



2014 ASSESMENT REPORT

- FIELD WORK -

Rudy's Lake Property

Morgan Township

Ontario, Canada

November 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE	4
1.1 GENERAL.....	4
1.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION	4
1.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY	4
2 DISCLAIMER.....	5
3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION.....	5
4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	6
5 HISTORY	8
5.1 WORK HISTORY PRIOR TO WALLBRIDGE.....	8
5.2 WALLBRIDGE WORK HISTORY.....	10
6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING	17
6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING	17
6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY.....	19
7 MINERALIZATION	21
8 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM.....	22
8.1 INTRODUCTION	22
8.2 WORK CARRIED OUT	22
8.2.1 BEDROCK MAPPING AND SAMPLING.....	22
8.3 RESULTS	22
9 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	23
11 QUALIFICATIONS.....	24
12 REFERENCES.....	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Rudy's Lake Property location plan.....	7
Figure 2. Rudy's Lake Property map	8
Figure 3. Historical work locations around the Rudy's Lake Property (geology from GSC Open File 4570).	11
Figure 4: Ground magnetic survey with IP anomalies (boxes).....	12
Figure 6. Extents of IP survey area about the Rudy's Lake Property.....	13
Figure 7. Apparent resistivity plan map	13
Figure 8. Total chargeability plan map	14
Figure 9. Interpretation plan map.....	14
Figure 10: Profiles of Z component dB/dt showing three very weak VTEM anomalies from 2013 survey.	16
Figure 11. Regional geology map (from GSC Open File 4570).	19
Figure 12. Deformation zones in the Sudbury area (from Card, 1994).	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Rudy's Lake Property Claim Status.....	5
Table 2: Previous work by Wallbridge Previous work by Wallbridge	17

Appendix A: Maps

Appendix B: Invoices

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 GENERAL

The Rudy's Lake Property covers 144 ha of footwall in the North Range of the Sudbury Structure. It is located approximately 570 m north of the SIC contact, 300 m west of the Sandcherry Creek Fault and 8.5 km east of the Fecunis Lake Fault. Many highly lucrative contact and footwall deposits are located along the SIC contact southwest of the property (McCreedy East and West, Fraser, Craig, Strathcona, Levack, etc.).

The property was acquired as part of the Company's systematic approach to assessment of the footwall of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) for footwall copper-PGE mineralization.

Exploration of the Rudy's Lake Property to date consists of line-cutting, magnetic, electro-magnetic, induced polarization (IP), and audio-magnetotelluric (AMT) geophysical surveying, and geological mapping and outcrop sampling.

This report has been updated by Nicholas Wray for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited and summarizes previous work and work completed in 2014 mining claim 1225797.

1.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A complete list of the material reviewed is provided at the end of this report.

1.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metric units are used throughout this report. Assay and analytical results for precious metals and platinum group elements ("PGE"), such as platinum ("Pt"), palladium ("Pd"), silver ("Ag") and gold ("Au") are quoted in grams per metric tonne ("g Pt/t", "g Pd/t", "g Ag/t", "g Au/t"). Total precious metals ("TPM") are combined platinum + palladium + gold assays and are

reported as "g TPM/t". Analyses for base metals such as zinc ("Zn"), copper ("Cu") and lead ("Pb") are reported in weight percent as % Zn, % Cu and % Pb.

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian funds.

2 DISCLAIMER

Third party contractors performed geophysical surveys and analytical work for Wallbridge on the Rudy's Lake Property. Although, Wallbridge has made every reasonable effort to ensure data quality, it cannot absolutely guarantee the data integrity. Based on its review of third party data, Wallbridge has no reason to believe that significant errors in the data exist.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Rudy's Lake Property is located in the Morgan Township, approximately 30 km northwest of Sudbury and about 15 km north of Chelmsford up the Nickel Offset Road (NTS Area 41-I/11) (Figure 1). The property is composed of one unpatented claim totalling 9 units over 144 hectares of land (Figure 2). The lands included in this project are wholly owned and operated by Wallbridge. The claim is in good standing until January 27, 2011 (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Table 1: Rudy's Lake Property Claim Status

Claim number	township	area (ha)	holder	recorded date	work due date	(\$) Work required	(\$) Work reserve
1225797	Morgan	144	WMCL	27-Jan-1999	27-Jan-2016	3,600	135

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Provincial highways and a Canadian Pacific rail line access the town of Chelmsford 15 km south of the property. The property is accessible by taking the Nickel Offset road north from Chelmsford. The Nickel Offset road is paved near town, but the paving ends 2.9 km north of Chelmsford and from here in the road is rough and not easily passable other than with a four wheel drive vehicle. There are three fords on this road, the first and second fords cross Sandcherry Creek at 4.7 km and 5.6 km respectively. The third ford crosses Island Creek, a tributary to Sandcherry Creek, 6.9 km from the Nickel Offsets Road turn off in Chelmsford. The Nickel Offset road passes immediately east of the property and continues to the north. An ATV trail into Rudy's Lake gives good access to the south eastern corner of the property from the Nickel Offset road. Travel time from Wallbridge's offices in Lively, to the property is approximately 2 hours.

The property is typified by rolling hills with interceding low to swampy areas. The local drainage flows east and south into the Sandcherry Creek.

Bedrock is generally weakly exposed on the property. Wallbridge estimates that the property area is comprised of approximately 10-15% outcrop, 45% water, and 40% swamp and glacial moraine. The land area is generally covered with 1 to 3 m of glacial till with scattered large granitic glacial float up to 4m in size. The outcrops are commonly rounded, smooth knobs with maximum dimensions of 120 by 10 meters.

Vegetation consists of spruce, white pine, red pine, jack pine, poplar, and maple, with alder, cedar and white ash more commonly occurring in the low wet areas. Marshy areas are found along the northern half of the baseline.

