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WALLBRIDGE
MINING COMPANY LIMITED

2014 ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Mapping -

Hess Property

Hess and Harty Township

Ontario, Canada

November 2014

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1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Hess Property is located in Hess and Harty Townships in the Sudbury Mining District, Ontario. The southwest end of the Property is located just north of Cartier on Highway 144 (Figure 1). Today, the Property includes 19 claims totalling 2560 hectares (Table 1).

The claims and leases are subject to a Consent Agreement dated September 30th, 2010, between Wallbridge, Champion, and John Brady which sets out underlying royalties with buy-back terms, advance royalty payment obligations, and area of interest. The Hess Joint Venture is responsible for making twice annual advanced royalty payments of $4,720 to John Brady.

Table 1: Foy North Claim Status as of November 17, 2014.

Claim number	township	area (ha)	units	holder	recorded date	work due date	($) Work required	($) Work reserve
1179646	Harty	96	6	WMCL	26-Nov-1996	02-Apr-2016	2,400	15,286
1179647	Harty	144	9	WMCL	26-Nov-1996	02-Apr-2016	3,600	0
1179649	Harty	240	15	WMCL	26-Nov-1996	02-Apr-2016	6,000	0
1203894	Hess	32	2	WMCL	25-May-1995	25-May-2016	800	0
1218245	Harty	64	4	WMCL	01-Dec-1997	08-Apr-2016	1,600	0
1224157	Hess	240	15	WMCL	20-Apr-1998	20-Apr-2016	6,000	28
1229424	Hess	80	5	WMCL	10-Jun-1999	16-Oct-2016	2,000	474
1230272	Hess	96	6	WMCL	09-Mar-2000	15-Jul-2016	2,400	13,498
1230789	Harty	96	6	WMCL	22-Oct-1998	27-Feb-2016	2,400	2,744
1230847	Hess	16	1	WMCL	20-Apr-1998	20-Apr-2016	400	0
1231175	Hess	192	12	WMCL	09-Dec-1998	16-Apr-2016	4,800	0
1231176	Hess	256	16	WMCL	09-Dec-1998	16-Apr-2016	6,400	27
1231179	Hess	160	10	WMCL	09-Dec-1998	16-Apr-2016	4,000	51,544

3002857	Hess	48	3	WMCL	02-Aug-2002	02-Aug-2016	1,200	8,198
3002858	Hess	96	6	WMCL	02-Aug-2002	02-Aug-2016	2,400	29,240
3004319	Hess	16	1	WMCL	11-Sep-2002	11-Sep-2016	400	0
4255394	Harty	64	4	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2016	1,600	0
4255395	Harty	112	7	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2016	2,800	0
4255396	Harty	80	5	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2016	2,000	0
4255397	Harty	48	3	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2016	1,200	0
		2752	ha				54,400	$121,096

