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Barry Assessment Report
September 2017

Property Description and Location

The Barry Property is approximately 30 km north-northeast of the city of Sudbury and 6 km north of the town of Capreol (Figure 1). The property consists of 6 contiguous claims totalling 160 hectares and is confined to Norman Township (Figure 2). Table 1 summaries the claims constituting the Barry Property.

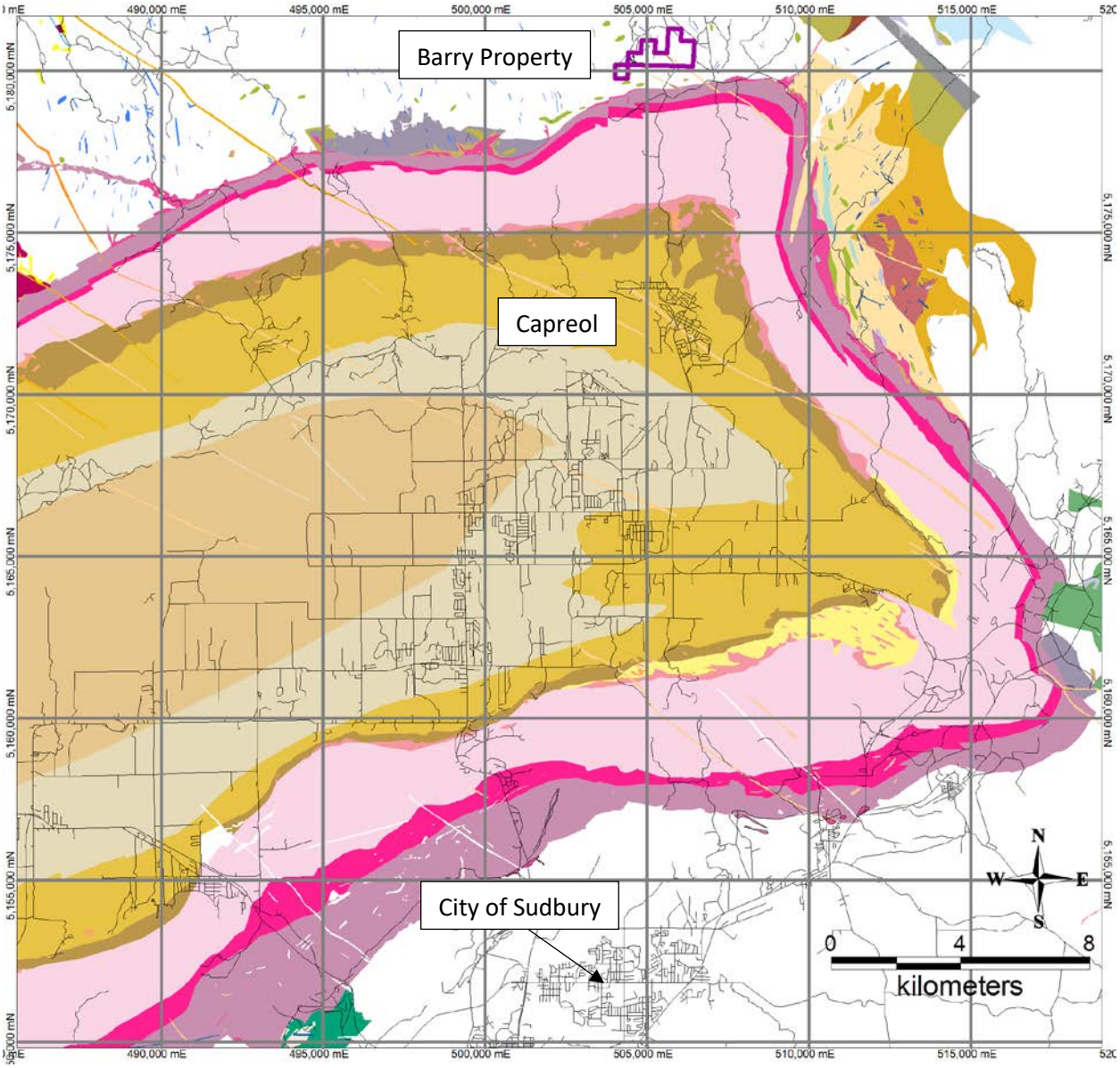

Figure 1: showing the location of the Barry property in relation to Sudbury (NAD 27).

