Technical Report on

Wallbridge's Sudbury Area Properties, Ontario (Canada)

Prepared for:

Wallbridge Mining Company Limited

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1. SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This technical report was prepared to summarize the results of exploration on Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. (Wallbridge)'s Sudbury area properties to December 31, 2017, and to provide recommendations for further work. This report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and was prepared for use in support of the disclosure made in Wallbridge's Annual Information Form.

David Smith, P.Geo., B.Sc., Project Geologist for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, is the Qualified Person responsible for the technical content of this report. The author has been actively taking part in the planning, supervision and execution of exploration programs on the Sudbury properties for many years and has visited the active properties most recently in November 2017. A list of specific reference material is provided at the end of this report.

This report provides a summary of all of Wallbridge's properties in the Sudbury area. However, Wallbridge's current focus and the majority of its recent expenditures and budgeted work going forward is on the Parkin properties, which are the most advanced and have a correspondingly greater emphasis throughout this report.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As of November 02, 2017 Wallbridge had an interest in 39 properties in the Sudbury area, including 323 unpatented mining claims, 23 leases, 42 patents and 4 licences of occupation, covering 401 square kilometres.

The properties are organized according to several over-arching joint ventures. The North Range Joint Venture (NRJV) between Wallbridge and Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) includes three property packages: the four Parkin properties, the five Wisner properties and the 12 North Range properties. The Sudbury Camp Joint Venture (SCJV) between Wallbridge and Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) includes nine properties. Three properties are subject to stand-alone joint ventures with Glencore. One property is subject to a three way joint venture with Glencore and Vale. Six properties are controlled 100% by Wallbridge.

ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The properties are located within a 30 kilometre radius of the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario and are serviced by a variety of primary and secondary paved and gravel roads, logging roads, and ATV, skidoo and drill trails within an hour's drive of Wallbridge's office. Exploration is possible year round. Wallbridge's Lively office is well equipped. The property has a core shack, 27 core storage racks, ample space for cross piled core or additional racks, a warehouse, containers for dry storage, and exploration and administration offices.

Sudbury, Ontario is Canada's premiere mining community and has been producing nickel, copper and platinum group metal ore for over 125 years. Highlights of the region include multiple active mines, two mills, two smelters, quality transportation, water and power infrastructure, a well-trained mining workforce, an internationally recognized mining service and supply sector, a community that understands and appreciates mining as part of its heritage, and a stable political regime. Sudbury is a major northern centre of education, health services and industry, and is the location of the main office for the Ontario Geological Survey.

HISTORY

The Sudbury area has been explored since the first discovery of nickel and copper in 1883. Wallbridge's properties cover a wide area and include historical mines, historic resources, occurrences, and un-explored areas. The historical work is summarized in this section of the report.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in Sudbury occur within the Sudbury Structure that formed as a result of a major Early Proterozoic meteorite impact 1,850 million years ago (Ames and Farrow, 2007). The Sudbury Structure straddles the unconformity between Archean gneisses and plutons of the Superior Province and overlying Paleoproterozoic Huronian supra-crustal rocks of the Southern Province. It is geographically divided into the North, South, and East Ranges and comprises four geologic domains:

1. The Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) occurs as a 60km x 27km elliptical bowl-shaped body that formed from a meteorite impact melt sheet. It consists of a basal xenolithic norite breccia (contact sublayer) overlain by norite, quartz-gabbro and granophyre and historically has been referred to as the "Nickel-Bearing Irruptive", the "Sudbury Nickel Irruptive" and the "Nickel Irruptive".
2. Concentric and radial dykes of diorite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite.
3. The footwall to the SIC contains a zone, up to 80km wide, of Archean and Proterozoic rocks that are fractured, brecciated (Sudbury breccia), and locally partially melted (e.g. Late Granite Breccia) or recrystallized due to the meteorite impact and subsequent emplacement of the SIC.
4. The SIC is overlain by the Whitewater Group, comprising “fall-back” super-crustal breccia of the Onaping Formation and the overlying basin-fill sedimentary rocks of the Onwatin and Chelmsford Formations.

The Sudbury properties have numerous mineral occurrences at varying stages of exploration. The most significant mineralization occurs on the Parkin, Wisner, Trill, Windy Lake, Frost Lake, Blezard and Broken Hammer Project properties.

North Range Joint Venture – Parkin Properties

The Parkin properties include nickel, copper and platinum group metal mineralization at the past-producing Milnet Mine, the high grade Milnet 1500 Zone, a historic surface resource, the recently drilled Malbeuf Zone, and a number of high-grade surface occurrences. The quality of the mineralization found in the Parkin Offset is high. The average nickel tenor for the mineralization found within the Parkin Offset is approximately 4%, which is comparable to the tenors of some deposits found in the Copper Cliff Offset dyke. A 2017 B.Sc. thesis studying nickel deportment of mineralization within several mineralized zones throughout the Parkin Offset indicated that the majority of the nickel in the collected samples was in coarse pentlandite (Ogilvy, 2017).

The historic Milnet Mine reports past production of 157,130 tons averaging 2.26g/t platinum, 2.98g/t palladium, 0.93g/t gold, 1.49% nickel and 1.54% copper (Meyn, 1970). At the time of production, orebodies #1 and #2 were mined to a depth of approximately 150m.

Drilling beneath the Milnet Mine in 2009 discovered the Milnet 1500 zone, intersecting 14.24 metres (1,499.66-1,513.90m) containing 8.00g/t TPM, 2.57% copper and 0.78% nickel. Subsequent drilling intersected 8.0 metres (1,473-1,481m) grading 4.32g/t TPM, 4.11% nickel and 0.60% copper and in another hole 12.85 metres (1665.80-1678.65m) containing 1.85g/t TPM, 0.33% nickel and 0.73% copper. Modelling of mineralized intersections and borehole electromagnetic geophysics indicates that the Milnet 1500 Zone is a minimum of 400 metres by 35-60 metres with an unknown true width. The full extent of the zone is not known and most of the dyke in the area has not been tested by drilling.

A historic surface resource on the Glencore Parkin property includes five zones along a strike length of ~700m, which are less than 200m from surface. Mechanical stripping in 2015 uncovered the surface expression of four of the five zones of

the historic surface resource. The stripping exposed six areas with massive, semi-massive, and net textured Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide mineralization and helped to determine the continuity of higher grade zones within the historic surface resource.

Several thicker and higher grade zones within the historic resource have now been defined within 50 metres from surface, including WMP-170 which intersected a wide zone consisting of 24.25 metres of 1.22% nickel, 1.50% copper, 0.81g/t platinum, 0.96g/t palladium and 0.38g/t gold at very shallow depths from 35.60 to 59.85 metres down hole. In addition, several drill holes including WMP-195, WMP-199, WMP-211 and WMP-212 intersected significant mineralization at shallow depths outside of the historic resource. Several significant intersections drilled subsequent to and below the historic surface resource are open laterally and to depth, and are either associated with off-hole BHEM conductors that have never been drill tested or in-hole BHEM conductors that extend past the hole.

Drill holes WMP-139, WMP-141 and WMP-150 to WMP-154 (completed in 2015 and 2016) defined the Malbeuf Zone – a new mineralized zone with a strike length of 140 metres immediately northeast of the historic surface resource with six of the seven holes intersecting semi-massive to massive nickel-copper sulphides. Drill hole WMP-205, approximately 400m down plunge of this zone, intersected 1.90% nickel, 0.30% copper, and 0.70g/t total Pt+Pd+Au over 0.53 metres from 757.04 metres down-hole, supporting the down plunge continuation of this zone.

Several occurrences of Au mineralization hosted in the Archean volcanic rocks have also been delineated on the property. The mineralization is associated with carbonate-quartz-epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite veins, appears to be discontinuous and “nuggety” in nature, though much more work would be needed to delineate mineralized trends.

North Range Joint Venture – Wisner Properties

Distributed throughout all the Wisner properties are irregular bodies of Sudbury Breccia, which is the main host rock for footwall-style Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization, as is the case at the Broken Hammer deposit (described in Wallbridge – Other Sudbury Area Properties), Broken Hammer Cu-PGE Zone, South Zone, Southwest Zone and the Twisted Wrench Zone.

The Southwest and South zones define a 1.5km trend of surface Cu-PGM occurrences and broad coincident IP anomalies. At the Southwest zone, drilling has traced mineralization 600m along strike and to 120 metres depth. Drilling highlights include 0.5m of 26.69g/t TPM, 2.35% Cu and 1.25% Ni from 65.5 to 66.0m in WIS-078, 13.7m of 0.99g/t TPM, 0.11% Cu and 0.04% Ni from 109.8 to 123.5m in WIS-078 and 1.9m of 2.23g/t TPM, 7.87% Cu and 0.12% Ni from 27.1 to 29.0m in WIS-088.

In 2012, a small field program including prospecting, trenching and channel sampling extended the Southwest Zone 80 metres to the northeast along an IP geophysical anomaly. Grab sample highlights from this program include 3.90% copper with 6.62g/t TPM, 2.84% copper with 4.34g/t TPM, and 2.81% copper with 3.96g/t TPM. Channel sample highlights from this program include 1.28 metres containing 1.35% copper with 3.90g/t TPM, 1.99 metres containing 0.71% copper with 2.40g/t TPM, and 0.16 metres containing 5.59% copper with 5.39g/t TPM.

In 2014, further trenching and channel sampling was carried out in an area between previous showings, connecting the known Cu-PGM mineralization for the entire 600m strike length. Drilling tested shallow (<200m) depths along strike, below the surface showings, and the host Sudbury breccia structure.

In 2015, three additional drill holes (WIS-210, -211 & -212) tested the zone to approximately 500m confirming the near surface mineralization. WIS-208 and WIS-209 tested the potential western extent across the Rapid River fault with WIS-208 intersecting 0.55m of 0.34% Cu.

The known near surface mineralization is discontinuous and narrow, and the mineralization intersected in the three most recent holes between 200 and 500m had anomalous copper but no significant Pt, Pd, or Au. The discontinuous nature of the footwall style mineralization is not easily detected by BHEM; therefore, the potential for an extension to this zone remains. There are also untested IP anomalies in the vicinity of the known mineralization, but it is possible they are related to pyrite-bearing mafic gneiss that is common in this area. Drilling of such targets is only recommended if supported by other geological, geochemical or EM data.

In the South Zone, grab and channel samples contain up to 25.50% Cu and 151.95g/t TPM. Drill hole WIS-004 intersected 3.35m of 2.30g/t TPM, 0.18% Cu and 0.05% Ni from 5.00 to 8.35m. Drilling in 2014 tested open Cu-PGM trends near surface, but failed to intersect further mineralization. The host Sudbury breccia structure was drilled with a few holes along strike to moderate (200-300m) depths and surveyed with BHEM.

Drilling in 2014 discovered a new Cu-PGM zone in the Twisted Wrench area of the Wisner Glencore JV East Block. Encouraging results in holes WIS-161 and WIS-163 were followed up by trenching, channel sampling as well as prospecting in the vicinity of the drill holes. Channel sampling at the surface showing returned 8.12g/t TPM, 0.96% Cu and 0.16% Ni over 2.43m. Hole WIS-179 intersected 1.65g/t TPM, 0.71% Cu and 0.15% Ni over 3.90 metres, approximately 55 metres west of this trench.

The field work resulted in the discovery of another showing 120 metres to the northwest. Channel sample highlights from this showing include 12.54g/t TPM, 3.95% Cu and 0.42% Ni over 0.62m and 3.82g/t TPM, 2.76% Cu and 0.21% Ni over 0.66m. Hole WIS-181 was drilled below this trench and intersected 3.49g/t TPM, 0.91% Cu and 0.26% Ni over 2.39 metres.

Drilling has traced mineralization down to 120m. Several deeper holes did target the extension of the mineralization below the zone, along the brecciated contact of the Wisner Gabbro and Levack Gneiss. These failed to locate mineralization at greater depth, and BHEM surveys did not identify off-hole conductors.

Drilling in 2014 targeted mineralized structures extending east from Wallbridge's Broken Hammer Project onto the Broken Hammer property that is part of the Wisner properties. Previous drill hole WIS-074 had intersected 2.10g/t TPM and 0.19% Cu over 2.5 metres from 15.5 to 18.0m depth.

Follow-up drill hole WIS-136 in 2014 intersected 1.18 metres of 2.22% Cu and 4.39g/t TPM. Mechanical stripping was then carried out to better understand the mineralization and this work exposed high grade Cu-PGM veinlets. Grab and brick samples (<30cm channel cuts) contained up to 12.6% Cu in one sample and 82.36g/t TPM in another.

These encouraging results were followed-up with further drilling and the intersections in holes WIS-143 to WIS-145. Drill hole WIS-145 also intersected new deeper mineralized structure which appears to be extending northeast from the adjacent Broken Hammer mining project.

Sudbury Camp Joint Venture Properties

Wallbridge has discovered two zones of high grade Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization hosted in the Trill Offset dyke. In June of 2005, a high grade Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide lens was discovered on the Trill property, hosted within a mafic dyke which was later determined to be the Trill Offset dyke. The massive sulphide lens is approximately 65m long, 5m wide, dips steeply to the north and is known to extend to about 35m depth. Drill hole intersections from this zone include 6.41g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 0.79% Cu and 1.2% Ni over 10.3 metres in WTR-012, and 8.11g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.01% Cu and 0.81% Ni over 8.76 metres in WTR-028. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrite and magnetite within an inclusion quartz diorite which is flanked by a non-inclusion phase of quartz diorite. These relationships are typical of offset hosted Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Sudbury camp. Minor violarite occurs as an oxidation product of

pentlandite, and merenskyite and michenerite were identified as the main PGE-bearing phases using electron microprobe analysis. There is a crude zonation in the mineralization where the core contains massive or inclusion bearing nickel-rich sulphides whereas the flanks contain copper-rich vein and disseminated style mineralization.

In September 2013 a Ni-Cu-PGE showing was discovered during mechanical stripping of a new occurrence of IQD on the eastern portion of the Trill property. The pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-millerite mineralization occurs mainly as irregular veins and blebs within a chaotic breccia unit at the contact of the Trill Offset with Sudbury breccia and granite. This assimilation/mixing breccia is referred to as meta-breccia or footwall breccia based on analogues in other Sudbury offset dyke settings. Pyrite-dominated hydrothermal veins cut the host granite and Sudbury breccia and contain the highest PGE tenors. Grab and brick samples from this showing contained up to 8.93g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.9% Cu and 2.45% Ni.

Wallbridge drilling on the Windy Lake property has delineated an embayment structure which hosts contact-style pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite mineralization within sublayer and footwall breccia. It consists of an east-west trending keel of Sublayer and Footwall Breccia up to 250 metre thick and over two kilometres long, found along the base of the SIC.

Many of the drill holes on the property were stopped a short distance into the footwall so much of the footwall geology has not been tested. Despite this, minor footwall Cu-PGE sulphide hosted in the footwall rocks has also been intersected in Wallbridge drill holes.

Glencore Joint Ventures

The Amy Lake breccia belt hosts Wallbridge's Amy Lake PGE mineralization and the Capre 3000 footwall zone announced by Lonmin Plc and Vale Inco on their Capre Joint Venture property in January 2007. Occurrences on the Frost Lake Property include low-sulphide Cu-PGE-Au mineralization in Wallbridge's Amy Lake Zone and ultramafic-hosted massive sulphide nickel mineralization that occurs immediately north of Amy Lake.

The Amy Lake zone was discovered by Wallbridge in 2000. Mechanical stripping and drilling have outlined a low sulphide zone consisting of disseminations, patches and stringers of chalcopyrite, millerite and pyrite accompanied by strong hydrothermal veining, partially melted Sudbury breccia cutting older lithologies and pervasive epidote and actinolite alteration. The zone occurs discontinuously over a width of 100-150 metres along strike to the northwest for a least 600m and to about 150 metres depth. The zone is open along strike to the northwest for two kilometres and a hole drilled deep below the zone indicates that the controlling Sudbury breccia structure extends to greater than 1200 metres depth. The mineralization shows a weak chargeability anomaly in DCIP surveys relative to the surrounding rock types. Highlights include results from drill hole WC-013 which intersected 48.40 metres averaging 0.86g/t TPM and WC-038 which intersected 75.48 metres averaging 0.51g/t TPM, both including higher grade sub-intervals.

Wallbridge discovered a zone of ultramafic-hosted Ni-Cu mineralization in 2006 on the Frost Lake Property. The discovery hole (WC-024) was targeting an off-hole pulse EM anomaly identified in WC-022, a drill hole that intersected 102 metres of mafic-ultramafic rocks containing trace amounts of pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. Drill hole WC-024 intersected semi-massive sulphide along the southwestern contact of the ultramafic body containing 16.0 metres that averaged 0.48% Ni and 0.27% Cu with higher grade sub-intervals. The ultramafic body has been mapped on surface over a horizontal width of approximately 100 metres and a strike length of almost 1 km. It is believed to be part of an Archean mafic-ultramafic system that was metamorphosed along with the Levack Gneiss Complex.

Exploration on the Blezard property in early 1999 led to the discovery of sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite within a small quartz-diorite melt pod located in the breccia belt near the southern boundary of the

property. Mineralization sampled in a surface trench returned values up to 4.5% Cu, 0.56% Ni, 0.60g/t Pt and 1.21g/t Pd. This discovery is hosted within variably metamorphosed Sudbury breccia containing lenses of quartz diorite. The setting of which is identical to a traverse through the Frood-Stobie mine, from the footwall into the hanging wall.

A section of inclusion bearing quartz diorite was intersected from 61.7 – 64.9m in drill hole WS-1, within the Frood-Stobie breccia belt. The quartz-diorite melt rock was mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite with a few small blebs and patches of semi-massive mineralization. The section from 63.2 - 64.9m averaged 0.66% Cu, 0.55% Ni, 0.23 g/t Pt and 0.85 g/t Pd.

Broken Hammer Project

Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization was first discovered on the Broken Hammer Project in 2003 by Wallbridge geologists. Drilling and channel sampling delineated a 250 metre long and 80 metre wide zone of sharp-walled veins and disseminated sulphides consisting of chalcopyrite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and millerite hosted in zones of Sudbury Breccia and adjacent quartz monzonite gneiss. Platinum-group minerals include sperrylite, michenerite, merenskyite, and malyshevite (Péntek et al., 2008). Sperrylite occurs frequently as coarse-grained crystals up to 1.3 cm in size. The mineralization is accompanied by strong hydrothermal alteration with assemblages dominated by hydrous silicates (e.g., epidote, actinolite, chlorite) and quartz (Péntek et al., 2008).

Massive sulphide veins, such as the Big Boy vein, had a maximum thickness of approximately one metre; however, the thickness was more commonly less than 0.5 metre. The Big Boy vein had an east-southeast strike and dipped shallowly to moderately to the southwest. Other, narrower, veins are observed to form swarms and clusters, often branching and anastomosing, are variable in orientation and pinch and swell rapidly. These veins are tensional features and often occupy strain shadows of mega-breccia clasts. The mineralization appears to be controlled by a dextral Reidel shear environment with the primary shear directions being oriented at 040° west of the Chisel Creek Fault and 070° east of it.

In 2011, Wallbridge carried out an open pit bulk sample. A 26,324 tonne sample with an average grade of 1.61% Cu, 0.12% Ni, 2.16 g/t Pt, 2.28 g/t Pd, and 0.74 g/t Au of ore was extracted and processed.

During 2014 and 2015, 295,000 tonnes of ore with average grades of 0.89% Cu, 2.08 g/t Pt, 1.52 g/t Pd, and 0.50 g/t Au was mined from the open pit. Most of the original ore body was mined out, however small pockets of mineralization remain.

DEPOSIT TYPES

Sudbury is one of the most significant mining districts in the world. Historical production over the past 125 years plus current reserves in Sudbury have been estimated at approximately 1.6 billion tonnes of ore containing over 60 million ounces of platinum group metals plus gold, over 11 million tonnes of nickel and over 10.8 million tonnes of copper (Lightfoot and Farrow, 2002; Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007; Ames and Farrow, 2007,Lightfoot 2017).

Despite the long history of mining, significant discoveries continue to be made in Sudbury, including over 19 million ounces of PGEs discovered since 1990.

There are several main types of mineral deposits in the Sudbury area:

1. Contact deposits, including massive sulphide consisting of nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization along the lower contact of the SIC, both within the contact sublayer and in the immediately adjacent Footwall Breccia ;

2. Footwall deposits, including sulphide veins and stringers containing copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and gold in the brecciated footwall rocks beneath the SIC;

3. Offset dyke deposits, including massive sulphide consisting of nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization associated with brecciated and inclusion bearing phases (IQD) of the quartz diorite offset dykes (QD);

4. Structurally and/or hydrothermally remobilized sulphide nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization; and

5. Hybrid type deposits representing combinations of the above.

The Windy Lake and Frost Lake properties are the only properties being explored for Contact style deposits. The Wallbridge properties being explored for Footwall style deposits include Skynner Lake, Frost Lake, Capreol JV, Drill Lake, Victor East, Creighton South, Graham, Drury, Trill, Cascaden, Rudy's Lake, Foy, Bowell, Wisner Glencore, Broken Hammer, Wisner West, Wisner East, and Barry. Though all Sudbury properties have the potential to host undiscovered Offset dykes, the properties that host known Offset dykes are the properties that are actively being explored for Offset style mineralization. These include Parkin Glencore, Milnet, Parkin CBA, all but Ruza for the NRJV-North Range properties, Trill, Trill West and Worthington properties. Blezard, Creighton South, Graham, Trill, Ministic, and Cascaden properties are also being explored for hybrid type deposits along the South and North Range breccia belts.

Drilling

Wallbridge has completed a total of 656 drill holes (including wedge-cuts and some re-collars) totalling approximately 275,000 metres on its Sudbury area properties. All Wallbridge drilling was completed with either NQ, thin walled BQ, or BQ drill core. DGPS of collar locations and down-hole Reflex survey is routine on all recent holes and Gyro surveys are carried out on most holes which have been surveyed with BHEM. All drill core is stored in Wallbridge's yard located at the Wallbridge office in Lively - either in our custom cores racks or in cross piles. The storage location of the holes (which cross pile or rack) is recorded in a "core catalogue", by drill hole.

Sampling, Analysis, and Data Verification

Wallbridge follows industry best practices for quality assurance and quality control of samples. Sampling, analysis, and data verification procedures are documented in detail in this report.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The Glencore Parkin property includes a historic surface resource which had an estimated Indicated Resource of 264,000 tonnes grading 0.70% Cu, 0.65% Ni, 0.62g/t Pt, 0.80g/t Pd and 0.23g/t Au, and an Inferred Resource of approximately 87,000 tonnes grading 0.7% Cu, 0.4% Ni, 1.2g/t Pt, 1.1g/t Pd and 0.6g/t Au (Soever, 2002; for Watts, Griffis & McOuat Limited (WGM)). These historic mineral resources occur at surface and above 200 metres depth.

The 2002 WGM resource estimate of the historic surface resource was generated using available drill data and Gemcom software. Five mineralized zones were modelled using a minimum true width of 2.0m and an NSR cut-off grade of C$40/tonne. The NSR cut-off was calculated using US$0.80/lb copper, US$3.00/lb nickel, US$10/lb cobalt, US$450/oz platinum, US$400/oz palladium, US$270/oz gold, a $450/t smelter charge deduction and a concentration ratio of 30/(Cu%+Ni%). Grades were defined for each of the mineralized zones (block models) using a 35m search and an Inverse Distance Squared method with a sample minimum and maximum of 1 and 15, respectively. These searches were confined to the modelled solids.

The 2002 WGM resource estimate of the historic surface resource was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 at the time and uses categories consistent with current requirements. However, the mechanical stripping and channel sampling in 2015 provide greater insight into the geometry, continuity, and grade distribution of the mineralization and it is the author's opinion that given the currently available information the 2002 WMG resource estimate is no longer current and should be considered a historic resource. A qualified person has not done sufficient work with the currently available information to classify the historical estimate as a current resource. To the author's knowledge, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In terms of metal endowment, infrastructure, community support and regulatory stability, Sudbury is one of the most attractive places in the world to discover and develop large-scale copper, nickel and PGE mining projects. Despite 130 years of mining in the Sudbury area, very large and high grade deposits continue to be discovered.

Three of the main deposit types found in Sudbury are Offset Dyke, Footwall and Contact deposits. Exploration work to date has shown that the potential exists to discover large-scale copper, nickel and PGE deposits associated with these types of deposits on Wallbridge's Sudbury properties and because of this, significant additional work is warranted to explore this potential on all the Sudbury properties.

Offset Dyke Deposit Potential

Sudbury Offset Dyke hosted deposits are an important deposit type in Sudbury, accounting for roughly a 1/3 of the total ore mined. Also, the ores that make up these deposits typically contain significantly higher concentrations of PGEs than the contact type deposits, adding to the value of the ore. Despite over 125 years of exploration, new discoveries continue to be made. Examples of more recent Offset dyke deposit discoveries in the region include the Kelly Lake Deposit within the Copper Cliff Offset dyke and the Totten and Victoria deposits within the Worthington Offset dyke.

Many of Wallbridge's Sudbury Properties are being explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with Sudbury Offset dykes. Exploration to date has discovered seven different Sudbury Offset dykes with a total strike length of approximately 72 kilometres and several occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization on Wallbridge properties. Each of these Offset dykes has the potential to host significantly sized deposits. The most prospective are the Parkin Offset dyke on the NRJV Parkin properties and the Trill Offset hosted on the Trill Property. To date, although only minor occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization have been found on the Hess, Foy, Worthington and Ministic Offset dykes, limited drilling and poor exposure (typically < 1%) along these dykes results in these dykes being under-explored.

The conceptual exploration target for an Offset deposit includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-3% nickel, 1-3% copper, 1-3g/t platinum, 1-3g/t palladium and 0.5-2g/t gold. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Offset dyke deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Sudbury properties. There has been insufficient work on the Sudbury Properties to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Properties.

Wallbridge has identified key features that help evaluate if an Offset Dyke is prospective to host an Offset deposit. The most important of these is the presence of mineralization or a quality conductor. However, when exploring below detection of geophysical coverage there are other criteria that Wallbridge, based on experience and research, has determined are common in many of the Sudbury Offset deposits. One of the elements that all deposits have in common is the presence of an IQD phase. Other common characteristics of these deposits is that they are often found where there are sharp changes in the orientation of an Offset dyke or where there is significant narrowing of the dyke. Where this occurs seems to be heavily influenced by pre-existing lithological boundaries and planes of weakness in the country

rock an Offset dyke intrudes, such as lithological contacts, bedding or a pre-existing structure. There is also an observed correlation between the occurrences of a deposit and where an Offset dyke cuts a large mafic and ultra-mafic body.

The 9.4km strike length of the Parkin Offset Dyke on Wallbridge's Parkin Properties hosts several significant zones of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization typical of that hosted by quartz diorite Offset dykes in the Sudbury mining camp. Examples include the prolific deposits at Vale's North and South Mines hosted by the Copper Cliff Offset dyke; Vale's recently commissioned Totten Mine in the Worthington Offset Dyke and KGHM International Ltd.'s discovery on its Victoria project, also hosted in the Worthington Offset dyke. Highlights from Offset Dyke exploration activity on the Parkin properties include:

- The delineation of five mineralized zones over a 750m strike length, which make up the historic surface resources.
- The discovery of the Milnet 1500 Zone in 2009 with drill hole WMM-014 intersecting 14.24 metres (1,499.66-1,513.90m) containing 8.00g/t TPM, 2.57% copper and 0.78% nickel followed by several more drill hole intersections which outline an approximately 400m long mineralized trend.
- The discovery of the Malbeuf Zone - a new mineralized zone with a known strike length of 140 metres immediately northeast of the historic surface resource. The best intercept from this zone is from WMP-154 which intersected 6.40m of 0.81% Ni, 0.61% Cu and 2.88g/t Pt+Pd+Au from 412.40 to 418.80m.
- Extending mineralization outside the historic surface resources with holes such as WMP-195 which intersected 7.46m of 1.36% Ni, 1.02% Cu, 1.59g/t Pt+Pd+Au from 58.60 to 66.06 metres.
- The discovery of significantly thicker mineralization within the historic surface resource with drill hole WMP-170 which intersected a wide zone consisting of 24.25 metres of 1.22% nickel, 1.50% copper, 0.81g/t platinum, 0.96g/t palladium, and 0.38g/t gold at very shallow depths from 35.60 to 59.85 metres down hole.

These occurrences demonstrate that the Parkin Offset dyke has the potential to host substantial concentrations of high quality mineralization with significant grades of PGEs along with copper, nickel and gold. The discovery of mineralization outside of the historic surface resource such as the Malbeuf zone and other intersections adjacent to the historic surface resource supports the potential to significantly increase the mineralization described in the historic surface resource within 600 metres of surface. Also, the discovery of the Milnet 1500 zone emphasises the potential for high grade mineralization at significant depths.

Through detailed geological modelling, Wallbridge has made considerable progress in understanding the broader structure of the Parkin Offset Dyke and the larger scale discovery potential it has at depth and along strike. This work has identified several areas and trends that have the potential to host the conceptual exploration target.

The 3D modeling of the geology, including the dyke, country rock, mineralization and structures showed that several of these known mineralized trends are coincident with flexures, splays and pinches in the Offset dyke. These flexures are interpreted to have formed where the Offset dyke intersected pre-existing structural fabrics, such as foliations, geological contacts, bedding or faults. The lateral extensions of these features were interpreted by projecting these intersections into areas that remain largely untested and are targets for future exploration. The most apparent example of this is the sharp bend in the dyke at the historical Milnet mine site where the dyke is interpreted to have preferentially intruded along a limestone bed that was almost perpendicular to the offset trend. This bend is interpreted as the primary control responsible for the concentration of the sulphides at this location.

A significant trend for exploration (previously postulated and supported by this work) is interpreted to control the mineralization from surface at the North zone, through the Malbeuf Zone and potentially down to the Milnet 1500 Zone. In the area of the North zone and Malbeuf zone, the concentration of mineralization is interpreted to be controlled by a flexure in the Offset dyke which occurs where the Offset dyke intersects an older structure. Projecting this intersection northeast towards the 1500 Zone outlines several kilometres of this trend that has not been adequately explored. Several other trends, similar to this one, have been interpreted to extend from the historic surface resource and along which there are very few intersections of the Parkin Offset dyke.

Modeling has shown that the Milnet 1500 Zone occurs at the intersection of the Parkin Offset dyke with a large gabbro in the wall rock, interpreted to be Nipissing Gabbro. Where the Parkin Offset dyke intersects the northern (back) side of this gabbro is a very similar geological environment to Vale's Kelly Lake deposit in the Copper Cliff Offset dyke and their Totten deposit in the Worthington Offset dyke, which are both located at the southern (back) contact with similar mafic bodies. Also, mapping indicates that the Parkin Offset Dyke -Nipissing gabbro intersection likely occurs at other locations on Wallbridge property, including on the CBA Parkin property where a RIM anomaly correlates with an interpreted contact between the Parkin Offset dyke and a large ultramafic intrusion. A 2000 AeroTEM survey and 2004 surface UTEM survey both detected conductors over the site of the Milnet mine, indicating that there may be additional mineralization near surface.

Significant additional work is warranted to explore the large-scale discovery potential remaining on the property. These items are discussed in more detail below and recommendations are made for further work.

The Trill Offset dyke on Wallbridge's Trill Property is also prospective for significant mineralization associated with Offset dykes. Wallbridge has already found two zones of high grade Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization within the Trill Offset dyke on the property. The first zone, discovered by Wallbridge in 2005, contains high grade Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide along a 140m mineralized trend within the Trill Offset dyke. Drill hole intersections include 6.41g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 0.79% Cu and 1.2% Ni over 10.3 metres in WTR-012 and 8.11g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.01% Cu and 0.81% Ni over 8.76 metres in WTR-028. The Trill East showing was discovered in 2013 and grab and brick samples returned up to 8.93g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.9% Cu and 2.45% Ni. Mapping and drilling to date has defined nearly six kilometres of the radial Trill Offset dyke on the property and has confirmed that the Offset extends to depth under and adjacent to the two showings. Much of the drilling to date targeted the areas adjacent to the two showings; therefore, most of the Trill Offset dyke below the penetration depth of geophysical coverage remains unexplored. This depth is approximately 300m below surface along the eastern four kilometres of the dyke and approximately 150m depth along the western four kilometres. Significant drilling is warranted along the Trill offset to test for sulphide mineralization at depth.

Work to date has also delineated Offset dykes on the SCJV Worthington and Trill West properties, and all but one of the North Range properties for a combined strike length of approximately 56 kilometres. All of these areas have now been covered by airborne geophysics and a portion has been covered by fixed loop surface TDEM geophysical surveys. These dykes are poorly exposed, with < 1% outcropping, and there has been very limited drilling along them; therefore, the Offset dykes remain largely unexplored. Limited exploration has identified minor occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization within the Hess, Foy, Worthington and Ministic Offset dykes, which is encouraging. Highlights include:

- Drilling, adjacent to the Hess and Pele Mountain Properties, by Vale that reportedly intersected up to 1.3% Ni, 1.1% Cu and 2.3g/t TPM over 7.25 metres hosted in the Hess Offset dyke (Consolidated Venturex Holdings Ltd., 2003).

- Wallbridge drill hole WFN-001, drilled on the Foy North property, which intersected 4m of 0.26g/t TPM and 0.2% Cu+Ni including 1 metre of 0.66g/t TPM, 0.25% Cu and 0.22% Ni within the Foy Offset dyke.

- An anomalous grab sample from the Hess Offset dyke on the Hess property that contained 0.92g/t TPM, 0.22% Cu and 0.17% Ni.

- A grab sample from the Hess Offset dyke on the Trill West Property that returned 0.24g/t Pt, 0.34g/t Pd, 0.07g/t Au, 0.3% Ni and 0.17% Cu.

- A 400m strike length of the Worthington Offset dyke with blebby sulphide mineralization, located on the Worthington property.

Numerous favourable ore hosting environments have been identified along the dykes on the properties. These include abrupt termination of an Offset dyke, flexure or splays in an Offset dyke, and the occurrence of mafic-ultramafic intrusions proximal to and cut by Offset dykes. Significant additional work is warranted to explore the large-scale discovery potential remaining on these properties.

Footwall Deposit Potential

Footwall deposits represent very high value ore deposits. Examples of more recent Footwall deposit discoveries by other companies in the region include the McCreedy East Footwall deposits at Vale's Coleman Mine (the 148, 153 and 170 orebodies), the Footwall ore bodies at Glencore's Nickel Rim South Mine, and the footwall deposits at Vale's Victor and Capre development project. Wallbridge exploration efforts to date have resulted in the discovery of one economic Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGM deposit - the Broken Hammer Deposit, as well as a number of occurrences and extensive geological environments with the potential to host significant sized deposits of this type on several of Wallbridge's Sudbury properties.

The exploration target for Footwall deposits includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-5g/t platinum, 1-5g/t palladium, 1-10% copper, 0.5-2g/t gold, and 0.1-3% nickel. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Footwall deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Properties. More work on is required to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Sudbury Properties.

The most prospective Wallbridge properties to host a Footwall deposit are Wisner, Broken Hammer, Frost Lake, Foy and Windy Lake properties, all of which host occurrences of Cu-Ni-PGM footwall mineralization. To date, no occurrences of Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGM have been found on Wallbridge's Trill, Creighton South, Cascaden, Barry, Capreol JV, Drill Lake or Victor East properties; however, the geological controls on the formation of Footwall deposits are fairly well understood and these properties have been interpreted to host geological environments with the potential to host these deposits types.

The Wisner properties cover 10 kilometres of proximal Footwall geology, which host extensive zones of massive, recrystallized Sudbury breccia conducive to hosting footwall-style Cu-Ni-PGM ores. Wallbridge's exploration efforts to date have resulted in the discovery of several occurrences of Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization hosted in areas of recrystallized Sudbury Breccia, including the adjacent Broken Hammer deposit (see section 7) which was mined by Wallbridge in 2014 and 2015. Other occurrences of footwall mineralization on the properties include a 1.5km trend of surface Cu-PGM occurrences and broad coincident IP anomalies which define the Southwest and South Zones, and a 120m trend of Cu-PGM occurrences which define the Twisted Wrench Cu-PGM zone. The aforementioned

zone is hosted within in the same Sudbury breccia structure that hosted the Broken Hammer deposit 1.2km to the northeast. The highest grade intersection from the South and Southwest zones was a drill hole sample from WIS-078 which contained 2.35% Cu, 1.25% Ni and 26.69g/t TPM from 65.5 to 66.0m. The best intercept from the Twisted Wrench showing was 8.12g/t TPM, 0.96% Cu and 0.16% Ni over 2.43m.

Most of the significant mineralized occurrences, including the Broken Hammer Project, are found proximal to the Sudbury brecciated contact of the Wisner Gabbro. There are several locations along this contact where it is still permissive for a footwall deposit the size of the conceptual target to have gone undetected by exploration to date and potential remains down plunge of the Broken Hammer deposit at depth. Also, several potential bedrock conductors and other Sudbury breccia zones with similar characteristics remain untested and further interpretation, drilling and field work is recommended. One such occurrence is on Wisner East where there are two HeliTEM conductors which require follow up work via drilling and/or trenching.

The Frost Lake, Skynner Lake, Capreol JV and Drill Lake properties are located on prime ground to host a Cu-Ni-PGM deposit. The properties are situated on the East Range of the SIC between Vale's Victor-Capre development project and KGHM International's recently closed Podolsky mine, and are in the proximal footwall to several significant contact deposits. Wallbridge exploration on these properties has delineated approximately nine kilometres of the East Range Sudbury Breccia structure (along strike), which is the same Sudbury breccia structure that hosts Vale's Victor-Capre deposits. The East Range Sudbury Breccia structure consists of extensive zones of massive, recrystallized Sudbury breccia similar to those found on the Wisner Properties and those associated with Cu-Ni-PGM deposit in Levack.

At the Frost Lake Property, the East Range Sudbury Breccia structure hosts the Amy Lake PGE Zone, a zone of Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization roughly 100 metres wide by 600 metres long, and located about 600 metres north of Vale's Capre deposits. Two notable intersections from that zone include drill hole WC-013 which intersected 48.40 metres averaging 0.86g/t TPM and WC-038 which intersected 75.48 metres averaging 0.51g/t TPM. Both included higher grade sub-intervals.

Though there is still the potential to discover additional near surface mineralization on the property, as supported by the delineation of a conductive body beneath Amy Lake adjacent to the Amy Lake Zone, the blue-sky potential exists at depth. Much of the work to date has focused on delineation of mineralized zones near surface, but the steep dip of the SIC in this area means this favourable geology could extend from surface to significant depths. This suggests that a very large volume of target rocks, highly prospective for footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization, remains to be explored.

Exploration on several other properties has identified areas prospective for footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization. These include the Foy Property which hosts a Sudbury breccia structure with occurrences of weak mineralization, the Creighton South Property which hosts Sudbury breccia structures in the footwall to Vale's giant Creighton deposit and the Trill Property which hosts thermally altered Sudbury Breccia structures in the footwall to the Vale's Trillabelle deposit. Also, the Drill Lake and Victor East properties are in a strategic position, immediately adjacent to the Vale's Victor-Capre development project to the south and east.

There are several properties that have the potential for hybrid type mineralization, similar to the Vale's Frood-Stobie deposits and KGHM's Victoria deposit as well as several other deposits in the South Range of the SIC. These include Creighton South, Graham (Kildream) and Blezard properties, all of which are interpreted to host part of the South Range Breccia Belt, the same Sudbury breccia structure which hosts the Frood-Stobie and Victoria deposits. Other properties that may have the potential to host this style of deposit include Trill, Ministic Lake, Cascaden and

Cascaden North, on which Wallbridge mapping has identified segments of the North Range breccia belt, a 29 kilometre long arcuate Sudbury Breccia structure, similar the South Range Breccia Belt.

The geology on the Blezard Property is directly analogous to the host rocks of the Frood-Stobie deposits, less than two kilometres to the southwest. The property is underlain by the northeastern extension of the same Sudbury breccia belt that hosts Frood-Stobie in the footwall to Blezard and Lindsley deposits less than 60 metres from the SIC contact. Wallbridge exploration has discovered occurrences of significant grade Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization associated with QD in the Sudbury breccia, just as at Frood-Stobie. Although the Property is small and no significant conductors have been identified in the drill holes to date, geophysics (AMT anomaly) supports the possibility of mineralization below the depth currently tested by drilling. Also, the Property may be prospective for low-sulphide, high-PGE style mineralization similar to that recently reported in the altered volcanic rocks south of the Crean Hill Mine. The importance of this style of mineralization was not fully recognized when the above work was completed, and core containing small amounts of finely disseminated sulphide was not sampled.

Contact Deposit Potential

The Windy Lake property and an isolated mining patent on the Frost Lake property have the potential to host contact style deposits.

The Windy Lake property is located on the North Range of the SIC approximately three kilometres from the prolific Levack-Onaping Complex. The best Contact deposit analogue for Windy Lake would be Glencore's Onaping depth deposit located in the Levack area along strike of Windy Lake four kilometres to the east. The Onaping Depth deposit includes Measured and Indicated resources totalling 14.5 million tonnes grading 1.67% nickel, 1.25% copper, 0.06% cobalt, 0.45g/t platinum, and 0.52g/t palladium and Inferred resources totalling 1.2 million tonnes grading 3.6% nickel, 1.2% copper, 0.1% cobalt, 0.5g/t platinum and 0.5g/t palladium (Glencore Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as of June 30, 2010). Wallbridge's conceptual exploration target for Contact deposits includes 2 to 20 million tonnes containing 1-1.2g/t platinum plus palladium plus gold, 1.5-4% nickel, and 1-1.5% copper. This represents a body that is several hundred metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and with 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Contact deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property. A significant portion of the SIC contact on the Windy Lake Property has not been explored with drilling. This untested area is large enough to host a contact deposit that could exceed the size of the conceptual target.

The Windy Lake property and the neighbouring Levack-Onaping complex share similarities that suggest it is permissive for the property to host multiple significant ore deposits. One similarity is that the SIC at Windy Lake and in the Levack-Onaping complex have an anomalously thick Norite layer. Sections of the SIC with thicker Norite layers are known to host a greater concentration of ore bodies. Also, the Windy Lake area is intersected by similar pre- and/or syn-SIC structures that are interpreted to control the distribution of embayment hosted contact ore deposits in the Levack-Onaping Complex. Drilling at Windy Lake has identified two examples of these - an E-W embayment structure associated with sub-economic mineralization and a N-S trending embayment structure. The intersection of these two embayments is interpreted to be an important target for contact mineralization.

The east side of the Windy Lake property also has the potential to host an embayment structure. WWL-007 was the only hole Wallbridge has drilled in that area and it intersected Sublayer and Footwall breccia which could be part of a much larger embayment structure and have the potential to host several significant ore bodies.

The Frost Lake property includes an isolated 4.5 ha mining patent located between Vale's Capre and Victor deposits, along the SIC. At surface, the SIC contact is approximately 100 metres east of the property but is interpreted to

intersect the eastern property boundary at approximately 300m below surface (assuming a 70 degree dip to the west) and continue to approximately 1,100 metres depth below the property. This indicates the property has the potential to host a significantly sized mineral system including contact and footwall mineralization.

Additional exploration work is required to determine whether deposits the size and grade of the conceptual target exist on these properties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration to date has shown that Wallbridge's Sudbury Properties have excellent potential for discovery including tangible targets and significant holdings with blue-sky potential. Though not discussed in great detail, there is also the potential for near term development on the Glencore Parkin Property. The total recommended work programs and proposed budgets on Wallbridge's Sudbury area properties is estimated at $36.2 million to test the currently identified exploration targets. In most cases, this includes a first phase outlining approximate expenditures necessary to bring the property to the next stage of exploration or a significant decision/milestone and a second phase that is contingent upon positive results of the first program.

As discussed above many of the Sudbury properties are included in the two Lonmin Joint Venture Agreements and associated Amendments. The minimum funding Lonmin is required to provide for the 2018 fiscal year (October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018) to maintain their interest in all the JV properties is $6,654,439, this includes $5,020,379 on the Parkin Properties, $1,268,968 SCJV properties and $365,091 on the North Range and Wisner Properties.

North Range Joint Venture - Parkin Properties

On the Parkin Properties, total recommended work includes an estimated first phase of $7 million and an estimated second phase of $17 million plus indirect administration costs.

The first phase of the program for the Glencore Parkin, Milnet and CBA Parkin properties includes completing a 3D inversion of EM data, drilling and BHEM to expand on known mineralization with 50m to 100m step-outs along mineralized and conductive trends, drilling unexplained conductors, and 200 to 600m spaced drill holes to test significant blue-sky exploration potential. The first phase also includes airborne EM, mapping and sampling on the northern CBA Parkin claim block and Parkin East.

Phase 2 includes infill drilling of mineralized zones of appropriate size and quality that were delineated by phase 1 drilling, drilling new targets delineated from phase 1 work, and completion of an NI 43-101 resource estimate and metallurgy in and around the historic surface resource.

North Range Joint Venture Properties-Wisner Properties

On the Wisner properties, an estimated $1,000,000 of work is recommend for the first phase which would include geological and geophysical modeling, drilling the Sudbury Breccia structure down dip of the Broken Hammer deposit on the Broken Hammer property, testing the Wisner gabbro contact with drilling, drilling the conductor on Wisner East, and mapping and stripping. A second phase would follow up the results of the first phase.

North Range Joint Venture Properties-North Range Properties

On the North Range properties, total recommended work includes a first phase of an estimated $1,000,000. The proposed program includes surface EM on Foy North, mapping on Ruza, mechanical stripping on Rudy's Lake,

geological compilation, structural interpretation, targeting for drilling, and drilling of prospective footwall zones and priority targets along the Ministic and Hess offset

It is recommended that the claims which contain Offset dykes be maintained in good standing until further review is completed and new targets generated.

Sudbury Camp Joint Venture Properties

On the Sudbury Camp Joint Venture properties, an estimated $4,800,000 CAD of work is recommended for the first phase. This work would include drilling the intersection of the Windy Lake Embayments and the eastern parts of Windy Lake, drilling 1,200 metre holes at 400 metre spacing on the eastern most four kilometres of the Trill offset dyke and surface EM along the western extension of the Trill Offset dyke, drilling to test remaining prospective footwall on Skynner, surface EM over the prospective footwall on Trill, Foy, Creighton South and Cascaden properties and field work (including mapping, prospecting and mechanical stripping) on Worthington, Creighton South and Trill.

Phase 2 of the program would mostly follow-up results from phase 1, but would also include additional drilling along interpreted open embayment trends on the Windy Lake property.

Glencore Joint Venture Properties

On the three stand-alone Glencore Joint Venture properties the total recommended work includes a first phase of $500,000 and a second phase of $5,000,000. The first phase consists of testing drill ready targets on the Frost Lake Property, including conductors delineated from surface and bore hole EM near the Amy Lake zone and drilling targeting the SIC contact on the isolated mining patent between Vale's Capre and Victor deposits. The first phase also includes mapping and prospecting geology on Blezard and unexplained VTEM anomalies on Graham. It would also include structural, geological and geophysical modeling on Blezard and Frost in preparation for phase 2 drilling.

Significant additional exploration is warranted to fully test the potential of the Frost Lake Property considering the large volume of geology perspective to host a significant footwall deposit. While the phase 1 work includes geological compilation, structural interpretation, and targeting for drilling; given an appropriate level of financing a $5 million program including 30,000 metres of drilling could easily be justified.

Wallbridge – Other Sudbury Area Properties

Recommended work on the other Sudbury Properties includes mapping, geological compilation, structural interpretation, and targeting for drilling.

2. INTRODUCTION

This technical report was prepared to summarize the results of exploration on Wallbridge Mining Company Ltd. (Wallbridge)'s Sudbury area properties to December 31, 2017, and to provide recommendations for further work. This report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and was prepared for use in support of the disclosure made in Wallbridge's Annual Information Form.

David Smith, P.Geo., B.Sc., Project Geologist for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited, is the Qualified Person responsible for the technical content of this report. The author has been actively taking part in the planning, supervision and execution of exploration programs on the Sudbury properties for many years and has visited the active properties most recently in November 2017. A list of specific reference material is provided at the end of this report.

This report provides a summary of all of Wallbridge's properties in the Sudbury area. However, Wallbridge's current focus and the majority of its recent expenditures and budgeted work going forward is on the Parkin properties, which are the most advanced and have a correspondingly greater emphasis throughout this report.

Metric units are used throughout this report unless otherwise specified. Assay and analytical results are quoted in grams per tonne (g/t), parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb) or weight percent (%). 1g/t is equivalent to 1ppm and 1,000ppb; 10,000g/t is equivalent to 1%. Total precious metals (TPM) are the sum of platinum (Pt), palladium (Pd) and gold (Au) values returned for a sample. The abbreviation for copper is Cu and nickel is Ni. Conversion to grams per metric tonne (g/t) is done by multiplying troy ounces per short ton (Oz/t) by 34.2857142. Conversion to grams is done by multiplying troy ounces by 31.1034768. Reported coordinates are Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Zone 17 using the 1927 North American Datum (NAD27). All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian funds unless otherwise noted.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report relies on information in Wallbridge's database, which includes work by previous operators as documented by various reports. In addition, this report relies on information provided by third party contractors who have performed geophysical and analytical work for Wallbridge. Although the author has made reasonable effort to ensure data quality, it cannot absolutely guarantee the data integrity. Based on their review of third party data, the author has no reason to believe that significant errors exist in the data which would affect the conclusions and recommendations.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As of November 02, 2017 Wallbridge had an interest in 39 properties in the Sudbury area, including 323 unpatented mining claims, 23 leases, 42 patents and 4 licences of occupation, covering 401 square kilometres (Figure 1 and Table 1).

The properties are organized according to several over-arching joint ventures. The North Range Joint Venture (NRJV) between Wallbridge and Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) includes three property packages: the four Parkin properties, the five Wisner properties and the twelve North Range properties. The Sudbury Camp Joint Venture (SCJV) between Wallbridge and Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) includes nine properties. Three properties are subject to stand-alone joint ventures with Glencore. One property is subject to a three way joint venture with Glencore and Vale. Six properties are controlled 100% by Wallbridge.

The joint ventures and underlying agreements are outlined in more detail below and a detailed summary of the properties is provided in Appendix A: Property Land Status.

Table 1. Summary - Sudbury Properties Status as of November 2, 2017.

					Annual Fees & Payments		Assement Requirements		
	Property	Joint Venture	Titles	Area (km^2)	Work Reserve	Rent, Land Tax	Other	2017	2018	2019
1	Cascaden	SCJV	13	16.96	$90,485					$42,000
2	Drury	SCJV	9	18.72						$46,800
3	Trill	SCJV	41	82.05	$2,515,792	$1,034			$50,800	$197,600
4	Trill West	SCJV	8	12.48	$12,007					$31,200
5	Windy Lake	SCJV	1	11.79	$5,628,725	$1,000				
6	Worthington	SCJV	8	9.77	$7,725	$1,163				$20,400
7	Creighton South	SCJV	21	17.76	$557,432					
8	Foy	SCJV	7	8.16	$837,943					
9	Skynner Lake	SCJV	5	6.72	$2,306,315					$2,268
10	Cartier	NRJV North Range	6	9.60						$24,000
11	Cascaden North	NRJV North Range	1	1.12	$9,897					$2,800
12	Ermatinger	NRJV North Range	19	41.44					$68,000	$103,600
13	CBA Ermatinger	NRJV North Range	8	11.18		$186	$560			$26,400
14	Foy North	NRJV North Range	12	15.52	$647,126					$23,939
15	Harty	NRJV North Range	2	0.96						$2,378
16	Hess	NRJV North Range	16	18.88			$9,440			$47,200
17	Iron Mask	NRJV North Range	9	16.80			$10,000			$42,000
18	Ministic	NRJV North Range	7	8.96						$22,400
19	Pele JV	NRJV North Range	4	8.32						$20,800
20	Ruza	NRJV North Range	3	5.60						$14,000
21	Rudy's Lake	NRJV North Range	1	1.44	$135					$1,571
22	Bowell	NRJV Wisner	3	2.40	$58,639					
23	Broken Hammer	NRJV Wisner	1	0.97	$2,168,043	$2,260				
24	Wisner west	NRJV Wisner	1	1.26	$741,788	$2,371				
25	Wisner east	NRJV Wisner	3	2.56	$557,486					$202
26	Glencore Wisner	NRJV Wisner	26	4.01	$3,120,919	$138				
27	Milnet	NRJV Parkin	4	1.29	$3,967,323	$637		N/A	N/A	N/A
28	Parkin	NRJV Parkin	10	5.35	$2,596,714	$8,076		N/A	N/A	N/A
29	Parkin (CBA)	NRJV Parkin	47	8.17	$1,601,626	$2,696	$12,000			$19,200
30	Parkin E	NRJV Parkin	4	8.00						
31	Graham	Glencore	22	16.14	$542,298	$9,684				
32	Blezard	Glencore	1	0.64		$681				
33	Frost lake	Glencore	54	17.22	$2,355,172	$2,104				$34,000
34	Capreol JV	None	1	0.04	$122,900	$98				
35	Drill Lake	None	1	0.64	$10,242					
36	Victor East	None	1	2.56	$36,713					$1,513
37	Barry	None	6	1.60	$284		$10,000		$2,400	$4,000
38	Street	None	11	1.73						
39	Drury SW	None	1	1.92					$4,800	$4,800
	Sudbury Total		398	401	$30,493,729	$32,128	$42,000	$0	$126,000	$735,071

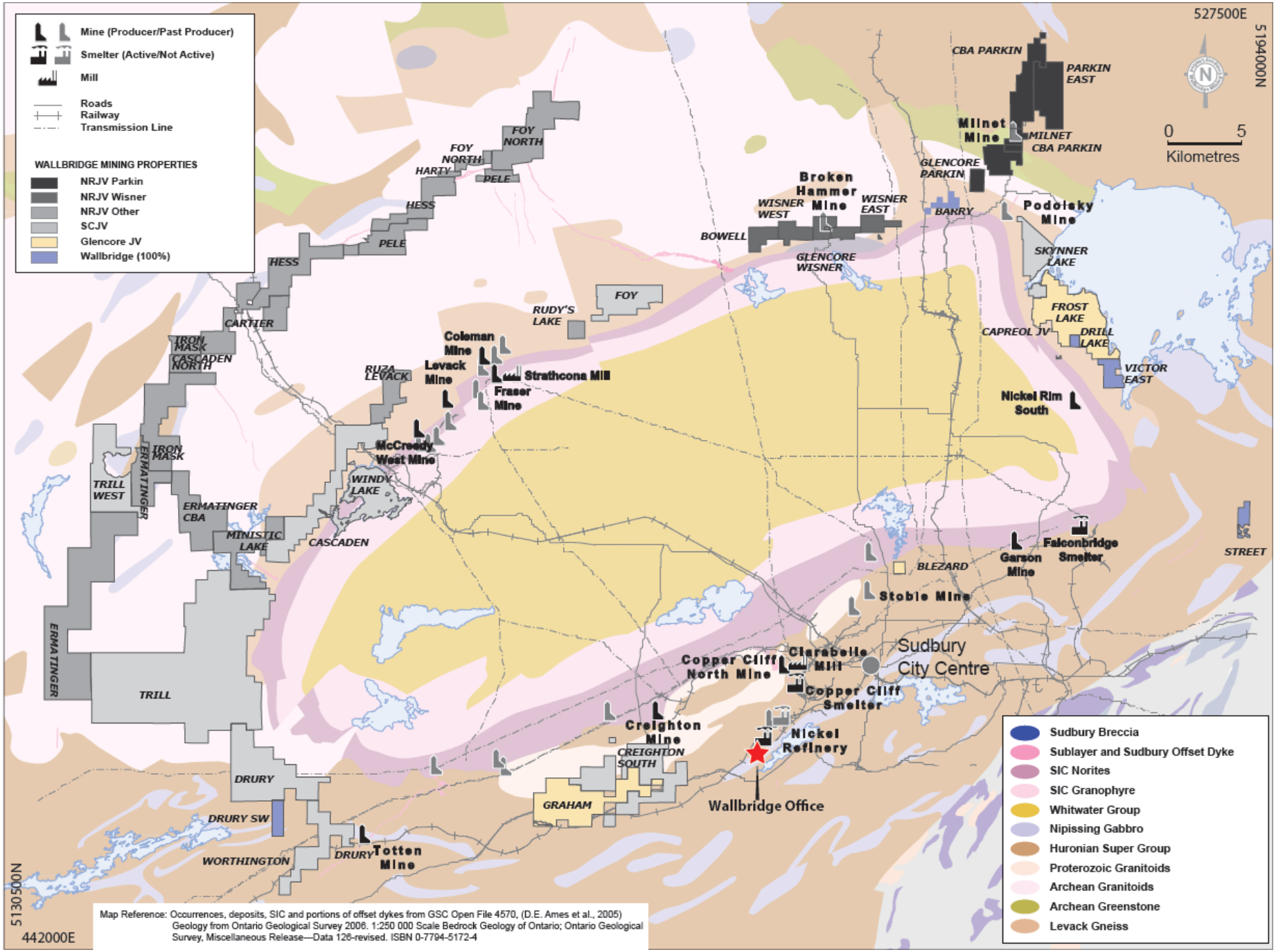


Figure 1. Wallbridge Property Map.

OVER-ARCHING JOINT VENTURE

SUDBURY CAMP JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

SCJV consists of nine Wallbridge properties including: Cascaden, Creighton South, Drury, Foy, Skynner Lake, Trill, Trill West, Windy Lake and Worthington. These include 108 unpatented mining claims, three patents, one lease and an Exploratory License of Occupation that cover a total of 184 square kilometres in the Sudbury area (Appendix A: Property Land Status).

The SCJV properties are subject to the Sudbury Camp Joint Venture Agreement between Wallbridge Mining Company Limited (Wallbridge) and Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) dated January 14, 2002. Under the terms of the SCJV Agreement, Lonmin must fund a minimum of $1 million in expenditures each year to maintain the option to earn up to a 50% interest in any property, based on its proportionate spend, at the point at which an Indicated Resource is established on that property. Lonmin has the option to earn an additional 15% interest by funding work through completion of a feasibility study and securing the Wallbridge portion of financing through to commercial production. An amending agreement was signed in 2015, concurrent with agreements on other properties, which reduced Lonmin's annual minimum commitment to $250,000 of exploration costs for the 2016 and 2017 fiscal years.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

The North Range Properties are subject to the North Range Joint Venture (NRJV) Agreement between Wallbridge and Lonmin dated April 1, 2012. As of the effective date, these properties include Cartier, CBA Ermatinger, Cascaden North, Ermatinger, Foy North, Harty, Hess, Iron Mask, Ministic Lake, Pele Mountain, Rudy's Lake and Ruza for a total of 91 unpatented mining claims and three mining leases that cover a total of 152 square kilometres.

The NRJV was originally conceived to explore mineral interests held by Wallbridge in the North Range footwall of the Sudbury basin. In June 2007, Lonmin Plc (Lonmin) completed a private placement of 10,800,000 Units in Wallbridge. Under the terms of the subscription agreement, a minimum of 60% of the proceeds of the sale of the Purchased Units ($3.88 M) were to be directed to exploration work or acquisitions of interests to advance the NRJV during the period to December 31, 2009.

The terms of the private placement were amended by letter, dated November 27, 2008, extending the work period to December 31, 2010 and subsequently were amended by letter, dated July 6, 2010, extending the work period again to December 28, 2011. The NRJV boundary was extended by way of letters dated November 22, 2010, January 7, 2011, and October 13, 2011 to cover additional claims that were staked as part of the Ermatinger Property.

Wallbridge completed the $3.88 M work commitment before December 28, 2011. On March 27, 2012, Lonmin advised Wallbridge by written notice that it was exercising its right to enter into a joint venture to acquire an interest in all 15 of Wallbridge's NRJV properties. The NRJV Agreement dated April 1, 2012 (the Agreement) was finalized in November 2012. The Agreement gives Lonmin the right to earn a percentage of any mineral interests forming part of the NRJV by spending a minimum of two times Wallbridge's spend to the 'Effective' set out in Schedule "C" before the 'Initial Earn-in Expiry Date' of June 30, 2016. Lonmin has the right to earn an Additional Interest in any property forming part of the NRJV by increasing its expenditure to an aggregate of three times the Spend to Effective Date or fund all Feasibility Costs on any NRJV Property that has an Indicated Resource. As of the Effective Date, Lonmin has earned a 65% interest in the Foy North, Iron Mask and Ministic Lake properties.

The Cartier, CBA Ermatinger, Hess, Foy North, Iron Mask, and Pele Mountain NRJV properties are subject to underlying agreements discussed below.

There have been two amendments to the NRJV agreement – Amendment No.1 to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement dated October 1, 2013 and Amendment No.2.

Amendment No.1 to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement

This Amendment facilitated the inclusion of the Wisner Properties into the NRJV Agreement. The NRJV Wisner properties consist of five contiguous properties within the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario, Canada: Broken Hammer, Wisner West, Wisner Glencore, Wisner East and Bowell. As of the effective date, these include 31 unpatented mining claims, two mining leases and one patent that cover a total of 11.2 square kilometres in the Wisner and Bowell Townships of the Sudbury area.

The Wisner properties are subject to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement between Wallbridge and Lonmin dated April 1, 2012, and amended effective October 1, 2013, wherein Lonmin can earn a 50% interest in the Wisner properties by making option payments and funding exploration over three years as follows:

(i) Lonmin will fund exploration costs on the Wisner properties totaling $3.6 million over three years with minimum annual expenditures of $1.2 million;

(ii) Lonmin will make cash option payments to Wallbridge totaling two thirds of annual exploration costs; and

(iii) Wallbridge will fund 40% of the exploration costs on the Wisner properties over three years.

Upon vesting, Lonmin will have the option to earn a 15% additional interest by committing to fund the Wisner properties through to a definitive feasibility study and securing the Wallbridge portion of financing through to commercial production.

The NRJV Wisner Properties are subject to Amendment No.2 to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement and all of the NRJV Wisner properties, with the exception of Wisner West, are subject to underlying Agreements, as outlined below.

Amendment No.2 to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement

This Amendment facilitated the inclusion of the Parkin Properties into the NRJV Agreement. The NRJV Parkin properties include four land packages in Parkin and Norman Townships within the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario, Canada: Milnet, Glencore Parkin property, CBA Parkin and Parkin East properties.

As of the effective date, these included 49 mining claims, 12 mining leases and 4 patents covering 2,280.83 hectares. A complete listing of the parcels is provided in Appendix A: Property Land Status.

Under the terms of the September 1, 2015, Parkin Amendment to the North Range Joint Venture Agreement dated April 1, 2012, and previously amended October 13, 2013, Lonmin may earn a vested Initial Interest of 50% of Wallbridge's interest in all of the Parkin Properties by funding aggregate Exploration Costs and Development Costs on the Parkin Properties totalling up to CAD $11.083 million on or before September 30, 2019, which also includes reimbursing Wallbridge for its cash payments pursuant to Wallbridge's option to purchase Impala Platinum Holdings Limited's (Implats) interest in the Parkin Properties.

Upon vesting, Lonmin will have the option to earn up to an additional 15% interest in each property by committing to fund them through to a definitive feasibility study.

PARKIN OFFSET JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

The Parkin properties are also the subject of an Option and Joint Venture Agreement between Wallbridge and Implats dated August 19, 2008, which was amended September 28, 2008 and April 2, 2011. In 2011, Implats completed the $6,200,000 expenditures required to earn a 50% interest in the Property.