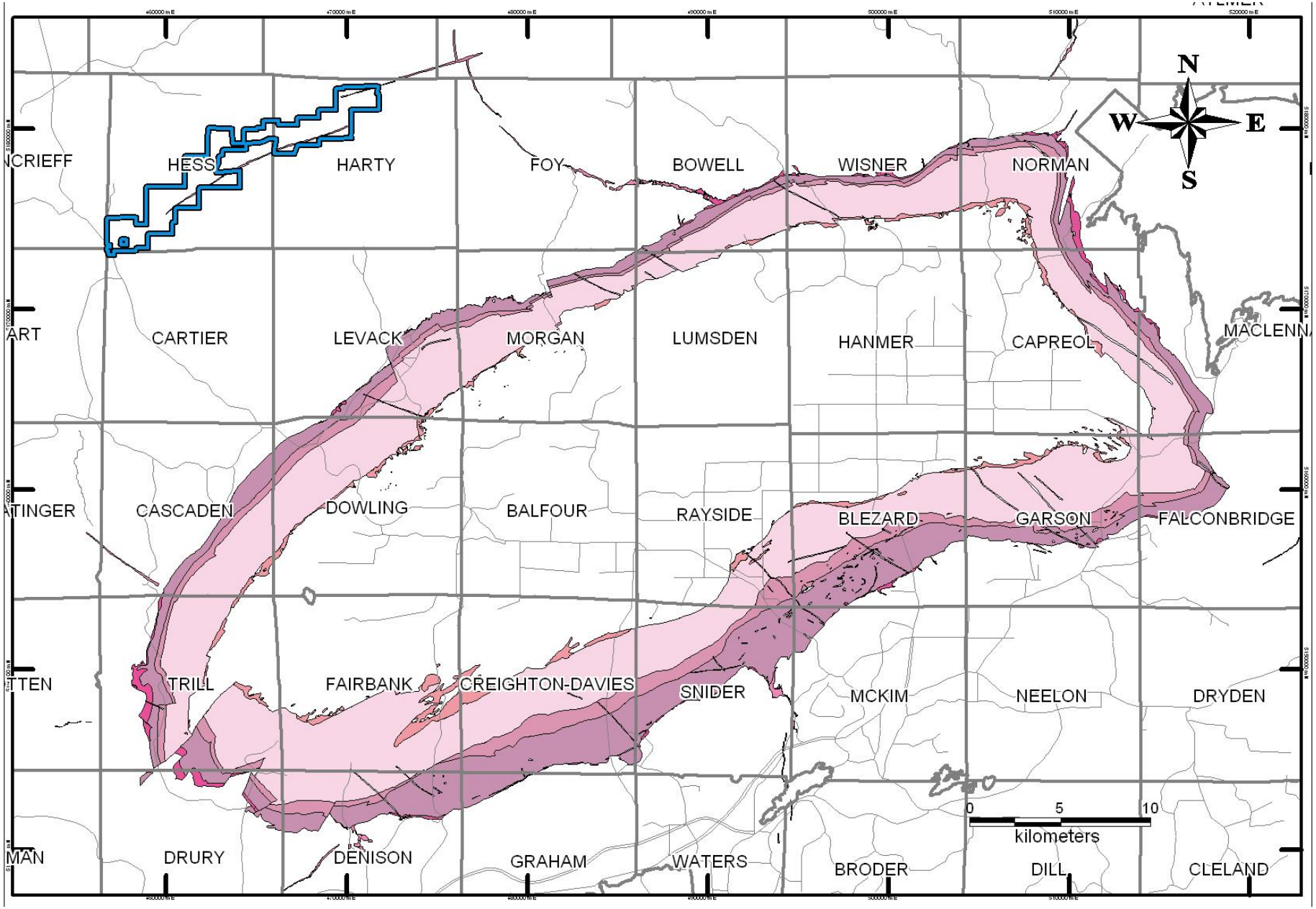

Figure 1: Location of Hess property in relative to the SIC

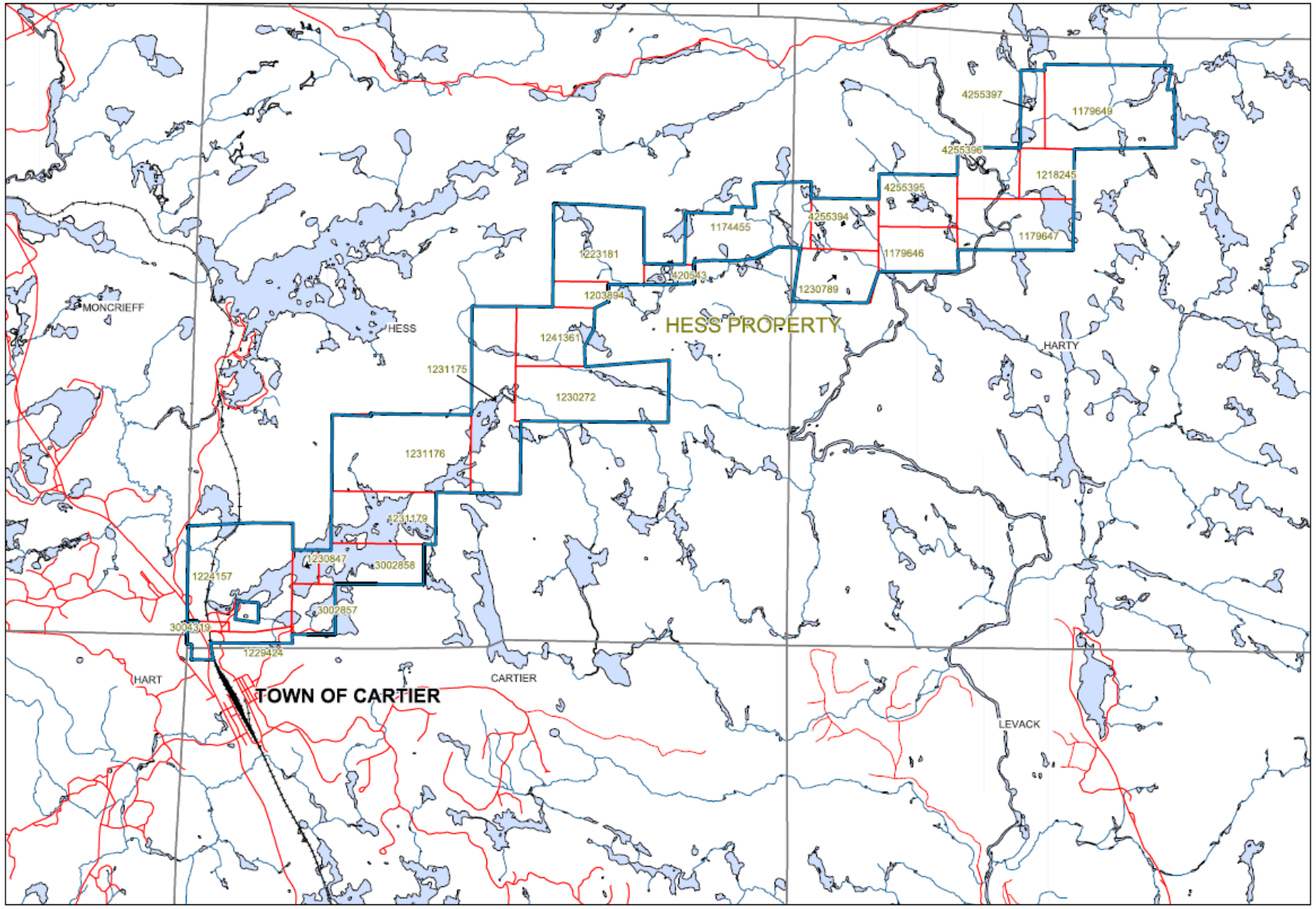

Figure 2: Property Claim map

2 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Provincial Highway 144 and a Canadian Pacific rail line run through the town of Cartier near the west end of the Property. The "700" is a logging road that intersects Highway 144 to the east providing good access to the eastern extremities of the Property during late spring to late fall. A series of ATV trails extend south from the logging roads providing access to a good portion of the property. A hydro dam, located up-river on Onaping Lake, can generate extreme variability in the water level of the Onaping River, making access to some ATV trails difficult at times. Clear Lake and Depot Lake are located within the western claims and boat access is the easiest way to access this end of the Property. Travel time from Wallbridge's offices in Lively to the Property ranges from 45 minutes to access the south-western corner to 1.5 to >4 hours to reach the more remote areas.

Land uses in Hess and Harty Townships include recreational activities (hunting, fishing, canoeing, and cottages), mineral exploration and forestry.

The area has a temperate climate with average temperatures ranging from 25°C in summer to -18°C in winter. The average annual precipitation is 657 mm of rain and 274 cm of snow. Most exploration activities can be carried out year round.

The Property is rugged and hilly, with approximately 20% lakes, rivers and swamps. Bedrock exposure is estimated at 5 to 15% (using aerial photographs). Overburden has been reported to range from 0 to 17 metres thick.

Elevations range from 380 to 450 m a.s.l. The topography includes rolling hills, linear lakes, steep north-south trending bluffs (<30 metres relief), and several expansive low marshy areas. Vegetation consists of white spruce, black spruce, white pine, red pine, jack pine, poplar, maple and oak. Alder, cedar and white ash grow in the lower wet areas. The majority of the forests are mature; however, there has been recent logging in the southwest corner.

