



2014 ASSESSMENT REPORT

- Mapping -

Ministic Lake and CBA Ermatinger Properties

Ermatinger, Cascaden, Hart, Vernon, and Venturi townships

Ontario, Canada

November 2014

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BACK OF REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The Ministic Lake and Ermatinger properties are located in Ermatinger and Cascaden townships of the Sudbury Mining Division.

The focus of the 2014 exploration program was to follow up on EM anomalies through the practice of detailed mapping, prospecting, and sampling.

This report summarizes previous work and work completed in 2014 on the Ministic Lake and Ermatinger Properties. It has been compiled to provide a compendium of the exploration data and to provide conclusions on the results of the work to date, and to make recommendations for future work.

2 DISCLAIMER

Third party contractors performed geophysical surveys and analytical work for Wallbridge on the Ministic Lake and Ermatinger properties. Although Wallbridge has made every reasonable effort to ensure data quality, it cannot absolutely guarantee 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 properties are located on the North Range of the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC") near Sudbury, Ontario (**Error! Reference source not found.,2**). The Ministic Lake property consists of 8 contiguous, unpatented claims that were staked for Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. ("Wallbridge") in the Sudbury Mining Division totaling 1,040 ha. The Ermatinger property consists of 21 contiguous unpatented claims that were staked for Wallbridge Mining

Company Ltd. (“Wallbridge”) in the Sudbury Mining Division totaling 7,856 ha. Figures 3 and 4 summarize the claims’ status as of November 11, 2014.

