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May 2006 Assessment Work on Champion Bear - Wallbridge Hess JV.

Dates Worked: May 17 and 18, 2006

Performed By: David Smith (Field Geologist (BSc. Geology) and Adam Findley (Technician)

Introduction and Objectives:

To determine the nature of the mafic intrusive suite mapped as Nippissing Diabase on map 2361. The work consisted of mapping and prospecting and was concentrated on claim block 1223181(see figure 2).

Property Location/Access:

The Hess Property is located approximately 52 km northwest of Sudbury, with the southwest end of the property located just north of the town of Cartier on Highway 144 (Figure 1). The property runs northeast-southwest along portions of the Hess Offset dyke in the Hess and Harty townships. It consists of one 100% **Wallbridge Mining Company Limited** ("Wallbridge") owned claim, consisting of two units totaling 32 hectares, and nineteen **Wallbridge-Champion Bear JV** claims consisting of 151 units totaling 2,416 hectares (see figure 2).

The North East portion of the property is where the most recent work was preformed. The access route taken followed Hwy 144 to Geneva Mine road, following Geneva Mine road for 8km where it intersected a south ward bound ATV trail at the abandon Geneva Mine. The trail continued for 2km, terminating at the North East tip of Geneva Lake. From there it was a 2 km traverse east through relatively flat terrain of, 60% spruce, balsam, pine stands(very thick the majority of the time), 20% birch and poplar stands, and 10% marshy flats. The total travel time from Wallbridges Lively office to the arrival at the property boundary was 3.5 hours.



