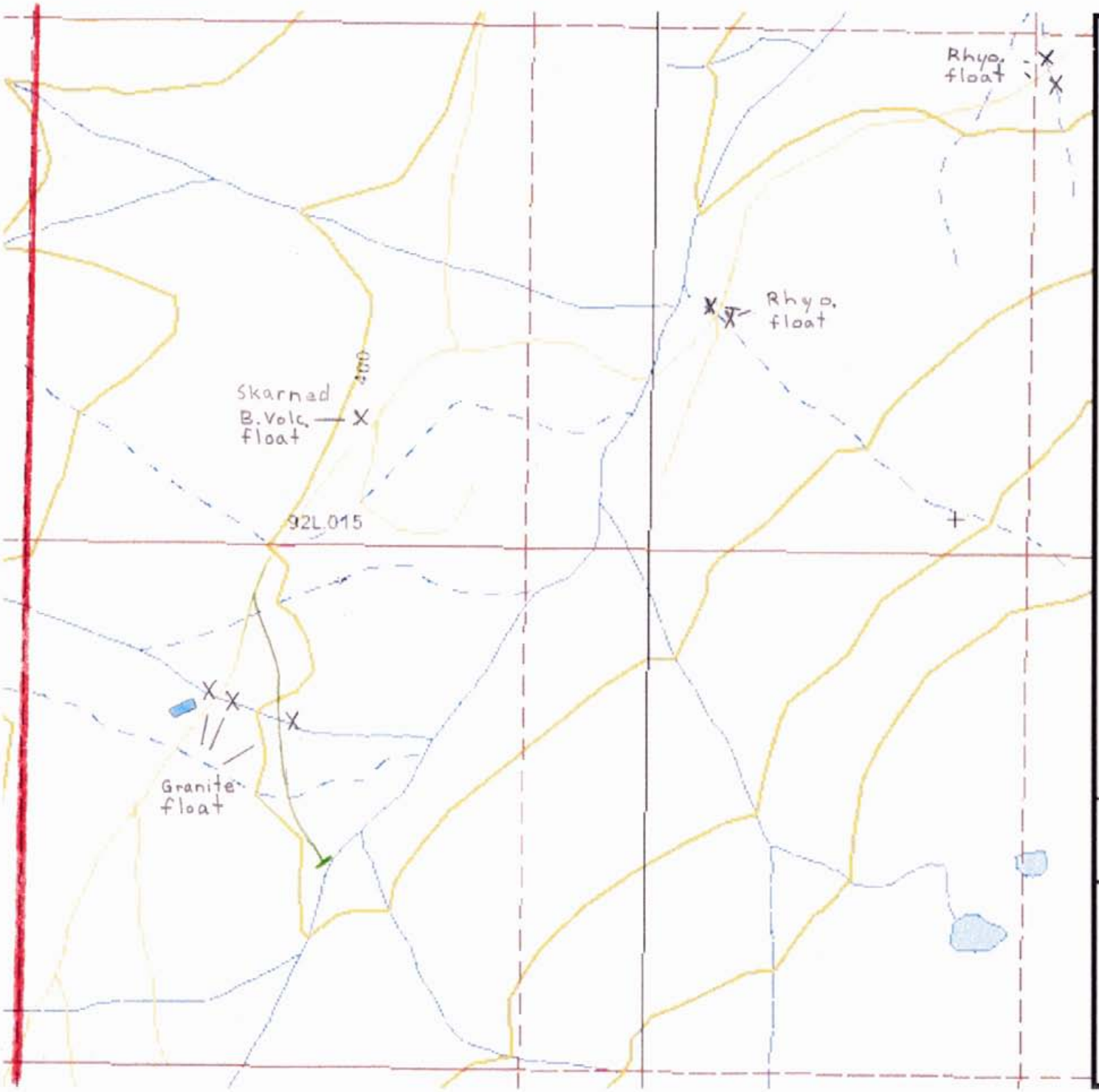

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Legend

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

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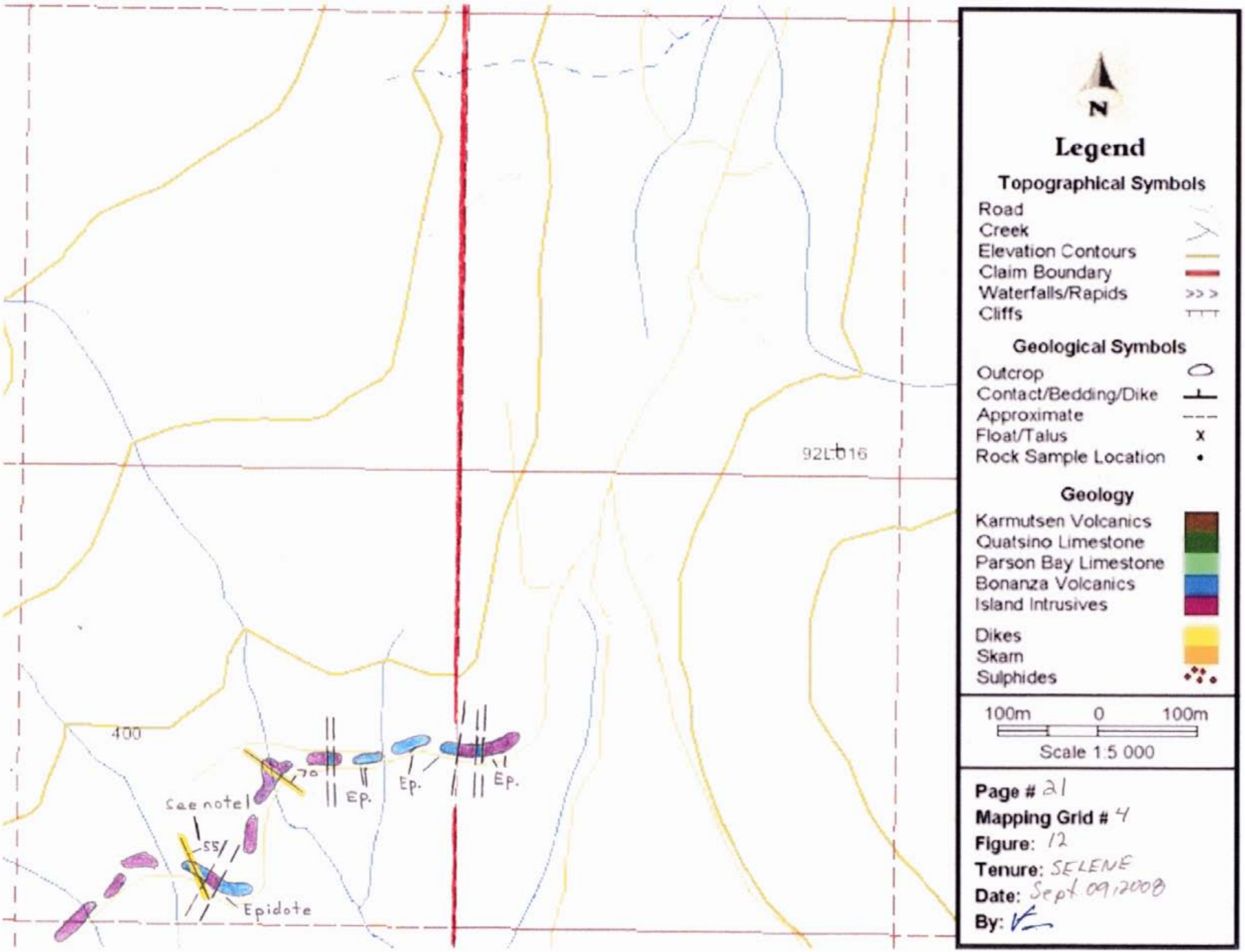
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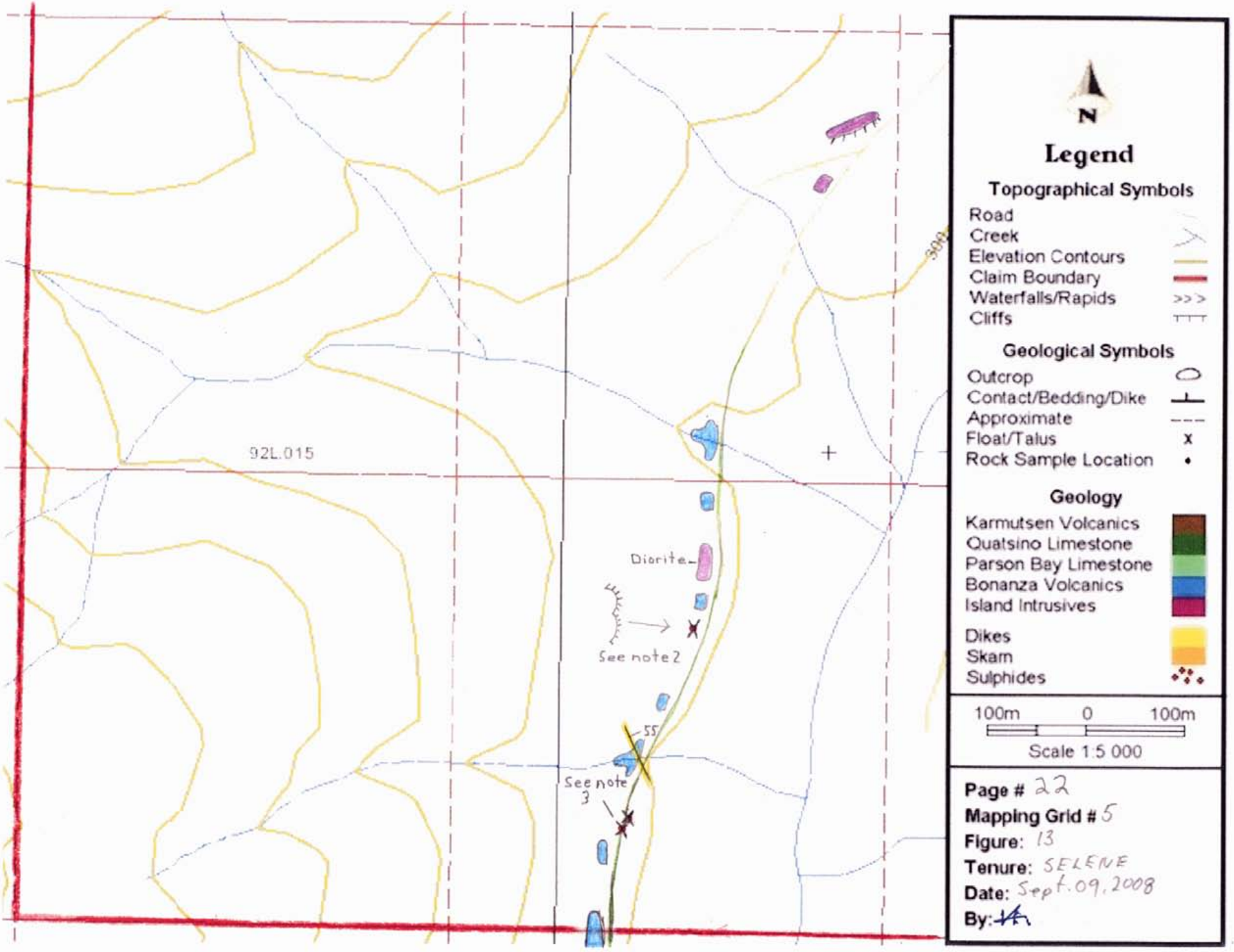
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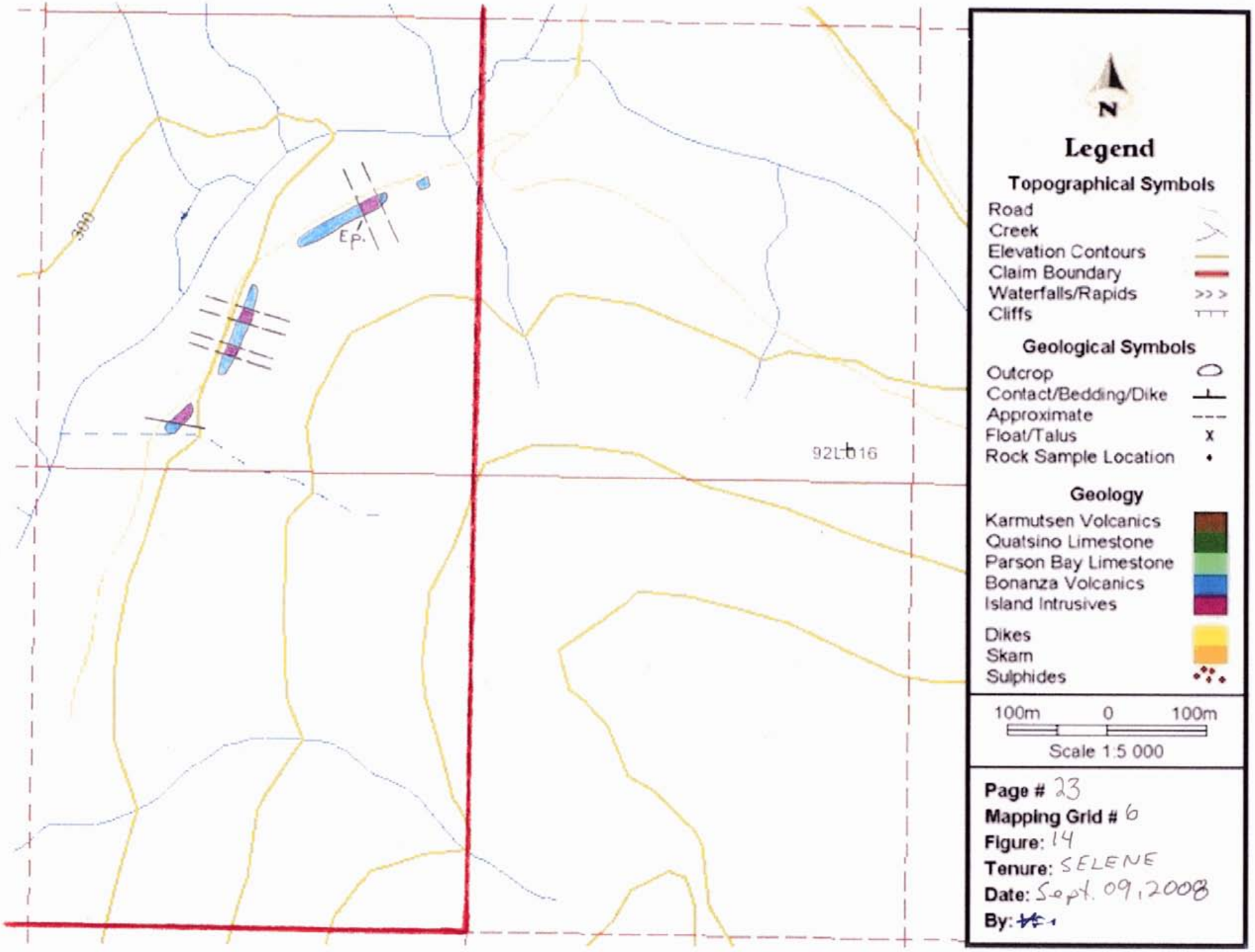
See note 2
See note 3
55
N
Legend
Topographical Symbols
Road
Creek
Elevation Contours
Claim Boundary
Waterfalls/Rapids
Cliffs
Geological Symbols
Outcrop
Contact/Bedding/Dike
Approximate
Float/Talus
Rock Sample Location
