

WEKUSKO DIAMOND PROJECT – SYNOPSIS

Location: The Wekusko diamond project is situated in west-central Manitoba, about 550 km north-northwest of the city of Winnipeg (Fig. 1). The property lies just southeast of the town of Snow Lake, a mining community with active Cu-Zn mines and mill. The Wekusko Lake claims extend over a length of 11 km, from a point 20 km south of Snow Lake at Goose Bay on Wekusko Lake, to just southeast of Wekusko Lake. Excellent access to the property is provided by PTH#39, a paved highway which crosses east-west through the southern portion of the claim group.

Claims: The Wekusko diamond property presently comprises eight contiguous staked mining claims, the WALT group, which total 1726 ha (Fig. 2). Adjacent ground, except to the south, is presently open for staking.

History: Manitoba's only known kimberlite was discovered in 1983 in the southwest corner of Wekusko Lake during drilling of the Copper-Man deposit (220,000 t @ 2.6% Cu & 4.5% Zn) by Falconbridge Ltd. Drilling in 1993-94 by European Ventures Inc intersected additional dikes. W.C. Hood staked the WALT group of claims in 2005-06 to the northwest and southeast of the Copper-Man deposit along a subtle topographic and magnetic lineament that extends for about 30 km from Goose Bay of Wekusko Lake in the northwest to Hargrave Lake in the southeast. From the results of magnetic surveys and glacial till sampling, exploration work is now focused on the WALT 20 and WALT 21 claims immediately northwest of the claims covering the Copper-Man deposit (held by VMS Ventures Inc).

Geology: The Wekusko Lake area is underlain by Proterozoic age rocks of the Trans-Hudson Orogen. However, the area is believed to be under-plated by the east margin of the Archean Sask Craton. Recent discovery of diamondiferous kimberlite in the Pikoo camp to the west in Saskatchewan has expanded the area considered prospective for diamond exploration. The Wekusko Lake area lies at the northeast margin of flat-lying Paleozoic cover rocks, with the Precambrian unconformity extending across the southeastern portion of the claim group and with several outliers of Paleozoic rocks along the northwest end of the property.

The Proterozoic rocks in the Wekusko Lake area strike north-northeast to south-southwest, while the topographic and magnetic lineament believed to be

related to kimberlite emplacement in this area strikes northwest to southeast, at near right angles to the stratigraphy (Fig. 3).

Two glacial ice advances are recorded in the Wekusko Lake area, an early Labradorean sheet from the northeast, characterized by grey till and lacustrine sediments, overlain by a Keewatin ice advance from the north, with typically brownish tills.