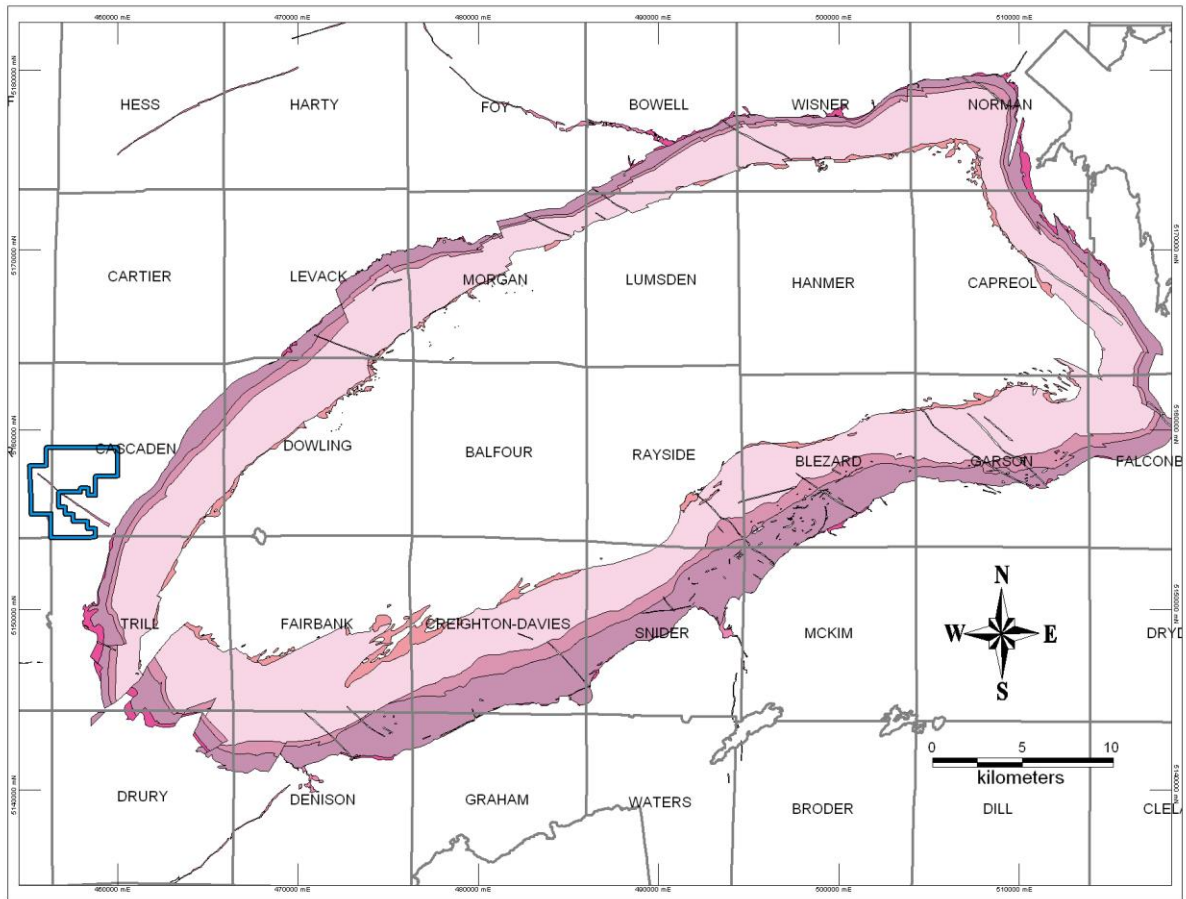


Figure 1: Ministic Lake property location

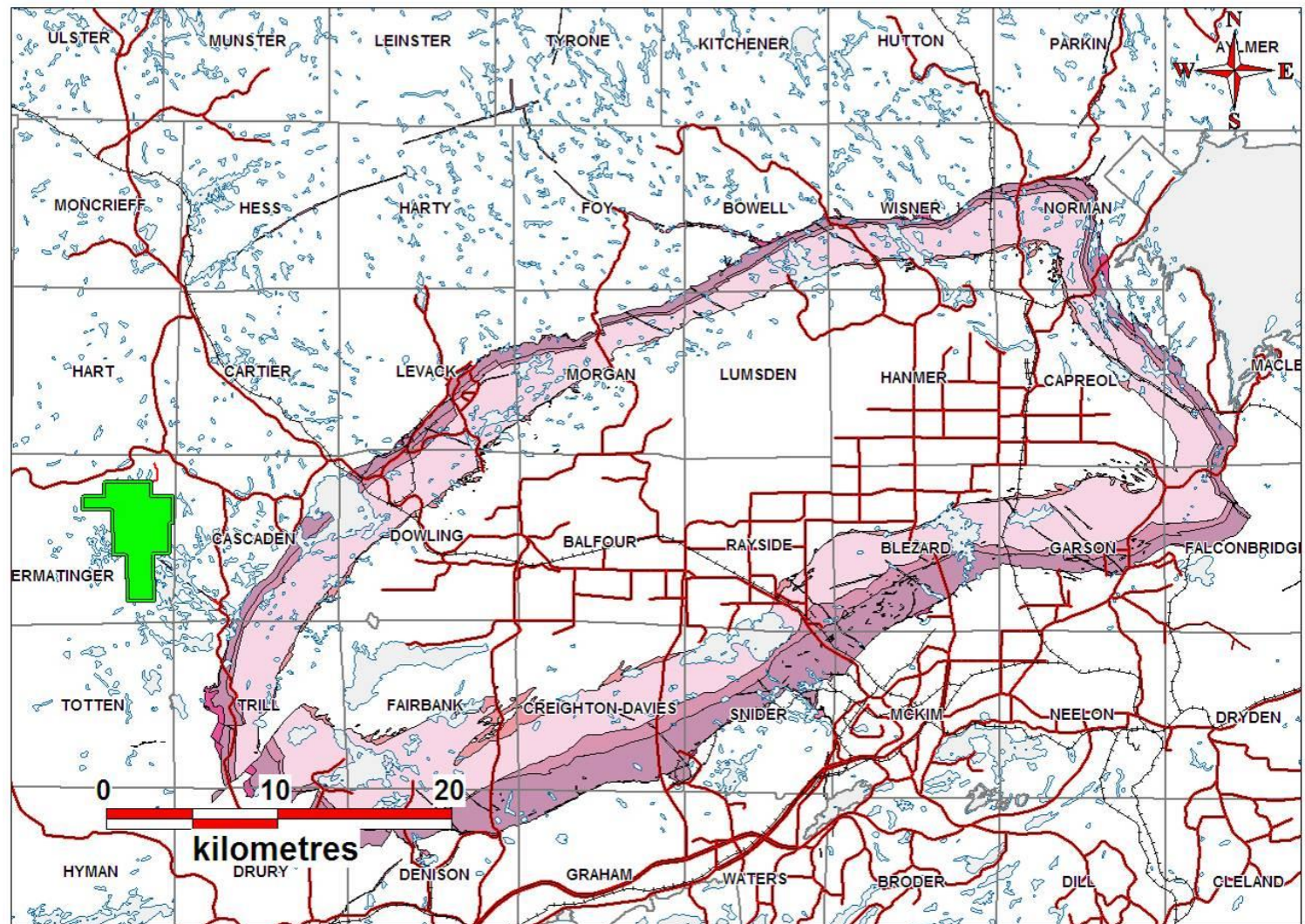


Figure 2: Ermatinger CBA property location

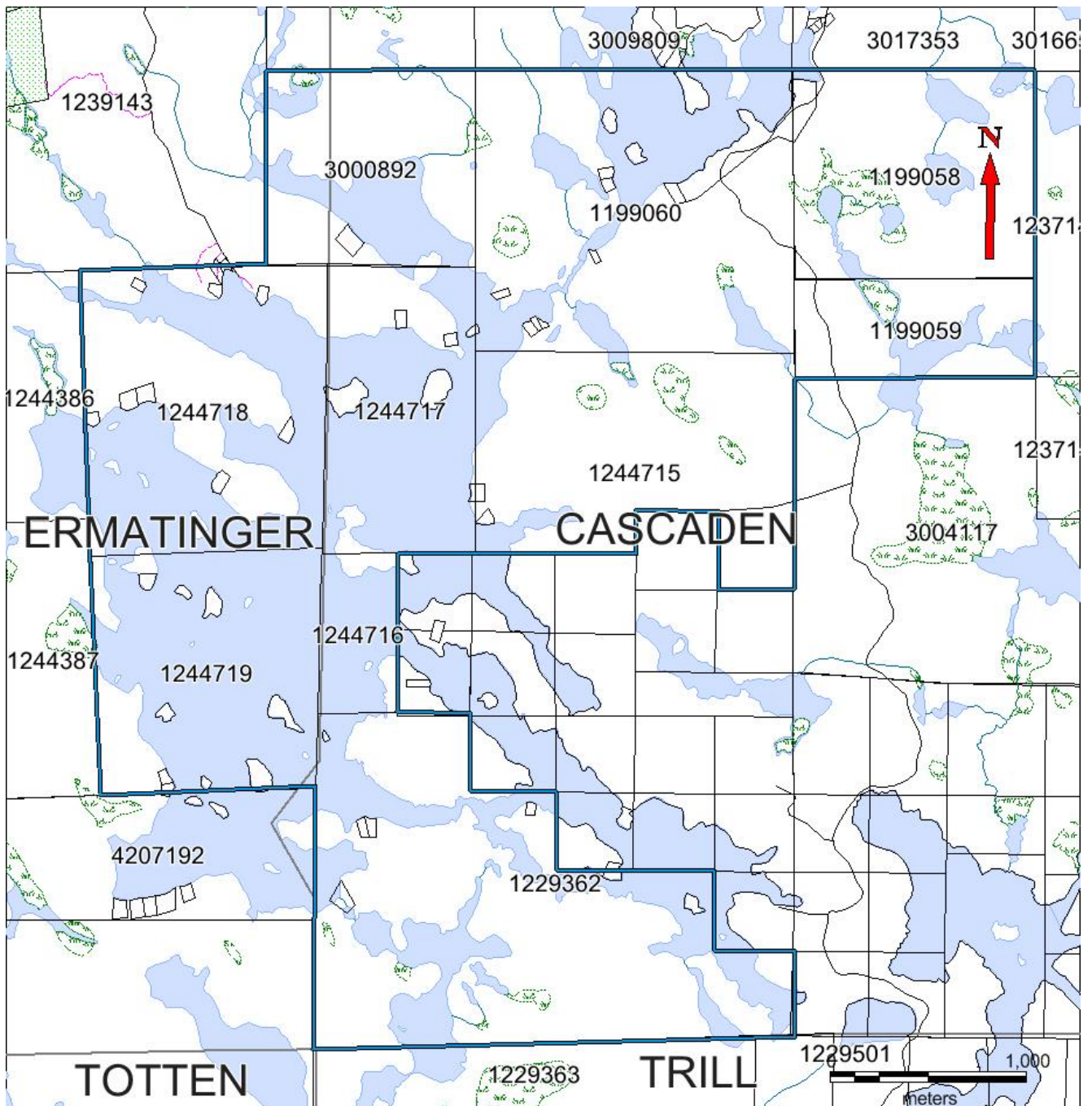


Figure 3: Ministic Lake property map

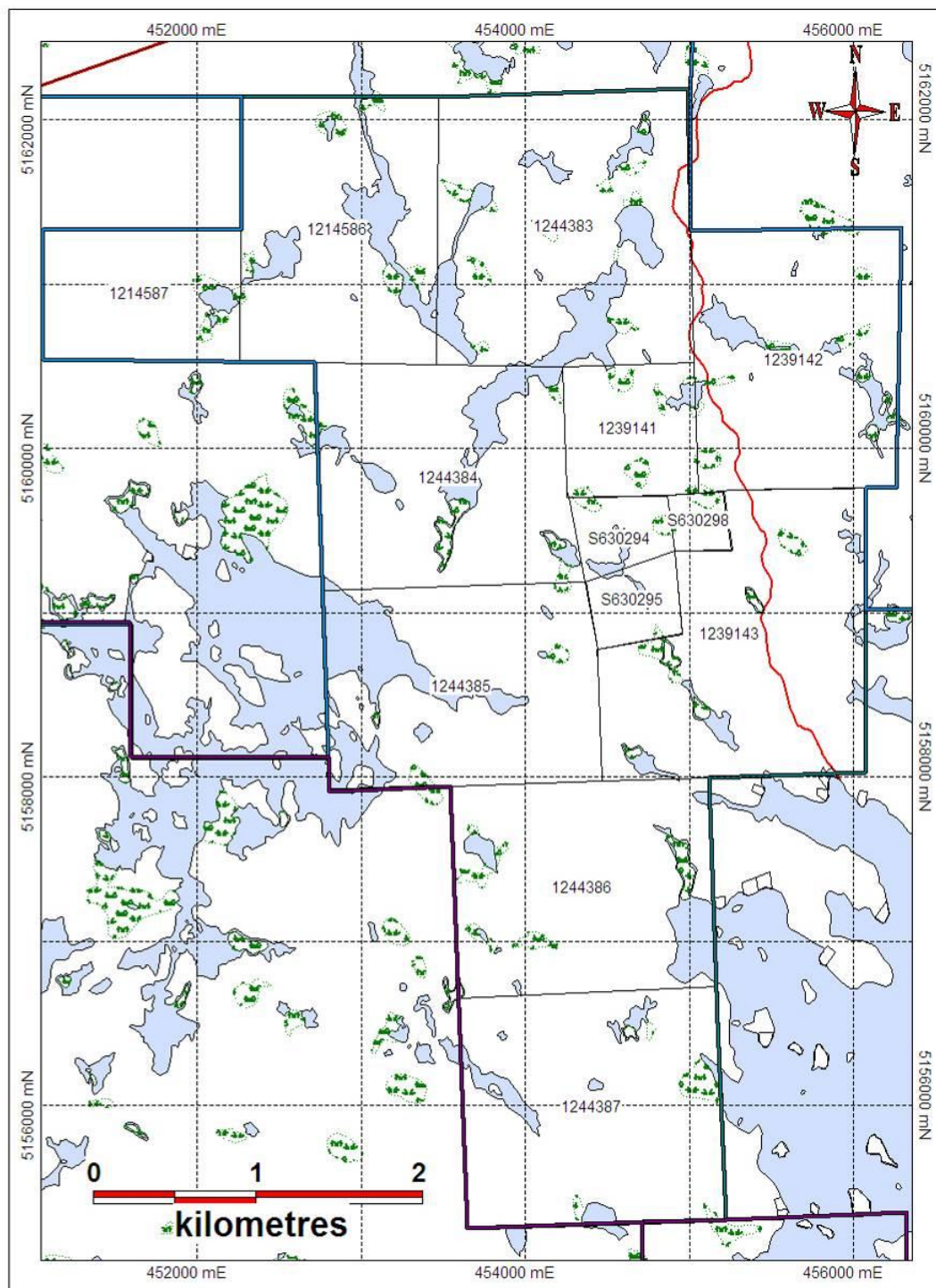


Figure 4: Ermatinger CBA property map

Table 1: Ministic Lake Claim Status as of November 14, 2014.

Claim number	township	area (ha)	holder	recorded date	work due date	(\$ work required	(\$ work reserve
1199058	Cascaden	112	WMCL	13-Mar-2002	13-Mar-2015	2,800	0
1199059	Cascaden	48	WMCL	06-Mar-2002	06-Mar-2015	1,200	0
1229362	Cascaden	256	WMCL	29-Oct-1998	29-Oct-2015	6,400	0
1244715	Cascaden	160	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2015	4,000	3,889
1244716	Cascaden	32	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2015	800	0
1244717	Cascaden	112	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2015	2,800	2,430
1244718	Ermatinger	176	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2015	4,400	8,276
1244719	Ermatinger	144	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2015	3,600	5,943

Table 2: Ermatinger CBA Claim Status as of November 14, 2014

number	township	area (ha)	holder	recorded date	work due date	(\$ Work required	(\$ Work reserve
1214586	Ermatinger	192	WMCL CBRL	23-Feb-1998	18-Mar-2015	4,800	0
1214587	Ermatinger	80	WMCL CBRL	23-Feb-1998	18-Mar-2015	2,000	0
1239141	Ermatinger	64	WMCL CBRL	13-Apr-2000	06-May-2015	1,600	0
1239142	Ermatinger	192	WMCL CBRL	13-Apr-2000	06-May-2015	4,800	0
1239143	Ermatinger	208	WMCL CBRL	13-Apr-2000	06-May-2015	5,200	0
1244383	Ermatinger	256	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2015	6,400	0
1244384	Ermatinger	224	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2015	5,600	0
1244385	Ermatinger	240	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2015	6,000	0
1244386	Ermatinger	192	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2015	4,800	0
1244387	Ermatinger	224	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2015	5,600	0

4 ACCESSIBILITY, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 ACCESSIBILITY

Access to the properties is easily gained by boat as well as ATV. Boat access may be achieved by launching from either of two public boat launches along the Ministic Lake Road. Embarking from the Fox Lake Road / Old Cartier Road junction and following the OFSC trail south to Ministic Lake allows ATV access to the northwest portion of the property. Access to the northeastern portions of the property can be attained from the trails that lead west from the Ministic Lake Road.

