Report to:

CHAMPION BEAR RESOURCES LTD.
CANADIAN PLATINUM CORP.

Technical Report on the Eagle Rock Project, Northwestern Ontario

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TETRA TECH WARDROP

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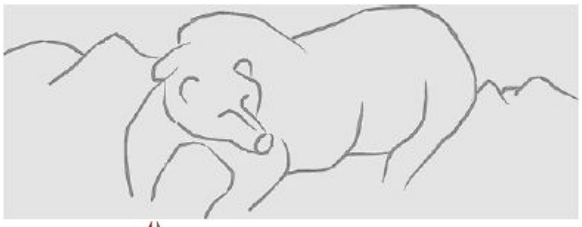

Canadian Platinum Corp

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE EAGLE ROCK PROJECT, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 7, 2011

Prepared by Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
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Prepared by	*"Original document signed by Todd McCracken, P.Geo."* Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	Date	October 7, 2011
Prepared by	*"Original document signed by Laura Karrei, P.Geo."* Laura Karrei, P.Geo.	Date	October 7, 2011
Reviewed by	*"Original document signed by Jeff Wilson, Ph.D., P.Geo."* Jeff Wilson, Ph.D., P.Geo.	Date	October 7, 2011
Authorized by	*"Original document signed by Todd McCracken, P.Geo."* Todd McCracken, P.Geo.	Date	October 7, 2011

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REVISION HISTORY

REV. NO	ISSUE DATE	PREPARED BY AND DATE	REVIEWED BY AND DATE	APPROVED BY AND DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION
00	2011/10/06	Todd McCracken Laura Karrei	Jeff Wilson	Todd McCracken	Draft to Client
01	2011/10/07	Todd McCracken Laura Karrei	Jeff Wilson	Todd McCracken	Final to Client

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GLOSSARY

UNITS OF MEASURE

Above mean sea level	amsl
Acre	ac
Ampere	A

Annum (year)	a
Billion	B
Billion tonnes	Bt
Billion years ago	Ga
British thermal unit	BTU
Centimetre	cm
Cubic centimetre	cm^3
Cubic feet per minute	cfm
Cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
Cubic foot	ft^3
Cubic inch	in^3
Cubic metre	m^3
Cubic yard	yd^3
Coefficients of Variation	CVs
Day	d
Days per week	d/wk
Days per year (annum)	d/a
Dead weight tonnes	DWT
Decibel adjusted	dBa
Decibel	dB
Degree	°
Degrees Celsius	°C
Diameter	ø
Dollar (American)	US$
Dollar (Canadian)	Cdn$
Dry metric ton	dmt
Foot	ft
Gallon	gal
Gallons per minute (US)	gpm
Gigajoule	GJ
Gigapascal	GPa
Gigawatt	GW
Gram	g
Grams per litre	g/L
Grams per tonne	g/t
Greater than	>
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha
Hertz	Hz
Horsepower	hp
Hour	h
Hours per day	h/d
Hours per week	h/wk
Hours per year	h/a
Inch	"
Kilo (thousand)	k
Kilogram	kg

Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3
Kilograms per hour	kg/h
Kilograms per square metre	kg/m^2
Kilometre	km
Kilometres per hour	km/h
Kilopascal	kPa
Kilotonne	kt
Kilovolt	kV
Kilovolt-ampere	kVA
Kilovolts	kV
Kilowatt	kW
Kilowatt hour	kWh
Kilowatt hours per tonne (metric ton)	kWh/t
Kilowatt hours per year	kWh/a
Less than	<
Litre	L
Litres per minute	L/m
Megabytes per second	Mb/s
Megapascal	MPa
Megavolt-ampere	MVA
Megawatt	MW
Metre	m
Metres above sea level	masl
Metres Baltic sea level	mbsl
Metres per minute	m/min
Metres per second	m/s
Metric ton (tonne)	t
Microns	µm
Milligram	mg
Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Millilitre	mL
Millimetre	mm
Million	M
Million bank cubic metres	Mbm^3
Million bank cubic metres per annum	Mbm^3/a
Million tonnes	Mt
Minute (plane angle)	'
Minute (time)	min
Month	mo
Ounce	oz
Pascal	Pa
Centipoise	mPa·s
Parts per million	ppm
Parts per billion	ppb
Percent	%
Pound(s)	lb

Pounds per square inch	psi
Revolutions per minute	rpm
Second (plane angle)	"
Second (time)	s
Specific gravity	SG
Square centimetre	cm^2
Square foot	ft^2
Square inch	in^2
Square kilometre	km^2
Square metre	m^2
Thousand tonnes	kt
Three Dimensional	3D
Three Dimensional Model	3DM
Tonne (1,000 kg)	t
Tonnes per day	t/d
Tonnes per hour	t/h
Tonnes per year	t/a
Tonnes seconds per hour metre cubed	ts/hm^3
Volt	V
Week	wk
Weight/weight	w/w
Wet metric ton	wmt
Year (annum)	a

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Activation Laboratories Limited	ActLabs
Atomic Absorption	AA
Canadian Platinum Corp.	Canadian Platinum
Champion Bear Resources Ltd.	Champion Bear
copper	Cu
electromagnetic	EM
fire assay	FA
Geological Survey of Canada	GSC
gold	Au
induced polarization	IP
inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry	ICP/MS
infrared gas spectroscopy	IR
Laboratory Information Management System	LIMS
Mineral Exploration Research Centre	MERC
National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
National Topographic System	NTS
net smelter return	NSR
nickel	Ni
Noranda Limited	Noranda
North American Datum	NAD

Ontario Department of Mines	ODM
Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines	MNDM
palladium	Pd
platinum group elements	PGE
platinum group metals	PGM
platinum	Pt
potassium oxide	K_2O
Process Research Associates Ltd.	PRA
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
rock quality designation	RQD
Siliceous High Magnesium Basalt	SHMB
silicon dioxide	SiO_2
silver	Ag
specific gravity	SG
standard reference material	SRM
Tetra Tech Wardrop	Tetra Tech
the Eagle Rock Property	the Property
Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite	TTG
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Watts, Griffiths and McOuat	WGM

1.0 SUMMARY

The Eagle Rock Property (the Property) is a platinum-palladium-copper (Pt-Pd-Cu)-bearing intrusive complex project located approximately 65 km south of Dryden in north western Ontario. The centre of the Property is located at Longitude 92° 39' 23" E and Latitude 49° 12' 36" N.

The claims are currently owned 100% by Champion Bear Resources Ltd. (Champion Bear) and under an option agreement with Canadian Platinum Corp. (Canadian Platinum). The Property consists of 60 contiguous unpatented mining claim blocks comprised of 725 claim units totalling 11,344 ha within the Eagle Rock Lake, Islet Lake, and Eltrut Lake mining areas.

The Property has seen various forms of exploration which started in 1969 with work by Noranda Limited (Noranda) and has continued sporadically over the years. To date a total of 91 boreholes have been completed on the Property.