Effective December 31, 2014, Wallbridge entered into an Option Agreement with Impala Platinum Holdings Limited (Implats) to purchase their entire remaining 49.6% interest in the joint venture at a substantial discount to Implats' $7.2 million past expenditure by making cash payments over five years.

GLENCORE JOINT VENTURES

Wallbridge has three properties subject to stand-alone joint ventures with Glencore including the Frost Lake, Graham (Kildream) and Blezard properties. A fourth property, Wisner Glencore, is subject to both Glencore and North Range (Lonmin) Joint Ventures.

Wisner Glencore

The Wisner Glencore property is subject to the Wisner Property Joint Venture Agreement made as of January 1, 2006, between Wallbridge and Glencore (then Falconbridge Limited), with Wallbridge as the operator. As of December 31st, 2016, Wallbridge has an 85.9% interest in the property. Glencore has not participated in recent programs and their interest has been diluted on a pro-rata basis.

If a Feasibility Study defines a deposit with proven and probable reserves plus measured and indicated mineral resources containing greater than $750,000,000 of contained metal value (using US$ $4.50 Ni, $1.00 Cu, $15.00 Co, $700 Pt, $200 Pd and $400 Au), then Glencore may increase its interest to 60% by incurring 200% of Wallbridge's total Expenditures incurred after January 1, 2005.

Glencore also retains the right to process nickel ores from the Wisner Glencore property at fair rates that take into account the cost structure and efficiencies of the designated facilities. For ores in which less than 33% of the contained metal value is contributed by nickel, Wallbridge shall have the right to seek competitive bids for the processing of the ore, or to investigate the feasibility of partially or entirely processing the material itself. Glencore retains the right of first refusal to process non-nickel ores by matching the terms available to Wallbridge.

As per a February 1, 2016 amendment, if either party's interest in the property is reduced to <10% then that interest shall be extinguished and converted to a 1.5% net smelter return (NSR) on ore or concentrate product from the property processed at a Glencore facility or 5% NSR on resultant concentrate processed at a non-Glencore facility if brought into commercial production by Wallbridge, or 1.5% NSR if brought into production by Glencore. Glencore retains a right of first refusal for any or all amounts of ore or resultant concentrate products that originate from the property.

Frost Lake

The Frost Lake property is comprised of 46 unpatented mining claims, five patents and three licences of occupation covering 1,721.8 ha. It was part of the 4X Option and Joint Venture dated July 15, 1999, but was restructured into a separate Joint Venture agreement January 1, 2006 and amended February 1, 2016. The amendment revised the calculation of Joint Venture interests so that if either party's interest in the property is reduced to <10% then that interest shall be extinguished and converted to a 1.5% NSR on ore or concentrate product from the property processed at a Glencore facility or 5% NSR on resultant concentrate processed at a non-Glencore facility if brought into commercial production by Wallbridge, or 1.5% NSR if brought into production by Glencore. Glencore retains a right of first refusal for any or all amounts of ore or resultant concentrate products that originate from the property. As of December 31, 2016, Wallbridge has a 62.4% interest in the property to Glencore's 37.6%.

Graham (Kildream)

The Graham (Kildream) property consists of one unpatented mining claim, 4 leases and 17 patents covering 1,614.33 ha. It was initially an Option and Joint Venture Agreement between Kildream Mines Limited and Wallbridge dated January 12, 1999. If either party's interest becomes diluted to <10% it shall be extinguished and converted to a 1.5% NSR. As of December 31, 2016, Wallbridge has a 72.65% interest in the property to Glencore's 27.35%.

Blezard

The Blezard property is one patent (64 ha) that was included in an Option and Joint Venture Agreement between Wallbridge and Falconbridge (now Glencore) dated January 8, 1999. If either party were to gain 100% interest in the property, the other party would retain 1.5% NSR if any part of the property were to be brought into production. As of December 31, 2016, Wallbridge has a 50.24% interest in the property to Glencore's 49.76%.

CALLINAN ROYALTIES CORPORATION AGREEMENTS

The Parkin East, Wisner East, Bowell, Drury, Worthington, Drill Lake, Victor East and Street properties are subject to a Master Agreement, First Option Agreement, and Second Option Agreement with Callinan Royalties Corporation (now Altius Minerals Corporation), each dated December 12, 2012. These agreements provide Callinan two royalty options, each of which gives Callinan the right to purchase up to a 2% NSR royalty on any of the properties by paying the following:

- For the first 1% NSR, $2M with an inflation adjustment, and
- For the second 1% NSR, a value equal to the after-tax NPV using a negotiated discount rate.

PROPERTY SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS

CARTIER AGREEMENT

The Cartier property, in which Wallbridge holds a 100% interest, is subject to an Agreement between Wallbridge and Glencore, dated January 1, 2011. The Agreement states that if a feasibility study defines a deposit with proven and probable reserves plus measured and indicated mineral resources containing greater than US$ 750,000,000 of contained metal value, then Sudbury Integrated Nickel Operations – A Glencore Company (Glencore) may elect to increase its interest in the property to a 60% participating interest by funding the implementation of the feasibility study until it incurs 200% of Wallbridge's total expenditures. The following metal prices in US$ will be used to determine the contained metal value of the reserve and resources Ni ($4.50), Cu ($1.00), Co ($15.00), Pt ($700), Pd ($200), and Au ($400).

Glencore retains right of first refusal to designate the facilities at which all products are processed.

ERMATINGER JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

The CBA Ermatinger property is the subject of the Option and Joint Venture Agreement (the Agreement) between Wallbridge and Champion Bear Resources (Champion Bear) dated November 5, 2001. Wallbridge completed the $180,000 expenditures required to earn a 50% interest in the Property. As of December 31, 2016, Wallbridge has an 80.1% interest in the property to Champion Bear's 19.99%.

The CBA Ermatinger Property is also subject to underlying agreements and amendments between Champion Bear, Richard Kantor, Harvey Wylie, John Brady, Ron Dumont, Ron Green and Cliff Hykin dated August 2, 2000, July 4, 2000, September 3, 1998 and February 12, 1998. John Brady, Ron Dumont, Ron Green and Cliff Hykin hold a 2 to 2.5% NSR

royalty on the CBA Ermatinger property. John Brady is also entitled to an advance royalty payment of $280 payable on February 12 and August 12 in each year that the claims have not been put into production or returned to John Brady; the advance royalty payments are deductible from future NSR royalty payments. Any claims intended to be dropped must be returned to John Brady with one year's good standing.

HESS AGREEMENT

Wallbridge holds 100% interest in the property. Champion Bear's Joint Venture Interest was extinguished and converted to a 1.5% Royalty.

The Hess property is subject to underlying agreements and amendments between Champion Bear, Richard Kantor and John Brady dated September 3, 1998 and February 12, 1998. John Brady holds a 2.5% NSR royalty on the Hess property, 50% of which can be purchased for $1,500,000. John Brady is also entitled to an advance royalty payment of $4,720 payable on February 12 and August 12 in each year that the claims have not been put into production or returned to John Brady; the advance royalty payments are deductible from future NSR royalty payments. John Brady's rights under the agreement pertain to the Hess property and a 400 metre radius surrounding the property, not including any mineral claims, leases, or patents existing as of September 30, 2010. Any claims intended to be dropped must be returned to John Brady with one year's good standing.

CROWFLIGHT AGREEMENT

The Foy North property and parts of the CBA Parkin and Parkin East properties are subject to the area of Interest (AOI) of the Participation and Joint Venture Agreement between Wallbridge and Crowflight Minerals Inc. (now CaNickel Mining Limited) dated June 27, 2006, and amended by way of letters dated May 13, 2009 and September 22, 2010.

CaNickel Mining Limited retains a back-in right to earn up to a 25% participating interest claims subject to the AOI by reimbursing in cash 50% of Wallbridge's costs on that property to the point at which an Indicated Resource is declared. If CaNickel does not elect to earn a participating interest in such property, their interest shall revert to a 2.5% NSR, not to exceed a maximum cumulative total of $3.0 M.

PELE MOUNTAIN AGREEMENT

The Pele Mountain property is the subject of the Option and Joint Venture Agreement (the Agreement) between Wallbridge and Pele Mountain Resources dated July 10, 2006. Wallbridge completed the $1,200,000 expenditures required to earn a 60% interest in the Property in December 2009. Quarterly non-interpretative reporting with statement of expenditures is due to Pele. As of the Effective Date, Wallbridge has a 63.8% interest in the property and Pele Mountain 36.2%.

The Pele Mountain property is also subject to a 1.5% NSR in favour of Richard Daigle.

RUZA AGREEMENT

The Ruza property is subject to a 2% NSR (⅓ each to Ruza Resources Ltd., Dan Patrie and Don Whorley) with a 50% buy-back for $500,000.

IRON MASK AGREEMENT

The Iron Mask property is subject to underlying Agreements and amendments between Champion Bear, Richard Kantor and John Brady dated September 3, 1998 and February 12, 1998. John Brady holds a 2.5-% NSR royalty on the Iron Mask property, 50% of which can be purchased for $1,500,000. John Brady is also entitled to an advance royalty payment of $5,000 payable on February 12 and August 12 in each year that the claims have not been put into production or returned to John Brady; the advance royalty payments are deductible from future NSR royalty payments. John Brady's rights under the agreement pertain to the Iron Mask property and a 400 metre radius surrounding the property, not

including any mineral claims, leases, or patents existing as of September 30, 2010. Any claims intended to be dropped must be returned to John Brady with one year's good standing.

MILNET OPTION AGREEMENT

The Milnet property was acquired in February 2000 when Wallbridge entered into two separate option agreements to acquire the Milnet surface and mining rights from Mr. J. Richardson and Ike Burns Metal Inc.

The Richardson agreement involved the surface and mining rights for three patented parcels. Wallbridge purchased the Richardson leases in three annual payments of $10,000 from February 15, 2000 to 2002. The transfer of title occurred in the summer of 2003 and Wallbridge is now recorded as the current holder.

The second agreement, known as the Ike Burns Metal Inc. Option, involved five leases. The agreement granted Wallbridge the right to purchase the leases on or before January 26, 2005 upon annual cash payments of $10,000 (year 1), $20,000 (years 2, 3 and 4), and $30,000 (year 5) and a 1.5% NSR. Purchase of the property occurred at the time of the final $30,000 payment on January 26, 2005. The leases are in good standing and are 100% held in the name of Wallbridge.

GLENCORE PARKIN PROPERTY OPTION AND JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to an Option and Joint Venture Agreement made as of January 1, 2006 and amended February 1, 2016, between Glencore (then Falconbridge Limited) and Wallbridge, Glencore holds a 1.5% NSR on the Glencore Parkin property which increases to 5% if ore is processed at a non-Glencore treatment facility. Glencore also holds other certain rights on the Glencore Parkin property as follows:

If a Feasibility Study defines a deposit with proven and probable reserves plus measured and indicated mineral resources containing greater than $750,000,000 of contained metal value (using US$ $4.50 Ni, $1.00 Cu, $15.00 Co, $700 Pt, $200 Pd and $400 Au), then Glencore may increase its interest to 60% by incurring 200% of Wallbridge's total Expenditures incurred after January 1, 2005. If Glencore exercises its option to acquire a 60% interest in the Wallbridge Glencore Parkin property in circumstances wherein Lonmin would otherwise have earned a 65% interest, the resulting Interests in the Glencore Parkin property would be as follows:

- Glencore 60%
- Lonmin 30%
- Wallbridge 10%

Glencore also retains the right to process nickel ores from the Glencore Parkin property at fair rates that take into account the cost structure and efficiencies of the designated facilities. For ores in which less than 33% of the contained metal value is contributed by nickel Wallbridge shall have the right to seek competitive bids for the processing of the ore, or to investigate the feasibility of partially or entirely processing the material itself. Glencore retains the right of first refusal to process non-nickel ores by matching the terms available to Wallbridge.

CHAMPION BEAR PARKIN JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT

Pursuant to an option and joint venture agreement dated April 10, 2008, and amended June 8, 2009, Wallbridge acquired a 50% interest in the Champion Bear Resources Ltd. (Champion Bear) CBA Parkin property by making a $100,000 cash payment to Champion Bear, issuing Champion Bear 263,158 common shares of Wallbridge and incurring exploration expenditures on the CBA Parkin Properties in the amount of $2,000,000 before August 19, 2011. Wallbridge may earn an additional 25% interest in the CBA Parkin property by completing at its cost a Definitive Feasibility Study on

a deposit. The agreement provides the non-operator the option to request that the operator fund the non-operator's pro rata share of Expenditures on a project loan basis.

The CBA Parkin property is also subject to an underlying Consent Agreement between Wallbridge, Champion Bear and John Brady dated September 30, 2010, and a related agreement between Champion Bear and John Brady dated September 30, 1998, and amended December 20, 1999 and August 2, 2000. John Brady holds a 2.5% NSR royalty on the CBA Parkin property, 60% of which may be acquired for $1.5 million at any time until the claims have been put into production. John Brady is also entitled to an advance royalty payment of $6,000 payable on March 30 and September 30 in each year that the claims have not been put into production or returned to John Brady; the advance royalty payments are deductible from future NSR royalty payments. John Brady's rights under the agreement pertain to the CBA Parkin property and a 400 metre radius surrounding the property, not including any mineral claims, leases, or patents existing as of September 30, 2010. Any claims intended to be dropped must be returned to John Brady with one year's good standing.

Broken Hammer Option and Joint Venture Agreement

Pursuant to an Option and Joint Venture Agreement made as of January 1, 2006 and amended February 1, 2016 between Glencore (then Falconbridge Limited) and Wallbridge, Glencore holds a 1.5% net smelt return (NSR) royalty on the Broken Hammer property which can increase to 5% if concentrate is processed at a non-Glencore treatment facility. Glencore also holds other certain rights on the Broken Hammer property as follows:

If a Feasibility Study defines a deposit with proven and probable reserves plus measured and indicated mineral resources containing greater than $750,000,000 of contained metal value (using US$ $4.50 Ni, $1.00 Cu, $15.00 Co, $700 Pt, $200 Pd and $400 Au), then Glencore may increase its interest to 60% by incurring 200% of Wallbridge's total Expenditures incurred after January 1, 2005.

Glencore also retains the right to process nickel ores from the property at fair rates that take into account the cost structure and efficiencies of the designated facilities. For ores in which less than 33% of the contained metal value is contributed by nickel, Wallbridge shall have the right to seek competitive bids for the processing of the ore, or to investigate the feasibility of partially or entirely processing the material itself. Glencore retains the right of first refusal to process non-nickel ores by matching the terms available to Wallbridge.

Drill Lake

In addition to the Callinan Royalties Agreement, the Drill Lake property is also subject to an underlying Option Agreement with Todd Fielding, dated March 17, 2006 whereby Fielding retains a 2% NSR that Wallbridge may purchase 50% of for $1,000,000 and have right of first refusal on the remaining 50%. The property consists of one 64 ha Mining claim.

Capreol Joint Venture

The Capreol Joint Venture is dated March 25, 2008, amended August 2, 2012 and is a three way Joint Venture between Wallbridge, Vale and Glencore with the interest being divided 50%, 25% and 25%, respectively. The Capreol JV property includes a single 3.72 ha lease.

Barry Agreement

The Barry property is subject to an Option Agreement dated April 1, 2015 with Alan Barry. To exercise the option, Wallbridge must make four payments totalling $35,500 on or before the third anniversary; three payments have been made and a final payment of $15,000 is due by the third anniversary. In the event the option is fully exercised, the

optionor retains a 2% NSR and Wallbridge has a right of first refusal to purchase any part of the NSR and can buy back 1% NSR for $750,000. The property consists of six Mining claims totaling 160 ha.

Battery Minerals Resources Ltd. Agreement

A total of 19 claims which make up all of the Iron Mask Property, and parts of the Trill West, Ermatinger and Cascaden North Properties are subject to an Option Agreement dated October 15, 2017 with Battery Minerals Resources Ltd (BMR) - BMR is the operator. The Agreement gives BMR the sole and exclusive right to earn up one hundred percent (100%) interest in the 19 claims making the following payments to Wallbridge:

- $25,000 upon execution of the Term Sheet;
- $75,000 upon execution of this Agreement;
- $150,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;
- $200,000 on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date;
- $250,000 on or before the third anniversary of the Effective Date;

During the option period BMR must incur annual aggregate Expenditures of at least $50,000 on the claims.

During the option period and at any time prior to the publication of a Feasibility Study with respect to any deposit on the Properties, Wallbridge shall have the right to provide notice to BMR effecting a claw-back of any portion of the Properties containing a Ni-Cu-PGM deposit by payment to BMR of a sum equal to three hundred percent (300%) of the gross expenditures spent on the claims subject to the claw-back right.

The agreement includes a Wallbridge NSR of 1% on the claims subject to a third party NSR with John Brady and 2% on all other claims, where BMR may purchase 75% (for $750,000) and 50% (for $1,000,000) of the NSRs respectively.

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The properties are located within a 30 kilometre radius of the City of Greater Sudbury, Ontario and are serviced by a variety of primary and secondary paved and gravel roads, logging roads, and ATV, skidoo and drill trails within an hour's drive of Wallbridge's office (Figure 1). Exploration is possible year round. Wallbridge's Lively office is well equipped. The property has a core shack, 27 core storage racks, ample space for cross piled core or additional racks, a warehouse, containers for dry storage, and exploration and administration offices (Figure 2).

Sudbury, Ontario is Canada's premiere mining community and has been producing nickel, copper and platinum group metal ore for over 125 years. Highlights of the region include multiple active mines, two mills, two smelters, quality transportation, water and power infrastructure, a well-trained mining workforce, an internationally recognized mining service and supply sector, a community that understands and appreciates mining as part of its heritage, and a stable political regime. Sudbury is a major northern centre of education, health services and industry, and is the location of the main office for the Ontario Geological Survey.

Land uses in the City of Greater Sudbury and outlying area include private and public recreational activities (hunting, fishing, canoeing, cottages, and camping), mining, mineral exploration, forestry and commercial fishing. The Sudbury Basin is drained by watersheds of the Wanapitei, Vermillion and Spanish Rivers, which define Traditional Lands of the Wahnapitae, Sagamok and Whitefish First Nations, respectively. Wanapitei Lake is one of the water sources for the City of Greater Sudbury. Ontario Hydro has a dam for hydro-electric power generation at the south end of Outlet Bay in Scadding Twp., which also controls the water levels on the lake.

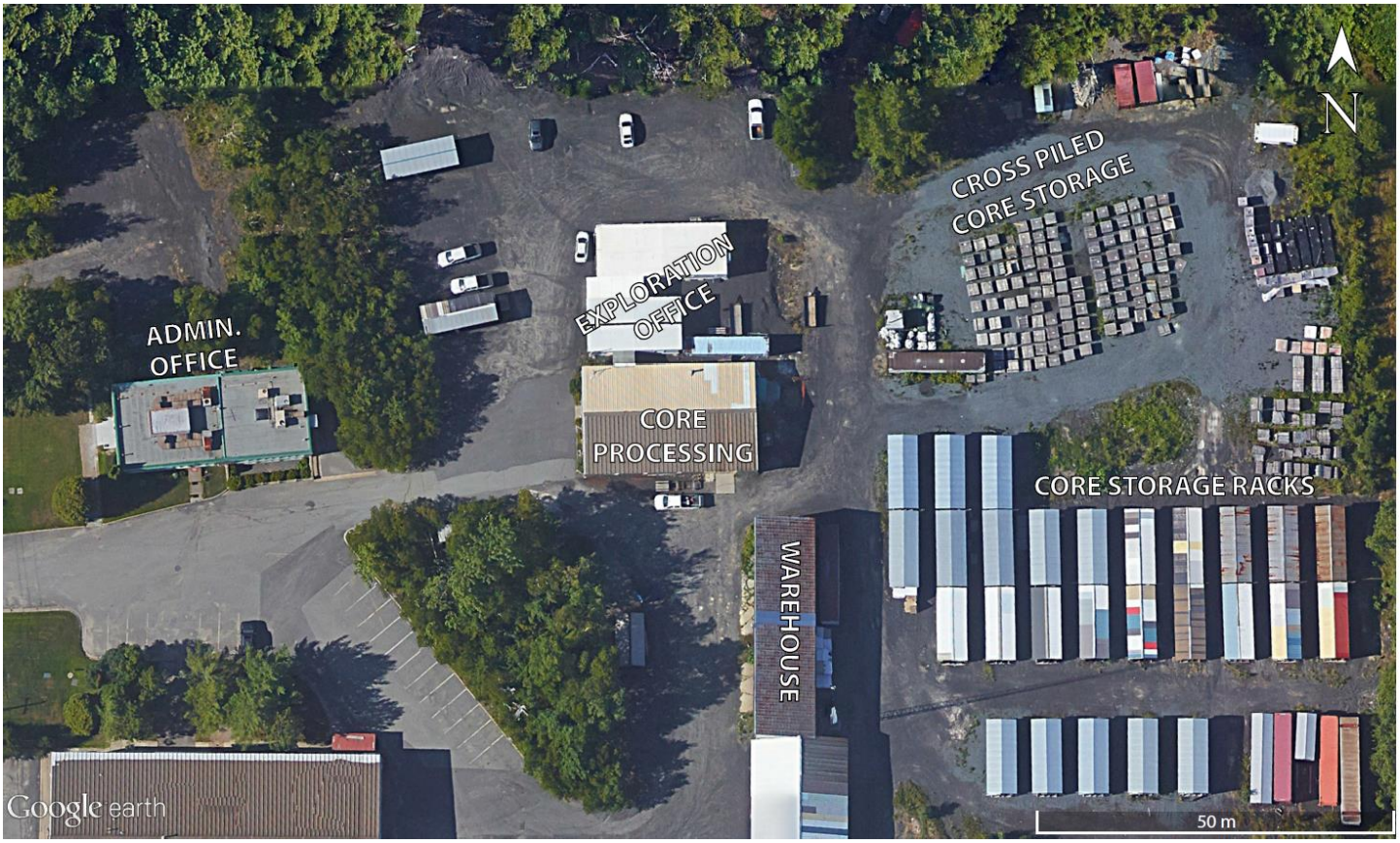


Figure 2. Wallbridge's Lively Office.

Elevations in the area range from about 260 to 500m above sea level. The topography includes rolling hills, linear lakes, steep north-south trending bluffs (<50 metres relief), and expansive low, marshy, areas. Vegetation consists of white spruce, black spruce, white pine, red pine, jack pine, poplar, various maple species and oak. Alder, cedar, white ash, Labrador Tea, grasses and cattails grow in the lower wet areas. The area has a moderate continental climate and temperatures average 19.1^{o}C in July and –13.1^{o}C in January. Mean annual total precipitation is 903mm with approximately 75% falling as rain. Exploration work can be carried out year round. There are ample supplies of both water and power to support any future mining operation.

6. HISTORY

The Sudbury area has been explored since the first discovery of nickel and copper in 1883. Wallbridge's properties cover a wide area and include historical mines, historic resources, occurrences, and un-explored areas. The historical work is summarized in this section of the report.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE - PARKIN PROPERTIES

The area has seen several generations of government mapping and geophysical surveys. The earliest mapping was carried out by R. Bell (1888-1890). Subsequent generations include 1930s mapping by L.F. Kindle and a preliminary map and Geological Report 80 covering Hutton and Parkin Township (Meyn, 1970) entitled "Geology of Hutton and Parkin Townships". The Geophysics Division of the Geological Survey of Canada conducted an airborne magnetometer survey from June 1959 to October 1960 and produced Milnet Map 1512G, which covers the property area.

Property specific work descriptions are summarized below.

GLENCORE PARKIN

In 1934, Falconbridge (currently Glencore) acquired four claims straddling the township line between Parkin and Norman Townships to cover several copper-nickel showings. A short drill hole directly under one of the showings intercepted almost barren quartz diorite and work on the property was suspended.

Interest in the area was reignited by the discovery of the Milnet (Jonsmith) deposit about 1.5 kilometres to the northeast in the late 1940s. Additional ground was acquired and geologic mapping, magnetometer and EM surveys were carried out in 1951. From 1952 to 1953, Northbridge Mines Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Falconbridge, drilled 35 diamond drill holes totalling 1,878m which tested the area of the surface showings to a maximum depth of 80m.

This drilling defined two mineralized zones within the 700m strike length drilled. The Northbridge Zone 1 (now known as the South Zone) has a 250m strike length and Northbridge Zone 2 (now known as the North Zone) which is approximately 250m northeast of Zone 1.

Some of the more significant intersections are tabulated in Table 2. No analyses for Pt, Pd, Au or Ag were reported.

Table 2. Significant Intersections from Northbridge 1952-3 Drilling.

Hole #	Core Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Depth from surface (m)
P-3	10.9	0.57	0.49	30
P-5	9.8	0.50	0.81	18
P-7	2.5	2.80	0.87	19
P-8	6.4	0.70	0.59	12
P-10	5.0	0.76	0.87	12
P-16	1.5	4.29	0.10	1
P-18	6.6	0.84	0.33	20
P-32	2.3	1.31	0.91	12
P-33	3.3	1.43	0.87	21

In 1959, the claims were transferred back to Falconbridge. In 1990, Falconbridge cut 38.9 line-km of grid at 100m line spacing, and carried out EM 37, magnetometer surveys and geologic mapping.

Five areas covering approximately 4,500 square metres were stripped, mapped at 1:200 scale and chip samples were collected across the mineralized zones (Table 3). Mineralization was described as pods of massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (0.5 to 10m in diameter) hosted in larger zones of more disseminated mineralization oriented sub-parallel

to the dyke. The samples do not extend across the entire mineralized zone so the widths do not represent the full width of the zone. That same year, three diamond drill holes totalling 1,059m were completed, and surveyed with a borehole pulse EM (BHPEM) system.

Diamond drill holes P-56 and P-57 targeted an EM-37 anomaly about 200m north of the North Zone. Both holes intersected up to 4% pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite in quartz diorite, but the cause of the anomaly was not explained. Off-hole anomalies were detected by the BHPEM survey in both holes; indicating a conductor to the northwest.

Table 3. Results of Falconbridge Chip Samples (Parkin Property).

Trench	Northing (m)	Average Width (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
T-1	0+00	Not sampled							
T-3	5+00S	6.4 (1)	0.30	1.31	0.021	1.23	1.62	0.55	12.7
T-4	5+50S	Not sampled							
T-5	6+75S	7.4 (2)	0.25	1.37	0.062	0.35	1.73	0.14	5.4
T-6	7+50S	7.5	0.22	0.34	0.016	0.21	0.27	0.09	1.8

(1) average of 4 series of chips

(2) average of 3 series of chips

Drill hole P-58, tested the South Zone at depth. The hole intersected 1.02% Ni, 1.90% Cu, 2.18g/t Pt, 1.55g/t Pd, 1.14g/t Au and 18.47g/t Ag over 1.65m (1.20m true width) at a vertical depth of 258m.

In 1993 and 1994, UTEM surveys were carried out on the northern part of the property.

In 1998, Falconbridge drilled three holes totalling 2,563m. These holes were drilled on widely spaced sections. All three holes intersected the quartz diorite dyke (between 45 and 77m true thickness); however, no significant mineralization was intersected. Borehole pulse EM surveys were carried out in the holes.

MILNET

The earliest recorded exploration work on what was to become the Milnet Property occurred during 1947-1948. This included surface sampling, trenching, surface geophysics and 13 diamond drill holes totalling 1,680 feet (512m) by Jonsmith Gold Mines Ltd (Jonsmith) (later underwent a name changed to Jonsmith Mines Limited). Two zones of mineralization were defined including 172,697 tons grading 1.52% Ni and 2.1% Cu and 224,200 tons at 1.25% Ni and 1.98% Cu (Dunks, 1986).

Milnet Mines sank a three-compartment shaft to a 477 foot depth and established mining levels at 190, 300, and 465 feet. Drifts and crosscuts on the three levels totalled 1,955.0 linear feet (596m). Production by shrinkage stope methods occurred from December 1952 to July 1954.

According to government records, the Milnet mine produced 157,130 tons of mineralization grading 1.49% Ni, 1.54% Cu, 2.26g/t Pt and 2.98g/t Pd (Meyn, 1970). A 1954 Jonsmith company document cited shipping 157,755.70 dry tons of the same grades. Mine feed was sent to Falconbridge for processing. According to Dunks (1986), the historical production records indicated the metal recovery as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4. Milnet Mine Historical Metal Recovery (Dunks, 1986).

	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Au (oz/t)	Pt (oz/t)	Pd (oz/t)	Ir,Rh,Ru (oz/t)
Assayed	1.49	1.54	0.027	0.066	0.087	0.0032
Recovered	1.21	1.19	0.006	0.041	0.054	0.0020
%Recovery	81.44	77.63	24.32	63.00	63.00	63.00

Subsequent to this mining period, the property reverted back to Jonsmith who purchased the surface and underground plant and equipment from Milnet Mines. Jonsmith conducted surface and underground exploration programs between 1954-56, including 193 underground holes totalling 22,711m and 100 surface drill holes totalling 13,043 m. The majority of this drilling was to test the down dip extension of the two mined out zones. Additional cross-cutting and lateral drifting to establish diamond drilling platforms was done on the 300 and 465 levels.

This program resulted in the discovery of a small mineralized zone lying northeast of the #1 Zone between the 300 and 465-foot levels. It is adjacent to one of the mined-out orebodies but this mineralization was below the shipping grade at that time (less than 2% combined copper-nickel). Records also indicate that a few deeper drill holes encountered some narrow high-grade nickel mineralization (e.g., 10% Ni over 0.3 metres), at vertical depths between 440 to 460 metres, down dip of the #2 Zone.

No further work was completed by Jonsmith on the Milnet Mine property after 1956 and the mine was allowed to flood, the shaft was capped, and the surface buildings and plant were removed.

In June 1976, Ike Burns staked 22 claims in Parkin Township including the Milnet Mine property. Ike Burns Exploration Corp. had an airborne magnetometer survey completed over the property in 1978. No significant new anomalies were identified. In 1986, L.T. Dunks Associates were contracted to complete a feasibility study on the Isaac Burns Metals Inc. Property. They concluded that there was insufficient tonnage outlined underground to cover the cost of the rehabilitation.

In the late 1980s BP Resources Canada Ltd. (BPRC) optioned the claims and lease located in the SE quadrant of Parkin Township and included the Milnet Mine. The company reviewed the available mine data, collected surface and waste samples, conducted IP surveys across the length of the dyke, and completed diamond drilling. Six samples taken from the waste reported assays up to 11% Cu+Ni and up to 5g/t TPM. BPRC collected 102 surface samples along the offset dyke with one sample (4239) assaying 0.71% Ni, 16.08% Cu, 36.69g/t Pd, 1.23g/t Pt and 7.78g/t Au. In general, the highest values came from an outcrop near the mine workings. An internal BPRC report indicated they carried out IP surveys in the late 1980's and mapped untested anomalies south of the mine workings. The data and maps for the IP surveys are not available at this time.

BPRC completed 19 BQ core size diamond drill holes totalling 4,738.3 metres. The holes tested a 1.0 kilometre portion of the Parkin Offset dyke for disseminated and massive sulphide mineralization. Downhole orientation surveying was generally a combination of tropari at approximately 150m intervals and/or acid tests at approximately 60m intervals. V-73-02 intersected two significant, but short, intervals from 39.25 to 40.05m, which graded 0.54% Ni, 1.55% Cu, 5.70g/t Pd, 4.24g/t Pt, 1.83g/t Au, and from 67.05 to 68.05, which graded 0.05% Ni, 0.56% Cu, 5.86g/t Pd, 0.21g/t Pt and 0.06g/t Au. These two intervals occur at the contacts of the quartz diorite offset dyke, (sample No's 5051 and 5079). It appears that the upper interval with the higher Cu + Ni values represents the lateral continuation of the Milnet ore horizon to

the north. 133 core samples were assayed, and seven holes (73-1, 73-11, 73-14 to 16, 73-90-02 and 03) were surveyed using Crone's borehole PEM method. This information was obtained from an internal note and Wallbridge does not possess any of this data. Wallbridge has located 14 of the BPRC drill hole collars.

CBA Parkin

Records of the work completed on the CBA Parkin Property prior to the 1980s are scarce, but it is known that the southern block of the CBA Parkin property was once part of the four claims Falconbridge acquired in 1934, which also included what is now the Glencore Parkin Property. It is also reported that a local prospector discovered the mineralized occurrence (currently known as the Brady showing) in the early 1950s. Early exploration on the Northern Claim Block included sampling and drilling focused on gold exploration with no significant results.

In 1983, Nearctic Resources carried out magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys, stripping and trenching and drilled eight vertical holes (518 metres) around the Brady showing. Grades up to 6.79% Cu, 3.74% Ni, 0.93g/t Pt, 1.24g/t Pd and 1.24g/t Au were reported, however it is unknown if these are from one or multiple samples.

In 1985 and 1992, John Brady carried out stripping and trenching on the Northern claim blocks to explore the dyke in search of Cu, Ni and PGEs.

In 1986, Falconbridge drilled 14 holes (833 metres) along the 500 metre strike length of the dyke on the southern claims and four holes (666 metres) along a 700 metre section of the dyke on the Northern claim blocks. None of the holes intersected significant mineralization.

In 1987, Inco (currently Vale) started a two year program of geological mapping, electromagnetic surveys and drilled two holes (267 metres) on the Northern claims. No significant Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization was delineated; however, drilling was reported to have intersected 12.5g/t Au over 0.3m.

In 1988 Prophet Resources Ltd. completed detailed geological mapping, channel sampling and drilled 54 percussion holes (882 metres) and five diamond drill holes (630 metres). The best values from surface channels were 24.57g/t Pt, and 3g/t Pd. Percussion holes returned up to 3.0% Cu, 2.4% Ni, 6g/t Pt, 4g/t Pd and 18g/t Au; however, it is unknown if these are from one or multiple samples. The best diamond drill results were 0.25g/t Au, 5.91 g/t Pd and 0.44 g/t Pt from various samples taken from within 100 metres of surface.

In 1989, BPRC drilled three holes totalling 1,093 metres. These intersected the offset dyke but encountered no significant mineralization.

In 1995, WMC International Ltd. carried out a DigHEM airborne geophysical survey, a program of geological mapping and sampling and a wide spaced UTEM survey over a six kilometre strike length of the dyke. No new mineralized areas or zones were identified.

In 1998 Champion Bear optioned the property from John Brady. Exploration by Champion Bear included stripping, channel sampling and drilling. A 2.7 metre channel sample of the main massive sulphide lens of the Brady showing contained 9.2g/t Pt, 4.3g/t Pd, 1.57g/t Au, 11.2% Cu and 0.63% Ni. The drilling consisted of 11 diamond drill holes totaling 742 metres. Nine of the holes were drilled below the Brady showing to a vertical depth of 50 metres. The assay highlights are summarized in Table 5. Two other holes were drilled on the northern claim block. These holes did not intersect significant mineralization.

Table 5. Summary of Significant Brady showing Drill Intersections by Champion Bear.

	From	To	Length	Ni	Cu	Co	Pt	Pd	Au
Hole #	(m)	(m)	(m)	%	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t
P-1	11.9	14.3	2.4	0.42	0.43	104	0.42	0.99	0.65
P-2	13.5	14.8	1.3	0.32	0.36	111	0.42	0.48	0.16
P-4	20	23.3	0.6	0.57	0.25	118	1.66	2.05	0.62
	22.7	23.0	0.6	1.10	0.31	363	0.58	0.59	0.36
P-6	20.7	22.0	1.3	0.12	0.29	52	0.68	0.60	0.29
	23.6	24.5	0.9	0.03	0.11	22	0.19	0.14	0.08
P-7	31.0	32.2	1.2	2.52	0.48	894	0.78	0.96	0.13

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE – WISNER PROPERTIES

Exploration on the Wisner properties prior to 2003 was limited to minor work completed by Falconbridge (currently Glencore) and to a lesser extent, Inco (currently Vale).

In 1984 and 1985 Inco completed ground mag, EM and Max-Min surveys over parts of what are now the Broken Hammer, Glencore Wisner and Wisner East properties with no significant results.

Falconbridge completed a variety of work on the Wisner properties between 1987 and 2003. In 1987 they had an airborne magnetic and EM survey flown over the Broken Hammer and Wisner Glencore properties. In 1988 and 1989 they carried out a detailed soil and humus survey that covered all the Wisner Properties and a rock geochemistry survey on the Bowell property. In 1993 they had a surface UTEM survey completed on what is now the Broken Hammer, Wisner Glencore and Wisner East properties. They had an IP survey completed on the Broken Hammer and Wisner Glencore properties in 1996 and in 2003 they carried out geological mapping on the Wisner West and Wisner East properties. The most significant result of the work came from the results of the 1996 IP survey which aided in Wallbridge's discovery of the Broken Hammer deposit in 2003.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE - NORTH RANGE PROPERTIES

The North Range properties have had very little historic work – all of which was early stage exploration.

CARTIER

Prior to Wallbridge's acquisition of the Cartier Property, Glencore (previously Xstrata and previous to that Falconbridge) and Impala Platinum Holding Ltd completed the limited work on the property. The work included a 1985 Airborne Dighem III survey, minor mapping in 2005, a 1307 line kilometre VTEM survey in 2008, as well as an extensive reconnaissance geological mapping program. There were no significant results from that work.

CBA ERMATINGER

Prior the Wallbridge's acquisition of the property, Prosco Limited completed trenching, during 1982–86 Bear Tag Resources drilled eight holes totalling 493.78m, and from 1988–1990 Falconbridge completed mapping, soil sampling, line cutting and an IP survey. The work delineated an occurrence of Zn-Cu-Ag mineralization known as the Bear Tag or Dumont occurrence.

HESS

The Hess Property has had minor exploration work completed on it over several generations. The earliest on record was airborne radiometric and mag surveys completed by Dome Exploration in 1975. In 1988 BPRC completed six diamond drill holes totalling 795m on what is now the property; this was part of a larger program throughout the Sudbury area. Ten years later, C. Woods mapped portions of the Hess Offset for her Master's thesis. The following four years

Champion Bear Resources completed 11 drill holes, an IP survey, a ground mag and VLF-EM survey and an AeroTEM survey on portions of the present day property. In 2005 Crowflight minerals conducted a large MegaTEM survey over most of the North Range, including 66% of the property. This work delineated much of the strike length of the Hess Offset Dyke on the property.

FOY NORTH

Records of exploration activity on the Foy North property date back to the 1940's with Glencore (then Falconbridge) conducting mapping, a surface magnetometer survey and minor drilling on parts of what is now the Foy North property. Inco also completed exploration in the vicinity during that time – drilling one hole in the 1950's as well as two more holes and completing an IP survey in 1967.

During 1971 and 1972 Flint Rock Mines completed two drill holes and magnetic/EM surveys, and Alchib Development Company completed a separate magnetic survey over part of the property. Many years later, in 1989, BP Resources drilled several holes in different locations throughout the property area. Starting in 2001 and extending over a number of years Tearlach Resources completed an AeroTEM survey, geophysics, mechanical stripping and washing of the junction of the Hess and Foy Offsets. In 2005 Crowflight minerals conducted a large MegaTEM survey over most of the North Range, which included 100% of the property. The historical work delineated most of the Offset dyke locations on the property.

ERMATINGER

The first work recorded on the Ermatinger property was completed in the 1970's during which BPRC completed some mapping. Other recorded work includes various generations of the mapping by the Ontario Geological Survey and a 1998 HEM survey conducted for Champion Bear that overlapped onto what is now the Ermatinger Property. There were no significant results from the historical work.

HARTY

There has not been a significant amount of work completed on the Harty property. What has been completed includes 1969 township mapping by the OGS, overlap of a 2002 AeroTEM survey flown for Champion Bear Resources and a 2005 MegaTEM survey conducted for Crowflight, that covered 100% of the property. The work outlined a strong magnetic lineament on the property.

MINISTIC LAKE

A minor amount of historic work was completed on the Ministic Lake property during the 1950's and the 1980's. The work in the 1950's included mapping and a magnetic survey by Noranda in 1953, one drill hole in 1956 by Inco and three holes by Arcadia Nickel Ltd in 1957. In 1983 the OGS completed township mapping and in 1987 minor soil sampling was completed by Falconbridge.

PELE

There has not been a significant amount of work completed on what is now the Pele property. Work completed included township mapping by the OGS, overlap of a 2002 AeroTEM survey flown for Champion Bear, and a large MegaTEM survey conducted for Crowflight in 2005.

RUDY'S LAKE

Limited historic work has been recorded on the Rudy's Lake property. The first record is a ground magnetic survey completed by T.Mungovan in 1953. This was followed by Inco drilling 12 holes in the area, some of which may have been drilled on the property. Then, in 1987 Noramco Explorations completed an airborne mag and VLF survey.

RUZA

The earliest work recorded on the Ruza property was in 1954 to 1955 when INCO Ltd drilled 17 holes, intersecting 70 ft of diorite/diabase and pyroxenite dykes. Then, in 1960, when the Ontario Department of Mines mapped Levack Township. The next recorded work was a regional soil sampling survey carried out by Falconbridge which included parts of what is now the Ruza property. Fifteen years later Platinum Group Metals completed a ground survey in 2002 and an AeroTEM survey the following year. During that period a prospector claims to have found one sample in the northeast corner that returned 1.91% Ni, 0.36% Cu, 0.21g/t Pt and 0.21g/t Pd. Several attempts by Wallbridge to find the sample source failed and it is suspected that the sample may have been transported float.

IRON MASK

Historic work on the Iron Mask Property was completed by Champion Bear Resources and begins with a HEM mag/VLF-EM survey in 1988. The area flown covers what is now the Iron Mask Property. Between 2003 and 2005 they cut a grid on which they mapped and had IP, mag and gravity surveys completed. Three drill holes and an additional IP survey was completed in 2008.

SUDBURY CAMP JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES

CASCADEN

Historic work on the Cascaden property was carried out by several groups. Work began in the 1950's with two drill holes being completed by Mining Corporation of Canada; two drill holes, ground mag and resistivity surveys and geological mapping completed by Pacemaker Mines Ltd; a ground resistivity survey and geological mapping completed by Eastview Mines Ltd.; and a ground mag survey by A.E. Rosen. The Eastview work claims to have resulted in the discovery of three mineralized showings (pyrite + chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite) with one sample value of 1.72% Cu, and 0.81% Ni, which has not been confirmed and may not be located on the property. Similarly, the work by Pacemaker intersected prospective SIC lithologies with reported sulphide mineralization, but has never been confirmed.

Work in the 1960's included three drill holes and ground magnetic and electro-magnetic surveys completed for Airnorth Mines Ltd. Some of the drilling was completed near the Pacemaker drilling and reports having intersected disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Falconbridge was the next company to complete work on property, beginning with a regional soil and humus sampling program in 1988. They also collected grab samples over the area of the central Pacemaker showing in 1991 and mapped portions of the property as part of a regional geological mapping program. There were no significant results from this work.

CREIGHTON SOUTH

The first record of work on the Creighton South property was a 1939 magnetometer survey over central Graham Township for Hans Lundberg. In the 1950's several groups completed work on the property including; New Alger Mines Ltd who completed geological and magnetometer surveys and 4 drill holes; Mogul Mining Co. who completed magnetometer and EM surveys; and Arcadia Nickel Corporation Limited who completed a magnetometer survey and three drill holes.

In the 1960's the Geological Survey of Canada flew an aeromagnetic survey, Palco Exploration Ltd conducted a VLF-EM survey and drilled two drill holes and Glencore (then Falconbridge) drilled three drill holes, conducted magnetometer and horizontal loop EM surveys. The next work to be completed was in 1988 when BP resources completed an airborne VLF-EM around the basin, including Graham Township. There were no significant results from this work.

DRURY

Inco was the first on record to complete exploration work on the Drury property when they completed a mag and electro-magnetic (EM) survey as well as five drill holes from 1952-54. Other companies were also active on the property in the 1950's, including Noranda Mines, Prospectors Airways, Garrison Harbour Mines Ltd. and E. Maki/ W. Alanen. All except E. Maki/ W. Alanen conducted ground magnetic surveys. Prospectors Airways, Garrison Harbour Mines Ltd. and E. Maki/ W. Alanen completed three, five and five drill holes, respectively.

In the 1960's and 70's there were several additional companies that completed work on the property. These include: the OGS whom performed township mapping; the GSC - flew an airborne mag survey; Rio Tinto Exploration Canada drilled two holes; Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. drilled an additional 12 drill holes; Ryanor stripped three trenches and drilled 10 holes; and Espina Copper Development whom completed eight drill holes. The next time exploration work was recorded on the property was in 2000, when Mustang Minerals cut lines carried out ground mag, IP and mapping over a two year period.

This work outlined occurrences of Cu mineralization in the Huronian rocks and Ni-Cu and PGE mineralization in the Nipissing intrusive and the Drury anorthosite.

FOY

Much of the historic work in the area of the Foy Property was completed adjacent to the property. The first record of work completed on the property was a regional soil survey and rock analyses survey completed by Falconbridge in 1988. In 2003 Glencore, in collaboration with Wallbridge, completed mapping on the property as part of a regional mapping program. Other work included a regional OGS lake bottom sediment survey which saw several lakes on the property sampled. The results were published in a 2004 OGS report. There was an anomalous nickel and copper result from the OGS lake bottom sediment sampling; however, subsequent sampling by Wallbridge indicates this was probably introduced by the local smelting activity.

SKYNNER LAKE

Historic exploration was limited to minor work completed in the 1950's and 1980's. In 1956 Cleveland Copper Corp completed a magnetometer survey and four drill holes, and El Pen-Ray Oil and Mines Ltd. completed a magnetic/EM survey and drill six holes. From 1987 -1989 Glencore (then Falconbridge) completed two rounds of a soil humus survey and Barti Engineering Association Inc. carried out prospecting and sampling. There were no significant results from this work.

TRILL

The Trill property first saw exploration activity in 1952 when Noranda Mines Ltd. completed ground magnetic surveying and mapping over a two year period. From 1953-1956, Transnorthern Nickel & Copper/Callinan Flin Flon Mines completed a ground mag survey and drilled 22 holes in the area - three of which were drilled on the Trill property. Also during that time, F.Dunn and J.B. Aird completed line cutting, ground mag and mapping.

Between 1969 and 1971 Canadex Mining Corp. Ltd. completed line cutting, VLF-EM, IP and mag surveying. During that period, S. Grimsell/W. Alanen/D.E. Rastall also completed a ground mag survey. More than 20 years would pass before Falconbridge completed a MaxMin and mag survey that may have overlapped onto the southeast corner of the property. In 2002 Winterbourne Exploration completed a lithogeochemical survey and mapping over a gravity anomaly.

TRILL WEST

Exploration history of the Trill West property is limited to OGS township mapping in 1982 and a 1998 helicopter magnetic, EM and VLF survey that was flown over a large area and overlapped a small portion of the property.

WINDY LAKE

Work completed on the Windy Lake property, prior to Wallbridge, was limited to six drill holes totalling 1,663m that was completed in 1954 by Falconbridge. There were no significant results from this historic work and subsequent to that, the property was removed from staking.

WORTHINGTON

Much of the historical exploration work on the Worthington property took place in the 1950's. The work was completed by several groups which included prospectors such as W. Alanen (who drilled seven holes totalling less than 92m); H. Autio (who drilled eight drill holes totalling roughly 110m); J. Wallace (who drilled one 206m hole); and L. Maki (who drilled six drill holes totalling roughly 285m). Companies also carried out exploration during this time. The work included an EM and mag survey completed by Noranda Mines Ltd.; 16 drill holes within and adjacent to the current property extents completed by Mining Endeavor Co. Ltd.; one drill hole completed by Aer Nickel Corp; and a mag survey completed by Prosco Ltd.

Worthington Mines Ltd. completed seven drill holes, mapping and a mag survey in 1950's and 1960's. From 1967 - 1972, S. Grimsell completed mechanical stripping and seven diamond drill holes totalling 160.32m; Paramaque Mines Ltd completed mapping and five drill holes totalling roughly 316m; and J. Wallace completed one drill hole (approximately 308m).

GLENCORE JOINT VENTURES

FROST LAKE

Much of the historical work on the property was completed by Glencore (then Falconbridge); however; the earliest work recorded on the property was mapping in 1921 by the GSC. Beginning in 1953 Falconbridge drilled 14 holes over a period of three years. It would be 30 years before Falconbridge would complete any additional work. Then, in 1987 they completed a regional AeroDAT magnetic and EM survey. The next 16 years would see them complete reconnaissance work, detailed soil and humus sampling, cut 84.2 line km, excavation of 10 trenches and map portions of the property at trench to regional scale.

Other groups did explore the property during the 1950's, including Lecleric who conducted a ground radiometric survey, mapping and sampling; the Ontario Department of Mines who mapped MacLennan and Scadding townships (map 2009); Jamaica International Exploration who drilled two holes; El Pen-Rey Mines and Oil Ltd. who completed a ground mag survey and geological mapping; and Picton Uranium Mines Ltd. who drilled three holes.

Between 1960 and 1980 limited work was completed. This included an airborne mag and EM survey by Kennco Exploration in 1968; mechanical stripping by J. Kosciusko in 1971; and OGS mapping in 1980 (Map 2451; released in 1984). There were no significant results from the historic work.

Exploration of the small, detached, southern Frost claim consists mostly of drilling. A total of five drill holes were completed by Glencore (1 in the 50's, 2 in the 90's, and 2 in the early 2000's). The holes cut through SIC rocks, and extended into the footwall intersecting small zones of sulphide mineralization. Highlights include 1.91% Cu (over 40cm), up to 1% Ni (over 1.15m), and numerous accounts of ~0.5 g/t TPM (sample lengths of <1m).

GRAHAM (KILDREAM)

Exploration on the Graham property was sporadic. The earliest records of prospecting in Graham Township were in 1889-1892 after the discovery of nickel in the Sudbury area. Empire Mining Co. of Toronto (Nickel Company of Graham, Ontario) discovered the Nickel Hill showing and subsequently sunk a 4.6 metre pit and drilled two short holes. A nickel assay of 3% at a depth of 22.86m over a core length of 2.44m was recorded, but never reproduced. Another shaft was

sunk, further to the east, at the Century Copper prospect and at the so-called Russel Property. Subsequent work up to 1944 was completed by various government agencies including the Geological Survey of Canada (mapping by Barlow) and the Ontario Department of Mines (various maps).

In 1944 Nickel Belt Exploration Company drilled six holes totalling 1,129m. Nine years later Mogul Mining Co. completed a mag and EM survey. Then, Arcadia Nickel Co. Ltd. completed a surface mag survey and drilled two holes totalling 71.9m two years later. In the 1960's the Geological Survey of Canada and the Ontario Department of Mines targeted the area with township mapping and also included the area in a regional aeromagnetic survey.

The remainder of the work history on the property was completed by Glencore (then Falconbridge). From 1969-1988 they completed magnetometer and HLEM surveys, detailed geological mapping and drilling (11 holes; 2,537m), an airborne mag and VLF-EM survey and a 40 line kilometre ground EM survey.

Blezard

Although there was a significant amount of historic work completed on lands adjacent to the Blezard property, little exploration was conducted on the property itself. Aside from government activity, the only work completed on the property was five holes drilled by Falconbridge in 1989. A sample from that drilling returned 0.48% Cu, 1g/t Ag and 0.12g/t Pt+Pd+Au.

Wallbridge – Other Sudbury Area Properties

Capreol JV

Historical exploration of the Capreol JV included drilling and part of a single line of Titan DCIP MT (which was part of a larger survey completed for Vale).

Drill Lake

Exploration history of the Drill Lake property is limited to part of a UTEM survey that was part of a larger survey completed for Falconbridge.

Victor East

The first exploration work recorded on the Victor East property began in 1951 when Falconbridge drilled 10 holes (634m) over a period of four years. Several other companies also carried out exploration in the 1950's, including: Picton Uranium Mines Ltd. who completed mapping and drilled three holes totalling 162.15m; Nickel Rim who drilled six holes totalling 873.9m; El Pen-Rey Oil and Mining who completed a ground mag survey totalling roughly 130km; and Jamaica International Exploration who drilled one (18.9m) hole.

In the 1960's Falconbridge completed an additional two drill holes totalling roughly 124m. The 1970's and 1980's didn't see much exploration but in 1975 M. Burton/Hollinger Mines drilled 2 holes totalling ~212m; Barringer Magenta completed some water, lake and stream sediment sampling; and in 1988 Glencore completed reconnaissance soil and humus sampling over the property.

Barry

Historical exploration on the Barry property is limited to manual stripping and trenching, as well as blasting & sampling performed by Barry between 1994 and 2011.

Street

The exploration history of the Street property is limited to OGS mapping in 2000.

BROKEN HAMMER PROJECT

Only limited exploration work was carried out on the property prior to exploration work by Wallbridge. Inco Limited (Inco), now known as Vale, carried out work south of the property, which resulted in the discovery of nickel-copper-platinum group element (Ni-Cu-PGE) deposits (WD-13 and WD-16).

Falconbridge Limited carried out regional exploration work throughout the North and East ranges of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) in the late 1980s. This work included regional airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic (EM) surveys, an IP survey, as well as reconnaissance soil and humus sampling. Soil and humus sampling was done at 200m centres over the Broken Hammer Property, and was followed up in 1989 by soil sampling on 50m centres.

In the first quarter of 2014, Wallbridge approved the production decision for the Broken Hammer project and prepared an updated in-pit mineral reserve estimate based on the new terms and certain metal prices as well as a global mining recovery of 95% and 5% dilution (at zero grade). The table below summarizes the past in-pit reserve.

Table 6: Broken Hammer Mineral Reserve, February 28, 2014.

Category	Tonnes	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Probable	194,650	0.95	0.10	2.14	1.95	0.63	6.68
Waste Rock	1,607,000 tonnes						
Stripping Ratio	8.2						

Wallbridge received all required permits for the operation of its Broken Hammer open pit project in 2014. In March 2014, Wallbridge entered into a custom milling agreement with Northern Sun Mining Corp. (Northern Sun) (TSXV:NSM) for the handling and milling of Wallbridge's Broken Hammer ore at Northern Sun's Redstone mill in Timmins, Ontario. The decision to process the Broken Hammer ore in Timmins was based on the fact that the improved PGM recoveries at the Redstone Mill offset the cost of transportation of the ore for the 350 kilometres distance from the operation. Mining at the Broken Hammer open pit commenced in June 2014, production commenced in July 2014, and construction of the site infrastructure such as roads and the creation of a water treatment pond was completed in August 2014. The Broken Hammer open pit project achieved full production in August 2014.

The Redstone mill generated both a gravity concentrate and a flotation concentrate. The gravity concentrate was sold to a PGM facility in Europe and the copper concentrate was sold to a nearby copper smelter.

During 2014 and 2015, approximately 295,000 tonnes of ore were mined at the Broken Hammer Project and processed at the mill. This represented a 52% increase in tonnes of ore relative to the 2014 Mineral Reserve Estimate. Increased tonnage was a result of the copper-PGM veins on every bench being thicker and more continuous than estimated in the 2014 Mineral Reserve Estimate as well as slightly higher mining dilution.

During 2014 and 2015, 10,265 tonnes of copper concentrate were delivered to the nearby copper smelter with average grade of 24.15% copper and 60.4 grams per tonne PGM (18.6g/t platinum, 34.5g/t palladium and 7.3g/t gold). In addition, 180 tonnes of high grade gravity concentrates were produced and shipped to a PGM smelter in Europe with average PGM grade of 1,924 grams per tonne (1,551g/t platinum, 145g/t palladium and 228g/t gold). Total metal production was 5.5 million pounds of copper, 15.8 thousand ounces of platinum, 12.3 thousand ounces of palladium, 3.7 thousand ounces of gold, and 24.4 thousand ounces of silver.

Wallbridge completed mining the Broken Hammer deposit by October 30, 2015.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Ni-Cu-PGE deposits in Sudbury occur within the Sudbury Structure that formed as a result of a major Early Proterozoic meteorite impact 1,850 million years ago (Ames and Farrow, 2007). The Sudbury Structure straddles the unconformity between Archean gneisses and plutons of the Superior Province and overlying Paleoproterozoic Huronian supra-crustal rocks of the Southern Province. It is geographically divided into the North, South, and East Ranges (Figure 3) and comprises four geologic domains:

5. The Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) occurs as a 60km x 27km elliptical bowl-shaped body that formed from a meteorite impact melt sheet. It consists of a basal xenolithic norite breccia (contact sublayer) overlain by norite, quartz-gabbro and granophyre and historically has been referred to as the "Nickel-Bearing Irruptive", the "Sudbury Nickel Irruptive" and the "Nickel Irruptive".
6. Concentric and radial dykes of diorite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite.
7. The footwall to the SIC contains a zone, up to 80km wide, of Archean and Proterozoic rocks that are fractured, brecciated (Sudbury breccia), and locally partially melted (e.g. Late Granite Breccia) or recrystallized due to the meteorite impact and subsequent emplacement of the SIC.
8. The SIC is overlain by the Whitewater Group, comprising “fall-back” super-crustal breccia of the Onaping Formation and the overlying basin-fill sedimentary rocks of the Onwatin and Chelmsford Formations.

Wallbridge has 28 properties located in the North Range footwall to the SIC, within the Superior Province, which is largely underlain by gneisses of the Levack gneiss complex, granitoids of the Archean Cartier Batholith and cross-cut by Matachewan diabase (2,473 +16/-9 Ma and 2,446 ±3 Ma; Heaman, 1997) dykes. These units are unconformably overlain by Early Proterozoic Huronian metasediments. All rocks are cut by younger Proterozoic Nipissing diabase dykes and gabbro (2,210-2,217 Ma; Corfu and Andrews, 1986; Noble and Lightfoot, 1992; Buchan et al., 1998), Sudbury breccia and Offset dykes of the Sudbury Structure and younger Sudbury Swarm olivine diabase dykes (1,238±4 Ma Krogh et al. 1987).

The Archean Benny Greenstone Belt occurs approximately 17 kilometres north of the SIC, trends east-west, and is composed of mafic and felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Benny Deformation Zone (BDZ) is defined by Card (1994) as including the southern margin of the Benny greenstone belt, a portion of the adjacent Cartier Batholith, and outliers of Huronian rocks in an east-northeast trending zone of faulting and ductile shearing. 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. 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.”

The area is dominated by the Archean Cartier batholith (~2,640 Ma) and the felsic intrusives underlie most of the map area. They consist of massive to foliated, pink to pink-grey and grey felsic plutonic rocks – including an older suite of rarely porphyritic quartz monzonite, granite/granodiorite and a younger, massive, pink suite of coarse-grained quartz monzonite, quartz syenite and granite. Granitic leucocratic dykes (pegmatitic and aplitic) occur with both phases. These intrusions can contain xenoliths of gneissic material that probably correlate with the Levack Gneiss Complex.

Outliers of the Paleoproterozoic Huronian Supergroup (< 2,480 to > 2,220 Ma), specifically the Bruce, Espanola, and Serpent formations of the Quirke Lake Group, and the Gowganda and Lorrain formations of the Cobalt Group occur on the North Range. These Groups as well as the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units of the Elliot Lake Group and the Creighton and Murray Plutons comprise the South Range to the SIC.

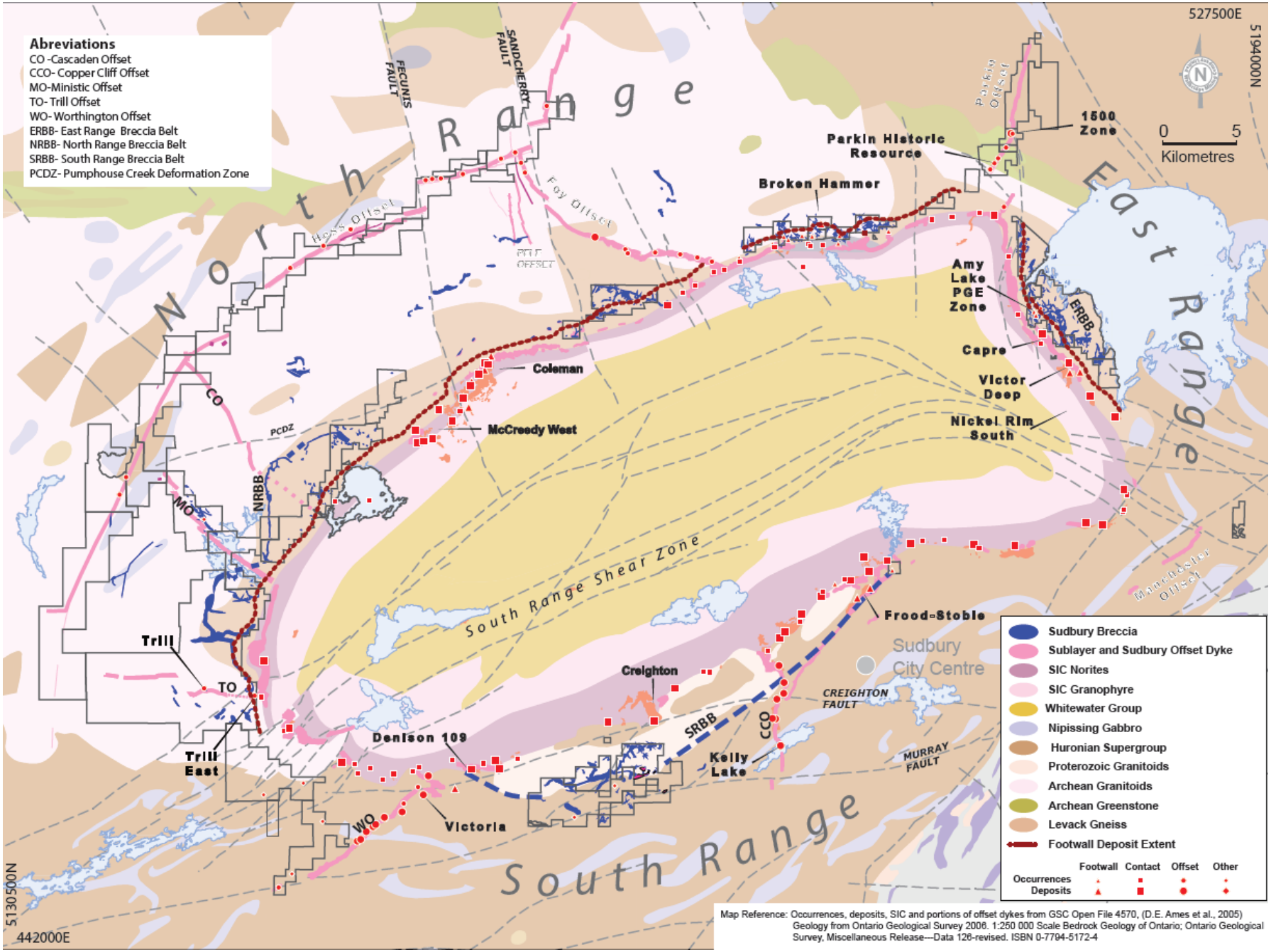


Figure 3. Simplified Geology map after Ames and Farrow, 2007.

All of the above units are cut by occurrences of Sudbury Breccia. Sudbury Breccia is typically composed of clasts of country rock surrounded by very fine-grained, grey matrix material. The fragments range in size from tens of metres to less than a millimetre and are usually well rounded but may be angular. The matrix is composed of rock flour derived from local country rocks. Small amounts of sulphide can occur in the breccia matrix and surrounding the clasts. The breccia may occur as small veins within outcrops of granite or diabase, or as zones of massive Sudbury Breccia. Massive brecciation is often observed in association with large diabase dykes, commonly on the side of the dyke opposite the SIC. Wallbridge has mapped the North Range Breccia belt, a continuous belt of Sudbury breccia in the North Range footwall.