Land uses on the Ministic Lake include recreational activities (hunting, fishing, canoeing, and cottages), mineral exploration and forestry.

4.2 CLIMATE

The area has a temperate climate with average temperatures ranging from 25°C in summer to -8°C in winter. The average annual precipitation is 657 mm of rain and 274 cm of snow. Exploration can be carried out year round.

4.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Topography in the area is regarded as moderate with rolling hills and locally extensive Pleistocene cover in the form of glacial till and boulder fields covering areas with little topographic relief. Vegetation occurs in the form of mixed forests with old growth white and red pine stands dominating areas of good outcrop exposure and poplar and alder stands occurring in areas overlain by glacial till. Locally, black spruce and tag alder swamps occur in low-lying areas. Overall, outcrop exposure on the properties ranges from 1-25% and is typically dependent on topographic relief and is typically more abundant on the south sides of hills.

5 HISTORY

5.1 WORK HISTORY PRIOR TO WALLBRIDGE

Ministic Property

MNDM assessment file reports as well the ERMES (MNDM) on line query system were utilized to perform compilation of previous work on the property.

In 1956, INCO drilled one hole totalling 304.8m.

In 1957, Arcadia Nickel Corporation Ltd. drilled one diamond drill hole totalling 365m collared at the southeastern most tip of the Lobster Claw on the Ministic Lake property. The hole was oriented towards the southwest and it is not known if mineralization or quartz diorite was intersected.

A.G. Choudhry (OGS) performed reconnaissance mapping of the area in 1983 at a scale of 1 inch to ¼ mile. He successfully delineated brecciated zones, but did not find any showings of quartz diorite or sulphide mineralization.

In 1987, Falconbridge performed 22 soil samples.

Ermatinger CBA Property

Prior to Wallbridge's exploration efforts there had been no historical work targeting the Ministic offset dyke. The most significant historical work carried out on the property was completed on the three Bear Tag leases. The leases have been worked intermittently targeting base metal mineralization in the Archean footwall of the SIC. The Ermatinger GDIF 433 indicates a showing on Bear Tag lease 630295, known as the Dumont Showing. Government records describing the showing include 1957 Proscio Limited ("Proscio") internal reports and memoranda describing two visits to the property held by Mr. A. Dumont. These records are a

result of two due diligence visits to determine whether or not Proscro wanted to option Mr. Dumont's ground. According to Proscro, Mr. Dumont carried out shallow trenching and pitting on surface sulphide mineralization and reported a questionable assay of 17% Cu over 4 ft from Pit 1 or 5. Proscro collected four samples from Pit 1 during its second property visit. A granite sample containing iron and copper sulphides and quartz stringers assayed 0.05% Cu, and a sample along a contact of granite and mafic intrusive rocks assayed 1.5 to 2% Cu. In the end, Proscro did not option the property but stated that the main attraction of the property lay in its proximity to Inco Limited's property that was generating successful drill intersections at this time. It is believed that the base metal mineralization may be related to hydrothermal alteration associated with a large mafic intrusion on the property.

In the 1950s and 1960s Alcourt Mines Ltd and Balboa "U" Mines explored nearby Huronian sedimentary rocks near the northwest corner of the property for uranium. Alcourt Mines Ltd drill six holes during 1957 -59 totalling 378 meters and in 1968 Balboa "U" Mines drilled an additional three holes totalling 546 m.

Between 1982 and 1986, Bear Tag Resources completed eight diamond drill holes with a Winkie pack sack drill totalling 1,640 ft (493.78 m) on former claim 630294, now lease 630294-1660. Hole lengths ranged from 26.0 ft to 136 ft (7.92 to 41.45 m). Rocks intersected were mostly granites and greenstones. In hole A-5, ultramafics were cut near the bottom of the hole. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite were reported in amounts up to 10% as disseminations, flecks, and stringers. In the vicinity of the holes, at 1 two pits (3 x 1.5 x 1.5 m, and 16 x 2 x 8 m) and a stripped area (10 x 1 x 2 m) were completed. This mineralization is known as the Bear Tag occurrence.

In 1982, Ontario Geological Survey ("OGS") geologist A. Choudhry carried out the first government geological mapping of Ermatinger, Totten, and Hart townships. The map area covered 280 km² and was completed at a scale of 1:15,840.

According to the 2000 Champion Bear report, Falconbridge Limited ("Falconbridge") optioned the Bear Tag property from 1988 to 1990 and carried out line cutting, geological mapping and sampling, a soil survey, 90 x 75 m of stripping and a limited **induced polarisation** ("IP") survey. No details are known of the geological or geophysical surveys. 47 soil and humus samples were collected on the Ermatinger Property. Sampling was concentrated near Ministic Lake on claims S1239143, 630294-1660, and 630298-1659, and extended onto the Ministic Lake Property claim S1244718. Sampling was completed at 200 m centres for samples: H2130-H2194 and S2134-S2199. The geochemical analyses were completed by Bondar-Clegg.

Champion Bear staked the property with the exception of the leases, from 1998 to 2000. The Bear Tag leases were optioned to Champion Bear on July 4, 2000. In October of 2000, Champion Bear conducted a program which included establishing two cut grids on which total field magnetic surveys, and VLF electromagnetic surveys were conducted. The Bear Tag grid consisted of 31.7 km of cutline over portions of four claims (S1239141 and 43, S1244384 and 85) and the three leases. The Long Lake Grid totalled 28.55 km of cut line, 2/3 of which are on the property (claims 1214586 and 1244383). Lashex Ltd. of Callander, Ontario completed the line cutting and geophysical surveys. The grid, known as the Bear Tag Grid, covered the Bear Tag leases and portions of the above mentioned claims with base and tielines oriented at 315°, and with cross lines cut every 100 metres perpendicular to the base line. The baseline was cut from 0+00 to 23+00W between the baseline (0+00) to the tieline (10+00S). Lines 23+00W and 22+00W abut the south shore of Long Lake. The VLF-EM survey covered lines 0+00N to 20+00N between 0+00N and 10+00S. A portion of the Long Lake grid second grid was cut and surveyed Lashex Ltd used a Scintrex IGS-2, MP-4/VLF-4 to conduct the integrated geophysical surveys. The Long lake grid is situated on the east side of Long Lake and has a base line oriented 000° with the origin on Fox Lake Road. The VLF electromagnetic survey was performed using the Cutler, Maine, transmitter station at a frequency of 24.0 KHz.

Also in 2000, Champion Bear completed diamond drillholes BT-01 to BT-03 on the property, totalling 603 m. These holes are located in the south corner of lease 630295 at approximately

L8+00W, 2+00S and appear to have targeted the stripped area. One-hundred-and-sixty-nine core samples were analyzed for Au, Pt, Pd, Co, Cu, Ni, and Zn at Swastika Laboratories Ltd..

5.2 WALLBRIDGE WORK HISTORY

Ministic Property

- 1998: began staking claims
- 1999: GeoTEM survey flown at 200m line spacing
- 2001: Mapping, including the collection of 15 rock samples
 - 2 diamond drill holes totalling 899 m, confirmed QD discovered by Arcadia in 1957
 - 1 borehole EM survey (WMC-002)
 - 82 AMT stations
- 2002: 9.8 km line-cutting (extending from the Ermatinger CBA grid)
 - Mapping, including the collection of 8 rock samples
 - 7 drill holes totalling 3,791 m
 - 2 borehole PEM surveys
 - 2.25 line-km IP
 - 25 AMT stations
- 2008: Review of historical core and drill logs
 - Mapping, prospecting and sampling
- 2009: Reconnaissance visit, 2 samples
- 2010: 1 sample collected
- 2013: Follow up of airborne EM anomalies, prospecting, 9 samples collected.
- 2014: UTEM5 ground survey by Lamontagne and Max-Min survey by Canadian Exploration Services.

Ermatinger CBA Property

Since acquiring the property in 2001, Wallbridge has completed line cutting, limited geological mapping and sampling programs, several geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Geological mapping has been largely restricted to the original Champion Bear Tag grid located near the three leases and following the outcrop and float of quartz diorite occurrences striking northwest from approximately L9+00W and 10+00S to north of the grid around L33+00W.

Walbridge's 1999 GEOTEM III airborne EM and magnetic survey had covered the southern portion of the property and almost none of the area in which the quartz diorite dyke has been found. Geoterrex-Dighem Ltd (now Fugro Airborne) flew the survey and a report is on file. In January 2001, approximately 5.5 km of gradient array induced polarization surveying was completed over the Bear Tag Grid. The survey was completed between lines 6+00W and 10+00W from 1+00S to 9+00S. The survey is capable of detecting the presence of chargeable sources in the upper several tens of metres, but is very limited in its ability to determine depth, size and orientation of any sources.