Tetra Tech Wardrop (Tetra Tech) has been commissioned to provide a National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) report on the Property, which was commissioned in September 2011 by Champion Bear. This report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

1.1 GEOLOGY

The Property overlies the Entwine Lake Intrusion within the central Wabigoon sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Intrusion lies proximal to the boundary between the western and central regions of the Wabigoon.

The Entwine Lake Intrusion is a multi-phase intrusion, which has been categorized into four major lithological components; a monzodiorite to monzonite unit, a diorite-gabbro unit, a quartz monzonite unit and a coarse pyroxenite unit.

Mineralization has been identified at several zones on the Property, with the primary zone identified as the Campbell Zone. The Campbell Zone is characterized by a "reef-like" horizon exposed at surface for approximately 1.2 km. The Campbell Zone is hosted in altered diorites and gabbros and appears to be sub-parallel to magmatic stratigraphy.

The Campbell Zone strikes northwest, dips at 60° to the southwest, varies in true thickness from 3 to 30 m (averages 8 to 10 m thick) and is known by drilling to extend to a vertical depth of at least 200 m.

Sulphide mineralization that define the Campbell Zone contain locally up to 10% (typically less than 5%) chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in broad, relatively uniform zones of fine disseminations. Palladium-bismuth tellurides and electrum have also been noted by previous workers.

1.2 CONCLUSION

The project database is up-to-date, and includes the results of the 2011 summer prospecting program. The borehole database has been compiled with all the historical drilling. Tetra Tech has not validated the database against the original drill logs and assay certificates. As a result, Tetra Tech is unable to provide an opinion as to the validity of the data to be used for any future resource estimate.

Champion Bear has a sound understanding of the geological environment hosting the mineralization on the Property.

All the procedures implemented by Champion Bear in regards to core logging, sample collection, sample analysis and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) during the 2009 diamond drill program meet industry standards.

Tetra Tech believes further exploration is warranted to advance the project.

1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Two separate programs are proposed for further exploration of the Property. These programs are independent of each other and can be run concurrently as the results of each program will not affect the work proposed, or decision to proceed with either.

1.3.1 PHASE 1 – MINERAL ZONE EXPANSION

Phase 1 is designed to expand the viability of the project; it is recommended that Champion Bear undertake a program that will focus on identifying and delineating the new mineralized zones identified during the 2011 prospecting campaign. This will entail a mixture of prospecting, geophysics and diamond drilling.

The exploration program should be designed to address the following objectives:

- continued drilling and trenching on the Campbell Zone
- grid line cutting followed by mapping, prospecting, ground magnetic survey and induced polarization (IP) survey on both the New West Zone and East Lake Area.

This phase of the program has an estimated budget of $818,000.

1.3.2 PHASE 2 – MINERAL ZONE DELINEATION

Phase 2 is designed to delineate the known mineralized zones on the Property through a well-established diamond drill program.

The program should be designed to deal with defining the following:

- grade continuity of the zones
- any structural controls on the mineralization
- strike and dip extents of the zones.

This phase of the program has an estimated budget of $1.18 million.

1.3.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on observations by Tetra Tech. These recommendations are suggestions regarding policies and procedures conducted by Champion Bear.

- Establish a procedure for the collection of specific gravity (SG) samples for the various rock types and mineralization styles. The accurate representation of SG for the various rock types will provide a better estimation of the tonnages for both the mineralized and un-mineralized material in any future resource estimation.
- Initiate the collection of geotechnical data from the diamond drill core during the exploration phases. This should be in addition to the typical rock quality designation (RQD) measures collected during the logging procedure. The collection of the geotechnical data would form the basis for any open pit or underground mine design.
- Identify material to be utilized in any future metallurgical study. The material should focus on a global sample and properly stored in sealed containers.
- Establish a QA/QC program protocol and document the protocol. The program should address, drill collar validation, downhole survey validation, the procedure for the analytical QA/QC samples (standard reference material (SRM), blanks, and duplicates) insertion and charting.
- Locate documents that may indicate the policy and procedures conducted during the earlier diamond drill programs operated by Champion Bear.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Property is a Pt-Pd-Cu-bearing intrusive complex project located approximately 65 km south of Dryden in north western Ontario. The claims are currently owned 100% by Champion Bear and under an option agreement with Canadian Platinum.

A significant amount of work has been conducted on the Property since 1968, with the majority of the work conducted between 1999 and 2009 by Champion Bear.

To date, Champion Bear has delineated one mineralized zone on the Property through the compilation of the diamond drill data.

In September 2011, Tetra Tech was commissioned by Champion Bear to complete a technical report on the Property.

The object of the report is to:

- prepare a technical report on the project in accordance with NI 43-101, summarizing land tenures, exploration history, and drilling
- provide recommendations and budget for additional work on the Property.

This report has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Form 43-101F1 and Companion Policy 43-101CP.

All data reviewed for the report was provided by Champion Bear in digital format, with access to paper reports and logs when requested. The work completed by Champion Bear encompasses exploration and primarily diamond drilling. Historical work conducted in the region has been compiled by Champion Bear and was available for review.

Todd McCracken, P.Geo., the co-author of this report, is a professional geologist with 19 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in nickel-sulphide platinum group metals (PGM) deposits. Laura Karrei, P.Geo., the co-author of this report, is a professional geologist with more than four years of experience in exploration, including several years working in nickel-sulphide PGM projects. Ms. Karrei conducted the site visit to the property between September 20 and 22, 2011 inclusive.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Tetra Tech has reviewed and analyzed data and reports provided by Champion Bear, together with publicly available data, drawing its own conclusions augmented by direct field examination.

Tetra Tech has relied on others for information in this report. Information from third party sources are quoted as a report or referenced.

Tetra Tech is not qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues, including status of tenure associated with the Property referred to in this report. A description of the Property and ownership is provided for general information purpose only. Assessment of these aspects has relied on information provided by Champion Bear, which has not been independently verified by Tetra Tech.