The Fecunis and Sandcherry Creek faults are major two north-south faults interpreted to be part of the Onaping fault system which have deformed the SIC and older rocks. The apparent displacement of the Hess Offset dyke along the faults is approximately 1.5 kilometres of left-lateral strike slip movement.

Wallbridge has several properties in the footwall of the SIC East Range, including Frost Lake, Skynner Lake, Drill Lake, Victor East and the Capreol JV. The East Range of the Sudbury Igneous Complex is underlain by rocks of the Superior Province which include gneissic rocks of the Archean Levack Gneiss Complex and multiple generations of Proterozoic mafic intrusives that are all, with the exception of the post-SIC Sudbury swarm, cut by Sudbury breccia related to the Sudbury Impact Event (Figure 4). The property boundaries are locally less than 100m east of the lower contact of the SIC. Due to their proximity to the SIC contact, these rocks were subject to alteration, recrystallization, and partial melting within the contact thermal aureole of the SIC.

Wallbridge exploration on the East Range properties has delineated an approximately nine kilometre long Sudbury Breccia structure, which is the same Sudbury breccia structure that hosts the Vale's Victor-Capre deposits. This structure has been referred to as the East Range Sudbury Breccia structure and consists of extensive zones of massive, recrystallized Sudbury breccia similar to those found on the Wisner Properties and those associated with Cu-Ni-PGM deposits in Levack. The East Range Sudbury breccia belt forms a fairly continuous belt that outcrops 500-1500 metres east of the basal contact of the SIC, has a width of 300-1000 metres, and extends the strike length of the East Range. The belt is interpreted to dip steeply to the west, sub-parallel to the basal contact of the SIC, similar to other concentric breccia belts around the basin that are better constrained by exploration drilling.

The East Range footwall has under gone pre-Sudbury Event Archean folding and faulting, and up to granulite facies metamorphism (recorded within the Archean Levack Gneiss). Faulting, brecciation, alteration, mineralization and contact-style metamorphism associated with the Sudbury Event over-print the Archean deformation. Along the East Range, the SIC contact is buckled in towards the Sudbury Basin as a result of post-impact deformation. The steep dip of the SIC in this area is approximately 70^{o} west; its broad, arcuate, convex-to-the-west, map-scale folding; and apparent sinistral offsets along map-scale faults have been attributed to oblique displacement and rotation, across several sets of Proterozoic faults that were active during the Penokean Orogen. Phanerozoic overprints are limited to brittle features and low-temperature alteration fluids associated locally with the Wanapitei impact and the development of the Ottawa-Bonnechere allocogen.

Wallbridge also has several properties in the in the footwall to the South Range of the SIC. These include Blezard, Creighton South, Drury, Graham, Street and Worthington Properties. The South Range footwall is located in the Southern Province. The geology can roughly be divided into the Early Proterozoic (~2,450 Ma) Murray and Creighton Granite Plutons and Huronian Supergroup (2,250 to 2,460Ma) mafic and felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In ascending stratigraphic order, the rock Formations present are: Elsie Mountain (mafic volcanic and some interflow sedimentary rocks), Stobie (mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks), Copper Cliff (felsic volcanic rocks), McKim (argillitic

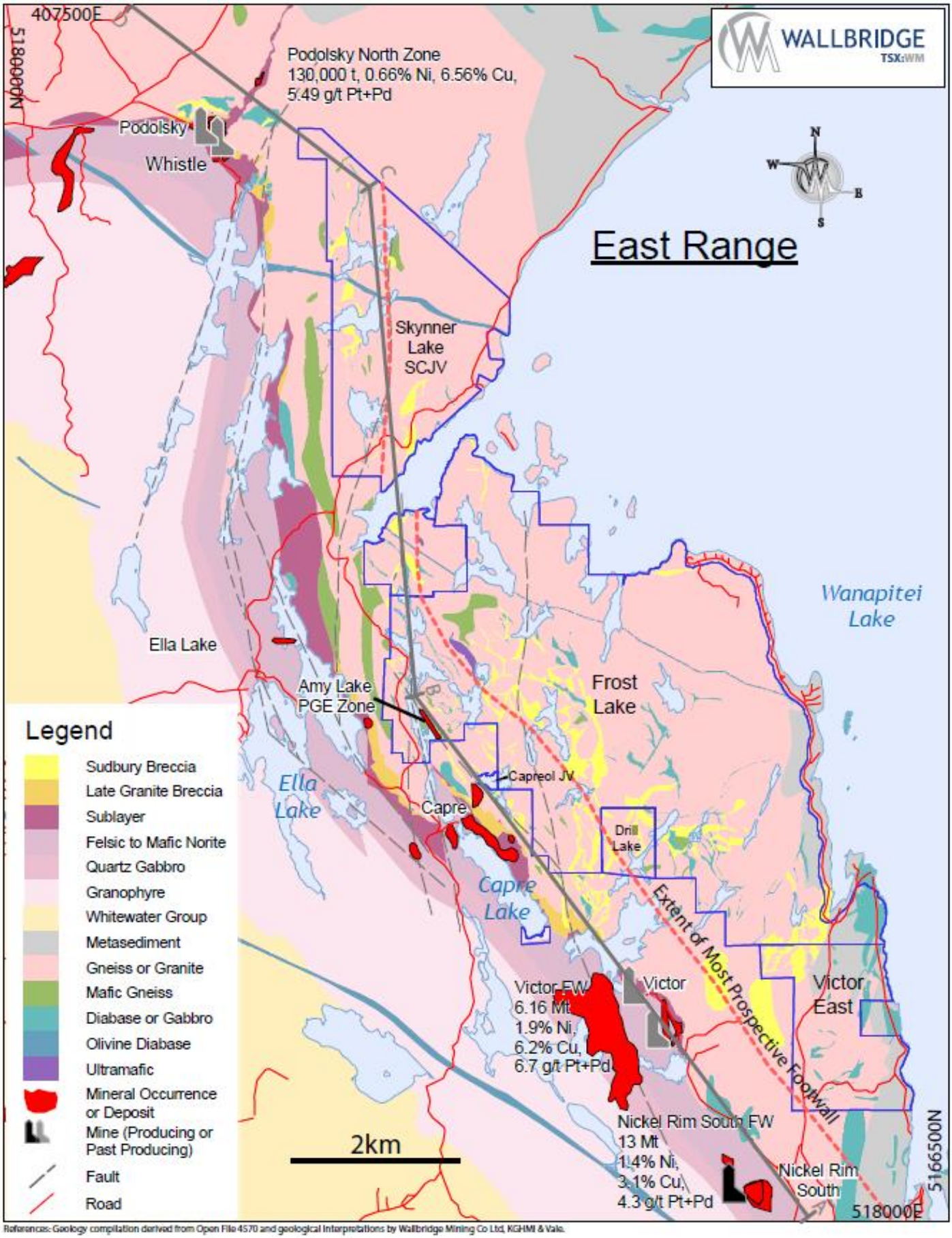


Figure 4: Geology of Wallbridge's East Range Properties.

and arenaceous rocks), Ramsey Lake (arenaceous and conglomeratic rocks), Pecors (argillitic and arenaceous rocks), and Mississagi (sub-arkose and arkosic sedimentary rocks). The Creighton and Murray Plutons are intrusive into older Huronian volcanic and sedimentary rocks, mostly of the Elsie Mountain and Stobie Formations.

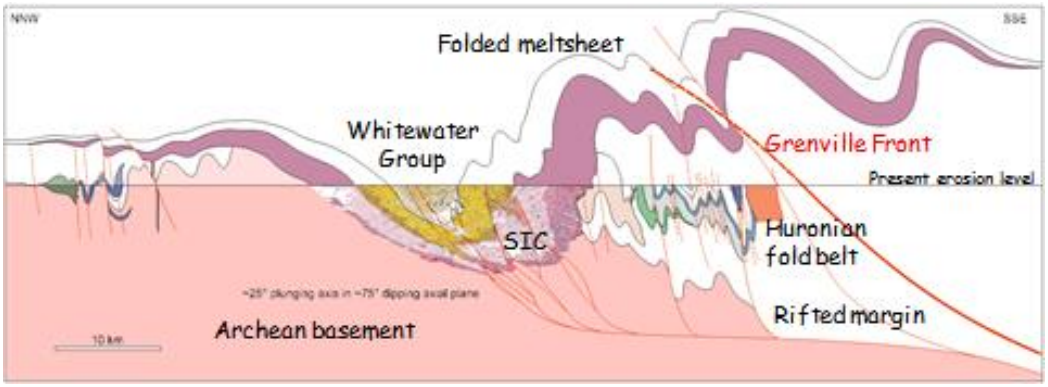


Figure 5. Cross section illustration the conceptual deformation of the SIC, looking east (Bleeker et al. 2014).

The South Range of the Sudbury Igneous Complex and adjacent Huronian rocks, for the most part, dip vertically or steeply north or south. Stratigraphic tops generally face south away from the SIC and toward the Grenville Front. The South Range Shear zone and Creighton and Murray faults are the manifestation of the deformation events that have shaped the present day South Range (Figure 3 and Figure 5).The age of the deformation which has resulted in the current sub-vertical orientation of the Huronian rocks has not been definitively established. The metasedimentary rocks are interbedded sparingly with mafic volcanic flows of the Elsie Mountain Formation and commonly with volcanic rocks of the Stobie Formation. Many of these interflow metasedimentary rocks are sulphide-bearing. The sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite with minor amounts of pyrite and trace chalcopyrite.

South Range footwall rocks are cut by a number of small diabase and gabbroic intrusions that are often difficult to distinguish in the field. These generally correlate to the aforementioned Matachewan dykes, Nipissing intrusions and the Sudbury swarm. The Archean and early Proterozoic basement rocks are all cross-cut by Sudbury Breccia.

The Sudbury properties have numerous mineral occurrences at varying stages of exploration. The most significant mineralization occurs on the Parkin, Wisner, Trill, Windy Lake, Frost Lake, Blezard and Broken Hammer Project properties.

North Range Joint Venture – Parkin Properties

The Parkin properties are located in the footwall to the northeast corner of the Sudbury Basin. The property hosts the entire known strike length (9.4 kilometres) of the Parkin Offset Dyke (Figure 6) - a radial Sudbury Offset dyke. The southern 2.5 kilometres of the Parkin dyke intrudes mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Archean Parkin Greenstone Belt whereas the northern portion intrudes early Proterozoic Huronian marble, quartzite and conglomerate that unconformably overly the Archean basement. These rocks are intruded by late Proterozoic dykes of Nipissing diabase, Sudbury Swarm olivine diabase and the offset quartz diorite dykes related to the SIC.

The lithologies have been subjected to repeated deformation, with the exception of the late diabase dykes and SIC-related Parkin Offset Dyke. The earliest interpreted orogenic events are related to the emplacement of the quartz monzonite batholith and related migmatitic rocks in the north. After uplift, erosion, and deposition of the Huronian rocks, the area was again subjected to deformation and low-grade regional metamorphism during the Penokean Orogeny.

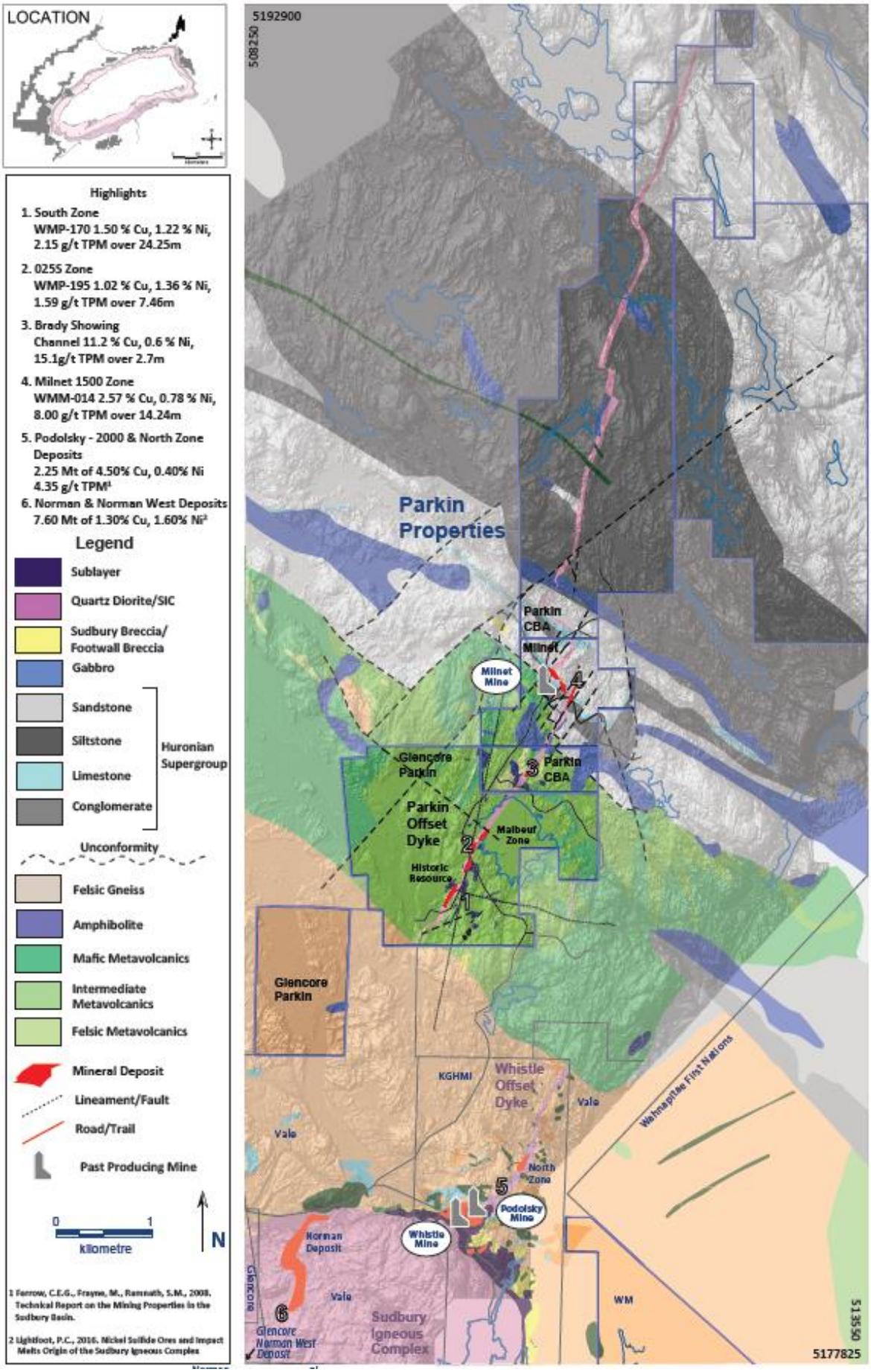


Figure 6. Geology and Mineralization of the Parkin Offset dyke.

The Parkin Offset dyke is sub-vertical, or dips very steeply to the East, and has a width of up to 135m. South of the Milnet Mine the dyke strikes roughly 032°. At Milnet, and near the southern boundary of the CBA Parkin north block, the dyke follows two left-stepping (northwest trending) flexures, each for about 250m. The dyke is discontinuous along the NW flexures with pinched terminations interpreted to be a structural control on the Milnet Mine mineralization. North of these flexures, the dyke is between 30m and 90m thick and strikes for several kilometres at 015°. The dyke generally consists of massive quartz diorite (QD) on the margins with inclusion quartz diorite (IQD) and minor meta-breccia (an inclusion bearing phase with a partial melt matrix) in the center.

Drilling by Wallbridge in 2012 identified a significant late brittle fault (the "Parkin fault") at depth beneath the Milnet Mine. The fault strikes northeast, nearly parallel to the general trend of the Parkin Offset Dyke, and dips 40-45° to the southeast. The projection of the fault corresponds with a well-developed surface lineament that surfaces just west of the Milnet Mine and can be traced along strike for many kilometres in both directions. The apparent horizontal displacement of the fault is estimated to be between 10m and 50m of sinistral offset, as determined by outcrops of limestone (Espanola Formation) that occur on both sides of the fault north of Sawmill Lake and outcrops of Nipissing gabbro on either side of Sawmill Lake. The fault is interpreted to be sub-parallel to both the regional NE trending joints and NE trending faults of an unknown age that dissect the unconformity between the Parkin Greenstone Belt and the Huronian sediments. Beneath Sawmill Lake, the Parkin Fault is believed to 'jog' where its orientation differs from the regional joints and faults. South of the Milnet property the fault is not well constrained. This may be because the faults morphology is more ambiguous in the volcanic host rock making it harder to interpret.

Nickel-copper-PGE sulphide mineralization within Offset dykes in Sudbury is associated with IQD ± meta-breccia and is often concentrated within structural traps in the dykes such as vertical or horizontal pinches/terminations, flexures in the dyke, splays/convergences of the dyke, along margins or "pressure shadows" of large blocks caught up in the dyke (particularly coarse mafic blocks). The Parkin Offset dyke is no exception. The Parkin properties include nickel, copper and platinum group metal mineralization at the past-producing Milnet Mine, the high grade Milnet 1500 Zone, a historic surface resource, the recently drilled Malbeuf Zone, and a number of high-grade surface occurrences. The quality of the mineralization found in the Parkin Offset is high. The average nickel tenor for the mineralization found within the Parkin Offset is approximately 4%, which is comparable to the tenors of some deposits found in the Copper Cliff Offset dyke. A 2017 B.Sc. thesis studying nickel deportment of mineralization within several mineralized zones throughout the Parkin Offset indicated that the majority of the nickel in the collected samples was in coarse pentlandite (Ogilvy, 2017). The mineralization of the different Parkin Properties is summarized in Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7. Parkin Properties 2015 Channel Sample Highlights.

Channel Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	TPM* (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CH9796N	0.40	3.40	3.00	3.09	0.59	2.10	0.92	1.03	0.16	4
CH9496N	1.01	4.05	3.00	0.02	0.42	7.60	2.72	3.73	1.15	24
CH9494N	2.05	6.36	4.00	0.53	1.78	3.21	1.52	0.45	1.25	14
Including...	4.09	5.09	1.00	0.73	4.39	5.73	2.13	2.47	1.13	31
	10.50	11.54	1.00	0.04	0.14	4.75	3.01	1.31	0.44	8
CH9471N	1.35	6.38	4.00	0.65	0.81	1.98	0.75	1.06	0.17	8
CH9459NA	0.00	4.81	4.65	0.89	1.82	20.48	0.63	18.85	1.00	16
Including...	0.00	2.16	2.00	1.71	3.54	44.71	0.96	41.64	2.12	31
CH9451N	3.00	9.00	6.00	1.73	0.81	2.56	1.06	1.36	0.14	7
Including...	5.00	7.00	2.00	3.38	0.51	2.89	1.20	1.65	0.05	5
CH9441N	1.04	4.14	3.00	1.48	0.43	0.87	0.46	0.35	0.06	3
CH9421N	2.00	5.00	3.00	0.50	2.22	2.14	1.15	0.74	0.25	16
Including...	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.13	1.95	3.74	2.09	1.26	0.39	15

*True width, perpendicular to the Parkin Offset dyke; TPM equals Pt + Pd + Au

Table 8. Significant drill hole intersections on the Parkin Properties.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	TPM (g/t)	Estimated Horizontal Width (m)
WMM-014	1,496.36	1,513.90	17.54	0.67	2.13	1.28	2.15	3.26	6.69	**
WMM-015-W2	1,473.00	1,483.00	10.00	3.38	0.75	1.28	2.38	0.24	3.90	**
WMP-009*	89.86	104.00	14.14	0.14	0.45	2.46	1.60	1.59	5.65	10.95
WMP-010*	32.90	54.29	21.39	1.04	1.07	0.72	1.72	0.26	2.70	16.39
WMP-012*	22.70	28.90	6.20	0.94	1.10	0.98	0.76	0.28	2.02	4.79
WMP-013	20.40	24.60	4.20	0.72	1.13	0.64	0.71	0.19	1.54	3.24
WMP-020*	6.43	18.16	11.73	0.16	1.77	1.70	1.59	1.90	5.19	10.16
WMP-026*	10.93	14.75	3.82	1.03	2.54	1.41	1.41	0.37	3.19	3.31
WMP-027*	32.06	34.74	2.68	0.43	1.78	1.81	1.26	1.70	4.77	2.32
WMP-060*	93.58	96.40	2.82	1.53	0.73	0.77	1.21	0.14	2.12	2.31
WMP-063*	80.49	83.03	2.54	0.19	1.86	1.96	1.21	0.48	3.65	1.99
WMP-067*	53.79	58.70	4.91	0.93	1.41	2.33	1.94	0.60	4.86	3.76
WMP-089*	121.70	131.54	9.84	1.30	0.53	0.47	0.52	0.09	1.08	6.33
WMP-102*	57.50	63.68	6.18	1.01	0.98	0.56	0.48	0.13	1.17	**
WMP-103*	60.94	63.98	3.04	2.01	1.03	1.28	1.31	0.24	2.84	1.67
WMP-110*	100.00	103.20	3.20	1.37	1.14	0.64	1.28	0.16	2.08	2.42
WMP-111*	104.81	115.13	10.32	0.80	1.04	0.50	0.89	0.28	1.67	7.08
WMP-113	231.69	233.73	2.04	2.43	1.53	2.26	3.93	0.61	6.80	1.33
WMP-117*	114.08	116.81	2.73	0.18	1.14	2.74	3.20	0.89	6.82	1.70
WMP-131	191.50	193.76	2.26	0.66	4.22	1.25	2.88	0.22	4.34	1.16
WMP-139	500.52	504.54	4.02	0.69	2.96	1.51	0.44	0.36	2.31	1.68
WMP-153	440.75	444.25	3.50	0.93	1.59	1.01	0.59	0.21	1.81	2.25
WMP-154	412.40	418.80	6.40	0.81	0.61	0.71	2.09	0.08	2.88	4.52
WMP-154	400.15	402.50	2.35	2.58	0.53	0.54	0.50	0.05	1.09	1.66
WMP-160	9.26	14.94	5.68	0.90	0.79	0.63	0.60	0.19	1.42	4.34
WMP-161	38.04	41.63	3.59	1.24	0.41	0.84	1.16	0.10	2.11	2.72
WMP-170	35.60	59.85	24.25	1.22	1.50	0.81	0.96	0.38	2.15	18.44
WMP-175	9.62	13.40	3.78	0.75	2.12	0.94	1.62	0.23	2.79	2.92
WMP-176	18.33	19.94	1.61	0.90	8.02	5.55	3.09	2.06	10.70	1.23
WMP-180	50.25	52.38	2.13	0.77	2.57	3.19	2.07	2.38	7.64	1.63
WMP-182	61.00	68.70	7.70	0.86	0.98	0.85	1.06	0.28	2.19	5.80
WMP-182	73.20	77.00	3.80	0.71	0.87	1.01	0.59	0.15	1.75	2.85
WMP-190	39.72	41.05	1.33	3.20	1.33	2.41	3.38	0.63	6.43	1.00
WMP-190	68.62	71.82	3.20	0.31	1.08	2.70	1.66	0.53	4.89	2.41
WMP-195	58.60	66.06	7.46	1.36	1.02	0.67	0.74	0.18	1.59	4.61
WMP-199	77.00	87.30	10.30	0.85	1.61	0.61	0.64	0.15	1.40	4.54
WMP-211	222.73	228.81	6.08	1.09	0.74	0.68	0.71	0.13	1.51	5.16
WMP-212	248.00	254.24	6.24	1.09	0.85	1.19	2.35	0.29	3.84	4.93

* Intersections included in 2002 historic surface resource

**Steep holes - could not estimate horizontal width

MILNET

The historic Milnet Mine reports past production of 157,130 tons averaging 2.26g/t platinum, 2.98g/t palladium, 0.93g/t gold, 1.49% nickel and 1.54% copper (Meyn, 1970). At the time of production, orebodies #1 and #2 were mined to a depth of approximately 150m.

Drilling beneath the Milnet Mine in 2009 discovered the Milnet 1500 zone, intersecting 14.24 metres (1,499.66-1,513.90m) containing 8.00g/t TPM, 2.57% copper and 0.78% nickel. Subsequent drilling intersected 8.0 metres (1,473-1,481m) grading 4.32g/t TPM, 4.11% nickel and 0.60% copper and in another hole 12.85 metres (1665.80-1678.65m) containing 1.85g/t TPM, 0.33% nickel and 0.73% copper. Modelling of mineralized intersections and borehole electromagnetic geophysics indicates that the Milnet 1500 Zone is a minimum of 400 metres by 35-60 metres with an unknown true width. The full extent of the zone is not known and most of the dyke in the area has not been tested by drilling.

Glencore Parkin

A historic surface resource on the Glencore Parkin property includes five zones along a strike length of ~700m, which are less than 200m from surface. Mechanical stripping in 2015 uncovered the surface expression of four of the five zones of the historic surface resource. The stripping exposed six areas with massive, semi-massive, and net textured Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide mineralization (Table 7) and helped to determine the continuity of higher grade zones within the historic surface resource.

Several thicker and higher grade zones within the historic resource have now been defined within 50 metres from surface, including WMP-170 which intersected a wide zone consisting of 24.25 metres of 1.22% nickel, 1.50% copper, 0.81g/t platinum, 0.96g/t palladium and 0.38g/t gold at very shallow depths from 35.60 to 59.85 metres down hole. In addition, several drill holes including WMP-195, WMP-199, WMP-211 and WMP-212 intersected significant mineralization at shallow depths outside of the historic resource (Table 8). Several significant intersections (Table 8) drilled subsequent to and below the historic surface resource are open laterally and to depth, and are either associated with off-hole BHEM conductors that have never been drill tested or in-hole BHEM conductors that extend past the hole.

Drill holes WMP-139, WMP-141 and WMP-150 to WMP-154 (completed in 2015 and 2016) defined the Malbeuf Zone – a new mineralized zone with a strike length of 140 metres immediately northeast of the historic surface resource with six of the seven holes intersecting semi-massive to massive nickel-copper sulphides. Drill hole WMP-205, approximately 400m down plunge of this zone, intersected 1.90% nickel, 0.30% copper, and 0.70g/t total Pt+Pd+Au over 0.53 metres from 757.04 metres down-hole, supporting the down plunge continuation of this zone.

Several occurrences of Au mineralization hosted in the Archean volcanic rocks have also been delineated on the property (Table 9). The mineralization is associated with carbonate-quartz-epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite veins, appears to be discontinuous and “nuggety” in nature, though much more work would be needed to delineate mineralized trends.

CBA Parkin

The property hosts the Brady showing, a mineralized exposed surface stripping, which drilling has shown extends to shallow depths. A channel sample from the Brady Showing on the Champion Bear South Block returned 11.2% Cu, 0.6% Ni, 9.2g/t Pt, 4.3g/t Pd and 1.6g/t Au over 2.70 metres at surface.

Occurrences of Au similar to those found on the Glencore Parkin property have also been intersected in drilling on the Champion Bear south block. This includes 44g/t Au over 1.4m (543.30-544.70m) in WCB-006.

Table 9. Composite Assay Values of Interpreted Non-SIC Related Au Mineralization on the Parkin Properties.

Hole	From	To	Length	Au	Pt	Pd	Ag	Zn	Cu	Ni	Co	S	As
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)
P-056	89.15	89.30	0.15	1.73	0.01	0.01	0.70	ns	0.83	0.01	0.01	ns	0.00
V-73-14	159.30	160.30	1.00	1.73	0.01	0.01	ns	ns	0.00	0.01	ns	ns	0.00
WCB-006	543.30	544.70	1.40	44.00	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.79	409.00
WMP-025	108.66	110.03	1.37	5.49	0.00	0.00	4.00	ns	0.01	0.00	0.00	ns	0.00
WMP-082	113.29	113.86	0.57	0.92	0.00	0.00	<0.5	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	4.04	<0.5
WMP-094	40.42	42.60	2.18	3.02	0.00	0.00	1.37	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.74	4.42
	46.45	47.65	1.20	15.56	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.80	11.60
	139.83	140.50	0.67	14.74	0.01	0.01	4.90	ns	0.10	0.01	0.00	ns	ns
WMP-098	99.72	99.95	0.23	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.30	ns	0.00	0.00	0.00	ns	0.00
WMP-118	154.86	155.05	0.19	3.27	0.00	0.02	17.20	ns	3.08	0.06	0.01	ns	0.00
WMP-132	120.00	121.00	1.00	2.03	0.00	0.00	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.40	26.30
WMP-142	227.69	228.99	1.30	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.66	8.00
WMP-146	468.33	468.89	0.56	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	4.06	9.00
	474.80	475.60	0.80	3.30	0.00	0.00	4.30	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00	5.71	17.00
WMP-149	159.61	161.44	1.83	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	4.30	4.08
	364.77	366.00	1.23	7.03	0.00	0.00	36.00	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.00	10.00	56.00
WMP-152	142.20	142.60	0.40	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	2.50
WMP-196	67.60	68.00	0.40	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.43	2.50
WMP-202	181.50	181.85	0.35	2.57	0.00	0.00	23.20	0.02	4.50	0.02	0.02	9.65	25.00
WMP-205	1349.16	1350.00	0.84	14.70	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.50
WMP-136	419.47	420.04	0.57	4.29	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32	9.00
WMP-210	191.94	193.39	1.45	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.25	72.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	4.57	6.00
	198.55	199	0.45	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.25	85.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.11	2.50
WMP-212	171.91	173	1.09	11.85	0.00	0.00	1.30	106.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	4.62	10.00

The orientation of the Au mineralization is unknown, therefore true width was not estimated for the intervals.

North Range Joint Venture – Wisner Properties

The Wisner properties occur in the footwall of the SIC's North Range at the Wisner embayment (Figure 7). The properties are dominated by Archean-aged felsic to intermediate gneisses and Wisner Gabbro; all of which are subsequently intruded by Matachewan and Nipissing diabase dyke swarms. The Sudbury event (~1.85 Ga) is recognized by the widespread occurrence of impact-type breccias at the SIC contact (Footwall breccia or Late Granite breccia) and within footwall rocks (Sudbury breccia), as well as a contact metamorphic thermal overprint related to the thermal erosion of impact breccia and cooling of the SIC. Distributed throughout all the Wisner properties are irregular bodies of Sudbury Breccia, which is the main host rock for footwall-style Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization, as is the case at the Broken Hammer deposit (described in Wallbridge – Other Sudbury Area Properties), Broken Hammer Cu-PGE Zone, South Zone, Southwest Zone and the Twisted Wrench Zone.

Wisner South and Southwest Cu-PGM zones

The Southwest and South zones define a 1.5km trend of surface Cu-PGM occurrences and broad coincident IP anomalies. At the Southwest zone, drilling has traced mineralization 600m along strike and to 120 metres depth. Drilling highlights include 0.5m of 26.69g/t TPM, 2.35% Cu and 1.25% Ni from 65.5 to 66.0m in WIS-078, 13.7m of 0.99g/t TPM, 0.11% Cu and 0.04% Ni from 109.8 to 123.5m in WIS-078 and 1.9m of 2.23g/t TPM, 7.87% Cu and 0.12% Ni from 27.1 to 29.0m in WIS-088 (Table 10).

In 2012, a small field program including prospecting, trenching and channel sampling extended the Southwest Zone 80 metres to the northeast along an IP geophysical anomaly. Grab sample highlights from this program include 3.90% copper with 6.62g/t TPM, 2.84% copper with 4.34g/t TPM, and 2.81% copper with 3.96g/t TPM. Channel sample highlights from this program include 1.28 metres containing 1.35% copper with 3.90g/t TPM, 1.99 metres containing 0.71% copper with 2.40g/t TPM, and 0.16 metres containing 5.59% copper with 5.39g/t TPM.

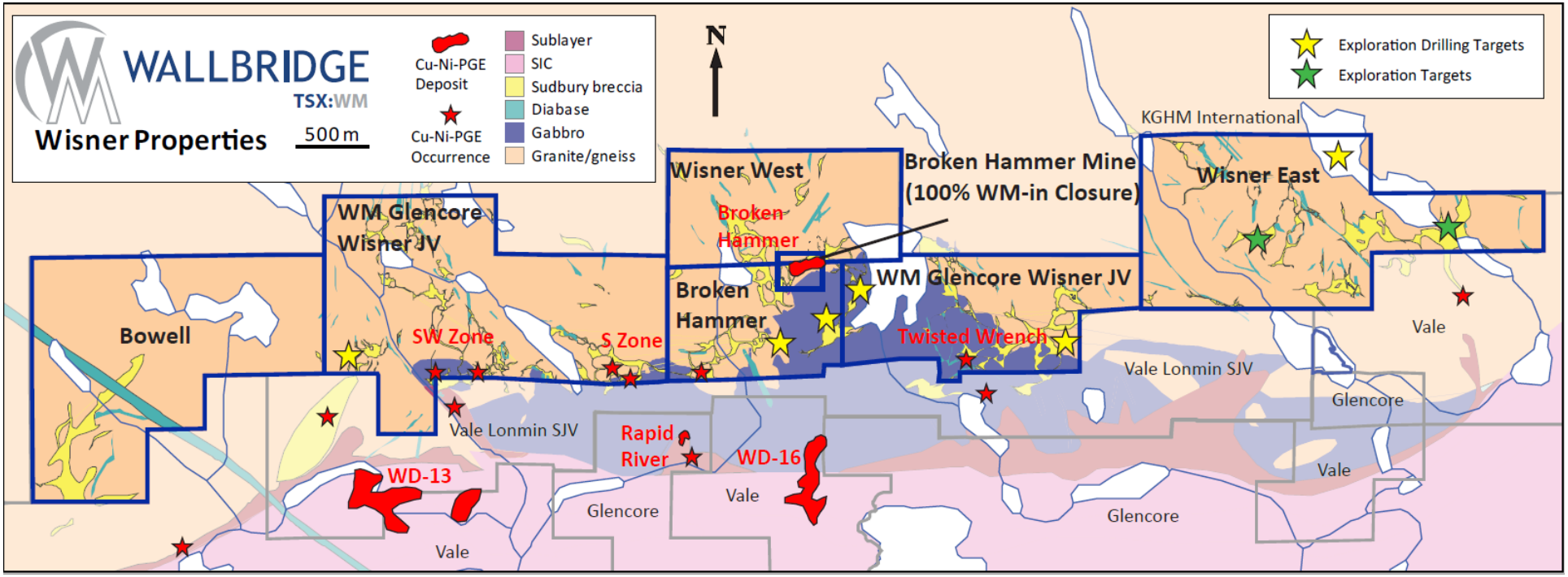


Figure 7. Map of the Wisner properties with interpreted geology and mineral occurrences.

Table 10. Drilling and channel sample highlights from the Southwest Zone.

Property	Zone	Year	Drill Hole	From	To	Length	TPM g/t	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu%	Ni%	S%
Wisner Glencore West Block	Southwest Zone	2006	WIS-078	109.8	123.50	13.70	0.99	0.43	0.49	0.08	3.50	0.11	0.04	Na
			including..	109.8	110.80	1.00	2.86	1.06	1.65	0.15	7.05	0.34	0.16	0.71
			and..	117.5	119.00	1.50	3.13	1.42	1.52	0.20	9.06	0.22	0.06	0.50
			and..	122.0	123.50	1.50	1.10	0.51	0.49	0.10	5.20	0.11	0.02	0.18
		2014	WIS-168	31.72	33.71	1.99	7.24	3.21	3.51	0.53	22.64	1.55	0.08	1.55
			including..	31.72	32.13	0.41	26.77	12.10	12.65	2.02	69.50	4.52	0.10	4.14
			and..	32.13	32.90	0.77	1.23	0.42	0.73	0.09	11.50	1.08	0.07	1.12
			and..	32.90	33.71	0.81	3.07	1.36	1.52	0.19	9.51	0.50	0.08	0.66
		2014	WIS-174	36.10	38.06	1.96	1.18	0.63	0.53	0.02	1.22	0.06	0.01	0.11
			including..	36.10	37.59	1.49	0.77	0.45	0.31	0.01	0.35	0.03	0.01	0.07
			and..	37.39	38.06	0.47	2.47	1.22	1.22	0.03	3.97	0.16	0.03	0.25
		2006	WIS-088	27.10	29.00	1.90	2.23	1.06	1.13	0.05	32.10	7.87	0.12	-
			including..	28.10	29.00	0.90	4.56	2.21	2.28	0.07	65.20	15.95	0.23	10.00
		2006	WIS-092	50.50	52.00	1.50	1.07	0.43	0.62	0.02	1.02	0.14	0.03	0.27
		2006	WIS-094	30.00	31.50	1.5	1.46	0.87	0.54	0.05	0.58	0.08	0.02	0.10
		2006	WIS-079	122.00	123.00	1.00	1.74	0.72	0.95	0.07	1.15	0.14	0.04	0.28
		2006	WIS-078	70.50	71.50	1.00	1.08	0.28	0.79	0.01	0.66	0.16	0.06	0.75
		2007	W1S-094	32.40	33.25	0.85	1.64	1.02	0.61	0.01	0.12	0.09	0.02	0.17
		2014	W1S-168	44.20	44.97	0.77	1.05	0.44	0.48	0.12	3.18	0.18	0.03	0.35
		2014	WIS-175	30.24	30.96	0.72	1.97	0.97	0.78	0.22	8.24	0.81	0.12	1.28
		2014	WIS-167	19.76	20.29	0.53	2.19	1.07	1.05	0.07	5.07	0.36	0.05	0.51
		2014	WIS-174	45.00	45.50	0.50	3.44	1.87	1.53	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.01	0.43
		2006	WIS-078	65.50	66.00	0.50	26.69	9.71	16.25	0.73	33.30	2.35	1.25	5.17
		2006	WIS-083	137.80	138.30	0.50	3.14	1.15	1.55	0.44	4.50	0.80	0.14	0.97
		2014	WIS-175	10.19	10.44	0.25	3.75	2.15	1.55	0.06	0.81	0.42	0.01	0.22
		2015	WIS-208	144.81	145.36	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.34	0.00	2.71
		2015	WIS-210	8.82	16.87	8.05	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.43
		Including..		16.31	16.87	0.56	1.29	0.53	0.74	0.02	1.23	0.15	0.03	0.19
		2014	ChannelSW-1			4.29	2.24	0.91	1.03	0.31	10.12	0.37	0.05	0.53
		2014	ChannelSW-8			3.88	3.00	1.46	1.41	0.13	3.03	0.12	0.03	0.16
		2012	Channel 6			1.99	2.03	0.85	1.17	0.37	9.36	0.71	0.05	-
		2012	Channel 8			1.28	3.33	1.53	1.80	0.57	14.68	1.35	0.08	-
		2014	ChannelSW-9			1.18	6.62	3.01	3.35	0.25	3.82	0.27	0.05	0.44
		2012	Channel 5			0.98	4.13	2.01	2.12	0.20	3.72	0.85	0.11	-

In 2014, further trenching and channel sampling was carried out in an area between previous showings, connecting the known Cu-PGM mineralization for the entire 600m strike length. Drilling tested shallow (<200m) depths along strike, below the surface showings, and the host Sudbury breccia structure.

In 2015, three additional drill holes (WIS-210, -211 & -212) tested the zone to approximately 500m confirming the near surface mineralization. WIS-208 and WIS-209 tested the potential western extent across the Rapid River fault with WIS-208 intersecting 0.55m of 0.34% Cu.

The known near surface mineralization is discontinuous and narrow, and the mineralization intersected in the three most recent holes between 200 and 500m had anomalous copper but no significant Pt, Pd, or Au. The discontinuous

nature of the footwall style mineralization is not easily detected by BHEM; therefore, the potential for an extension to this zone remains. There are also untested IP anomalies in the vicinity of the known mineralization, but it is possible they are related to pyrite-bearing mafic gneiss that is common in this area. Drilling of such targets is only recommended if supported by other geological, geochemical or EM data.

In the South Zone, grab and channel samples contain up to 25.50% Cu and 151.95g/t TPM. Drill hole WIS-004 intersected 3.35m of 2.30g/t TPM, 0.18% Cu and 0.05% Ni from 5.00 to 8.35m (Table 11). Drilling in 2014 tested open Cu-PGM trends near surface, but failed to intersect further mineralization. The host Sudbury breccia structure was drilled with a few holes along strike to moderate (200-300m) depths and surveyed with BHEM.

Table 11. Drilling highlights from the South Zone.

Property	Zone	Drill Hole	From	To	Length	TPM g/t	Pt g/t	Pd g/t	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu%	Ni%	S%
Wisner Glencore West Block	South Zone	WIS-004	5.00	8.35	3.35	2.30	1.17	0.99	0.14	3.10	0.18	0.05	na
		including...	6.45	7.65	1.20	2.53	1.26	1.04	0.23	3.00	0.20	0.05	-
		and..	7.65	8.35	0.70	2.61	1.51	0.93	0.17	2.90	0.16	0.04	-
		WIS-034	30.20	32.20	2.00	2.41	1.30	1.03	0.08	0.90	0.10	0.02	0.20
		WIS-033	62.00	63.65	1.65	2.32	0.94	1.20	0.18	0.15	0.21	0.04	0.32
		WIS-033	23.35	24.85	1.50	1.81	0.91	0.84	0.07	2.20	0.14	0.02	0.20
		WIS-034	23.32	24.25	0.93	2.33	1.13	1.05	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.02	0.33
		WIS-034	38.50	39.23	0.73	3.32	1.37	1.90	0.05	0.15	0.19	0.02	0.53

Twisted Wrench Cu-PGM zone

Drilling in 2014 discovered a new Cu-PGM zone in the Twisted Wrench area of the Wisner Glencore JV East Block. Encouraging results in holes WIS-161 and WIS-163 were followed up by trenching, channel sampling as well as prospecting in the vicinity of the drill holes (Table 12). Channel sampling at the surface showing returned 8.12g/t TPM, 0.96% Cu and 0.16% Ni over 2.43m. Hole WIS-179 intersected 1.65g/t TPM, 0.71% Cu and 0.15% Ni over 3.90 metres, approximately 55 metres west of this trench.

The field work resulted in the discovery of another showing 120 metres to the northwest. Channel sample highlights from this showing include 12.54g/t TPM, 3.95% Cu and 0.42% Ni over 0.62m and 3.82g/t TPM, 2.76% Cu and 0.21% Ni over 0.66m. Hole WIS-181 was drilled below this trench and intersected 3.49g/t TPM, 0.91% Cu and 0.26% Ni over 2.39 metres.

Drilling has traced mineralization down to 120m. Several deeper holes did target the extension of the mineralization below the zone, along the brecciated contact of the Wisner Gabbro and Levack Gneiss. These failed to locate mineralization at greater depth, and BHEM surveys did not identify off-hole conductors.

Broken Hammer Cu-PGM zone

Drilling in 2014 targeted mineralized structures extending east from Wallbridge's Broken Hammer Project onto the Broken Hammer property that is part of the Wisner properties. Previous drill hole WIS-074 had intersected 2.10g/t TPM and 0.19% Cu over 2.5 metres from 15.5 to 18.0m depth.

Follow-up drill hole WIS-136 in 2014 intersected 1.18 metres of 2.22% Cu and 4.39g/t TPM (Table 13). Mechanical stripping was then carried out to better understand the mineralization and this work exposed high grade Cu-PGM veinlets. Grab and brick samples (<30cm channel cuts) contained up to 12.6% Cu in one sample and 82.36g/t TPM in another.

These encouraging results were followed-up with further drilling and the intersections in holes WIS-143 to WIS-145. Drill hole WIS-145 also intersected new deeper mineralized structure which appears to be extending northeast from the adjacent Broken Hammer mining project. Drilling north, east and west of Broken Hammer was completed in 2015. As work at Broken Hammer proceeded, NNE-SSW structures that were subordinate at surface became more significant at depth. Further drilling along this trend extending from Broken Hammer is recommended.

Table 12. Drilling highlights from the Twisted Wrench zone.

Property	Zone	Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	TPM (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)
Wisner Glencore East Block	Twisted Wrench	WIS-179	17.90	21.80	3.90	1.65	0.43	0.51	0.71	3.18	0.71	0.15	1.27
		including...	17.90	18.30	0.40	3.27	0.21	1.11	1.96	4.59	1.04	0.33	1.47
		and...	19.10	20.20	1.10	2.76	1.13	0.73	0.90	6.60	0.74	0.17	1.08
		and...	21.15	21.80	0.65	2.45	0.43	0.77	1.25	3.15	2.01	0.38	4.23
		WIS-181	25.66	28.05	2.39	3.49	0.55	1.25	1.69	2.62	0.91	0.26	1.87
		including...	26.29	26.84	0.55	7.34	1.82	1.78	3.74	5.23	1.98	0.54	2.19
		and...	26.84	27.39	0.55	4.04	0.20	1.94	1.91	3.30	1.32	0.41	5.17
		WIS-163	19.98	20.78	0.80	2.87	1.33	1.41	0.13	1.16	0.34	0.06	0.48
		WIS-185	86.38	87.01	0.63	1.08	0.13	0.48	0.47	1.26	0.15	0.04	0.29
		W IS-178	76.28	76.69	0.41	6.05	0.01	2.60	3.44	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.39
		W IS-178	35.59	36.00	0.41	1.37	0.07	0.56	0.74	0.54	0.55	0.06	0.56
		WIS-163	87.17	87.55	0.38	1.82	1.00	0.68	0.13	0.78	0.21	0.05	0.38
		WIS-178	18.23	18.61	0.38	1.19	0.12	0.41	0.66	1.01	0.50	0.06	0.54
		W IS-178	86.16	86.42	0.26	3.52	0.01	1.43	2.08	2.92	0.65	0.13	1.24
		Channel TW-1			2.43	8.12	2.63	5.13	0.36	1.21	0.95	0.16	1.30

Table 13. Drilling highlights from the East extension of the Broken Hammer zone.

Property	Zone	Drill Hole	From	To	Length (m)	TPM (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)
Broken Hammer	Broken Hammer East Extension	WIS-136	23.36	24.54	1.18	4.39	0.64	3.58	0.17	1.69	2.22	0.04	1.77
		WIS-074	15.50	18.00	2.50	2.10	1.10	0.85	0.16	4.00	0.19	0.02	na
		WIS-145	15.08	19.15	4.07	1.17	0.34	0.76	0.06	0.90	0.22	0.01	0.19
		including...	16.39	17.83	1.44	2.03	0.45	1.51	0.07	1.13	0.56	0.025	0.28
		WIS-145	77.54	80.59	3.05	1.02	0.77	0.22	0.03	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.22
		including...	78.55	79.28	0.73	3.18	2.60	0.56	0.02	0.55	0.06	0.05	0.58
		WIS-143	17.67	18.88	1.21	1.59	0.60	0.80	0.19	1.51	0.38	0.04	0.36
		WIS-144	21.63	22.52	0.89	2.48	1.38	1.02	0.09	0.42	0.29	0.05	0.30
		WIS-106	34.00	34.65	0.65	1.05	0.55	0.43	0.08	3.00	0.08	0.02	na
		WIS-144	15.48	15.98	0.50	1.11	0.33	0.73	0.06	2.21	1.25	0.07	1.34

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE – NORTH RANGE PROPERTIES

The North Range properties occur in the footwall to the SIC, in the North Range. The properties are being explored for Ni, Cu and PGM; therefore, the key geological units in this area are the Sudbury Offset Dykes and Sudbury breccia structures such as those found on Rudy's Lake and the North Range breccia belt.

All but one (Ruza) of the North Range properties hosts Sudbury Offset dyke for a combined strike length of approximately 56 kilometres of Offset dykes on the North Range properties. The Hess Offset dyke is the most extensive. It is a concentric Offset dyke that has been traced for approximately 41km across the North Range project from the Foy North property in the northeast, across Hess, Pele Mountain, Cartier, Cascaden North, Iron Mask and Ermatinger properties. Another 10.7km strike length is interpreted on the Ermatinger property but yet to be delineated. It is located

in the North Range footwall 12-14 kilometres from the SIC contact. The dyke width is interpreted to range from 10-80 metres.

The North Range breccia belt includes a 29 kilometre long curvilinear Sudbury breccia structure up to 200 metres wide that forms a continuous topographic and magnetic lineament extending from the Trillabelle embayment in the southwest to the prolific Levack embayment in the northeast. The North Range breccia belt may represent a similar structural setting as the South Range breccia belt, which hosts the world class Frood-Stobie deposit. Both have significant strike lengths and widths, hinting at their significance as major zones of weakness and permeability which would have been active during the formation of the SIC.

The most notable occurrences of mineralization associated with Sudbury Offset Dykes on the NRJV properties are found on the Foy North and Hess properties. The CBA Ermatinger and Iron Mask properties host occurrences of mineralization styles which are worth mentioning but are not a focus of Wallbridge's exploration efforts in Sudbury.

Hess

The Hess property covers a 12-15km strike length of the Hess Offset dyke. Anomalous mineralization in the Hess Offset dyke has been sampled in several locations on the northeast claim block of the property. The most anomalous grab sample contained 0.92g/t TPM, 0.22% Cu and 0.17% Ni. The Hess Offset dyke on the Ermatinger property hosts trace blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Boulders of IQD, exposed in a trench hosting the Hess Offset dyke, contained up to 2% blebby chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite and 0.35g/t TPM, 0.10% Cu and 0.12% Ni.

Foy North

The Foy North property hosts a combined strike length of the Hess and the Foy Offset dykes of approximately 7.2 kilometres. These segments of the Offset dykes have thick Inclusion quartz diorite (IQD) phases with anomalous concentrations of Ni-Cu-PGE in multiple locations along the strike length. The highest concentration was intersected in drill hole WFN-001 which contained up to 10% blebby pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization. The best assay result was 0.7g/t TPM and 0.5% Cu+Ni over 1 metre. Two hundred metres north, WFN-005 intersected up to 0.569g/t TPM, 0.5% Cu, 0.1% Ni and 1.89% S over 1.18m.

CBA Ermatinger

The CBA Ermatinger property hosts a 5.9 kilometre strike length of the Ministic Offset dyke, consisting of QD with trace disseminated sulphides. Wallbridge mapping also described weak Cu-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization in late mylonitic shears on three leases in the center of the CBA Ermatinger property. The showing has been called the Bear Tag, Dumont, and Falconbridge showing. A review of the trenches, in 2008, indicated that there are epidote-quartz-actinolite veins hosting sulphides which cut a diabase dyke and the granite but not the Sudbury Breccia.

Champion Bear drilled holes BT-1 to BT-3, undercutting the blast pit and targeting IP anomalies associated with the Bear Tag showing. Assay results indicated the mineralization intersected contained up to 0.64% Cu, 2.2% Zn over short intervals.

Iron Mask

Only non-SIC related mineralization has been found on the property. This includes magnetite rich skarn mineralization along the Nipissing gabbro and calcareous Huronian sediment contact. This skarn assemblage was observed to be as thick as 10m and contained minor concentrations of chalcopyrite and to a lesser extent, cobalt mineralization. Wallbridge drill hole WIM-001 intersected a 15cm wide magnetite vein, indicating the potential for thicker bodies. Historic reports indicate thin veins of copper, cobalt and silver mineralization have been found to occur along the same

contact several kilometres north of WIM-001. A Wallbridge grab sample taken from this area contained 0.45% copper and 2.63g/t silver.

No significant mineralization has been found on the Cartier, Cascaden North, CBA Ermatinger, Ermatinger, Harty, Ministic Lake, Rudy's Lake or Ruza properties.

SUDBURY CAMP JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES

The SCJV properties include a property along the SIC (Windy Lake) and properties in the footwall to the SIC. The footwall properties consist of Cascaden, Trill, Foy and Trill West on the North Range, Drury, Worthington and Creighton South in the South Range as well as Skynner Lake on the East Range. The properties are being explored for Ni, Cu and PGMs associated with Sublayer and FW/Late Granite breccia found on the Windy Lake Property, Sudbury Offset Dykes like the Trill and Worthington Offset dykes found on Trill and Worthington properties, and recrystallized Sudbury breccia structures found on most of the SCJV properties.

CASCADEN

Occurrences of possible footwall style mineralization are found in the northern portion of the property. The highest values returned from a Wallbridge grab sample, with 5% recrystallized Sudbury breccia and 5% pyrite, was 0.25g/t Pt and 0.35g/t Pd. Subsequent sampling at the same location did not contain anomalous precious metals.

Another mineralized occurrence is on the Peninsula block which was reported to have a historical sample that assayed up to 1.72% Cu and 0.81% Ni, with the mineralization occurring as disseminations and veins of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Sampling by Wallbridge returned values up to 0.77% Cu, up to 0.05% Ni, and very weakly anomalous precious metals.

Occurrences of disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization occur across the Cascaden property, are likely Archean in age and of little economic significance.

CREIGHTON SOUTH

The Creighton South property is located in the South Range footwall, just south of Vale's Creighton Mine, one of the richest and longest lived mines in Canada's history, having been in nearly continuous production for over 100 years. KGHM's deep mineralization at their Victoria property is associated with SDBX and thus similar to the Frood-Stobie complex. Creighton South is interpreted to host the central portion of the SDBX belt that connects these two zones, and could host similar mineralization at depth.

The most significant occurrences found on the property include a drill hole intersection in WG-004 which assayed 0.18g/t Pt, 0.19g/t Pd and 0.02g/t Au over a 0.3 metre wide zone of chlorite, biotite, and pyrite alteration with trace chalcopyrite, and grab samples from several generations of quartz veins on the property that contain up to 1.48% Cu and 0.431ppm Au. It is uncertain what the relationship is between these occurrences and the SIC.

DRURY

The Drury property is located on the western end of the South Range where the Huronian volcanic and sedimentary rocks abut the Cartier Batholith. The property hosts several occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with the Nipissing Intrusions suite and the Drury anorthosite, which is thought to be part of the East Bull suite.

Mineralization associated with the Nipissing intrusions generally occur as several small (<10m diameter) lenses of semi-massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite also occur in quartz veins that can be found proximal to these lenses. A summary of the sample results from these occurrences are shown in Table 14 and Table 15.

Table 14A one metre patch containing blebby chalcopyrite was found hosted in coarse-grained leucogabbro, believed to be part of the Drury Intrusion. Sample N984477, taken at this location, contained 1.01g/t TPM and 1.82% Cu.

Chalcopyrite mineralization was found associated with massive quartz veins cutting a metavolcanic unit, in one location on the Central Block. The mineralization contains anomalous Au and Ag concentrations (Table 16).

Table 14. Mineralized grab samples from the Nipissing Gabbro-hosted Ni-Cu-(PGE) showing near the southern property boundary on the West Block.

Sample no.	E_NAD83	N_NAD83	Year	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Co (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	TPM (g/t)
WAL1635	458747	5139896	2002	0.30	0.20	n.a.	0.03	0.03	<0.010	0.02	1.20	0.05
WAL1636	458887	5139794	2002	0.22	0.84	n.a.	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.09	1.30	0.17
WAL1637	458887	5139794	2002	0.21	0.02	n.a.	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.50	0.04
500664	458871	5139822	2005	1.14	0.03	1.70	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.05	2.63	0.17
500665	458871	5139822	2005	0.17	0.84	>10.0	0.23	0.01	0.13	0.43	0.64	0.58
500666	458739	5139902	2005	0.11	0.35	9.35	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.05
N986031	458731	5139900	2012	0.09	0.36	9.42	0.07	0.01	<0.005	0.05	0.37	0.06
N986032	458736	5139897	2012	1.45	0.01	1.67	0.00	0.26	<0.005	0.01	2.80	0.27
N986034	458864	5139820	2012	0.74	0.37	9.09	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.14	1.63	0.21

Table 15. Mineralized grab samples taken from alteration in Nipissing Gabbro on the West Block.

Sample no.	E_NAD83	N_NAD83	Year	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	TPM (g/t)
N986029	458731	5140273	2012	0.14	0.12	2.69	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.78	0.15
N986030	458848	5140170	2012	0.71	0.07	0.84	0.17	0.14	1.21	7.06	1.52

Table 16. Mineralized grab samples from Cu-Au-Ag bearing quartz-veins in a metavolcanic unit on the Central Block.

Sample no.	E_NAD83	N_NAD83	Year	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	TPM (g/t)
N984484	461569	5140583	2012	2.76	0.001	3.11	0.22	<0.005	0.002	8.61	0.22
N984485	461570	5140581	2012	2.46	0.001	2.76	0.56	<0.005	0.002	8.26	0.56

In 1968 and 1973, Rio Tinto and Ryanor, respectively conducted drilling and trenching to test a zone of copper mineralization hosted in metavolcanic/metasedimentary in the Central Block.

Table 17 shows drill hole intersections as reported by Ryanor. Wallbridge re-sampled this mineralization in 2002 and 2008; these assays can be found in Table 18. This mineralization style is probably pre-Sudbury in origin and contains Cu ± anomalous Ni and no anomalous PGE's.

Table 17. Diamond drill hole intersects from Ryanor's 1973 drill campaign.

Hole	Mineralization
R-1	0.50% Cu over 53 feet
R-2	0.75% Cu over 23 feet
R-3	not reported
R-4	0.27% Cu over 5 feet
R-5	0.47% Cu over 26.5 feet
R-6	0.47% Cu over 49 feet
R-7	0.76% Cu over 36 feet

Table 18. Mineralized grab samples from the metavolcanic/metasedimentary-hosted Cu mineralization.

Sample no.	E_NAD83	N_NAD83	Year	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	TPM (g/t)
WAL1632	459369	5141130	2002	0.52	0.3076	n.a.	0.02	0.04	0.042	1.20	0.10
WAL1634	459369	5141130	2002	1.71	<0.02	n.a.	0.15	<0.010	0.002	6.70	0.15
802188	459485	5141101	2008	0.57	0.00067	0.56	0.05	<0.005	<0.001	2.23	0.05
802189	459487	5141110	2008	0.25	0.00212	0.28	0.02	<0.005	<0.001	0.89	0.02
802190	459495	5141109	2008	0.56	0.00045	0.55	0.04	<0.005	<0.001	2.04	0.04
802191	459523	5141145	2008	1.32	0.00098	1.39	0.09	<0.005	0.001	4.10	0.09

Foy

The Foy property is located in the North Range footwall. The southeast corner of the Property is closest to the SIC and at that point it is approximately 300m from Glencore's Bowell deposit. The Property hosts extensive zones of hydrothermally altered Sudbury Breccia, particularly in the southwestern quarter of the property. Cu-PGE mineralization on the property is interpreted to be Sudbury Footwall type and has been found in two locations within the interpreted extent of Footwall mineralization (Figure 3). In the south-central portion of the Foy property, precious metal values up to 1.0g/t TPM and Cu values of 0.79% with anomalous Ag and Te were found in two samples of intermediate gneiss. The samples contained 10-15% pyrite ± chalcopyrite and were collected on a contact with Sudbury breccia.

In the south-western portion of the property, samples of partially melted felsic gneiss with pyrite and extensive epidote alteration returned 0.07% Cu and 0.02 g/t TPM. Both of these occurrences may reflect primary dispersion haloes of Sudbury-type footwall mineralization.

Skynner Lake

The Skynner Lake Property is situated in the East Range Footwall to the Sudbury Igneous Complex (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The Property is underlain by gneissic rocks of the Archean Levack Gneiss Complex and intruded by granitoids of the Archean Cartier Batholith. All of these units are intruded by several generations of mafic Proterozoic dykes and are cross-cut by Sudbury Breccia related to emplacement of the Sudbury Igneous Complex to the west. The property boundary is locally 200m east of the lower contact of the SIC. Due to proximity with the SIC contact these rocks were subject to alteration, recrystallization, and partial melting within the contact thermal aureole of the SIC.

No significant mineralization has been found on the Property.

Trill

Trill is a large property located within the footwall of the western North Range (Figure 3). The property is adjacent to the Trill-embayment within which Vale has defined Ni-Cu-PGE deposits. Wallbridge has mapped significant concentrations of Sudbury breccia in the footwall to this embayment. Some of these Sudbury breccia occurrences show significant hydrothermal alteration indicating these areas are prospective for Footwall style Cu-PGE mineralization. Most important is the discovery of Offset style mineralization hosted in the roughly 9.5 kilometre strike length of the Trill Offset dyke.

Wallbridge has discovered two zones of high grade Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization hosted in the Trill Offset dyke. In June of 2005, a high grade Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide lens was discovered on the Trill property, hosted within a mafic dyke which was later determined to be the Trill Offset dyke. The massive sulphide lens is approximately 65m long, 5m wide, dips steeply to the north and is known to extend to about 35m depth. Drill hole intersections from this zone include 6.41g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 0.79% Cu and 1.2% Ni over 10.3 metres in WTR-012, and 8.11g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.01% Cu and 0.81% Ni over 8.76 metres in WTR-028. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, pyrite and magnetite within an inclusion quartz diorite which is flanked by a non-inclusion phase of quartz diorite. These relationships are typical of offset hosted Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Sudbury camp. Minor violarite occurs as an oxidation product of pentlandite, and merenskyite and michenerite were identified as the main PGE-bearing phases using electron

microprobe analysis. There is a crude zonation in the mineralization where the core contains massive or inclusion bearing nickel-rich sulphides whereas the flanks contain copper-rich vein and disseminated style mineralization.

Channel sample highlights and drill hole intersections are outlined in Table 19 and Table 20, respectively.

In September 2013 a Ni-Cu-PGE showing was discovered during mechanical stripping of a new occurrence of IQD on the eastern portion of the Trill property. The pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-millerite mineralization occurs mainly as irregular veins and blebs within a chaotic breccia unit at the contact of the Trill Offset with Sudbury breccia and granite. This assimilation/mixing breccia is referred to as meta-breccia or footwall breccia based on analogues in other Sudbury offset dyke settings. Pyrite-dominated hydrothermal veins cut the host granite and Sudbury breccia and contain the highest PGE tenors. Grab and brick samples from this showing contained up to 8.93g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.9% Cu and 2.45% Ni. Composite channel samples from the stripped area have been compiled in Table 21.

Table 19. Channel sample highlights from the Trill Ni-Cu-PGE Showing.

		TPM	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	Cu	Ni
Channel	Length (m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%
CHAN_A	3.45	9.41	2.12	6.59	0.70	4.28	0.94	1.46
including...	1.25	11.31	2.14	9.05	0.12	3.74	0.93	3.38
CHAN B	4.30	6.06	1.74	3.93	0.39	5.22	1.12	1.07
including...	0.65	10.18	2.74	6.99	0.45	3.63	0.71	2.72
CHAN C	3.67	5.12	1.57	3.32	0.23	3.20	0.68	1.42
including...	1.30	8.59	2.61	5.80	0.18	3.94	0.48	3.34
CHAN D	2.42	5.44	1.52	3.57	0.35	1.73	0.65	0.55
including...	0.70	9.16	3.21	5.31	0.64	3.00	0.97	0.86
CHAN_E	1.45	4.66	1.43	2.91	0.31	3.38	0.92	0.81
CHAN_F	3.25	9.96	1.69	8.01	0.27	4.30	1.17	0.42
CHAN_G	6.00	4.24	1.26	2.61	0.37	2.88	1.12	0.23
including...	0.80	6.84	1.88	3.80	1.16	7.00	2.42	0.22
CHAN H	2.43	6.69	2.28	3.73	0.68	4.80	0.66	0.11
including...	0.73	10.86	3.39	6.16	1.31	9.00	0.94	0.16

Table 20. Highlight drill hole intersections from the Trill Ni-Cu-PGE Showing.