3 HISTORY

3.1 WORK HISTORY PRIOR TO WALLBRIDGE

From 1966 to 1969, **Jaybee Landry Exploration and Mining Company** carried out trenching, drilling (9 holes totalling 171 metres), and a magnetometer surveying around the "*Bardswich Iron Prospect"* in the southwest corner of the Property. The Bardswich Iron Prospect is a Fe-Cu occurrence (massive magnetite) in metasedimentary rocks of the Espanola Formation north of Cartier.

From 1973 to 1976, **L.G. Bardswich** carried out further stripping, trenching, assaying, mill testing, and drilling (11 holes, 334 metres) at the *Bardswich Iron Prospect*.

In 1975, **Progress Engineering** drilled 12 holes totalling 339 metres around the *Bardswich Iron Prospect*.

In 1976, **S. Masson** completed an MSc thesis on the *Bardswich Iron Prospect* deposit.

In 1975 **Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd.** contracted Geoterrex to perform an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey in Hess Township from Depot and Geneva Lakes northeast into portions of Munster, Leinster, and Harty Townships.

In 1988 **BP Resources Ltd. (Selco Division)** contracted Aerodat Ltd. to perform a helicopter borne VLF-EM survey. The survey covered a portion of the NW corner of Harty Township and comprised 106.7 km of 125 m spaced, generally N-S lines. In 1989 they drilled holes V-89-1 to V-69-6 (totalling 795.23 metres) along the Hess Offset in the northeast claim block of the Property.

In 1998 **C. R. Wood** completed an MSc thesis entitled "Origin and emplacement of the Hess Offset dike, North Range of the Sudbury impact structure". She traced 23 km of the Hess Offset dike through Hess and Harty townships.

From 1999 to 2003 **Champion Bear Reasources Ltd.** Drilled 13 holes over the hess property and reported intersecting the QD dyke in three of the holes; H-1, H-2 and twice in H-4. Resampling of hole H-12-03 indicated a previously unreported intersection of spherulitic QD in the core.

Exploration efforts by champion bear throughout these years also included the cutting of the 54.375 line km Hess grid, ground magnetometer VLF-EM surverying, and 26.8 line km of geological mapping. Limited field work was carried out in 2002 to follow up magnetic anomalies resembling typical kimberlite bodies.

In 2005 **Crowflight Minerals** contracted Fugro Ltd. to perform an airborne MegaTEM survey over a large portion of the Sudbury North Range. The survey covers the northern 66% of the Hess Property.

3.2 WALLBRIDGE WORK HISTORY

T. Johnson and S. Paul staked a small claim in the middle of the Champion Bear JV blocks in September 2005 and the Joint Venture between Wallbridge and Champion Bear was signed November 29, 2005.

In 2006, Wallbridge completed geological mapping, sampling, and a review of surface geophysics. In total, 1.8 km^2 were mapped and 70 samples were collected, including 15 samples from existing Champion Bear drill core. The resampling of Champion Bear drill core identified a 1.5m intersection spherulitic QD in drill hole H-12-03. Reconnaissance mapping in the area around diamond drill hole H-12-03 failed to locate the surface exposure of the quartz diorite hole. Other mapping in 2006 focused on the northeast and south west claim blocks. In the southwest, mapping was unsuccessful in locating a surface exposure of the Hess Offset Dike, though samples of the large Nipissing gabbro intrusion in the area returned anomalous copper and nickel values. In the northeast claim block, mapping and prospecting has been successful in locating disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization in an anomalously magnetic section of the Hess Offset Dike. This section of dike hosts multiple occurrences of inclusion-rich quartz diorite. Sample 603618 is a sample of the Hess Offset from this area with 5% disseminated chalcopyrite and other, unidentified sulphides. The blebs of sulphides were surrounded by an alteration halo, suggesting a hydrothermal processes was involved during emplacement. The sample returned assay values of 0.08 g/t Au, 0.182 g/t Pt, 0.657 g/t Pd, 1.38 g/t Ag, 0.263 % Cu and 0.176 % Ni. This section of dike also hosts multiple occurrences of inclusion-rich quartz diorite.

In 2007 Quantec Geoscience Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario, conducted 7.2 line km of Titan 24 DCIP/MT (11.2 km including current extensions) on a newly cut grid on the northeastern part of the Property. The survey was completed along three 2.4 km lines, spaced 200m apart using a dipole spacing of

100m. Complete descriptions of the system used are described in the logistical report prepared by Quantec, dated July, 2007. The survey did not identify any high priority targets. Ground follow-up was recommended for anomalies near 9+00E and 15+50 - 16+00E on lines 2+00N and 4+00N, as well as all any responses greater than 15mrad. In hindsight, given the small physical footprint of high grade sulphide deposits in the offset environment in Sudbury, the resolution of a DCIP survey with 100 meter dipole spacing is likely too coarse to be effective. Similarly, these deposits typically form massive pyrrhotite rich deposits that are extremely conductive and unlikely to produce a chargeability response; EM techniques should be more effective than DCIP. The results from the Titan 24 survey are inconclusive.

During fall of 2008 two shallow drill holes (WHCB-01 and WHCB-02) were completed on the eastern claim. A total of 38 samples were taken from drill core and assayed by Chemex laboratories. WHCB-001 targeted a weak, shallow, west-dipping chargeable feature delineated by the 2007 Titan 24 DCIP/MT survey and cantered at 1580E on L2N. The drill hole was collared in and ended in granite and intersected roughly 80 meters of the Hess Offset dike including 26 meters of Inclusion Quartz Diorite with 5% mafic, granitic and quartz inclusions up to 15cm in diameter. The IQD contained <1% py-po-cp blebs up to 7mm diameter. The highest values returned from the assays were 147ppm Ni, 130ppm Cu, and 29 ppb TPM.

WHCB-002 targeted the surface mineralization sampled during the 2006 exploration programme (Sample 603618) which ran 2630 ppm Cu, 1760 ppm Ni, 80 ppb Au, 182 ppb Pt, 657 ppb Pd. The drill hole was collared in granite outcrop roughly 25 meters south of the surface mineralization. The drill hole intersected 55 meters of the Hess Offset Dike including 20 meters of IQD. The dike ranged from non-magnetic to highly magnetic with no macroscopic evidence of a change in petrology. However, in thin section it is apparent that the QD does vary with respect to the amount of granophrye and the aspect ratio of the plagioclase laths in the matrix. The plagioclase in the QD ranges from long anhedral bladed laths to euhedral equant laths with less relative granophrye. Ed Pattison noted similarities between Sublayer Norite and the euhedral plagioclase host QD. The drill holes target down plunge of surface mineralization and a weak chargeable feature delineated by the Titan Survey. The highest value obtained from the QD sampled was 214 ppm Cu, 210ppm Ni and 29 ppb TPM.