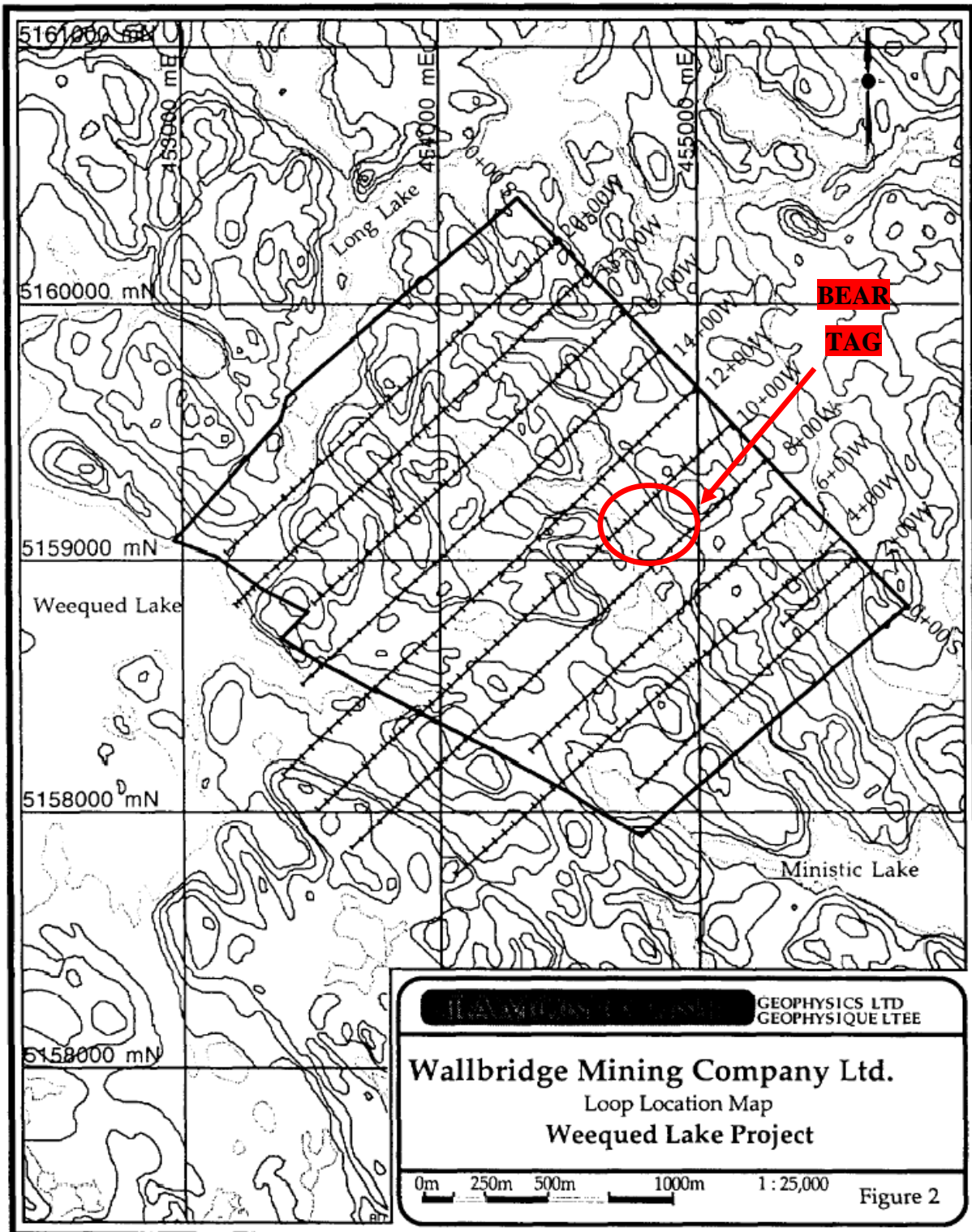
In December 2001, **Lamontagne Geophysics Ltd.** ("Lamontagne") completed 18.65 km of ground UTEM 3 electromagnetic surveys over the Bear Tag grid. The grid was surveyed on 200 m spaced lines between lines 0W and 2000W from 0+00N to approximately 2000S. Lamontagne submitted a logistics report with results of the survey. The majority of the surveyed portion of the grid was within the loop. This configuration will test of shallowly dipping large conductive sources down to 300 metres below surface.

In 2002, Wallbridge completed 161.7 km of line cutting for a ground magnetics survey. This grid extended the original Champion Bear grid to the northwest and south. The current property grid covers all or most of claims 1214587, 1244384, 1244385, 1239141, 1239143, and the three leases. In addition, the grid extends approximately 5.5 line km over the northwest corner of Ministic Lake claim S1244718. January and February 2002 Eastern Geophysics Ltd. completed the total field magnetic surveying over the entire Ermatinger grid and an a=25, n=1 to 6 dipole-dipole array DCIP survey over 62.4 km of the grid. The survey

is capable of detecting disseminated to massive sulphides to depths of 30 to 50 m. The contractor did not provide a report.

Geosystem Canada Inc. completed 43 audio-magnetotelluric ("AMT") soundings (Figure 4) in the Weequad Lake area between lines 34+00W and 13+00W. This survey is capable of detecting extremely large conductive sources to depths of a few kilometres, and can map large scale structures which transect rock types of differing conductivity.

In the spring of 2002, Wallbridge contracted Heath and Sherwood Drilling to complete three surface BQ drillholes (WML-003 to WML-005) totalling 1,014.12 m. All three holes were located in southern claim S1239143 (shown on Map 1). The target of each hole was the extension of the Ministic Offset dyke found on the Ministic Lake Property. Hole WML-005 also targeted an IP anomaly and the previous workings but was ended before reaching the target. Acid tests were carried out at approximately 30 m intervals downhole. No samples were sent for analysis from WML-003 or 004.



Projection Nad 27 Canada UTM grid 17T Note: the position of all lines on this map are approximate

Figure 5: Location of 2001 UTEM-3 survey

Table 3: Wallbridge Drillholes on the Ermatinger CBA Property

Hole Id	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (masl)	Length (m)	Start Date	Geophysics	Dip	Azimuth
WML-003	454470	5158316	340	300.1	03-Mar-02	no	-45	45
WML-004	454470	5158316	340	350.01	13-Mar-02	no	-45	225
WML-005	454634.36	5158698.5	378	364.01	20-Apr-02	no	-45	45

At the beginning of the 2002 drilling program, T. Johnson located and identified an outcrop of quartz diorite lying just north of the grid near line 32+00W. Wallbridge believes that this is an extension of the Ministic offset dyke.

At the end of May 2002 by Wallbridge geologist Paul Geddes, assisted by Mike Fell began a limited geological mapping program. One stripped area was discovered on lease 630295-1561 that Wallbridge believes may have been done by Falconbridge. Wallbridge did not complete any detailed mapping or sampling on these workings. The program did not locate any further signs of workings on the leases. It is possible that all three historical occurrences may represent the same mineralization.

The 2003 geological mapping and sampling program focused on locating surface expressions of the strike extension of the Ministic offset dyke. The mapping examined a corridor 200 to 400 m wide in order to trace the dyke northwest from T. Johnson's original quartz diorite discovery. In addition, three trenches were excavated at the discovery site, washed, and mapped at 1:500 scale.

As a follow up to the 2002 survey conducted by Eastern Geophysics, in 2005 Wallbridge Mining had commissioned two separate IP surveys on the Ermatinger CBA Property (Figure 5). The first survey was performed during March 19 to 31, 2005 by Matrix Geotechnologies Ltd (Figure 5). They conducted reconnaissance Gradient IP survey on 11 lines (incorporating data from 6 lines from the 2002 survey) and detailed Gradient IP and Pole- Dipole Array Survey over L.3+00W. In response to the survey objectives, 30 exploration targets were identified to be of significant strength and depth extension to warrant trenching and or drill-testing or additional geophysical/geochemical study.