				TPM	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	Cu	Ni
Drill hole	From	To	Length (m)	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t	%	%
WTR-012	0.70	12.00	10.30	6.41	1.98	4.18	0.26	4.20	0.79	1.20
including...	4.88	5.83	0.95	15.84	4.32	11.35	0.17	6.69	1.08	4.19
WTR-028	20.81	29.57	8.76	8.11	2.65	4.48	0.98	5.00	1.01	0.81
including...	22.22	22.56	0.34	20.87	6.48	14.13	0.26	5.00	0.78	3.57
and...	25.05	25.30	0.25	9.77	3.08	6.34	0.35	46.00	10.65	0.17
WTR-011	18.06	25.45	7.39	9.17	1.98	5.95	1.24	3.11	0.67	1.08
including...	19.30	20.00	0.70	14.80	3.74	10.90	0.16	0.31	0.61	5.05
WTR-006	34.49	38.85	4.36	2.21	0.59	1.46	0.16	1.72	0.25	0.16
WTR-009	40.66	41.25	0.59	1.68	0.34	1.28	0.06	1.11	0.37	0.22
WTR-010	47.97	51.24	3.27	2.27	1.01	1.15	0.11	1.69	0.15	0.20
WTR-010	57.92	60.59	2.67	5.08	0.80	4.09	0.20	4.72	1.11	0.20
WTR-026	40.65	44.00	3.35	4.78	1.35	3.22	0.21	1.88	0.29	0.23
WTR-027	25.78	27.89	2.11	5.98	2.22	3.32	0.44	3.00	0.46	0.12
WTR-028	33.92	34.62	0.70	13.29	3.78	8.69	0.82	3.34	0.45	2.73
WTR-028	41.07	41.44	0.37	9.66	5.51	6.50	4.15	2.00	0.64	0.29
WTR-030	10.16	14.00	2.86	3.28	1.08	2.08	0.13	4.26	0.22	0.39
WTR-031	20.90	23.65	2.75	3.18	0.82	2.24	0.11	1.75	0.22	0.89
WTR-032	35.20	35.60	0.40	1.01	0.33	0.55	0.13	2.00	0.13	0.06
WTR-034	13.84	18.00	4.16	6.24	1.93	3.88	0.43	5.54	0.73	0.73
WTR-034	26.80	27.75	0.95	3.46	1.11	2.23	0.11	5.05	0.23	1.39
WTR-034	34.79	36.00	1.21	2.49	0.54	0.95	0.99	0.00	0.10	0.10
WTR-035	32.33	33.60	1.27	1.45	0.56	0.70	0.19	2.46	0.23	0.04

Table 21. Summary of channel results from the Trill East 2013 Ni-Cu-PGE showing.

Sample No.	Sample Type	Channel Name	Length (m)	TPM (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Co (ppm)	S (%)
Composite	Channel	Channel F	3.50	0.26	0.07	0.16	0.03	0.86	0.09	0.06	46.80	0.62
Composite	Channel	Channel I	3.95	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.36	0.05	0.05	56.36	0.86
Composite	Channel	Channel J	1.74	0.91	0.31	0.55	0.05	1.62	0.14	0.30	42.98	2.00

TRILL WEST

The Property is located in the North Range, roughly 12 kilometres from the SIC contact. The most significant geology on the property is a two kilometre strike length of the Hess Offset Dyke. Mechanical stripping on the Property along the Hess Offset exposed blebby to vein-style sulphide mineralization in Inclusion-bearing QD with grab sample results up to 0.65g/t TPM (0.24g/t Pt, 0.34g/t Pd, 0.07g/t Au), 0.17% Cu and 0.13% Ni.

WINDY LAKE

The Windy Lake property is located on the SIC contact approximately three kilometres west of the prolifically mineralized Levack Trough (Figure 8). On the property, the SIC/Footwall contact dip is interpreted to range from 20 to 70 degrees and extends down to greater than three kilometres below surface. The Felsic Norite on the property ranges from approximately 250 metres thick in the southwest to 700m thick in the northeast.

Wallbridge drilling on the Windy Lake property has delineated an embayment structure which hosts contact-style pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite mineralization within sublayer and footwall breccia. It consists of an east-west trending keel of Sublayer and Footwall Breccia up to 250 metre thick and over two kilometres long, found along the base of the SIC.

Many of the drill holes on the property were stopped a short distance into the footwall so much of the footwall geology has not been tested. Despite this, minor footwall Cu-PGE sulphide hosted in the footwall rocks has also been intersected in Wallbridge drill holes. The mineralized drill hole intercepts have been compiled in Table 22.

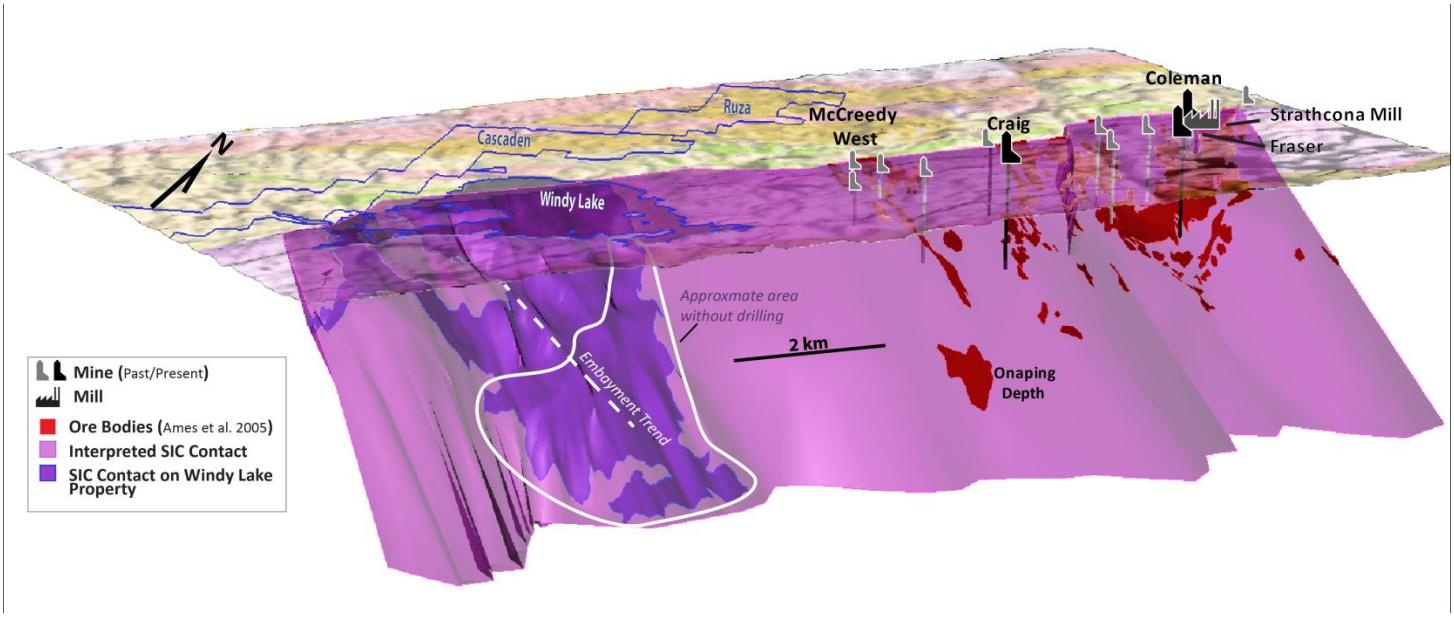


Figure 8. 3D Perspective of the Wallbridge interpretation of the SIC Contact in the Windy Lake Area.

Table 22. Drill hole intercepts of Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization at the Windy Lake Embayment.

				TPM	Pt	Pd	Au	Ag	Cu	Ni
Drillhole	From	To	Length (m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	g/t	(%)	(%)
WWL-018	1038.50	1040.00	1.50	2.11	0.66	0.99	0.46	0.15	0.02	0.01
WWL-009	1642.65	1645.50	2.85	1.17	0.37	0.44	0.36	19.60	0.32	0.04
WWWL-009B	1664.75	1744.35	79.60	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.67	0.10	0.10
including...	1740.40	1741.60	1.20	0.31	0.12	0.13	0.06	4.10	0.60	0.31
WWWL-009B	1760.25	1775.75	15.50	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	1.14	0.14	0.11
WWL-003	1132.50	1133.56	1.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	2.29	0.51	0.03
WWL-023	399.33	400.45	1.12	0.57	0.05	0.51	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.14
WWL-023	402.00	403.51	1.51	0.81	0.05	0.75	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.17
WWL-002	708.00	708.12	0.12	0.45	0.17	0.12	0.16	4.67	1.15	0.08
WWL-002	909.65	909.97	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.99	0.47	0.01
WWL-025	256.90	257.50	0.60	0.53	0.17	0.18	0.18	10.90	0.44	0.02

WORTHINGTON

The Worthington property is hosted in the Southern Province, southwest of the SIC South Range (Figure 3). The southern portion of the property hosts a four hundred metre strike length of the Worthington Offset Dyke. Trenching and drilling on the property located weak, blebby Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization hosted within the dyke. The best intercept was 0.49g/t Pt + Pd + Au over 1.5m.

The property also hosts a high concentration of Nipissing Gabbro intrusions which include several showings of Ni-Cu mineralization. Grab sample values from these showings contained up to 1.07% Cu in one sample and 0.69% Ni in a separate sample.

GLENCORE JOINT VENTURES

The Frost Lake property is located on the East Range of the SIC whereas Blezard and Graham are on the South Range. The Glencore Wisner property was discussed in the NRJV Wisner property section above.

FROST LAKE

The Frost Lake Property is located in the footwall to the East Range of the SIC (Figure 3) and hosts part of the East Range Sudbury breccia belt. The Amy Lake belt of Sudbury breccia represents a lesser order splay off of the larger East Range breccia belt; it strikes towards the southeast and dips westward sub-parallel to the basal contact of the SIC. The Amy Lake breccia belt hosts Wallbridge's Amy Lake PGE mineralization and the Capre 3000 footwall zone announced by Lonmin Plc and Vale Inco on their Capre Joint Venture property in January 2007. Occurrences on the Frost Lake Property include low-sulphide Cu-PGE-Au mineralization in Wallbridge's Amy Lake Zone and ultramafic-hosted massive sulphide nickel mineralization that occurs immediately north of Amy Lake.

The Amy Lake zone was discovered by Wallbridge in 2000. Mechanical stripping and drilling have outlined a low sulphide zone consisting of disseminations, patches and stringers of chalcopyrite, millerite and pyrite accompanied by strong hydrothermal veining, partially melted Sudbury breccia cutting older lithologies and pervasive epidote and actinolite alteration. The zone occurs discontinuously over a width of 100-150 metres along strike to the northwest for a least 600m and to about 150 metres depth. The zone is open along strike to the northwest for two kilometres and a hole drilled deep below the zone indicates that the controlling Sudbury breccia structure extends to greater than 1200 metres depth. The mineralization shows a weak chargeability anomaly in DCIP surveys relative to the surrounding rock types. Highlights are shown in Table 23 and Table 24, and include results from drill hole WC-013 which intersected 48.40 metres averaging 0.86g/t TPM and WC-038 which intersected 75.48 metres averaging 0.51g/t TPM, both including higher grade sub-intervals.

Wallbridge discovered a zone of ultramafic-hosted Ni-Cu mineralization in 2006 on the Frost Lake Property. The discovery hole (WC-024) was targeting an off-hole pulse EM anomaly identified in WC-022, a drill hole that intersected 102 metres of mafic-ultramafic rocks containing trace amounts of pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite. Drill hole WC-024 intersected semi-massive sulphide along the southwestern contact of the ultramafic body containing 16.0 metres that averaged 0.48% Ni and 0.27% Cu with higher grade sub-intervals. The ultramafic body has been mapped on surface over a horizontal width of approximately 100 metres and a strike length of almost 1 km. It is believed to be part of an Archean mafic-ultramafic system that was metamorphosed along with the Levack Gneiss Complex.

The property also includes an isolated 4.5 ha mining patent located within the SIC between Vale's Capre and Victor deposits (Figure 9). At surface the SIC contact is approximately 100 metres east of the property but, the contact should intersect the property at approximately 200m below surface (assuming a 70 degree dip to the west) and continue to approximately 1,000 metres depth below the property.

Table 23. Highlight surface samples collected from the Amy Lake zone.

Sample no.	Sample type	Easting NAD27	Northing NAD 27	TPM (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	S (%)
502694	Grab	511805	5172720	30.16	0.16	14.00	16.00	2.73	0.01	0.24	1.02
501472	Grab	511963	5172477	30.01	11.25	7.71	11.05	29.40	1.08	0.80	3.08
WAL387	Grab	512061	5172337	25.96	0.36	1.84	23.76	170.80	3.84	0.05	n.a.
706592	Grab	511801	5172721	25.15	0.16	3.09	21.90	4.16	0.06	1.41	1.84
B7564	Grab	511886	5172665	24.71	2.94	8.66	13.11	66.80	1.31	0.17	n.a.
804252	Grab	511880	5172709	20.80	1.77	7.28	11.75	162.00	0.47	0.04	2.18
804287	Grab	511969	5172486	18.69	4.50	4.24	9.95	50.30	5.13	4.60	20.00
706566	Channel (0.4 m)	511803	5172722	17.55	0.09	9.30	8.16	1.51	0.09	0.25	0.29
501051	Grab	511888	5172713	17.46	0.06	12.90	4.50	0.21	0.01	0.28	0.18
802364	Channel (0.5 m)	511909	5172650	17.11	2.91	7.23	6.97	24.50	0.26	0.09	0.47
501661	Grab	512037	5172356	16.55	1.65	8.67	6.23	14.65	0.99	0.20	1.18
505557	Channel (0.5 m)	512065	5172305	15.59	0.29	5.30	10.00	n.a.	0.01	0.00	n.a.
804282	Grab	511972	5172468	13.97	0.02	9.87	4.08	1.40	0.01	0.04	0.06
503054	Grab	511888	5172713	13.69	0.04	10.45	3.20	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.03
502000	Grab	511888	5172712	13.56	0.89	5.90	6.77	60.90	1.77	0.35	2.73
804251	Grab	511876	5172715	13.23	0.92	1.46	10.85	58.00	4.96	3.41	7.00
505578	Channel (1.0 m)	512058	5172315	11.74	0.37	5.28	6.09	n.a.	0.01	0.00	n.a.
501056	Grab	512003	5172438	11.48	1.09	5.76	4.63	24.10	0.34	0.14	0.49
501035	Grab	512047	5172370	11.18	0.47	4.86	5.85	34.10	4.12	0.03	3.91
804263	Grab	512058	5172305	10.89	4.35	2.91	3.63	6.18	6.59	0.49	6.82
802355	Channel (0.2 cm)	512073	5172303	10.49	0.41	2.35	7.73	31.70	3.92	1.71	4.93
B7575	Grab	511886	5172665	9.07	0.35	2.55	6.18	24.30	0.68	0.07	n.a.
501037	Grab	512046	5172369	7.83	0.95	3.49	3.39	20.90	1.96	0.05	1.81
501659	Grab	512039	5172355	6.79	0.38	4.20	2.21	4.31	0.35	0.07	0.53
WAL250	Grab	512078	5172280	5.35	0.60	3.07	1.68	20.90	6.37	0.67	n.a.
501712	Grab	512003	5172478	4.55	0.49	2.12	1.94	10.15	0.17	0.09	0.20
501053	Grab	511963	5172478	4.41	0.77	1.85	1.79	9.99	0.74	0.23	0.76
706559	Grab	511820	5172707	4.35	0.82	1.49	2.05	12.40	0.81	0.26	1.35
804281	Grab	511959	5172487	3.63	0.09	1.74	1.80	5.39	0.36	0.24	0.19
804280	Channel (0.2 m)	512065	5172298	3.52	0.31	1.68	1.54	10.90	1.44	0.16	1.44
502653	Grab	511798	5172715	3.60	0.56	0.23	2.80	12.25	0.50	0.06	0.61
804265	Grab	512051	5172370	2.91	0.02	1.14	1.76	1.09	0.07	0.12	0.15
706554	Grab	511801	5172724	2.90	0.20	1.48	1.22	4.07	0.21	0.06	0.25
805250	Channel (0.2 m)	512059	5172319	2.89	1.05	0.57	1.27	40.60	0.39	0.07	0.46
501660	Grab	512039	5172356	2.70	0.56	0.74	1.40	7.16	1.12	0.18	1.32
804289	Grab	511913	5172651	2.64	0.09	1.33	1.22	1.96	0.03	0.04	1.56
WAL388	Grab	512060	5172337	2.50	0.06	0.05	2.39	25.50	4.52	0.03	n.a.
804264	Grab	512059	5172316	2.44	0.93	0.46	1.05	38.00	17.15	0.16	20.00
805247	Channel (0.5 m)	512059	5172320	2.23	0.31	0.11	1.82	26.10	1.41	0.06	1.16
804267	Grab	512037	5172367	2.21	0.16	0.75	1.30	2.67	0.36	0.06	0.44
604011	Grab	512036	5172369	2.14	0.23	0.93	0.98	4.20	0.65	0.09	0.57

Table 24. Highlight drill hole intercepts from the Amy Lake zone.

				TPM	Au	Pt	Pd	Ag	Cu	Ni
Drillhole	From	To	Length (m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)
WC-001	143.00	146.12	3.12	2.48	0.24	1.11	1.14	4.07	0.19	0.07
WC-004	90.50	100.80	10.30	0.90	0.11	0.31	0.45	2.07	0.10	0.03
including...	99.00	100.80	1.80	3.22	0.38	1.07	1.76	4.08	0.14	0.11
WC-005	39.50	43.55	4.05	0.77	0.08	0.37	0.32	2.26	0.11	0.02
WC-007	6.71	14.84	8.13	0.66	0.05	0.28	0.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
including...	6.71	9.33	2.62	0.93	0.04	0.46	0.44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	13.08	14.84	1.76	1.56	0.14	0.60	0.82	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
WC-008	79.48	87.68	8.20	0.65	0.06	0.28	0.32	1.21	0.08	0.03
including...	79.48	82.35	2.87	1.17	0.07	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.06	0.05
	86.49	87.68	1.19	1.51	0.17	0.63	0.71	6.39	0.30	0.07
WC-013	86.00	96.80	10.80	1.07	0.09	0.57	0.40	1.29	0.04	0.02
including...										
WC-013	133.70	182.00	48.40	0.86	0.03	0.49	0.34	0.64	0.03	0.02
including...	133.70	158.00	24.30	1.03	0.03	0.58	0.42	0.57	0.03	0.02
including...	150.65	155.00	4.35	3.39	0.01	1.94	1.43	0.56	0.03	0.04
and...	167.00	182.00	15.00	1.10	0.06	0.62	0.42	1.08	0.04	0.02
including...	172.00	173.75	1.75	5.63	0.28	3.31	2.04	3.92	0.17	0.07
WC-014	14.75	31.00	16.25	0.53	0.03	0.24	0.26	1.04	0.04	0.02
WC-014	45.50	54.50	9.00	0.93	0.03	0.47	0.42	1.02	0.03	0.02
WC-016	161.00	176.00	15.00	0.72	0.10	0.32	0.31	2.74	0.04	0.02
WC-020	134.50	138.50	4.00	3.98	0.36	2.03	1.58	4.48	0.19	0.09
WC-023	46.00	122.00	76.00	0.59	0.06	0.28	0.26	0.70	0.03	0.01
including...	86.00	96.50	10.50	1.20	0.07	0.62	0.52	1.17	0.04	0.03
and...	113.00	120.50	7.50	3.18	0.48	1.33	1.36	4.64	0.21	0.06
WC-036	24.15	40.80	16.65	0.81	0.14	0.31	0.37	2.90	0.27	0.06
including...	35.30	40.80	5.50	0.93	0.23	0.36	0.34	5.84	0.55	0.04
WC-038	13.77	89.25	75.48	0.51	0.05	0.23	0.23	1.00	0.08	0.04
including...	13.77	21.00	7.23	1.84	0.15	1.03	0.67	2.55	0.12	0.05
and...	40.60	45.40	4.80	1.62	0.18	0.70	0.74	2.18	0.16	0.04
and...	81.65	84.65	3.00	1.55	0.05	0.47	1.03	4.39	0.49	0.42

Graham (Kildream)

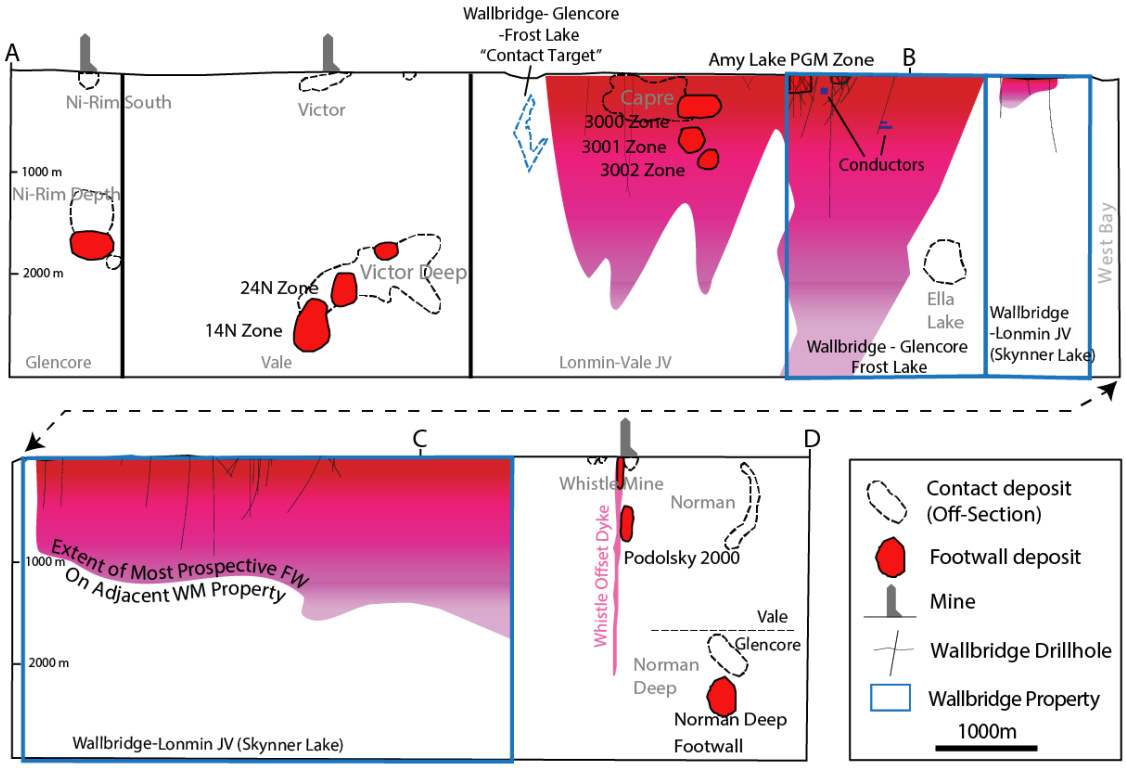
The Property is located in the Southern Province south of the SIC South Range and hosts a segment of the South Range breccia belt as well as large mafic intrusions most likely part of Nipissing suite as well as Huronian sediments and volcanics.

Pre-1950s exploration was mainly directed at prospecting and trenching gossanous surface showings as reviewed in Section 6. A generally east-west Metagabbro sill has been traced on the Graham Property for ~4.5 kilometres. Minor concentrations of Cu-PGE mineralization have been found at several sample locations along the sill which returned up to 0.5g/t TPM and 0.5% Cu associated with the gabbro. Structural control along the sill remains poorly understood and could play an integral part in the potential discovery of more significant mineralization.

Blezard

The Blezard property is located on the South Range Breccia Belt, about 1.5km northeast of the Frood-Stobie mine (Figure 10) and less than 100m from the SIC contact adjacent to the Blezard deposit. Exploration on the Blezard property in early 1999 led to the discovery of sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite within a small quartz-diorite melt pod located in the breccia belt near the southern boundary of the property. Mineralization sampled in a surface trench returned values up to 4.5% Cu, 0.56% Ni, 0.60g/t Pt and 1.21g/t Pd. This discovery is hosted within variably metamorphosed Sudbury breccia containing lenses of quartz diorite. The setting of which is identical to a traverse through the Frood-Stobie mine, from the footwall into the hanging wall.

A section of inclusion bearing quartz diorite was intersected from 61.7 – 64.9m in drill hole WS-1, within the Frood-Stobie breccia belt. The quartz-diorite melt rock was mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite with a few small blebs and patches of semi-massive mineralization. The section from 63.2 - 64.9m averaged 0.66% Cu, 0.55% Ni, 0.23 g/t Pt and 0.85 g/t Pd.



Prospective Footwall Rocks on Wallbridge's East Range Properties and Adjacent Deposits

West Facing Composite Longitudinal (Corridor approximately 1000m)

Figure 9: East Range Long Section.

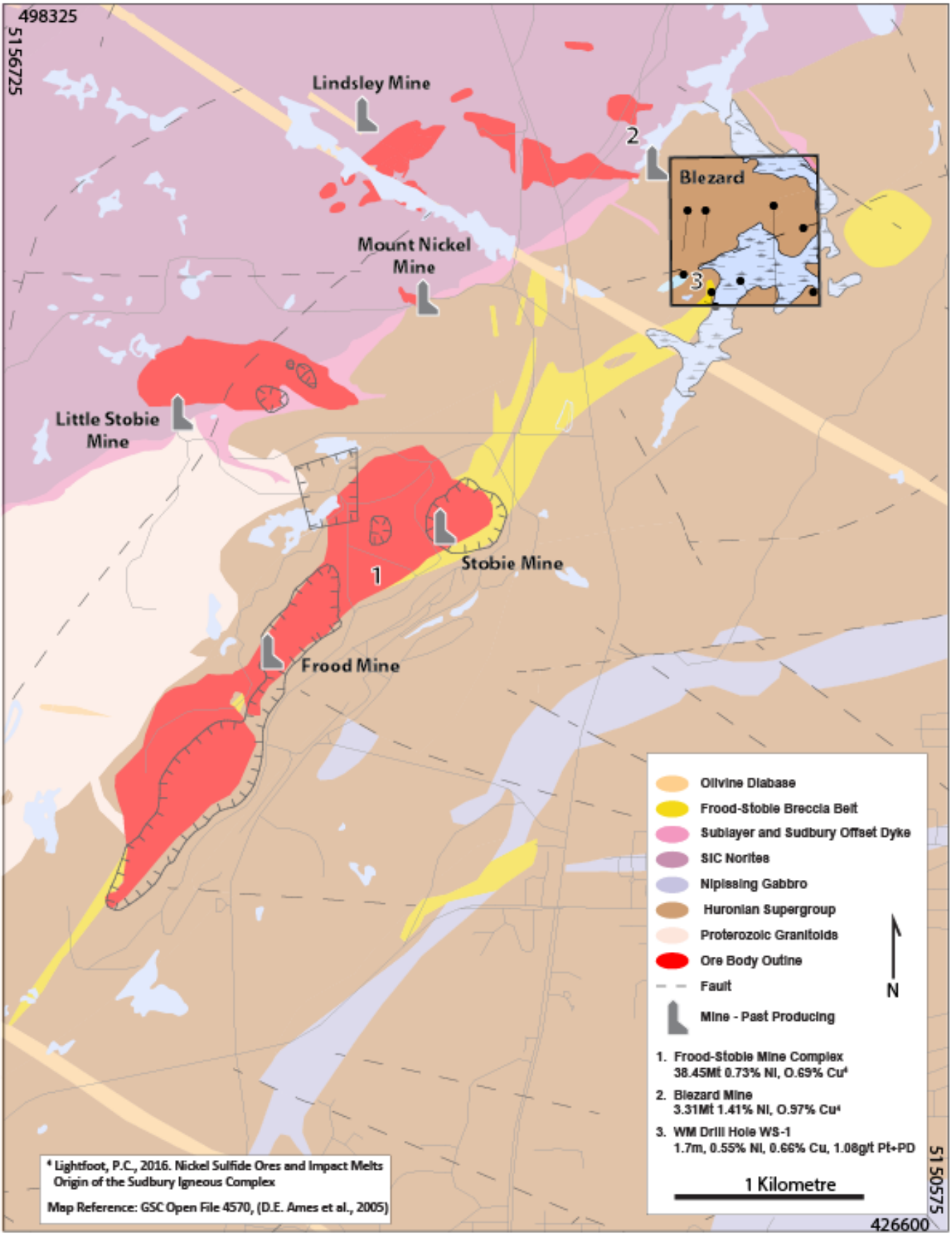


Figure 10. Blezard Property Area Geology.

WALLBRIDGE – OTHER SUDBURY AREA PROPERTIES

No significant mineralization has been found on the Drill Lake or Victor East properties on the East Range, despite their proximity to known deposits.

CAPREOL JV

The Capreol JV Is located in the East Range footwall, proximal to Vale's Capre Footwall deposits (Figure 4). Wallbridge drilling intersected a 2-3cm thick chalcopyrite vein 777 metres down hole in CJV-002. Assays from an 11 centimetre interval ran 20.5% Cu and 23.5g/t Ag. The mineralization may be Sudbury Footwall mineralization despite the lack of anomalous PGE concentrations.

BARRY

The Barry Property is located in North Range footwall. A historical showing on the property consists of sulphide-rich mafic to intermediate gneisses which were blasted, exposing abundant angular boulders with up to ~30% sulphide. Variable amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur, mainly along gneissic banding and less commonly in later cross cutting fractures. Locally, the host gneiss contains discrete pods or patches of pervasive light green epidote alteration and locally abundant coarse-grained pyrite clots.

STREET

There is a historical gold showing (85ppb) and reports of high Cu values (0.84%) on the property (Gates, 1991).

BROKEN HAMMER PROJECT

The Broken Hammer Project is located in the Superior Province, approximately 1.2 kilometres to the north of the SIC North Range footwall contact. The property hosts a zone of Sudbury breccia, which occurs at the contact between the Wisner Gabbro and Archean gneisses and granitoids. Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization was first discovered on the Broken Hammer Project property in 2003 by Wallbridge geologists. Drilling and channel sampling delineated a 250 metre long and 80 metre wide zone of sharp-walled veins and disseminated sulphides consisting of chalcopyrite with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and millerite hosted in zones of Sudbury Breccia and adjacent quartz monzonite gneiss. Platinum-group minerals include sperrylite, michenerite, merenskyite, and malyshevite (Péntek et al., 2008). Sperrylite occurs frequently as coarse-grained crystals up to 1.3 cm in size. The mineralization is accompanied by strong hydrothermal alteration with assemblages dominated by hydrous silicates (e.g., epidote, actinolite, chlorite) and quartz (Péntek et al., 2008).

Massive sulphide veins, such as the Big Boy vein, had a maximum thickness of approximately one metre; however, the thickness was more commonly less than 0.5 metre. The Big Boy vein had an east-southeast strike and dipped shallowly to moderately to the southwest. Other, narrower, veins are observed to form swarms and clusters, often branching and anastomosing, are variable in orientation and pinch and swell rapidly. These veins are tensional features and often occupy strain shadows of mega-breccia clasts. The mineralization appears to be controlled by a dextral Reidel shear environment with the primary shear directions being oriented at 040° west of the Chisel Creek Fault and 070° east of it.

In 2011, Wallbridge carried out an open pit bulk sample. A 26,324 tonne sample with an average grade of 1.61% Cu, 0.12% Ni, 2.16 g/t Pt, 2.28 g/t Pd, and 0.74 g/t Au of ore was extracted and processed.

During 2014 and 2015, 295,000 tonnes of ore with average grades of 0.89% Cu, 2.08 g/t Pt, 1.52 g/t Pd, and 0.50 g/t Au was mined from the open pit. Recoveries for the various metals are shown in Table 25. Most of the original ore body was mined out, however small pockets of mineralization remain.

Table 25: Broken Hammer Project 2014-2015 metal recoveries.

Commodity	Recovery (%)
Cu	95
Pt	80
Pd	85
Au	79

8. Deposit Types

Sudbury is one of the most significant mining districts in the world. Historical production over the past 125 years plus current reserves in Sudbury have been estimated at approximately 1.6 billion tonnes of ore containing over 60 million ounces of platinum group metals plus gold, over 11 million tonnes of nickel and over 10.8 million tonnes of copper (Lightfoot and Farrow, 2002; Eckstrand and Hulbert, 2007; Ames and Farrow, 2007,Lightfoot 2017).

Despite the long history of mining, significant discoveries continue to be made in Sudbury, including over 19 million ounces of PGEs discovered since 1990 (Table 26).

Table 26. More Recent discoveries in Sudbury with greater than 1 million ounces of PGEs.

>1 M oz Examples		Resource	Ni	Cu	Pt + Pd	Pt + Pd
		Mt	%	%	g/t	Moz
1.	Capre[1]	2.17	1.14	0.26	?	?
2.	Victoria[2]	14.5	2.5	2.5	7.6	3.5
3.	McCreedy East FW[3]	6.8	0.9	9.9	13.4	2.9
4.	Nickel Rim South[4]	13.0	1.4	3.1	4.3	1.8
5.	Totten Mine[5]	9.12	1.39	2.00	4.8	1.6
6.	Kelly Lake[6]	11.4	1.72	1.41	3.8	1.4
7.	Victor Deep FW[6]	6.16	1.9	6.2	6.7	1.3

[1]Stewart and Lightfoot, 2010; [2]Quadra FNX Press Release dated January 16, 2012; [3]personal communication; [4]Xstrata Nickel Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources Statement dated December 9, 2009; [5]Inco Press Release dated October 1999, Lightfoot and Farrow, 2002; [6]2005 Sudbury – Inco and Falconbridge Synergies Fact Sheet.

There are several main types of mineral deposits in the Sudbury area:

6. Contact deposits, including massive sulphide consisting of nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization along the lower contact of the SIC, both within the contact sublayer and in the immediately adjacent Footwall Breccia (Figure 11);
7. Footwall deposits, including sulphide veins and stringers containing copper, nickel, platinum, palladium, and gold in the brecciated footwall rocks beneath the SIC (Figure 11);
8. Offset dyke deposits, including massive sulphide consisting of nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization associated with brecciated and inclusion bearing phases (IQD) of the quartz diorite offset dykes (QD) (Figure 12);

9. Structurally and/or hydrothermally remobilized sulphide nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization; and
10. Hybrid type deposits representing combinations of the above.

The Windy Lake and Frost Lake properties are the only properties being explored for Contact style deposits. The Wallbridge properties being explored for Footwall style deposits include Skynner Lake, Frost Lake, Capreol JV, Drill Lake, Victor East, Creighton South, Graham, Drury, Trill, Cascaden, Rudy's Lake, Foy, Bowell, Wisner Glencore, Broken Hammer, Wisner West, Wisner East, and Barry. Though all Sudbury properties have the potential to host undiscovered Offset dykes, the properties that host known Offset dykes are the properties that are actively being explored for Offset style mineralization. These include Parkin Glencore, Milnet, Parkin CBA, all but Ruza for the NRJV-North Range properties, Trill, Trill West and Worthington properties. Blezard, Creighton South, Graham, Trill, Ministic, and Cascaden properties are also being explored for hybrid type deposits along the South and North Range breccia belts.

Pyroxenite dykes, ultramafic intrusions and Nipissing intrusions may also be prospective for magmatic nickel, copper, platinum, palladium and gold mineralization. The lithologies are hosted on most of the Sudbury properties.

In addition to the above, there a few greenstone belts associated with portions of the North Range. These areas hold the potential for orogenic style gold deposits, similar to what is seen on the Parkin Properties.

CONTACT DEPOSITS

The best Contact deposit analogue for Windy Lake would be Glencore's Onaping depth deposit located in the Levack area, 4km east and along strike of Windy Lake (Figure 8 and Figure 11). The Onaping depth deposit includes Measured and Indicated resources totalling 14.5 million tonnes grading 1.67% nickel, 1.25% copper, 0.06% cobalt, 0.45g/t platinum, and 0.52g/t palladium and Inferred resources totalling 1.2 million tonnes grading 3.6% nickel, 1.2% copper, 0.1% cobalt, 0.5g/t platinum and 0.5g/t palladium (Glencore Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as of June 30, 2010). Wallbridge's conceptual exploration target for Contact deposits includes 2 to 20 million tonnes containing 1-1.2g/t platinum plus palladium plus gold, 1.5-4% nickel, and 1-1.5% copper. This represents a body that is several hundred metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and with 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, based on examples of Contact deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Windy Lake property. There has been insufficient work to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Property.

Target mineralization includes shallowly dipping massive and semi-massive accumulations of sulphide, including pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite > pentlandite concentrated within embayment depressions along the base of the Sudbury Igneous Complex.

The massive and semi-massive accumulations of sulphide are strongly conductive and borehole EM (BHEM) is used routinely on all drill holes of significant depth. The rule of thumb is that current BHEM technology can detect an off-hole conductor about the same distance as the median dimension of that conductor, with several practical caveats. Maximum effectiveness requires strong coupling between the loop configuration and the conductor. As well, quality low-noise data depends on precise knowledge of transmitter-receiver geometry, which requires gyro surveying of the borehole and GPS surveying of the borehole collar and loop configuration. Due to the fragmental nature of the ore deposits and host rocks, a deposit might not be electrically continuous and actually made up of several conductors; in this case the distance it can be detected from will be reduced relative to the overall size of the sulphide mass. In practice, for the target type in question and providing there is quality data, BHEM is thought to dependably test a radius of 75-100 metres around the drill hole.

FOOTWALL DEPOSITS

Examples of recent Footwall deposit discoveries in the region include the McCreedy East Footwall deposits at Vale's Coleman Mine (the 148, 153 and 170 orebodies; Figure 11), the Footwall ore bodies at Glencore's Nickel Rim South Mine, and the footwall deposits at Vale's Victor and Capre development project. The conceptual exploration target for Footwall deposit targets includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-5g/t platinum, 1-5g/t palladium, 1-10% copper, 0.5-2g/t gold, and 0.1-3% nickel. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Footwall deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Properties. There has been insufficient work on the properties to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Properties.

Target mineralization includes networks of metre to ten metre sized massive sulphide veins, stockworks of smaller centimetre to metre sized sulphide veinlets and low sulphide alteration zones with weak sulphide disseminations, including chalcopyrite > pentlandite +/- pyrrhotite, millerite, cubanite, bornite, and pyrite. Footwall deposits are hosted by Sudbury breccia structures.

Sulphide veins within Footwall deposits are variably conductive and chargeable. Airborne, ground and BHEM as well as ground and borehole DCIP surveys can be effective in directly detecting the sulphide veins. However, due to the potentially small physical size of individual conductive veins and the low sulphide nature of some of the PGE-rich Footwall deposits, the detectable distance of geophysical techniques may be quite limited. Exploration requires careful geological mapping to understand structural controls, drilling, extensive sampling as well as recognition of SIC-related partial melting features and hydrothermal alteration styles associated with footwall systems.

OFFSET DYKE DEPOSITS

Examples of recent Offset dyke deposit discoveries in the region include the Kelly Lake Deposit within the Copper Cliff Offset dyke and the Totten and Victoria deposits within the Worthington Offset dyke (Figure 12). The conceptual exploration target for Offset deposit target includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-3g/t platinum, 1-3g/t palladium, 1-3% copper, 0.5-2g/t gold, and 1-3% nickel. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Offset dyke deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Properties. There has been insufficient work on the Sudbury Properties to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Properties.

Target mineralization includes massive and semi-massive accumulations of sulphide, including pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite > pentlandite. Sulphide accumulations are associated with inclusion bearing phases of quartz diorite and are known to concentrate in structural traps such as vertical or horizontal pinches or terminations in the dyke, bends in the dyke, splays/convergences of dyke branches, along the margins or within "pressure shadows" of large blocks caught up in the dyke, and at intersections of the offset dykes with coarse mafic intrusions in the wall rock. Increased PGEs are typically associated with more fractionated chalcopyrite rich zones within Offset dyke deposits, which can extend from the dyke outwards into the surrounding country rock, into adjacent zones of Sudbury breccia, meta-breccia or anatexite.

These structural traps are largely controlled by the geology of the wall rock to the Offset dykes (geological units, contacts and structures). Understanding these wall rocks is crucial to developing and prioritizing drill targets below the depth of penetration of surface geophysics.

Geophysically, offset style deposits are similar to contact style deposits discussed above.

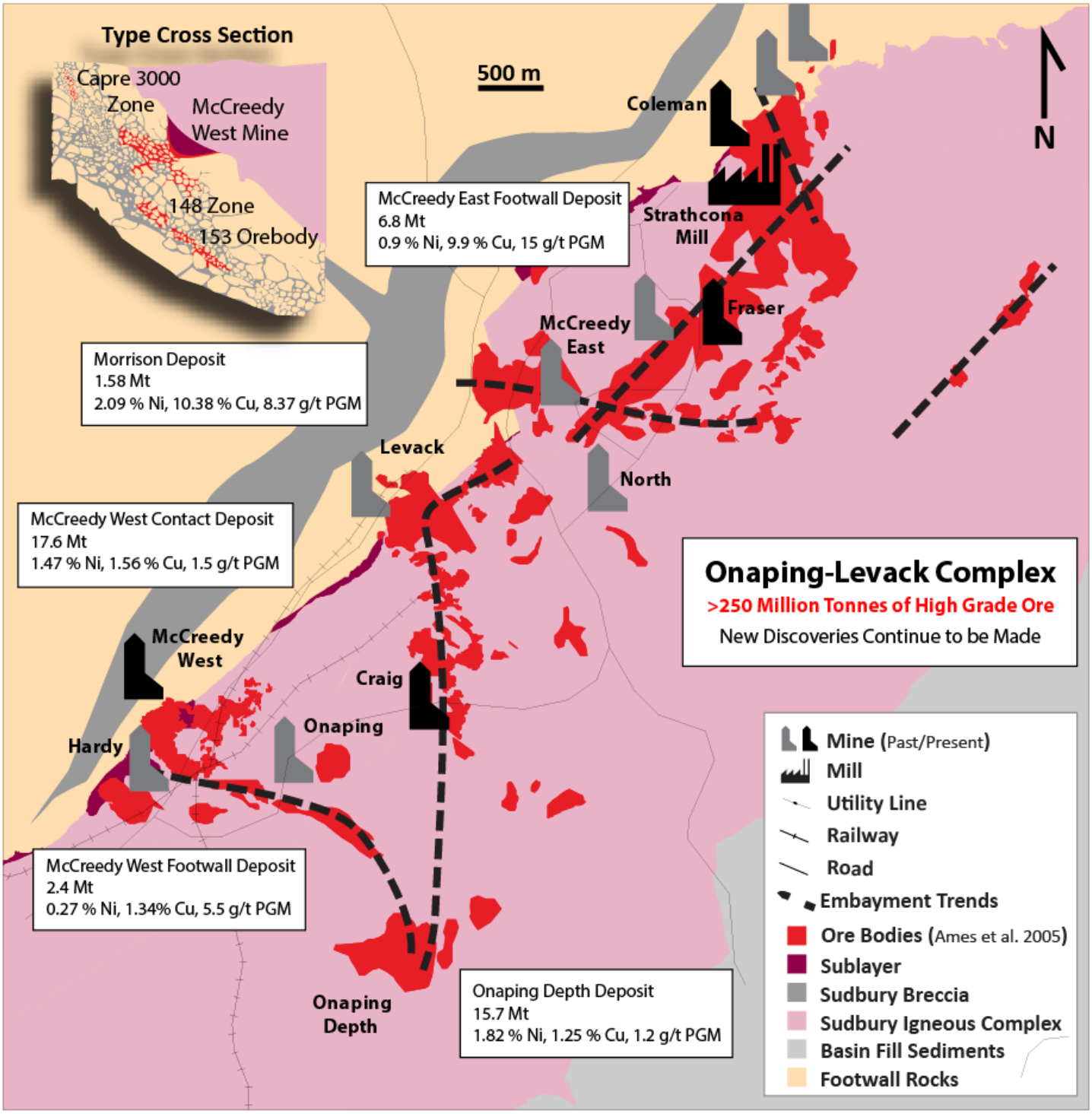


Figure 11. Onaping-Levack Complex with Contact- and Footwall-style deposits controlled by embayment trends. Inset: Schematic Contact/Footwall Deposit Model after Davis, 2007.

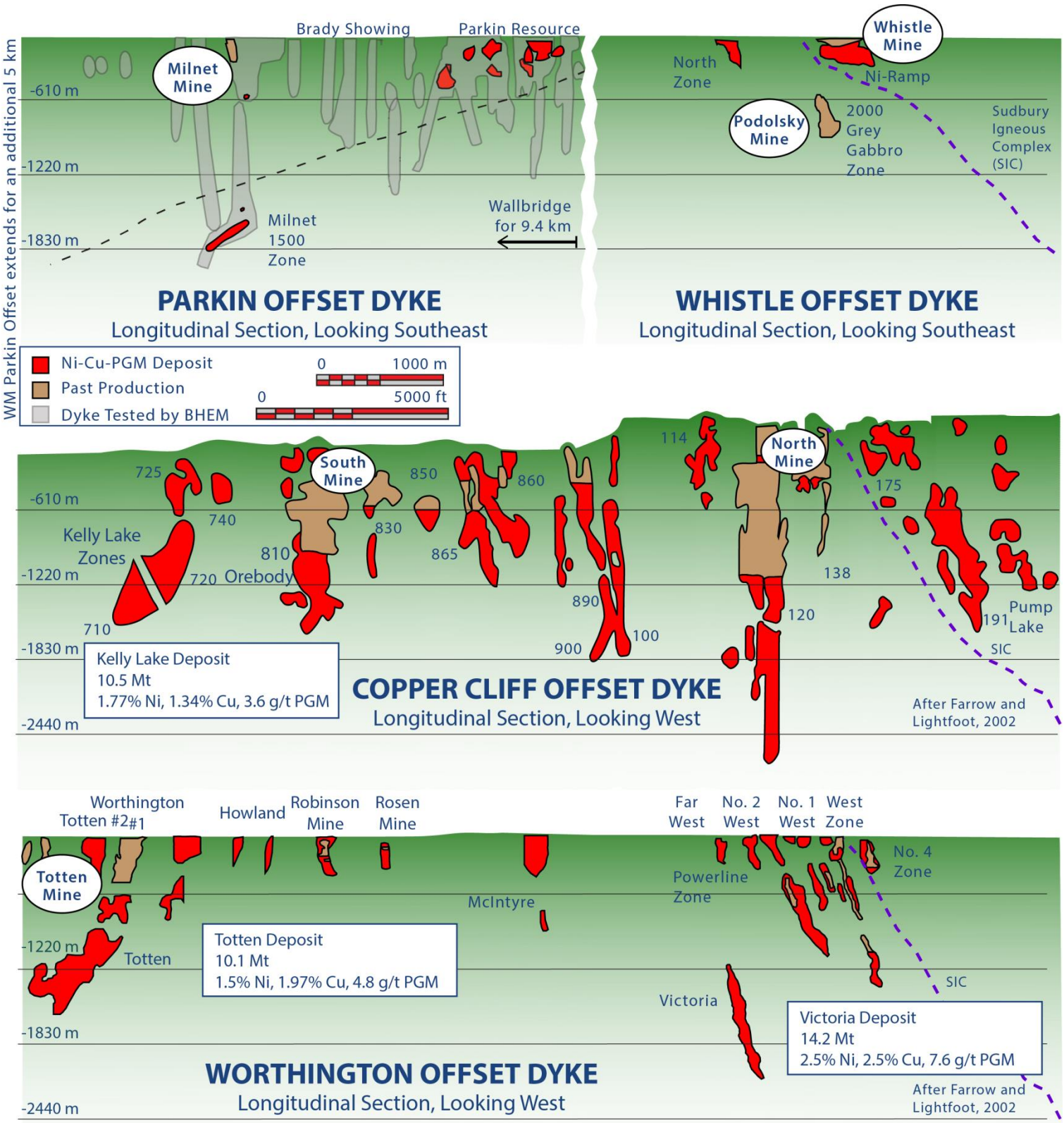


Figure 12. Long section of the Copper Cliff and Worthington Offset dykes (Farrow and Lightfoot, 2002) compared to the Parkin/Whistle Offset.

9. EXPLORATION

Wallbridge began exploring in Sudbury in 1998. At this time Vale and Glencore already had a strong foothold on the land positions in the area; however, Wallbridge saw the potential for discovery in Sudbury and through strategic staking and acquisitions, assembled the third largest land package in Sudbury.

Through the years Wallbridge has worked internally, with industry partners, consultants and research groups to develop a strong understanding of the different Sudbury deposit types. From this understanding Wallbridge has developed techniques and methodology to successfully explore for the different Sudbury deposit types.

For the Footwall deposits, this included developing the skills to effectivity identify areas prospective for Footwall mineralization in the field. One of the most significant developments came from working with researchers, site visits at competitor's occurrences and studying our own discoveries to identify key characteristics associated with the geological environment that hosts these deposits. These key characteristics include the degree of recrystallization and partial melting of the footwall rock such as Sudbury Breccia which is a good indication of proximity to the SIC contact, specific alteration assemblages, metal enrichment and regional geophysical characteristics.

Detailed mapping and prospecting which includes extensive sampling, rock breaking and moss peeling is a typical first step. If prospective ground is identified, geophysics would be the next step. Although the chalcopyrite rich mineralization of these deposits makes them less conductive than the pyrrhotite rich mineralization of other Sudbury deposit types, veins of this mineralization is detectable with EM geophysics. A helicopter TDEM survey is the most cost-effective way to test prospective ground down to depths which vary depending on size of the body. For greater depth of detection in areas deemed prospective, fixed-loop TDEM surveys from surface would be the next step. If, after this is completed, Wallbridge's 3D geological modeling indicates ground below the depth of detection is still prospective, then drilling and borehole geophysics such as fixed-loop TDEM or RIM (radio tomography) is the next course of action.

Wallbridge has found that IP geophysical methods are also an effective tool, and could be used to test for the larger footprint of disseminated and discontinuous veins in the halo of a Footwall system. Wallbridge technical staff has significant experience working with geophysical data to get the most out of the survey results. Employing these methods have led to the discovery of the Broken Hammer deposit, which Wallbridge mined during 2014 and 2015, several other occurrences of Footwall mineralization on the Wisner properties and the discovery of the Amy Lake showing, as well as the delineation of extensive areas with prospective geology.

Wallbridge has also developed effective techniques and methodology for exploring for Offset dyke deposits. EM geophysics is very effective tool for the exploration of pyrrhotite rich Offset style deposits. Helicopter-borne TDEM is most effective way to explore for this type of mineralization within the top 100-200m depth. This type of survey has led to the discovery of the Trill showings and subsequently the Trill Offset. Wallbridge has also developed the geochemistry and petrography expertise to distinguish Offset dykes from other more common dyke swarms found in the region. This, in combination with detailed mapping and prospecting, has resulted in Wallbridge's technical staff discovering over 80 kilometres strike length of Offset dykes throughout Sudbury. This includes extending the strike of several known Offset dykes as well as discovering several new ones. This has added a significant volume of geology prospective for hosting an Offset deposit in areas that others had written off.

Of course, some portions of Offset dykes are more prospective than others. Wallbridge has identified key features that indicate which portions are more favourable to explore. The most important of these is the presence of mineralization or a quality conductor, but when we are exploring below detection of geophysical coverage there are other criteria that Wallbridge, based on experience and research, has determined are common in many of the Sudbury Offset deposits. One of the elements that all the deposits have in common is the presences of the IQD phase. Another common

characteristic of these deposits is that they are often found where there are sharp changes in the orientation of an Offset dyke or where there is significant narrowing of the dyke. Where this occurs seems to be heavily influenced by pre-existing lithological boundaries and planes of weakness in the country rock an Offset dyke intrudes, such as lithological contacts, bedding or a pre-existing structure. There is also an observed correlation between the occurrences of a deposit and where an Offset dyke cuts a large mafic or ultramafic body. Identification of these along an Offset dyke would indicate this area warrants further exploration at progressively greater depth. This has been successful in delineating new mineralization in the Parkin Offset dyke, such as the Milnet 1500 zone which discovered by drilling along a sharp bend in the dyke.

Wallbridge has gained much experience in exploring for contact style deposits through our own work on the Windy Lake property, as well as the collaboration with researchers, consultants and our competitors. The geology of the Windy Lake property is completely obscured by Windy Lake, so exploration relies on drilling and geophysics. Since much of the unexplored portion of the property is below the depth of detection by geophysics, Wallbridge technical staff created a representative 3D model for property. This model incorporates our current understanding and interpretation of the geology and has help identify prospective geology to target with future drilling and BHEM. Contact deposits are hosted in embayments extending from the base of the SIC; Wallbridge exploration has identified one such weakly mineralized embayment on the property which was the focus of the most recent exploration, which tested down to approximately 1,600m depth, but remains open down plunge. Wallbridge has also recognized that the formation of embayments was likely controlled by interaction of the SIC and pre- or syn-SIC footwall structures and interpreting where this had occurred on the Windy Lake property can be used to attempt to predict the location of new embayments.

Most of the Wallbridge technical staff have over 12 years' experience working in Sudbury and over those years have gained invaluable experience exploring and mining in this region. Wallbridge exploration and mining activities over the years has also generated a large amount of data which Wallbridge maintains in a centralized database that includes digital and hard copy records.

The following provides a brief summary of exploration on the properties.

Figure 13 to Figure 19 provide a summary of exploration work carried out by Wallbridge on the Sudbury properties. Figure 20 to Figure 22 detail the drilling completed on the Parkin, Wisner and East Range properties.

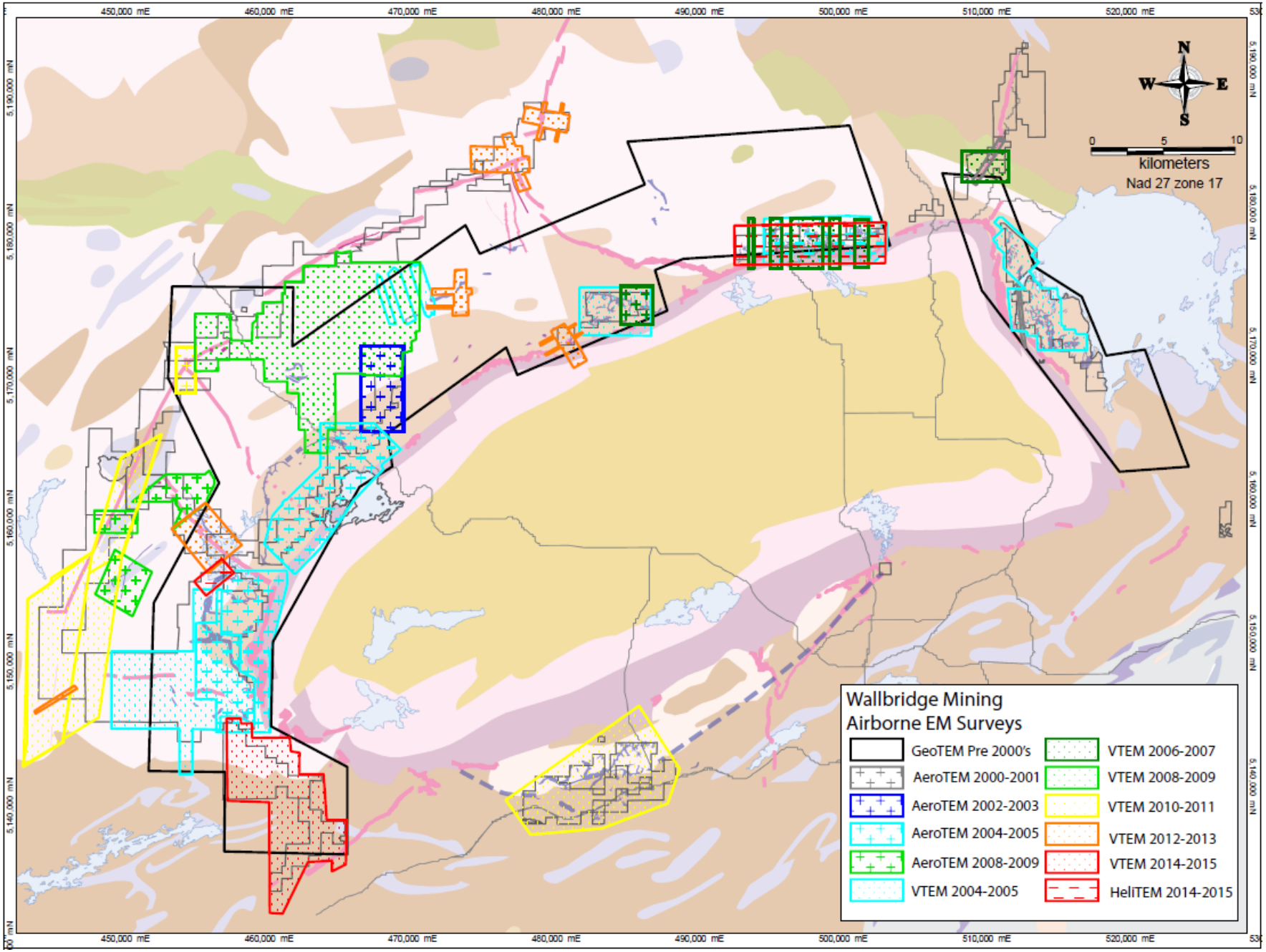


Figure 13. Wallbridge Airborne EM coverage.

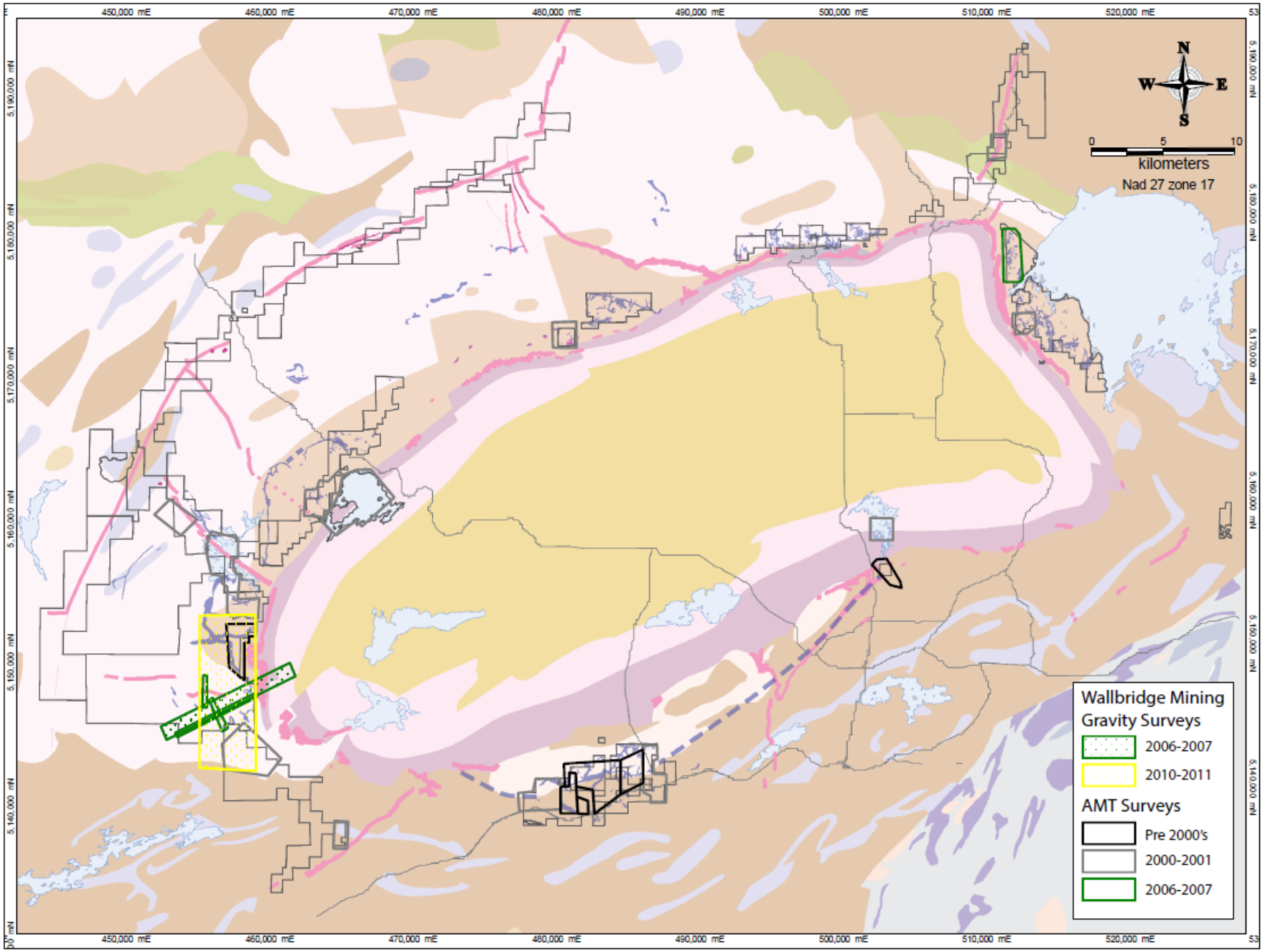


Figure 14. Wallbridge AMT and Gravity Coverage.

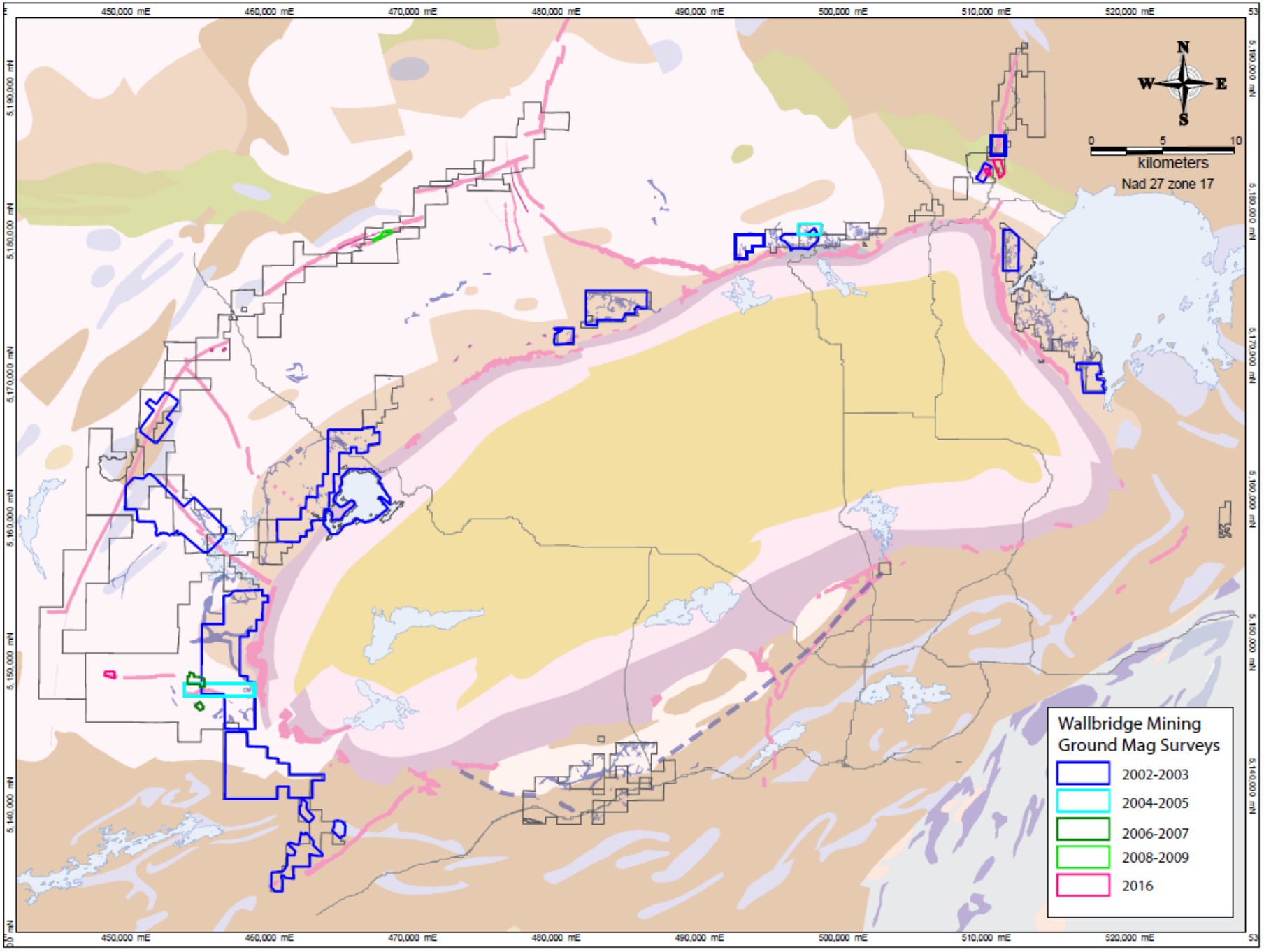


Figure 15. Wallbridge Ground Magnetic Coverage.