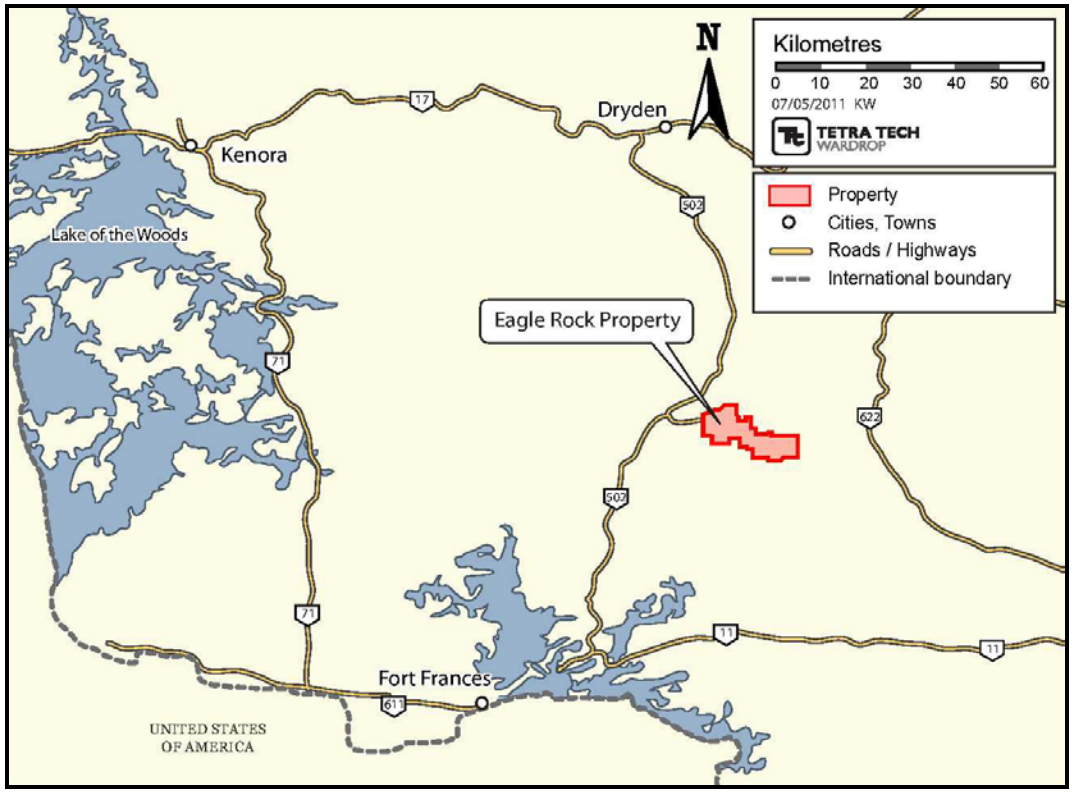
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Property is located 65 km south of the city of Dryden and 80 km northwest of the city of Fort Frances and is within the Kenora Mining Division in northwest Ontario. The centre of the Property is located at Longitude 92° 39’ 23” E and Latitude 49° 12’ 36” N and at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) co-ordinate 525,025 m E and 5,450,860 m N (UTM North American Datum (NAD)83, Zone 15) and is located within map sheet National Topographic System (NTS) Zone 52F/02NE (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1 Property Location Map

Figure 4.2 Property Location Map – Northwestern Ontario



4.2 CLAIM STATUS

The current claim status and mining claim title were verified using the Mining Claims Information webpage on the Mines and Minerals Division, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) website. Mining Claims Information is an online database that provides information on unpatented mining claims in the Province of Ontario. The site is updated nightly, and can be accessed at the following internet address: www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/.

The Property consists of 60 contiguous unpatented mining claims block comprised of 725 claim unit totalling 11,344 ha within the Eagle Rock Lake, Islet Lake, and Eltrut Lake mining areas. All claims are 100% held by Champion Bear. The Mining Claims Information webpage indicates that all claims are in good standing until at least August 18, 2012 and that 32 claims totalling 6,432 ha were staked in May 2011. Table 4.1 provides a list of the unpatented mining claims that comprise the Property (Figure 4.3).

Table 4.1 Claim List

	Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option (%)	Work Required ($)	Total Applied ($)	Total Reserve ($)	Claim Bank ($)	Royalty (%)	Old Claim No.	Claim Units	Size (ha)
1	Eagle Rock Lake Area	1174874	25-Oct-99	24-Feb-15	A	100	3,600	46,800	394,187	0		1174874	9	144
2	Eagle Rock Lake Area	1239513	21-Jul-00	20-Nov-13	A	100	2,400	26,400	0	0	0.25	1239513	6	96
3	Eagle Rock Lake Area	3017949	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-13	A	100	4,800	14,400	0	0	0.25	3017949	12	192
4	Eagle Rock Lake Area	3017950	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-12	A	100	6,000	12,000	0	0		3017950	15	240
5	Eagle Rock Lake Area	3017951	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-13	A	100	5,600	16,800	0	0	0.25	3017951	14	224
6	Eagle Rock Lake Area	3017952	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-12	A	100	6,000	12,000	0	0		3017952	15	240
7	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206827	28-Aug-06	28-Aug-14	A	100	2,000	12,000	0	0		4206827	5	80
8	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206834	28-Aug-06	28-Aug-14	A	100	3,600	21,600	0	0		4206834	9	144
9	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206835	28-Aug-06	28-Aug-13	A	100	642	16,158	0	0		4206835	4	64
10	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206839	11-Apr-07	11-Apr-14	A	100	1,600	8,000	0	0		4206839	4	64
11	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206840	18-Apr-07	18-Apr-14	A	100	400	2,000	0	0		4206840	1	16
12	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206841	18-Apr-07	18-Apr-14	A	100	800	4,000	0	0		4206841	2	32
13	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4206842	22-Oct-07	22-Oct-13	A	100	4,000	16,000	0	0	0.25	4206842	10	160
14	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4219381	22-Oct-07	22-Oct-12	A	100	6,000	18,000	0	0	0.25	4219381	15	240

table continues…

	Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option (%)	Work Required ($)	Total Applied ($)	Total Reserve ($)	Claim Bank ($)	Royalty (%)	Old Claim No.	Claim Units	Size (ha)
15	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4219382	22-Oct-07	22-Oct-12	A	100	6,000	18,000	0	0	0.25	4219382	15	240
16	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4219383	22-Oct-07	22-Oct-12	A	100	6,000	18,000	0	0	0.25	4219383	15	240
17	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4219384	22-Oct-07	22-Oct-12	A	100	5,600	16,800	0	0	0.25	4219384	14	224
18	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221037	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-13	A	100	6,000	18,000	0	0	0.25	4221037	15	240
19	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221038	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-13	A	100	3,600	10,800	0	0	0.25	4221038	9	144
20	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221375	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-13	A	100	4,800	14,400	0	0	0.25	4221375	12	192
21	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221376	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-13	A	100	3,600	10,800	0	0	0.25	4221376	9	144
22	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221377	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-13	A	100	4,800	14,400	0	0	0.25	4221377	12	192
23	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221378	23-Apr-08	23-Apr-13	A	100	6,000	18,000	0	0	0.25	4221378	15	240
24	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221379	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-12	A	100	4,000	8,000	0	0	0.25	4221379	10	160
25	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4221380	18-Aug-08	18-Aug-12	A	100	4,800	9,600	0	0	0.25	4221380	12	192
26	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4247824	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	1,600	0	0	0	-	-	4	64
27	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263634	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,000	0	0	0	-	-	15	240
28	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263635	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,000	0	0	0	-	-	15	240
29	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263636	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	1,600	0	0	0	-	-	4	64

table continues…

	Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option (%)	Work Required ($)	Total Applied ($)	Total Reserve ($)	Claim Bank ($)	Royalty (%)	Old Claim No.	Claim Units	Size (ha)
30	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263637	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,000	0	0	0	-	-	15	240
31	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263638	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	5,600	0	0	0	-	-	14	224
32	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263639	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	800	0	0	0	-	-	2	32
33	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263640	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	3,200	0	0	0	-	-	8	128
34	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4263641	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	2,400	0	0	0	-	-	6	96
35	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264681	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	1,600	0	0	0	-	-	4	64
36	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264682	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
37	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264683	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	3,200	0	0	0	-	-	8	128
38	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264684	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	2,800	0	0	0	-	-	7	112
39	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264685	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
40	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264686	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
41	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264688	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	4,400	0	0	0	-	-	11	176
42	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264689	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
43	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264691	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
44	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264692	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256