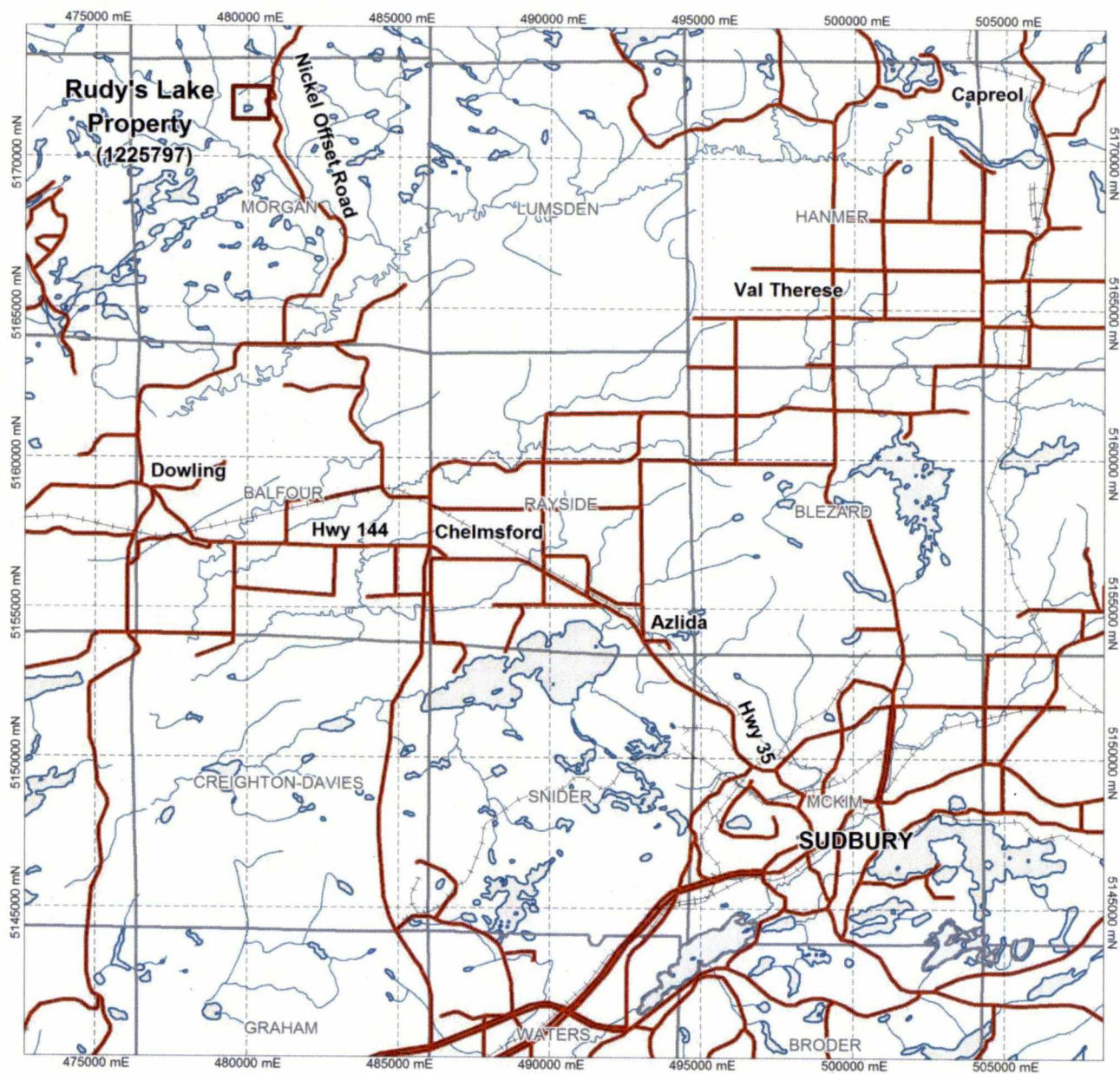


Figure 1. Rudy's Lake Property location plan

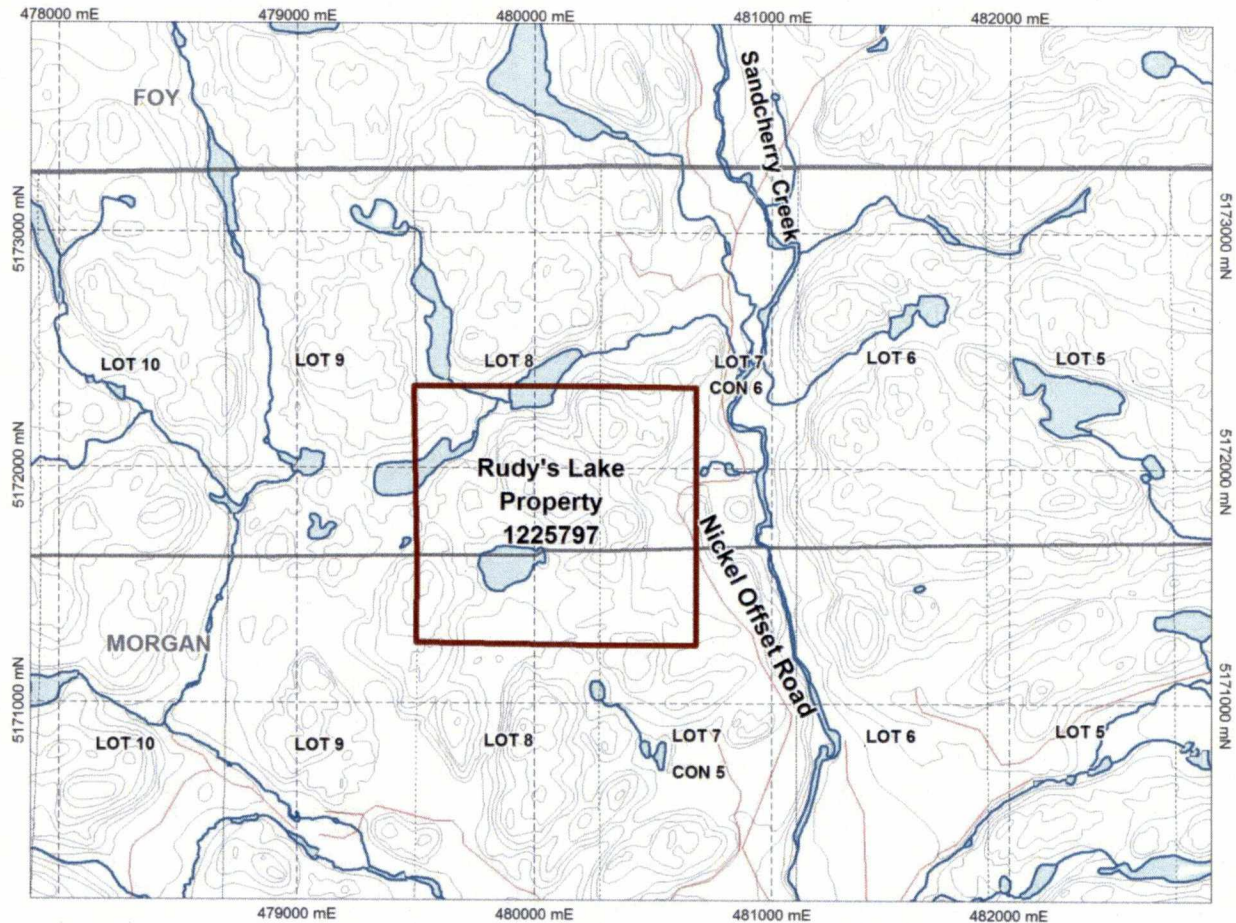


Figure 2. Rudy's Lake Property map

5 HISTORY

5.1 WORK HISTORY PRIOR TO WALLBRIDGE

In 1953, prospector T. Mungovan carried out ground magnetic surveys. The survey was initiated in order to map magnetic anomalies that were thought to reflect concentrations of nickeliferous pyrrhotite. Ground prospecting followed up the anomalies. No significant mineralization was discovered to be associated with any of the mapped magnetic anomalies.

Between 1968 and 1972, Falconbridge Limited drilled seven holes totalling 2,659 feet, in the S¼ of the N½, lot 10 and the NW¼ of the N½, lot 11, concession 5, located ~1 km west of the property (Figure 3). These holes intersect several varieties of felsic and mafic Archean gneisses and pyroxene bearing dykes. Minor sulphide mineralization was recorded in the drill logs without any information on assaying which might have been carried out.