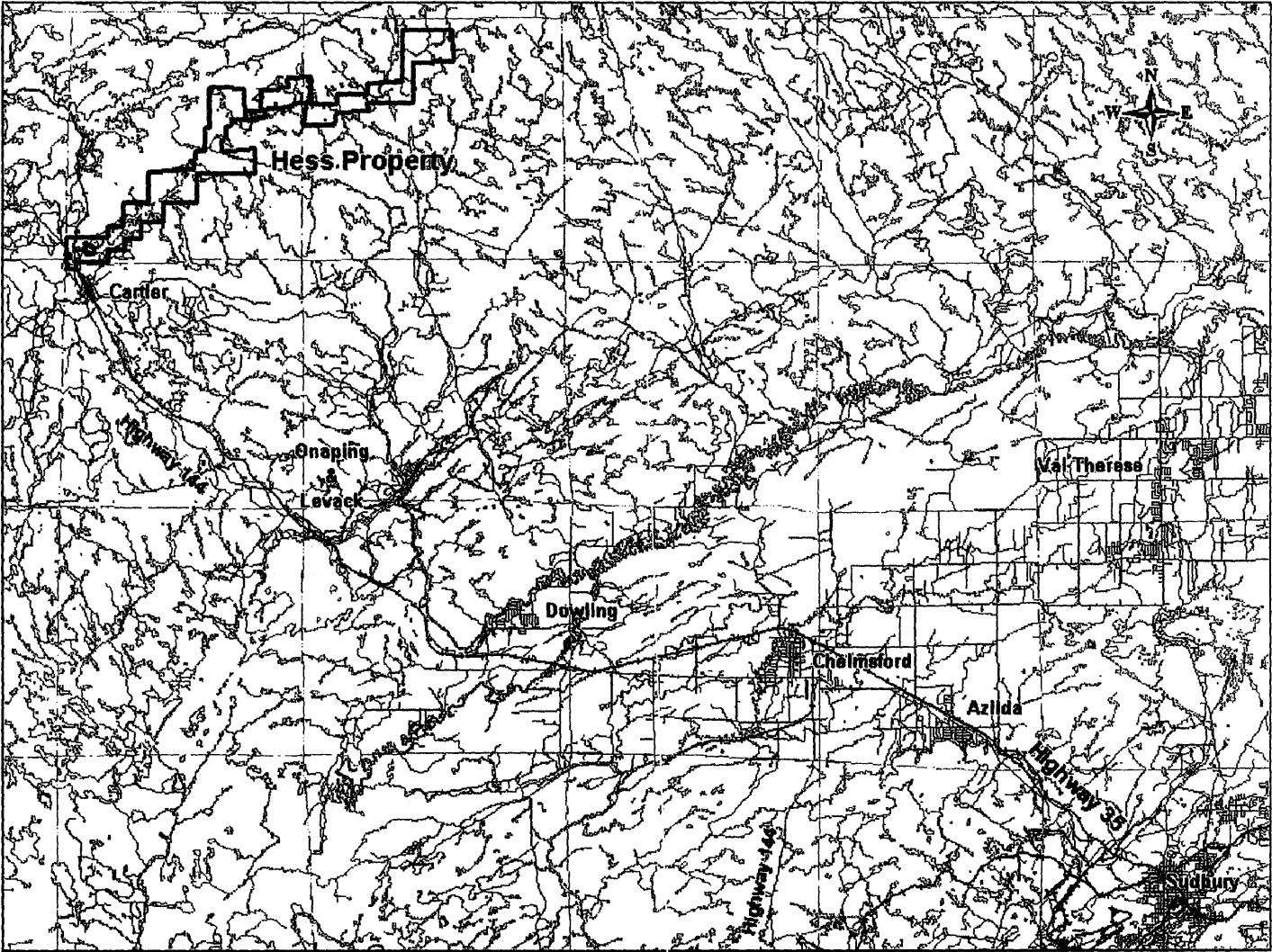


Figure 1: Hess Property location map

Topography and Vegetation:

The property is rugged and hilly, with approximately 50% lakes, rivers and swamps bisecting the area.

Bedrock exposure is estimated at 10 to 30% (using aerial photographs). Overburden has been reported to range from 0 to 17 metres thick.

Vegetation consists of mixed forests with local stands of pine, balsam, spruce, cedar or poplar and birch. The forests are mature and there are no logged areas.

Regional Geology:

The Hess Property is located in the North Range of the Sudbury Structure, approximately 12 km north of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) contact. The property covers portions of the Hess Offset Dyke, a concentric dyke that is located 12 to 15 km north of the SIC (Figure 7).

The area is dominated by the Archean Cartier batholith, foliated granodiorite to granite (~2640 Ma). The Benny Greenstone Belt occurs approximately 5 km north of the Hess Offset, trends east-west, and is composed of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks. Outliers of the Proterozoic Huronian Supergroup (< 2480 to > 2220 Ma), specifically the Bruce, Espanola, and Serpent Lake Formations of the Quirke Lake Group, and the Gowganda and Lorrain Formations of the Cobalt Group, are located along the southern edge of the Benny Greenstone Belt. Matachewan diabase dykes (2473 \pm 16/-9 Ma and 2446 \pm 3 Ma; Heaman, 1997) occur as segments cutting the Cartier Batholith, Benny Greenstone Belt, and Levack Gneiss Complex. Rocks of the Nipissing mafic intrusive suite (2210-2217 Ma; Corfu and Andrews, 1986; Noble and Lightfoot, 1992; Buchan et al., 1998) commonly occur along the southern margin of the Benny Greenstone Belt, but also within. Post-SIC Sudbury Olivine Diabase dykes also bisect the property trending northwest-southeast (Figure 3).

The Hess Offset has been traced for 23 km, and is described as “an apparently continuous, 10-60 m wide dyke of predominantly granodioritic composition that is oriented subconcentrically to the SIC” (Wood and Spray, 1998). The dyke is steeply dipping, varies in thickness, and is reported to have local splays or “claw-shaped apophyses” (Wood and Spray, 1998). The location of the dyke has been interpreted to coincide with the northern limits of a ring fault system, defined by a zone of Sudbury Breccia (pseudotachylite) developed 0-13 km from the SIC (Thompson and Spray, 1994; Wood and Spray, 1998).