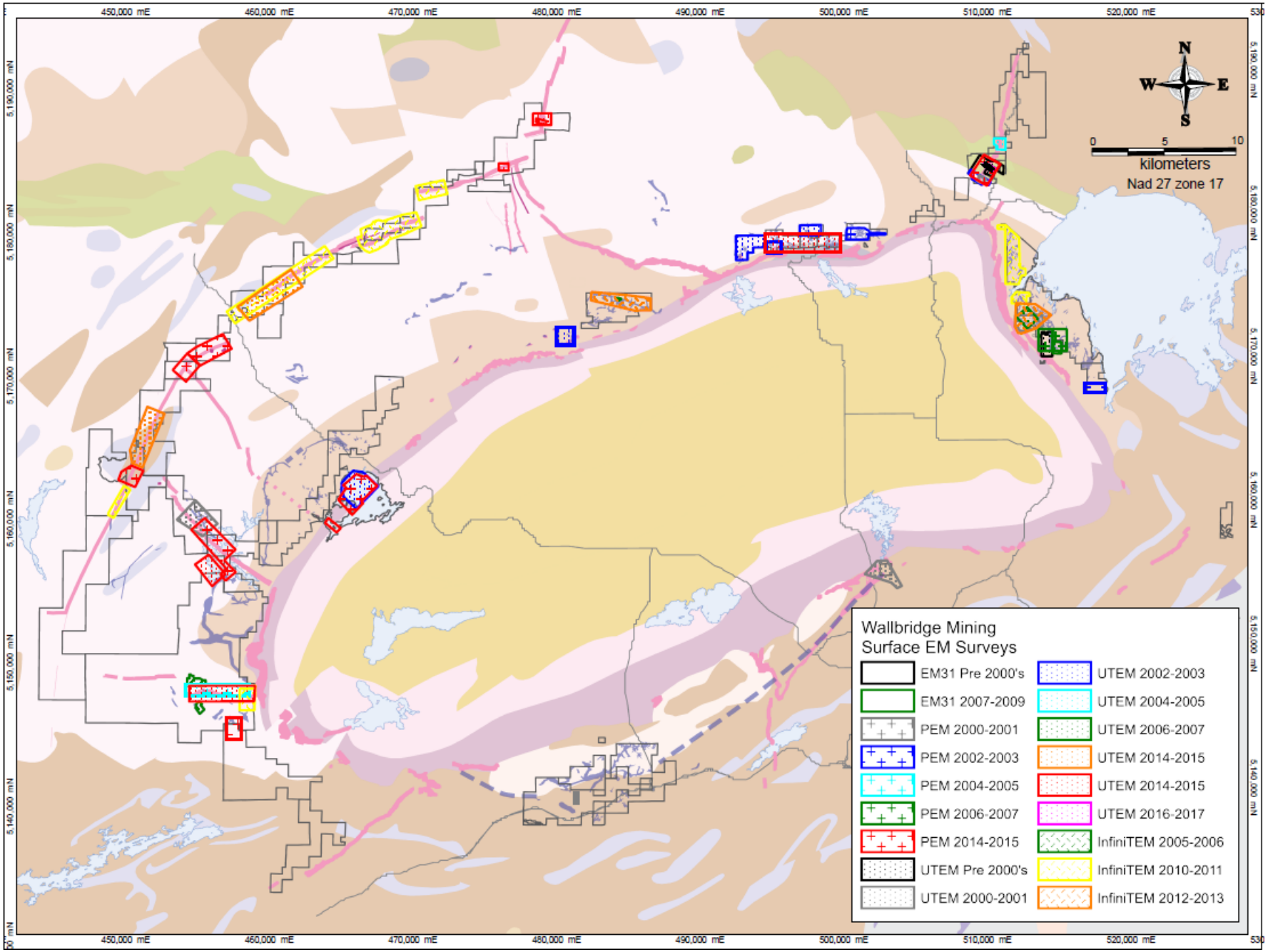


Figure 16. Wallbridge Surface EM coverage.

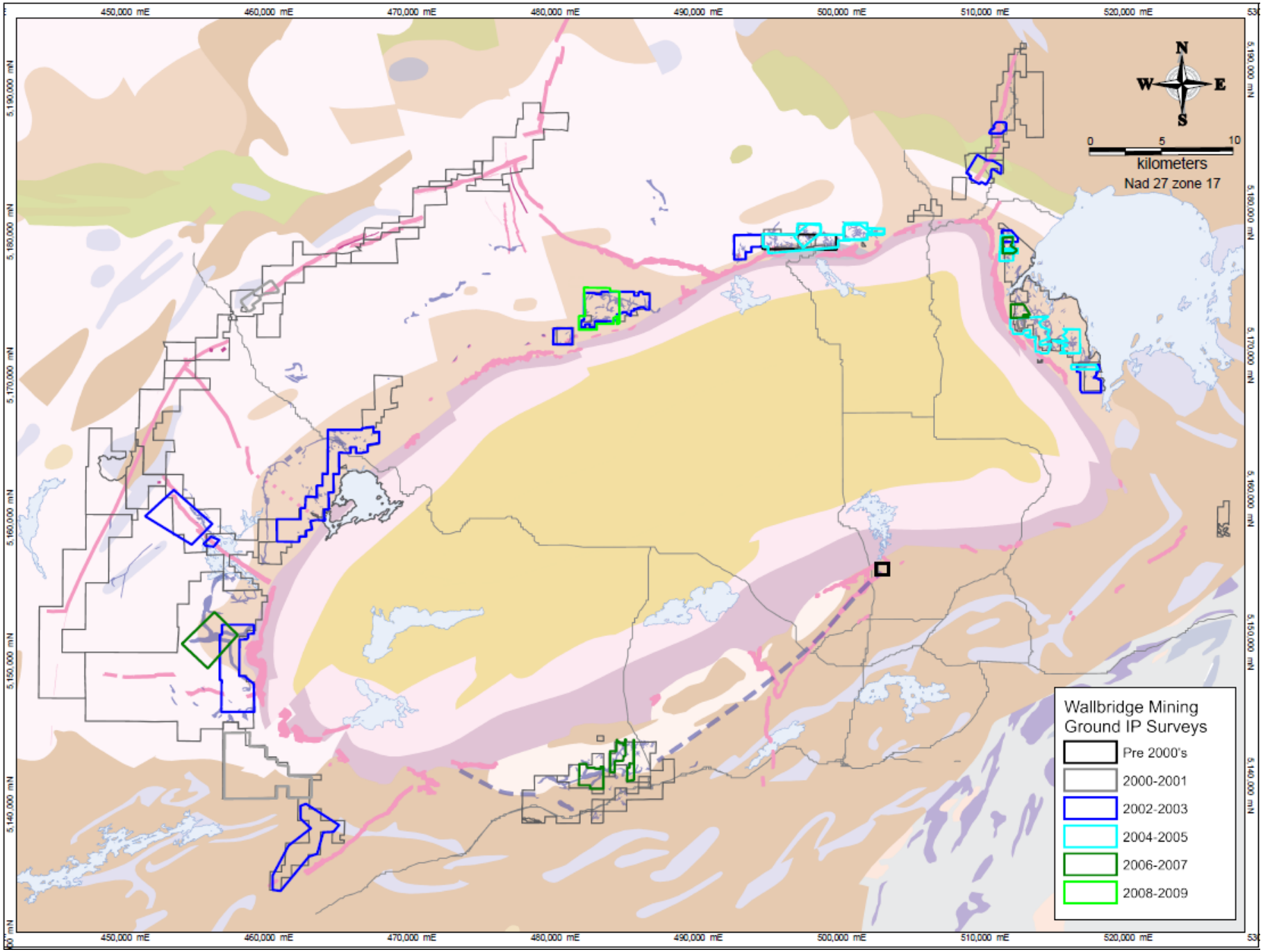


Figure 17. Wallbridge IP Coverage.

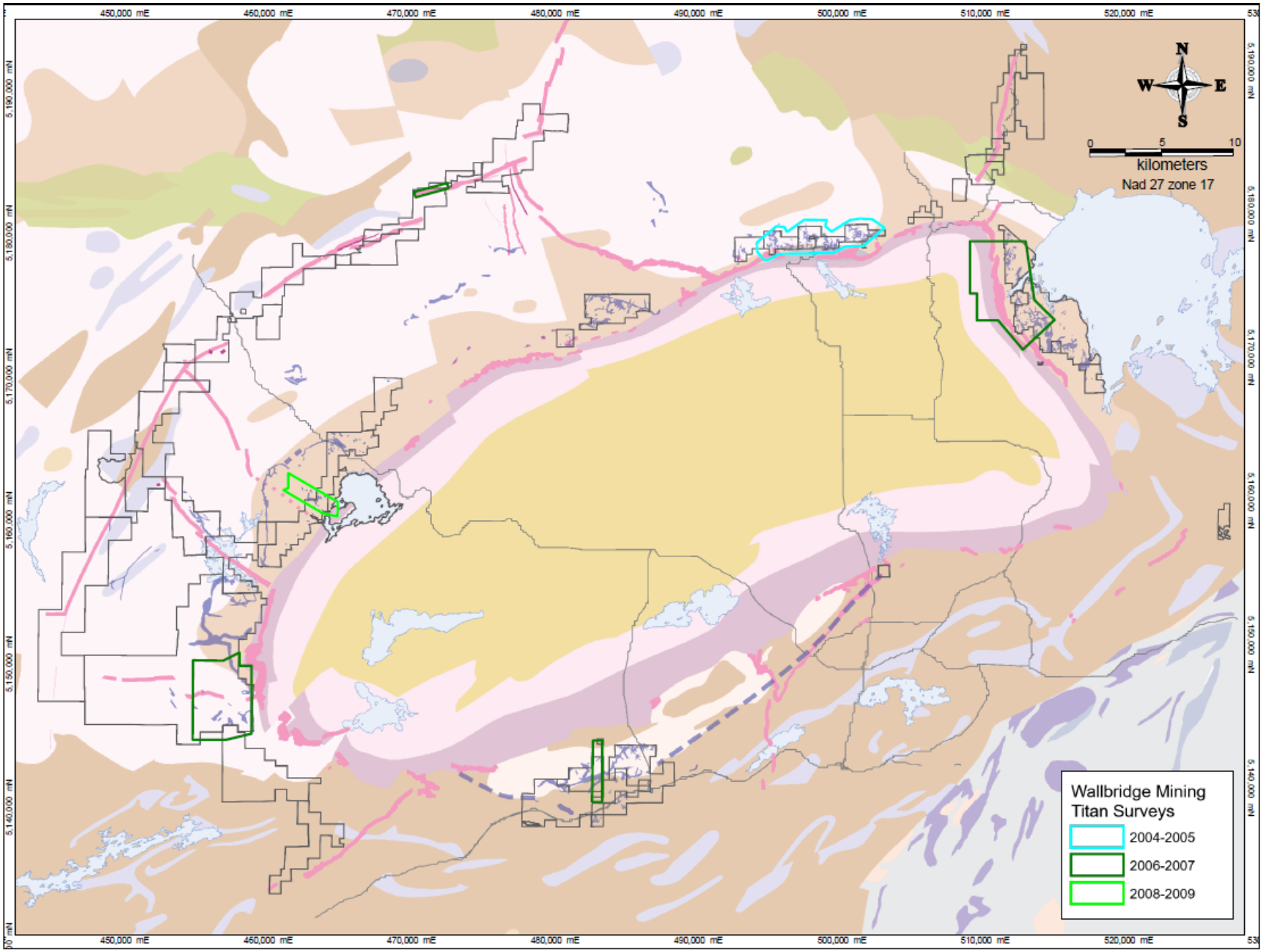


Figure 18. Wallbridge Titan IP MT Coverage.

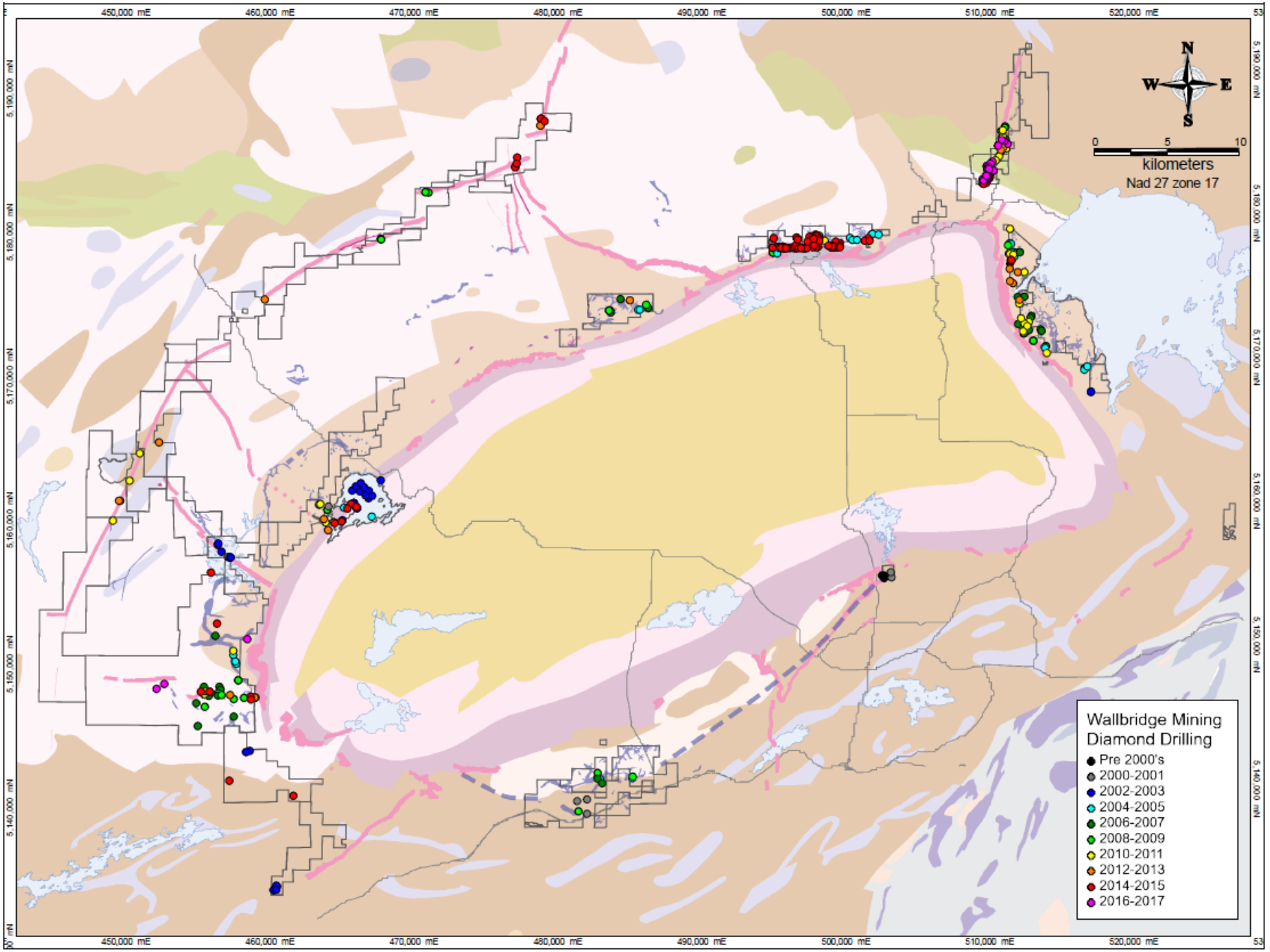


Figure 19. Drill Hole Summary – Sudbury.

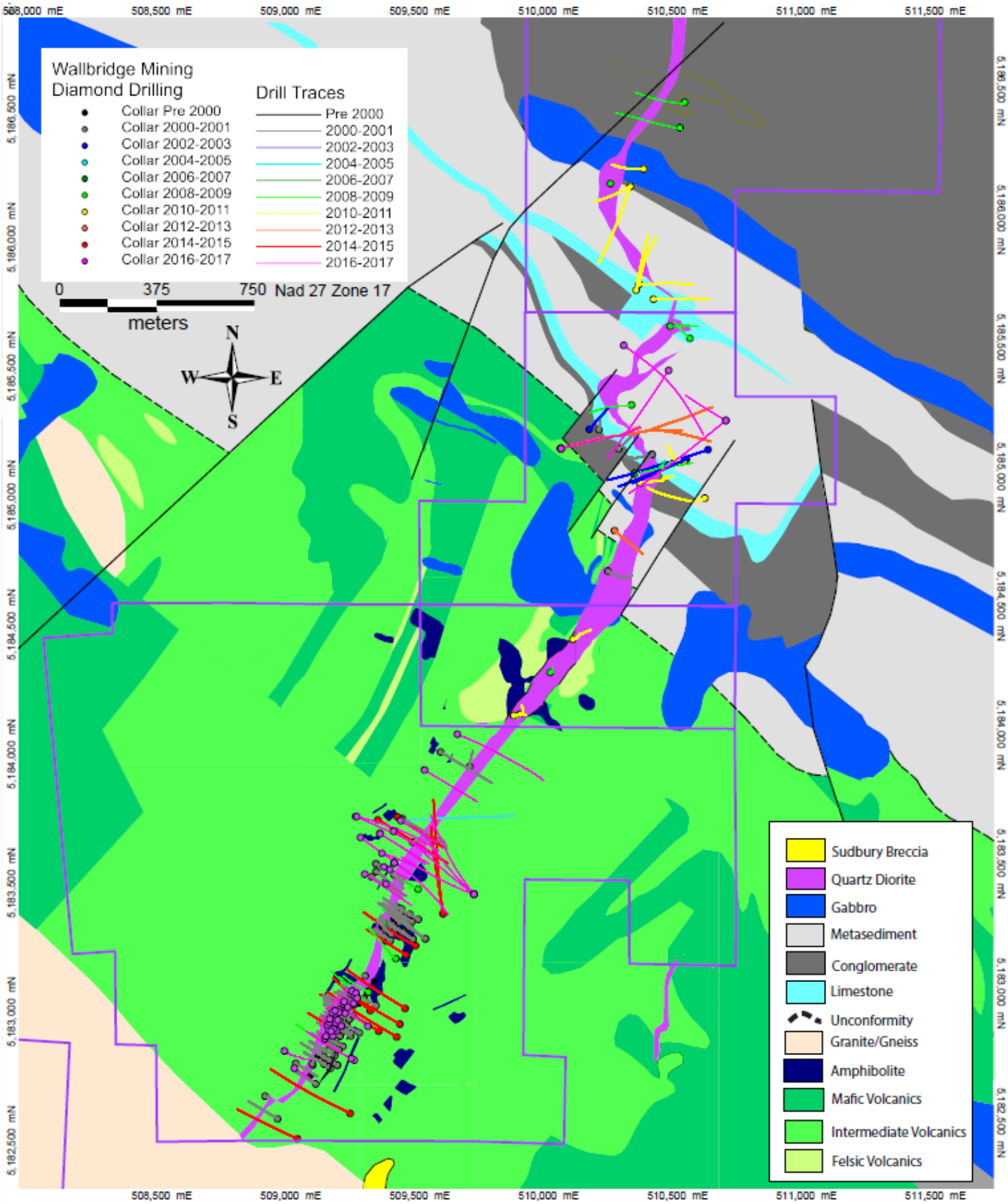


Figure 20. Drill Hole Summary - Parkin Properties.

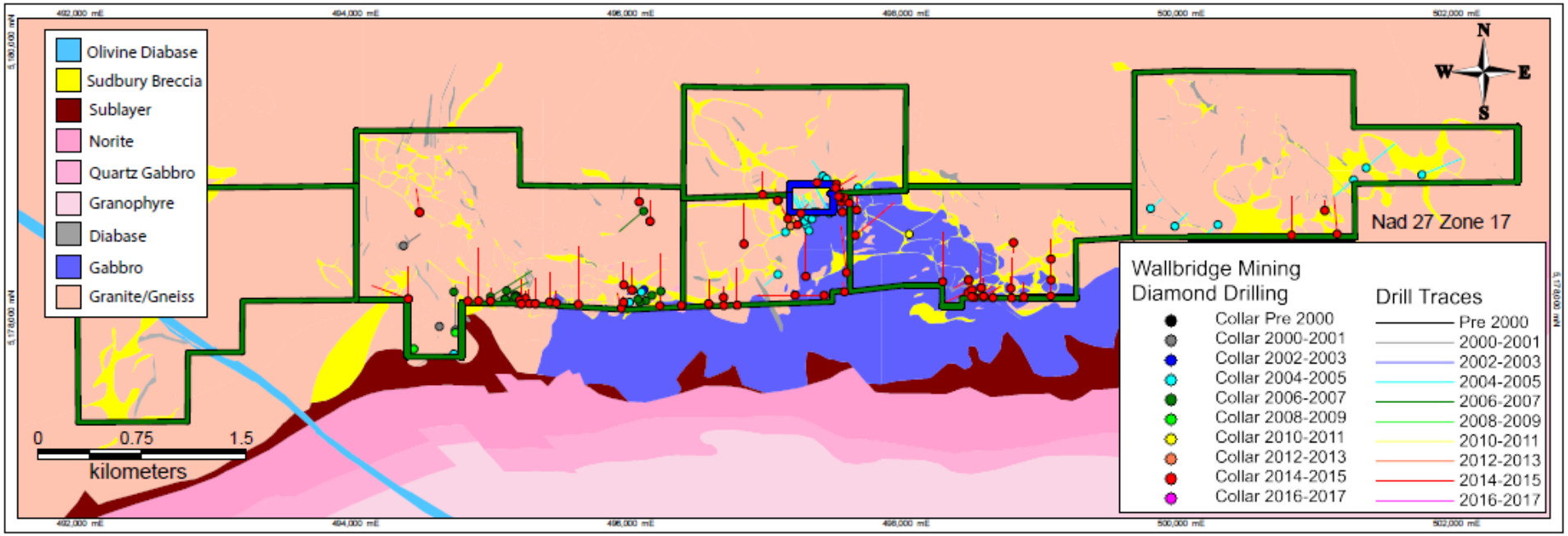


Figure 21: Drill Hole Summary – Wisner.

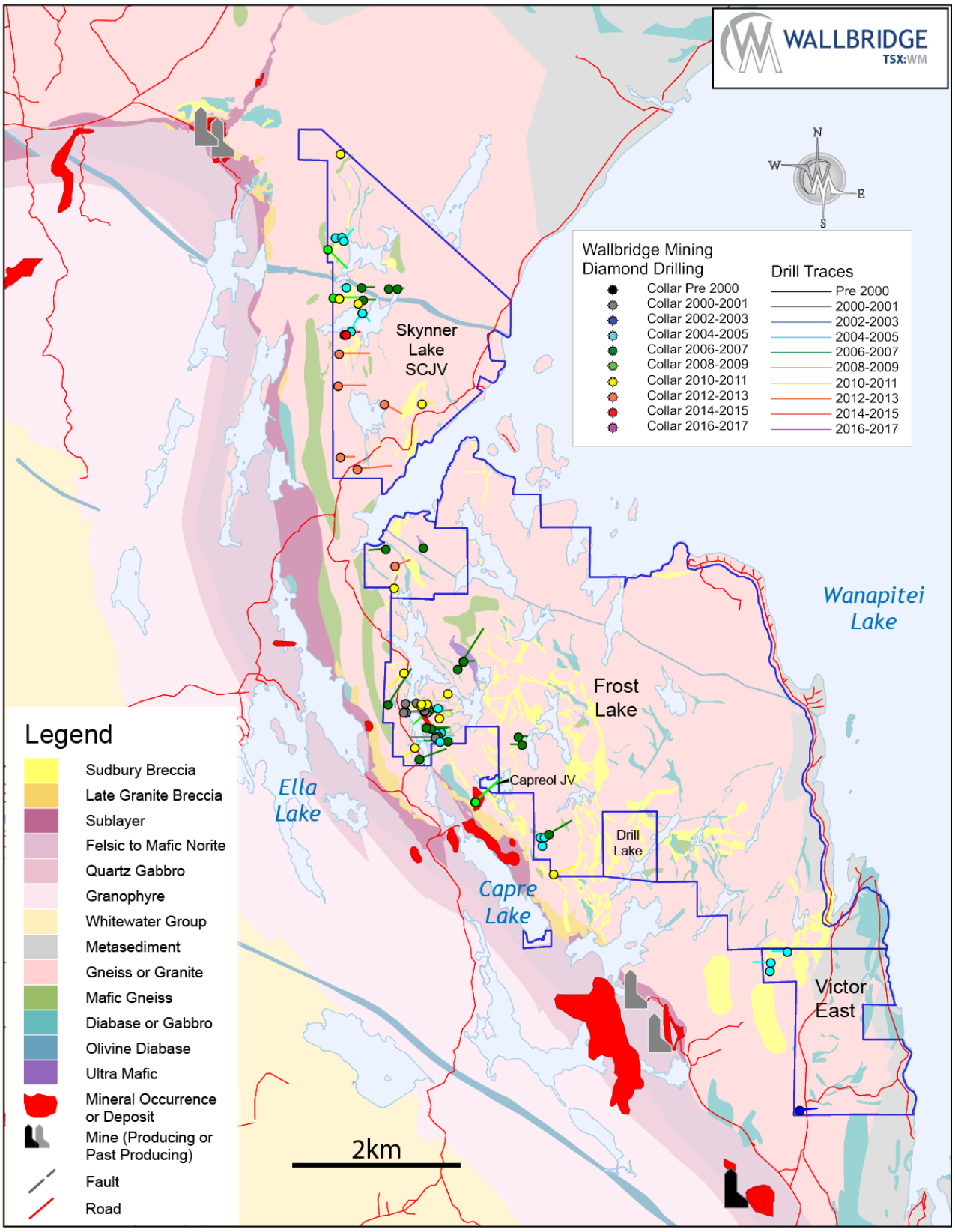


Figure 22. Drilling Summary – East Range.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE – PARKIN PROPERTIES

The Parkin Properties are being explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with the Parkin Offset dyke. Wallbridge exploration has resulted in the discovery of several new mineralized zones, including the Milnet 1500 zone and Malbeuf zone, and has defined and expanded on the mineralization discovered on the Glencore Parkin property prior to Wallbridge's involvement.

MILNET

Since 1999, Wallbridge has completed several geophysical surveys, geological mapping and surface sampling, mechanical stripping, diamond drilling and modeling on the Milnet property.

Borehole EM was completed in 22 drill holes during the period of 2000 to the effective date of this report (Appendix B: Borehole Data). BHEM in WMM-010 lead to the discovery of the Milnet 1500 zone. BHEM from WMM-010-W1, WMM-014 and subsequent wedge cuts, WMM-015 and subsequent wedge cuts, WMM-016, and WMM-018 and its subsequent wedge cuts were used to target and define the zone. From 2008 to 2012, cross-hole RIM surveys were completed between six pairs of holes that included at least one hole on the Milnet property. The surveys detected several weak resistive lows, the strongest of which extends from WMM-010 and may be associated with a small zone of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization. However, it should be noted that it is uncertain as to how effective RIM surveys were for testing of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization between holes.

Several other geophysical surveys were completed including a regional GeoTEM survey in 1999, an AeroTEM survey airborne EM in 2000 (Figure 13), a 33 grid stations audio-frequency magnetotelluric (AMT) survey in 2001 (Figure 14), a total field magnetic survey in 2002 (Figure 15), a UTEM 3 surface EM survey in 2004 and a surface UTEM 5 survey in 2017(Figure 16). The most significant results were the detection of anomalies by the AeroTEM and UTEM surveys that appear to be coincident with the location of known mineralization near the Milnet mine stopes. This may be significant considering Wallbridge did not install its fencing around the two mine openings on the east side of the shaft till 2001.

Mapping at various scales was carried out in 2002, 2003, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Mapping completed after 2015 was aided by detailed topography provided by a 2015 LiDAR survey. The 2003 mapping also included mapping of 16 newly stripped exposures. This resulted in a well constrained interpretation of the Parkin Offset dyke.

The most significant result of the drilling completed by Wallbridge was the discovery and delineation of the Milnet 1500 zone. In addition, the drilling has also helped constrain the location of the host Parkin Offset dyke, more specifically, it's location at depth. Using this in conjunction with information from surface mapping, a 3D model of the dyke was constructed and a number of targets that warrant further follow-up have been identified.

To date Wallbridge has drilled 22 holes and 11 wedges for a total of ~37,000m (including wedge pilot holes) on the Milnet property.

GLENCORE PARKIN

Since 1999, Wallbridge has completed geological and surface sampling, mechanical stripping, beep mat prospecting, IP survey, ground EM, airborne EM, airborne LiDAR, modeling and diamond drilling on the Glencore Parkin property. In 2013 Wallbridge completed a thorough review of the drilling and geophysics on the Glencore Parkin property, including a review of drill logs and assays, re-logging of some older drill core, review of airborne, surface and borehole geophysics including interpreted conductive plates, and detailed geological modelling on 25 metre sections (Xiong and Bailey, 2013).

Mapping and sampling programs of varying extents and detail wee carried out in 1999, 2015, 2016 and 2017 (mapping completed after 2015 was aided by detailed topography provided by a 2015 LiDAR survey). This also included the 1999 mapping of five historic Falconbridge trenches, the 2015 mapping of three newly stripped exposures and the expansion of four of the historic Falconbridge exposures in 2015. The 2015 strip mapping was also combined with channel sampling which was completed at 10 to 15 metre spacing. Mapping completed after 2015 was aided by detailed topography provided by a 2015 LiDAR survey. Wallbridge also updated the previous convoluted rock legends with a simplified universal legend, completed detailed relogging of drill holes and completed geological interpretation in 2015 and 2016. This resulted in the fairly well constrained delineation of the Parkin Offset on the property and the mineralized zones outlined in the 2002 historic surface resource. From this, a 3D model of the dyke and the mineralized zones was generated to aid in exploration targeting.

The first geophysical survey completed on the property was a beep-mat survey over the re-established Falconbridge grid. Subsequent geophysical surveys include a small surface PEM survey on Lines 600S to 1000S completed in 2000, a 12.6 line kilometre IP (n=6; a=25m) survey completed in 2001 (Figure 17), a 161.8 line kilometre VTEM/Mag survey over this property and the Parkin CBA Property in 2006.

The PEM survey had anomalies that seem to be coincident with the 050S Zone and the southern end the South Zone; however, they were never modeled. The IP survey defined chargeability and resistivity anomalies over the mineralized zones within the Offset dyke but also unexplained chargeable features in the meta-volcanics adjacent to the Offset dyke. The VTEM detected anomalies associated with the known mineralized occurrences and anomalies that were identified as culture. However, one modeled conductor was interpreted to be just west of Offset dyke. Drill hole WMP-145 targeted this response and was surveyed with BHEM. The hole did not explain the conductor and there was no off-hole conductor detected in the BHEM. The culture related response, located approximately 400m west of the South Zone, was determined to be a string of wire hung up in trees; most of the wire was subsequently removed.

In 2008 and 2009 Wallbridge contracted FARA Systems Canada Ltd. to complete RIM surveys between four pairs of drill holes. The survey from WMP-100 to P-060 detected a weak conductive zone adjacent to WMP-100 at approximately 300m depth; this has not been explained and could be related to mineralization in the Offset dyke. The survey from WCB-003 to WMP-056 and WMP-100 to WMP-056 detected a weak conductive zone extending from WMP-056 and is likely responding to the Malbeuf zone located off-hole.

In 2015 and 2017 Wallbridge completed fixed loop surface TEM surveys at 200m line spacing covering the entire property. Of that, seven lines were surveyed using Crone's PEM system and two lines were surveyed by Lamontagne's UTEM 5 system. The surveys detected several anomalies that were associated with the known mineralized zones, including the Malbeuf and South Zones.

Wallbridge has drilled 205 diamond drill holes from 2000 to the end of 2017. Borehole EM was completed in 59 of drill holes (Appendix B: Borehole). BHEM successfully detected off hole conductors that subsequent drilling would determine to be associated with the Malbeuf zone mineralization as well as several other zones. Borehole EM was also very useful for expanding existing mineralized zones. One example of this was WMP-195, WMP-197, and WMP-200, which targeted a BHEM conductor adjacent to the 025S zone of the historic surface resource and intersected significant intervals of mineralization. Several unexplained BHEM anomalies remain including the off-hole anomaly detected from WMP-206 at 480m down hole. The drilling and BHEM has resulted in the delineation of the mineralized zones described in Section 7 including the drilling in 1999, 2000 and 2001 which WGM used to generate the 2002 historic surface resource described in Section 14.

In 2013, Wallbridge conducted a differential GPS survey of all available drill collars and trenches on the property, and updated collar coordinates in the database accordingly.

In 2016 and 2017, some effort was directed to better understand the gold mineralization found in the Archean volcanics adjacent to the Offset dyke. This included additional selected sampling from drill holes adjacent to previous samples which had significant Au values. It also included minor mapping and prospecting of IP anomalies from the 2001 survey and was also the topic for a BSc. Honors thesis. The work identified additional zones of Au mineralization in drill core, showed that the gold mineralization is associated with Quartz-carbonate-epidote±pyrite±chalcopyrite veins within the Archean volcanics, is nuggety, discontinuous and likely unrelated to the Parkin Offset dyke. However, due to poor outcrop exposure the IP anomalies were not explained.

To date, Wallbridge has drilled 204 holes with 1 re-collar for a total of ~46,000m.

CBA Parkin

Since 1999 Wallbridge has completed mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping, modeling, geophysics and drilling on the CBA Parkin Property.

There were three generations of 1:2,000 mapping and sampling (2008, 2015 and 2017) completed on the property, and seven mechanical strippings completed on the northern claim block in 2011. This work helped delineate the Parkin Offset dyke over much of the property.

Surface and airborne geophysics consisted of a 1999 regional GeoTEM III survey which covered the property, a 2006 161.8 line kilometre VTEM/Mag survey (included the Glencore Parkin Property), and a 2017 surface UTEM 5 survey. The VTEM survey detected anomalies associated with the known mineralization at the Brady showing.

From 2008 to 2012 Wallbridge completed BHUTEM surveys in nine of the 14 holes drilled and RIM surveys from four pairs of drill holes. The BHUTEM in WCB-006 detected a weak anomaly approximately 150m down hole and a possible anomaly approximately 850m down hole - neither have been drill tested. The RIM survey from WCB-003 detected a weak conductive zone extending from WCB-003 at approximately 800m depth. There was no clear explanation for the anomaly; WCB-003 intersected un-mineralized Parkin Offset dyke and a strongly magnetic ultramafic at this depth.

As on the Parkin Glencore and Milnet properties, in 2013, Wallbridge conducted a differential GPS survey of all available drill collars and trenches on the property and updated collar coordinates in the database accordingly. Wallbridge then performed a thorough review of the drilling and geophysics on the property which included review of drill logs and assays, re-logging of some older drill core, review of airborne, surface and borehole geophysics including interpreted conductive plates, and detailed geological modelling on 25 metre sections (Xiong and Bailey, 2013).

To date there is a total of 14 holes totalling ~8,000m on the property.

Parkin East

Wallbridge has not completed any significant exploration to date on the Parkin East property.

North Range Joint Venture – Wisner Properties

The Wisner properties are being explored for Footwall Cu-Ni-PGM deposits. Wallbridge began exploring the properties in 1999, before that the properties were virtually unexplored with no drilling and limited field work and geophysics. As a result of Wallbridge's exploration efforts, several Cu-Ni-PGM mineralized zones have been discovered and favorable host Sudbury breccia structures were mapped on all properties.

Broken Hammer

The majority of the exploration work carried out by Wallbridge on the property prior to 2013 was on the now adjacent Broken Hammer Project ground which was excluded from the North Range Joint Venture with Lonmin. The items listed

below include work carried out on the adjacent Broken Hammer Project, because the proximity the work is directly relevant to exploration on the surrounding Wisner properties.

The work Wallbridge completed on the property includes mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping, geophysics, drilling, resource modeling and various preproduction studies.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM survey, which covered the property.

Mapping and sampling began on the property in 2003 with mapping and sampling of IP anomalies interpreted from Glencore's 1996 DCIP survey. This work resulted in the discovery of the Broken Hammer mineralization. This was followed by a 2004 mapping, sampling and mechanical stripping program which exposed the mineralization of the Broken Hammer deposit including the "Big Boy" vein.

A number of geophysical surveys were completed during this time, including a reported 2003 IP and EM survey, a 2004 AeroTEM, a 2004 gradient\pole-dipole TDIP\resistivity survey and a 2005 VTEM survey. The VTEM survey also detected the Broken Hammer mineralization.

From 2003 to 2006, 73 diamond drill holes were drilled (Figure 21), 12 of which were surveyed with BHIP, two were surveyed with BHPEM and one was surveyed with BHUTEM. The drilling and borehole geophysics delineated much of what would become the Broken Hammer Resource. Another significant result was the delineation of a possible off-hole EM and IP anomaly in WIS-067 which doesn't appear to have been followed up.

The focus of the activity during 2006 to 2013 was directed towards advancing the Broken Hammer deposit through to pre-feasibility. This included the completion a Mine Scoping study of the Broken Hammer Resource and additional metallurgical work in 2006, Preliminary Economic Assessment by Wardrop Engineering Inc in 2007, site preparations in 2010 for the 2011 bulk sample extraction and transport to mill. In 2012 the resource was updated and a Pre-feasibility study was completed and in 2013 a Closure Plan was filed, permitting applications were submitted, and milling terms were negotiated.

During that time there was little in the way of exploration activity. The work that was completed included two samples collected in 2006 as part of a fluid inclusion study and till sampling completed by the GSC in 2009. 2011 did see a significant amount of drilling completed but much of that was targeted towards constraining the resource.

In 2011 Wallbridge carried out an open pit bulk sample at the Broken Hammer Project. A 26,324 tonne sample with an average grade of 1.61% Cu, 0.12% Ni, 2.16 g/t Pt, 2.28 g/t Pd, and 0.74 g/t Au of ore was extracted and processed.

In October 2013, the North Range Joint Venture Agreement was amended to include the Wisner Properties. As a result, 2014 saw a significant increase in the amount of exploration activity. This included 3D-repocessing of the DCIP survey data by Mira Geoscience, completion of a property-wide HeliTEM survey completed by CGG and BHEM in five drill holes. This work highlighted several geophysical targets, which were followed up with prospecting, sampling, mechanical stripping and some of the 20 drill holes completed that year. One of the significant results of the work was the delineation of a narrow zone of mineralization east of the Broken Hammer resource using the 3D DCIP model, drilling and trenching.

The work in 2015 focused on drilling down dip and plunge of the Broken Hammer resource, but also included minor mapping and sampling, BHUTEM in three of the holes drilled in 2015 and one from 2014, and surveying of the properties with airborne LiDAR (part of a much larger survey that was contracted to PHB). The extension of the down plunge and dip of the Broken Hammer mineralization was not delineated.

The total amount of drilling on the property is ~8,000m over 28 holes.

WISNER WEST

The majority of the exploration work carried out by Wallbridge on the property prior to 2013 was on the now adjacent Broken Hammer Project ground which was excluded from the North Range Joint Venture with Lonmin. The items listed below include work carried out on the adjacent Broken Hammer Project, because the proximity the work is directly relevant to exploration on the surrounding Wisner properties.

The work Wallbridge completed on the property includes mapping, sampling, geophysics, drilling, resource modeling and various preproduction studies.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM survey, which covered the property. There were no significant results from that survey.

In 2002 a grid was cut on which 1:2500 scale mapping was completed and Lamontagne geophysics was contracted to complete a 7.525 km UTEM survey. Previous technical reports indicate an IP survey was completed at this time.

Two years later, Wallbridge drilled 12 holes, completed 1:1500 scale mapping and sampling, completed a ground mag survey, contracted Aeroquest to conduct an AeroTEM/Mag survey (covering all Wisner Properties except Bowell), Quantec was contracted to complete a Titan 24 DCIP survey (Figure 18), and contracted Matrix Geotechnologies Inc. to complete a Gradient\Pole-Dipole TDIP\Resistivity survey. The geophysics outlined anomalous chargeable zones that had been mapped as well as weakly conductive responses that were coincident with wet topographic lows and likely represent conductive overburden.

In 2005, mapping and sampling continued, two additional holes targeting IP anomalies were drilled - one of which was surveyed by Crone Geophysics' BHPEM system, and Geotech was contracted to complete a VTEM/Mag survey – part of which covered the property. There were no significant results from that work.

The focus of the activity from 2006 to 2013 was directed at advancing the Broken Hammer deposit through to pre-feasibility, as previously described.

The work in 2015 focused on drilling the down dip and plunge of the Broken Hammer resource, but also included minor mapping and sampling, BHUTEM in one of the holes drilled in 2015, and airborne LiDAR as part of a much larger survey completed by PHB on behalf of Wallbridge. The 2015 LiDAR survey provided 25cm topographic contouring which was used to interpret lineaments and highlight areas where additional outcrop might be found and additional mapping may be warranted.

A total of 9 holes totalling ~1,500m have been drilled on the property.

WISNER GLENCORE

The exploration work on the Wisner Glencore property includes soil sampling, mapping, prospecting, sampling, mechanical stripping geophysics and drilling.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM survey, which covered the property. Subsequent geophysics includes a surface UTEM survey (2000), a small max-min/mag survey (2003), a Titan 24 DCIP survey (2004), an AeroTEM survey (2004), a VTEM survey (2005), a surface UTEM 5 survey, a HeliTEM (2014) and a VTEM Max survey (2015). Also, in 2014 Mira Geosciences completed 3D inversions of Falconbridge's 1996 IP survey data and the 2004 Titan 24 DCIP survey data. Numerous anomalous responses were interpreted from the 3D work as well as

the HeliTEM, VTEM and UTEM 5 surveys in particular. Most have been followed up with subsequent field work and possibly drilling.

In 2002, mapping and prospecting identified Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization in two small exposures at the north edge of a nameless pond. The zone was originally called Tom's showing but is now known as the South Zone. In 2003 mechanical stripping (three in total) outlined minor mineralization. Beep mat prospecting in 2005 delineated five new Cu-Ni-PGE showings in the area of the South and southwest zones. All five new showings were blasted and all the blast pits contained chalcopyrite and platinum group element (PGE) mineralization. Three of these blasted trenches were later stripped, mapped and sampled in 2006.

Beep Mat prospecting in 2005 also delineated the Southwest Zone, another zone of Cu–PGE mineralization near some of the 2003 trenches (Rory trenches) that were excavated but had not yet been mapped. These were mapped in detail in 2005. Significant additional mechanical stripping in combination with detailed mapping and sampling was completed in the South Zone and Southwest zone in 2006 and again in 2012. This work discovered additional Cu-PGE mineralization. A Late Granite Breccia (LGBX) contact was ground-proofed in the vicinity of the Southwest showing during 2007 with only minor LGBX and trace sulphides found near the property boundary. Two small areas north of the South West zone were stripped in 2013.

In 2012, a small field program including prospecting, trenching and channel sampling extended the Southwest Zone 80 metres to the northeast along an IP geophysical anomaly. Grab sample highlights from this program include 3.90% copper with 6.62g/t TPM, 2.84% copper with 4.34g/t TPM, and 2.81% copper with 3.96g/t TPM. Channel sample highlights from this program include 1.28 metres containing 1.35% copper with 3.90g/t TPM, 1.99 metres containing 0.71% copper with 2.40g/t TPM, and 0.16 metres containing 5.59% copper with 5.39g/t TPM.

In 2014, further trenching and channel sampling was carried out in an area between previous showings, connecting the known Cu-PGM mineralization for the entire 600m strike length. Drilling tested below the surface showings and the host Sudbury breccia structure along strike at shallow (<200m) depth.

In 2015, three additional drill holes (WIS-210, -211 & -212) tested the zone to approximately 500m; confirming the near surface mineralization. WIS-208 and WIS-209 tested the potential western extent across the Rapid River fault with WIS-208 intersecting 0.55m of 0.34% Cu.

In 2014 prospecting,sampling and drilling of early time HeliTEM EM anomaly and coincident IP anomaly resulted in the discovery of the several mineralized outcrops that would become known as the Twisted Wrench Cu-PGE Zone. This and several other prospective areas were mechanically stripped and mapped, exposing the mineralization at Twisted Wrench And favorable Sudbury breccia in the other areas.

Mapping and prospecting which targeted geophysical anomalies continued in 2015, though there were no significant results. This mapping was aided by detailed topography data acquired from a LiDAR survey flown earlier that year.

A total of 79 drill holes were completed on the property from 2002 to 2015. Approximately two thirds of those holes were drilled in the area of the Southwest, South and Twisted Wrench zones which helped delineate the extent of the mineralization. The other holes tested geophysical anomalies such as IP/EM anomalies and geological targets such as the Sudbury Breccia and the Wisner Gabbro (also known as the Joe Lake Gabbro) contact southeast of Broken Hammer. There were no significant results from that work.

Drilling on the property totals ~25,000m over 78 drill-holes with 1 wedge.

WISNER EAST

The property is being explored for Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization. The exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property includes mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping, various geophysical surveys, and drilling.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM survey, which covered the property. A seven line DCIP survey was completed in 2001 and a second DCIP survey was completed in 2002. Several chargeability trends were outlined from the second survey, one of which was deemed highest priority. A subsequent Titan 24 DCIP survey in 2004 detected an anomalous response in the same area, as well as others. These were followed up with drilling in 2005. A 2004 AeroTEM EM/Mag survey was flown over the property, detecting a weak response under Wisner Lake; this response was not detected by a 2005 VTEM survey, but was again seen by the 2014 HeliTEM EM/Mag survey. Another group of conductors coincident with a thick unit of recrystallized Sudbury breccia was interpreted from the 2014 HeliTEM. These responses are somewhat suspicious as the conductive trend is only detected on every second line and is most probably caused by steep topography gradient. Also in 2014, Mira Geosciences completed 3D inversions of the Wallbridge's 2004 Titan data, which modelled northwest-southeast chargeability trends similar to the original 2D inversions. A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey was the most recent geophysical work completed on the property.

Mapping and sampling on the property began in 2000 and continued to some degree in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2012, 2014, 2015 and 2016. The mapping outlined an extensive zone of Sudbury breccia with portions showing a high degree of recrystallization and extensive partial melting. One such area was found to host anomalous copper in the form of chalcopyrite and was mechanically stripped in 2016, it has yet to be washed and mapped.

Nine holes have been drilled on the property. The first six, drilled in 2005, targeted chargeability anomalies interpreted from the 2004 Titan survey; however, it is unclear whether these holes explained the anomalies. The other three holes, drilled in 2015, targeted a thick body of recrystallized Sudbury breccia with one of those holes also testing the suspicious HeliTEM conductor. The holes intersected extensive recrystallized Sudbury breccia and two holes were surveyed with BHUTEM.

Wallbridge has drilled 9 holes on the property for a total meterage of ~3,000m.

BOWELL

The property is being explored for Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization and exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property includes mapping, sampling, and various geophysical surveys.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM survey, which covered the property. A seven-line DCIP survey was completed on the property in 2001 and a second DCIP survey was completed in 2002. Several chargeability trends were outlined from the second survey, one of which was deemed highest priority. The IP survey delineated several chargeability trends. Other geophysics completed on the property includes, a 13.7 line kilometre surface UTEM 3 survey, a 13.1 line kilometre IP survey, and a 28.7 line kilometre surface mag survey. It is recommended that the results be reviewed. A HeliTEM EM/Mag survey was completed in 2014, followed by a LiDAR survey in 2015.

Mapping, prospecting and sampling took place in 2002, 2005, 2014, 2016 and 2017. The work outlined zones of recrystallized Sudbury breccia in the southern half of the property, indicating that the property is within the proximal thermal aureole of the SIC.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE – NORTH RANGE PROPERTIES

CARTIER

The property was acquired in 2011. That same year Wallbridge reviewed the historic geochemical and geophysical data. The work highlighted a number of historic samples that might be Sudbury Offset dyke and a number of anomalies from the Glencore VTEM survey. These sites were mapped and beep mat prospected during 2011 to 2013. During that time, three areas associated with VTEM anomalies were mechanically stripped of overburden.

In 2013 and 2015 Wallbridge completed additional mapping and prospecting, carried out two separate surface EM surveys and contracted PHB to complete an airborne LiDAR survey. The first of the surface EM surveys was a UTEM 5 survey completed by Lamontagne Geophysics in 2013 to test the Hess Offset dyke east of the Town of Cartier. The second survey was a PEM survey completed by Crone Geophysics to test the Hess Offset dyke west of the Town of Cartier.

The work to date has explained all but three of the VTEM anomalies as culture or iron sulphides in the Levack gneiss. The most significant result was the 4.4 km strike length of the Hess Offset outlined on the property.

CASCADEN NORTH

The Cascaden North property was staked in 2006, but since then the majority of the claims were allowed to lapse. Work completed on the remaining claims includes geophysics, mapping and sampling.

The first work performed on the property by Wallbridge was a 1999 regional GeoTEM III/Mag survey, which covered a portion of this property. Other geophysics completed on the property included a Titan 24 DCIP MT survey completed in 2008, a VTEM Plus EM/mag survey flown over the northwest claim in 2011, an airborne LiDAR survey completed in 2015, and a surface Pulse TEM also completed in 2015. The most significant result from the geophysics was the delineation of a number of magnetic features that would be the focus of subsequent mapping and sampling programs.

Some degree of mapping and sampling was carried out on the property during the 2007-2011 and 2013 field seasons. The most significant result of the aforementioned mapping was the delineation of a Sudbury breccia belt that Wallbridge named the North Range breccia belt and the discovery of the Cascaden Offset dyke which is interpreted to be a variant of a Sudbury Offset dyke. Two age dates for this dyke contradicted each other; a Pb-Pb plot indicated an age similar to the SIC but a zircon U-Pb age indicated 2713±13 MA.

CBA ERMATINGER

Exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property includes various geophysical surveys, mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping and drilling. Much of it was directed towards exploring the Ministic Offset dyke.

The geophysics completed on the property includes:

- a 1999 GeoTEM III airborne EM and magnetic survey over the southern portion of the property,
- a 2001 gradient array IP survey in the central property,
- a 2001 ground UTEM 3 EM survey over the same area,
- a 2002 property-wide ground mag survey,
- a 2002 dipole-dipole array survey (a=25m; n=6),
- a 2002 AMT survey consisting of 43 soundings,

- a 2005 detailed gradient IP survey on 11 lines and detailed Gradient IP and Pole- Dipole Array Survey,
- a 2005 time-domain IP/Resistivity (IP/Res) survey,
- a 2008 AeroTEM III survey over most of the property,
- a 2013 VTEM Max airborne EM and mag survey on the southern third of the property,
- a 2015 Crone surface PEM survey on the southern third of the property
- and in 2015 Wallbridge contracted PHB to complete an airborne LiDAR survey.

The most significant result of the geophysical surveys was the interpretation of numerous anomalies from the various IP surveys.

Some degree of mapping and sampling was undertaken during 2002, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012. The mapping focused on tracing the Ministic offset dyke, but also targeted the IP anomalies, the area around the Bear Tag showing and the pyroxenite dykes. Mechanical stripping occurred in 2003 and 2011, and was completed in conjunction with mapping the Ministic Offset dyke. The 2008 stripping specifically targeted chargeability and magnetic anomalies interpreted to be coincident with the Ministic Offset. The work successfully traced the Ministic Offset dyke across the property and identified a Paleo-Proterozoic ultramafic intrusion that transects the property.

Wallbridge drilling on the property consisted of three holes completed in 2002. These holes were exploring for the strike continuation of the Ministic Offset prior to an outcrop of the Ministic Offset dyke being discovered during trail construction for that drilling program. The holes did not intersect the Ministic Offset dyke.

Drilling on the property totals ~1,000m from 3 drill holes.

HESS

Work on the Hess property focused on exploring the Hess Offset. The exploration work on the property consisted of mapping, geophysics and drilling.

Wallbridge exploration began with mapping, sampling and beep mat prospecting in 2005, and continued to some degree during 2006, 2008, 2010, 2013 and 2014. This work helped constrain the offset dyke and discovered areas with weakly anomalous Ni-Cu-Pt-Pd-Au mineralization.

Geophysical surveys completed on the property included an 11.2 line kilometre Titan 24 DCIP MT survey over a portion of the northeast claim block and a 60 line kilometre InfiniTEM II B-field survey over most of the property. Anomalies appeared to be coincident with the Hess Offset dyke were interpreted from both surveys. This included a 400m weakly conductive trend outlined by the InfiniTEM survey in the southeast end of the property. This was followed up with a 7.15 line kilometre Max-min survey in 2012 and a 6.8 line kilometre UTEM 5 survey in 2013. There were no significant results from those surveys.

Two holes were drilled on the property in 2008. These targeted a weak shallow chargeability anomaly detected in the Titan survey and interpreted to be coincident with the Hess Offset and below the surface mineralization hosted in the Hess Offset dyke. These holes intersected IQD with trace sulphides. A third hole, drilled in 2013, targeted the 400m conductive trend interpreted from the InfiniTEM survey. The only evidence of the Hess Offset dyke in the hole was a narrow SQD (spherulitic quartz diorite) dyke. A six metre interval of magnetite and pyrite hosted in a quartz vein was the only possible conductive source intersected in the hole. BHEM was planned, but could not be completed because drill equipment, including wire line, was left in the hole.

During 2013 and 2014 additional mapping and prospecting was completed east of Vale's River Option property. The work further constrained the location of the dyke in that area. A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey, completed by PHB, was the latest work completed on the property.

Drilling completed by Wallbridge consists of three drill holes with an approximate meterage of 500m.

FOY NORTH

Exploration work on the property targeted the Hess and Foy Offset dykes and included mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping, various geophysical surveys and drilling.

The property was initially staked in 2009 and was subsequently followed by mapping and prospecting. In 2010 a diamond drill hole was drilled and intersected minor mineralization in the Foy Offset dyke. Crone surveyed the hole with BHPEM and completed three lines of surface PEM over the dyke in the same area. No conductive responses were detected.

In 2012 additional mapping and sampling was completed, this included detailed mapping of the trenches on the southeastern claim block. Some channel samples with anomalous mineralization were collected and analyzed.

The following year Geotech was contracted to complete an 86km VTEM Max survey over the majority of the property. Five drill holes, in conjunction with three BHUTEM surveys, were completed to target the conductors interpreted from the airborne survey. One hole intersected minor blebby mineralization; it was later determined that the anomalies modeled were likely caused by a superparamagnetic effect.

In 2014, additional mapping, beep matting, prospecting, mechanical stripping and sampling were conducted. Also, 5.025km of Max-Min HLEM survey was completed by CXS Exploration and a 15.55 line km UTEM5 surface survey was completed by Lamontagne over most of the two original claims blocks; however, there were no significant results.

Additional staking was completed in 2015. This added to the strike length of both the Foy and Hess Offset dykes on the property and made the Property contiguous with the Hess property as well as other North Range properties. Also in 2015, Wallbridge contracted PHB to complete a large airborne LiDAR survey which included this property, drilled six holes, contracted Lamontagne to complete a BHUTEM survey in one hole, contracted Crone to complete BHPEM in another hole and complete a surface PEM survey over a newly acquired portion of the Hess Offset dyke. During this time Wallbridge also completed mapping and sampling. This work did not locate any significant mineralization.

A total of 12 drill holes totalling ~4,500m have been completed on the property.

ERMATINGER

Exploration work completed on the property prior to 2009 focused on exploring the interpreted strike extent of the Ministic Offset dyke and exploring the large Nipissing Intrusions. The focus changed to exploring the Hess Offset dyke, once it was discovered on the property in 2010, though some resources were also directed towards exploring for the strike extension of the Trill Offset dyke.

Work on the property included mapping, sampling, mechanical stripping, geophysical surveys and early stage drilling. Wallbridge first conducted mapping and sampling on what is now the Ermatinger property in 2006 and 2007, when it was part of the Trill West property. This work was exploring the Nipissing gabbro Intrusions for evidence of SIC lithologies such as QD and Sudbury breccia. Those claims were allow to lapse, but were staked again in 2010 after mapping, sampling and mechanical stripping discovered the Hess Offset dyke in northern Ermatinger. Mapping, sampling and mechanical stripping continued in 2011 and 2012, during which nine sites were stripped and mapped. This,

in combination with three short drill holes, delineated an approximately nine kilometre strike length of the Hess Offset dyke on the property. Additional mapping and sampling was completed in 2013 and 2015, with no significant results.

The first geophysics completed on the property was a ground mag survey completed in 2002, which covered a portion of the northern claims. Subsequent geophysics included a portion of a 2008 AeroTEM III survey which overlapped onto a small area of the northern claims, a 1,640 line kilometre VTEM Plus was flown in 2011, 19 line kilometres of surface UTEM 5 surveys in 2013, and a 5.4 line kilometre surface PEM survey in 2014. There were no significant results from these geophysical surveys. The last airborne survey completed on the property was a LiDAR survey in 2015.

Wallbridge has drilled 3 holes on the property totalling ~800m.

HARTY

The property was staked in 2007. Wallbridge exploration targeted a magnetic lineament which Wallbridge determined, during 2008-2010 mapping and sampling, to be caused by a mafic dyke that was thought to be a variant of a Sudbury Offset dyke. The property was surveyed with a 36km VTEM Max (airborne EM and mag) survey in 2013. There were no significant results from that work. A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey included the Harty property.

MINISTIC LAKE

Wallbridge exploration work on the Ministic Lake property focused mainly on exploring the strike extent of the Ministic Offset dyke. The exploration work included mapping, sampling, various geophysical surveys and drilling.

The property was staked in 1998 and the first work completed on the property was a GeoTEM III EM/Mag survey. Other geophysics on the property included 107 stations of AMT completed in 2001 and 2002, and a 2.25 line kilometre DCIP survey. There were no significant results from those surveys. In 2013 the property was surveyed with a 65km VTEM Max airborne EM and mag survey which detected a conductor in the southeast corner of the grid. This was confirmed by a max-min and UTEM 5 survey completed in 2014. A 13.6km HeliTEM survey was conducted in order to expand the airborne EM coverage, but did not detect the 2013 VTEM anomaly. In 2015, the focus returned to exploring the Ministic Offset with the completion of a Crone surface PEM survey over the Ministic Offset dyke. No conductive bedrock responses were detected; however; due to anthropogenic interferences such as under water transmission lines, there was a high degree of noise in a large portion of the area of interest.

Much of the property was mapped in 2001 and 2002. Minor mapping programs targeted specific areas in 2008, 2009, 2010, 2013 and 2014. This work helped constrain the location of the Ministic Offset and identified zones of extensive Sudbury breccia on the property.

Most of the drilling on the property was completed in 2001 and 2002. This consisted of nine drill holes - all of which targeted the Ministic Offset. Three of those holes were surveyed with borehole PEM. The holes played an important role in delineating the Ministic Offset dyke on the property; however, no significant mineralization was intersected in the drilling.

A tenth hole was drilled in 2014; it targeted the conductor delineated by the 2013 VTEM survey. The hole intersected a narrow pyrrhotite and pyrite vein where the conductive response had been modelled.

Wallbridge has drilled 10 holes on the property for a total meterage of ~5,000m.

PELE MOUNTAIN

Wallbridge acquired the property from Pele Mountain Resources in 2006, but since then the majority of the claims have been allowed to lapse.

The work completed by Wallbridge on the remaining claims began in 2009 with mapping and prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of a 2.5km strike length of the Hess Offset dyke. Subsequent work focused on exploring the Hess Offset. This included additional mapping, drilling two holes in 2009, an 11 kilometre InfiniTEM II B-field Survey completed by Abitibi Geophysics in 2011 and an airborne LiDAR survey completed by PHB in 2015. There were no significant results from the work.

Approximately 1,400m have been drilled over 8 holes by Wallbridge on the property.

RUDY'S LAKE

The Rudy's Lake property is being explored for SIC related mineralization associated with a proximal footwall environment. Exploration work completed by Wallbridge includes mapping, sampling, minor mechanical stripping and geophysics.

The first work on the property was a GeoTEM III EM/mag survey which covered the entire property. Other geophysical surveys include an AMT survey in 2000, a ground mag survey in 2002, 6.3km of surface UTEM 3 surveyed in 2002, 12.3km of gradient array time domain induced polarization surveyed in 2002 and a 30km VTEM Max airborne EM and magnetic survey in 2013. Numerous extremely weak chargeability trends were identified from the IP survey and three single line weak to very weak EM anomalies were interpreted from the VTEM survey, two of which are associated with mapped occurrences of recrystallized Sudbury Breccia. The most recent work on the property was a 2015 airborne LiDAR survey completed by PHB.

Some degree of mapping and sampling was conducted on the property in 2000, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010 2014 and 2017. This in combination with 2010 mechanical stripping has outlined a zone of strongly recrystallized Sudbury breccia which hosts narrow discontinuous QD pod(s)/dykes. Mapping and prospecting also targeted geophysical anomalies as mentioned above.

IRON MASK

The focus of the Wallbridge's exploration on the property has been exploring for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with the Hess Offset Dyke. Since acquiring the property in 2013, Wallbridge has completed mapping, sampling, re-logging of Champion Bear holes, various geophysical surveys and drilling.

A 250km VTEM Max EM/Mag survey was the first exploration work completed on the property. Several conductive responses were interpreted and modeled from the survey data. All of these were followed up with mapping, sampling and beep mat prospecting. Two of the conductors were drilled with one short drill hole and each response was subsequently surveyed with BHUTEM and surface Max-Min. One additional conductive trend was also surveyed with a Max-Min survey. The work showed that the anomalies along the Nipissing Gabbro contact were related to a magnetite rich skarn that had formed where the gabbro is in contact with calcareous sediments. The VTEM anomaly within the pyroxenite dyke was not explained, but could be a result of superparamagnetic affect (artificial conductor caused by an induced magnetic field). The latest geophysics completed on the property was a 2015 airborne LiDAR survey completed by PHB.

Mapping, sampling and drill hole re-logging during 2013-2015 constrained the Hess Offset dyke on the property fairly well. The southern half of the Hess Offset on the property was tested with a 20.45 line kilometre surface UTEM 5 survey which carried over onto the adjacent Ermatinger property. There was no significant concentration of mineralization discovered on the property.

Two holes have been drilled totalling ~250m.

SUDBURY CAMP JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES

CASCADEN

The Cascaden property is being explored for Cu-Ni-PGE footwall mineralization and Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with Sudbury Offset dykes. The exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property includes, mapping, sampling, geophysics and minor drilling.