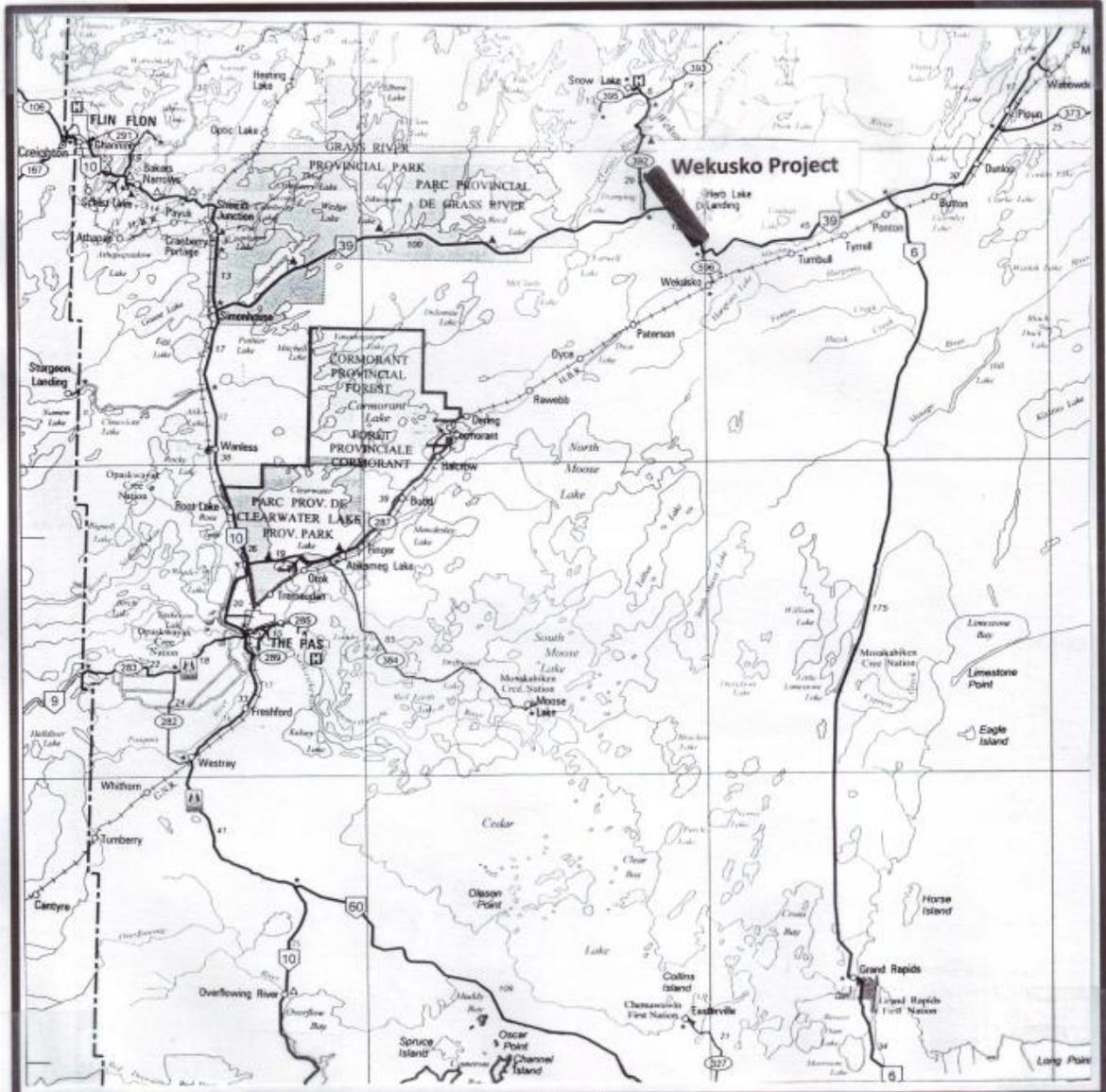
Drill Targets: Glacial till sampling has identified an indicator mineral train within the south half of claim WALT 20 (Fig. 5). Interestingly, both KIM grains and base metal indicator minerals were recovered in these samples. Sample WK-11-6 returned 123 chalcopyrite+gahnite, as well as 101 KIM grains, some with alteration mantles (Table 1). These indicator minerals were recovered from brown Keewatin till with a northern provenance.

It is interesting to note that sample WK-14-2, collected from grey Labradorean lacustrine sediments contained few KIM and base metal indicators, but returned 108 gold grains, presumably derived from an area of known gold mineralization located about 20 km northeast.

A detailed VTEM survey was flown over the area of the WALT claims in 2010 (Fig. 4). Four discrete “bullseye” type magnetic anomalies can be seen within the WALT 20 and WALT 21 claims, as well as two separate electromagnetic conductors within the WALT 20 claim near the Copper-Man property. These geophysical anomalies may be the source of the KIM and base metal indicator minerals recovered in till samples. Ground geophysics and drilling is recommended.

Contact: For copies of assessment work reports or more information.