In 1970, Inco drilled twelve holes totalling 11,498 feet, in lot 8 of concession 4, in lots 7, 8 and 9 of concession 5, and in lots 5 and 6 of concession 6, located within and to the north-east of the property (Figure 3). These holes intersected granite gneisses, SIC norite, and footwall breccia with some sulphide mineralization. No assay data are filed.

In 1980, Falconbridge Limited carried out an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys in lots 11 and 12, concessions 5 and 6, located to the north-west from the property. The purpose of the survey was to prospect for massive base metal mineral deposits. Based on these surveys three conductive zones were recommended for the follow-up ground geophysical work.

In 1987, Noramco Explorations Inc. contracted helicopter borne airborne geophysical surveys in Levack and Morgan townships, the eastern extent of the survey encompassed the Rudy's Lake property area. Total field magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys were completed. A logistics report and maps were provided for the property. The survey results were used primarily to help map the lithology and structure of the area surveyed. In 1988, Noramco Explorations Inc. prepared a geological report where they recommend continuing geological and geophysical surveys of several linear anomalies striking 070°. The importance of this structural direction (070°) stressed in the relationship with high-grade Cu zone veins in the footwall at Strathcona Mine.

In 1988 and 1989 Crimsonstar Resource Ltd./Noramco Exploration Ltd. drilled two holes totalling 363.4 m, in lots 8 and 10 of concession 6, north of the property (Figure 3).

5.2 WALLBRIDGE WORK HISTORY

In 1999, Wallbridge contracted Geotrex-Dighem Limited (now Fugro Airborne Surveys) for an airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey. A high-resolution time domain EM survey (GEOTEM III) was performed, with accompanying high-resolution magnetic data. This survey covered the entire property with lines spaced every 200 metres and a flight line azimuth of 330°. The survey was designed to detect conductive bodies to depths of 300 metres however, no significant EM anomalies were identified in the claim block.

Mapping, sampling, and an audio-frequency magnetotelluric (AMT) survey were conducted on the property during the 2000 field season. A total of 6.622 line kilometres were cut for the AMT survey; 5 lines oriented north-south, and an east-west baseline. Geosystems SRL of Milan, Italy, conducted the AMT survey in October 2000, and submitted a final report in September 2001. No significant anomalies were identified from the AMT survey.

In June 2002, Geoserve Canada Ltd. was contracted for line cutting and a ground magnetic survey. An east-west oriented grid was cut into the property totalling 15.85 line kilometres, with a north-south baseline cut along the east side of the property. The results of the magnetic survey show northeast trends (

Figure 4: Ground magnetic survey with IP anomalies (boxes)

), likely representing lithological variation in the Levack Gneiss Complex.

In July 2002, Lamontagne Geophysics Inc. completed a UTEM 3 electromagnetic survey with a total of 6.275 km of in-loop data collected. No significant conductive anomalies were interpreted from the data set.

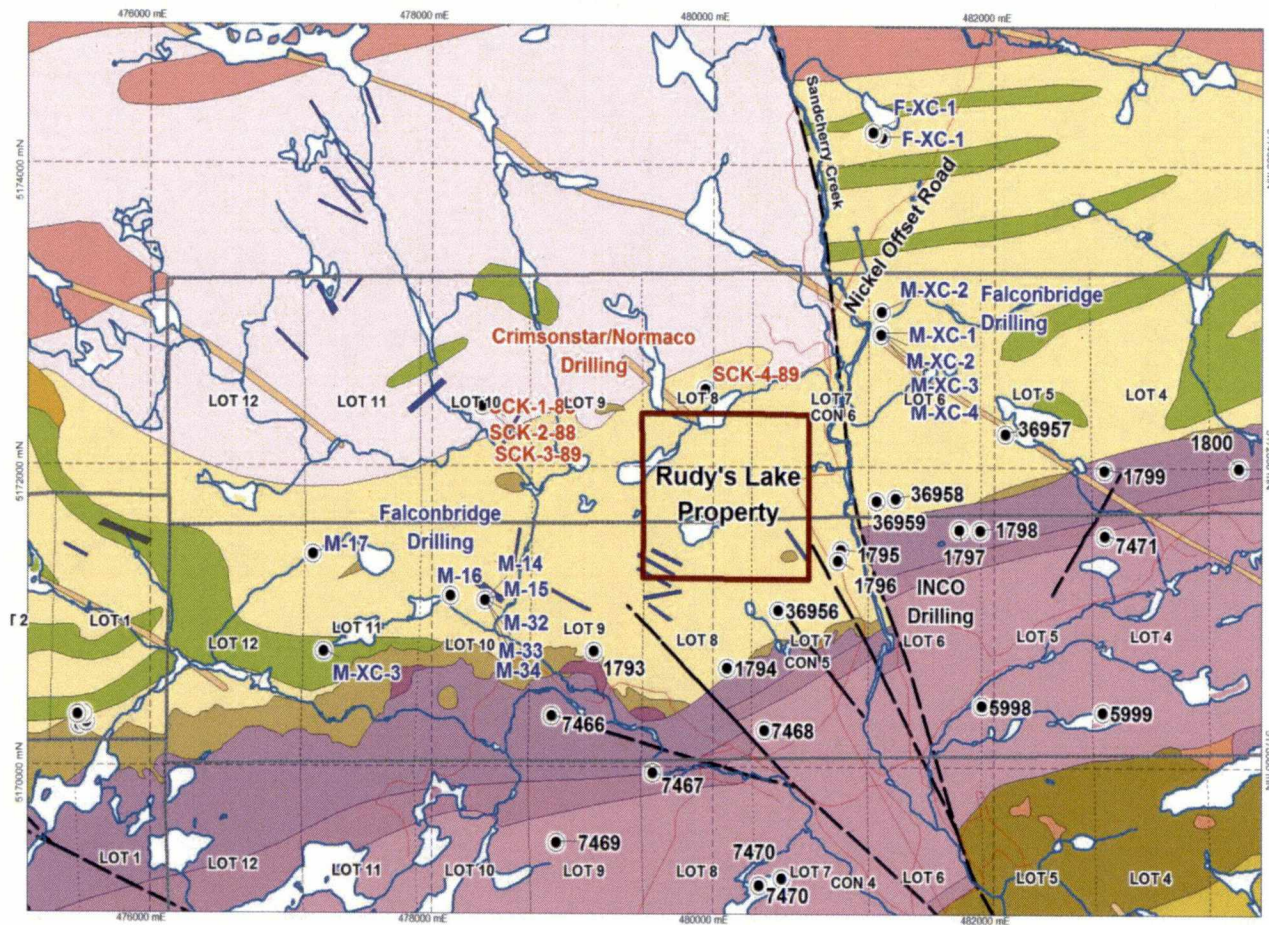


Figure 3. Historical work locations around the Rudy's Lake Property (geology from GSC Open File 4570).