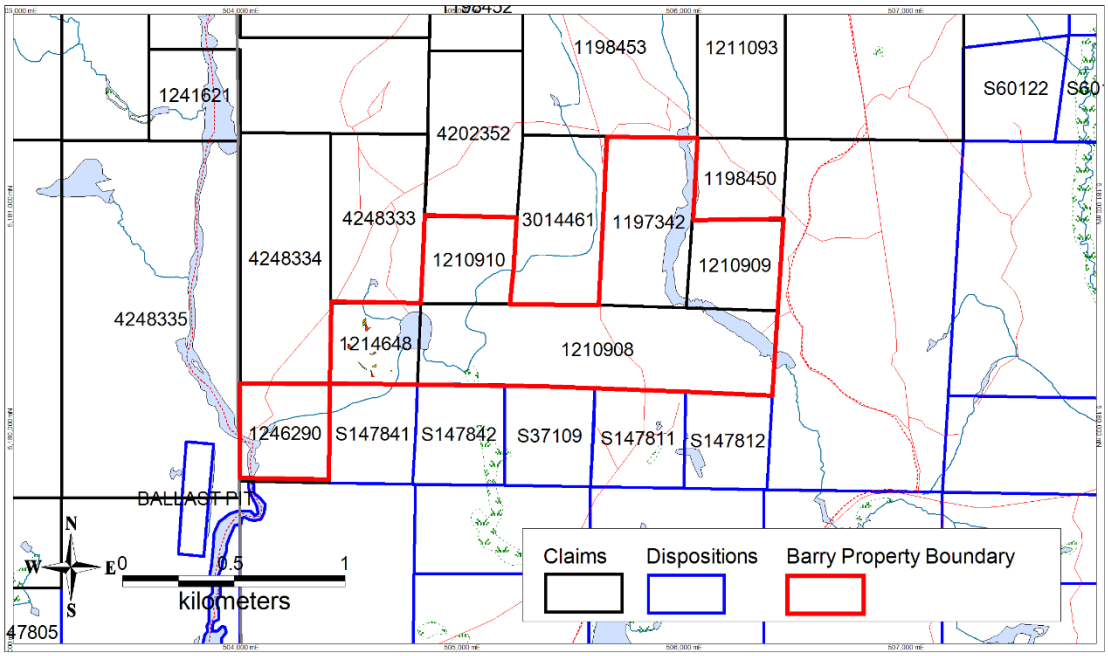

Figure 2: Overview of Barry property showing claim locations and numbers (NAD 27).

Table 1: Summary of Barry Claims

4 Barry

	number	area (ha)	work ($) units	required	reserve
1	1197342	32	2	800	138
2	1210908	64	4	1,600	69
3	1210909	16	1	400	0
4	1210910	16	1	400	0
5	1214648	16	1	400	0
6	1246290	16	1	400	0
		160	ha	4,000	$207

Accessibility and Physiography

Accessibility

The town of Carpreol can be accessed by regional and provincial roads as well as railway. From Capreol take Capreol Rd for 7 km until it turns into HWY 84 (Moose Mountain Rd). Stay on Moose Mountain Rd for 9 km where un-named logging roads and ATV trails provide access to most of the property.

Physiography

The terrain is characterized by rocky hills which alternate with depressions filled with glacial deposits and swampy ground with approximately 20% lakes, rivers and swamps. Bedrock exposure is estimated at less than 5%. Overburden has been reported to range from 0 to 17 metres thick in the project area with thicker overburden generally occurring in linear troughs. Drainage is typically from the northwest to the southeast as shown by the Roberts and Vermillion Rivers and Mowat and Parkin Creeks. The topography is typical of this part of the Canadian Shield with subdued relief and an average elevation of about 150 metres above sea level. Total relief on the property is about 30m, with local relief limited to 5 to 10m.

Regional Geology

The Barry property is located on the North Range of the Sudbury Structure, 700 m north of the SIC contact and 3.5 km west of the Whistle Offset dyke. 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.