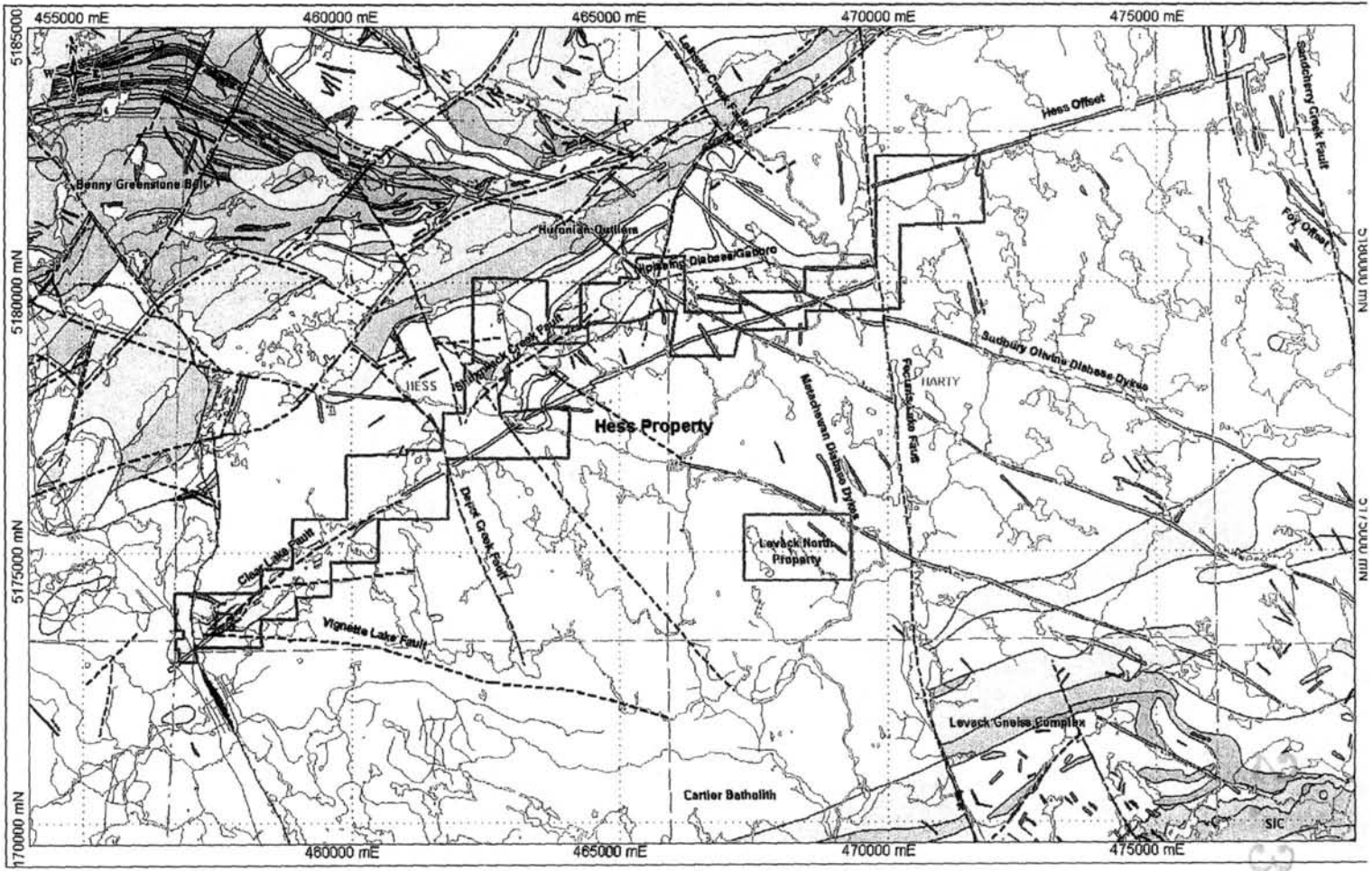


Figure 3: Regional geology map (from GSC Open File 4570).

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The eastern end of the Hess Property is bisected by the Fecunis Lake Fault, a major north-south trending fault structure that sinistrally offsets the SIC and footwall rocks by about 1 km (Figure 7). The Sandcherry Creek Fault occurs further east of the property (~6 km), and is a similar north-south trending structure that sinistrally offsets the Foy and Hess Offset dykes. Three NW-SE trending faults (including Depot Creek Fault), occur just west of the mid-section of the property; these faults offset the Hess Offset with sinistral displacement on one, while the sense of displacement on the others is unknown. At the south western most end of the property, the roughly east-west trending Vignette Lake Fault occurs as well.

The Benny Deformation Zone (BDZ), defined by Card (1994) as the southern margin of the Benny greenstone belt, the adjacent Cartier batholith, and outliers of Huronian rocks, is an east-northeast trending zone of faulting and ductile shearing (Figure 8). The Benny and Pumphouse Creek deformation zones have been described as similar to the South Range deformation zone (Card, 1994), possibly implying a genetic association (Figure 8). Card (2005) suggests "the BDZ and PCDZ probably belong to a system of thrust faults that resulted in northward-directed regional tectonic transport and NW-SE shortening of the Sudbury Structure."