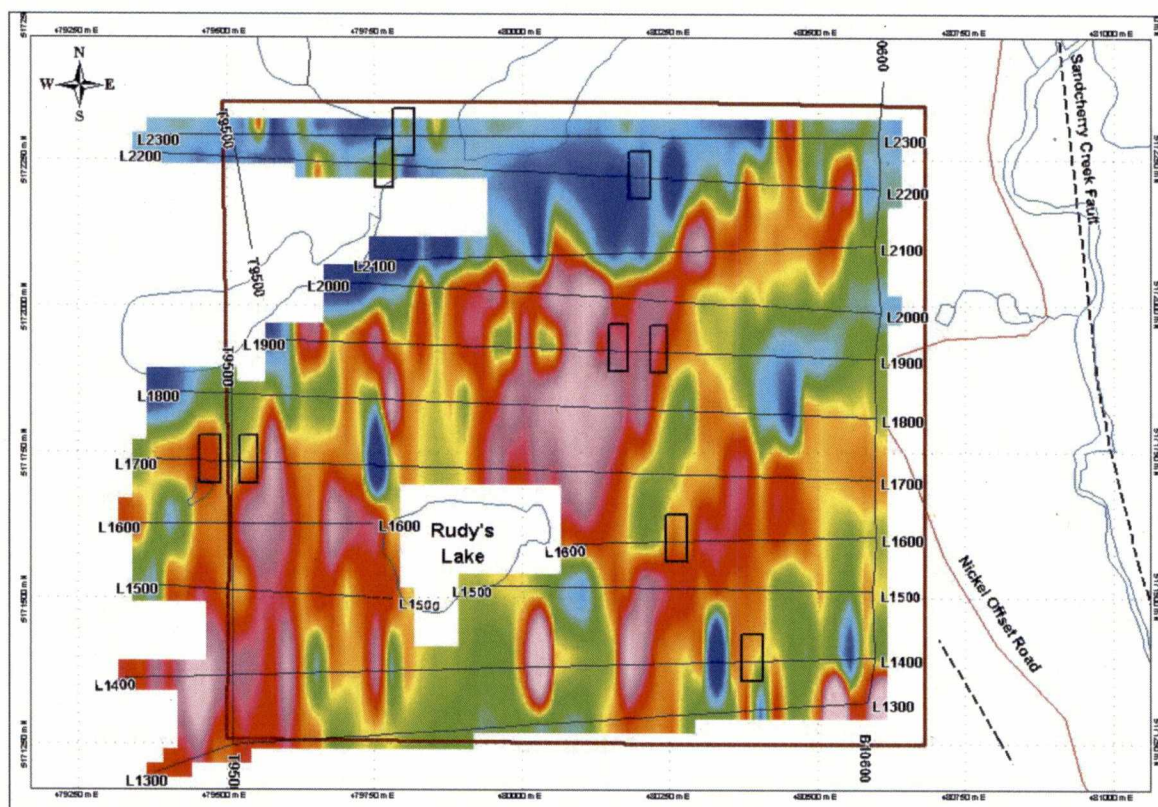


Figure 4: Ground magnetic survey with IP anomalies (boxes)

In September 2002, Quantec Geoscience Inc. completed a 12.3 kilometre gradient array time domain induced polarization (IP) survey over and around the property (Figure 5). Numerous anomalous zones were identified by the contractor and labelled as zones A to M (Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8). Most of the anomalous IP trends are extremely weak chargeability zones (Figure 7) with the strongest zones approximately 2mV/V above background values. This low tenor of response suggests very minor amounts of sulphide or magnetite within the bedrock. Anomalies A, B, F, G, H, I, and J were identified as the most promising anomalies for follow-up.

[illegible]

13

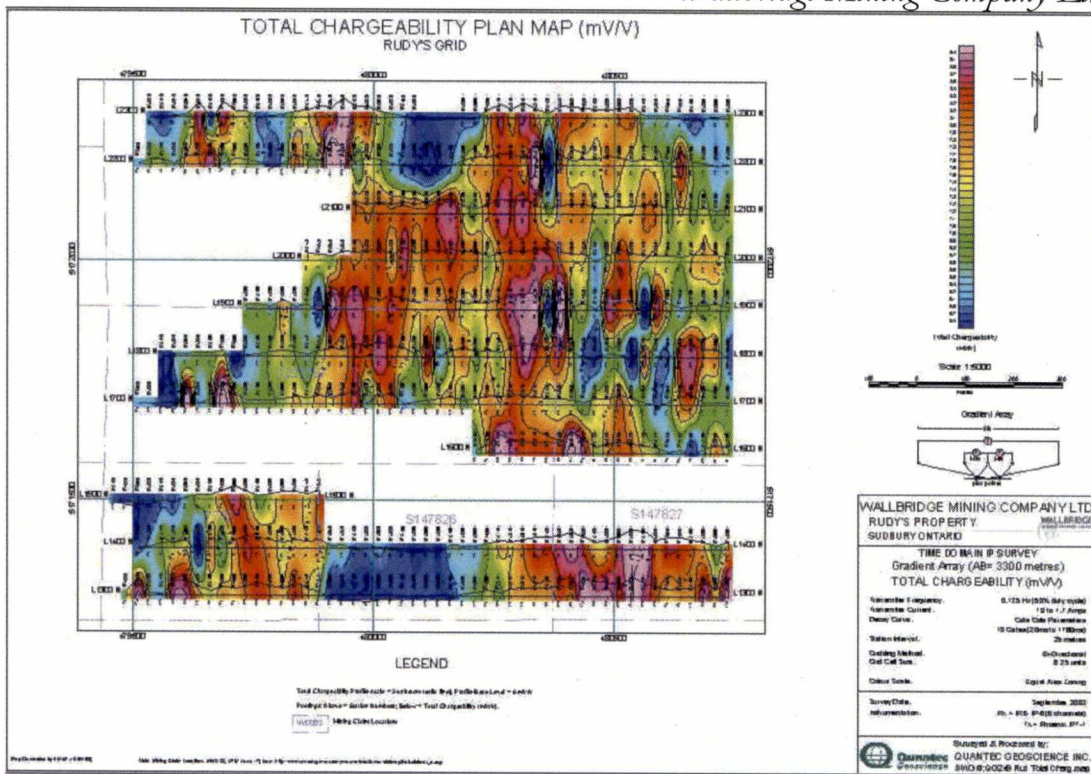


Figure 7. Total chargeability plan map

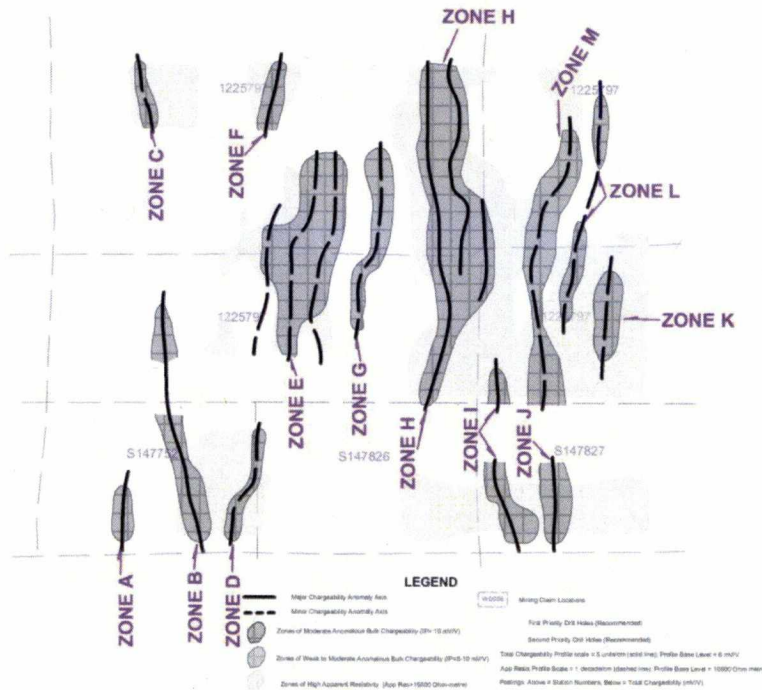


Figure 8. Interpretation plan map

A more detailed mapping and sampling program was carried out in 2002, and ground-truthing of the IP anomalies occurred after the mapping program. Previous work by the Company is outlined in Table 2.