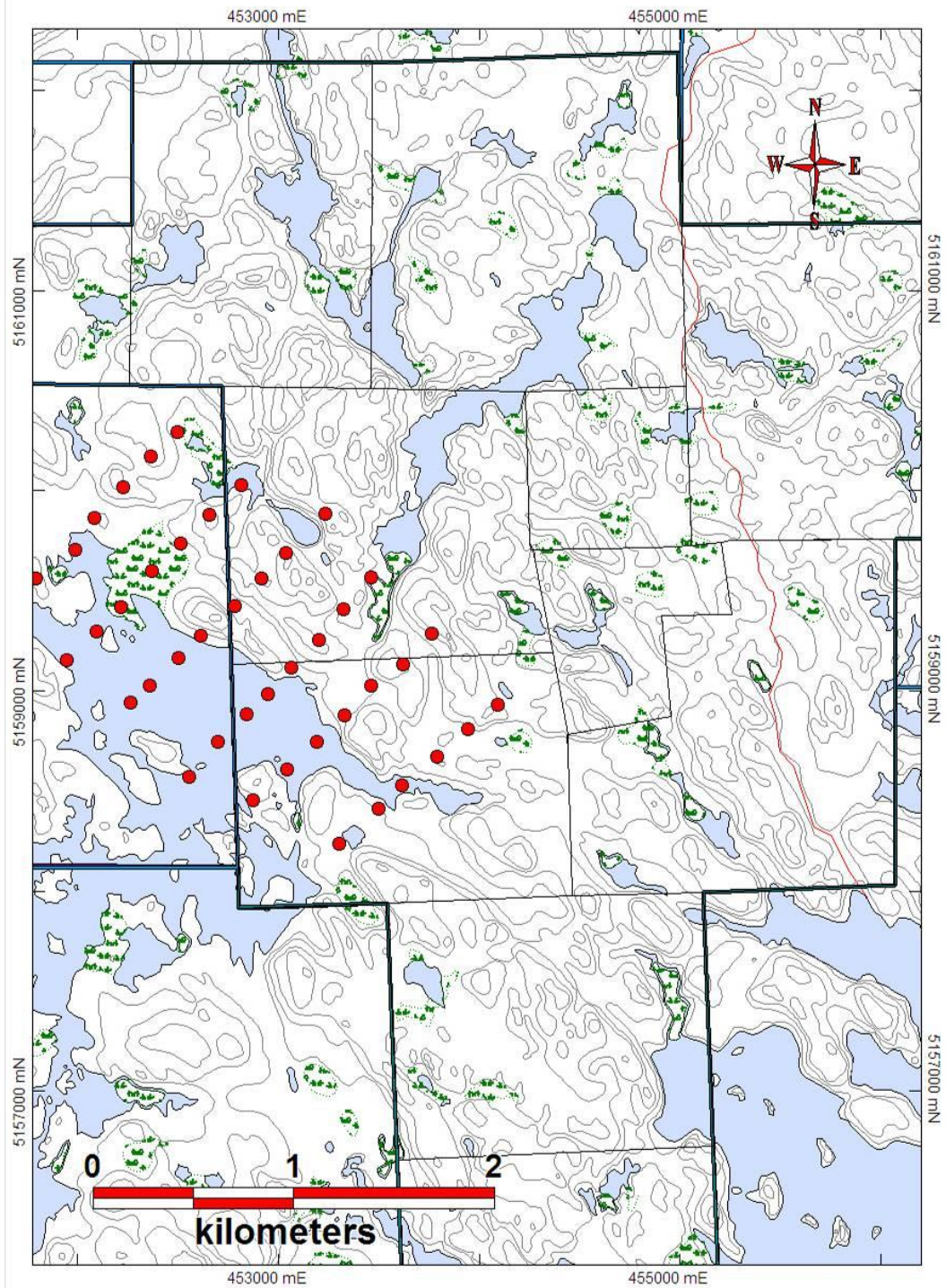


Figure 6: Location of AMT soundings

During September 7 to 10, 2005, JVX Ltd. conducted Time-Domain IP/Resistivity (IP/Res) survey. The main objective of the survey was to identify zones that may contain economic concentrations of copper, nickel and PGM mineralization. The favourable host rock for this mineralization is Sudbury Breccia. The IP/Res surveys were conducted on L 400W and L 500W at a 100-m line separation. The survey method involved an “expanding gradient array” where measurements for four different dipole spacings were recorded sequentially at each station. Stations were spaced 100 metres apart and the four (4) dipole spacings employed were 100, 200, 400 and 800 m. Two weak areas of anomalous chargeability were observed on both lines at all the dipole separations. The anomalies occur at approximately 400S to 750S and from 1400S to 1600S. Chargeabilities of 6.2 to 7.3 mV/V occur with high resistivities of 30000 to 43000 ohm-m. At larger dipole spacings (200 to 800m) a third anomalous region appears at 50S on line 500W, associated with a low resistivity (~16000 ohm-m). In the mid-section of both lines there is a low resistivity and chargeability on both lines from approximately 800S to 1000S for all dipole spacing except for 800m.

In 2008 a crew of four Wallbridge employees conducted a four week mapping program. The mapping targeted unexplained DCIP and magnetic anomalies associated with the Ministic Offset dyke and the Bear Tag showing. Highly anomalous samples were collected in the vicinity of the Bear Tag showing. The mineralization is hosted in epidote, quartz, actinolite, carbonate, feldspar veins cross cutting a mafic dyke and granite and hosted in clasts in the Sudbury Breccia. One such clast consisted of coarse-grain actinolite with blebby po and cpy. The sample of the clast contained 2.7% Cu, 0.145 % Ni, 20.6 ppm Ag and 0.345 ppm Au.

That same year Aeroquest was contracted to conduct a 257.8 km AeroTEM III survey (**Error! Reference source not found.**) targeting the Ministic Offset dyke in the western portion of the Ermatinger CBA property. No anomalous EM responses were delineated.

In 2010 field geologists Siyamend Al Bazari and Magdalena Pusz assisted by Jesse Bagnell and Neil Jones mapped and prospected on mining claims 1214586, 1239141, 1239143, 1244383 and 1244384 and mining leases S630294, S630295 and S630298. The work focused

on delineating the extents of the pyroxenite intrusion originally outlined at the Bear Tag Showing. The work was completed over a period of 25 days. A total of 52 samples were submitted for analysis.

During 2011 Wallbridge Mining completed trenching on the Ermatinger CBA Property in Ermatinger Township. The purpose of the 2011 trenching was to expose the bedrock at the site of a DC IP anomaly and the site of a “bulls eye” magnetic high. The sites were coincident with the interpreted trend of the Ministic Offset Dyke.

During 2012, student geologists James Nopper and Adam Perryman assisted by Jesse Bagnell and Matthew Dovgalev mapped and prospected on mining claims 1214586, 1239143, 1244383, 1244384, 122385, 1244386 and 3004868 and mining leases S630294 and S630295. A total of 89 samples were submitted for analysis. This included 79 grab samples and 10 QA/QC samples (five standards and five blanks). All 89 samples were analysed for precious and base metals. Of those 79 grab samples 74 samples were analysed for whole rock and REE element analysis and two samples of Sudbury Breccia matrix collected for chlorine and fluorine analysis. 2012 mapping has delineated 129 quartz diorite outcrops along the 5.4 kilometer strike length of the 3 to 20 meter wide Ministic Offset Dyke. 22 samples of the Ministic Offset were collected. Mapping also delineated two outcrops of a 100 meter long strike extent of a new three meter wide Offset dyke south of the Ministic Offset. The new dyke is striking sub-parallel to the Ministic Offset.

6 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 event which occurred 1.85 billion years ago (Ga). Despite over

one hundred years of academic and industry scrutiny, many aspects of Sudbury ore deposit geology are still disputed and significant new discoveries continue to be made.

6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

Current exploration focuses on the SIC and related footwall rocks. The Sudbury Structure is located at the junction of the Superior and Southern Provinces of the Canadian Shield. The Superior Province is of Archean age, about 2.7 Ga in the Sudbury area. Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Huronian Supergroup were deposited unconformably on Archean basement in an elongate belt and were subsequently intruded by sill-like Nipissing gabbros. After metamorphism and folding during the Penokean Orogeny, this belt formed the Southern Province along the southern margin of the Superior Province. At ~ 1.85 Ga, the SIC was superimposed on Archean and Huronian rocks. The SIC is located about 10 km north of the ~1 Ga Grenville Front

The SIC straddles an unconformity between 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 is now considered as a deformed, deeply eroded, melt- and sediment-filled meteorite impact crater (the Sudbury Basin) and its surrounding brecciated target rocks. The 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 kilometers beyond the crater remnant. All pre-SIC rocks are cut by varying quantities of Sudbury Breccia.

Sudbury Breccia consists of rounded and milled, millimeter to hundred meter sized fragments of country rock within a fine-grained, variably cataclastic to igneous (recrystallized) matrix. Small veinlets of Sudbury Breccia occur throughout nearly every earlier 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 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 analysis.

The crater fill consists of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC), and sedimentary rocks of the Whitewater Group.

The SIC consists of a discontinuous, variably mineralized, basal Sublayer unit lying along the crater wall, Offset dykes intruded for up to tens of kilometers 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 contemporary 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 intrudes the Onaping Formation of the Whitewater Group.

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 unit of breccia, interpreted as fallback breccia following the impact event. The Onwatin Formation is several hundred meters thick and has been interpreted as a deepwater, black, graphitic slate. The uppermost formation, the Chelmsford, is a shallow water turbidite. No Whitewater Group sedimentary rocks have been found beyond the Sudbury Structure.

One of the world's greatest concentrations of Ni-Cu-Co-PGE mineralization occurs associated with the Sudbury Structure. Sulphide deposits occur in three distinct geological environments:

Contact Sublayer: a discontinuous layer of variable thickness at the base of the SIC. It is made up of quartz gabbro-norite, often with rounded inclusions of mafic and ultramafic rocks of unknown source. The Sublayer is in contact either with late granite breccia (LGBX) or with underlying, brecciated footwall rocks. Disseminated to massive sulphides may be found in the Sublayer and/or LGBX, which may fill depressions, channels, or embayments that have formed at the SIC-footwall interface.

Offset Dykes: quartz diorite dykes, which may be radiating or concentric around the contact of the SIC. Radiating dykes originate from embayment structures and may extend over 30 km into the footwall (e.g. Foy Offset Dyke). The relationship of concentric dykes to the so-called Main Mass of the SIC is uncertain.

Brecciated Footwall: zones of breccia, meters to tens of meters wide, are concentric to the contact of the SIC. Footwall breccia belts can extend for tens of kilometers along strike and occasionally contain quartz diorite bodies (e.g. Froid-Stobie Breccia Belt). Ore bodies in Sublayer and Offset dykes have reasonably simple geometry whereas ores in brecciated footwall rocks tend to be more complex. The ore zones in footwall breccias commonly occur as an anastomosing network of millimeter to meter-sized sulphide veins, which can extend hundreds of meters away from the Sublayer. Mineral and metal zoning patterns suggest that these ores may be derived by hydrothermal transport of metals away from Sublayer ores. Footwall breccia ores tend to be much richer in copper and PGE than related Sublayer ore, and lower in nickel.

6.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area is dominated by the Archean Cartier Batholith (**Error! Reference source not found.**) which, in this area, consists dominantly of weakly foliated granodiorite to granite

(~2640 Ma) and contains inclusions of gneissic material that probably correlate with the Levack Gneiss Complex.