Property Geology

The geology in the area of the recent mapping was reported to be Gowganda formation and a 200m thick mafic intrusive. The traverse was chosen so that the mafic unit on the OGS map was transected allowing for samples to be taken through its width. The lithologies mapped during the recent traverse do not support those published on the OGS map. There was no sign of the 200m thick mafic intrusive.

The rock units consisted of interlayered conglomerate, para conglomerate and greywacke with sandstone occurring at the north end of the claim block. The conglomerate made up the majority of the outcrop in the area followed by para conglomerate and the lesser greywacke. There was slump folding in the along sharp scouring plains on the contact between the paraconglomerate and the upper conglomerate. The grey wacke occurred below the paraconglomerate.

There was not a lot of detail involved in the description of the sedimentary units and their relation to one another because the objective of the mapping was to verify the existence and classification of the mafic intrusive mapped in the area by the OGS.

Rock Type	Description
Para conglomerate	87% light grey green weathered surface dark grey green fresh surface massive very fine grain partially recrystallized interlocking sand with 3% medium grain angular quartz clasts, 5% medium grain biotite porphyroblast and 5% well rounded polymictic pebbles
Conglomerate	45% light grey green weathered surface dark grey green fresh surface massive very fine grain partially recrystallized interlocking sand with 1% medium grain angular quartz clasts, 5% medium grain biotite porphyroblast and 49% well rounded polymictic pebbles
Greywacke	light grey green weathered surface dark grey fresh surface thinly laminated very fine grain sand to siltstone with 5% medium grain biotite porphyroblast
Sandstone	Light pinkish brown weathered surface and light pink fresh surface coarse grain arenite.

Previous Work:

History or Exploration in Hess

Company	Year	Work Done
Mining Edeavor Ltd.	1957	9 diamond drill holes(DDH) <20m
Jaybee Landry Exploration and Mining Company	1966-1969	9 DDH totaling 171m, mag survey
L.G. Bardswich	1973-1976	11 DDH totaling 334m, Trenching
Progress Engineering	1975	12 DDH totaling
S. Masson	1976	MSc thesis on the <i>Bardswich Iron Prospect</i>
INCO Ltd	1950-1970	Airbourne and surface geophysics, mapping, 12 DDH totaling 2725m
Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd.	1975	Air Mag and radiometric survey
BP Resources Ltd. (Selco Division)	1989	6 DDH totaling 795m
C.R. Wood	1998	MSc thesis
Champion Bear Resources Ltd.	1999-2001	7 DDH, cut 54 km of grid, ground mag, VLF-EM survey, gradient IP

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Recent Worked Performed

The first day was spent determining a means for accessing the area of interest. This was accomplished by traveling to the area via truck and investigating routes that would make for the easiest access.

The following day the property was accessed to carry out sampling and mapping of an interesting (based on one of Wallbridges exploration models) rock unit delineated in government maps. 1.5km traverse was executed on the property, and was hampered by poor weather. 17 outcrops were intercepted (see figure 1). Four samples suspect rocks were taken along the traverse, however upon further inspection they seem to be part of the Gowganda formation.

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Cost Statement

A: Equipment

Truck usage: 2 days @ \$75.00 /day	\$150
2 ATV rental: 2 days @ \$75.00 /day	\$300

B: Employee Wages

Geologist Wages (2.5 days @ \$300/day)	\$750
Technician Wages (2 days @ \$150/day)	\$300

C: Analytical Expenditures

Sample Assays: 4 @ 49	\$196
Total Cost	\$1,696.00

Recommendations

The magnetic trends in the area have not been satisfactorily explained with the new geological interpretation of the area. It is recommended that more detailed mapping be done to locate the mafic intrusive if it exists or determine what is the cause of the suspicious mag trends seen in our airborne mag survey of the area.

References

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I, David Smith, received my Bachelor of Science (Hons.) with a major in Geology from the University Of Laurentian in May 2005. My post graduate work experience includes one year of mapping in the North Range of the SIC. During my years of undergraduate studies I spent a summer with the MERC assisting a MSc. Student mapping iron formations in Wawa area and a summer with INCO working through out North Western Ontario assessing Airborne geophysical anomalies.



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