Mapping and sampling from the 2000 and 2002 field seasons has been compiled in a database, and Map Sheet 1 shows the distribution of outcrop and rock types.

Work carried out in 2005 was restricted to prospecting of a northeast trending structure in the northern part of the property and a re-examination of the Bait Occurrence.

Mapping and prospecting in 2009 focused on finding more Quartz Diorite (QD) outcrops within the southern part of the property and thus better outlining the QD-hosting Sudbury Breccia zone.

In 2010, Attila Péntek (Project Geologist) and Györgyi Tuba (Field Geologist) filled in gaps of mapping in the southern portion of claim 1225797 at 1:2,000. Stripping of moss was performed on many earlier mapped outcrops to find additional exposures of Sudbury Breccia and Quartz Diorite. A total of 7 samples (+ 1 standard) were taken for geochemical analysis from the QD, the host Sudbury Breccia matrix, diabase and unknown mafic rocks units. Between September 27 and October 4, six days were spent with high pressure washing of three selected outcrops where QD was found in earlier years. The outcrops were cleared of shallow overburden and moss cover. Washing the outcrops resulted in a better understanding of the occurrence and emplacement mechanism of QD on the property.

In July 2013, Wallbridge contracted Geotech Ltd. to fly a VTEM survey over the Rudy's Lake property. Three very weakly anomalous zones were detected (Figure 9).

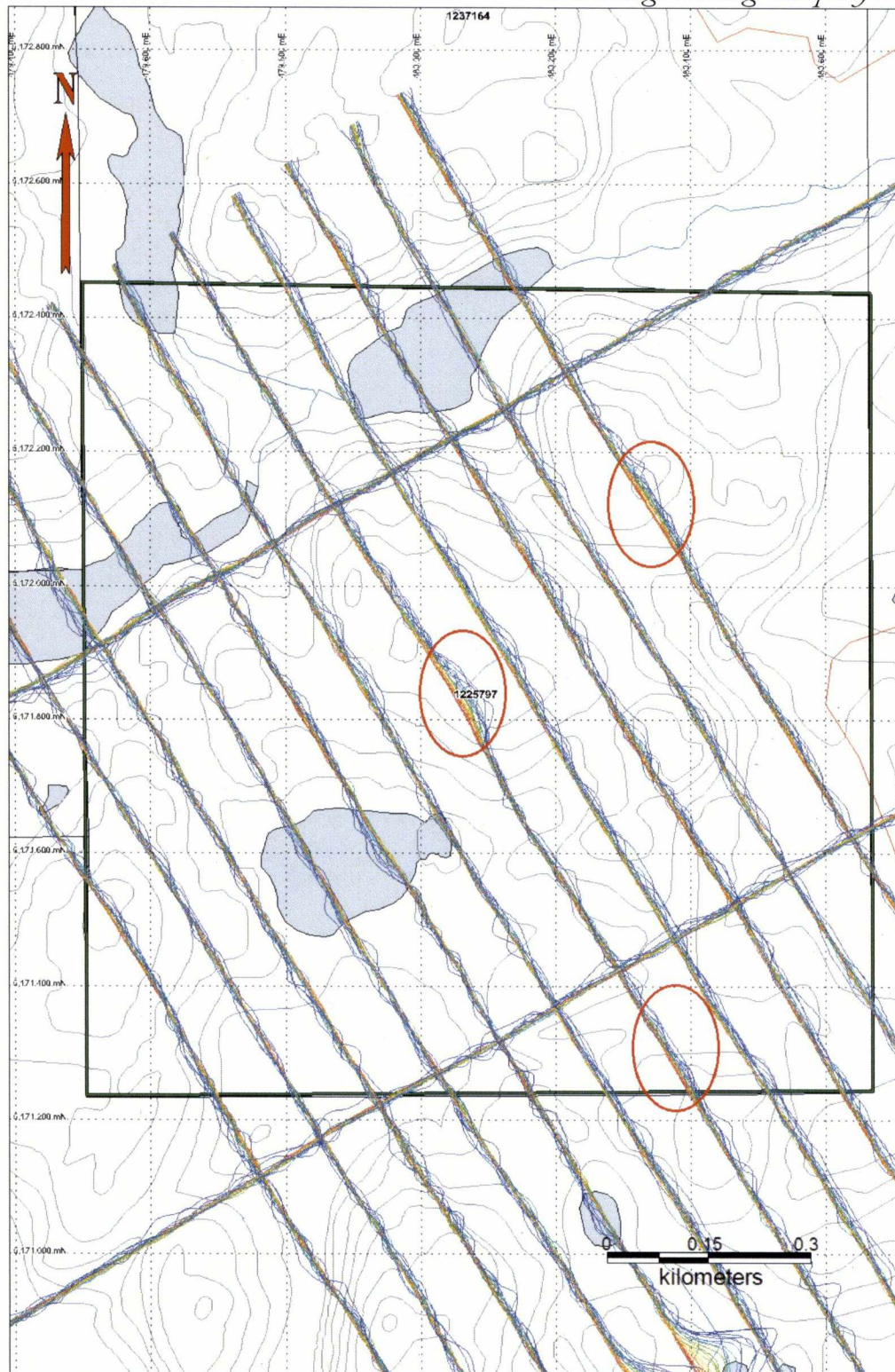


Figure 9: Profiles of Z component dB/dt showing three very weak VTEM anomalies from 2013 survey.

Table 2: Previous work by Wallbridge Previous work by Wallbridge

Year	Geologist	Mapping	Samples	Thin Sections	Geophysics
1999	n.a.	none	0	0	GEOTEM
2000	Christina Wood	1:5000	88	88	AMT
2002	Paul Geddes	1:2500	29	30	IP, UTEM
2005	Joerg Kleinboeck	none	2	0	none
2009	Attila Péntek	1:2000	0	0	none
2010	Attila Péntek	1:2000	8	0	none
2014	Nicholas Wray	1:2000	4	0	VTEM

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Rudy's Lake property is located on the North Range of the Sudbury Structure, 570 m north of the SIC contact. The area is dominated by strongly deformed, amphibolite facies, tonalite- to granodiorite-gneiss of the NeoArchean Levack Gneissic Complex (LGC; ~2700-2640 Ma), with local Paleoproterozoic Matachewan diabase dyke segments (2473 +16/-9 Ma and 2446 ±3 Ma; Heaman, 1997), and Mesoproterozoic olivine diabase of the Sudbury Dyke Swarm (1238 ± 4 Ma; Krogh et al., 1987; 1235 +7/-3 Ma; Dudás et al., 1994) cutting the gneisses (Figure 10).