The properties host mafic/ultramafic intrusions. The rock unit has been describe as a pyroxenite as the majority of the outcrop mapped consists of coarse grained, equigranular, equant, dark green fresh rock that appear to be composed of pyroxene. The age of the pyroxenite is constrained by fragments of it within the 1.85 Ga Sudbury Breccia and chilled contacts with the 2.64 Ga granitic pluton host rock. Compared to the geochemistry of other mafic rocks from this area it is most similar to the rocks generated from the SIC. This unit also has characteristically high back ground nickel (up to 1120 ppm from Wallbridges Ermatinger Property), chromium (up to 1690ppm) and magnesium (up to 20% MgO) concentrations relative to other mafic intrusion common to this area.

Paleoproterozoic Matachewan diabase dykes (2473 \pm 16/-9 Ma and 2446 \pm 3 Ma; Heaman, 1997), Nipissing mafic intrusive suite (2210-2217 Ma; Corfu and Andrews, 1986; Noble and Lightfoot, 1992; Buchan et al., 1998) and post-SIC northwest-southeast trending Sudbury Olivine Diabase dykes cross-cut the Cartier Batholith.

Wallbridge mapping has also determined that Sudbury Breccia occurs along magnetic lows throughout the Properties. 2007 mapping outlined an N-S trending breccia zone for over 1.3 kilometers. The apparent thickness of the breccia zone is usually around 20 meters, but in the northern portion one section is up to 100 meters wide.

Wallbridge has traced the Ministic Offset dyke for approximately 2.3 km on the Ministic Lake Property. In general, the quartz diorite has been described as massive, medium grained, dark grey 10 meters to 30 meters wide. No alteration has been noted along the dyke's granite contacts, but a possible narrow chill margin has been observed at quartz diorite diabase contacts. Within the property there are no known significant sulphide or inclusion concentrations associated with the Offset dyke.

Post-SIC Sudbury Olivine Diabase dykes also traverse the properties with a northwest-southeast trend. These diabase dykes, consist of plagioclase, pyroxene, and opaque oxides (magnetite and ilmenite), can have 0.1 – 1% sulphide (dominantly pyrite, but can also have trace chalcopyrite), and where visible, have chilled margins. The olivine diabase dykes are equigranular, medium- to coarse-grained, are comprised of the same minerals as the other dykes and generally contain olivine. These dykes can be strongly altered (are rusty brown to mottled grey on weathered surfaces compared to fresh surfaces that are reddish brown to unaltered light grey), and typically have a moderate magnetism.

7 MINERALIZATION

Wallbridge mapping out lined Sudbury Breccia with up to 5% pyrite, which is associated with weak epidote and actinolite alteration, but did not contain anomalous base or precious metals.

8 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The focus of the 2014 Exploration program was to follow up on EM anomalies and search for Sudbury Offset dykes on the property by completing detailed mapping, beep matting, prospecting, and sampling.

8.2 BEDROCK MAPPING AND SAMPLING

During May, June, and September of 2014, a field crew consisting of Nicholas Wray (GIT) and assisted by Parker Cudney (Field Assistant) or Taylor Walker spent 19 days mapping, prospecting, and sampling on the properties with an additional 6 days of office work including map preparation, digitizing field records, sample submission, and review. The field work was

conducted on parts of mining claims 1244719, 1229362, 1244386, 1244387, and 4207192. All work was supervised by Project Geologist Dave Smith.

The surface mapping was conducted at a scale of 1:2000 using base maps with air photos in NAD 27, Zone 17 Datum. Compass and Garmin Etrex GPS were used for navigation and mapping. The field crew was equipped with one 4x4 pick-up truck, a canoe, and an aluminium boat with a small gas motor.

Field samples were taken from outcrops on/near airborne EM anomalies. Samples and representatives were numbered and bagged in the field, sample locations were recorded using a Garmin Etrex Legend GPS, and orange flagging with the sample number written on the flag and left on outcrop at the site. Sample site areas were also flagged, with the sample number written on the flag.

26 samples were submitted for analysis including 22 grab samples, 1 float sample, and 3 QA/QC samples (two standards and one blank). All samples were analyzed for precious and base metals.

Table 4: Sample Description (NW= Nicholas Wray, Dia= Diabase, SDBX= Sudbury Breccia, QD= Quartz Diorite, GR= Granite, MGN= Mafic Gneiss, PY= Pyrite, CPY= Chalcopyrite)

Sample ID	E_NAD27	N_NAD27	Sample Type	Geologist	Rock Type	SDBX HEAT	PY %	CPY %	Field Description
N986301	455401.4	5155520	GRAB	NW	DIA				Pyrite occurring as blebby clusters in diabase
N986302	455406.2	5155520	GRAB	NW	DIA				Pyrite occurring as blebby clusters in diabase
N986308	456679.1	5155352	GRAB	NW	SDBX		4		Associated with area with partial melting
N986309	456662.6	5155361	GRAB	NW	SDBX		5		minor rust spots, minor partial melting
N986310	456692.3	5155337	GRAB	NW	GR				Coarse crosscutting epidote vein
N986311	456594.8	5155418	GRAB	NW	SDBX		5		hydrothermal actinolite and epidote vein, partial melting
N986312	456598.3	5155577	GRAB	NW	SDBX		5	2	Pyrite clusters in SDBX
N986313	456642	5155444	GRAB	NW	SDBX		5	0.1	Small patches of chalcopyrite in matrix
N986314	456737.9	5155377	FLOAT	NW	QD			0.5	Pyrrhotite pods and chalcopyrite specks in QD
N986317	455315.3	5155184	GRAB	NW	DIA				Curious about diabase swarm
N986318	456965.2	5155484	GRAB	NW	DIA				Curious about diabase swarm
N986340	456689.1	5155167	GRAB	NW	DIA				2% pyrite clusters in diabase
N986342	457359.3	5155373	GRAB	NW	DIA				2% pyrite clusters in diabase
P444602			STD	NW					STD
P444603			BLK	NW					BLK
P444625	457632.7	5154922	Grab	NW	Dia				taken to confirm dike lithology
P444626	458173.3	5154599	Grab	NW	SDBX		5		5% pyrite with rust and epidote
P444627	458068.6	5154659	Grab	NW	Dia		1		taken to confirm dike lithology and contains 1% pyrite
P444628	457945.9	5154576	Grab	NW	Dia		2		rock contains 2% disseminated pyrite
P444630	457776.8	5154834	Grab	NW	Dia				taken to confirm dike lithology
P444633	457348.7	5155117	Grab	NW	Dia				taken to confirm dike lithology
P444634	457515.4	5154881	Grab	NW	Dia				taken to confirm dike lithology
P446487	457600.3	5154508	Grab	NW	MGN				Magnetic rock with very coarse grained biotite. Probably a metapelite.
P446492	458012.2	5154313	Grab	NW	SDBX		5	5	Blebby and cubic pyrite
P446493	457730.4	5154241	Grab	NW	Dia				Mafic rock found in fault. Need to confirm lithology.
P448803			STD	NW					STD

8.3 RESULTS

No explanation was found for the EM anomaly on the border of claim 1244387 and 1244719 or the anomaly on claim 1229362. A float sample of mineralized QD (N986314) was found on claim 1229362 but the origin of the rock was likely the Ministic Offset to the north.

There were no significant results from mapping and sampling on the southern part of claim 1229362.

9 INTERPRETATION

No explanation was found for the EM anomaly on claim 1244719 and it is unlikely the source of the anomaly comes to surface. Proximal lithologies include Sudbury Breccia and mafic dykes, both of which have potential to host conductive media such as massive sulphide mineralization.

Mapping and sampling did not explain the cause of the anomaly on claim 1229362. The mineralized boulder found on the shore adjacent to the anomaly is likely from the Ministic offset dyke located approximately 1 km to the north.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

Conduct fixed loop surface EM over the anomaly on claim 1229362 to better constrain the anomaly and drill the anomaly on the border of claim 1244387 and 1244719.