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).

Quartz diorite dykes (locally known as Offset dykes) are thought to be part of the SIC system and are believed to be the result of impact meltsheet being injected into the country rocks. They occur as radial offshoots from the SIC and further into the footwall can occur concentrically to the SIC. They are host to nearly a third of the mineralization in the Sudbury Camp.

Property Geology

Barry is dominated by Archean gneisses of the Levack complex and granitoids of the Cartier Batholith. These have been intruded by Matachewan and Nipissing diabases. Sudbury breccia (impact pseudotachylite) is commonly found along margins of contacts and occasionally as outcrops.

There is a historical showing consisting of sulfide-rich mafic to intermediate gneisses. The outcrop has been blasted exposing abundant angular boulders, some of which contain up to ~30% sulfide minerals.

Here variable proportions of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur mainly along gneissic banding and less commonly in later cross cutting fractures. Locally the host gneiss has light green epidote alteration occurring in discrete pods or as patches of pervasive alteration, both of which have locally abundant coarse-grained pyrite clots. In the discrete pods, epidote is coarse grained and elongate suggesting it may be related to fluids produced from the Sudbury Igneous Complex and the later regional epidote alteration commonly observed in the region.

Levack Gneiss

Archean rocks of the Levack Gneiss Complex are the most abundant lithology outcropping in the area. These metamorphic rocks vary in composition from felsic to mafic, and contain locally strong gneissosity with variable orientations. Felsic gneisses are most common, especially on claim 1214648, and contain medium to coarse-grained feldspars, quartz, micas, and other minor phases. Mafic gneisses are less abundant, confined to the western portion of claim 1246290, and are more fine-grained and contain predominantly amphiboles and dark micas. Locally felsic and mafic gneisses are interlayered.

Matachewan Diabase

Mafic dikes, found on both claims, exhibit fine- to coarse-grained plagioclase phenocrysts, indicative to the Matachewan Diabase dike swarm. These rocks are typically weakly magnetic, fine-grained, and contain trace disseminated pyrite. Inferred strike of dikes, based on local contact relationships, is roughly NE-SW.

Sudbury Breccia

Sudbury Breccia is present locally in claim 1246290 and, more abundantly, in the southern portion of claim 1214648, forming an E-W trending zone. Another outcrop with significant Sudbury Breccia is found at the northern part of same claim, where breccia appears along a Matachewan Diabase/felsic gneiss contact.

The breccia contains clasts of the host rocks, usually felsic gneiss and diabase which are centimeter- to meter-sized. The clasts are supported in a fine-grained green matrix with concoidal fracturing habit. The matrix locally contains black mica porphyroblasts suggesting it has experienced heat-induced alteration after its formation. Locally the breccia matrix contains trace disseminated pyrite; a chalcopyrite-pyrite-actinolite vein cutting the breccia was observed in one instance.

Work Performed

Mapping on the property took place over two days by geologist Marshall Hall and technicians Tom and James Johnson. Mapping was concentrated along claim 1210910 with a minor amount of mapping along the northern edge of 1210908. A 4x4 pickup truck allowed access to the property both days.

Mapping targeted topographic lows and the adjacent hillsides in search of quartz diorite dykes related to the SIC or larger zones of Sudbury breccia.

Results

Mapping showed that many of the valleys have been caused by eroded mafic dykes. However, none of them appear to be quartz diorite. No samples have been submitted for assessment credit with this report.

Recommendations

The area should undergo further detailed mapping along valley edges in search of SIC related rock units. Airborne or ground geophysics would be useful in identifying any buried conductors in the area, helping to delineate mapping targets.