Geology
Karmutsen Volcanics
Quatsino Limestone
Parson Bay Limestone
Bonanza Volcanics
Island Intrusives
Dikes
Skarn
Sulphides
100m 0 100m
Scale 1:5 000
Page # 22
Mapping Grid # 5
Figure: 13
Tenure: SELENE
Date: Sept. 09, 2008
By: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Legend
Topographical Symbols
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Sulphides
100m 0 100m
Scale 1:5 000
Page # 23
Mapping Grid # 6
Figure: 14
Tenure: SELENE
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By:

Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel (Name)* / Position	**Field Days (list actual days)**	**Days**	**Rate**	**Subtotal***	
Vince Buddick, Owner	May 24, 25 and 26 2008	3	$400.00	$1,200.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$1,200.00	**$1,200.00**
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		0.8	$400.00	$300.00	
Other (specify)				$0.00	
				$300.00	**$300.00**
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	*note: This is for assays or*		$0.00	$0.00	
Rock	*laboratory costs*		$0.00	$0.00	
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	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
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		4.00	$50.00	$200.00	
kilometers		417.30	$0.40	$166.92	
ATV			$0.00	$0.00	
fuel			$0.00	$91.95	
Helicopter (hours)			$0.00	$0.00	
Fuel (litres/hour)			$0.00	$0.00	
actual fuel costs				$458.87	
20% maximum of $1754.25				$350.85	**$350.85**
Accommodation & Food	**Rates per day**				
Hotel			$0.00	$0.00	
Camp		3.00	$50.00	$150.00	
Meals	actual		$0.00	$66.00	
				$216.00	**$216.00**

Miscellaneous					
Telephone			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)	Office	3.00	$5.75		
				$17.25	**$17.25**
Equipment Rentals					
Field Gear (Specify)			$0.00	$0.00	
Other (Specify)	GPS/camera/batteries	3.00	$7.00	$21.00	
				$21.00	**$21.00**
Freight, rock samples					
			$0.00	$0.00	
			$0.00	$0.00	
				$0.00	**$0.00**
TOTAL Expenditures					**$2,105.10**