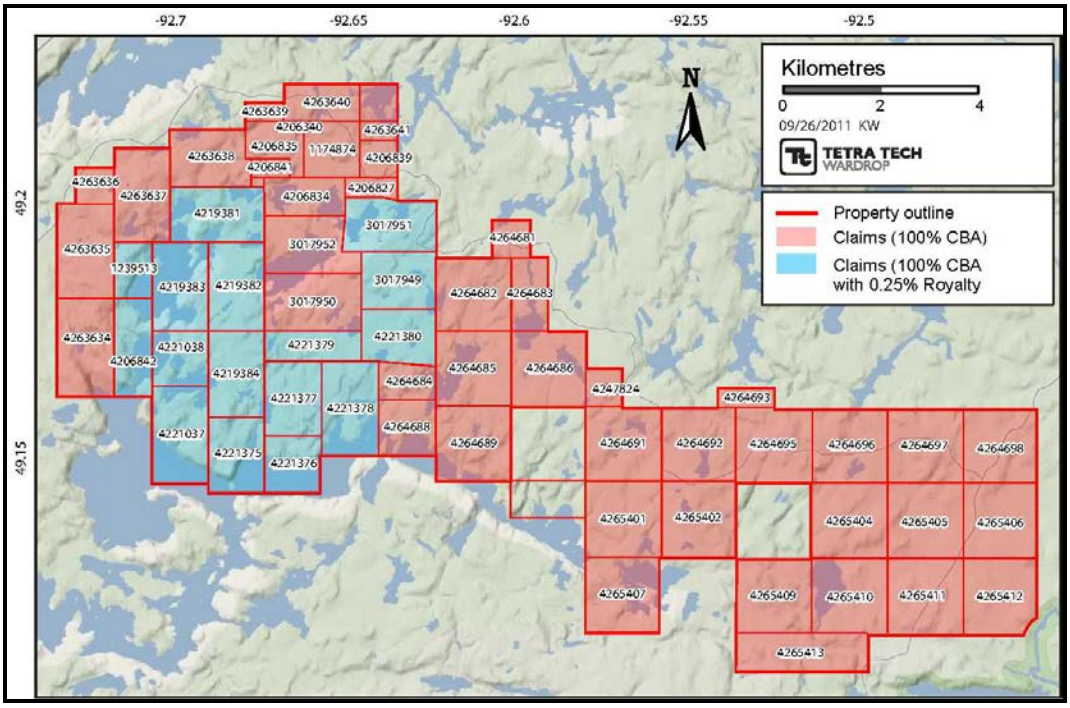
table continues…

	Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option (%)	Work Required ($)	Total Applied ($)	Total Reserve ($)	Claim Bank ($)	Royalty (%)	Old Claim No.	Claim Units	Size (ha)
45	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264693	25-May-11	25-May-13	A	100	1,200	0	0	0	-	-	3	48
46	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4264695	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
47	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4264696	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
48	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4264697	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
49	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4264698	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
50	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4265401	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
51	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4265402	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
52	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265404	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
53	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265405	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
54	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265406	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
55	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4265407	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
56	Eagle Rock Lake Area	4265409	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
57	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265410	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
58	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265411	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256
59	Islets Lake Area (KEN)	4265412	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	6,400	0	0	0	-	-	16	256

table continues…

	Township/ Area	Claim Number	Recording Date	Claim Due Date	Status	Percent Option (%)	Work Required ($)	Total Applied ($)	Total Reserve ($)	Claim Bank ($)	Royalty (%)	Old Claim No.	Claim Units	Size (ha)
60	Eltrut Lake Area (KEN)	4265413	16-May-11	16-May-13	A	100	5,600	0	0	0	-	-	14	224

Figure 4.3 Claim Map



Eagle Rock Agreement No. 1: A purchase agreement between Robert Fairservice and Champion Bear dated February 23, 1999, amended November 8, 1999 and July 28th, 2000. Champion Bear acquired 100% interest in mining claims comprising the Property from Robert Fairservice in consideration for the payment of $5,000 and the issuance of 50,000 Common Shares with a deemed value of $32,500 and subject to a 2% net smelter return (NSR), 50% of which can be acquired by Champion Bear for $1 million at any time prior to production. Eagle Rock Agreement No. 1 covers claim numbers 1245493, 1245477, 1245478, and 1245479 which were acquired by Champion Bear pursuant to Eagle Rock Agreement No. 2 (as defined below) with the result that these claims are subject to an aggregate 4% NSR, 50% of which may be acquired by Champion Bear for $2 million at any time prior to production.

In a Conveyance Agreement dated December 18, 2003, Robert Fairservice agreed to convey the 2% NSR to Champion Bear for the sum of $20,000.

Eagle Rock Agreement No. 2: A purchase agreement between Michael Stares, Stares Contracting and Champion Bear dated July 18, 2000. Champion Bear acquired 100% interest in 17 contiguous mining claims comprising the balance of the Property in consideration for the payment of $12,000 and the issuance of 100,000 Common Shares with a deemed value of $75,000 and subject to a 2% NSR, 50% of which may be acquired by Champion Bear for $1 million at any time prior to production. Some of the 17 claims have since been re-staked resulting in two claim blocks being stacked as one claim block.

Subsequently, pursuant to an agreement dated December 31, 2003, Champion Bear purchased 1.75% of the 2% NSR for $25,000 (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Royalties Summary

	Claim Number	Royalty (%)
1	1239513	0.25
2	3017949	0.25
3	3017951	0.25
4	4206842	0.25
5	4219381	0.25
6	4219382	0.25
7	4219383	0.25
8	4219384	0.25
9	4221037	0.25
10	4221038	0.25
11	4221375	0.25
12	4221376	0.25
13	4221377	0.25
14	4221378	0.25
15	4221379	0.25
16	4221380	0.25

On July 18, 2011, Champion Bear entered into a property option agreement with Canadian Platinum whereby Canadian Platinum was granted the right to earn up to a 50% interest in the Property.

Under the terms of the agreement, to earn up to a 50% interest in the Property, Canadian Platinum must complete option payments totalling $500,000, the purchase of 2,000,000 Champion Bear shares, and incur exploration expenditures of $4 million over approximately two years.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 SITE TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION AND VEGETATION

The topography of the Property is typical of the Canadian Shield with a mix of lakes and swamps with coniferous and deciduous forest, rounded outcropping hills and drift-covered plains. Portions of the Property have been recently logged by forestry companies including the area of the Campbell Zone grid and a large portion of the subdued eastern part of the Property.