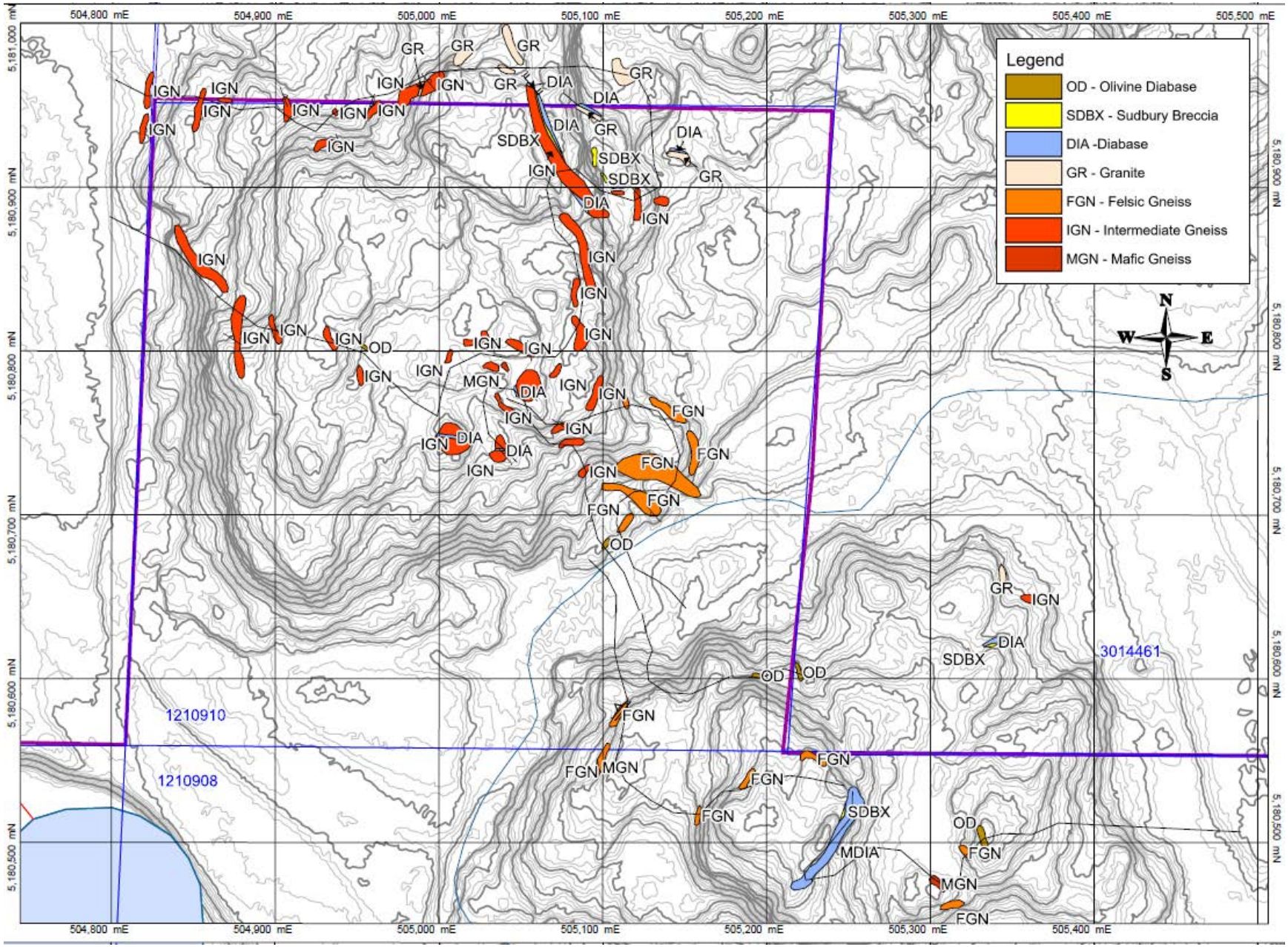

Figure 3: Mapping the Barry property. Nad 27 1:4000

Qualifications

I, Marshall Hall, do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at 552 Phillip St, Lively, Ontario, P3Y 1N1.

2. I graduated from Laurentian University (Sudbury, Ontario) in 2014 with a B.Sc.H. and am finishing my M.Sc. at Laurentian University.

3. I am currently employed as a Project Geologist with Wallbridge Mining Company Limited.

4. I am a licensed Ontario prospector, No. 1013626.

5. This technical report has been prepared by myself and other members of Wallbridge staff.

As an employee, and an insider, of Wallbridge Mining Company, I do not qualify as an independent Qualified Person.

Marshall Hall

References

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.

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