Sudbury Breccia, a pseudotachylite created from the shock wave associated with the 1850 Ma Sudbury Event, occurs as irregular veins and belts in the footwall rocks of the SIC. Footwall Breccia (or Late Granite Breccia), an impact breccia, occurs irregularly about the SIC contact. Footwall rocks proximal to the SIC have undergone contact metamorphism, apparent as intense recrystallization and partial melt features, due to the heat from the overlying melt sheet (the SIC).

The proximity of the property to the contact of the SIC in a structurally complex area suggests the possibility of more proximal footwall type deposits similar to McCreedy East. The northern end of the property also holds potential to host mineralization analogous to the Strathcona Deep Copper deposit.

The property is located 300 m west of the Sandcherry Creek Fault, a major north-south trending fault structure that sinistrally offsets the SIC and footwall rocks (Figure 10). Movement on the Sandcherry Creek Fault, like the Fecunis Lake Fault, occurred post-crystallization of the SIC. Immediately south of the property, a series of splays off the Sandcherry Creek Fault further displace the SIC and surrounding rocks; these faults are interpreted to have been active while the SIC was still warm, however they may be more hypothetical than real (E. Pattison, personal communication).

The property is situated in the Pumphouse Creek Deformation Zone (PCDZ), which occurs in the Levack Gneiss and Cartier Granite a few kilometres north of the SIC contact, trends east-northeast, and is abruptly terminated at a perpendicular intersection with the Sandcherry Creek Fault (Figure 11). Card (1994) described the zone as a topographic lineament along Pumphouse and Windy creeks, with brecciation, shearing and quartz veining near the Levack Gneiss-Cartier batholith contact, offset of lithological units, and changes in foliation trends in the gneisses.

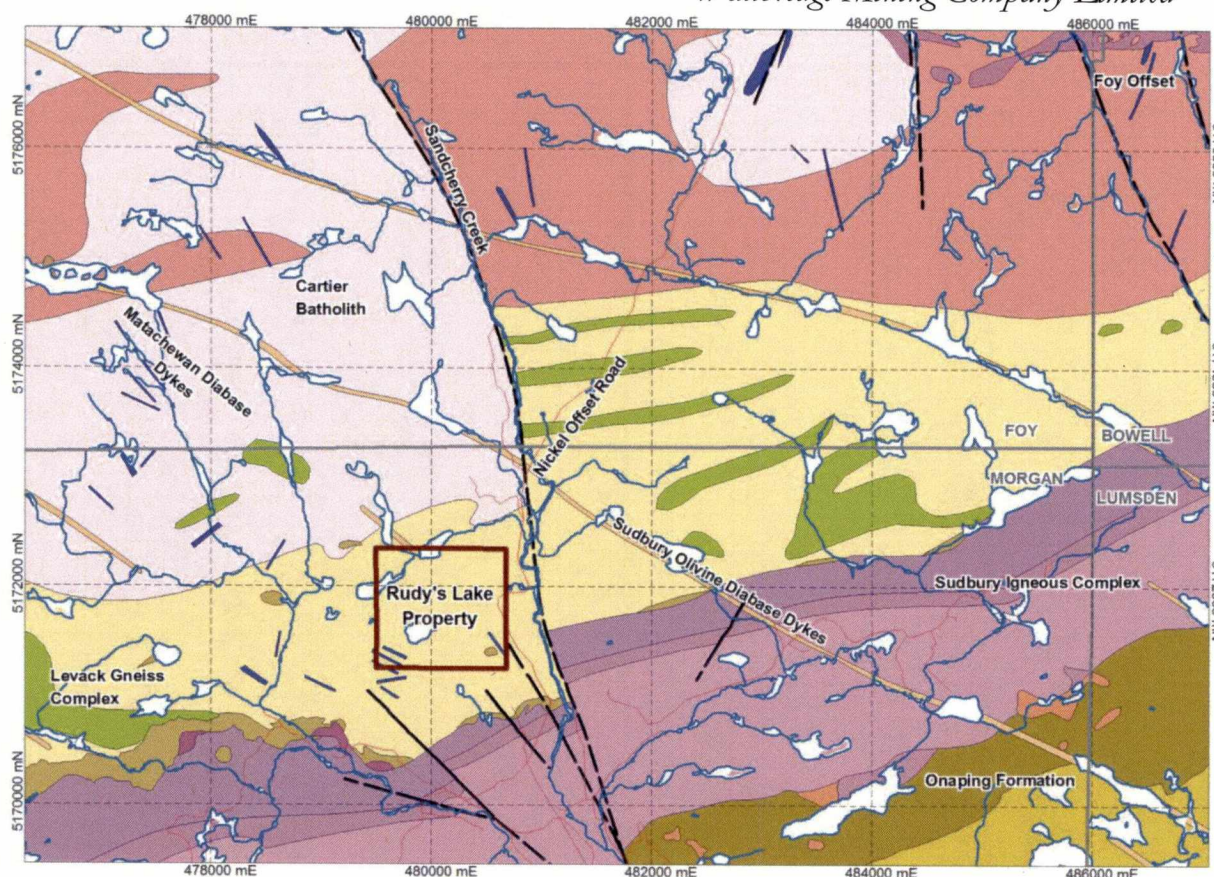


Figure 10. Regional geology map (from GSC Open File 4570).

The Pumphouse Creek and Benny deformation zones have been described as similar to the South Range deformation zone (Card, 1994), possibly implying a genetic association (Figure 11). Card (2005) suggests “the BDZ and PCDZ probably belong to a system of thrust faults that resulted in northward-directed regional tectonic transport and NW-SE shortening of the Sudbury Structure.”

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The regional bedrock geology compilation put out by the Geological Survey of Canada (Open File 4570) indicates that the Rudy's Lake Property is underlain by tonalite- to granodiorite- gneiss of the Levack Gneiss Complex (Ames et al., 2005). Mapping by Company geologists shows greater subdivision of the gneisses, with granite gneiss and diorite gneiss predominate in the northern half of the property, and partial melt diorite

dominating the southern half. Locally quartz monzonite, diabase, amphibolite, Sudbury Breccia and QD (quartz diorite) have been reported as well (Map Sheet 1).