Bedrock exposures vary from very good on some of the high hills and logged areas to sparse in the low lying areas between the hummocky hills.

Elevations on the Property range from 380 m above sea level in the east to over 470 m in the west. On the Campbell Zone grid, elevations range from 415 to 440 m above sea level. A broad northwest trending creek/wetland crosses the grid beside the baseline and separates the hills and outcrops of the Campbell Zone to the north from the swamp, wetlands, and black spruce forests of the south.

5.2 ACCESS

Access to the Property is from Provincial Highway number 502 then east along the all season Trout Lake logging road to “kilometre 19.5”, then turn south for 500 m onto the track to the drill camp site and access to the Campbell Zone grid. The Trout Lake logging road continues eastward for another 21 km where it connects to the Turtle River Road and provides access to much of the eastern portion of the Property

5.3 CLIMATE

The climate of northwestern Ontario is characterized by continental climate of contrasting seasons. The summers are warm with most precipitation occurring in the months of June and July, and the winters are cold and dry. The daily mean temperature of Dryden, Ontario in January is -18°C and +18°C in July. The annual snowfall average is 140 cm and annual rainfall is 70 cm.

Work can be conducted on the Property year round if required.

5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The towns of Dryden (population 8,200) and Fort Frances (population 8,100) are both active communities serving the mining, exploration, logging and tourism industries. Located on the Trans-Canada Highway, both locations are served by daily airline connections to Thunder Bay, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and offer resource industry services and supplies including an analytical preparation laboratory in Dryden.

6.0 HISTORY

The exploration history of the region dated back to the 1960s, with work on the Property starting in earnest in 1969. Table 6.1 summarizes the history of the Property.

Table 6.1 Property History

Year	Company	Activities	Significant Results
1961	Geological Survey of Canada (GSC)	• regional airborne magnetic survey (GSC Map 1152G)	-
1962	Unknown	• ninety-three claims staked in the region based on the GSC Map 1152G	-
1965	Ontario Department of Mines (ODM)	• release geological map (ODM Map P0292)	-
1968	Kennco	• trenching, geological mapping and sampling of four zones of copper mineralization	-
1969-1974	Noranda	• trenching, ground magnetics, ground electromagnetic (EM), 10 diamond drillholes totalling 1,064 m analyzed for nickel (Ni) and copper, but not for platinum and palladium	-
1974	Ontario Department of Mines	• regional map compilation (ODM Map P965)	-
1987-1988	BP-Selco Canada	• resampled Noranda drill core and analyzed for PGM, resulted in staking 617 claims over the intrusion	-
1988	Southern Era	• airborne magnetic and very low frequency survey (1,070 line km on 150 line spacing) • detailed mapping over the western portion of the intrusion	• drill program of nine holes totalling 1,112 m on the Campbell Zone
1998	Ontario Geological Survey	• regional mapping (OGS OFR 5979)	-
1999	Ontario Geological Survey	• mapping (OGS Map P3386 & OGS Map P3400)	-
1999	Champion Bear	• acquired a total of 10 claim blocks	-

table continues…

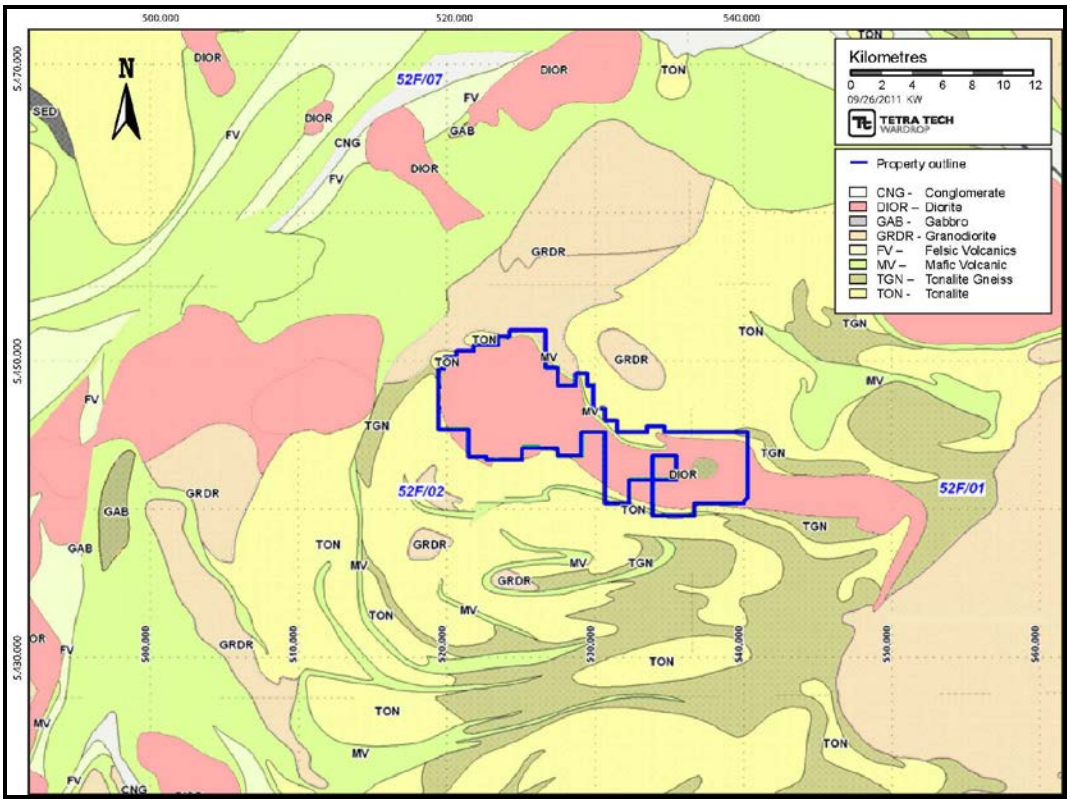
Year	Company	Activities	Significant Results
1999-2001	Champion Bear	• diamond drill program 46 holes totalling 5,046 m	-
2000	Ontario Geological Survey	• open report (OGS OFR 6021)	-
2000	Champion Bear	• claim staking of 28 blocks totalling 4,160 ha • detailed mapping and prospecting	-
2001	Champion Bear	• preliminary metallurgical investigations on two intervals of drill core	• 90-95% recovery for Cu, Pt, Pd, and 85-90% for gold (Au) and silver (Ag)
2002	OGS-Mineral Exploration Research Centre (MERC)	• detailed mapping (OGS Map P3516)	-
2002	Champion Bear	• Watts, Griffiths and McOuat (WGM) manages and operates exploration program on behalf of Champion Bear	-
2004	Champion Bear	• brief field investigation by WGM geologist (seven samples collected)	-
2005	Champion Bear	• WGM re-logged 11 drillholes • Terraquest completes 757 line km of high resolution airborne magnetics and radiometric survey	-
2007	Champion Bear	• WGM continues re-logging program completing an additional 31 holes, ground IP and magnetic survey completed, diamond drill program of three holes totalling 918 m	-
2008	Champion Bear	• diamond drill program, 14 holes totalling 3,220 m	-
2009	Champion Bear	• diamond drill program, nine holes totalling 2,501 m • staking increased Property to 12,370 ha from 3,220 ha • prospecting program with 133 samples collected	-
2011	Champion Bear	• re-staking program • prospecting program with 660 samples collected • option agreement with Canadian Platinum	-