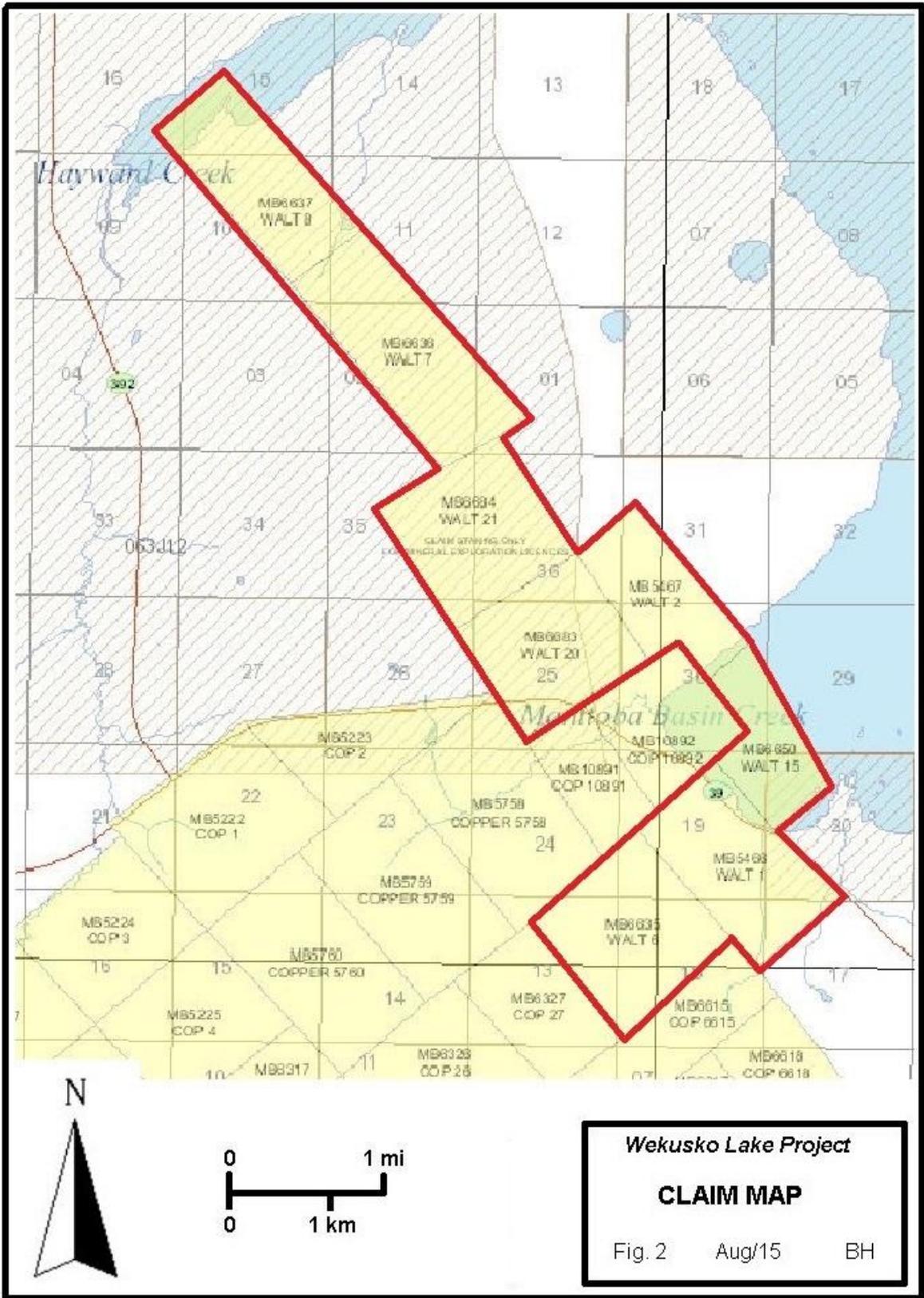
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