In 2010 Field Geologists mapped and prospected on mining claims 1230272, 1231176, 1231179, 1179649 and 1218245. The work focused on detailed mapping of the Hess Offset Dike to explain two

EM anomalies delineated by the 1999 HEM survey, locate the exact position of the dike, and achieve a better understanding of the geology of the Hess Offset.

One diamond drill hole totalling 309 metres was completed on Wallbridge's CBA Hess Property in 2012 on the claim 3002858 in Hess Township. The hole targeted the Hess Offset Dyke trend and EM anomalies under the Clear Lake. WHCB-003 was collared in granite and finished in granite. Between those intervals the drill hole intersected ~290m of Nipissing gabbro. The Nipissing hosted minor quartz veining up to six meters thick. The widest quartz vein contained up to 20% magnetite and pyrite. Some of the thinner veins contained pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. This style of mineralization may explain the conductor. From 73m to 90m depth, four 2-15 centimeter wide very fine grained quartz diorite Offset veinlets cut the Nipissing Intrusion. The veinlets had spherulitic texture identical to other narrow quartz diorite veinlets located proximal other Sudbury Offset dykes.

In June and July of 2013 detailed mapping and surface sampling was conducted on claims 1230789 and 1179646. The work was completed by Wallbridge Geological assistant M. Hall and Geoscientist in training T. Raskevicius. The purpose of the work was to delineate the northern splay of the Hess offset dike and to prospect for associated Ni-Cu PGE mineralization. Claims 1230789 and 1179646 had a total of 30 samples taken of suspected and/or previously confirmed offset dike. Four of the samples were analyzed as standard and blank for QA/QC purposes. Mapping efforts were concentrated around delineating the trend of the northern splay of the Hess. A total of approximately 1.11 square kilometres were mapped resulting in the discovery of nine QD outcroppings and extending the splay approximately 1.23 km to the east.

3.3 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Sudbury area hosts one of the most prolific Ni-Cu-PGE mining camps in the world. Sudbury geology is unique – the ore deposits are associated with the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) and related rocks, which record what is generally accepted as a major, mid-Proterozoic meteorite impact that occurred 1,850 million years ago (1850 Ma or 1.85 Ga). Despite over one hundred years of academic and industry scrutiny, many aspects of Sudbury ore deposits geology are still disputed and significant new discoveries continue to be made.

3.4 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Hess property is located near the southern margin of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield, which in the Sudbury area is Archean-aged at about 2.7 Ga. In this region of the Superior Province, upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Benny Greenstone belt are complexly folded and overly weakly to strongly foliated granitic to tonalitic batholiths. Near the margins of greenstone belts, the supercrustal rocks occur as irregular outliers that are complexly folded and show signs of incipient migmatization. A major unit oxide-facies iron-formation occurs in the eastern portion of the Benny Greenstone whereas oxide-facies iron formation is present only as thin, localized units in the central portions of the belt on the Property. Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup were deposited unconformably on the Archean basement in an elongate belt parallel to the craton margin and subsequently intruded by sill-like Nipissing gabbros and feeder dykes.

The SIC formed at ~1.85 Ga during metamorphism and folding related to the Penokean Orogeny and this belt formed the Southern Province. The southern boundary of the SIC is located about 10 km north of the Grenville Front, an elongate belt of high metamorphic grade gneiss that formed during the Grenvillian Orogeny ~1.0 Ga.

The SIC straddles the unconformity between the gneisses and granitoid plutons of the Archean Superior Province and overlying Huronian supracrustal rocks of the Paleoproterozoic Southern Province. It is geographically divided into the North, South, and East Ranges. It defines what generally is considered as a deformed, deeply eroded, impact melt- and sediment-filled meteorite impact crater (the Sudbury Basin) and its surrounding brecciated rocks. The now oval-shaped crater remnant has dimensions of 60 km in a northeast direction and 27 km in a northwest direction. The brecciated footwall rocks of the SIC extend for 70 to 80 kilometres beyond the crater remnant. All pre-SIC rocks are cut by varying quantities of Sudbury Breccia.

Sudbury Breccia consists of rounded and milled, millimetre- to hundred metre-sized fragments of country rock hosted within a fine-grained, variably recrystallized matrix. Small veinlets of Sudbury Breccia occur throughout nearly every older lithology in the footwall environment. Generally, it is only distinguished as a distinct lithological unit when the Sudbury Breccia matrix accounts for greater than 15 volume percent of the host rock. Concentrations of Sudbury Breccia often occur along pre-existing structures and weaknesses in the Archean and Paleoproterozoic footwall rocks, such as along

the contact between rock types of contrasting competencies. It is commonly found along the margins of diabase dykes. Trace pyrite is common within the Sudbury Breccia matrix, particularly when it occurs in the surrounding rocks and dominant fragment types. Background precious metal concentrations in Sudbury Breccia are typically below the limits of detection for standard assay or ICP analyses (i.e. <5 ppb).

The crater fill consists of igneous rocks that comprise the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) and overlying sedimentary rocks of the Whitewater Group.

The SIC consists of: a discontinuous, variably mineralized, basal Sublayer unit lying along the crater wall, offset dykes which intruded for up to tens of kilometres into the underlying brecciated country rocks, and the overlying so-called Main Mass units of Mafic Norite, Felsic Norite, Quartz Gabbro and Granophyre. The formation of the SIC as a superheated meteorite impact melt sheet that was heavily contaminated by crustal rocks is strongly supported by research, although other theories have been postulated in the past. At its base, the SIC intrudes brecciated rocks of the crater wall. At its top, the SIC Granophyre intrudes the Onaping Formation of the Whitewater Group of sedimentary rocks, primarily as minor dikes and sills.