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Property overlies the Entwine Lake Intrusion within the central Wabigoon sub-province of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Intrusion lies proximal to the boundary between the western and central regions of the Wabigoon. Entwine Lake is provisionally included within the central region because its plutonic and gneissic country rocks appear to represent a continuum with similar rocks in the central Wabigoon which has a high proportion of felsic plutonic and gneissic rocks in comparison to greenstone sequences (Stone 2000) (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Regional Geology



Entwine Lake is a relatively late intrusion of neo-Archean-age (2.78 to 2.70 Ga) mantled by mafic schist and amphibolites gneiss thought to be the remnants of older greenstone belt assemblages. The elongate Intrusion is approximately 35 km long

and up to 8 km wide and has characteristics similar to mantle-derived monzodiorite intrusions termed sanukitoid that have not been previously examined for their platinum group elements (PGE) potential. The Intrusion is hosted, in part, within the Irene-Eltrut Lake batholiths which includes biotite tonalite and tonalite gneiss. A narrow (up to 500 m wide) unit of amphibolite, probably of meta-volcanic origin, mantles the oval western end of the Entwine Lake Intrusion (Stone 2000).

7.1.1 SANUKITOID INTRUSIONS

Sanukitoids are a variety of high-magnesium sub-alkaline granitoid rocks (quartz monzonite to quartz diorite in composition) emplaced mainly across the Achaean–Proterozoic transition, possibly marking the time when *Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granodiorite (*TTG)-dominated granitoid magnetism changed to a more modern-style, arc-dominated magmatism. The major and trace element composition of sanukitoids is intermediate between typical Archean TTG and modern arc granitoids. The characteristic geochemical affinity of Sanukitoids range between 55 and 60 weight percent silicon dioxide (SiO_2), greater than 0.6 weight percent magnesium, and greater than 1.0 weight percent potassium oxide (K_2O).

The term sanukitoid is almost exclusively used for intrusive bodies. Extrusive chemical equivalents, like high-magnesium andesite, are generally not referred to as sanukitoids. Sanukitoid intrusions are commonly differentiated bodies having also mafic (alkali-gabbros – gabbro-syenite) and even ultramafic (pyroxenites – hornblendites) varieties. Sanukitoids are often of multiphase intrusive complexes, which are composed of smaller intrusions and dykes having either clear crosscutting relationships or gradational mutual relationships; breccias are also encountered in sanukitoid complexes (Hinzer 2004).

The igneous components have been intruded in a short time interval as evidenced by the gradational contact relationships which perhaps are due to simultaneous crystallization of two incompletely mixed melts of differing compositions. Some of the bodies and dykes are not chemically sanukitoids, but are included into the sanukitoid suite due to spatial, temporal and chemical proximity to true sanukitoids. No systematic, spatial or temporal, relationship between mafic and more felsic varieties is recognized and every sanukitoid complex is rather unique. The sanukitoids tend to have cumulus texture; non-cumulate varieties are only rarely reported.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Entwine Lake Intrusion is a multi-phase intrusion and was originally mapped by Davies (1965) and later re-examined in more detail by Campbell (1987), Stone, Halle, and Chaloux (1998), and Stone and Halle (1999). The latter recognized four major lithological components of the Intrusion:

1. Monzodiorite to monzonite is widespread comprising most of the eastern "tail" of the Entwine Stock. Monzodiorite to monzonite is medium- to coarse-grained, pink to red and can be variably massive to foliated or lineated.
2. Diorite-gabbro, locally grading to monzodiorite, occurs in a circular domain in the western lobe of the Intrusive. Diorite is typically massive, medium to coarse and very coarse grained and grey to white or brownish in colour. Mafic to ultramafic inclusions are present and diorite locally shows very faint magmatic layering characterized by slight changes in mafic mineral content.
3. Quartz monzonite occurs in two small domains in the western lobe. It is coarse to very coarse grained, massive and pink to red with distinct potassium feldspar megacrysts.
4. Coarse pyroxenite occurs in scattered locations as inclusions, dikes, and as an oval plug of 2 km diameter in the eastern tail.

Intermediate to felsic and variable aplitic to pegmatitic dikes and irregular masses of granodiorite-granite transect other phases of the Entwine Lake Intrusion, although typically in minor proportions. Epidote filled fractures and faults are also observed in outcrops.

Two, regional north-northeast striking brittle faults cut the western end of the Entwine Lake Intrusion and show up to 1 km of sinistral strike separation.

A mylonite zone of up to a few hundred meters width is developed in country rocks and in monzodiorite at the northwest end of the Entwine Stock and appears to closely follow the contact of the intrusion. The fabric of the mylonite and enveloping gneisses dips eastward at shallow to intermediate angles. This, combined with shallow, easterly plunging mineral lineations within the Intrusion implies that the northwest end of the intrusion plunges east to southeasterly (Stone 2000).

At the Campbell Zone, detailed mapping (Pryslak 2002) identified leucogabbro-gabbro (Stone's diorite-monzodiorite suite) as the most abundant unit on the grid. The gabbro's are divided based on pyroxene content into four sub-units: leucogabbro-diorite (5 to 15% pyroxene), leucogabbro-diorite (15 to 30% pyroxene), gabbro (30 to 50% pyroxene), and pyroxenite (greater than 50% pyroxene). Contacts are generally gradational contacts but locally can develop subtle banding. Campbell Zone sulphide mineralization is associated with the two leucogabbro-diorite sub-units. The more melanocratic phases become more abundant southeast of the Campbell Zone.