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

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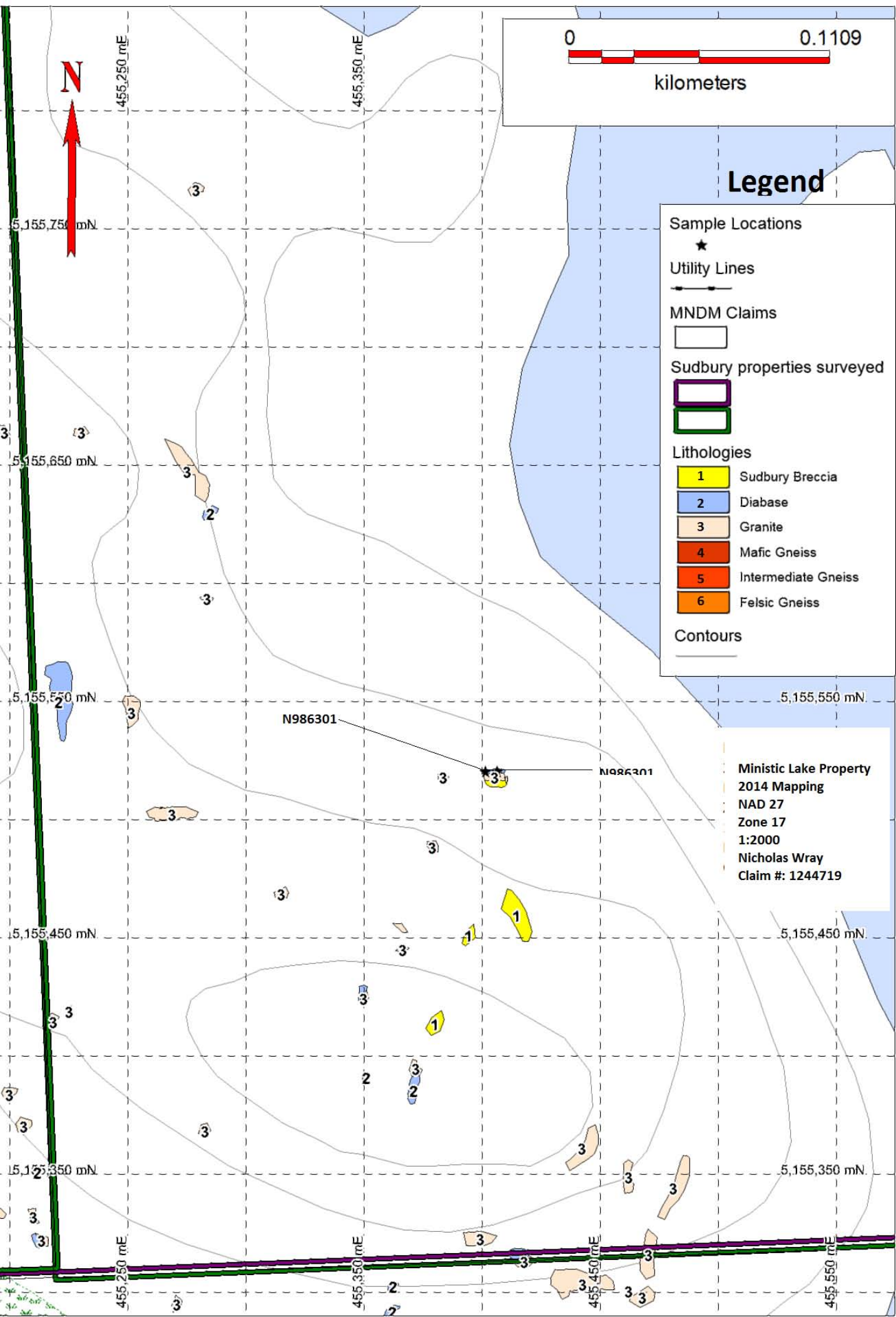
Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. Technical Staff

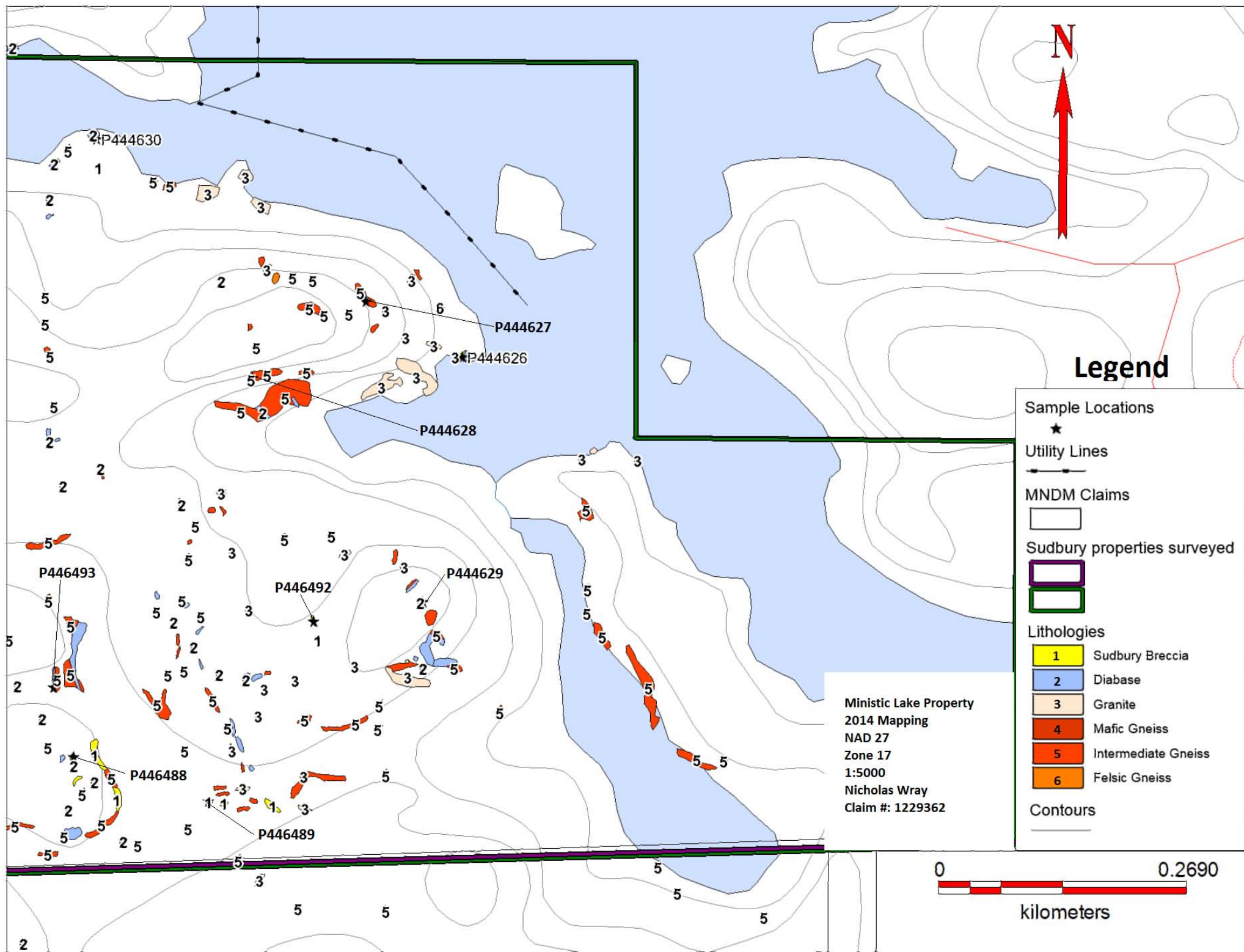
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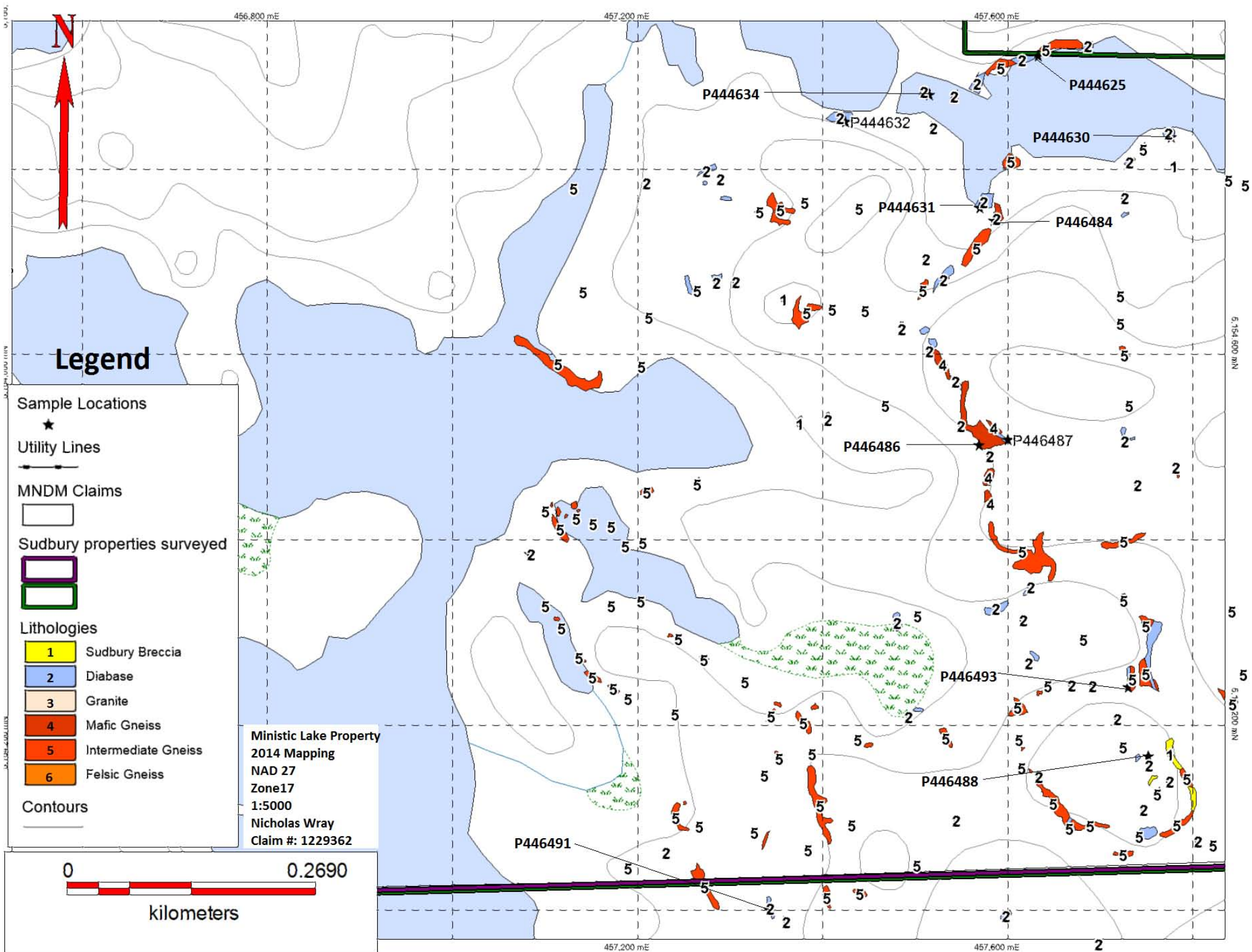
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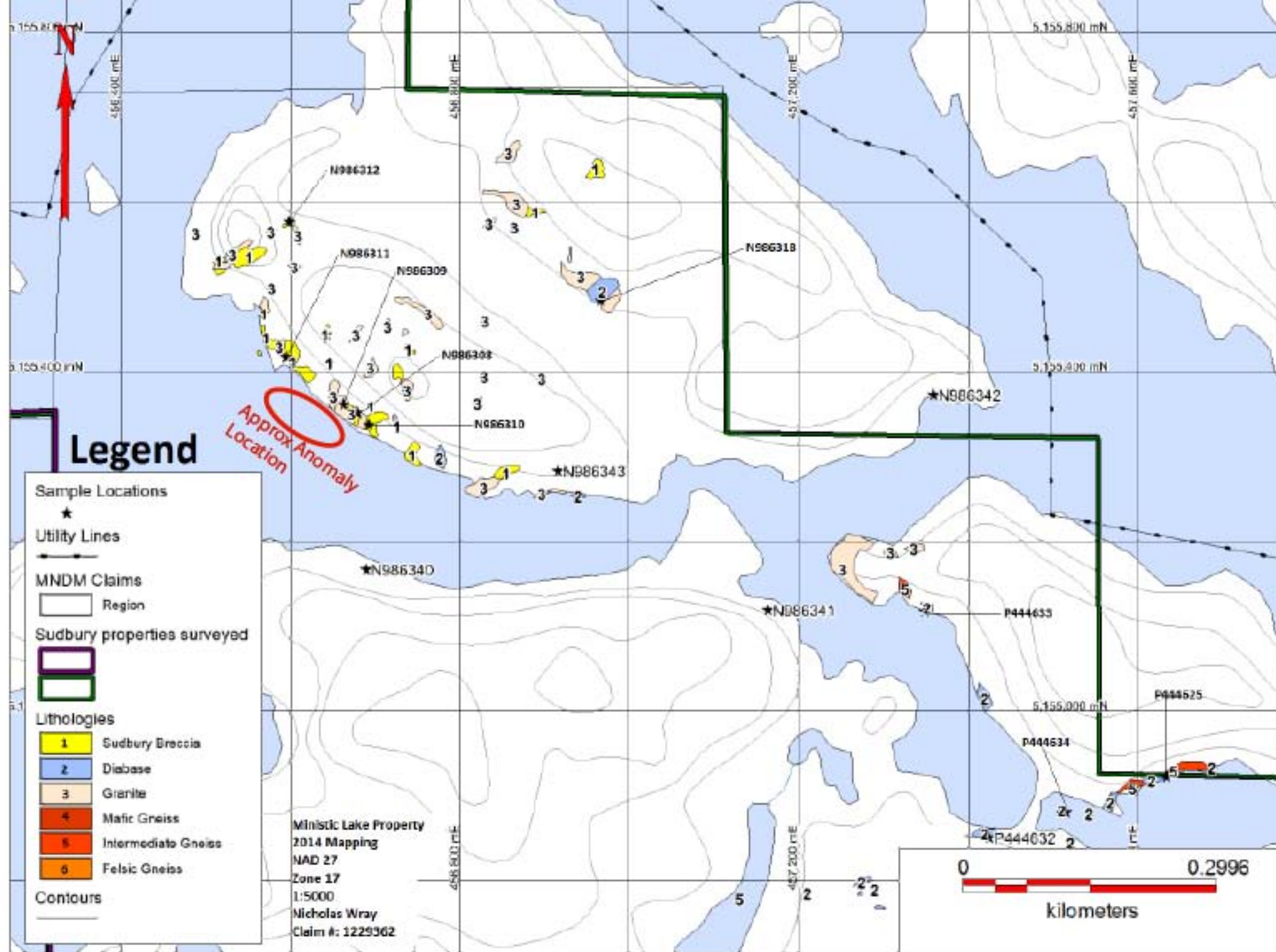
Xstrata Nickel