The Whitewater Group consists, from bottom to top, of the Onaping, Onwatin, and Chelmsford Formations. The Onaping Formation is a poorly stratified 1600 m thick breccia, thought to be a Fallback Breccia that formed following the impact event. The Onwatin Formation is a several hundred metres thick, deepwater, black, graphitic slate. The uppermost formation, the Chelmsford, is a shallow water turbidite. No Whitewater Group sedimentary rocks have been found beyond the boundaries of the Sudbury Structure.

The Fecunis Lake and Sandcherry Creek Faults (Card and Meyn, 1969) are major fault zones that cross the North Range. The Fecunis Lake Fault, a major north-south trending fault that sinistrally offsets the SIC and footwall rocks by about 1 km and the Hess Offset by about 1.75 km, crosses the eastern end of the Property. The Sandcherry Creek occurs east of the South Block and west of the North Block of the Property. The Sandcherry Creek sinistrally offsets the Foy and Hess Offset Dykes.

3.5 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area is dominated by the Archean Cartier batholith which, in this area, consists dominantly of weakly foliated granodiorite to granite (~2640 Ma) and contains inclusions of gneissic materiel that probably correlates with the Levack Gneiss Complex. The Archean Benny Greenstone Belt occurs approximately 5 km north of the Hess Offset, trends east-west, and is composed of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks. Outliers of the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup (< 2480 to > 2220 Ma), specifically the Bruce, Espanola, and Serpent formations of the Quirke Lake Group, and the Gowganda and Lorrain formations of the Cobalt Group, are located along the southern edge of the Benny Greenstone Belt. Paleoproterozoic Matachewan diabase dykes (2473 +16/-9 Ma and 2446 ±3 Ma; Heaman, 1997) cut the Cartier Batholith, Benny Greenstone Belt, and Levack Gneiss Complex. Rocks of the Nipissing mafic intrusive suite (2210-2217 Ma; Corfu and Andrews, 1986; Noble and Lightfoot, 1992; Buchan et al., 1998) commonly occur along the southern margin of the Benny Greenstone Belt, but are also found within it. Post-SIC, Sudbury Olivine Diabase dykes also traverse the Property with a northwest-southeast trend.

The Hess Offset has been traced for over 40 km, and is described as "an apparently continuous, 10-60 m wide dyke of predominantly granodioritic composition that is oriented subconcentrically to the SIC" (Wood and Spray, 1998). The dyke is steeply dipping, varies in thickness, and is reported to have local splays or "claw-shaped apophyses" (Wood and Spray, 1998). The location of the dyke has been interpreted to coincide with the northern limits of a ring fault system, defined by a zone of Sudbury Breccia (pseudotachylite) developed 0-13 km from the SIC (Thompson and Spray, 1994; Wood and Spray, 1998).

The Fecunis Lake Fault, a major north-south trending fault structure that sinistrally offsets the SIC and footwall rocks by about 1 km and the Hess Offset by about 1.75 km crosses the eastern end of the Property. The Sandcherry Creek Fault occurs further east of the Property (~6 km), and is a similar north-south trending structure that sinistrally offsets the Foy and Hess Offset dykes. Three NW-SE trending faults (including the Depot Creek Fault), occur just west of the mid-section of the Property. One of these faults offset the Hess Offset with sinistral displacement, while the sense of displacement on the others is unknown. The Vignette Lake Fault trends roughly east-west and occurs at the most Southwestern end of the Property.

The Benny Deformation Zone (BDZ), defined by Card (1994) as the southern margin of the Benny greenstone belt, the adjacent Cartier batholith, and outliers of Huronian rocks, is an east-northeast trending zone of faulting and ductile shearing (Figure 4). The Benny (BDZ) and Pumphouse Creek (PCDZ) deformation zones have been described as being similar to the South Range deformation zone (Card, 1994), possibly implying a genetic association (Figure 4). Card (2005) suggested "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."