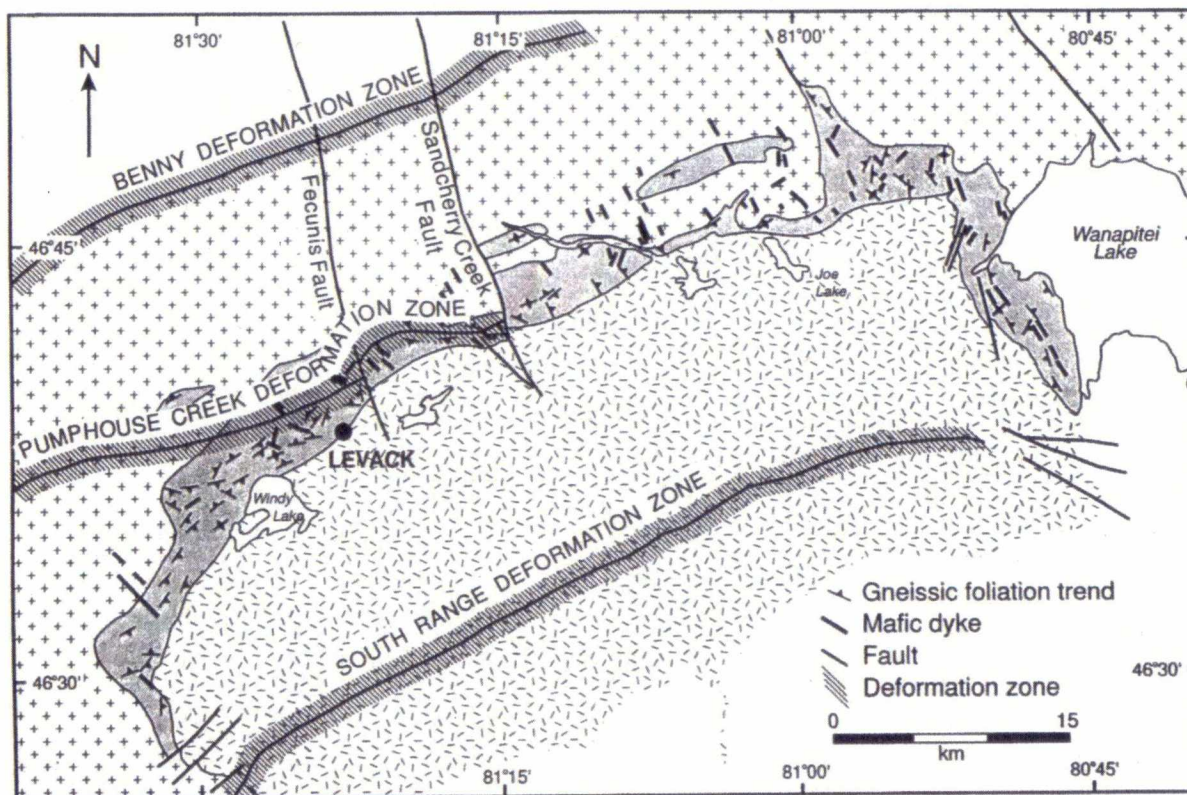


Figure 11. Deformation zones in the Sudbury area (from Card, 1994).

The large percentage of partial melt diorite makes the southern part of the property the most interesting geologically, and the most prospective in terms of mineralization. The gneisses are migmatitic with leucosomes of trondjhemitic material banded sub-parallel to the SIC contact. Sudbury Breccia locally comprises 100% of exposures in the southern half of the property.

Christina Wood described small (<1m wide) irregular bodies of “basic norite Sublayer” in partially melted granitic rocks in the southeast quadrant of the property, trending sub-parallel to the SIC contact around L1400N. Petrographic review of the thin sections (W-00-289, W-00-290, and W-00-362) reveals that the samples are actually QD. They are generally composed of extensively sausseritized plagioclase, quartz-feldspar granophyric intergrowths, stellate amphibole partially to completely altered to chlorite, and elongate apatite crystals (**Error! Reference source not found.**).

Regional reconnaissance along the Sandcherry Creek fault led to the discovery of another QD occurrence, 60 m east of the property, striking east-west. This occurrence, partially covered by overburden, was estimated to be approximately 25m wide. No sulphide mineralization was found at surface. This occurrence is located about 400 metres north of the outcrops along L1400N, on what appears to be the limit of the partially melted rocks.

7 MINERALIZATION

Isolated pods (boudinaged horizons less than 1m in thickness) of well foliated pyroxenite occur locally as foliation-bound units within the intermediate gneisses. These pods and rafts locally contain up to 2% disseminated pyrite/pyrrhotite and are retrograded to greenschist facies assemblages.

At the 'Bait' occurrence, anomalous values up to 0.18% Cu+Ni (combined) occur as fine-grained disseminations associated with pyrrhotite in retrograded pyroxenite rafts and diorite gneisses. The gossanous area is approximately 10x10m, locally containing up to 3% pyrite and pyrrhotite. Elevated Ag values (0.58g/mt) may be indicative of a hydrothermal component to the occurrence although do not dictate such a mode of emplacement.

8 2014 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The goal of the 2014 exploration program was to follow up on the three weak VTEM anomalies from the 2013 Survey.

8.2 WORK CARRIED OUT

8.2.1 BEDROCK MAPPING AND SAMPLING

From July 2 to July 5 of 2014, Nicholas Wray (Geologist in training) and Parker Cudney (Field Assistant) spent three days mapping and beep matting the VTEM anomalies on claim 1225797. Maps and compass were used in conjunction with a Garmin Etrex GPS for navigation. Two ATVs, a trailer and a 4x4 pickup truck were used daily to access the property. Systematic traverses were completed to allow the beep mat to cover as much ground as possible. Stripping of moss was performed to provide more outcrop exposure. No samples were sent for analysis. The following field work was conducted:

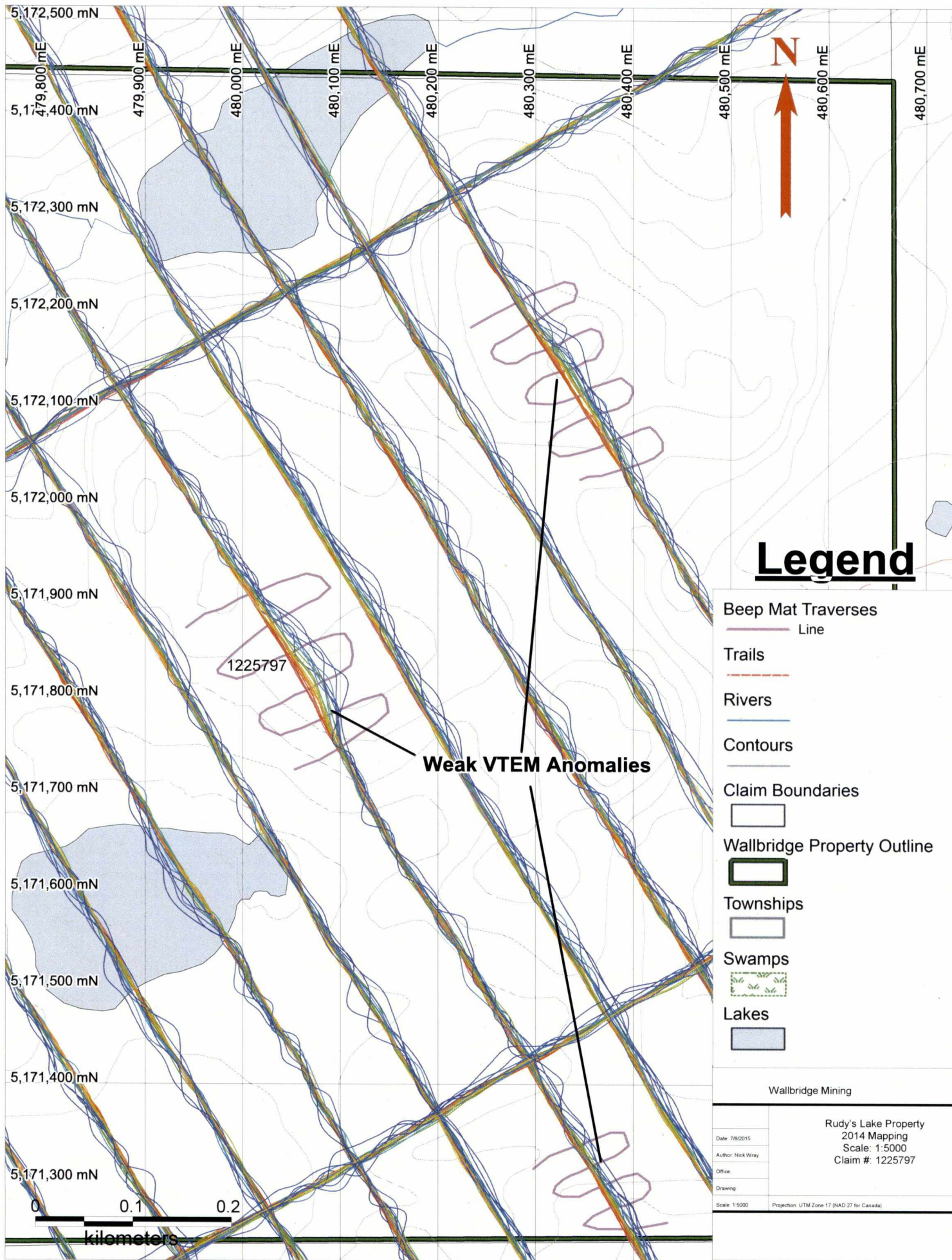
Day 1: mapping and beep matting northern VTEM anomaly