The first work carried out on the property was a GeoTEM III EM/Mag survey in 1999. Other geophysics on the property included 34 stations of AMT surveyed in 2000, a 150 line kilometre ground mag survey and a 78.1 line kilometre gradient DCIP survey completed in 2002, part of a 948.6 line kilometre AeroTEM survey flown in 2004 and a 8.8 line kilometre Titan 24 DCIP/MT survey was completed in 2008. Several weak IP trends were interpreted from the gradient IP which were followed up with mapping and sampling. Two anomalous samples (0.079g/t TPM and 0.661g/t TPM) were collected following up those geophysics targets in 2004. Several attempts were made to reproduce these results with additional sampling in the area; however, no mineralization was found. Several anomalies were delineated from the Titan survey. These were followed up from 2008 to 2011 with mapping, prospecting and three diamond drill holes with Crone BHPEM surveys being completed on two of the holes. No Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization was found.

In addition to targeting geophysical anomalies, mapping and sampling from 2000-2012 and 2016 delineated zones of recrystallized Sudbury breccia and a portion of the North Range breccia belt transecting the property. The Cascaden Offset dyke is interpreted to transect the property but mapping, prospecting and drilling one hole across the interpreted trend in 2012 did not locate the dyke on the property.

There have only been five drill holes completed on the property; the four last holes drilled are mentioned above. The first hole was drilled in 2001 and tested for footwall mineralization at the most proximal location to the SIC contact on the property. This hole intersected intervals of highly recrystallized Sudbury breccia.

A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey was completed by PHB over a large area, including this property.

Drilling by Wallbridge totals ~1,600m over 5 holes.

CREIGHTON SOUTH

In 1998, Wallbridge cut a 72 km grid and began the first mapping campaign. Some degree of mapping and prospecting was conducted on the property every year from 1999 to 2012. An AMT survey was completed during 1999 and 2000 and two holes were drilled in 2005. A total of 96 AMT soundings were made on the Creighton South Property. The surveys were carried out using 24 bit ADU-06 systems manufactured by Metronix GmbH of Braumschweig Germany. The AMT survey identified three anomalies; one was drilled and determined to be caused by pyrrhotite-bearing sediments and a second anomaly was also interpreted to be caused by the same style of mineralization. The third conductor was interpreted to be unlikely related to massive sulphide mineralization.

Mapping and prospecting outlined two Sudbury breccia belts, the O'Donnell Breccia Belt (O'DBB) along the southern contact of the Creighton Granite and the Creighton South Breccia Belt (CSBB), both interpreted to be part of the South Range breccia belt. The mapping identified zones of recrystallized Sudbury breccia at the intersections of the breccia belts and located SIC-related (QD-like) melt pods. Melt pods were traced along the O'DBB for more than 600m and were also found along one of the north-trending SDBX apophyses, approximately 300m north of the main trend. Overall, the melt pods have been interpreted as a narrow sheet-like body (dyke or sill?) that generally strikes northeast and gently dips (~12°) north-westerly toward the SIC. The melt pods in the Sudbury breccia are analogous to the geology of the Frood-Stobie deposit.

In 2007, a Titan 24 DCIP/MT survey was conducted over two lines, spaced at 300 metres, 42.1km of pole-dipole, time-domain (a=50m, n=1 to 8) IP survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics, and two drill holes were deepened. The Titan survey appeared to have detected a moderate MT resistivity anomaly coincident with one of the AMT anomalies from the 1999-2000 survey. The drill holes targeted a low resistivity, moderate chargeability IP anomaly and an MT anomaly. These anomalies were explained by quartz ± calcite ± chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite veinlets and metasedimentary hosted pyrrhotite, respectively.

The 2008 drill hole, WG-009, targeted a Titan MT anomaly and intercepted minor chalcopyrite stringers intruding a granitic fragment in a possible partial melt body. A 2-loop BHUTEM survey of this hole did not identify any significant off-hole responses.

Aside from mapping, the 2009 work consisted of drilling and borehole geophysics. One diamond drill hole (870 metres) targeted an AMT anomaly , as well as a coincident Titan DC anomaly. The targeted anomalies were not adequately explained by the drilling, and no in-hole or off-hole conductivity was detected by a borehole pulse EM survey.

Work completed on the Creighton South property in 2010 was a VTEM plus airborne EM survey completed by Geotech Ltd. The survey outlined several anomalies in the eastern end of the property. A consultant modelled two of these anomalies. One plate appears to be formational, as it is sub-parallel to bedding, and extends to depth with a conductance of ~50 Siemens. The second plate is roughly perpendicular to the general lithological trend and has a conductance of 622 Siemens. This plate is interpreted to be near surface, and trend NW with a steep dip to the NE.

Mapping and sampling (20 samples) of the interpreted responses indicated that the area contains amphibolite and metasedimentary rocks with trace pyrrhotite; however, a roughly east-west band of Sudbury breccia (1EA4) cuts across the lower portion of the larger response and could be related to the response. There was not enough surface mineralization to adequately explain the geophysical response which was interpreted to be at, or near surface; and the assay results did not return any significant values.

The most recent work on the property was a regional 2015 airborne LiDAR survey completed by PHB.

In total, Wallbridge has drilled almost 3,000m over 7 holes on the property.

DRURY

Wallbridge staked the Drury claims between January 1998 and March 2000.

Initial exploration on the property consisted of reconnaissance mapping and sampling to confirm historic assays, regional GEOTEM III electromagnetic and magnetic survey and line cutting. The reconnaissance mapping confirmed the presence of volcanogenic Cu mineralization on the property.

By 2000 Wallbridge had 154.2 line km of grid cut on the Drury claims. In April 2000**,** Geosystem Canada Inc carried out an AMT survey covering the northern portion of the property. It consisted of nine, 200m spaced, northeast oriented lines totaling 89 stations. Geosystem reports that the survey did not detect any anomalies of the dimensions typically associated with massive sulphide bodies in the Sudbury region.

In 2002, Eastern Geophysics Limited completed a 6.4 line km and a 9.8 line km ground magnetometer survey over claims S1230735 and S1230736, respectively. The magnetometer system used for this was the GEM, GSM-19 overhauser magnetic system and base station.

That same year Remi Belanger of Evian, Quebec completed 110 kilometres of IP/resistivity surveying over the entire Drury West grid. Geoserve Canada Inc. completed a total of approximately 157 kilometres of additional line cutting

followed by a total field magnetic survey over the grid. Also in 2002, Wallbridge completed an extensive mapping program followed by two drill holes targeting IP anomalies. Crone Geophysics completed a borehole pulse time domain electromagnetic survey in hole WDR-001. The drilling indicated that the IP anomalies were related to diabase dykes.

The next significant work on the property did not occur until 2010 when Wallbridge contracted Bell Geospace to complete an airborne gravity/mag survey, which covered the entire property. Subsequent to that, Mira Geoscience completed a 3D inversion of the data in 2011. The gravity inversion outlined a number of features, including a sharp contrast between the background gravity on either side of the South Range shear zone which we currently don't understand the significance of.

The next work was completed in 2014. It included prospecting adjacent to a series of Ni-Cu-PGE showings along the northern contact of a Nipissing sill, near the southern property boundary, and prospecting and minor mechanical stripping within the Drury anorthosite. No new significant mineralization was identified.

In 2015, a VTEM Max airborne EM/Mag survey was completed over Drury property. Some of the EM anomalies delineated were related to known small pods of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Nipissing gabbro. A Crone surface PEM survey, Max-Min surveys, stripping and two drill holes determined that some of the other anomalies were related to an artifact in the data caused by the super-paramagnetic effect and others were caused by minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization in the meta-volcanic rocks. Prior to starting the aforementioned, an airborne LiDAR survey was completed by PHB over a large area; it included this property.

Wallbridge has completed 4 holes with a combined meterage of ~1,300m on the Drury property.

FOY

In 2001 Balch Exploration Consulting Incorporated cut a total of 30 line km and preformed a total magnetic field survey with 12.5m station intervals. In the same year, geologic mapping was performed at 1:5,000 scale.

In 2002 Lunik Explorer cut an additional 18.8km of line on the property. Eastern Geophysics conducted a magnetic survey totalling 80.7 line-km and geologic mapping was performed at 1:2,500 scale. Quantec Geoscience Inc. was contracted to perform a gradient array IP and ground magnetic survey covering 42.275km. The IP survey identified 12 IP anomalies. Mapping continued in 2003 and 2004, though there were no significant results.

A VTEM airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey was performed late in 2005 and 2006. The survey produced three conductive trends - the eastern trend was subsequently flown by AeroTEM. Two of the conductive trends were tested by three diamond drill holes (WFY-001 to WFY-003), but did not explain the conductors.

Subsequent to that, a HLEM survey was completed over three conductive trends and WFY-002 was surveyed using Lamontagne Geophysics' BHUTEM3 system. That same year, mapping, beep mat prospecting and mechanical stripping was completed over several areas, including the VTEM conductors, and determined the cause of two of the airborne anomalies to be narrow, minor concentrations of disseminated to stringer pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite mineralization.

In 2007 mapping and a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) soil survey was conducted over the north-eastern and south-central IP anomaly trends, outlining some weak Pt and Cu anomalies. Also in 2007, WFY-004 was drilled across a prominent northwest-trending structure to test for footwall mineralization from the Premiere Ridge deposit. No mineralization was intersected and Clearview Geophysics was contracted to complete an EM-31 survey over the final unexplained VTEM anomaly. The source of the anomaly was accurately located and determined to be caused by barren pyrrhotite mineralization.

An anomalous sample containing 1.00g/t TPM, associated with a zone of partial melting and strongly recrystallized Sudbury breccia discovered in 2007, was followed up with mapping and prospecting and one drill hole that was completed in 2008. A second hole drilled in 2008 explored along a prominent lineament for footwall mineralization from the Premiere Ridge embayment. There were no significant results from this work.

In early 2009, Abitibi Geophysics completed a total of 70.75km of pole-dipole IP surveying (a=50m, n=1 to 10) over the property. A total of 31 chargeability anomalies were interpreted over the property and follow-up recommendations included intense prospecting and drilling of seven polarizable targets.

Drill holes WFY-007, WFY-008 and WFY-009 targeted an east-west chargeability anomaly delineated by the 2009 Pole-Dipole IP survey. The holes intersected sporadic weakly recrystallized Sudbury Breccia, and hematite and carbonate veined Sudbury breccia from WFY-007 returned anomalous Ag (up to 1.09g/t Ag) and elevated Te (up to 0.27ppm Te).

Mapping and prospecting of DCIP anomalies delineated by the 2009 IP survey and stripping of nineteen outcrops in the vicinity of the 2009 drilling, was completed. The stripping included the outcrop from which the 2007 grab sample that returned 1.00g/t TPM was collected. The outcrops exposed indicated that the SDBX intercepted in WFY-007, WFY-008 and WFY-009 extends to surface. The majority of the outcrop exposed was intermediate gneiss cut by an average of 10% SDBX having indications of moderate recrystallization.

In 2010, Wallbridge field technicians collected lake-bottom sediment samples from two lakes in the north-eastern portion of the Foy property in an attempt to reproduce the results of the 2004 Ontario Geological Survey “Sudbury Area Lake Sediment Geochemical Survey” (Open File Report 6126). The interpretation of the results is that contamination from mining activity has occurred and could be the source of anomalous samples obtained in previous surveys in the area.

Also in 2010, technicians spent two weeks washing outcrop along the North-west trending structure in northern Foy. The target was a strong eight line DCIP anomaly which intersects the structure at the eastern end of the trend. Washing did not explain the chargeable feature in the eastern third of the DCIP trend.

In 2012, Wallbridge contracted Abitibi Geophysics to complete a 16 line km InfiniTEM II survey to explore for footwall mineralization along a prominent lineament interpreted to follow the Premiere Ridge embayment. A conductive trend was identified and subsequently drilled with one hole. The hole intersected a narrow pyrite vein.

A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey, completed by PHB, covered a large area, including this property.

Total drilling on the property is ~2,200m over 10 holes.

Skynner Lake

The first exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property was a GeoTEM III survey which was part of a 4,299 line km survey conducted by Geoterrex-Dighem in 1999.

The next significant work took place in 2001. This work program consisted of line cutting, geological mapping, and lithogeochemical sampling. A total of 31.5 line-kilometres of grid were cut on which reconnaissance scale geological mapping and sampling was completed during 2001 and 2002. No significant analytical results were returned.

Two geophysical surveys were completed on that grid in 2002, including a ground magnetic survey over 24.9 line kilometres carried out by Geoserve Canada Inc. using a GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer and a 7.025 line-km gradient induced polarization (IP) survey on the northern part of the grid (L20+00N to L28+00N) conducted by Quantec Geoscience. This gradient survey yielded a number of anomalies that were followed up on in 2005.

In 2004, ClearView Geophysics Inc. conducted a 7.075 line-kilometre pole-dipole spectral-induced polarization geophysics survey on the 2001 cut grid, in the vicinity of Skynner Lake. This pole-dipole survey yielded a number of IP anomalies that were followed up on in 2004 and 2005. In 2004, Wallbridge geologists spent several days conducting reconnaissance scale follow-up investigations at several sites. No significant assay results were returned.

In 2005, an extensive work program that included 1:2,000 scale mapping over 3km^2 on 17km of cut-line, fluid inclusion microthermometry, geophysics, trenching and 1,756 metres of NQ diamond drilling (WSK-001 through WSK-008) (Figure 22; Appendix B: Borehole Data). The geophysics consisted of 180 line km VTEM airborne EM survey flown on North Block; down-hole IP surveys completed on WSK-001 and WSK-005 by JVX Ltd. and 2.65 line-km of dipole-dipole Spectral IP completed by JVX Ltd.. This work delineated a lengthy belt of strongly recrystallized and anomalously halogen-rich Sudbury breccia that trends sub-parallel to the basal contact of the SIC, several hundred metres into the property from the western boundary. A number of very shallow geophysical targets were drill-tested but no significant PGE mineralization was identified.

In 2006, 13 grid line km were cut, and additional geophysics was conducted on the property including 5.15 line-km of dipole-dipole Spectral IP (JVX Ltd.) and a 103 station AMT survey (Geosystem Canada). Targets were tested with 1,307.5m of NQ diamond drilling (WSK-009 through WSK-011B), which produced 150 samples for geochemical analysis and six BHUTEM surveys were conducted. The program was rounded out with a 1:2,000 scale bedrock mapping and sampling program, which covered approximately 2.5km^2 on 13km of cut-lines on the Skynner South claim block. Fifteen samples also had fluid inclusion microthermometry analysis.

In 2007, 24 line-km of grid was cut in support of a joint 24 line-km Titan 24 DC/IP & MT survey conducted with Vale Inco Ltd. on contiguous land holdings to the west of the Skynner Lake North and South claim blocks. A two-hole diamond drill program (WSK-012 and WSK-013) produced a total of 1,502m of NQ core and five samples were submitted for fluid inclusion micro-thermometry. Two borehole UTEM surveys were completed. There were no significant results from that work.

In 2008, mapping and prospecting included the collection of 10 samples for analysis. Results from three fluid inclusion samples submitted in 2007 were received, and a constrained inversion and 3D model of the Titan 24 data was generated.

The 2009 exploration program consisted of property scale geological mapping with the goals of identifying previously undiscovered surface mineralization and to trace zones of partial melt and Sudbury breccia occurrences. Ground exploration covered approximately 0.85km^2 and included the collection of 22 grab samples. Two drill holes targeted favourable geology, producing 1,425.50m of core and 177 split core samples were submitted for analysis. Crone Geophysics Ltd completed BHPEM surveys on WSK-014 and WSK-015 targeting south-trending bodies dipping steeply to the west. There were two small, off-hole responses in WSK-014, one near 600m and weaker off-hole response at 240m.

Three of the four 2010 drill holes, WSK-016, WSK-017 and WSK-018, targeted these responses and intersected non-SIC related, stringery to massive pyrrhotite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite in gneissic rocks containing elevated Ag and Cu values, but no Ni or PGEs. Drill hole WSK-019 tested a VTEM anomaly in the Southern Block of the property, which was also determined to be pyrite hosted in a gneiss. Mapping and prospecting in 2010 delineated new occurrences of recrystallized 'hot' Sudbury breccia and better delineated the distribution of SIC-related partial melting and hydrothermal features on the property.

The 2011 exploration program at Skynner Lake consisted of a Surface-EM survey, drilling and a down-hole geophysical survey as well as minor geological mapping and prospecting. An approximately 30 line-km grid was cut in advance of the Surface-EM survey. Abitibi Geophysics subsequently carried out a 25 line-km ground InfiniTEM survey which covered

much of the western part of the North Block and almost the entire South Block of the Skynner Lake Property. Two new unexplained conductors and one questionable response were identified over the survey grid. The geologic mapping was not able to explain the two anomalies.

In 2012, drill hole WSK-021, and a Crone BHPEM survey targeted the northern anomaly. The hole did not intersect anything that would explain the conductor and BHUTEM did not detect an anomaly. A 2013 drill hole (WSK-026) and a Lamontagne BHUTEM survey tested the anomaly on the northern block, determining it to be related to iron sulphides hosted in ultramafic portion of a gneiss.

In 2013 Mira Geosciences was contracted to re-process the 2007 Titan DCIP MT survey data and complete 3D inversions of the data. During 2013 and 2014 another eight drill holes were completed (including one which was deepened), six of which were surveyed with BHUTEM by Lamontagne Geophysics. These holes mostly targeted anomalies outlined from the Mira 3D inversions and favourable geology.

A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey by PHB covered a large area and included most of this property.

Total drilling on the property is ~12,500m over 30 holes.

TRILL

A regional airborne GeoTEM Survey was flown in 1999 which consisted of magnetometer and EM surveys along 200m spaced lines covering approximately 734km^2 of the North and East Ranges of SIC footwall.

In 1999 and 2001, AMT surveys were conducted by Geosystem Canada Inc. along the eastern part of West Cameron Lake and in the northeast portion of the Trill Property. The surveys were considered to be of good quality, but no anomalies consistent with those produced by massive sulphide bodies in the Sudbury-area were detected.

In 2002 two Dipole-Dipole IP Surveys were completed over a part of eastern Trill, one by Eastern Geophysics and another by Remy Belanger. Also in 2002, a ground magnetometer survey was conducted by Eastern Geophysics on a 100m spaced grid over the original 13 claims. A total of 466 line-km were surveyed. Field mapping in 2002 was completed over what was the property at the time and included the collection of 60 rock samples. There was no significant results form that work.

In 2004, a mobile metal ion soil survey was completed, as well as an 8.15 line-km (n=1-8; a=50m) Spectral IP Survey and magnetometer survey completed by Clearview Geophysics. That same year a 1,143.6 line-km AeroTEM survey was completed by Aeroquest. This survey delineated a conductor which 2005 field work identified as a Ni-Cu-PGE mineralized zone within a newly discovered Offset dyke – the Trill Offset dyke.

This was followed by 1,000m^2 of stripping over the conductive response, exposing the dyke over a strike length of 153m, including mineralized inclusion quartz diorite. Detailed mapping of the trench was done at 1:500, and three channel samples were cut across the dyke at 50m intervals.

A total of 20 drill holes were completed on the Trill Property in 2005. Four of these holes were drilled in the West Cameron Lake area from which there were no significant assays. The remaining 16 holes were drilled in the vicinity of the new offset dyke. This, together with the channel sampling defined a shallow surface zone of mineralization approximately 60m long and 2.0 – 5.2 metres wide, extending to a depth of about 25 metres.

Geoserve was subsequently contracted to complete a Max-Min survey over the new showing, and a 44.3 line-km ground magnetic survey over the new grid. Crone Geophysics Ltd. (Crone) was contracted to conduct surface and BHPEM surveys on the grid and in some of the recent drill holes. The downhole and surface pulse EM surveys did not indicate

any new conductive bodies near the 10 holes surveyed. That same year, Geotech was contracted to complete a VTEM and magnetic survey; it covered 1,331 line-km.

The VTEM survey was re-flown in January 2006 due to technical issues with the original survey and detected 12 definite, 29 probable and 51 possible anomalies. Seventy-seven of the anomalies were ground checked in 2006, one was drilled and two others were surveyed with small max-min surveys. The only anomalies found to be associated with significant mineralization were the five which were associated with the mineralized Trill Offset lens discovered in 2005.

The remainder of the 2006 exploration program consisted of mapping, drilling and geophysics focused on tracing the quartz diorite dyke east, towards the SIC and explaining the gravity anomaly delineated from a 315 station gravity survey was completed by Abitibi Geophysics in 2006. This survey confirmed a single point anomaly that was identified by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in 1971. The new survey increased the size and strength of the 1971 single point anomaly to a roughly circular area with a diameter of approximately 2km. Abitibi also completed ground InfiniTEM TDEM (21.25km) and total magnetic field (24.45km) surveys on three grids, which did not detect any anomalies. Geosystem conducted an AMT survey in 2006 from which several resistivity lows were modelled.

Three drill holes targeting the Trill Offset and one hole targeting the gravity anomaly were completed but there were no significant intersections. DGI Geophysics (DGI) completed physical property measurements on borehole WTR-025 in October 2006; however, the gravity and AMT anomalies remained unexplained.

A program consisting of geophysics, bedrock mapping, a fluid inclusion study, beep mat prospecting, mechanical stripping and drilling was carried out on the Trill Property in 2007. The geophysics consisted of two small magnetometer surveys, a DCIP survey completed by Abitibi on a portion of the East Totten Lake grid, and a Titan 24 DCIP/MT survey completed by Quantec Geoscience Ltd. targeting the Trill Offset. Also, step inversions were completed for the 2005 surface PEM survey. Nine anomalies were interpreted from the DCIP survey. All were followed up with mapping and Beep Mat prospecting; no significant mineralization was identified.

The Titan survey identified two significant IP anomalies (> 26.9mrad) that extended across more than one line and one significant DC resistivity anomaly (<161Ohm-m). Three 2007 diamond drill holes targeted the anomalies and one hole intercepted up to 15% interstitial specular hematite. The Mineral Exploration Research Centre (MERC), at Laurentian University, produced a U-Pb zircon age of 2,661.7 ± 6.2Ma from the hematite-altered quartz monzonite intersected in one drill hole and determined that the alteration was non-SIC related.

In addition, 2007 exploration also included mapping and prospecting targeting an additional 21 VTEM anomalies and mechanical stripping and drilling to extend the known strike length of the Trill Offset to the east. Mapping identified an outcrop of inclusion-rich IQD approximately 300m due east of the 2005 showing, and mechanical stripping exposed quartz diorite to the north and south. A hole was also drilled further east along strike of the Offset intersecting the dyke.

Geophysical surveys (IP and BHEM) and drilling comprised the majority of the work completed on the Trill Property during the 2008 exploration program. One 829m drill hole targeted an interpreted MT anomaly and was surveyed with BHEM. A weak off-hole response was identified and may correlate with a small chargeability anomaly identified by a 2002 ground IP survey, or it may be the result of conductive overburden. A second hole (WTR-039) was also surveyed, but there were no anomalous results. An 11.45 line-km survey of conventional IP was completed and tied into the 2007 survey data; however, none of the responses were strong enough to warrant further exploration. Field work was limited to a small magnetometer survey over the quartz diorite dyke, and ground-truthing of a VTEM anomaly with a Beep Mat. Other work included the re-interpretation of structure on the Property using magnetics and the 2007 Titan survey data and four fluid inclusion analysis, with no significant results.

Field work in 2009 was limited to several small magnetometer surveys; a total of 25 north-south traverses across the quartz diorite dyke. Drilling comprised the majority of the 2009 work and included five diamond drill holes totalling 1,526.50 metres. Four of the five holes targeted the eastern extension of the Trill Offset; of these four holes, WTR-043 and WTR-044 intercepted the Trill Offset dyke - though it wasn't until 2013 that the intercept in WMP-044 was determined to be the easternmost extent of the Trill Offset dyke. The fifth drill hole targeted a strong IP anomaly that had a weak DC/MT association. This hole intercepted an Olivine Diabase dyke at the heart of the IP anomaly. Above and below this dyke there is a significant amount of alteration that includes: magnetite, chlorite and carbonate with lesser hematite and epidote. Crone Geophysics Ltd completed a two-loop, BHPEM survey on the hole that targeted the strong IP anomaly, but no off-hole conductive zones were detected.

In 2010 line cutting of a 17.5 line-km grid was completed for a surface InfiniTEM survey which was completed in early May. There were no significant responses. A 130 line-km airborne gravity survey was also completed over the eastern portion of the Property, covering the gravity anomaly identified by the GSC in 1971, the Trill Offset, and the Sudbury breccia belt along West Cameron and East Totten Lakes. This survey confirmed the anomalous gravity response in the southeast portion of the Trill Property. Two drill holes totalling 2,064m were designed to test the Trill Offset at depth below the high-grade Trill Ni-Cu-PGE occurrence at surface and provide geophysical platform holes. Quartz diorite, inclusion quartz diorite and Sudbury breccia with trace mineralization were intercepted. Borehole EM did not identify any conductive zones in either hole.

Exploration on the Trill property in 2011 was limited to one drill hole, local prospecting, beep mat surveys and the collection of 4 samples for analysis. A review of the 3D gravity modelling initially outlined 12 areas of interest on the Trill property. Further review of geology, geophysics and drilling reduced this to 9, as three are likely associated with olivine diabase. The vast majority of the picks are either directly associated with an interpreted Sudbury breccia belt or are adjacent to one.

The next significant exploration took place in 2013; it included mapping and prospecting, which resulted in the discovery of a Ni-Cu-PGE showing hosted in an outcrop of the Trill Offset dyke located very near to the eastern property boundary and proximal to 2006 VTEM and 2010 InfiniTEM anomalies. The area was subsequently mechanically stripped, mapped, channel sampled and three holes were drilled under the showing. The stripping exposed the additional mineralization; however, the drilling did not intersect any additional mineralization.

The 2014 exploration program consisted of 11 drill holes exploring for the extension of the two mineralized zones, BHUTEM survey conducted by Lamontagne Geophysics in eight drill holes from various years, a 27.25km surface UTEM 5 survey also conducted a by Lamontagne, and mapping and prospecting to constrain the location of the Trill Offset dyke. Mapping and prospecting identified an outcrop of the Trill Offset dyke 4.3 kilometres west of its prior known extent. Continued mapping, prospecting as well as mechanical stripping in 2015 extended the known strike extent of Trill Offset dyke a further 1.2 kilometres west. A 2015 drill hole WTR-060 and 2016 drill hole WTR-062 targeted a large gap in the known strike extent of the dyke to try to delineate the Offset dyke, but neither intersected the dyke. Prior to the 2015 mapping an airborne LiDAR survey, which covered a large area including this property, was completed by PHB in 2015.

Additional mapping and one drill hole was completed in 2016. The drill hole and part of the mapping explored the footwall rocks in north eastern Trill, adjacent to the Trillabelle deposit. The drilling and mapping confirmed the presence of strongly recrystallized Sudbury breccia on the property. BHUTEM survey of the drill hole did not detect any anomalies.

Mapping and prospecting in 2017, discovered two possible outcrops (thin section pending) of QD north of WTR-062, bringing the total strike length of the Trill Offset to 9.5 kilometres.

Drilling totals ~21,000m over 62 holes and 1 wedge (meterage includes pilot hole).

TRILL WEST

Walbridge's 1999 GEOTEM III airborne EM and magnetic survey covered eight claims along the eastern property boundary. Geoterrex-Dighem Ltd (now Fugro Airborne) flew the survey and produced a logistics report, but not an interpretative report.

The property was staked in 2006, with mapping and prospecting being conducted during 2006 to 2008, with no significant results. Also completed in 2008 was an Aeroquest - AeroTEM III survey - no anomalies were identified.

In the spring of 2011, Wallbridge contracted Geotech to conduct a 104 km VTEM plus survey. Several weak to moderate responses were outlined but subsequently determined to be caused by culture. Additional prospecting located a small outcrop of the Hess Offset dyke. An excavator stripped the outcrop, exposing a 15 metre long segment of the Hess Offset dyke. The dyke is 18 metres wide and has a 1-2 metre wide mafic and felsic inclusion-bearing phase in the centre. The latter phase hosts ~1% blebby to stringer pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite mineralization.

That same year, Wallbridge contracted Abitibi Geophysics to conduct an 11.5 line kilometre InfiniTEM II B-field survey. The grid was centred over the Hess Offset trend; however, mineralization exposed in the 2011 trench was not detected by the survey.

In 2012, CSX Exploration was contracted to complete a 2.5km Max Min survey on the 2011 grid. The survey did not detect any anomalies. Two short holes were drilled under the 2011 stripping of the Hess Offset dyke, which intersected dyke, but no mineralization.

Wallbridge has completed 2 short drill holes for a combined meterage of ~200m.

WINDY LAKE

A Geotem III airborne survey was completed in June and July of 1999 by Geoterrex-Dighem (now Fugro Airborne Surveys) covering the north-western two-thirds of the Lake with a nominal 200m line spacing. The airborne EM data confirmed the conductive nature of the lake bottom sediments. No discrete bedrock sources are interpreted from the survey results.

Several surface geophysics surveys were completed in the winter of 2002 and 2003 including a 95 line kilometre total field ground magnetic survey and a 270 station AMT survey. Two broad resistivity lows were interpreted from the 3D inversion of the AMT data. Follow-up IP surveying of the channel area confirmed the presence of thick, conductive lake bottom sediments (less than 200 Ohm-m). 2D inversion of individual sections confirmed the presence of conductive lake-bottom sediments, but also modelled low resistivity features at depths of 1km, which were spatially not well-resolved.

Land based drilling was initiated in March, 2002 and completed in November of that year, having completed nine drill holes totalling 11,664m. Crone PEM or Lamontagne UTEM surveys were completed in these holes. In-hole and off-hole responses were detected in WWL-009 and WWL-009B. These were interpreted to be caused by a cluster of several small and weakly mineralized zones containing subeconomic PGE values at ~0.1 g/t TPM from samples ranging from 50cm to 1m.

In 2003, Wallbridge drilled nine vertical holes (WWL-012 to WWL-020) from the ice to systematically drill the interpreted embayment structure in the northern section of the Lake. Borehole EM surveys were conducted in most holes and again exhibited good correlations with geology and mineralization, but no large conductive sources were detected.

Two RIM surveys were completed on the Windy Lake property. The first in March 2003 was between hole pairs WWL-019 and WWL-011, and WWL-005 and WWL-011. The surveys did not yield any meaningful results because the radio-

wave signals were too weak in the receiving bore holes. The second RIM survey conducted in October 2003 was successful in surveying holes WWL-011 and WWL-021 and identified a conductive source between the holes interpreted as mineralized Sublayer.

WWL-010 was initially drilled to 322m in 2002 but was extended to 1,853m in 2003. Further deepening, during the winter of 2007-8, to 2,573m was followed by UTEM surveys employing three loop configurations.

In 2004 and 2005 one hole was deepened and two more were drilled. Details of drilling on Windy Lake property between 2002 and 2005 are described in Wallbridge (2004, 2006).

In 2007, historic AMT data was re-interpreted by Wei Qian, who broadly agreed with the original interpretation and confirmed that the low amplitude AMT response was related to mineralization intersected in previous drilling.

In 2010, one diamond drill hole (WWL-024) was completed to a depth of 350 metres to explore for an embayment at the interpreted mouth of the Cascaden Offset dyke. Lamontagne geophysics completed a BHUTEM survey in the hole using two loops. The geology intersected had signs of considerable partial melting; however, the hole did not intersect the SIC or an Offset dyke and the BHUTEM only detected very weak off-hole anomalies that could be related to culture.

Drill holes WWL-025 and WWL-026 were drilled in 2011 targeting the SIC contact and footwall under Tower Bay. WWL-025 intersected a narrow zone of sublayer and minor footwall Cu-PGE mineralization. The SIC contact was intercepted at a much shallower depth than anticipated, indicating that the contact at this point may have a dip as shallow as -16^{o}. Both holes were surveyed with BHUTEM by Lamontagne. Four responses were modelled; however, they were weak and within the Felsic norite, so are considered low priority.

Two additional drill holes were drilled and surveyed with BHUTEM in 2012. They targeted the SIC contact and footwall under Tower Bay of Windy Lake. The holes intersected minor Sublayer/LGBX; however, no off-hole conductors were detected.

In 2014 the only significant work carried out was in-house detailed 3D geological modelling. This work outlined several target areas. Some of these were tested in 2015 with a program consisting of six drill holes coupled with Crone's BHPEM surveys and a 23.85 line kilometre PEM survey using a SQUID receiver. The PEM survey detected the underwater power line in Tower bay and a possible low amplitude response with an approximately 800m long wave length response on L6000E. This response is questionable because it should have been detected on the adjacent lines as well. The BHPEM detected several weak conductors that are interpreted to be caused by small concentrations of low grade contact mineralization. This drilling, coupled with past drilling, constrained an ESE plunging embayment consisting of weakly mineralized Sublayer and LGBX up to 250m thick, which is open down plunge.

Drilling totals on the property are ~43,000m over 34 holes and 2 wedges (pilots included in meterage total).

WORTHINGTON

Wallbridge began staking claims near the Worthington Offset in May 1998. Reconnaissance mapping that same year resulted in the collection of a grab sample which returned 0.69% Ni within the Nipissing Gabbro.

In 1999, Wallbridge carried out a GEOTEM III airborne EM and magnetic survey which covered the northern portion of the property, and Remy Belanger was contracted by Wallbridge to complete two reconnaissance lines of dipole-dipole array (a=25m; n=1 to 6) IP surveying. Depth of investigation for this array would be approximately 40 metres.

At the end of 2000, Geosystem Canada Inc. conducted an 18 station audio magneto-telluric (AMT) survey on claim S1229991. Stations were placed on three north-south lines at 300m intervals. There were no significant results from that work.

In 2002, a major program of line cutting, geological mapping, sampling, and geophysics was undertaken over the whole property. Geoserve Canada Inc. completed approximately 106.2km of line cutting and total magnetic field surveys. Remi Belanger Ltd. carried out 39.6 line km of IP and resistivity surveys. Several IP anomaly trends were interpreted, most were chargeable features associated with resistive highs. Later that year, Wallbridge geologists conducted a geological mapping and sampling program to examine the Worthington Property. That initiative resulted in the discovery of several occurrences of quartz diorite that are believed to be an extension of the Worthington Offset Dyke on the southern portion of the property.

In 2003, Wallbridge initiated a comprehensive program focused on the grid area between 7+00W and 1+00E, to follow up on the 2002 discovery and extended the strike of the quartz diorite dyke a further 250m from the original outcrops. Johnston Geophysics completed a program of line cutting, detailed ground magnetic surveys, horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys and IP surveys at a 50m line spacing in the southern grid area during September of 2003. Wallbridge employees carried out some reconnaissance EM-31 surveys in order to aid a trenching program in the southwest portion of the grid. Wallbridge exposed twelve areas that were subsequently mapped at 1:500 scale and sampled. The trenching exposed minor Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Offset dyke.

That same year Wallbridge drilled six diamond drill holes. Lamontagne Geophysics carried out borehole electromagnetic UTEM surveys in holes WWN-02, WWN-03, WWN-04 and WWN-005 in 2005, and WWN-006 in 2004. The holes intersected QD and IQD with minor concentrations of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite occurring as blebs and narrow stringers. This work has tested the known segment of the Offset dyke to approximately 500m below surface.

Work from 2005 to 2015 was limited to mapping the property nearest to the Totten Mine in 2007, and a portion of the 2010 airborne gravity/mag survey completed by Bell Geospace over Drury and Trill also overlapped on to the northern end of the Worthington property. Subsequent to that, Mira Geoscience completed a 3D inversion of the data in 2011.

In 2015 a VTEM Max airborne EM/Mag survey was completed over the property. Some of the EM anomalies delineated were related to known small pods of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization in the Nipissing gabbro. Several isolated and one multiline anomaly was detected by the survey. The multiline anomaly is associated with a Nipissing gabbro where Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization has been previously sampled by Wallbridge. Prior to starting the aforementioned, an airborne LiDAR survey, which included this property, was completed by PHB.

Wallbridge has drilled a combined total of ~2,500m over 6 holes on the property.

GLENCORE JOINT VENTURES

FROST LAKE

In July, 1999, the 4x Option and Joint Venture agreement between Wallbridge and Falconbridge was signed. Initial preliminary field investigation of historical Falconbridge trenches was completed. Late in 1999, a 9.2 line-km cut grid was established south of Frost Lake. In May 2000, Lamontagne Geophysics Ltd. completed a 7.525 line-km in-Loop UTEM survey over the Frost Lake Grid; no significant anomalies were identified. Survey coverage over the central part of the grid was incomplete due to high water and the survey was designed to test for flat-lying conductive bodies only. For these reasons, the Capre Footwall Target is still considered very prospective for footwall style mineralization and remains a high-priority target.

Wallbridge completed 1:5,000 scale geological mapping and sampling east of Amy Lake in 2000. This work identified PGE mineralization hosted by chalcopyrite-millerite veinlets which came to be known as the “2000 Showing”. Also, during 2000, Geosystem Canada Inc., carried out an AMT survey on the Amy Lake grid recording 37 AMT stations, with nominal 200 metre spacing. The 2D inversion of the survey results did not identify any significant targets. WC-001 was subsequently drilled vertically over the 2000 Showing to a depth of 397m and intersected several intervals of Cu-PGE mineralization.

During late 2000 and early 2001, nine 50 metre-spaced infill lines, totalling 14.36 line-km, were cut on the Amy Grid between L0+50S to L9+50N on which Lamontagne completed an Off-Loop UTEM 3 survey on the Amy Lake Grid and surveyed WC-001 (to 390m) using BHUTEM 4 with an Off-Collar Loop Configuration. Survey data identified the Amy Lake Fault, beneath Amy Lake, but no significant conductivity anomalies were noted; however, these surveys would have coupled poorly with a mineralized zone oriented parallel to the SIC contact, which is a very significant shortcoming.

In the winter of 2001, Eastern Geophysics Limited conducted an IP/Resistivity survey on the Amy Grid. A weak chargeability zone was delineated and subsequently tested by the 2001 drilling program. Eleven diamond drill holes (WC-002 to WC-012), totalling 3,918m, were completed in the Amy Lake area. Eight of those holes intersected mineralized intervals with greater than 1g/t Pt+Pd+Au. Crone Geophysics & Exploration Ltd. conducted a BHPEM survey on WC-011, to a depth of 1,200 metres. No high conductance targets were identified.

Additional prospecting on the Amy Lake Grid during the summer of 2001 identified a new PGE occurrence near the property's southern boundary, then referred to as the 2001 Showing. Geological mapping also delineated a large thermally metamorphosed, recrystallized and partially melted zone of Sudbury breccia and footwall rocks in the Amy Lake area; this was interpreted as representing the thermal contact aureole surrounding the SIC and is a positive indicator for the prospectivity of this area.

During the summer of 2003, Falconbridge geologists conducted geological mapping on the Frost Lake Property as part of a regional scale structural mapping program around the Sudbury Basin. Several broad zones of Sudbury breccia were identified, which were followed up with more detailed mapping by Wallbridge in the summers of 2005 and 2006.

In October, 2004, trenching over the 2000 and 2001 showings exposed several more occurrences of low-sulphide PGE mineralization and provided excellent exposure of strongly recrystallized and partially melted Sudbury breccia textures.

In 2005, an extensive work program that included mapping, sampling, geophysics, mechanical stripping and drilling was completed. A 64km DCIP survey was completed for Wallbridge by JVX Ltd., which outlined a number of chargeability anomalies, some of which are associated with the Amy Lake mineralization. Other geophysics completed included a 249 line kilometre VTEM survey completed by Geotech Ltd. which delineated several conductors, some of which subsequent drilling would determine to be associated with Ni mineralization hosted in an Archean ultramafic unit.

Detailed mapping and prospecting during 2005 followed up a number of near surface chargeability anomalies south of the Amy Lake showing and successfully delineated a 600 by 100 metre wide zone containing numerous PGE-copper occurrences. Three areas along the trend were mechanically stripped and one 2x3m pit was blasted, exposing additional discontinuous disseminated and narrow veins of Cu-PGE mineralization. Mapping during 2005 was also successful in defining a broad, >500 metre wide zone of Sudbury breccia that strikes across the property, parallel to the surface trace of the basal contact of the SIC.

A seven-hole diamond drill program was completed targeting the chargeability anomalies at Amy Lake and near surface chargeability anomalies in the Capre Footwall target area. Lamontagne was contracted to complete BHUTEM surveys in four holes, and JVX Ltd was contracted to complete BHIP surveys in four holes. The drilling near Amy Lake intersected a

significant new zone of low grade, low-sulphide PGE mineralization extending the mineralization 150 metres south and to a minimum depth of 150 to 200 metres below the southern end of the mineralized trend at surface.

There was also an extensive work program in 2006 that included additional mapping, beep mat prospecting, sampling, a fluid inclusion study, surface geophysics, drilling, and borehole geophysics. Also, three research projects were initiated on the property, including a B.Sc., M.Sc. and Ph.D. project. The geophysics included a 27.8 line-km Crone Geophysics surface pulse-EM survey from two separate loops and 10.35 line-km of JVX pole-dipole surface IP surveying. Drilling consisted of a total of 4,399metres (including nine new drill holes and the deepening of two existing drill holes), re-logging and re-sampling of 1,600 metres (198 samples) of old core (WC-011), surveying of three drill holes with borehole IP, and five drill holes with BHEM. This work resulted in the discovery of nickel mineralization in massive sulphide stringers hosted within an ultramafic unit north of Amy Lake, intersection of additional low sulphide PGE mineralization within the Amy Lake breccia belt trend and a greater understanding of this zone with respect to its orientation, possible size, and offset along the Amy Lake and Bay Faults.

The 2007 exploration program included approximately 40 line-kilometres of linecutting along seven NE trending 200 metre spaced lines, surveying of 12.425 kilometres of surface UTEM over the ultramafic body, and surveying of seven Titan 24 DCIP & MT spreads on the new grid. Three new drill holes (WC-030, WC-031, and WC-035) were completed and WC-019 was deepened for a total of about 3,475 metres of drilling. BHUTEM surveys were completed on eight drill holes and RIM panels were surveyed between WC-011 and WC-027 and between WC-011 and WC-030.

The 2008 exploration program focussed on the north-western part of the Property, near the PGE mineralized Amy Lake Sudbury breccia Belt and the western margin of the property boundary. The 2008 exploration program consisted of one 1,412 metre diamond drill-hole (WC-032) with follow up gyro and UTEM surveys, one RIM panel between WC-031 and WC-032, and geological mapping at property and trench scales. The mapping aimed at tracing zones of partial melt exposed within the Amy Lake Breccia Belt outside of the trenched areas and to better understand alteration and structural controls on mineralization.

In 2009 the exploration program consisted of a down-hole optical Televiewer survey of seven drill holes to collect structural data of veins related to the Amy Lake PGE mineralization, the fluid inclusion analyses of one sample from WC-032, as well as the review of the geochemical database of the property.

Prospecting in 2010 resulted in the discovery of a new surface showing extending the Amy Lake zone to the Northwest. Initial discovery was followed by washing of mineralized outcrops, detailed sampling, as well as mapping at 1:50 scale. Three shallow holes (WC-036 to -038) were drilled to test the new surface showing. Prospecting and mapping was completed in several other parts of the property focusing on areas with favourable geology and/or unexplained airborne, IP and soil anomalies, as well as previously underexplored areas. There were no significant results from that work.

The 2011 prospecting and mapping in several parts of the property continued to focus on areas with favourable geology and/or unexplained airborne, IP and soil anomalies, as well as previously underexplored areas. The 2011 diamond drilling program consisted of seven holes and began with further testing the strike and depth extent of the surface low-sulphide mineralization in the Amy Lake North area (WC-039 and WC-042). These holes were successful in extending the known mineralized halo along strike (to the Northwest) and to the Northeast. Although hole WC-042 showed that to the northwest the mineralized envelope is still quite wide, the mineralization appears to become weaker. Hole WC-039 located more near surface mineralization to the NE of the known occurrence.

Two similar IP chargeability anomalies east of the Amy Lake zone were tested by holes WC-040 and -041. They did not locate footwall-style mineralization but hole WC-041 intersected ‘hot’ Sudbury breccia with strong partial melting. This

proves that favourable host rock types extend several hundred metres to the East of the Amy Lake zone and warrant further exploration work.

Drill holes WC-043 and -044 targeted geologically interesting environments in which surface mapping revealed the presence of massive zones of 'hot' Sudbury breccia with strong partial melting and SIC-related hydrothermal activity. Both holes were successful in adding important geologic information to our understanding of the area West of Amy Lake. They intersected favourable host rock types (Sudbury breccia, ultramafic, pyrite ± chalcopyrite mineralization) and several branches of the Amy Lake fault zone. Hole WC-044 proved the existence of a concentric breccia belt West of Amy Lake in direct continuation of the Amy Lake Breccia Belt. Based on this it is possible that the main branch(es) of the Amy Lake Fault zone (with most of the offset) are actually not running North through the lake, but instead Northwest through this part of the property. BHEM from this hole detected two off-hole anomalies that have not been followed up.

In the Capre Lake footwall a belt of 'hot' Sudbury breccia was interpreted to run through the southern part of the property. The belt seems to connect the Victor and Capre embayments and is thus believed to be an excellent host environment for footwall-style mineralization. Drill hole WC-045 tested this area and confirmed our geologic model. It intersected wide zones of Sudbury breccia and showed signs of SIC-related partial melting right to the bottom of the hole, past 600m depth. BHUTEM from this hole did not detect any conductors.

In 2012, 16 line kilometres of surface InfiniTEM II was completed by Abitibi Geophysics. This survey detected a moderate conductive response below Amy Lake approximately 100 metres below surface.

The only work completed on the property since 2012 was an airborne Lidar survey in 2015, which covered the property. In 2017 Peter Lightfoot completed a review of the geochemical results from the East Range properties.

Drilling on the property totals ~18,000m over 42 holes with 1 wedge (pilot included in total meterage) and 1 re-collar.

GRAHAM (KILDREAM)

The Graham property is being explored for Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization associated with a Sudbury breccia, Frood-Stobie-style melt bodies and mafic-ultramafic intrusions. The exploration work completed on the property by Wallbridge includes mapping, prospecting, sampling, geophysics and drilling.

Work began in 1998 with an extensive mapping and sampling program. Some degree of additional mapping and sampling was completed in 2003 and every year from 2006 to 2012. Mapping and sampling has resulted in the delineation of many areas of Sudbury breccia that are interpreted to form large discontinuous bodies concentrated along the contact between geological units. The most notable being the contact between the Creighton pluton and the Huronian volcanics/sediments. It is in the Sudbury breccia along this contact that Wallbridge mapping has identified important indications of Frood-Stobie style environment such as zones of recrystallization and quartz diorite melt lenses and dykes hosted within the Sudbury breccia.

Wallbridge mapping and sampling also identified several of the historic showings, including Cu-Au showings (Century Copper) associated with the intercalated Huronian volcanics and sediments, and Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization (Nickel Hill) associated with a gabbro sill.

Wallbridge completed several geophysical surveys on the property including a 62 station AMT survey and five test lines of mag/EM completed in 1999, a 53 station AMT survey and a 5.575km surface UTEM 3 survey completed in 2001, a small HLEM surface EM survey over the Century Copper mine in 2007, a small VLF survey over mineralization in the gabbro sill in 2009, and a property wide VTEM EM/Mag survey completed in 2010. Three large anomalies were interpreted from the AMT surveys; one of which was interpreted to be associated with sedimentary rock units in that

portion of the Property. Six anomalies were interpreted from the Tau component of the VTEM survey. The strongest response was associated with massive pyrrhotite mineralization hosted in metasediments with quartz veins that returned anomalous Cu, Ni and Au.

Four drill holes were drilled on the property, three of which were drilled in 2000 and 2001 totalling 5,481m. The holes targeted two of the interpreted AMT anomalies. The BHEM surveys completed in these holes identified numerous conductive sources. Most of these correlate with in-hole pyrrhotite mineralization associated with meta-sedimentary units; however, a geophysicist consulting for Wallbridge interpreted an 800m square conductor of 300S which is at a depth (to top) of 1,000m between holes WG-001 and WG-002 that has not been explained. The fourth hole completed on the property targeted a conductor interpreted from the VLF survey and undercut an anomalous sample (1.3% Cu and 0.548g/t TPM) from the gabbro sill.

A 2015 airborne Lidar survey was the most recent work completed on the property.

Drilling on the property consists of 4 holes for a total ~5,750m.

BLEZARD

The Blezard property is being explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with QD bodies hosted within the Frood-Stobie Breccia Belt and Offset dykes. The exploration work completed by Wallbridge on the property includes geophysics, drilling, mechanical stripping and mapping.

Much of the work was done in 1999 during which a 30km ground IP survey, 14 station AMT survey, four drill holes, one BHUTEM and a small stripping was completed. The mapping and trenching focused on the eastward extension of the Frood-Stobie Breccia Belt (FSBB) and led to the discovery of sulphide mineralization consisting of pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite within a small quartz-diorite melt rock pod located in the breccia belt near the southern boundary of the property.

The geophysics outlined a number of anomalies. Interpretation of the AMT data outlined a north-dipping, conductive anomaly in the southeast corner of the property. The anomalies are on the interpreted strike extension of the FSBB and could, hypothetically, represent a buried Frood-Stobie type mineralized zone. The IP survey delineated chargeability anomalies associated with mineralization found in the southwest corner of the property, which was exposed by Wallbridge stripping and associated with a gabbro of unknown age, and is reported to have a gossanous weathered surface. Two Wallbridge drill holes were drilled to undercut the surface mineralization, one of which intersected mineralized QD melt rock.

The four other holes were drilled in 1999, 2000 and 2001; were also in the southern portion of the property and targeted features within the FSBB or its postulated eastern extension. These holes did not intersect significant mineralization. Borehole UTEM was completed in three of these holes, with no significant results.

The latest work completed on the property was a reconnaissance visit to the stripped area.

Almost 4,000m have been drilled over the 6 holes on the property.

WALLBRIDGE – OTHER SUDBURY AREA PROPERTIES

CAPREOL JV

The property was created in 2008, as a three way JV between Wallbridge, Vale and Glencore. Two drill holes were completed by Wallbridge in 2008. BHUTEM 3 surveys were completed in both holes and a televiewer survey was completed by Vale in CJV-001. Each of the holes intersected multiple intervals of partial melt and recrystallized Sudbury breccia and CJV-002 intersected an 11cm wide chalcopyrite vein with copper and anomalous silver, but no PGEs. BHEM

from drill hole CJV-001 has what may be an anomalous response in one component of the survey. This should be followed up.

This property was also included in the 2015 LiDAR survey.

Wallbridge has drilled 2 holes on the property totalling ~1,500m.

Drill Lake

The Drill Lake property was acquired in 2006. It is being explored for Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization and to date, exploration has included detailed mapping, prospecting, sampling and a surface UTEM 4 survey.

Detailed mapping, prospecting and sampling took place in 2006, with minor prospecting and sampling in 2010. This work outlined zones of highly to weakly recrystallized Sudbury breccia. The UTEM survey delineated weak conductive trends that are associated with lakes and streams.

This property was also included in the 2015 LiDAR survey.

Victor East

The Victor East property is being explored for Footwall Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization. Wallbridge exploration on the property included mapping, sampling, geophysics and drilling.

The first work completed on the property was a 1999 GeoTEM III EM/mag survey which did not detect any significant anomalies. Other geophysical surveys on the property include: 24.5 line kilometres of ground mag, 21.8km of gradient IP and 4.5km of surface PEM - all completed in 2002. Several anomalies where interpreted from the IP survey and there were no significant results from the other surveys. A second IP survey was carried in 2005, to help with drill targeting.

Mapping and sampling was conducted in 2002, 2005 and 2009. This work outlined several bodies of Sudbury breccia and explained a number of the chargeability anomalies as pyrite in gneiss and mafic dykes.

Five drill holes were completed on the property – two in 2002 and three in 2005. The holes in 2002 targeted Sudbury breccia proximal to the SIC contact. One of these holes was surveyed with BHPEM. There were no significant results from this work. The 2005 drilling targeted Sudbury breccia with coincident IP anomalies. The holes intersected significant thickness of Sudbury breccia, but no associated mineralization.

A 2015 airborne LiDAR survey was the last work to be completed on the property.

Wallbridge has completed 5 holes on the property totalling ~2,500m.

Barry

Wallbridge has completed limited mapping and prospecting on the property in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The only geophysics completed on the property was a 2015 airborne LiDAR survey. There were no significant results from that work.

Street

To date, Wallbridge has not completed any significant exploration on the Street property.

Broken Hammer Project

The following description includes excerpts from the Broken Hammer Project pre-feasibility report (PFS) (Doran et al., 2012). Wallbridge commenced exploration work on the property in 1999 with airborne time domain EM (GEOTEM) surveys over the entire Wisner claim block. The GEOTEM was followed up in 2000 and 2001 with reconnaissance

mapping and sampling, which confirmed the presence of recrystallized, thermally metamorphosed Sudbury Breccias, although no significant mineralization was found.

In 2002, ground work continued with line-cutting, geological mapping, sampling, and ground geophysics. Prospecting and sampling along 250m long IP/resistivity anomaly in 2003 resulted in the discovery of Cu-Ni-PGE sulphide mineralization which would become known as Broken Hammer Zone. Three areas totaling 0.95 ha were subsequently stripped. The trenching work exposed veined and disseminated PGE-bearing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite hosted in quartz monzonite mega-breccia and Sudbury Breccia. Wallbridge channel sampled the major veins, and took a five metre by five metre grid of "brick" samples across the entire stripped area. The entire property was geologically mapped at a scale of 1:1,500 and the stripped areas in the Broken Hammer Zone were mapped at 1:250.

During October 2005, Wallbridge commissioned Geotech to complete 331 line km of airborne electromagnetic survey (VTEM) over selected portions of the Wisner property in which 272 line km were attributed to the Xstrata joint venture. That same year a 150kg sample of the Broken Hammer mineralization was sent to SGS Laboratories to undergo metallurgical and mineralogical analysis. This testing was designed to test whether the metals would be recoverable through a flotation program similar to that of Falconbridge's Strathcona Mill. Samples were taken without consideration of spatial representativeness.

A subsequent metallurgical test was carried out in 2006 on a 175kg sample that did test the spatial representativeness of the deposit. The sample was sent to Lakefield to examine the effects of a single gravity circuit within a single-stage milling process.

In 2011 Wallbridge carried out an open pit bulk sample. A 26,324 tonne sample with an average grade of 1.61% Cu, 0.12% Ni, 2.16 g/t Pt, 2.28 g/t Pd, and 0.74 g/t Au of ore was extracted and processed.

Diamond drilling was relatively constant on the property from 2003 to 2015 totalling 112 holes and approximately 13,400 metres. The results were used to define the Broken Hammer deposit.

RPA then performed a PFS study on the deposit and estimated Broken Hammer to contain a probable resource of 194,650 tonnes grading 0.95% Cu, 0.10% Ni, 2.14 g/t Pt, 1.95 g/t Pd, 0.63 g/t Au, and 6.68 g/t Ag.

Wallbridge has completed ~13,000m over 110 holes and 2-recollars on the property.

10. DRILLING

Wallbridge has completed a total of 656 drill holes (including wedge-cuts and some re-collars) totalling approximately 275,000 metres on its Sudbury area properties (Table 27; Appendix B: Borehole Data). The results from the drilling are described in Section 9. All Wallbridge drilling was completed with either NQ, thin walled BQ, or BQ drill core. DGPS of collar locations and down-hole Reflex survey is routine on all recent holes and Gyro surveys are carried out on most holes which have been surveyed with BHEM. All drill core is stored in Wallbridge's yard located at the Wallbridge office in Lively - either in our custom cores racks or in cross piles (

Figure 2). The storage location of the holes (which cross pile or rack) is recorded in a "core catalogue", by drill hole.

Many of the holes have been surveyed with borehole geophysics. A summary of those is provided in Appendix B: Borehole Data.

Table 27. Summary of Drilling by Wallbridge on the Sudbury Properties.

	Property	# of holes	Meterage
Parkin	Milnet	22 + 11 wedges	36,667
	Parkin	204 + 1 recollar	46,040
	CBA Parkin	14	8,057
Wisner	Broken Hammer	28	8,122
	Wisner West	9	1,518
	Wisner Glencore	78 + 1 wedge	25,333
	Wisner East	9	2,725
NRJV	CBA Ermatinger	3	1,014
	Hess	3	527
	Foy North	12	4,695
	Ermatinger	3	830
	Ministic Lake	10	4,827
	Pele	8	1,338
	Iron Mask	2	267
SCJV	Cascaden	5	1,680
	Creighton South	7	2,928
	Drury	4	1,344
	Foy	10	2,203
	Skynner Lake	30	12,437
	Trill	62 + 1 wedge	21,027
	Trill West	2	186
	Windy Lake	34 + 2 wedges	43,212
	Worthington	6	2,504
Glencore	Frost Lake	42 + 1 wedge + 1 recollar	17,758
	Graham (Kildream)	4	5,730
	Blezard	6	3,893
WM	Capreol JV	2	1,568
	Victor East	5	2,550
	Broken Hammer Project	110 + 2 recollar	13,397
	Total	**624 + 16 wedges + 4 recollars**	**274,377**

* pilot hole length included in wedge cut total meterage

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

Wallbridge follows industry best practices for quality assurance and quality control of samples. Sampling, analysis, and data verification procedures are documented in detail in this report.

All Wallbridge staff members are trained on the importance of sample security and integrity. For samples collected by Wallbridge since July 2005, the following procedures were followed.

The sample book used to track samples has four partitions with the sample number on each tag. One tag goes with the geological reference sample, one with the lab sample, one with the thin section (if requested) and the remaining part of the tag book is stored at the Wallbridge Office in Lively, Ontario.

Grab samples and representative splits were described, bagged, and assigned a sample number in the field, brought to the Wallbridge office in Lively, Ontario, and then transported to a sample preparation laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario. Representative sample splits were stored, either permanently or temporarily, for future reference at the Wallbridge head office in Lively, Ontario.

Field samples were taken of outcrops with visible sulphides or strong epidote, amphibole, chlorite, or hematite alteration or signs of SIC-related partial melting. Representative samples of Sudbury breccia matrix were taken for TPM (fire assay, ICP-AES), ICP-MS and in some cases Cl and F analyses. In certain instances thin sections were made to determine the degree of thermal metamorphism and alteration of the breccia. Any rock that was suspected to be quartz diorite, or was suspected to be the cause of any geophysical anomaly was sampled and sent for whole rock and REE analysis in addition to Wallbridge's standard ICP-MS and TPM (fire assay, ICP-AES) analytical methods. Samples and representatives were numbered and bagged in the field, sample locations were recorded using a handheld GPS or plotted from field maps, and a metal tag with the sample number was generally left at the site. Sample sites also were flagged, with the sample number written on the flag.

During drilling programs, core samples were transported from the field to the Wallbridge head office by company personnel. Cores were logged and sample intervals marked by Wallbridge geologists, or by personnel under their supervision. Prior to sampling, the drill core was logged into Wallbridge's customized GEMS Logger software database (MS Access). Lithological names were standardized and drop down menus used to reduce data input errors. Drill core sampling was controlled by lithology, alteration or visible mineralization, with a minimum length of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 1.5m. Every effort was taken to ensure that the sample sent to the lab was representative of the entire section of core; however, due to nugget effects and the heterogeneity that is common with PGE mineralization, it is not guaranteed that an assay could be repeated. Sudbury breccia and quartz diorite were sampled. Diabase was also sampled to provide background values and to build a database of geochemical data that could be used to differentiate this rock type from quartz diorite.

The core samples that were selected for assay were clearly marked on the core and two tags of the same sample ID were placed at the end of each sample run; the main tag remained in the sample book with a record of the hole number and sample interval. At this stage, groups of consecutive core boxes were then photographed; this was completed for the entire drill hole.

For diamond drill core, samples delineated by the logging geologist were then cut in half along the core axis using a water cooled diamond saw which is cleaned regularly to avoid sample to sample contamination. One of the sample tags and half of the core was bagged and submitted to the lab for analysis. The other half of the core sample was returned to the core box and the remaining sample tag was stapled in place at the end of the sample. Core boxes were then labelled with aluminum tags indicating the drill hole number, box number, and from-to metres. The reference core was then

stored sequentially on outdoor, roofed core racks at the Wallbridge head office at 129 Fielding Road, Lively, Ontario as a representative sample or for possible future re-sampling. In 2015 select drill holes were cross piled and stored at 129 Fielding Road. The core shack and storage area is considered to be secure and the entrance to the office and core facility is also gated.

All samples were sealed (stapled) in individual, labelled plastic bags with a sample tag. If a thin section was requested, a portion of the sample was cut prior to being bagged and submitted to the laboratory. Prior to 2015, a GeoLabs standard (LDI-3 STD) and field blank were submitted at least every twentieth sample, or as the last samples to be submitted in a batch. In 2015, standards from CFRM Inc. (CFRM-100 and CFRM-101) began to be used and in 2016 selected standards from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. were introduced. In 2016, Wallbridge stopped using reference materials for grass roots projects, but continues to include them for advanced projects. As part of Wallbridge's exploration programs, sample chain of custody is maintained by Wallbridge from the sample collection point until delivery to a representative from the analytical laboratory. Following sample collection, samples were then packed into large rice sacks and tightly sealed using nylon tie wraps. The sacks were stored at the secured Wallbridge core shack until transported directly to the ALS Minerals (ALS) preparation facility in Sudbury by a company employee. Since July, 2005, samples have been sent to ALS Minerals, an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified service provider for geochemical analyses. ALS is independent of Wallbridge. Until December 2005, samples shipped to ALS Minerals were delivered to the preparation facility in Toronto by an independent trucking company. ALS Minerals has a rigorous internal security and client confidentiality policy. Details are available through their website at www.alsglobal.com.

At the ALS Minerals Sudbury preparation facility, samples were checked against requisition documents prior to being dried, weighed, crushed to ≥70% passing 2mm and split to 250 gram fractions using a Jones riffle and pulverized split to ≥85% passing 75 micron and then transported by ALS Minerals to their analytical facilities. In 2011, Wallbridge began asking the laboratory to use 1kg splits in order to improve compositional representation for some samples.

Samples were analyzed for gold, platinum, and palladium by standard lead collection fire assay fusion followed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES). Prior to 2015 samples were generally analyzed for 48 base metals and trace elements using a four acid (HNO3-HClO4-HF and HCl) near total digestion and a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. ICP-MS over limits were re-analyzed using the ore grade methods described below. In the event of higher grade mineralization, the preference was to analyze sample groups by submitting the samples directly for analytical methods described for over limits. These analytical methods, also referred to as High Grade/Ores Methods, are comprised of HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCl acid digestion and ICP-AES. In addition to High Grade/Ores Methods, sulphur was analyzed using Total Sulphur by LECO to accommodate the anticipated higher sulphur levels. In 2015, a 33 element analysis began to be used in certain instances instead of the 48 element analysis described above. The 33 element analysis also uses ICP-AES.

Selected samples were subjected to whole rock and rare earth element (REE) analysis. These samples were subjected to Lithium Borate/Lithium Tetraborate fusion with ICP-AES for oxides, and Lithium Metaborate fusion with ICP-MS for trace and rare earth element evaluation.

Selected samples of Sudbury breccia matrix were analyzed for chlorine and fluorine using KOH fusion specific ion electrode (ELE81A) and Neutron Activation (NAA-06) procedures.

ALS Minerals provided assay results to the Wallbridge Assay Manager who sends them to the project geologist via email.