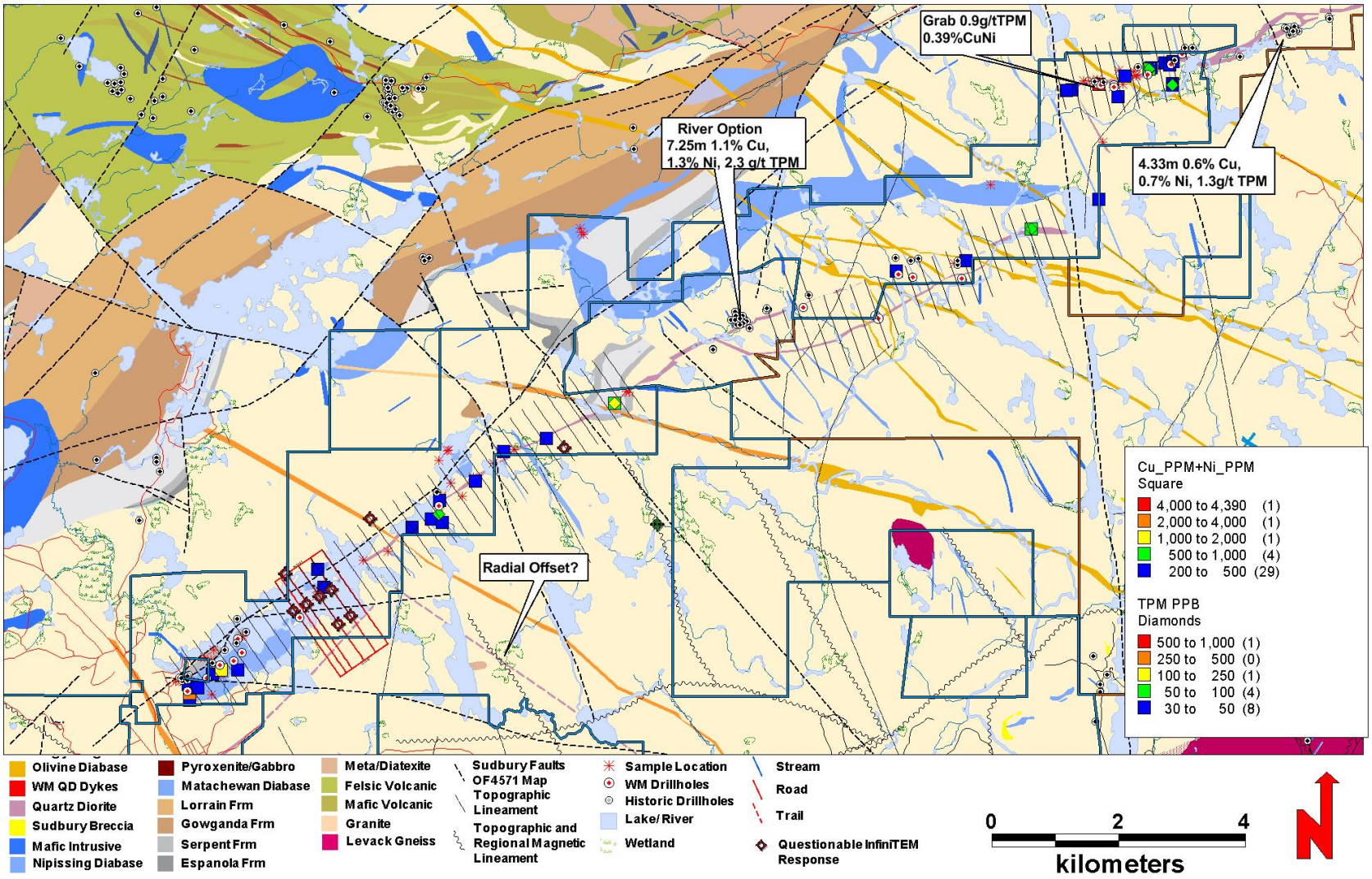

Figure 3: Property geology map

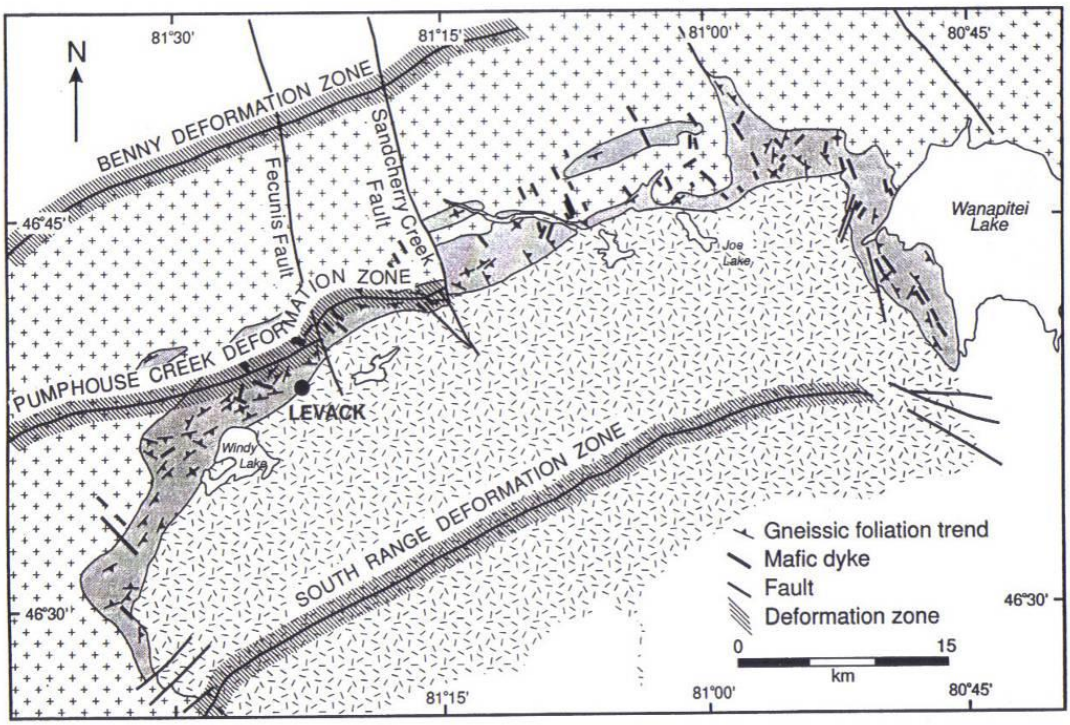

Figure 4: Deformation zones in the Sudbury area (from Card, 1994).

3.5.1 PROPERTY LITHOLOLOGY DESCRIPTIONS

The lithologies encountered on the Property are: Granite, Metasediments, Diabase, Sudbury Breccia, and Quartz Diorite. These units are described in more detail below.

Granite: medium to coarse-grained, sometimes bearing 10-15% hornblende. The granite normally has a weak foliation defined by the alignment of mineral grains, but this can be difficult to see due to surface weathering. In places, the granite includes xenoliths of gneissic rocks that are interpreted as possible inclusions of the Levack Gneiss Complex. The granite is variably magnetic and this is reflected in regional and ground magnetometer surveys.

Metasediments: Partially fault-bounded blocks of Huronian metasediments are found in the southwest and central portion of the Property, unconformably overlying the Archean granite. Lithologies present include interlayered conglomerate, para-conglomerate, greywacke and sandstone of the Gowganda formation of the Cobalt Group. There are also light to dark grey, thinly laminated limestone, siltstone and calcareous siltstone of the Espanola Formation.

Diabase: fine- to medium-grained melanocratic rocks, often containing trace to minor amounts of sulphides (pyrite or chalcopyrite) and sometimes containing phenocrysts of plagioclase up to 1 centimetre diameter. The diabase is usually magnetic, but this is highly variable. The dykes vary in width between tens of metres to under a metre. Three dike varieties are exposed on the Property including 2,450 Ma Matachewan dykes, 2,200 Ma Nipissing dikes and sills and a suite of undifferentiated so called "trap-dikes".