Day 2: beep matting western VTEM anomaly

Day 3: beep matting southern VTEM anomaly.

8.3 RESULTS

Mapping and prospecting did not locate an obvious source for the weakly conductive VTEM anomalies. The beep matting did not find any elevated values. Pyrite is the only sulphide mineral that was found in the proximity of the anomalies. The rocks were quite magnetic in the area of the VTEM response which may account for the weak EM responses.



9 RECOMMENDATIONS

To date no economically significant concentrations of mineralization have been observed on the property. The presence of a Quartz Diorite Offset dyke within a recrystallized Sudbury Breccia zone in the proximal footwall of the SIC is similar to footwall mineralized environments elsewhere around the Sudbury Basin. For that reason the property warrants further exploration work. This may include large loop ground EM survey and drilling targeting the recrystallized Sudbury breccia and Offset dyke.

11 QUALIFICATIONS

I, Nicholas Wray, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 859 Adelaide st, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, P3E 4B7.
2. I am a graduate from Laurentian University in 2014 with my Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Geology and have been practicing my profession ever since.
3. I am a Geologist in Training with Wallbridge Mining Limited.
4. I have personally performed the work carried out in 2014.
5. As an employee, and an insider, of Wallbridge Mining Company, I do not qualify as an independent Qualified Person.



Nicholas Wray.
Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.
129 Fielding Rd.
Lively, Ont. P3Y 1L7

12 REFERENCES

Ames, D.E., David, A., Buckle, J.L., and Card, K.D.

2005 Geology, Sudbury bedrock compilation, Ontario. Geological Survey of Canada, Open file 4570 map scale 1:50,000.

Card, K.D.

1994 Geology of the Levack gneiss complex, the northern footwall of the Sudbury structure, Ontario. Current Research 1994-C; Geological Survey of Canada, p. 269-278.

2005 Sudbury Guidebook: Geology of the Superior Province in the Sudbury Region. Unpublished guidebook for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited.

Dudás, F.O., Davidson, A., and Bethune, K.M.

1994 Age of the Sudbury diabase dykes and their metamorphism in the Grenville Province, Ontario. *In* Radiogenic age and isotopic studies: report 6. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 1994-F, p. 97-106.

Grant, J.

2005 East Range Tour: Field Trip Guide. Falconbridge Ltd.

Heaman, L.M.

1997 Global mafic magmatism at 2.45 Ga: remnants of an ancient large igneous province? *Geology*, vol. 25, p. 299-302.

Krogh, T.E., Corfu, F., Davis, D.W., Dunning, G.R., Heaman, L.M., Kamo, S.L., Machado, N., Greenough, J.D., and Nakamura, E.

1987 Precise U-Pb isotopic ages of diabase dykes and mafic to ultramafic rocks using trace amounts of baddeleyite and zircon. *In* Diabase Dyke Swarms, Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 34, p. 147-152.

Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mine Diamond Drill Hole Database (November 2005 version).

Falconbridge Limited

1968 Diamond Drill Logs (Assessment File: Morgan-0011-B1).

1980 Report on an Airborne Magnetic and Electromagnetic Survey, Morgan West Area, Sudbury, Ontario (Assessment File: Morgan-0015).

Geddes, P.

2002 Report on the 2002 Exploration Program on the Rudy's Lake Property, Morgan Twp., Sudbury Ontario, for Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd.

INCO

- 1970 Diamond Drill Logs (Assessment File: Morgan-0010).

Kleinboeck, J.

- 2005 Field notes for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited.

Langridge, R.

- 2002 Logistics Report on a UTEM 3 Survey Rudy's Lake Project 2002 Grid, Sudbury, Ontario, for Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd., by Lamontagne Geophysics Ltd.

McNeice, G.

- 2000 AMT Survey, Rudy Lake Project, Morgan Township, Ontario: Operational Report, Volume 1/1, prepared for Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd., by Geosystem Canada Inc.

Muir, T.L.

- 1983 Geology of the Morgan Lake - Nelson Lake area, District of Sudbury. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report, OFR 5426.

Mungovan, T.

- 1953 Geophysical Report, Morgan Township (Assessment File: Morgan-0013-A1).

Péntek, A., Molnar F., Watkinson, D.H., Jones, P.C., and Mogessie, A.

- 2009 Partial melting and melt segregation in footwall units within the contact aureole of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (North and East Ranges, Sudbury structure), with implications for their relationship to footwall Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization.

Noramco Explorations Inc.

- 1987 Logistic Report on Combined Helicopter-borne Magnetic and VLF-EM Survey, Sandcherry Creek Area, Sudbury, Ontario Diamond Drill Logs (Assessment File: Levack-SP001).
1988 Geological Report, Sandcherry Creek Property, Levack, Morgan and Foy Townships for Chrimsonstar Resources Inc. (Assessment File: Levack-SP002).

Warne, G., et. al.

- 2003 Geophysical Survey Assessment Report Regarding the Gradient TDIP and Resistivity Surveys over the Rudy's Lake Property, Morgan Twp., on behalf of Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd., by Quantec Geoscience.

Watts, D.

- 2001 AMT Survey, Rudy Lake Project, Morgan Township, Ontario: Final Report, Volume 1/1, prepared for Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd., by Geosystem Canada Inc.

Wood, C., et. al.

- 2000 August-September 2000 Geological Mapping, Rudy's Lake, Morgan Township, Sudbury Region, Ontario, NTS Area 41-I-1