Prior to July 2005, Wallbridge core and grab samples were analyzed by SGS Mineral Services (SGS; www.sgs.com), an ISO 9000 certified, geochemical exploration and research analysis facility which maintains a sample preparation facility in Sudbury. Samples received by SGS were dried, crushed, riffle split, and pulverized to produce 250 gram 85% passing75

micron pulps. These pulps were subsequently transported to SGS analytical facilities in Rouyn-Noranda, PQ, for platinum group element analyses by fire assay, and to Toronto for ICP multi-element geochemical analysis.

SGS analyzed the submitted samples for platinum group metals using a nominal 30 gram trace level fire assay lead collection procedure with an ICP finish. Over-limit samples were subjected to an ore grade fire assay gravimetric analysis method. Base metal analyses were performed in their Toronto laboratory using a combination of multi-acid digestion (ICP-40B) and ICP-MS methods to produce a 32 element suite of base metal and background results. Over-limit samples from the ICM40B method for Cu, Ni, and Co were treated to dedicated analysis using a sodium peroxide fusion ICP - resource definition procedure. Silver and sulphur values were determined by aqua-regia digest, AA finish, and LECO titration methods.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Wallbridge follows industry best practices for quality assurance and quality control of samples. Sampling, analysis, and data verification procedures are documented in detail in this report.

A reference material standard (LDI-3, CFRM-100, CFRM-101 or CDN) was submitted at least every twentieth sample, or as the second to last sample to be submitted in a batch. Blanks of an un-mineralized quartzite were also submitted in sequence following the reference material and potentially high grade samples to check for contamination during the sample preparation. LDI-3 is a non-certified reference material supplied by North American Palladium Ltd. It comprises high grade gabbro collected in 2001 at the Lac des Iles PGE deposit, located 85km north of Thunder Bay Ontario. Provisional compositional data for it is provided by the Ontario Geoscience Laboratories. The CFRM standards are supplied by CFRM Inc. and are sourced from gabbroic- and norite breccia-hosted copper-nickel sulphide deposits (with TPMs) in the Sudbury area. CFRM-100 is comprised from the gabbroic source, whereas CFRM-101 is a blend of the gabbro and norite breccia sources. Additional information is available on CFRM Inc.'s website (http://www.cfreferencematerials.com). In select instances, various gold reference materials from CDN Resource Laboratoires Ltd. (www.cdnlabs.com) have also been submitted as reference materials.

Prior to 2016, an initial visual inspection of the Wallbridge submitted reference material and blank data was made. If a discrepancy between the measured and reported values of the reference material and blank samples was noted then the lab would have been contacted.

In 2016, Wallbridge discontinued the use of the LDI-3 reference material, sent ~10% of the 2015 Parkin drill core samples to a second laboratory; began measuring the dry and wet weights of core samples, and also began routinely plotting the analytical results from reference materials and blanks. Any reference samples that plot outside their acceptable values are tracked and investigated. In some instances samples (including adjacent samples) are re-analyzed at the laboratory.

Once the finalized analytical results are received the Wallbridge measured dry weight of the core sample is plotted against the sample weight recorded by the laboratory to ensure there are no sample mix-ups.

Also in 2016, Wallbridge discontinued inserting certified reference materials and blanks into sample batches from early stage exploration – only including them in advanced project sample submissions. A visual check of the lab QC and duplicates is completed upon receipt of the finalized results.

The results of the Wallbridge quality control samples analyzed by ALS Minerals for drill core samples are stored in the drill core database and those from the field samples are stored in the report database. ALS Minerals also supplies their internal QC data which consists of standards, blanks and duplicates; Wallbridge stores these in certificate form.

13. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

BROKEN HAMMER PROJECT

Two mineralogical and metallurgical studies were conducted by Wallbridge prior to any production. The first was in 2005 and involved sending a 150kg sample to SGS to test only the metal potential of samples and did not reflect spatial distribution. Results provided insight into mineralogical, chemical and physical characterization; tested a flotation program designed by Falconbridge (Strathcona Mill); and investigated the concentration of PGM's by gravity methods.

There were concerns that the sample provided for the first test was not representative of the overall deposit, so a second test was completed in 2006. This test used a 175kg sample which was interpreted to provide excellent spatial distribution and representative grade of the deposit. This sample was sent to Lakefield as follow up to the first study and examined the effects of a single gravity circuit within a single-stage milling process to recover a significantly larger proportion of platinum. The results of these tests were positive and suggested that Broken Hammer ores would be amenable to a simple gravity/flotation process and are summarized in Figure 24.

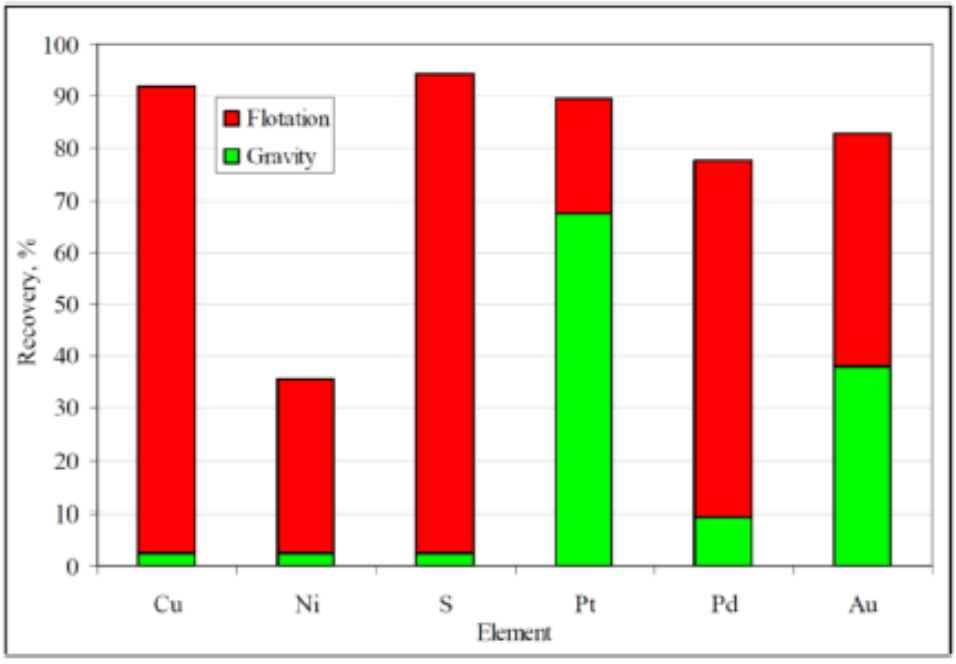


Figure 23: Recovery balance by element.

In 2011 ore from the bulk sample was sent to Xstrata Nickel's (now Glencore) Strathcona Mill for processing. The recoveries were considered favourable and were similar to offset-style Cu-Ni-PGE deposits with recoveries of 94% for Cu, 58% for Ni, 71% for Pt, 85% for Pd, 81% for Au, and 63% for Ag.

14. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

PARKIN GLENCORE PROPERTY

The Glencore Parkin property includes a historic surface resource which had an estimated Indicated Resource of 264,000 tonnes grading 0.70% Cu, 0.65% Ni, 0.62g/t Pt, 0.80g/t Pd and 0.23g/t Au, and an Inferred Resource of approximately 87,000 tonnes grading 0.7% Cu, 0.4% Ni, 1.2g/t Pt, 1.1g/t Pd and 0.6g/t Au (Soever, 2002; for Watts, Griffis & McOuat Limited (WGM)). These historic mineral resources occur at surface and above 200 metres depth.

The 2002 WGM resource estimate of the historic surface resource was generated using available drill data and Gemcom software. Five mineralized zones were modelled using a minimum true width of 2.0m and an NSR cut-off grade of C$40/tonne. The NSR cut-off was calculated using US$0.80/lb copper, US$3.00/lb nickel, US$10/lb cobalt, US$450/oz platinum, US$400/oz palladium, US$270/oz gold, a $450/t smelter charge deduction and a concentration ratio of 30/(Cu%+Ni%). Grades were defined for each of the mineralized zones (block models) using a 35m search and an Inverse Distance Squared method with a sample minimum and maximum of 1 and 15, respectively. These searches were confined to the modelled solids.

The 2002 WGM resource estimate of the historic surface resource was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 at the time and uses categories consistent with current requirements. However, the mechanical stripping and channel sampling in 2015 provide greater insight into the geometry, continuity, and grade distribution of the mineralization and it is the author's opinion that given the currently available information the 2002 WMG resource estimate is no longer current and should be considered a historic resource. A qualified person has not done sufficient work with the currently available information to classify the historical estimate as a current resource. To the author's knowledge, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource.

15. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATION

There are no mineral reserve estimates that the author is aware of that should be included in this report.

16. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Sudbury area has had mining since 1887. Currently, there are several mines, 2 mills and 2 smelters operating in the region. Dominant operators in the area include Vale, Glencore, and KGHM International (Figure 24).

Examples of recent discoveries and deposits on adjacent properties are discussed in Section 8 Deposit Types. The information regarding adjacent properties is believed to be accurate, however is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Property.

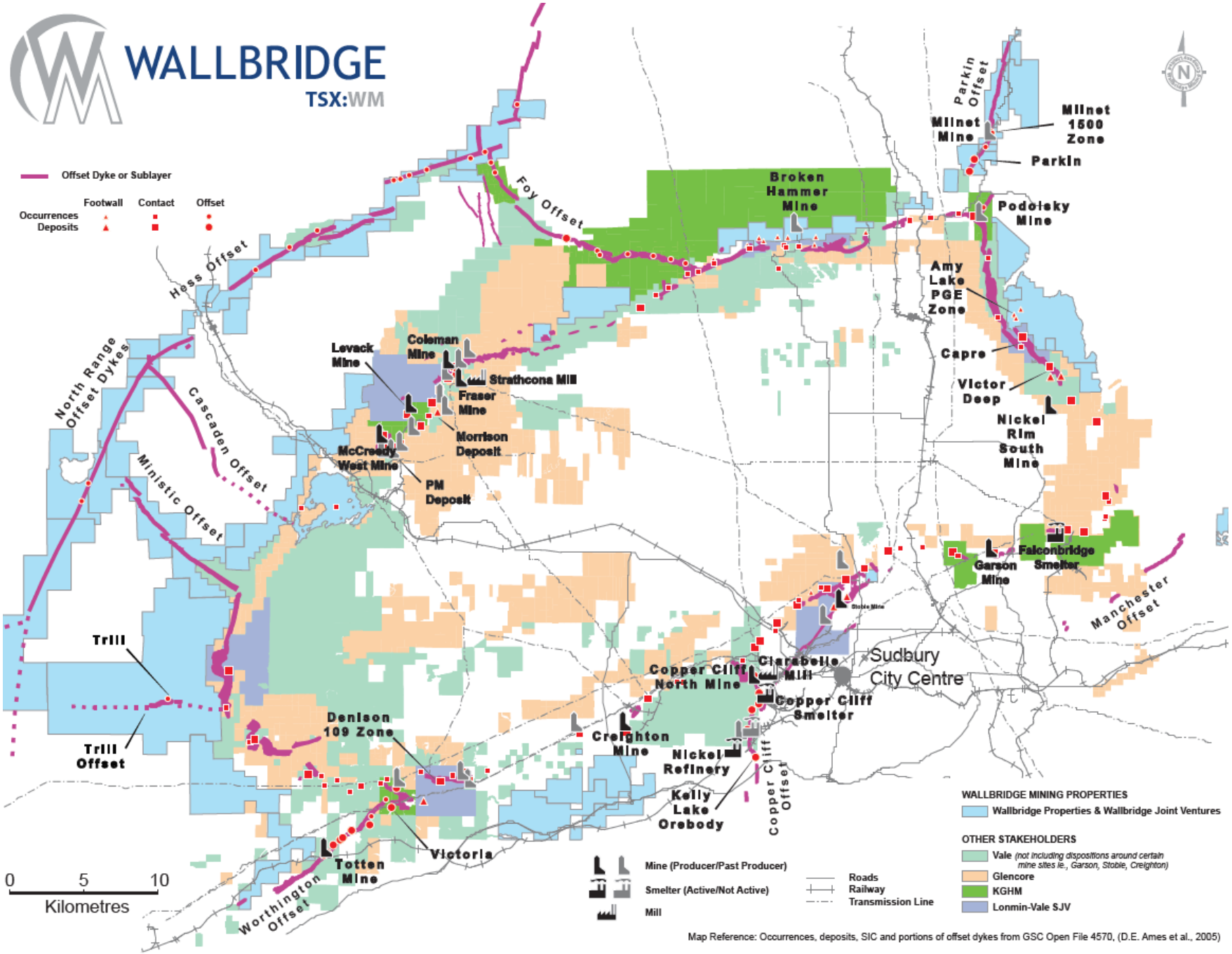


Figure 24. Wallbridge's Sudbury Properties relative to known mines and dominant area operators.

17. Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information that the author is aware of that should be included in this report.

18. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

In terms of metal endowment, infrastructure, community support and regulatory stability, Sudbury is one of the most attractive places in the world to discover and develop large-scale copper, nickel and PGE mining projects. Despite 130 years of mining in the Sudbury area, very large and high grade deposits continue to be discovered.

As mentioned in Section 8, three of the main deposit types found in Sudbury are Offset Dyke, Footwall and Contact deposits. Exploration work to date has shown that the potential exists to discover large-scale copper, nickel and PGE deposits associated with these types of deposits on Wallbridge's Sudbury properties and because of this, significant additional work is warranted to explore this potential on all the Sudbury properties.

OFFSET DYKE DEPOSIT POTENTIAL

Sudbury Offset Dyke hosted deposits are an important deposit type in Sudbury, accounting for roughly a 1/3 of the total ore mined. Also, the ores that make up these deposits typically contain significantly higher concentrations of PGEs than the contact type deposits, adding to the value of the ore. Despite over 125 years of exploration, new discoveries continue to be made. Examples of more recent Offset dyke deposit discoveries in the region include the Kelly Lake Deposit within the Copper Cliff Offset dyke and the Totten and Victoria deposits within the Worthington Offset dyke (Figure 12).

Many of Wallbridge's Sudbury Properties are being explored for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization associated with Sudbury Offset dykes. Exploration to date has discovered seven different Sudbury Offset dykes with a total strike length of approximately 72 kilometres and several occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization on Wallbridge properties. Each of these Offset dykes has the potential to host significantly sized deposits. The most prospective are the Parkin Offset dyke on the NRJV Parkin properties and the Trill Offset hosted on the Trill Property. To date, although only minor occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization have been found on the Hess, Foy, Worthington and Ministic Offset dykes, limited drilling and poor exposure (typically < 1%) along these dykes results in these dykes being under-explored.

The conceptual exploration target for an Offset deposit includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-3% nickel, 1-3% copper, 1-3g/t platinum, 1-3g/t palladium and 0.5-2g/t gold. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Offset dyke deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Sudbury properties. There has been insufficient work on the Sudbury Properties to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Properties.

Wallbridge has identified key features that help evaluate if an Offset Dyke is prospective to host an Offset deposit. The most important of these is the presence of mineralization or a quality conductor. However, when exploring below detection of geophysical coverage there are other criteria that Wallbridge, based on experience and research, has determined are common in many of the Sudbury Offset deposits. One of the elements that all deposits have in common is the presence of an IQD phase. Other common characteristics of these deposits is that they are often found where there are sharp changes in the orientation of an Offset dyke or where there is significant narrowing of the dyke. Where this occurs seems to be heavily influenced by pre-existing lithological boundaries and planes of weakness in the country rock an Offset dyke intrudes, such as lithological contacts, bedding or a pre-existing structure. There is also an observed correlation between the occurrences of a deposit and where an Offset dyke cuts a large mafic and ultra-mafic body.

The 9.4km strike length of the Parkin Offset Dyke on Wallbridge's Parkin Properties hosts several significant zones of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization (Figure 25) typical of that hosted by quartz diorite Offset dykes in the Sudbury mining camp. Examples include the prolific deposits at Vale's North and South Mines hosted by the Copper Cliff Offset dyke; Vale's

recently commissioned Totten Mine in the Worthington Offset Dyke and KGHM International Ltd.'s discovery on its Victoria project, also hosted in the Worthington Offset dyke. Highlights from Offset Dyke exploration activity on the Parkin properties include:

- The delineation of five mineralized zones over a 750m strike length, which make up the historic surface resources.

- The discovery of the Milnet 1500 Zone in 2009 with drill hole WMM-014 intersecting 14.24 metres (1,499.66-1,513.90m) containing 8.00g/t TPM, 2.57% copper and 0.78% nickel followed by several more drill hole intersections which outline an approximately 400m long mineralized trend.

- The discovery of the Malbeuf Zone - a new mineralized zone with a known strike length of 140 metres immediately northeast of the historic surface resource. The best intercept from this zone is from WMP-154 which intersected 6.40m of 0.81% Ni, 0.61% Cu and 2.88g/t Pt+Pd+Au from 412.40 to 418.80m.

- Extending mineralization outside the historic surface resources with holes such as WMP-195 which intersected 7.46m of 1.36% Ni, 1.02% Cu, 1.59g/t Pt+Pd+Au from 58.60 to 66.06 metres.

- The discovery of significantly thicker mineralization within the historic surface resource with drill hole WMP-170 which intersected a wide zone consisting of 24.25 metres of 1.22% nickel, 1.50% copper, 0.81g/t platinum, 0.96g/t palladium, and 0.38g/t gold at very shallow depths from 35.60 to 59.85 metres down hole.

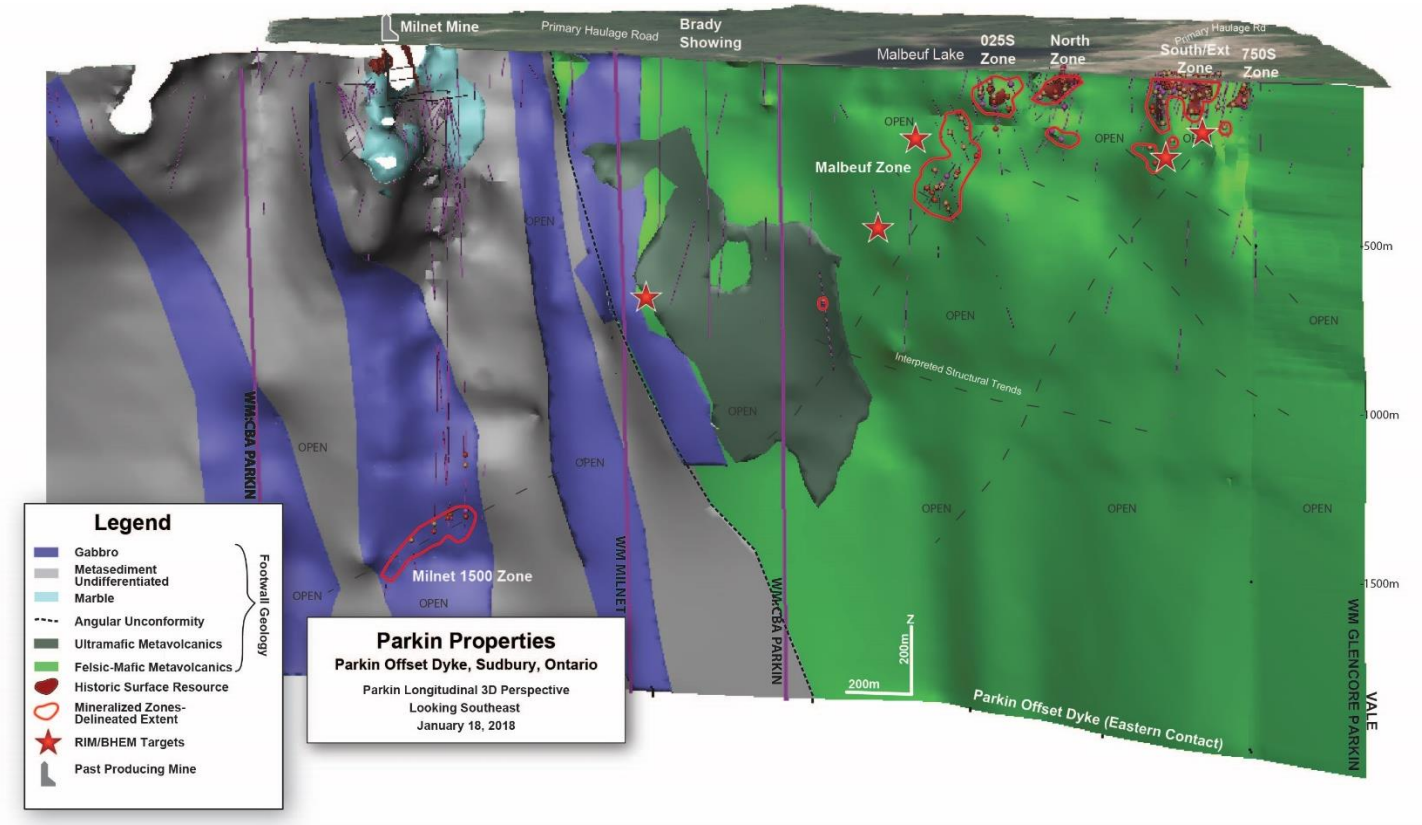


Figure 25. 3D Perspective of the southern four kilometres of the Parkin Offset Dyke Footwall Geology, Mineralized Zones and Untested Potential.

These occurrences demonstrate that the Parkin Offset dyke has the potential to host substantial concentrations of high quality mineralization with significant grades of PGEs along with copper, nickel and gold. The discovery of mineralization outside of the historic surface resource such as the Malbeuf zone and other intersections adjacent to the historic surface resource supports the potential to significantly increase the mineralization described in the historic surface resource within 600 metres of surface. Also, the discovery of the Milnet 1500 zone emphasises the potential for high grade mineralization at significant depths.

Through detailed geological modelling, Wallbridge has made considerable progress in understanding the broader structure of the Parkin Offset Dyke and the larger scale discovery potential it has at depth and along strike. This work has identified several areas and trends that have the potential to host the conceptual exploration target.

The 3D modeling of the geology, including the dyke, country rock, mineralization and structures showed that several of these known mineralized trends are coincident with flexures, splays and pinches in the Offset dyke. These flexures are interpreted to have formed where the Offset dyke intersected pre-existing structural fabrics, such as foliations, geological contacts, bedding or faults. The lateral extensions of these features were interpreted by projecting these intersections into areas that remain largely untested and are targets for future exploration. The most apparent example of this is the sharp bend in the dyke at the historical Milnet mine site where the dyke is interpreted to have preferentially intruded along a limestone bed that was almost perpendicular to the offset trend. This bend is interpreted as the primary control responsible for the concentration of the sulphides at this location.

A significant trend for exploration (previously postulated and supported by this work) is interpreted to control the mineralization from surface at the North zone, through the Malbeuf Zone and potentially down to the Milnet 1500 Zone. In the area of the North zone and Malbeuf zone, the concentration of mineralization is interpreted to be controlled by a flexure in the Offset dyke which occurs where the Offset dyke intersects an older structure. Projecting this intersection northeast towards the 1500 Zone outlines several kilometres of this trend that has not been adequately explored. Several other trends, similar to this one, have been interpreted to extend from the historic surface resource and along which there are very few intersections of the Parkin Offset dyke.

Modeling has shown that the Milnet 1500 Zone occurs at the intersection of the Parkin Offset dyke with a large gabbro in the wall rock, interpreted to be Nipissing Gabbro. Where the Parkin Offset dyke intersects the northern (back) side of this gabbro is a very similar geological environment to Vale's Kelly Lake deposit in the Copper Cliff Offset dyke and their Totten deposit in the Worthington Offset dyke, which are both located at the southern (back) contact with similar mafic bodies. Also, mapping indicates that the Parkin Offset Dyke -Nipissing gabbro intersection likely occurs at other locations on Wallbridge property, including on the CBA Parkin property where a RIM anomaly correlates with an interpreted contact between the Parkin Offset dyke and a large ultramafic intrusion. A 2000 AeroTEM survey and 2004 surface UTEM survey both detected conductors over the site of the Milnet mine, indicating that there may be additional mineralization near surface.

Significant additional work is warranted to explore the large-scale discovery potential remaining on the property. These items are discussed in more detail below and recommendations are made for further work.

The Trill Offset dyke on Wallbridge's Trill Property is also prospective for significant mineralization associated with Offset dykes. Wallbridge has already found two zones of high grade Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization within the Trill Offset dyke on the property. The first zone, discovered by Wallbridge in 2005, contains high grade Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide along a 140m mineralized trend within the Trill Offset dyke. Drill hole intersections include 6.41g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 0.79% Cu and 1.2% Ni over 10.3 metres in WTR-012 and 8.11g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.01% Cu and 0.81% Ni over 8.76 metres in WTR-028. The Trill East showing was discovered in 2013 and grab and brick samples returned up to 8.93g/t Pt + Pd + Au, 1.9% Cu and 2.45% Ni. Mapping and drilling to date has defined nearly six kilometres of the radial Trill Offset dyke on the property and has

confirmed that the Offset extends to depth under and adjacent to the two showings. Much of the drilling to date targeted the areas adjacent to the two showings; therefore, most of the Trill Offset dyke below the penetration depth of geophysical coverage remains unexplored (Figure 26). This depth is approximately 300m below surface along the eastern four kilometres of the dyke and approximately 150m depth along the western four kilometres. Significant drilling is warranted along the Trill offset to test for sulphide mineralization at depth.

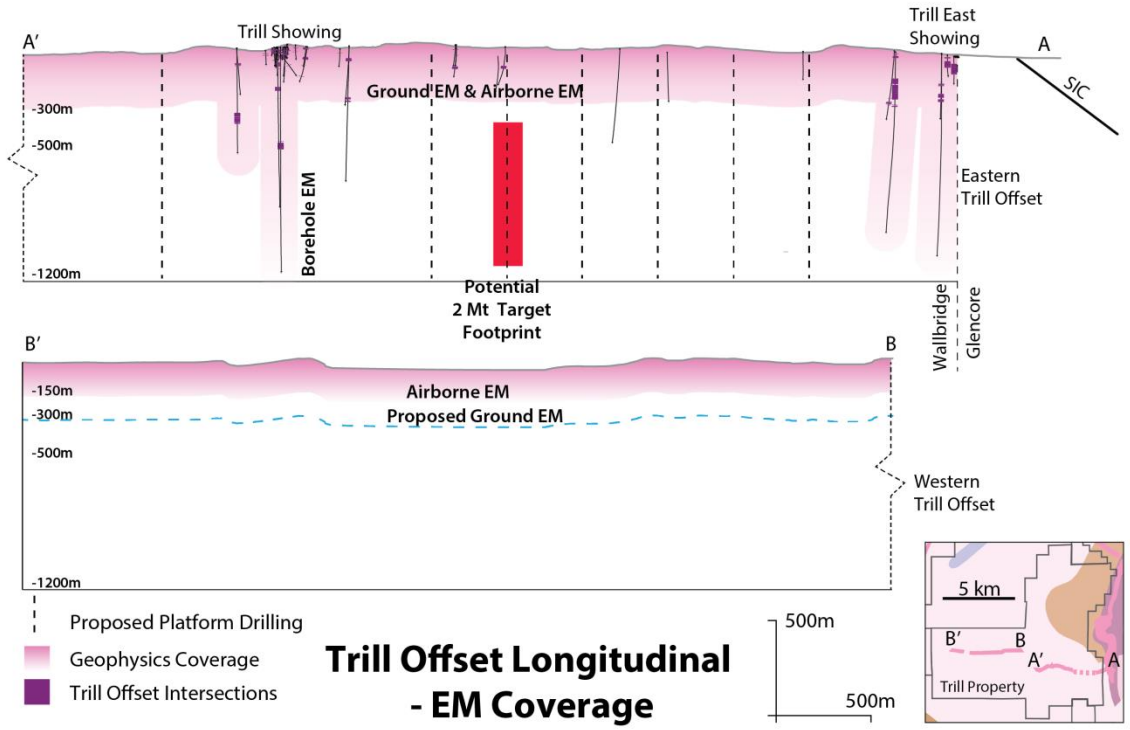


Figure 26.Trill Long Section.

Work to date has also delineated Offset dykes on the SCJV Worthington and Trill West properties, and all but one of the North Range properties for a combined strike length of approximately 56 kilometres (Figure 27). All of these areas have now been covered by airborne geophysics and a portion has been covered by fixed loop surface TDEM geophysical surveys. These dykes are poorly exposed, with < 1% outcropping, and there has been very limited drilling along them; therefore, the Offset dykes remain largely unexplored. Limited exploration has identified minor occurrences of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization within the Hess, Foy, Worthington and Ministic Offset dykes, which is encouraging. Highlights include:

- Drilling, adjacent to the Hess and Pele Mountain Properties, by Vale that reportedly intersected up to 1.3% Ni, 1.1% Cu and 2.3g/t TPM over 7.25 metres hosted in the Hess Offset dyke (Consolidated Venturex Holdings Ltd., 2003).
- Wallbridge drill hole WFN-001, drilled on the Foy North property, which intersected 4m of 0.26g/t TPM and 0.2% Cu+Ni including 1 metre of 0.66g/t TPM, 0.25% Cu and 0.22% Ni within the Foy Offset dyke.
- An anomalous grab sample from the Hess Offset dyke on the Hess property that contained 0.92g/t TPM, 0.22% Cu and 0.17% Ni.
- A grab sample from the Hess Offset dyke on the Trill West Property that returned 0.24g/t Pt, 0.34g/t Pd, 0.07g/t Au, 0.3% Ni and 0.17% Cu.
- A 400m strike length of the Worthington Offset dyke with blebby sulphide mineralization, located on the Worthington property.

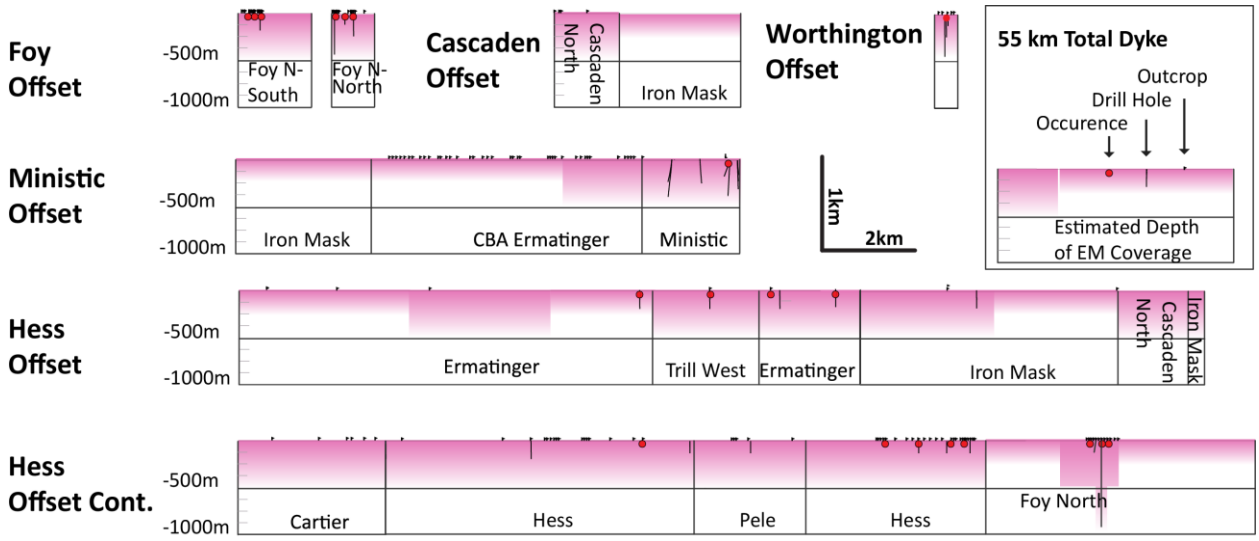


Figure 27. Long Section - Other Wallbridge Sudbury Offset Dykes.

Numerous favourable ore hosting environments have been identified along the dykes on the properties. These include abrupt termination of an Offset dyke, flexure or splays in an Offset dyke, and the occurrence of mafic-ultramafic intrusions proximal to and cut by Offset dykes. Significant additional work is warranted to explore the large-scale discovery potential remaining on these properties.

Footwall Deposit Potential

Footwall deposits represent very high value ore deposits. Examples of more recent Footwall deposit discoveries by other companies in the region include the McCreedy East Footwall deposits at Vale's Coleman Mine (the 148, 153 and 170 orebodies; Figure 11), the Footwall ore bodies at Glencore's Nickel Rim South Mine, and the footwall deposits at Vale's Victor and Capre development project. Wallbridge exploration efforts to date have resulted in the discovery of one economic Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGM deposit - the Broken Hammer Deposit, as well as a number of occurrences and extensive geological environments with the potential to host significant sized deposits of this type on several of Wallbridge's Sudbury properties.

The exploration target for Footwall deposits includes 2 to 10 million tonnes containing 1-5g/t platinum, 1-5g/t palladium, 1-10% copper, 0.5-2g/t gold, and 0.1-3% nickel. This represents a body that is 50-100 metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Footwall deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Properties. More work on is required to determine whether deposits of this size and grade exist on the Sudbury Properties.

The most prospective Wallbridge properties to host a Footwall deposit are Wisner, Broken Hammer, Frost Lake, Foy and Windy Lake properties, all of which host occurrences of Cu-Ni-PGM footwall mineralization. To date, no occurrences of Footwall style Cu-Ni-PGM have been found on Wallbridge's Trill, Creighton South, Cascaden, Barry, Capreol JV, Drill Lake or Victor East properties; however, the geological controls on the formation of Footwall deposits are fairly well understood and these properties have been interpreted to host geological environments with the potential to host these deposits types (Figure 3; Figure 28).

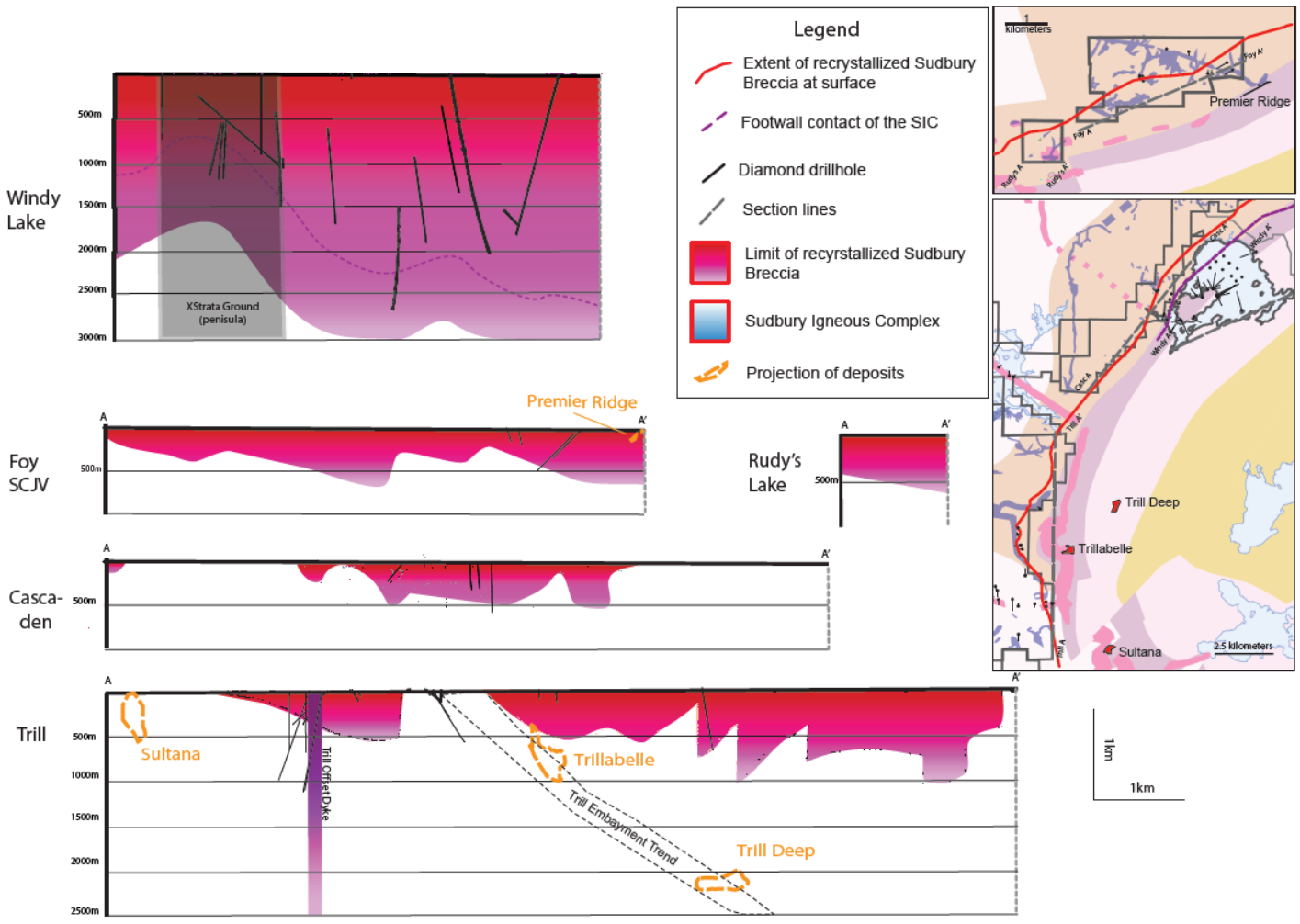


Figure 28. NW Properties Most Prospective Footwall Geology - Interpreted Extent.

The Wisner properties cover 10 kilometres of proximal Footwall geology (Figure 7; Figure 29), which host extensive zones of massive, recrystallized Sudbury breccia conducive to hosting footwall-style Cu-Ni-PGM ores. Wallbridge's exploration efforts to date have resulted in the discovery of several occurrences of Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization hosted in areas of recrystallized Sudbury Breccia, including the adjacent Broken Hammer deposit (see section 7) which was mined by Wallbridge in 2014 and 2015. Other occurrences of footwall mineralization on the properties include a 1.5km trend of surface Cu-PGM occurrences and broad coincident IP anomalies which define the Southwest and South Zones, and a 120m trend of Cu-PGM occurrences which define the Twisted Wrench Cu-PGM zone. The aforementioned zone is hosted within in the same Sudbury breccia structure that hosted the Broken Hammer deposit 1.2km to the northeast. The highest grade intersection from the South and Southwest zones was a drill hole sample from WIS-078 which contained 2.35% Cu, 1.25% Ni and 26.69g/t TPM from 65.5 to 66.0m. The best intercept from the Twisted Wrench showing was 8.12g/t TPM, 0.96% Cu and 0.16% Ni over 2.43m.

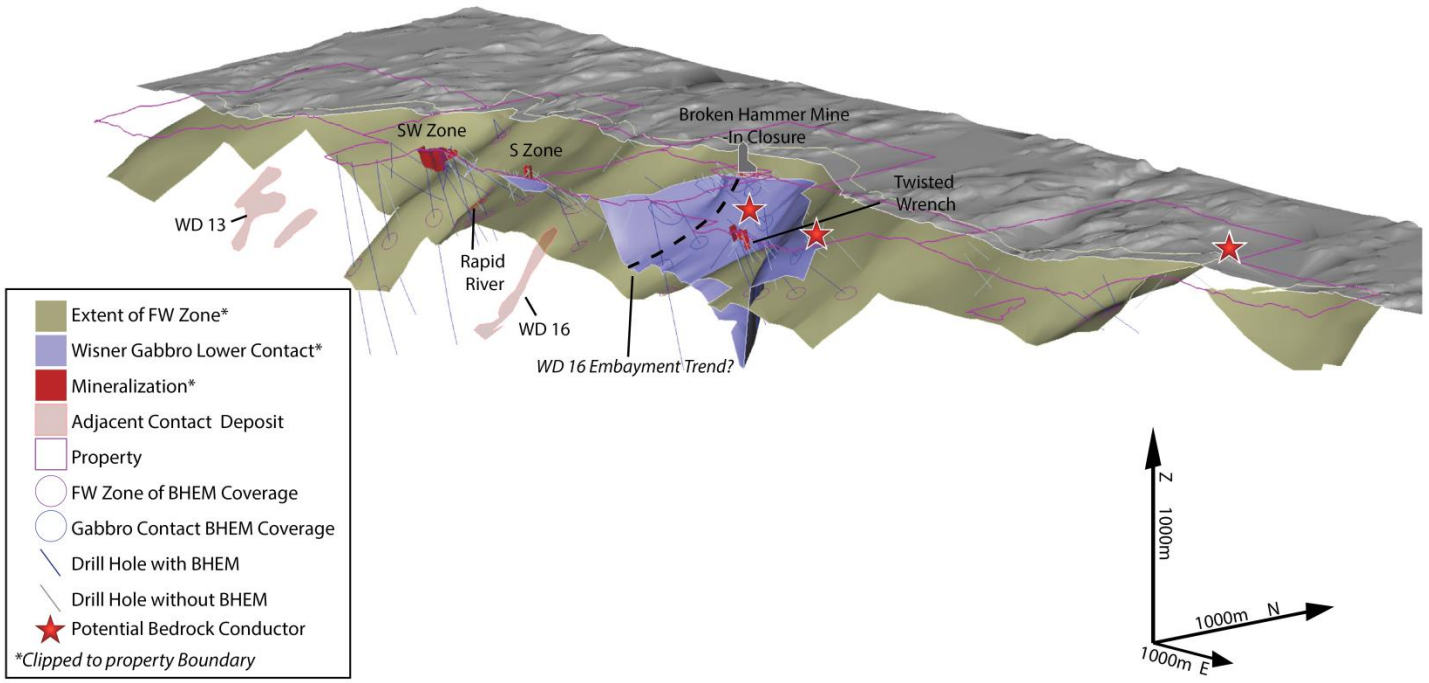


Figure 29. 3D View of the Wisner Properties.

Most of the significant mineralized occurrences, including the Broken Hammer Project, are found proximal to the Sudbury brecciated contact of the Wisner Gabbro. There are several locations along this contact where it is still permissive for a footwall deposit the size of the conceptual target to have gone undetected by exploration to date (Figure 29) and potential remains down plunge of the Broken Hammer deposit at depth. Also, several potential bedrock conductors and other Sudbury breccia zones with similar characteristics remain untested and further interpretation, drilling and field work is recommended. One such occurrence is on Wisner East where there are two HeliTEM conductors which require follow up work via drilling and/or trenching.

The Frost Lake, Skynner Lake, Capreol JV and Drill Lake properties are located on prime ground to host a Cu-Ni-PGM deposit. The properties are situated on the East Range of the SIC between Vale's Victor-Capre development project and KGHM International's recently closed Podolsky mine, and are in the proximal footwall to several significant contact deposits (Figure 4; Figure 9). Wallbridge exploration on these properties has delineated approximately nine kilometres of the East Range Sudbury Breccia structure (along strike), which is the same Sudbury breccia structure that hosts Vale's Victor-Capre deposits. The East Range Sudbury Breccia structure consists of extensive zones of massive, recrystallized Sudbury breccia similar to those found on the Wisner Properties and those associated with Cu-Ni-PGM deposit in Levack.

At the Frost Lake Property, the East Range Sudbury Breccia structure hosts the Amy Lake PGE Zone, a zone of Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization roughly 100 metres wide by 600 metres long, and located about 600 metres north of Vale's Capre deposits. Two notable intersections from that zone include drill hole WC-013 which intersected 48.40 metres averaging 0.86g/t TPM and WC-038 which intersected 75.48 metres averaging 0.51g/t TPM. Both included higher grade sub-intervals.

Though there is still the potential to discover additional near surface mineralization on the property, as supported by the delineation of a conductive body beneath Amy Lake adjacent to the Amy Lake Zone, the blue-sky potential exists at depth. Much of the work to date has focused on delineation of mineralized zones near surface, but the steep dip of the

SIC in this area means this favourable geology could extend from surface to significant depths. This suggests that a very large volume of target rocks, highly prospective for footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization, remains to be explored.

Exploration on several other properties has identified areas prospective for footwall style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization. These include the Foy Property which hosts a Sudbury breccia structure with occurrences of weak mineralization,the Creighton South Property which hosts Sudbury breccia structures in the footwall to Vale's giant Creighton deposit and the Trill Property which hosts thermally altered Sudbury Breccia structures in the footwall to the Vale's Trillabelle deposit (Figure 28). Also, the Drill Lake and Victor East properties are in a strategic position, immediately adjacent to the Vale's Victor-Capre development project to the south and east.

There are several properties that have the potential for hybrid type mineralization, similar to the Vale's Frood-Stobie deposits and KGHM's Victoria deposit as well as several other deposits in the South Range of the SIC. These include Creighton South, Graham (Kildream) and Blezard properties, all of which are interpreted to host part of the South Range Breccia Belt, the same Sudbury breccia structure which hosts the Frood-Stobie and Victoria deposits. Other properties that may have the potential to host this style of deposit include Trill, Ministic Lake, Cascaden and Cascaden North, on which Wallbridge mapping has identified segments of the North Range breccia belt, a 29 kilometre long arcuate Sudbury Breccia structure, similar the South Range Breccia Belt.

The geology on the Blezard Property is directly analogous to the host rocks of the Frood-Stobie deposits, less than two kilometres to the southwest. The property is underlain by the northeastern extension of the same Sudbury breccia belt that hosts Frood-Stobie in the footwall to Blezard and Lindsley deposits less than 60 metres from the SIC contact. Wallbridge exploration has discovered occurrences of significant grade Cu-Ni-PGE mineralization associated with QD in the Sudbury breccia, just as at Frood-Stobie. Although the Property is small and no significant conductors have been identified in the drill holes to date, geophysics (AMT anomaly) supports the possibility of mineralization below the depth currently tested by drilling. Also, the Property may be prospective for low-sulphide, high-PGE style mineralization similar to that recently reported in the altered volcanic rocks south of the Crean Hill Mine. The importance of this style of mineralization was not fully recognized when the above work was completed, and core containing small amounts of finely disseminated sulphide was not sampled.

Contact Deposit Potential

The Windy Lake property and an isolated mining patent on the Frost Lake property have the potential to host contact style deposits.

The Windy Lake property is located on the North Range of the SIC approximately three kilometres from the prolific Levack-Onaping Complex (Figure 8 and Figure 11). The best Contact deposit analogue for Windy Lake would be Glencore's Onaping depth deposit located in the Levack area along strike of Windy Lake four kilometres to the east. The Onaping Depth deposit includes Measured and Indicated resources totalling 14.5 million tonnes grading 1.67% nickel, 1.25% copper, 0.06% cobalt, 0.45g/t platinum, and 0.52g/t palladium and Inferred resources totalling 1.2 million tonnes grading 3.6% nickel, 1.2% copper, 0.1% cobalt, 0.5g/t platinum and 0.5g/t palladium (Glencore Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves as of June 30, 2010). Wallbridge's conceptual exploration target for Contact deposits includes 2 to 20 million tonnes containing 1-1.2g/t platinum plus palladium plus gold, 1.5-4% nickel, and 1-1.5% copper. This represents a body that is several hundred metres in strike length, 10-20 metres in thickness and with 100's of metres of plunge extent. This target is conceptual in nature, is based on examples of Contact deposits elsewhere in Sudbury and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the property. A significant portion of the SIC contact on the Windy Lake Property has not been explored with drilling. This untested area is large enough to host a contact deposit that could exceed the size of the conceptual target.

The Windy Lake property and the neighbouring Levack-Onaping complex share similarities that suggest it is permissive for the property to host multiple significant ore deposits. One similarity is that the SIC at Windy Lake and in the Levack-Onaping complex have an anomalously thick Norite layer. Sections of the SIC with thicker Norite layers are known to host a greater concentration of ore bodies. Also, the Windy Lake area is intersected by similar pre- and/or syn-SIC structures that are interpreted to control the distribution of embayment hosted contact ore deposits in the Levack-Onaping Complex. Drilling at Windy Lake has identified two examples of these - an E-W embayment structure associated with sub-economic mineralization and a N-S trending embayment structure. The intersection of these two embayments is interpreted to be an important target for contact mineralization.

The east side of the Windy Lake property also has the potential to host an embayment structure. WWL-007 was the only hole Wallbridge has drilled in that area and it intersected Sublayer and Footwall breccia which could be part of a much larger embayment structure and have the potential to host several significant ore bodies.

The Frost Lake property includes an isolated 4.5 ha mining patent located between Vale's Capre and Victor deposits, along the SIC. At surface, the SIC contact is approximately 100 metres east of the property but is interpreted to intersect the eastern property boundary at approximately 300m below surface (assuming a 70 degree dip to the west) and continue to approximately 1,100 metres depth below the property. This indicates the property has the potential to host a significantly sized mineral system including contact and footwall mineralization.

Additional exploration work is required to determine whether deposits the size and grade of the conceptual target (as outlined in section 8) exist on these properties.

19. RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration to date has shown that Wallbridge's Sudbury Properties have excellent potential for discovery including tangible targets and significant holdings with blue-sky potential. Though not discussed in great detail, there is also the potential for near term development on the Glencore Parkin Property. The total recommended work programs and proposed budgets on Wallbridge's Sudbury area properties is estimated at $36.2 million to test the currently identified exploration targets. In most cases, this includes a first phase outlining approximate expenditures necessary to bring the property to the next stage of exploration or a significant decision/milestone and a second phase that is contingent upon positive results of the first program.

As discussed above many of the Sudbury properties are included in the two Lonmin Joint Venture Agreements and associated Amendments. The minimum funding Lonmin is required to provide for the 2018 fiscal year (October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018) to maintain their interest in all the JV properties is $6,654,439, this includes $5,020,379 on the Parkin Properties, $1,268,968 SCJV properties and $365,091 on the North Range and Wisner Properties.

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE - PARKIN PROPERTIES

On the Parkin Properties, total recommended work includes an estimated first phase of $7 million and an estimated second phase of $17 million plus indirect administration costs (Table 28).

The first phase of the program for the Glencore Parkin, Milnet and CBA Parkin properties includes completing a 3D inversion of EM data, drilling and BHEM to expand on known mineralization with 50m to 100m step-outs along mineralized and conductive trends, drilling unexplained conductors, and 200 to 600m spaced drill holes to test significant blue-sky exploration potential. The first phase also includes airborne EM, mapping and sampling on the northern CBA Parkin claim block and Parkin East.

Phase 2 includes infill drilling of mineralized zones of appropriate size and quality that were delineated by phase 1 drilling, drilling new targets delineated from phase 1 work, and completion of an NI 43-101 resource estimate and metallurgy in and around the historic surface resource.

Table 28. Recommended exploration programs on the Parkin properties.

Description	***Phase 1 (CAD)***	***Units***	***Phase 2 (CAD)***	***Units***
Drilling and related activities	$6,010,090	~35,000m	$13,603,899	~80,000m
Field Work	$25,400			
Airborne EM	$88,000	~400km		
Environmental Baseline	$10,500			
Consultation	$5,000		$25,000	
Taxes and Payments	$224,646		$1,525,646	
Resource Estimate			$100,000	
Metallurgy			$100,000	
Prefeasibility Study			$100,000	
Total Direct	$6,363,636		$15,454,545	
Administration	$636,364		$1,545,455	
Total SOW	**$7,000,000**		**$17,000,000**	

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES-WISNER PROPERTIES

On the Wisner properties, an estimated $1,000,000 of work is recommend (Table 29) for the first phase which would include geological and geophysical modeling, drilling the Sudbury Breccia structure down dip of the Broken Hammer deposit on the Broken Hammer property, testing the Wisner gabbro contact with drilling, drilling the conductor on Wisner East, and mapping and stripping. A second phase would follow up the results of the first phase.

Table 29. Recommended exploration programs on the NRJV-Wisner properties.

Description	*Costs (CAD)*	*Units*
Drilling and related activities	$ 879,506	4,800
Mechanical stripping and Prospecting	$ 15,000	
Modeling	$ 10,000	
Taxes	$ 4,585	
Total Direct	**$ 909,091**	
Admin	**$ 90,909**	
Total	**$ 1,000,000**	

NORTH RANGE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES-NORTH RANGE PROPERTIES

On the North Range properties, total recommended work includes a first phase of an estimated $1,000,000 (Table 30). The proposed program includes surface EM on Foy North, mapping on Ruza, mechanical stripping on Rudy's Lake, geological compilation, structural interpretation, targeting for drilling, and drilling of prospective footwall zones and priority targets along the Ministic and Hess offset

It is recommended that the claims which contain Offset dykes be maintained in good standing until further review is completed and new targets generated.

Table 30. Recommended exploration programs on the NRJV-North Range properties.

Description	*Costs (CAD)*	*Units*
Surface EM	$ 65,273	8km
Drilling and related activities	$ 781,818	4,500m
Mapping and Sampling	$ 22,000	
Mechanical stripping	$ 15,000	
Target Generation	$ 15,000	
Payments and Taxes	$ 10,000	
Total Direct	**$ 909,091**	
Admin	**$ 90,909**	
Total	**$ 1,000,000**	

SUDBURY CAMP JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES

On the Sudbury Camp Joint Venture properties, an estimated $4,800,000 CAD of work is recommended for the first phase (Table 31). This work would include drilling the intersection of the Windy Lake Embayments and the eastern parts of Windy Lake, drilling 1,200 metre holes at 400 metre spacing on the eastern most four kilometres of the Trill offset dyke and surface EM along the western extension of the Trill Offset dyke, drilling to test remaining prospective footwall on Skynner, surface EM over the prospective footwall on Trill, Foy, Creighton South and Cascaden properties and field work (including mapping, prospecting and mechanical stripping) on Worthington, Creighton South and Trill.

Phase 2 of the program would mostly follow-up results from phase 1, but would also include additional drilling along interpreted open embayment trends on the Windy Lake property.

Table 31. Recommended phase 1 exploration programs on the SCJV properties.

Description	*Cost (CAD)*	*Trill*	*Windy Lake*	*Skynner Lake*	*Cascaden*	*Creighton South*	*Foy*
Surface EM	$1,087,100	30 km			35km	13km	16km
Drilling and related activities	$3,343,477	8,600m	8,500m	2,400m			
Field Work	$ 94,074	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable		
Taxes and Payments	$ 3,950						
Total Direct	**$4,572,727**						
Admin	**$ 227,273**						
Total	**$4,800,000**						

GLENCORE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTIES

On the three stand-alone Glencore Joint Venture properties the total recommended work includes a first phase of $500,000 and a second phase of $5,000,000 (

Table 32). The first phase consists of testing drill ready targets on the Frost Lake Property, including conductors delineated from surface and bore hole EM near the Amy Lake zone and drilling targeting the SIC contact on the isolated mining patent between Vale's Capre and Victor deposits. The first phase also includes mapping and prospecting geology on Blezard and unexplained VTEM anomalies on Graham. It would also include structural, geological and geophysical modeling on Blezard and Frost in preparation for phase 2 drilling.

Significant additional exploration is warranted to fully test the potential of the Frost Lake Property considering the large volume of geology perspective to host a significant footwall deposit. While the phase 1 work includes geological

compilation, structural interpretation, and targeting for drilling; given an appropriate level of financing a $5 million program including 30,000 metres of drilling could easily be justified.

Table 32. Recommended exploration programs on the Glencore Joint Venture properties.

Description	*Phase 1 (CAD)*	*Blezard*	*Frost Lake*	*Graham*	*Phase 2 (CAD)*	*Blezard*	*Frost Lake*	*Graham*
Drilling	$ 409,463		2,400m		$ 4,613,130	10,000 m	17,000 m	
Mapping	$ 22,000	Variable	Variable	Variable				
Modeling	$ 15,000	Variable						
Taxes	$ 16,500				$ 16,500			
Total Direct	**$ 462,963**				**$ 4,629,630**			
Admin	**$ 37,037**				**$ 370,370**			
Total	**$ 500,000**				**$ 5,000,000**			

WALLBRIDGE – OTHER SUDBURY AREA PROPERTIES

Recommended work on the other Sudbury Properties includes mapping, geological compilation, structural interpretation, and targeting for drilling.

CAPREOL JV

Recommend re-evaluating the work done on the CJV Property incorporating new information regarding the adjacent Capre deposit to more effectively target future drilling and exploration activities on the joint venture property.

DRILL LAKE

Recommend further geological mapping of the Sudbury breccia structures and drilling to test the Sudbury breccia structures to depth.

VICTOR EAST

Detailed mapping to better understand and model the Sudbury breccia structures. Most of the mapping on the property pre-dates much of Wallbridge's current understanding of the geology and mineralization of the Sudbury area.

BARRY

Recommend abandonment of Working Right and Option.

STREET

A thorough compilation of geological, geophysical, structural and geochemical work completed on the property which would help direct and focus detailed prospecting and mapping programs.

DRURY TOWNSHIP

The property has been recently acquired. Thorough mapping and review is recommended.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

To Accompany the Technical Report entitled

"TECHNICAL REPORT ON WALLBRIDGE'S SUDBURY AREA PROPERTIES, ONTARIO (CANADA)"

Dated effective December 31st, 2017, for Wallbridge Mining Company Limited:

I, David Smith, P.Geo, residing at 208 Trailridge Drive, Sudbury, Ontario, P3E 6L8, do hereby certify that:

- I am currently employed as Project Geologist with Wallbridge Mining Company Limited of 129 Fielding Road, Lively, Ontario, P3Y 1L7. As an employee of Wallbridge Mining, I do not qualify as an independent Qualified Person.
- I am primarily responsible for all sections of this report and have most recently visited the Property in February 2016.
- I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101.
- I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#2609).
- I graduated from Laurentian University 2005 with a B.Sc. in Geology, and have been practicing my profession continuously since that time.
- I have experience working in the Sudbury area. From 2005 to the present I have worked continuously with Wallbridge conducting exploration in Sudbury.
- I am not aware of any material fact or change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report which is not reflected in the technical report effective December 31, 2017. Exploration of the property is ongoing and an updated technical report may be prepared in the future.
- This technical report has been prepared by me for use in conjunction with Wallbridge's Annual Information Form (AIF) and other corporate purposes.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with those documents.

Effective as of December 31, 2017.

"Signed"

David Smith, B.Sc. P.Geo.

This 27th day of March, 2018.