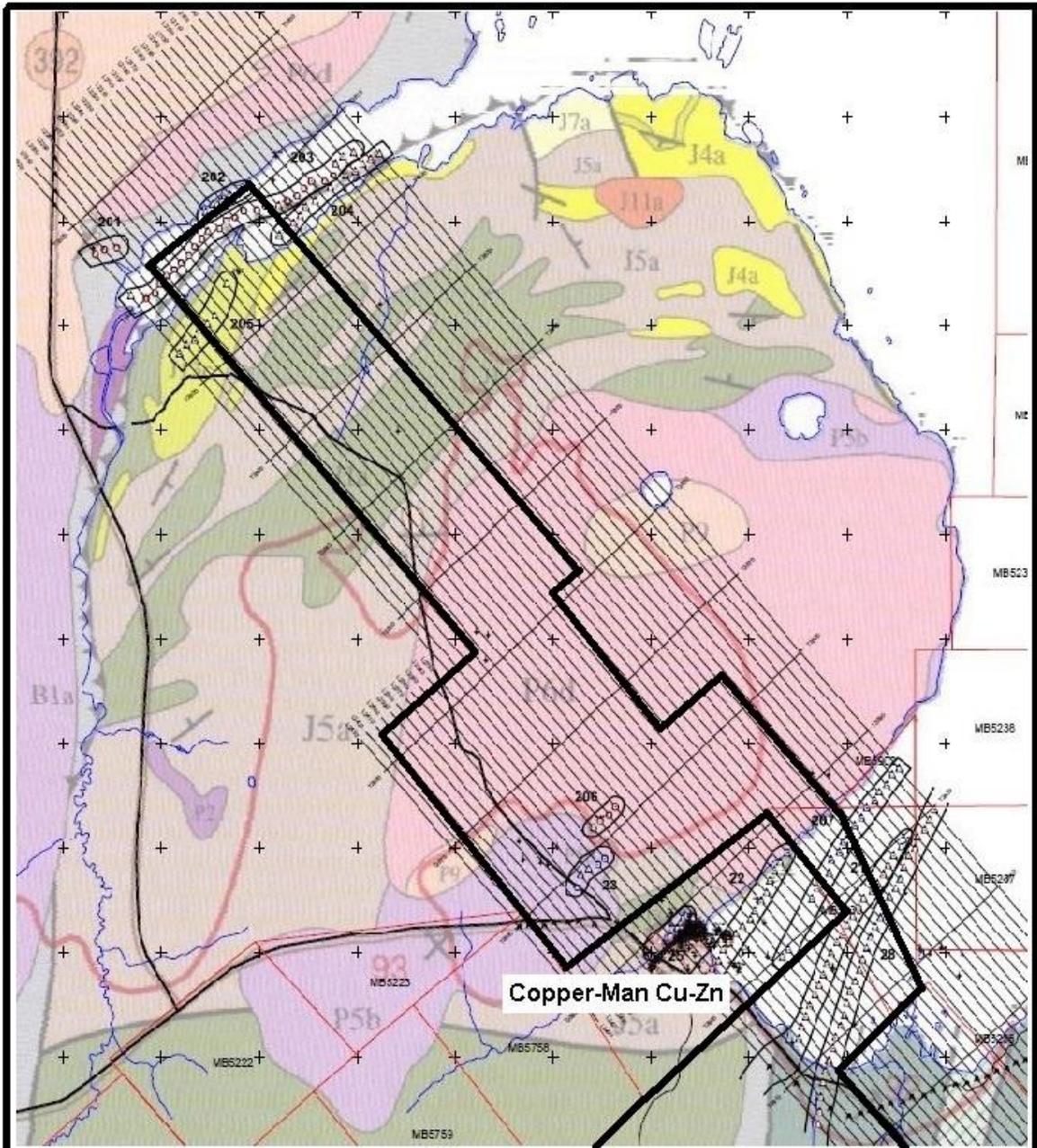
Wekusko Lake Project