Sudbury Breccia: rounded and milled, millimetre- to metre-sized fragments of country rock hosted within a fine-grained, variably recrystallized matrix. Small veinlets of Sudbury Breccia occur throughout nearly every lithology in the footwall environment. Generally, it is distinguished as a distinct, lithological unit when the Sudbury Breccia matrix accounts for greater than 15 volume percent of the host rock. Concentrations of Sudbury Breccia often occur along pre-existing structures and weaknesses in the Archean and Paleoproterozoic footwall rocks, such as along the contact between rock types of contrasting competencies. It is commonly found along the margins of diabase dykes. Trace pyrite is common within the Sudbury Breccia matrix, particularly when it occurs in the surrounding rocks and dominant fragment types. Background precious metal concentrations in Sudbury Breccia are typically below the limits of detection for standard assay or ICP analyses (i.e. <5 ppb). Sudbury Breccia is classified based on an alpha-numeric system that includes colour index, clast composition and matrix recrystallization (Table 1)

Quartz Diorite: Petrographic examination shows that the QD is composed of euhedral plagioclase and amphibole, with minor amounts of biotite, titanite, apatite, and sometimes complex intergrowths of quartz and feldspar. The texture is variable, with very fine-grained chill margins, stellate or acicular amphibole crystals in the fine-grained sections of the dyke, and coarser, interlocking igneous textures in the core of the dyke. The contact between the dyke and the host rocks is generally chilled; however, it can be decorated with small pieces of the adjacent host rock. Xenoliths of various rock types, including gabbro and granite are found in parts of the dyke. The inclusions range in size from less than 1 centimetre to almost a metre. Macroscopically, the QD dike is fine to medium grained, grey to blue in colour, and is characterized by radiating amphibole crystals and forms modest topographic lows that follow the strike of the dike. The contact between the dike and the host rock is generally chilled; however, it can be decorated with small pieces of the adjacent host rock. Xenoliths of various rock types, including gabbro and granite are found in parts of the dyke. The inclusions range in size from less than 1 centimetre to almost a metre.

Table 2 Alphanumaric classification of Sudbury Breccia

	Code	Description
Colour Index	1	Mafic
	2	Intermediate
	3	Felsic
Clast Composition	A	Mafic
	B	Intermediate
	C	Felsic
	D	Granitoid
	E	Sedimentary
Matrix Recrystallization	1	Sub-igneous
	2	Medium-grained porphyroblastic
	3	Fine-grained porphyroblastic
	4	Fine-grained recrystallized
	5	Aphanitic

4 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2014 exploration season included prospecting and sampling of the Hess offset dyke located on claim 1179649 in Harty Township. The work was performed using 1:2000 scale maps, datum NAD 27 Canada Zone 17 aided by aerial photos, compass, and Garmin Etrex GPS's. A total of 4 samples were taken. Access to the claims was gained via 4x4 pickup truck and ATVs. All work was completed under the supervision of Project Geologist Dave Smith.

4.2 BEDROCK MAPPING AND SAMPLING

In August 2014, three days of sampling and prospecting was completed on claim 1179649 on the Hess property by Geologist in training, Nicholas Wray, and Student Geologist, Karen Barlow. The position of the dyke is well understood, so the goal of the prospecting was to search for mineralization within the Hess offset dyke. Work was performed as followed: day 1: prospecting and one sample taken; day 2: prospecting and two samples taken; day 3: prospecting and one sample taken. All four samples contained pyrite and pyrrhotite and one sample (P446471) contained minor chalcopyrite and bornite. A standard sample (P446479 not shown in table 3) was included in the analysis for quality control.

Sample ID	E_NAD27	N_NAD27	Geologist	RockType	PY %	PO %	CPY %	Field Description
P446469	471240.02	5182198.98	NW	QD	1	1		QD with blebby pyrrotite (1%) and pyrite (1%)
P446470	471270.47	5182218.15	NW	QD	1	1		QD with blebby pyrrotite (1%) and pyrite (1%)
P446471	471271.97	5182254.23	NW	QD	1	1	0.5	QD with blebby pyrrhotite (1%), pyrite (1%), chalcopyrite (0.5%), and bornite (0.2%)
P446472	469977.54	5181947.53	NW	QD	3	2		Pyrite and pyrrhotite in QD. Outcrop was altered and appeared sheared

Table 3: Sample Description (NW= Nicholas Wray, QD= Quartz Diorite)

5 CONCLUSIONS

The Hess Offset dyke in the area host anomalous base and precious metal concentrations (sample P446471), though no economically significant concentration has been found.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further prospecting should be completed in the area of sample P446471. Only three days of prospecting was completed in 2014 under terrible weather conditions. Washing in the area of sample P446471 should be done in order to expose more QD.