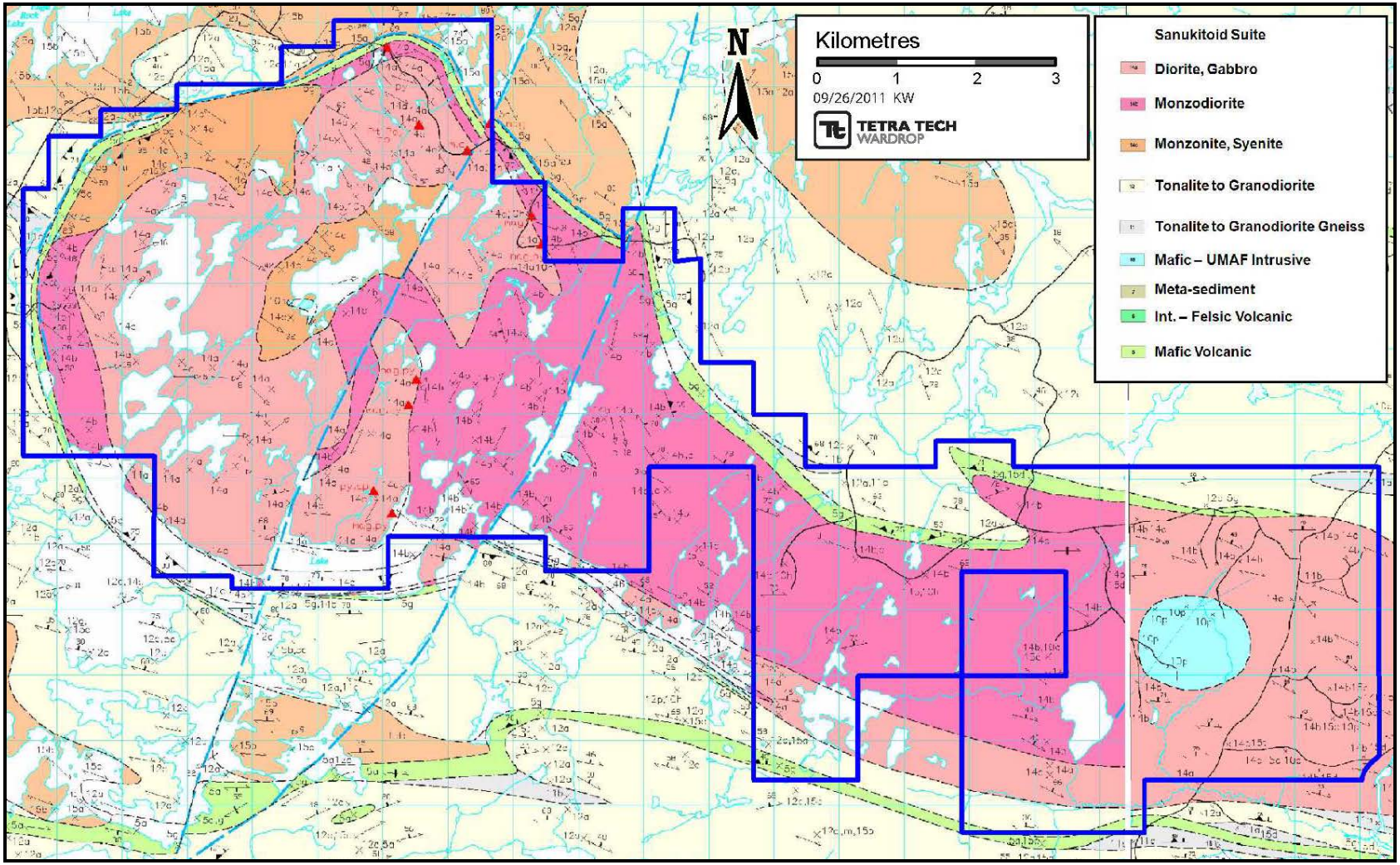
A quartz monzonite-monzodiorite unit is similar to the leucogabbro-diorite sub-units but is medium grained not very coarse grained, has a higher proportion of biotite, always intrudes the leucogabbro-gabbro unit, and is feldspar-phyric, particularly in marginal phases and narrow dykes (Pryslak 2001).

Numerous narrow dykes intrude the leucogabbro-gabbro and monzonite-monzodiorite units. The composition of these dykes varies from dioritic to

pyroxenites to granite related phases. Most are late stage portions of the Entwine Lake Intrusion and generally follow northeast to north trending fractures.

Stone and Halle (1999) noted that sub-horizontal to shallow eastward plunging mineral lineations are observed throughout the Entwine Lake Intrusion. A narrow mylonite zone (up to 100 m wide) is developed in the tonalite country rock along the northwest rim of the Intrusive. Locally, monzodiorite is also mylonitized. The Entwine Lake area is cut by north-northeast striking brittle faults characterized by zones of red, altered rock containing chlorite and carbonate and epidote fractures and veins. Two sub-vertical faults transecting the Entwine Lake Intrusive have sinistral strike separations of several hundred metres. A poorly exposed fault at the eastern side of the greenstone belt at Eagle Rock Lake appears to dip westward at a shallow angle (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2 Property Geology



7.3 MINERALIZATION

The Campbell Zone is the main sulphide zone on the Property. The “reef-like” horizon is exposed at surface for approximately 1,200 m. The Campbell Zone is termed “reef-like” in that it is a relatively tabular zone consistent in terms of dip, strike, thickness, metal content, and metal tenor. The Campbell Zone is hosted in altered diorites and gabbros and appears to be sub-parallel to magmatic stratigraphy. It strikes northwest, dips at 60° to the southwest, varies in true thickness from 3 to 30 m (averages 8 to 10 m thick) and is known by drilling to extend to a vertical depth of at least 200 m. In the central portion of the Campbell Zone, there exists a broader, lower grade horizon in the immediate footwall of the Main Zone horizon.

Sulphide mineralization and associated greenschist facies alteration define the Campbell Zone. Locally up to 10% (typically less than 5%) chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occur as broad, relatively uniform zones of fine disseminations – palladium-bismuth tellurides and electrum have also been noted by previous workers. The mineralization is characterized by a greenschist facies alteration assemblage (epidote, chlorite, sericite, and carbonate).

The metal tenor of the sulphides is very good. There is a strong and consistent correlation between the abundance of copper, Au+Pt+Pd, and sulphur. There is also a very uniform relative abundance of the precious metals 2:3:5 Au:Pt:Pd as well as the base metals 6.8:1 Cu:Ni.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Iijina 2004) studied the association of sanukitoids and PGE mineralization worldwide and reported that the exploration potential for copper-nickel-PGE sulphide in sanukitoid formations is essentially based on the recent petrological classification of sanukitoids into the high-magnesium, boninite-like magmas. The boninite family hosts, with few exceptions, almost all of the world's major PGE mines and deposits. Siliceous High Magnesium Basalt (SHMB) have been thought to play a critical role in the formation of platiniferous layers in mafic intrusions, such as the Bushveld Complex of South Africa, the Pilbara (Munni Munni mineralization, Radio Hill mine) of Western Australia, the Stillwater Complex of the western United States, the Great Dyke of Zimbabwe, the East Bull Lake and River Valley Intrusions of Ontario, and the Fenno-Scandian Complex of Finland. All have producing mines or significant deposits of PGE mineralization.

Examples of base metal-PGE mineralization associated with a sanukitoid complex in northwestern Ontario includes the Roaring River and the Shelby Lake intrusion complexes, both located near the Lac-des-Iles Mine complex north of Thunder Bay.

The Lac-des-Iles complex is comprised of mafic and ultramafic intrusion phases, inter-chamber breccias and hydrothermal alteration, and is associated with a large sanukitoid complex to the south.

The Roaring River Intrusive Complex is composed of monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, diorites, gabbros and pyroxenites with pegmatitic varieties and gabbroic intrusive breccias. The PGE-sulphide showings are concentrated in a small gabbro-pyroxenite body which has a slightly different chemistry from the sanukitoids surrounding the body.