LOCATION MAP

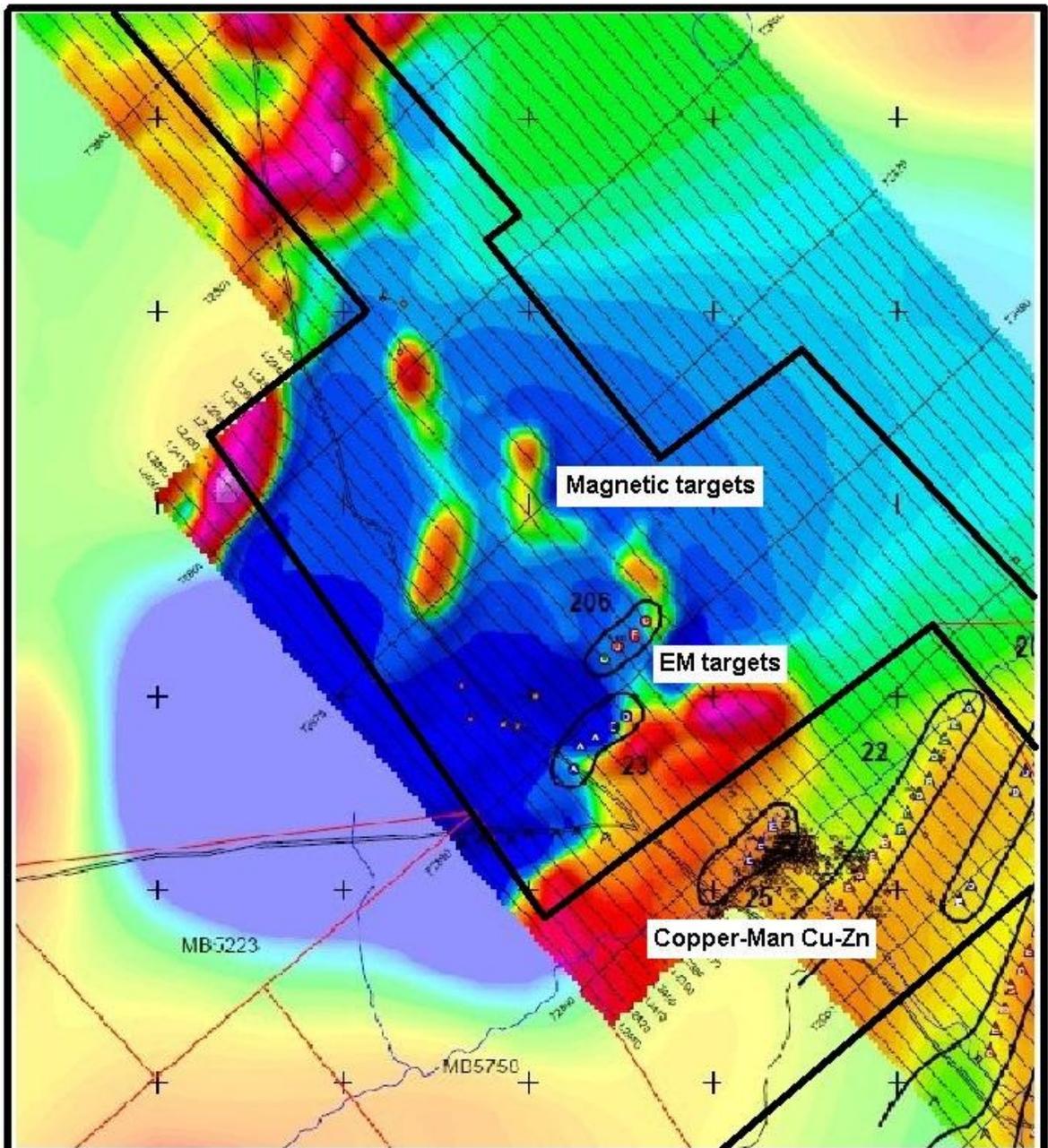
Fig. 1 Oct/11 BH



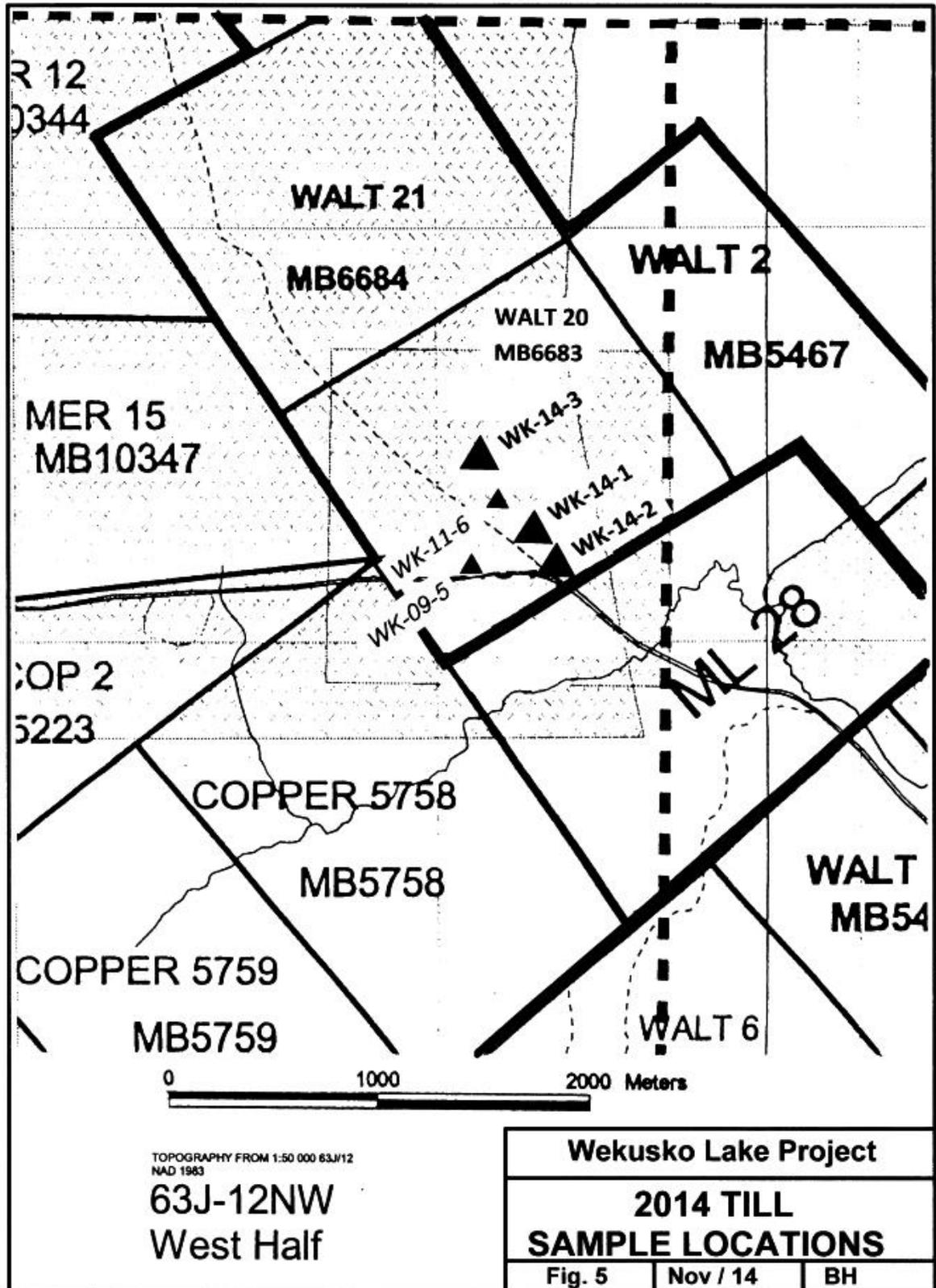
Wekusko Lake Project
CLAIM MAP
 Fig. 2 Aug/15 BH



Wekusko Lake Project
GEOLOGY
 Fig. 3 Aug/15 BH



Wekusko Lake Project
VTEM EM & MAG
 Fig. 4 Aug/15 BH



<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>KIM</u>	<u>Cpy+Gahnite</u>	<u>Gold</u>
<i>WK-09-5</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>WK-11-6</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>WK-14-1</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>WK-14-2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>108</i>
<i>WK-14-3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>35</i>

Table 1. Summary of KIM, base metal and gold heavy mineral recovery from anomalous 2009/2011 samples and 2014 glacial till samples.