7 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

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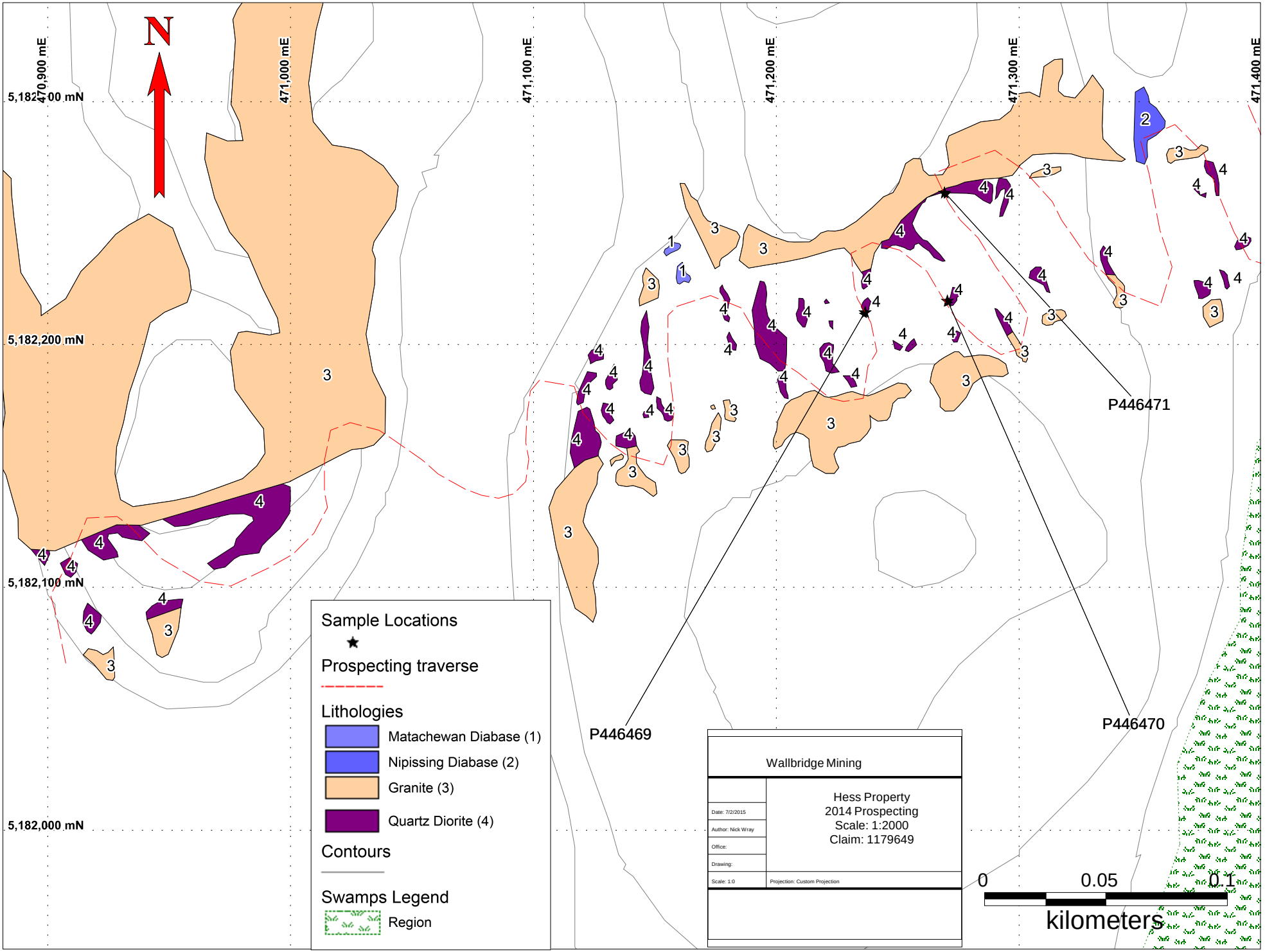
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P446469
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Sample Locations
Prospecting traverse
Lithologies
Matachewan Diabase (1)
Nipissing Diabase (2)
Granite (3)
Quartz Diorite (4)
Contours
Swamps Legend
Region
Wallbridge Mining
Hess Property
2014 Prospecting
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Date: 7/2/2015
Author: Nick Wray
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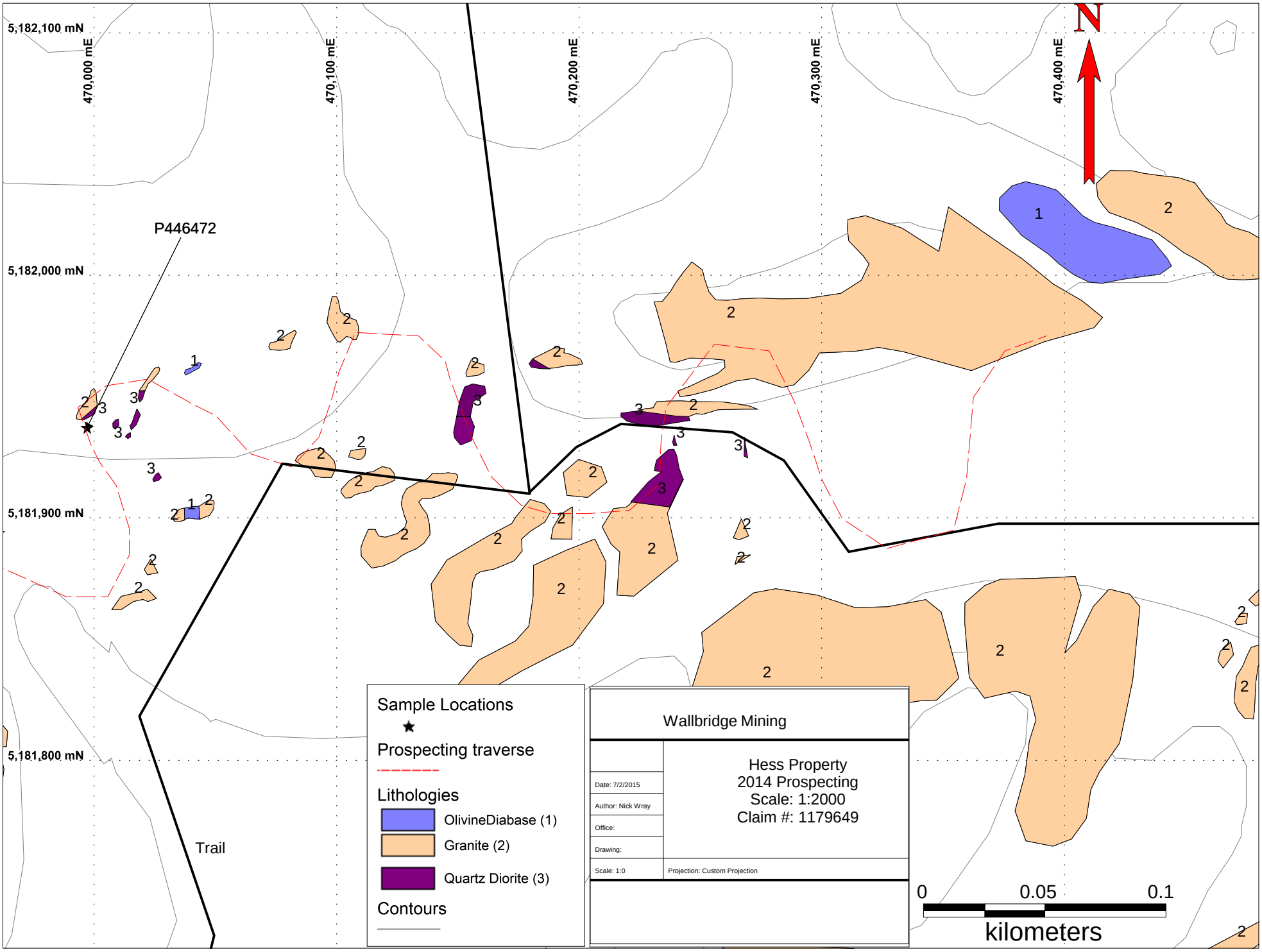
kilometers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Trail
Sample Locations
Prospecting traverse
Lithologies
OlivineDiabase (1)
Granite (2)
Quartz Diorite (3)
Contours
Wallbridge Mining
Hess Property
2014 Prospecting
Scale: 1:2000
Claim #: 1179649
Date: 7/2/2015
Author: Nick Wray
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:0
Projection: Custom Projection
0
0.05
0.1
kilometers