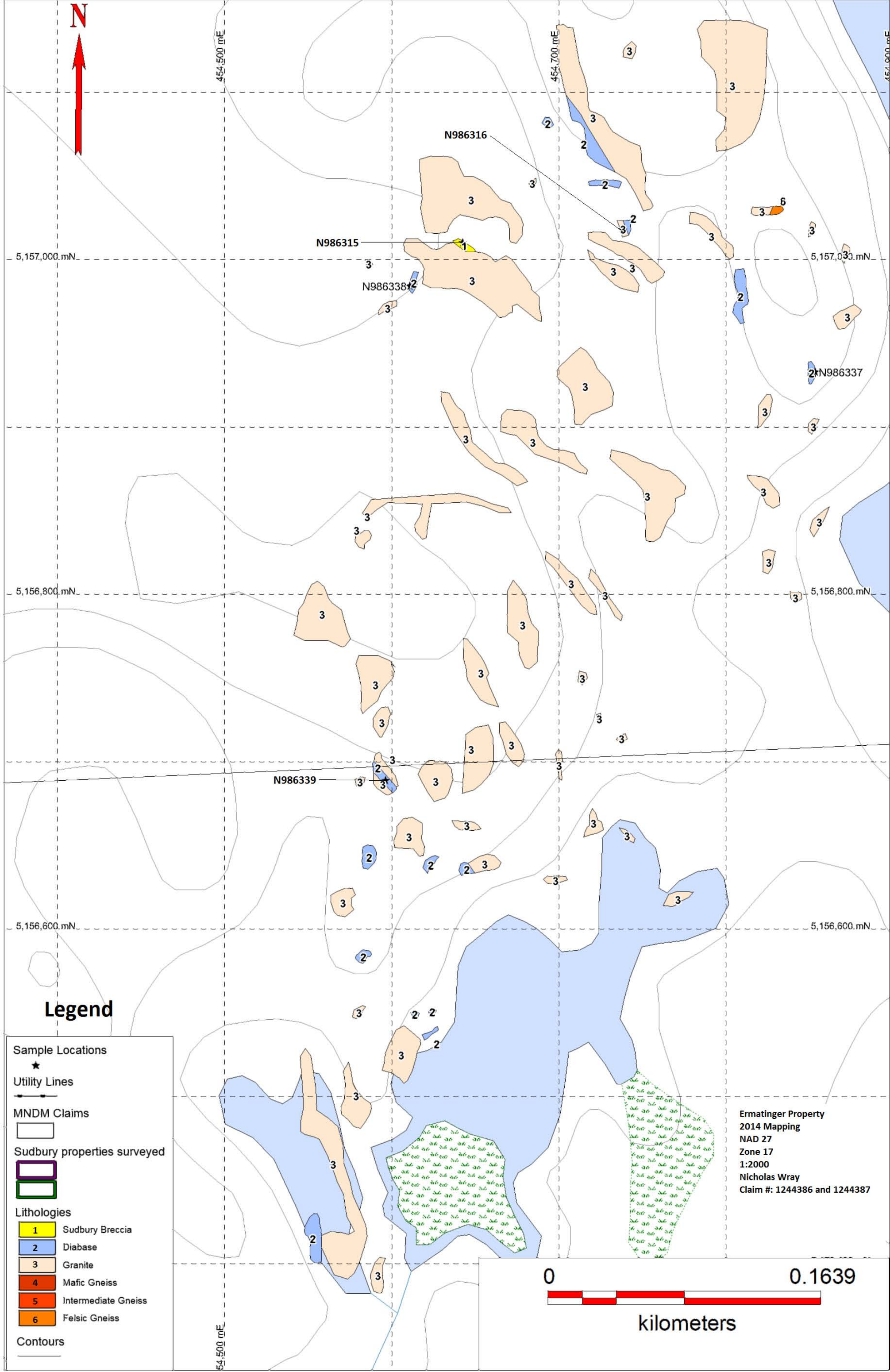
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454,500 mE

454,700 mE

454,900 mE

5,157,000 mN

5,157,000 mN

5,156,800 mN

5,156,800 mN

5,156,600 mN

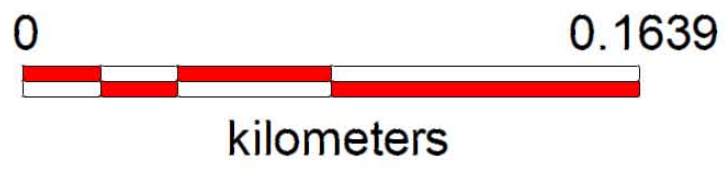
5,156,600 mN

454,500 mE

Legend

- Sample Locations**
★
- Utility Lines**
—
- MNDM Claims**
□
- Sudbury properties surveyed**
□
□
- Lithologies**
1 Sudbury Breccia
2 Diabase
3 Granite
4 Mafic Gneiss
5 Intermediate Gneiss
6 Felsic Gneiss
- Contours**
—

Ermatinger Property
2014 Mapping
NAD 27
Zone 17
1:2000
Nicholas Wray
Claim #: 1244386 and 1244387



Ermatinger Property
2014 Mapping
NAD 27
Zone 17
1:2000
Nicholas Wray
Claim #: 1244387