APPENDIX A: PROPERTY LAND STATUS

NRJV PARKIN PROPERTIES

1. Milnet

	mining patent:		township,	area							work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder				work reserve
1	73524-0053	L5 C2 NW1/4 N1/2 (S5265)	Parkin	16.19		MSR	WMCL				*63,104*
2	73524-0054	L6 C2 NE1/4 S1/2 & L5 C2 NW1/4 S1/2 (S5480 & S5481)	Parkin	32.37		MSR	WMCL				*117,865*
			Total	48.56	ha						$180,969

Note: *- purchased by agreement from J.F. Richardson, Feb. 4, 2000*
- J.F. Richardson retains 1.5% NSR

	mining lease:		township,	area					lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date	number	reserve
3	73524-0015	S647601 to S647604	Parkin	64.75		MSR	WMCL	1-Aug-2029	108251	*4,385,681*
4	73524-0016	S647605	Parkin	16.19		MSR	WMCL	1-Aug-2029	108250	*1,743*
			Totals	80.94	ha					$4,387,424
			Project totals	129.50	ha					**$4,568,393**

Note: *- purchased by agreement from Isaac Burns Metals Inc. Feb. 2, 2000*
- Isaac Burns Metals Inc. retains 1.5% NSR
- Note: leases 108250 & 108251 overlain by ARA permit No. 297 (marble) permit fee is $200/yr

Land fees and payments:			
	mining land tax -	$194.25	
	aggregate permit fee -	$200.00	*
	lease rental -	$242.81	
	land taxes -	$0.00	
		$637.06	

2. Glencore Parkin

	mining lease:		township,	area					lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date	number	reserve
1	73521-0344	S57843	Norman	15.78		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Mar-2032	108706	33,856
2	73521-0353	S60119 to S60126	Norman	137.81		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Jun-2020	107244	0
3	73521-0354	S57463	Norman	15.17		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Jul-2020	107246	33,856
4	73524-0009	S60354	Parkin	16.39		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Oct-2031	108578	21,004
5	73524-0010	S59645 to S59649	Parkin	65.05		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Sep-2031	108577	*141,942*
6	73524-0012	S21893, S22791	Parkin	33.10		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Apr-2020	107243	*1,098,137*
7	73524-0013	S56865 to S56870, S56881 to S56883	Parkin	120.59		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Jun-2020	107245	63,012
8	73524-0014	S56862 to S56864, S57460 to S57462	Parkin	99.78		MSR	*WMCL/GCC	1-Jul-2020	107247	*1,596,677*
			Totals	503.67	ha					2,988,484

	mining patent:		township,	area							work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder				work reserve
9	73521-0054	L7 C6 NE1/4 of N1/2, S3244	Norman	15.93		MSR	*WMCL/GCC				*158,965*
10	73521-0066	L6 C6 NW1/4 of N1/2, S27567	Norman	15.17		MSR	*WMCL/GCC				*222,878*
10			Totals	31.10	ha						$381,843
			Project totals	534.77	ha						$3,370,327

Note: *- Joint venture agreement with Glencore (Falconbridge) Jan. 1, 2006*
*- *Glencore Canada Corp. holds 1.5% interest (treated as NSR)*

Land fees and payments:		
	mining land tax -	$124.44
	lease rental -	$1,511.63
	municipal & MNR LT tax -	$6,440.06
	total	$8,076.13

3. Parkin CBA

mining claims:			township,	area		recorded	recorded	work due		work ($)	work ($)
	number		map area	(ha)	units	holder	date	date	status	required	reserve
1	681637	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
2	681638		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
3	681639		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
4	681640		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
5	681641		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	17,865
6	681642	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	17,413
7	681643	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	1,084
8	681644		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	1,031
9	681645		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	25
10	681708	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
11	681709	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	27-Apr-1983	02-Sep-2019	WRP	400	15,634
12	721031		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	28-Sep-1983	03-Feb-2019	WRP	400	25
13	787734	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	13-Sep-1984	19-Jan-2019	WRP	400	25
14	854516	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Sep-1985	05-Feb-2019	WRP	400	245,035
15	854517	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Sep-1985	05-Feb-2019	WRP	400	*306,005*
16	864620		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	28-Oct-1985	04-Mar-2019	WRP	400	25
17	864621		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	28-Oct-1985	04-Mar-2019	WRP	400	25
18	894922	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	12-Jun-1986	18-Oct-2019	WRP	400	0
19	894923	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	12-Jun-1986	18-Oct-2019	WRP	400	0
20	983946		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
21	983947		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
22	983948		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
23	983949		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
24	983950		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
25	983951		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
26	983952		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
27	983953		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	409
28	983954		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	0
29	983955		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	0
30	983956		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	15-Apr-1987	21-Aug-2019	WRP	400	0
31	984370		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
32	984371		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
33	984372		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
34	984373		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
35	984391		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
36	984392		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
37	984393		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	30-Apr-1987	05-Sep-2019	WRP	400	0
38	994721	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	23-Dec-1987	29-Apr-2019	WRP	400	0
39	994722	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	23-Dec-1987	29-Apr-2019	WRP	400	0
40	1042895		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	07-Apr-1989	13-Aug-2019	WRP	400	0
41	1163243		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	25-Oct-1999	01-Mar-2019	WRP	400	0
42	1174660	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	31-Jan-1995	31-Jan-2019	WRP	400	*123,797*
43	1179474		Parkin	16	1	CBRL	24-Aug-1992	30-Dec-2019	WRP	400	25
44	1211020	*subdivided*	Parkin	16	1	CBRL	23-Nov-2001	30-Mar-2019	WRP	400	71,725
45	3004244		Parkin	64	4	CBRL	12-Aug-2002	12-Aug-2019	WRP	1,600	0
			Totals	768	ha					19,200	$803,011
			Work required going forward						**2017**	$0	
									2018	$0	
									2019	$0	

mining lease:			township,	area						lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date		number	reserve
46	73524-0017	S693959, S693960	Parkin	32.38		MSR	CBRL	01-Nov-2032		**108881**	*521,673*
47	73524-0018	S693958	Parkin	16.19		MSR	CBRL	01-Nov-2032		**108882**	*305,698*
			Totals	48.56	ha						$827,371
			Project totals	816.56	ha						**$1,630,382**

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Note: - claim holder, CBRL (Champion Bear Resources Ltd. CLN# 116945)

- Champion Bear Resources JV, April 10, 2008; subject to J. Brady NSR with adv. Royalty payments

- WMCL earned interest at Dec. 31, 2016 is 50%

Land fees and payments:				
lease rental -	$145.69		adv. Royalty -	$12,000
land tax -	$2,550.04			
total	$2,695.73			

4	Parkin East										
mining claims:			township,	area		recorded	recorded	work due		work ($)	work ($)
	number		map area	(ha)	units	holder	date	date	status	required	reserve
1	4245171	*subdivided*	Parkin	240	15	WMCL	09-Aug-2011	09-Aug-2022	A	6000	0
2	4245172		Parkin	256	16	WMCL	09-Aug-2011	09-Aug-2022	A	6400	0
3	4245173		Parkin	64	4	WMCL	09-Aug-2011	09-Aug-2022	A	1600	0
4	4245174		Parkin	240	15	WMCL	09-Aug-2011	**09-Aug-2021**	WRP	6000	0
			Project totals	800.00	ha					20,000	$0
4							**Work required going forward**		**2017**	$0	
									2018	$0	
									2019	$0	
	Note:	*- lands subject to 400m area of interest per J. Brady consent agreement, Sept. 30, 2010*									

NRJV Wisner Properties

2	Broken Hammer										
mining lease:			township,	area						lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date		number	reserve
1	73522-0202	L9 C4 S1/2,L10 C4 E1/2 S1/2	Wisner	97.02		MSR	WMCL	01-Sep-2028		108106	2,168,043
			Project totals	97.02	ha						$2,168,043
1											
	Note:	*- subject to option & JV agreement with Falconbridge Limited (Xstrata) dated January 1, 2006*									

2	Broken Hammer										
mining lease:			township,	area						lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date		number	reserve
1	73522-0202	L9 C4 S1/2,L10 C4 E1/2 S1/2	Wisner	97.02		MSR	WMCL	01-Sep-2028		108106	2,168,043
			Project totals	97.02	ha						$2,168,043
1											
	Note:	*- subject to option & JV agreement with Falconbridge Limited (Xstrata) dated January 1, 2006*									

Land fees and payments:	lease rental -	$291.07
	land tax	$1,968.53
		$2,259.60

3	Wisner West										
mining lease:			township,	area						lease	work ($)
	PIN #	description	map area	(ha)		rights held	Holder	expiry date		number	reserve
1	73522-0207	S1229369	Wisner	125.898		MSR	WMCL	01-Jun-2031		108508	741,788
			Project totals	125.898	ha						$741,788
1											

Land fees & payments:	lease rental -	$377.69
	land tax	$1,993.14
		$2,370.83

4	Wisner East										
mining claims:			township,	area		recorded	recorded	work due		work ($)	work ($)
	number		map area	(ha)	units	holder	date	date	status	required	reserve
1	1230727		Wisner	48	3	WMCL	01-Mar-2000	01-Mar-2022	A	1,200	107,275
2	1230728		Wisner	192	12	WMCL	01-Mar-2000	01-Mar-2022	A	4,800	450,211
3	1246145	isolated	Wisner	16	1	WMCL	10-Sep-2002	10-Sep-2019	A	400	0
			Project totals	256	ha					6,400	$557,486
3								**Work required going forward**		**2017**	$0
										2018	$0
										2019	$202

5	Wisner (Glencore)										
mining claims:			**township,**	**area**		**recorded**	**recorded**	**work due**		**work ($)**	**work ($)**
	number		**map area**	**(ha)**	**units**	**holder**	**date**	**date**	**status**	**required**	**reserve**
1	984613		Bowell	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	16,315
2	984614		Bowell	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	26,686
3	984615		Bowell	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	121,378
4	984625		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	16,604
5	984626		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	14,763
6	984627		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	26,486
7	984628		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	**19,004**
8	984629		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	521,067
9	984630		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	90,312
10	984631		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	25,404
11	984632		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	99,128
12	984633		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	302,198
13	984639		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	46,407
14	984640		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	81,828
15	984641		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	23,548
16	984642		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	337,016
17	984643		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	**536,941**
18	984644		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	18,805
19	984645		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	16,605
20	984646		Wisner	16	1	GCC	06-May-1987	06-May-2021	A	400	18,705
21	993681		Wisner	16	1	GCC	04-Sep-1987	04-Sep-2021	A	400	**324,849**
22	993682		Wisner	16	1	GCC	04-Sep-1987	04-Sep-2021	A	400	175,784
23	993683		Wisner	16	1	GCC	04-Sep-1987	04-Sep-2021	A	400	32,868
24	994137		Wisner	16	1	GCC	04-Sep-1987	04-Sep-2021	A	400	126,536
25	1246144		Wisner	0.85	1	WMCL	10-Sep-2002	04-Sep-2021	A	400	15,582
			Totals	384.85						$10,000	$3,034,819
								Work required going forward	**2017**	$0	
									2018	$0	
									2019	$0	
mining patent:			**township,**	**area**							**work ($)**
	PIN #	**description**	**map area**	**(ha)**		**rights held**	**Holder**				**work reserve**
26	73522-0115	RJ1	Wisner	15.88		MSR	GCC				$86,100
			Totals	15.88	ha						$86,100
			Project totals	400.73	ha						**$3,120,919**
26											
	Note:	*- claim holder GCC (Glencore Canada Corp., client # 130679)*									
		- Joint venture Jan. 1, 2006									
		- WMCL earned interest at December 31, 2016 is 85.9%									
Land fees & payments:		mining land tax -	$63.52								
		land tax	$74.74								
			$138.26								

NRJV North Range Properties

1	Cartier										
mining claims:			**township,**	**area**		**recorded**	**recorded**	**work due**		**work ($)**	**work ($)**
	number		**map area**	**(ha)**	**units**	**holder**	**date**	**date**	**status**	**required**	**reserve**
1	4201131		HESS	256	16	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	6,400	0
2	4201138		Hart	128	8	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	3,200	0
3	4201139		HESS	112	7	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	2,800	0
4	4201141		Hart	112	7	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	2,800	0
5	4201142		Hart	256	16	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	6,400	0
6	4208893		HESS	96	6	WMCL	25-Nov-2005	25-Nov-2019	A	2,400	0
			Project totals	960	ha					24,000	$0
6								**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
									2018	$0	
									2019	$24,000	
	Note:	*- purchased by agreement from Glencore Canada Corporation (per Xstrata) Jan. 1, 2011; buy back option*									

2 Cascaden N

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1 4206118	BMR	Hart	112	7	WMCL	05-Jun-2006	05-Jun-2019	A	2,800	9,897
		Project totals	112 ha						2,800	$9,897
1							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$2,800	

3 Ermatinger

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1 1246168	*BMR option*	Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	09-Aug-2001	09-Aug-2019	A	6,400	0
2 3004868	*BMR option*	Ermatinger	224	14	WMCL	28-Jul-2003	28-Jul-2019	A	5,600	0
3 4206116	*BMR option*	Hart	64	4	WMCL	19-May-2006	19-May-2019	A	1,600	0
4 4245183	*BMR option*	Ermatinger	112	7	WMCL	18-Nov-2010	18-Nov-2019	A	2,800	0
5 4255356	*BMR option*	Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	16-Nov-2010	16-Nov-2019	A	6,400	0
6 4255357		Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	16-Nov-2010	16-Nov-2019	A	6,400	0
7 4255358		Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	16-Nov-2010	16-Nov-2019	A	6,400	0
8 4255359		Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	16-Nov-2010	16-Nov-2018	WRP	6,400	0
9 4255388		Vernon	128	8	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2018	WRP	3,200	0
10 4255389		Vernon	256	16	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2018	A	6,400	0
11 *4255391*	*under review*	Vernon	256	16	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2018	A	6,400	0
12 *4255392*	*under review*	Vernon	256	16	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2018	A	6,400	0
13 4262273		Venturi	256	16	WMCL	29-Jul-2011	29-Jul-2018	A	6,400	0
14 4262275		Vernon	256	16	WMCL	29-Jul-2011	29-Jul-2018	A	6,400	0
15 *4262276*	*under review*	Vernon	256	16	WMCL	29-Jul-2011	29-Jul-2018	A	6,400	0
16 *4262277*	*under review*	Vernon	256	16	WMCL	29-Jul-2011	29-Jul-2018	A	6,400	0
17 *4262278*	*under review*	Vernon	256	16	WMCL	29-Jul-2011	29-Jul-2018	A	6,400	0
18 4262287		Venturi	256	16	WMCL	09-Aug-2011	09-Aug-2018	A	6,400	0
19 4278153	*BMR option*	Ermatinger	32	2	WMCL	05-May-2014	**05-May-2018**	A	800	0
		Project totals	4144 ha						103,600	$0
19							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$68,000	
								2019	$103,600	

4 Ermatinger CBA

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1 1214586		Ermatinger	192	12	WMCL CBRL	23-Feb-1998	18-Mar-2019	A	4,800	0
2 1239143		Ermatinger	208	13	WMCL CBRL	13-Apr-2000	06-May-2019	A	5,200	0
3 1244384		Ermatinger	224	14	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2019	A	5,600	0
4 1244385		Ermatinger	240	15	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2019	A	6,000	0
5 1244386		Ermatinger	192	12	WMCL CBRL	31-Jul-2000	23-Aug-2019	A	4,800	0
		Totals	1056 ha						26,400	$0
							Work required going forward:	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$26,400	

Mining leases: PIN #	description	township, map area	area (ha)		rights held	holder	expiry date		lease number	work ($) reserve
6 73356-0001	S630298	Ermatinger	12.02		MSR	CBRL	1-Jun-2033		109419	0
7 73356-0002	S630294	Ermatinger	24.53		MSR	CBRL	1-Jun-2033		109417	0
8 73356-0003	S630295	Ermatinger	25.59		MRO	CBRL	1-Jun-2033		109418	0
		Totals	62.14 ha							$0
		Project totals	1118.14 ha							$0

8

Note:
- *Champion Bear Resources JV, Nov. 5, 2001*
- *Various underlying agreements; J. Brady advanced royalty $280 semi annuually*
- *WMCL earned interest at December 31, 2016 is 79.96%*

Land fees and payments:	lease rental -	$186.43	adv. Royalty -	$560
		$186.43		$560

5 Foy N

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	***1241741*** ***TRL***	Tyrone	224	14	WMCL	05-Apr-2000	05-Apr-2019	A	5,600	14,165
2	1241797 *CMI AOI*	Tyrone	256	16	WMCL	11-Feb-2009	11-Feb-2020	A	6,400	344,351
3	4212987 *CMI AOI*	Tyrone	144	9	WMCL	11-Feb-2009	11-Feb-2020	A	3,600	252,050
4	4218570	Tyrone	96	6	WMCL	22-Oct-2012	22-Oct-2020	A	2,400	30,808
5	***4240848*** ***TRL***	Tyrone	192	12	WMCL	27-May-2008	27-May-2019	A	4,800	0
6	4245185	Tyrone	80	5	WMCL	22-Oct-2012	22-Oct-2020	A	2,000	5,752
7	4245190	Tyrone	144	9	WMCL	21-Sep-2015	21-Sep-2019	A	3,600	0
8	4273200	Tyrone	16	1	WMCL	02-Jul-2014	02-Jul-2019	A	400	0
9	4273201	Tyrone	64	4	WMCL	02-Jul-2014	02-Jul-2019	A	1,600	0
10	4273202	Tyrone	64	4	WMCL	02-Jul-2014	02-Jul-2019	A	1,600	0
11	4273205	Leinster	112	7	WMCL	02-Jul-2014	02-Jul-2019	A	2,800	0
12	4277618	Tyrone	160	10	WMCL	14-Aug-2014	14-Aug-2019	A	4,000	0
		Project totals	1552	ha					38,800	647,126
12							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$23,939	

Note: *- claims 2 & 3 are subject to Crowflight area of interest*

- Lonmin earned interest (NRJV) at Dec. 31, 2016 is 65%

- claims 1 & 5 subject to Apr. 1, 2015 agreement with Tearlach Resources Ltd. & underlaying agreements (Beilharz NSR 2% & TRL NSR .5%)

6 Harty

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	4212454 *isolated*	Leinster	48	3	WMCL	12-Feb-2007	12-Feb-2019	A	1,200	0
2	4212461	Harty	48	3	WMCL	12-Feb-2007	12-Feb-2019	A	1,200	0
		Project totals	96	ha					2,400	$0
2							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$2,378	

7 Hess CBA

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	1179646	Harty	96	6	WMCL	*26-Nov-1996*	02-Apr-2019	A	2,400	0
2	1179647	Harty	144	9	WMCL	*26-Nov-1996*	02-Apr-2019	A	3,600	0
3	1179649	Harty	240	15	WMCL	*26-Nov-1996*	02-Apr-2019	A	6,000	0
4	1218245	Harty	64	4	WMCL	*01-Dec-1997*	08-Apr-2019	A	1,600	0
5	1224157	Hess	240	15	WMCL	20-Apr-1998	20-Apr-2019	A	6,000	0
6	1229424	Hess	80	5	WMCL	*10-Jun-1999*	16-Oct-2019	A	2,000	0
7	1230272	Hess	96	6	WMCL	*09-Mar-2000*	15-Jul-2019	A	2,400	0
8	1230789	Harty	96	6	WMCL	*22-Oct-1998*	27-Feb-2019	A	2,400	0
9	1230847	Hess	16	1	WMCL	20-Apr-1998	20-Apr-2019	A	400	0
10	1231175	Hess	192	12	WMCL	*09-Dec-1998*	16-Apr-2019	A	4,800	0
11	1231176	Hess	256	16	WMCL	*09-Dec-1998*	16-Apr-2019	A	6,400	0
12	1231179	Hess	160	10	WMCL	*09-Dec-1998*	16-Apr-2019	A	4,000	0
13	3002857	Hess	48	3	WMCL	02-Aug-2002	02-Aug-2019	A	1,200	0
14	3002858	Hess	96	6	WMCL	02-Aug-2002	02-Aug-2019	A	2,400	0
15	3004319	Hess	16	1	WMCL	11-Sep-2002	11-Sep-2019	A	400	0
16	4255397	Harty	48	3	WMCL	31-Dec-2010	31-Dec-2019	A	1,200	0
			1888	ha					47,200	$0
16							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$47,200	

Note: *- Champion Bear Resources JV, Nov. 29, 2005*

- WMCL earned interest is 100%; CBRL retains 1.5% NSR; underlying agreements;

- Advanced royalty to J. Brady, paid $4,720 semi annually

Land fees, payments:	(Brady) adv. royalty -	$9,440

8 Iron Mask

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	1043524 *BMR option	Hart	256	16	WMCL	28-Mar-2000	03-Aug-2019	A	6,400	0
2	1197716 *BMR option	Hart	96	6	WMCL	23-Feb-1998	23-Feb-2019	A	2,400	0
3	1197718 *BMR option	Hart	144	9	WMCL	23-Feb-1998	23-Feb-2019	A	3,600	0
4	1197723 *BMR option	Hart	192	12	WMCL	23-Feb-1998	23-Feb-2019	A	4,800	0
5	1210838 *BMR option	Hart	32	2	WMCL	12-Sep-1995	18-Jan-2019	A	800	0
6	1210839 *BMR option	Hart	256	16	WMCL	12-Sep-1995	18-Jan-2019	A	6,400	0
7	1214588 *BMR option	Ermatinger	256	16	WMCL	23-Feb-1998	23-Feb-2019	A	6,400	0
8	1230856 *BMR option	Hart	192	12	WMCL	16-Mar-1998	16-Mar-2019	A	4,800	0
9	1231034 *BMR option	Hart	256	16	WMCL	20-May-2003	20-May-2019	A	6,400	0
		Project totals	1680 ha						42,000	$0
9							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$42,000	

Note: - *optioned to Battery Mineral Resources (BMR)*

- *purchased by agreement Nov. 29, 2012 from Champion Bear Resources Ltd. (no NSR to CBRL)*
- *NSR to J. Brady & advanced royalty payments, $5,000 paid semi-annually*
- *Lonmin earned interest (NRJV) at Dec. 31, 2016 is 65%*

9 Ministic

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	1199058	Cascaden	112	7	WMCL	13-Mar-2002	13-Mar-2019	A	2,800	0
2	1199059	Cascaden	48	3	WMCL	06-Mar-2002	06-Mar-2019	A	1,200	0
3	1229362	Cascaden	256	16	WMCL	29-Oct-1998	29-Oct-2019	A	6,400	0
4	1244715	Cascaden	160	10	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2019	A	4,000	0
5	1244716	Cascaden	32	2	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2019	A	800	0
6	1244717	Cascaden	112	7	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2019	A	2,800	0
7	1244718	Ermatinger	176	11	WMCL	10-May-2000	10-May-2019	A	4,400	0
		Project totals	896 ha						22,400	$0
7							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$22,400	

Note: - *Lonmin earned interest (NRJV) at Dec. 31, 2016 is 65%*

10 Pele JV

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	3011847	Harty	208	13	PMR	13-Jun-2005	13-Jun-2019	A	5,200	0
2	3018794	Harty	176	11	PMR	06-Sep-2005	06-Sep-2019	A	4,400	0
3	3018795	Harty	192	12	PMR	06-Sep-2005	06-Sep-2019	A	4,800	0
4	3018796	Harty	256	16	PMR	06-Sep-2005	06-Sep-2019	A	6,400	0
		Project totals	832 ha						20,800	$0
4							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$20,800	

Note: - *claim holder, PMR (Pele Mountain Resources Inc., CLN# 302937)*

- *Joint venture Jan. 1, 2010 PMR & WMCL; subject to R. Daigle NSR 1.5%*
- *60 day notice to PMR required to abandon*

11 Ruza

mining claims: number		township, map area	area (ha)	units	recorded holder	recorded date	work due date	status	work ($) required	work ($) reserve
1	3009421	Levack	160	10	WMCL	03-May-2004	03-May-2019	A	4,000	0
2	3009422	Levack	224	14	WMCL	03-May-2004	03-May-2019	A	5,600	0
3	3009424	Levack	176	11	WMCL	03-May-2004	03-May-2019	A	4,400	0
		Project totals	560 ha						14,000	$0
3							**Work required going forward:**	**2017**	$0	
								2018	$0	
								2019	$14,000	

Note: - *purchased by agreement from Ruza Resources Ltd.*

- *2% NSR (1/3 each to Ruza Resources, Dan Patrie & Don Whorley)*

12	Rudy's Lake										
mining claims:			township,	area		recorded	recorded	work due		work ($)	work ($)
	number		map area	(ha)	units	holder	date	date	2	required	reserve
1	1225797	*isolated*	Morgan	144	9	WMCL	27-Jan-1999	27-Jan-2019	A	3,600	135
			Project totals	144	ha					3,600	$135
1								Work required going forward:	2017	$0	
									2018	$0	
									2019	$1,571	

APPENDIX B: BOREHOLE DATA

IP - Borehole IP; PP- Physical Properties; RIM - Radio Tomography; TV- Televiewer

Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Milnet	WMM-001	510243	5185146	352	96	45	-45	2000				
Milnet	WMM-002	510166	5185219	352	162	10	-70	2000				
Milnet	WMM-003	510371	5185123	345	198	225	-77	2000				
Milnet	WMM-004	510372	5185124	345	1249	230	-87	2001	X			
Milnet	WMM-005	510200	5184671	337	1248	-	-90	2001	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-006	510503	5185105	348	640	225	-65	2003	X			
Milnet	WMM-007	510504	5185104	348	656	246	-70	2003	X			
Milnet	WMM-008	510129	5185221	352	210	45	-60	2003				
Milnet	WMM-009	510589	5185142	347	675	250	-55	2003	X			
Milnet	WMM-010	510303	5185049	341	1687	79	-85	2008	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-010-W1	510303	5185049	341	1637	79	-85	2009	X			
Milnet	WMM-010-W2	510303	5185049	341	1152	79	-85	2009				
Milnet	WMM-011	510293	5185315	352	1200	260	-85	2008	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-012	510442	5185620	346	1196	80	-85	2009	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-013	510518	5185574	344	217	310	-70	2008				
Milnet	WMM-014	510497	5185099	348	1684	266	-88	2009	X			
Milnet	WMM-014-W1	510497	5185099	348	1610	266	-88	2009	X	X		
Milnet	WMM-014-W2	510497	5185099	348	1794	295	-86	2010	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-015	510326	5185012	341	1635	77	-86	2010	X		X	
Milnet	WMM-015-W1	510326	5185012	341	1101	87	-85	2011				
Milnet	WMM-015-W2	510326	5185012	341	1650	84	-85	2011	X			
Milnet	WMM-016	510577	5184954	350	1650	249	-88	2011	X			
Milnet	WMM-017	510226	5184828	340	212	130	-49	2012				
Milnet	WMM-018	510019	5185147	364	1425	75	-78	2012				
Milnet	WMM-018-W1	510019	5185147	364	1779	75	-78	2012	X			
Milnet	WMM-018-W2	510019	5185147	364	1476	75	-78	2012				
Milnet	WMM-018-W3	510019	5185147	364	1952	75	-78	2012	X			
Milnet	WMM-018-W4	510019	5185147	364	1975	75	-78	2012	X			
Milnet	WMM-018-W5	510019	5185147	364	1330	75	-78	2016	X			
Milnet	WMM-019	510658	5185255	344	701	232.5	-51	2016	X			
Milnet	WMM-020	510436	5185449	355	593	213	-46	2016	X			
Milnet	WMM-021	510658	5185255	344	254	301	-45	2016				
Milnet	WMM-022	510262	5185546	347	1625	126	-77	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-001	509379	5183665	330	373	120	-67	1999		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-002	509371	5183495	336	501	135	-82	2000	X	X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-003	509387	5183370	338	80	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-004	509368	5183323	338	79	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-005	509359	5183270	341	78	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-006	509339	5183236	339	78	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-007	509295	5183082	335	106	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-008	509267	5183035	331	125	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-009	509237	5182995	333	140	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-010	509181	5182972	330	57	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-011	509139	5182941	330	40	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-012	509122	5182875	336	41	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-013	509075	5182790	333	41	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-014	509048	5182715	331	35	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-015	509196	5183015	332	35	300	-45	1999				

IP - Borehole IP; PP- Physical Properties; RIM - Radio Tomography; TV- Televiewer

Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Glencore Parkin	WMP-016	509105	5182847	335	35	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-017	509058	5182755	334	35	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-018	509132	5182946	330	47	300	-45	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-019	509323	5183292	340	63	-	-90	1999				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-020	509195	5183022	331	51	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-021	509208	5183014	333	76	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-022	509222	5183005	334	76	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-023	509222	5183005	334	110	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-025	509222	5183005	334	162	300	-65	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-026	509188	5183012	332	53	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-027	509200	5183005	332	75	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-028	509217	5182994	334	95	300	-35	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-029	509217	5182994	334	127	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-030	509217	5182994	334	162	300	-55	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-031	509217	5182994	334	179	300	-65	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-038	509215	5182949	331	167	300	-45	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-039	509151	5182876	336	125	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-040	509151	5182876	336	167	300	-58	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-041	509552	5183970	330	320	120	-45	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-042	508920	5182548	339	183	200	-45	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-043	509302	5183536	335	190	120	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-044	509285	5183487	339	200	120	-45	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-045	509302	5183536	335	251	120	-50	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-046	509403	5183713	332	448	120	-67	2000	X	X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-047	509141	5182997	331	51	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-048	509168	5182980	332	118	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-049	509192	5182964	331	142	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-050	509145	5182980	333	77	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-051	509170	5182963	331	114	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-052	509194	5182950	330	136	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-053	509157	5183002	333	78	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-054	509184	5182985	331	110	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-055	509207	5182968	332	152	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-056	509443	5183622	331	1206	75	-83	2000	X		X	
Glencore Parkin	WMP-057	509407	5183707	331	800	120	-75	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-058	509198	5182935	331	158	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-060	509188	5182912	330	130	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-061	509165	5182923	330	94	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-062	509151	5182837	339	130	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-063	509160	5182899	334	100	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-064	509179	5182888	333	140	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-065	509194	5182950	330	147	300	-55	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-066	509170	5182947	330	115	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-067	509139	5182884	335	97	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-068	509162	5182869	336	155	300	-58	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-069	509131	5182851	338	97	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-070	509119	5182776	342	151	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-071	509068	5182684	335	151	300	-45	2000		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-072	509102	5182811	336	97	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-073	509141	5182793	340	156	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-074	509118	5182860	337	72	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-075	509173	5182829	340	160	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-076	509122	5182835	336	97	300	-45	2000				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Glencore Parkin	WMP-077	509137	5182827	339	130	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-078	509158	5182816	341	160	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-079	509158	5182816	341	185	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-080	509100	5182788	339	142	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-081	509135	5182765	343	160	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-082	509100	5182761	342	125	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-083	509124	5182744	345	164	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-084	509198	5182935	331	161	300	-55	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-085	509162	5182869	336	144	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-086	509189	5182996	331	65	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-087	509207	5182985	333	91	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-088	509198	5182935	331	161	325	-55	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-089	509185	5182913	330	150	300	-55	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-090	509237	5182882	336	212	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-091	509205	5182882	334	191	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-092	509205	5182870	334	211	300	-52	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-093	509152	5182757	346	49	300	-45	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-094	509152	5182757	346	199	300	-52	2000				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-095	509665	5183914	330	1222	-	-90	2001	X		X	
Glencore Parkin	WMP-096	509254	5183015	331	141	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-097	509254	5183015	331	165	300	-55	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-098	508991	5182764	328	132	121	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-099	509302	5182988	333	195	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-100	509132	5182946	330	1203	-	-90	2001	X		X	
Glencore Parkin	WMP-101	509338	5183284	341	647	-	-90	2001	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-102	509361	5183264	341	123	300	-50	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-103	509361	5183264	341	126	300	-60	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-104	509357	5183240	339	125	300	-53	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-105	509357	5183240	339	175	300	-65	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-106	509335	5183254	341	91	300	-62	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-107	509335	5183254	341	60	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-108	509359	5183295	338	70	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-109	509378	5183284	339	100	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-110	509409	5183270	340	140	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-111	509409	5183270	340	164	300	-54	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-112	509445	5183245	342	222	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-113	509445	5183245	342	264	300	-55	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-114	509429	5183289	340	170	310	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-115	509429	5183289	340	185	310	-53	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-116	509393	5183310	337	131	310	-55	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-117	509303	5183507	337	200	120	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-118	509303	5183507	337	224	120	-52	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-119	509260	5183103	335	503	-	-90	2001	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-120	509055	5182762	334	500	-	-90	2001	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-121	508871	5182637	328	500	-	-90	2001	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-122	509395	5183347	342	110	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-123	509418	5183333	342	157	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-124	509441	5183313	338	190	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-125	509401	5183362	336	113	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-126	509433	5183342	336	150	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-127	509465	5183322	337	185	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-128	509494	5183246	337	270	300	-45	2001				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-129	509493	5183247	338	350	300	-63	2001				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Glencore Parkin	WMP-130	509402	5183707	332	1202	85	-70	2008	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-131	509464	5183439	333	300	300	-65	2008	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-132	509432	5183291	340	350	300	-70	2008	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-133	509272	5183040	333	350	300	-72	2008	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-134	509259	5183005	332	450	300	-70	2008				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-135	509259	5183005	332	617	300	-80	2008	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-136	509137	5182825	340	293	300	-80	2009	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-137	509379	5183170	340	1271	296	-85	2009	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-138	509280	5182968	334	357	307	-61	2015		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-139	509562	5183344	335	726	344	-58	2015		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-140	509454	5183220	338	402	297	-56	2015		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-141	509562	5183344	335	531	348	-52	2015		X		
Glencore Parkin	WMP-142	509395	5182916	335	400	300	-48	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-143	509414	5182976	338	376	301	-46	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-144	509417	5183185	339	315	300	-56	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-145	509124	5182906	332	144	301	-45	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-146	509202	5182569	345	500	298	-45	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-147	508996	5182471	346	378	292	-48	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-148	509382	5182866	335	450	299	-47	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-149	509312	5182888	334	369	301	-45	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-150	509309	5183707	334	441	120	-45	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-151	509385	5183719	330	330	125	-50	2015	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-152	509681	5183420	333	565	322	-55	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-152-PULLED	509681	5183420	333	32	320	-52	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-153	509681	5183420	333	522	314	-55	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-154	509681	5183419	333	506	305	-53	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-155	509682	5183418	333	457	290	-48	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-156	509324	5183578	330	200	114	-45	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-157	509223	5183720	345	604	104	-57	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-158	509104	5182858	337	45	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-159	509108	5182868	337	40	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-160	509117	5182895	334	55	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-161	509128	5182888	335	75	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-162	509136	5182916	332	60	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-163	509122	5182922	331	41	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-164	509122	5182936	331	41	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-165	509133	5182930	331	45	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-166	509145	5182921	331	71	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-167	509154	5182932	331	45	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-168	509143	5182953	332	45	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-169	509132	5182960	332	41	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-170	509138	5182896	334	72	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-171	509157	5182961	331	50	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-172	509142	5182968	332	42	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-173	509159	5182972	332	45	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-174	509175	5182993	332	56	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-175	509179	5183003	332	40	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-176	509205	5183031	332	40	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-177	509241	5183639	338	1101	125	-68	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-178	509340	5183458	335	135	120	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-179	509217	5183026	332	53	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-180	509144	5182908	333	71	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-181	509144	5182908	332	75	301.4	-52	2016				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Glencore Parkin	WMP-182	509149	5182891	334	95	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-183	509148	5182891	334	105	301.4	-52	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-184	509134	5182870	337	83	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-185	509134	5182870	337	100	301.4	-53	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-186	509113	5182912	332	41	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-187	509168	5182908	330	107	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-188	509168	5182908	330	110	301.4	-51	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-189	509181	5182958	331	77	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-190	509192	5182981	331	80	301.4	-49	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-191	509215	5182996	333	92	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-192	509229	5183016	332	80	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-193	509209	5183044	329	41	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-194	509224	5183035	331	53	301.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-195	509355	5183515	334	120	121.4	-46	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-196	509258	5183497	339	390	121.4	-57	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-197	509332	5183526	334	123	121.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-198	509373	5183541	332	105	121.4	-45	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-199	509373	5183541	332	137	121.4	-58	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-200	509372	5183541	332	120	121.4	-67	2016				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-201	509227	5183720	345	575	114	-55	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-202	509317	5183655	335	301	122	-47	2016	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-203	509318	5183654	335	384	122	-56	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-204	509397	5183704	332	225	121	-45	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-205	509617	5184039	332	1350	115	-76	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-206	509490	5183900	331	598	120	-67	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-207	509370	5183663	330	251	121.4	-45	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-208	508946	5182812	330	1066	121	-84	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-209	508985	5182745	328	112	123	-45	2017				
Glencore Parkin	WMP-210	509217	5182776	339	320	298	-50	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-211	509206	5182783	341	265	300	-45	2017	X			
Glencore Parkin	WMP-212	509271	5182908	333	269	304	-50	2017	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-001	510499	5186489	324	500	282	-70	2008	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-002	510480	5186390	326	500	280	-60	2008	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-003	509977	5184278	336	1254	-	-90	2009	X		X	
Parkin CBA	WCB-004	510210	5186173	319	252	-	-90	2009				
Parkin CBA	WCB-005	510065	5184407	355	1181	35	-87	2010	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-006	509860	5184116	333	1161	-	-90	2010	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-007	509835	5184112	332	201	86	-76	2010				
Parkin CBA	WCB-008	510288	5186162	317	292	240	-60	2011				
Parkin CBA	WCB-009	510288	5186162	317	451	240	-60	2011				
Parkin CBA	WCB-010	510310	5185760	342	300	12	-45	2011				
Parkin CBA	WCB-011	510377	5185725	341	305	90	-45	2011				
Parkin CBA	WCB-012	510323	5185784	340	642	12	-75	2011	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-013	510339	5186230	314	518	270	-75	2011	X			
Parkin CBA	WCB-014	510321	5185782	340	500	90	-65	2011	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-038	497016	5178246	400	181	230	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer	WIS-040	497070	5178553	400	215	245	-58	2004				
Broken Hammer	WIS-071	497242	5178561	403	423	340	-47	2005/14				
Broken Hammer	WIS-128	497108	5178597	409	400	335	-60	2012	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-134	497157	5178606	402	350	335	-62	2014	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-135	497478	5178771	404	133	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-136	497481	5178800	405	75	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-137	497502	5178802	404	49	360	-45	2014				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Broken Hammer	WIS-138	497088	5178650	415	192	330	-65	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-139	497515	5178260	400	880	353	-67	2014	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-140	497500	5178120	430	986	350	-86	2014	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-141	496623	5178020	404	190	360	-55	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-142	496620	5178079	396	195	360	-66	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-143	497468	5178810	405	47	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-144	497456	5178810	405	42	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-145	497456	5178810	405	115	335	-45	2014/15				
Broken Hammer	WIS-146	497533	5178764	408	113	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-162A	496515	5178025	418	33	360	-41	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-162B	496515	5178025	418	253	360	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-165	496512	5178033	413	489	360	-75	2014	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-189	497352	5178094	407	350	270	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-190	497141	5178095	400	380	270	-45	2014				
Broken Hammer	WIS-191	497217	5178232	397	590	360	-50	2014	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-194	496719	5178023	397	371	360	-45	2015	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-195	496770	5178467	391	407	360	-45	2015	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-202	497485	5178698	408	300	360	-54	2015	X			
Broken Hammer	WIS-205	497018	5178784	433	163	40	-50	2015				
Broken Hammer	WIS-206	497013	5178782	433	200	350	-65	2015				
Wisner East	WIS-199	500750	5178530	355	396	360	-45	2015				
Wisner East	WIS-200	500990	5178710	410	214	360	-70	2015	X			
Wisner East	WIS-201	501080	5178538	385	401	355	-45	2015	X			
Wisner East	WWW-014	499725	5178724	390	152	50	-45	2005				
Wisner East	WWW-015	499899	5178595	385	250	45	-57	2005				
Wisner East	WWW-016	500213	5178607	355	219	230	-45	2005				
Wisner East	WWW-017	501200	5178932	390	263	230	-45	2005				
Wisner East	WWW-018	501290	5179020	390	386	50	-45	2005				
Wisner East	WWW-019	501696	5178969	374	444	68	-45	2005				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-001	494295	5178453	340	212	55	-45	2001				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-002	494672	5177842	340	450	360	-45	2001	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-003	494556	5177867	340	988	-	-90	2001	X		X	
Wisner Glencore	WIS-004	496043	5178135	422	176	255	-43	2003				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-014	494661	5177668	383	1173	360	-90	2004	X		X	
Wisner Glencore	WIS-033	495962	5178131	420	100	50	-45	2004				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-034	496023	5178118	420	75	50	-45	2004				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-035	495938	5178043	419	185	50	-60	2004				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-076	496057	5178054	418	123	230	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-077	496100	5178093	418	215	235	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-078	495108	5178077	426	130	252	-45	2006		X		IP
Wisner Glencore	WIS-079	495109	5178078	426	150	250	-60	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-080	495043	5178045	423	125	63	-80	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-081	495034	5178066	424	80	80	-45	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-082	495034	5178063	427	125	90	-80	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-083	495104	5178097	427	150	245	-45	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-084	496039	5178705	420	330	230	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-085	496013	5178042	418	60	108	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-086	495998	5178063	418	60	104	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-087	496165	5178124	420	190	256	-45	2006				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-088	495116	5178087	426	80	175	-50	2006		X		IP
Wisner Glencore	WIS-089	495116	5178087	426	120	175	-65	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-090	495045	5178127	425	260	180	-70	2006		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-091	495115	5178040	427	125	360	-68	2006		X		

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Wisner Glencore	WIS-092	494932	5178042	405	620	61	-60	2006	X			IP
Wisner Glencore	WIS-093	494927	5178082	411	590	58	-53	2006	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-094	494660	5178120	380	1200	-	-90	2007	X		X	
Wisner Glencore	WIS-095	494671	5177822	340	354	50	-77	2008				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-096	494370	5177705	380	810	-	-90	2008				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-096W1	494370	5177705	380	1203	-	-90	2008	X		X	
Wisner Glencore	WIS-097	497970	5178538	395	401	-	-90	2010	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-147	497590	5178713	413	182	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-148	498715	5178075	404	584	360	-60	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-149	498708	5178143	410	168	360	-60	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-150	498802	5178082	399	202	360	-60	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-151	498802	5178081	399	256	360	-80	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-152	495878	5178000	408	164	345	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-153	499000	5178206	412	161	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-154	495894	5178043	416	195	360	-80	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-155	498998	5178087	409	513	360	-45	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-156	495954	5178133	412	216	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-157	499001	5178357	401	254	360	-55	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-158	495896	5178170	409	225	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-159	498727	5178475	401	151	180	-60	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-160	496158	5178017	417	532	360	-45	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-161	498579	5178076	426	179	360	-75	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-163	498511	5178083	417	513	360	-75	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-164	496315	5178020	422	254	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-166	495136	5178058	427	76	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-167	495181	5178071	427	80	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-168A	495152	5178033	424	251	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-169	495152	5178032	425	257	360	-70	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-170	495207	5178033	422	149	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-171	495253	5178033	419	263	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-172	495357	5178044	418	302	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-173	495566	5178027	385	596	360	-45	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-174	494839	5178052	390	545	360	-45	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-175	494764	5178051	384	253	360	46	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-176	494413	5178696	381	350	352	-60	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-177	494412	5178696	381	350	360	-85	2014	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-178	498510	5178086	417	203	60	-46	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-179	498442	5178081	403	221	60	-45	2014		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-180	498441	5178080	402	207	60	-78	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-181	498398	5178111	404	129	8	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-182	498425	5178132	401	302	245	-45	2014		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-183	498492	5178147	402	200	245	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-184	498424	5178083	404	547	360	-75	2014		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-185	498402	5178206	410	134	185	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-186	498402	5178206	410	170	240	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-187	498492	5178147	402	400	360	-45	2014		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-188	498212	5178193	415	500	360	-45	2014		X		
Wisner Glencore	WIS-192	496008	5178772	429	161	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-193	496086	5178630	401	217	360	-45	2014				
Wisner Glencore	WIS-208	494328	5178067	367	332	360	-45	2015	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-209	494331	5178067	365	400	290	-45	2015	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-210	494927	5178053	412	542	360	-80	2015	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-211	495253	5178033	419	554	360	-80	2015	X			

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									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Wisner Glencore	WIS-212	495405	5178038	409	512	360	-80	2015	X			
Wisner Glencore	WIS-213	497580	5178530	410	521	50	-45	2015	X			
Wisner West	WIS-101	497422	5178845	409	45	5	-45	2011				
Wisner West	WIS-106	497421	5178842	409	61	155	-45	2011				
Wisner West	WIS-198	497300	5178910	400	116	270	-45	2015				
Wisner West	WIS-203	497442	5178901	409	74	150	-45	2015				
Wisner West	WIS-204	497436	5178874	410	353	60	-60	2015	X			
Wisner West	WIS-207	496905	5178825	420	227	360	-45	2015				
Wisner West	WWW-003	497343	5178959	400	194	325	-45	2004				
Wisner West	WWW-012	497368	5178939	400	105	287	-45	2004				
Wisner West	WWW-013	497599	5178873	400	343	48	-60	2004				
CBA Ermatinger	WML-003	454470	5158316	340	300	45	-45	2002				
CBA Ermatinger	WML-004	454470	5158316	340	350	225	-45	2002				
CBA Ermatinger	WML-005	454634	5158698	378	364	45	-45	2002				
Ermatinger	WER-001	450385	5163752	387	285	115	-60	2011				
Ermatinger	WER-002	448519	5159082	335	321	300	-45	2011				
Ermatinger	WER-003	449669	5161865	360	224	120	-45	2011				
Ministic Lake	WML-001	456521	5156551	340	301	360	-45	2001				
Ministic Lake	WML-002	456521	5156550	340	598	360	-80	2001		X		
Ministic Lake	WML-006	456700	5156520	368	1154	85	-85	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-007	456700	5156520	368	200	48	-45	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-008	456700	5156520	368	290	48	-80	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-009	455814	5157407	380	985	30	-45	2002		X		
Ministic Lake	WML-010	455825	5157497	376	341	225	-45	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-011	455825	5157497	376	501	225	-60	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-012	456075	5156920	380	320	50	-60	2002				
Ministic Lake	WML-013	455334	5155470	396	137	235	-50	2015				
Foy North	WFN-001	478408	5186841	436	151	-	-90	2010		X		
Foy North	WFN-002	478210	5186546	450	150	105	-45	2013	X			
Foy North	WFN-003	478210	5186546	450	501	105	-70	2013	X			
Foy North	WFN-004	478250	5187015	420	40	108	-45	2013				
Foy North	WFN-005	478271	5187009	424	158	80	-45	2013				
Foy North	WFN-006	478271	5187009	424	287	80	-65	2013	X			
Foy North	WFN-007	476602	5184337	457	125	90	-45	2015				
Foy North	WFN-008	476499	5183730	458	321	90	-60	2015				
Foy North	WFN-009	476468	5183640	458	465	360	-50	2015				
Foy North	WFN-010	476586	5183889	445	984	333	-81	2015		X		
Foy North	WFN-011	478250	5187015	420	1025	90	-81	2015	X			
Foy North	WFN-012	478514	5186841	437	489	270	-60	2015				
Hess	WHCB -001	470443	5181892	394	134	345	-45	2008				
Hess	WHCB -002	470224	5181899	398	83	25	-45	2008				
Hess	WHCB -003	459075	5174454	425	310	325	-47	2012				
Iron Mask	WIM-001	451735	5164537	384	150	70	-45	2013	X			
Iron Mask	WIM-002	453253	5162765	387	117	250	-45	2013	X			
Pele	WPE-001	477075	5178686	412	60	54	-60	2006				
Pele	WPE-002	476411	5180950	444	156	75	-45	2006				
Pele	WPE-003	476052	5177895	405	147	90	-45	2006				
Pele	WPE-004	475060	5177581	395	92	156	-79	2008				
Pele	WPE-005	472681	5173666	421	201	328	-45	2009				
Pele	WPE-006	472916	5175431	417	339	330	-45	2009				
Pele	WPE-007	467114	5178672	429	135	180	-45	2009				
Pele	WPE-008	467152	5178629	415	208	-	-90	2009				
Cascaden	WCA-001	463494	5160078	340	524	360	-90	2000				

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									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Cascaden	WCA-002	463420	5159840	360	143	114	-56	2008				
Cascaden	WCA-003	462850	5160184	380	354	303	-56	2009		X		
Cascaden	WCA-004	462923	5160238	380	340	202	-32	2010		X		
Cascaden	WCA-005	463178	5159202	349	319	202	-32	2012				
Creighton South	WG-004	484604	5141191	317	101	185	-45	2005				
Creighton South	WG-005	482358	5141111	294	152	140	-45	2005				
Creighton South	WG-006	482179	5141137	290	397	180	-47	2007	X			
Creighton South	WG-007	482489	5140832	290	450	165	-55	2007	X			
Creighton South	WG-008	484627	5141300	313	203	180	-60	2008				
Creighton South	WG-009	482184	5141257	290	755	-	-90	2008	X			
Creighton South	WG-010	482200	5141540	278	870	-	-90	2009		X		
Drury	WDR-001	458016	5143067	315	684	315	-45	2002		X		
Drury	WDR-002	457778	5142992	315	310	135	-50	2002				
Drury	WDR-003	461052	5139953	286	181	180	-45	2015				
Drury	WDR-004	456616	5141012	295	170	350	-54	2015				
Foy	WFY-001	484988	5173756	420	206	5	-54	2005	X			
Foy	WFY-002	485108	5173757	412	200	355	-54	2005				
Foy	WFY-003	483770	5174492	420	118	184	-61	2006				
Foy	WFY-004	485718	5173865	395	381	239	-44	2007	X			
Foy	WFY-005	483086	5173547	375	143	335	-40	2008				
Foy	WFY-006	485554	5174084	367	499	240	-45	2008				
Foy	WFY-007	483062	5173680	401	151	178	-45	2009				
Foy	WFY-008	482979	5173686	391	156	204	-45	2009				TV
Foy	WFY-009	482979	5173686	391	150	204	-70	2009				TV
Foy	WFY-010	484424	5174407	383	199	180	-52	2012				
Skynner Lake	WSK-001	510975	5177232	324	251	26	-45	2005				IP
Skynner Lake	WSK-002	510790	5178352	328	101	270	-45	2005				
Skynner Lake	WSK-003	510865	5178357	323	150	90	-60	2005				
Skynner Lake	WSK-004	511112	5177452	322	200	140	-45	2005	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-005	511111	5177453	322	200	215	-60	2005	X			IP
Skynner Lake	WSK-006	510920	5177757	320	101	270	-45	2005				
Skynner Lake	WSK-007	510887	5178315	322	250	40	-45	2005				
Skynner Lake	WSK-008	510833	5176961	345	968	90	-68	2005/ 13	X	X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-009	511120	5177607	322	295	90	-60	2006	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-010	511101	5177755	320	303	90	-60	2006	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-011	511428	5177742	320	254	90	-45	2006	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-011B	511533	5177742	320	355	-	-90	2006	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-012	511392	5174622	293	750	265	-74	2007	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-013	511841	5174637	330	752	-	-90	2007	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-014	510762	5177634	326	773	90	-60	2009		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-015	510697	5178213	343	653	135	-60	2009		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-016	510835	5177625	320	350	-	-90	2010		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-017	510835	5177625	320	344	95	-85	2010		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-018	511062	5177565	323	564	-	-90	2010				
Skynner Lake	WSK-019	511492	5174158	315	402	75	-85	2010		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-020	510848	5179357	330	501	90	-85	2011		X		
Skynner Lake	WSK-021	511825	5176362	290	200	90	-45	2011				
Skynner Lake	WSK-022	511051	5175580	307	636	85	-50	2013	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-023	510847	5175724	323	500	90	-70	2013	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-024	511376	5176358	315	479	120	-60	2013	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-025	511502	5174420	285	354	70	-57	2013	X			

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									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Skynner Lake	WSK-026	510820	5176577	345	596	90	-56	2013	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-027	510897	5177192	332	143	90	-80	2014	X			
Skynner Lake	WSK-027A	510897	5177192	332	56	90	-80	2014				
Skynner Lake	WSK-027B	510917	5177192	332	956	80	-80	2014				
Trill	WTR-001	457016	5149297	370	366	270	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-002	456887	5149739	370	149	345	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-003	457090	5149114	370	150	270	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-004	457016	5149297	370	246	270	-60	2005				
Trill	WTR-005	454854	5147142	352	200	125	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-006	454858	5147086	357	149	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-007	454801	5147103	340	101	180	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-008	454852	5147145	353	131	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-009	454959	5147090	369	101	185	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-010	454916	5147089	373	101	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-011	454863	5147067	358	50	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-012	454846	5147050	357	101	5	-70	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-013	454901	5147169	359	251	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-014	454866	5147209	355	200	180	-44	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-015	454858	5147121	354	101	180	-45	2005		X		
Trill	WTR-016	454914	5147074	371	227	350	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-017	455014	5147088	360	143	185	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-018	455025	5147164	361	250	190	-45	2005	X			
Trill	WTR-019	455798	5147021	370	152	180	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-020	455803	5147075	370	150	180	-45	2005				
Trill	WTR-021	455629	5151073	380	299	230	-45	2006				
Trill	WTR-022	454849	5147535	360	338	360	-45	2006				
Trill	WTR-023	456018	5147347	360	338	180	-45	2006				
Trill	WTR-024	455927	5147524	392	302	165	-45	2006				
Trill	WTR-025	454426	5144804	358	1302	244	-75	2006				PP
Trill	WTR-026	454868	5147021	356	87	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-027	454919	5147024	358	51	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-028	454880	5147030	358	63	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-029	454880	5147018	355	75	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-030	454837	5147071	352	51	180	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-031	454893	5147026	357	33	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-032	454893	5147015	355	87	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-033	454320	5146397	318	764	175	-60	2007				
Trill	WTR-034	454906	5147030	360	72	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-035	454906	5147013	355	53	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-036	454906	5147003	353	69	360	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-037	455192	5146918	348	126	180	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-038	455803	5146946	351	204	180	-45	2007				
Trill	WTR-039	456920	5145473	357	581	180	60	2007	X			
Trill	WTR-040	457217	5147986	350	335	360	-65	2008				
Trill	WTR-040W1	457217	5147986	350	654	360	-65	2008	X			
Trill	WTR-041	456910	5146672	330	272	360	-70	2009				
Trill	WTR-042	454911	5146143	320	538	-	-90	2009		X		
Trill	WTR-043	456060	5146962	360	303	180	-45	2009				
Trill	WTR-044	458411	5146802	315	204	180	-45	2009	X			
Trill	WTR-045	457623	5146773	335	210	180	-44	2009				
Trill	WTR-046	454866	5147209	355	864	175	-75	2010	X			
Trill	WTR-047	454880	5147018	355	1200	355	-80	2010	X			
Trill	WTR-048	456900	5150030	375	501	225	-80	2011	X			

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									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Trill	WTR-049	458381	5146759	317	156	180	-45	2013				
Trill	WTR-050	458354	5146800	325	398	180	-60	2013	X			
Trill	WTR-051	458354	5146800	325	1078	180	-80	2013	X			
Trill	WTR-052	456661	5146972	349	703	180	-45	2013	X			
Trill	WTR-053	455240	5147193	364	440	180	-45	2014	X			
Trill	WTR-054	454650	5147199	352	358	180	-45	2014				
Trill	WTR-055	454650	5147201	353	564	178	-77	2014				
Trill	WTR-056	455240	5147193	364	714	190	-83	2014	X			
Trill	WTR-057	455741	5151933	360	465	230	-57	2014				
Trill	WTR-058	458101	5146861	338	518	180	-45	2014				
Trill	WTR-059	458109	5146656	333	1000	180	-70	2014	X			
Trill	WTR-060	451553	5147385	320	396	360	-45	2016				
Trill	WTR-061	457845	5150860	367	542	310	-75	2016	X			
Trill	WTR-062	452085	5147727	320	400	360	-45	2016				
Trill West	WTW-001	449023	5160475	368	75	162	-64	2012				
Trill West	WTW-002	448950	5160470	368	111	107	-45	2012				
Windy Lake	WWL-001	465268	5160306	352	1241	10	-56	2002		X		PP
Windy Lake	WWL-002	464464	5159105	355	1021	128	-80	2002		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-003	465269	5160300	352	1221	63	-73	2002		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-004	463877	5158968	372	599	320	-45	2002	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-005	465268	5160306	352	1502	47	-64	2002	X			PP
Windy Lake	WWL-006	465279	5160286	352	1381	83	-76	2002	X	X		
Windy Lake	WWL-007	467127	5161888	346	1448	250	-60	2002		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-008	465259	5160300	352	1038	331	-65	2002		X		PP
Windy Lake	WWL-009	465474	5159961	354	2213	57	-65	2002	X	X		
Windy Lake	WWL-009A	465474	5159961	354	1396	57	-65	2003				
Windy Lake	WWL-009B	465474	5159961	354	2083	57	-65	2003	X			PP
Windy Lake	WWL-010	465461	5159980	356	2573	155	-80	2003/08	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-011	465462	5159977	357	2070	60	-59	2003	X		X	
Windy Lake	WWL-012	465145	5161188	339	102	-	-90	2003				
Windy Lake	WWL-013	465410	5161467	339	290	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-014	465730	5161697	339	419	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-015	465688	5161116	339	797	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-016	465972	5161397	339	763	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-017	466070	5160838	339	1183	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-018	466316	5161162	339	1146	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-019	466269	5160628	339	1522	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-020	466521	5160797	339	1375	-	-90	2003	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-021	465461	5159980	356	1791	77	-72	2003	X		X	
Windy Lake	WWL-022	466515	5159365	340	2253	345	-68	2004	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-023	464565	5159999	343	900	320	-65	2005	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-024	463295	5158968	350	350	60	-45	2010	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-025	463870	5158962	372	560	255	-46	2011	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-026	463870	5158962	372	350	255	-55	2011	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-027	463456	5158433	360	571	33	-45	2012	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-028	463456	5158433	360	572	33	-65	2012	X			
Windy Lake	WWL-029	464809	5159942	365	1327	347	-47	2015		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-030	464809	5159942	365	1184	348	-70	2015		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-031	465044	5160246	361	1219	330	-72	2015		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-032	465434	5160038	365	2001	62	-75	2015		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-033	464406	5159021	368	1485	116	-74	2015		X		
Windy Lake	WWL-034	463934	5158909	355	1266	155	-60	2015		X		

IP - Borehole IP; PP- Physical Properties; RIM - Radio Tomography; TV- Televiewer

Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Worthington	WWN-001	459927	5135659	300	117	360	-47	2003				
Worthington	WWN-002	459691	5133400	310	430	360	-47	2003	X			
Worthington	WWN-003	459867	5133499	300	418	360	-48	2003	X			
Worthington	WWN-004	459878	5133707	295	399	58	-50	2003	X			
Worthington	WWN-005	459691	5133399	310	551	360	-60	2003	X			
Worthington	WWN-006	459859	5133444	290	589	355	-60	2003	X			
Blezard	WS-001	502112	5155092	340	99	360	-45	1999				
Blezard	WS-002	502073	5155266	340	161	162	-45	1999				
Blezard	WS-003	502237	5155236	340	141	150	-45	1999				
Blezard	WS-004	501946	5155282	340	1363	-	-90	1999	X			
Blezard	WS-005	502620	5155145	340	1329	-	-90	2001	X			
Blezard	WS-006	502570	5155494	340	800	-	-90	2001	X			
Frost	WC-001	511886	5172662	325	397	85	-43	2000	X			IP
Frost	WC-002	511635	5172666	310	495	90	-45	2001				IP
Frost	WC-003	511635	5172666	310	613	85	-43	2001	X			IP
Frost	WC-004	511904	5172713	330	200	270	-45	2001				
Frost	WC-005	511852	5172678	320	95	270	-45	2001				
Frost	WC-006	511757	5172781	310	107	90	-50	2001				
Frost	WC-007	511879	5172714	328	147	270	-45	2001				
Frost	WC-008	511856	5172688	322	101	270	-45	2001				TV
Frost	WC-009	511988	5172365	305	446	270	-45	2001				TV
Frost	WC-010	511627	5172776	312	383	85	-43	2001	X			IP
Frost	WC-011	511607	5172665	324	1179	-	-90	2001		X	X	
Frost	WC-012	511988	5172364	305	152	30	-54	2001				TV
Frost	WC-013	512041	5172318	317	399	270	-45	2005				TV
Frost	WC-014	512055	5172425	328	200	270	-45	2005				TV
Frost	WC-015	512017	5172715	332	200	270	-60	2005				
Frost	WC-016	512020	5172381	318	378	90	-60	2005		X		IP & TV
Frost	WC-017	511997	5172418	314	200	90	-45	2005				
Frost	WC-018	513240	5171172	320	152	90	-45	2005				
Frost	WC-018A	513290	5171172	321	17	90	-45	2005				
Frost	WC-019	513266	5171072	318	1200		-90	2005	X			
Frost	WC-020	512136	5172321	326	402	270	-45	2006				
Frost	WC-022	512319	5173281	338	251	-	-90	2006	X	X		
Frost	WC-023	511939	5172470	305	260	90	-45	2006				IP & TV
Frost	WC-024	512323	5173276	335	372	90	-70	2006	X	X		
Frost	WC-025	512978	5172373	336	152	90	-45	2006				
Frost	WC-026	513345	5171209	341	1200	60	-75	2006	X	X		
Frost	WC-027	511877	5172483	305	803	90	-70	2006		X	X	IP
Frost	WC-028	513024	5172280	337	195	270	-45	2006				
Frost	WC-029	512020	5172381	315	389	-	-90	2006				
Frost	WC-030	511796	5172107	315	260	-	-90	2007				
Frost	WC-030B	511796	5172107	315	744	70	-63	2007	X		X	
Frost	WC-031	511420	5172760	337	801	33	-51	2007	X		X	
Frost	WC-032	511906	5172683	332	1412	228	-80	2008	X		X	
Frost	WC-035	512253	5173185	328	900	32.5	-51	2007	X			
Frost	WC-036	511829	5172731	315	67	235	-45	2010				
Frost	WC-037	511813	5172746	315	97	235	-45	2010				
Frost	WC-038	511843	5172750	320	121	235	-45	2010				
Frost	WC-039	511888	5172769	325	200	240	-45	2011				
Frost	WC-040	512135	5172893	320	152	230	-45	2011				
Frost	WC-041	512033	5172596	330	200	65	-45	2011				
Frost	WC-042	511820	5172770	325	214	250	-50	2011				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Frost	WC-043	511740	5172244	310	253	225	-45	2011				
Frost	WC-044	511610	5173142	315	614	225	-65	2011		X		
Frost	WC-045	513400	5170730	320	639	70	-65	2011		X		
Graham (Kildream)	WG-001	481450	5139700	290	2188	346	-88	2000	X			
Graham (Kildream)	WG-002	481450	5138700	267	1909	360	-75	2001	X	X		
Graham (Kildream)	WG-003	480775	5139590	290	1384	-	-90	2001	X			
Graham (Kildream)	WG-011	480864	5138891	272	249	190	-45	2009				
Capreol JV	CJV-001	512459	5171595	362	600	48	-45	2008	X			
Capreol JV	CJV-002	512466	517194	362	968	48	-65	2008	X			TV
Victor East	WV-003	516000	5169670	328	304	270	-45	2005				
Victor East	WV-004	515990	5169570	318	253	90	-80	2005				
Victor East	WV-005	516200	5169800	313	257	270	-45	2005				
Victor East	WVE-001	516347	5167900	350	533	85	-80	2002				
Victor East	WVE-002	516347	5167900	350	1203	85	-80	2002		X		
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-005	497234	5178778	397	93	342	-45	2003				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-006	497229	5178794	398	56	341	-45	2003				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-007	497316	5178769	398	110	328	-45	2003				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-008	497386	5178791	409	68	335	-45	2003				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-009	497337	5178716	403	211	330	-45	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-010	497236	5178728	396	181	340	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-011	497407	5178749	408	161	330	-45	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-012	497200	5178713	400	201	340	-45	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-013	497251	5178681	396	220	340	-45	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-015	497334	5178798	407	64	351	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-016	497334	5178797	407	62	1	-65	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-017	497314	5178799	404	71	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-018	497326	5178815	404	31	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-019	497326	5178812	404	28	180	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-020	497326	5178814	405	64	180	-90	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-021	497309	5178812	403	53	360	-42	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-022	497309	5178810	403	59	180	-90	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-023	497309	5178809	403	50	180	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-024	497293	5178804	400	60	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-025	497293	5178802	400	60	360	-90	2004				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-026	497293	5178801	400	60	180	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-027	497228	5178811	394	101	96	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-028	497238	5178750	399	95	345	-45	2004		X		IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-029	497232	5178794	397	99	20	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-030	497231	5178788	397	19	270	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-030A	497231	5178788	397	99	90	-65	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-031	497184	5178801	399	144	92	-66	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-032	497321	5178765	399	180	48	-57	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-036	497387	5178825	409	202	228	-60	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-037	497294	5178802	400	150	265	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-039	497239	5178740	398	197	300	-65	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-041	497160	5178837	401	210	154	-45	2004				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-042	497417	5178792	409	80	329	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-043	497306	5178696	394	165	335	-50	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-044	497290	5178729	397	140	335	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-045	497274	5178762	393	120	335	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-046	497248	5178816	393	60	335	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-047	497265	5178726	400	120	338	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-048	497374	5178790	409	100	333	-47	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-049	497387	5178765	409	70	333	-49	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-050	497351	5178794	409	50	333	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-051	497307	5178727	394	100	333	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-052	497278	5178698	396	175	330	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-053	497253	5178754	396	120	335	-54	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-054	497261	5178789	393	80	336	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-055	497299	5178757	394	75	333	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-056	497276	5178800	394	75	342	-48	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-057	497213	5178719	399	125	339	-55	2005				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-058	497204	5178746	400	100	339	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-059	497194	5178772	399	64	342	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-060	497224	5178691	399	175	335	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-061	497234	5178662	399	210	339	-55	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-062	497264	5178647	397	160	338	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-063	497226	5178599	403	200	343	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-064	497334	5178751	404	145	329	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-065	497363	5178752	409	105	332	-45	2005				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-066	497369	5178734	408	255	332	-55	2005				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-067	497390	5178690	409	368	332	-60	2005				IP
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-067A	497390	5178690	409	499	332	-60	2005		X		
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-068	497183	5178692	405	200	336	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-069	497197	5178662	402	252	333	-46	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-070	497210	5178632	401	252	342	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-072	497397	5178819	410	40	329	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-073	497416	5178845	410	110	329	-45	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-074	497434	5178815	410	470	325	-64	2006				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-075	497334	5178714	403	317	50	-70	2005				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-098	497384	5178784	408	70	360	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-099	497395	5178802	408	65	345	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-100	497398	5178812	408	65	360	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-102	497341	5178863	403	51	150	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-103	497335	5178856	402	51	150	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-104	497404	5178847	410	61	180	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-105	497357	5178873	406	61	150	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-107	497352	5178859	405	40	150	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-108	497314	5178781	402	79	330	-40	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-109	497314	5178781	402	61	360	-45	2011				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-110	497287	5178823	402	40	60	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-111	497304	5178836	402	40	90	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-112	497410	5178837	410	61	165	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-113	497192	5178766	400	91	70	-55	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-114	497192	5178766	400	88	70	-80	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-115	497190	5178779	399	100	70	-48	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-116	497190	5178779	399	100	70	-80	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-117	497203	5178751	400	121	70	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-118	497201	5178751	400	91	70	-70	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-119	497174	5178802	398	91	75	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-120	497193	5178813	399	80	75	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-121	497174	5178820	399	102	80	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-122	497221	5178829	396	100	90	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-123	497202	5178839	397	87	90	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-124	497220	5178819	397	111	90	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-125	497235	5178834	394	75	85	-45	2011				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-126	497267	5178822	393	81	58	-45	2012				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-127	497240	5178844	394	75	90	-45	2012				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-129	497193	5178765	400	95	50	-70	2013				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-130	497233	5178838	394	75	180	-70	2013				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-131	497313	5178782	402	96	270	-60	2013				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-132	497340	5178784	407	85	330	-62	2013				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-133	497356	5178793	409	75	330	-62	2013				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-196	497158	5178719	409	131	32	-63	2015				
Broken Hammer Production	WIS-197	497182	5178689	409	150	38	-54	2015				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-001	497334	5178840	403	157	30	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-002	497386	5178838	409	53	300	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-004	497332	5178874	401	131	120	-45	2004				

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Property	Hole ID	Easting (NAD27)	Northing (NAD27)	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Year	Borehole Surveys			
									UTEM	PEM	RIM	Other
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-005	497318	5178849	405	73	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-006	497318	5178856	403	97	180	-60	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-007	497365	5178829	409	82	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-008	497286	5178830	402	45	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-009	497339	5178817	407	70	360	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-010	497221	5178843	394	60	84	-45	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-011	497220	5178843	394	100	84	-60	2004				
Broken Hammer Production	WWW-020	497101	5178869	404	649	75	-70	2005		X		