The Shelby Lake Intrusive is composed of alkaline gabbros, diorites and granodiorites of the standard sanukitoid suite. The base and precious metal mineralization has preferentially taken place in the gabbroic varieties and at the margins of the complex.

The origin of known metaliferous sulphides at the Entwine Lake Intrusion is problematic and may not subscribe to any one genetic model. Both magmatic and hydrothermal characteristics have been observed and recorded.

Cabri (2002) complete a detailed mineralogical and petrographic investigation and suggested that the Campbell Zone sulphides are re-crystallized and re-mobilized as a result of intense greenschist facies alteration over printing the sulphides and forming a chalcopyrite-rich metamorphosed-hydrothermally altered assemblage. Exploration should focus on identifying the magnetite-rich zones that could be used

as a guide to the less magnetic hydrothermally altered rocks that may prospective for coppery-rich copper, nickel, and precious metal mineralization.

Additional studies and observations, (Hinzer 2004) suggested the following three models for genesis of the Campbell Zone sulphides:

- The sulphides are emplaced solely by metasomatic processes. Field and petrographic observations recognized a possible zonation of hydrothermal alteration through the Campbell Zone.
- The sulphides are re-mobilized by late hydrothermal activity. There are two possible models for the proto-ore:
  - An orthomagmatic process in which the immiscible sulphide melt was separated out of the silicate melt.
  - Direct crystallization of the sulphides due to decomposition metal complexes akin to the formation of porphyry copper deposits.
- The sulphides are structurally controlled. The Campbell Zone trend extends for several kilometres from the Campbell Zone extending east then south and eventually west along the north shore of Entwine Lake. The trend mimics the circular shape of the west end of Entwine Lake Intrusion. This trend may be related to a structural control of the sulphide mineralization.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2009 PROSPECTING PROGRAMS

In October 2009, Karl Bjorkman Prospecting was contracted by Champion Bear to initiate a prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling program on select portions of the Property. The work was performed between October 7 and October 15, 2009.

The objective of the programs were to identify the nature and extent of the surface expression of the Campbell Zone, followed by prospect and sample the Campbell Zone Trend aiming to identify similar host rock/sulphide associations. Work along the trend focused on locating and sampling the known sulphide showings as part of the systematic exploration of the Campbell Zone Trend. In addition, several long (4 to 5 km each) traverses were completed on the unexplored and recently re-staked east portion of the Property. The programs were supervised by Geologist Rob Foy P.Geo., and the field work was managed and performed by Jessica Bjorkman (Prospector).

In total 800 samples were collected and submitted to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario for fire assay and geochemical analysis of a full suite of base and precious metals. Approximately 100 samples were collected from the Campbell Zone, 250 samples from the area surrounding the Campbell Zone (within 2.5 km of the Zone), and 100 samples from the Campbell Zone Trend, were collected. The best results were returned from the Campbell Zone, particularly three samples collected at the under-drilled northwest end of the Zone. The highest grade samples along the Campbell Zone Trend are shown in Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1.

9.2 2011 PROSPECTING PROGRAMS

The 2011 program was conducted between June 1 and July 25, 2011. The program consisted of prospecting, sampling and geological mapping.

The programs were supervised by Geologist Rob Foy P.Geo., and the field work was managed and performed by Katarina Bjorkman (Geologist).

9.2.1 CAMPBELL ZONE

Samples of the Campbell Zone mineralization returned consistent precious and base metal grades of 1 g/t Au+Pd+Pt and 0.5% Cu+Ni. The best surface assay values are in the northwestern end, but most samples collected from the central and eastern

areas of the Campbell Zone were taken from the lower grade footwall horizon to help constrain width. Gold, platinum and palladium appear to correlate well to copper grades (Figure 9.2).

9.2.2 NEW WEST ZONE

A new zone to the west of the Campbell Zone was found by following up on sulphides marked on geology map of the Campbell Zone. The area has returned consistent assay results across the mineralized zone but with higher base to precious metal ratios. Host rocks are both an anorthositic gabbro and a varitextured gabbro with higher magnesium and lower chromium then at the Campbell Zone. Here the precious metals do not seem to depend on copper and this group of samples forms a line distinct from the Campbell Zone rocks in the PM versus copper graph (Figure 9.2).

9.2.3 EAST LAKE AREA

An area to the southeast of the Campbell Zone, around a small lake has returned assay results of elevated base and precious metals. The best results in this area are sample 656631 with 0.733 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.288% Cu+Ni and sample 656634 with 0.437 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.257% Cu+Ni.

9.2.4 REGIONAL

Anomalous values include:

- area east of the Campbell Zone and north of the East Lake Area where examples include 656662 (0.289 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.156% Cu+Ni), 656751 (0.334 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.090% Cu+Ni), 656851 (0.124 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.159% Cu+Ni), and 656542 (0.159 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.182% Cu+Ni)
- 3.2 km south of the Campbell Zone, an area barely prospected: 656896 with 0.159 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.112 % Cu+Ni
- 3 km southeast of the Campbell Zone, 656704 with 0.065 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.092% Cu+Ni.

9.2.5 MOOSEHORN

The Moosehorn showing and north shore of Entwine Lake returned several anomalous values such as sample 656909 with 0.100 ppm Au+Pd+Pt; 0.126% Cu+Ni and several assays with greater than 0.2% base metals. The precious metals to copper ratios of these samples follow the same line as the New West Zone (along with samples from the Campbell Zone that appear to be remobilized due to faulting) on the graph of Figure 9.2. Although many samples taken along the south rim of the intrusion (also the north side of Entwine Lake) have sulphide abundances similar to

the rocks of the Campbell Zone, they are dominantly iron-sulphides. These rocks along the south rim are gabbroic with higher magnesium contents and less alkalis and a pyroxene cumulate texture.

Table 9.1 Significant Prospecting Results

Sample	Area	Au (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)	Cu (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Au+Pt+Pd (g/t)
85164	Campbell	257	304	556	3815	233	1.12
85165	Campbell	249	301	550	4454	573	1.10
85167	Campbell	310	370	691	5300	468	1.37
85168	Campbell	260	365	671	6320	725	1.30
85171	Campbell	218	313	530	7213	773	1.06
656670	Campbell	205	248	466	4980	1220	0.92
656784	Campbell	306	310	571	4740	629	1.19
656785	Campbell	316	341	628	5010	558	1.29
656786	Campbell	10	288	1020	429	252	1.32
656924	Campbell	321	421	682	3780	197	1.42
85189	Campbell	147	156	300	1284	201	0.60
656631	East Lake	139	226	368	2430	445	0.73
656634	East Lake	96	130	211	1920	653	0.44
85175	New West	427	581	1045	6155	741	2.05
85176	New West	327	458	735	5646	816	1.52
85177	New West	482	567	861	8738	854	1.91
656772	New West	218	253	478	4120	520	0.95
656798	New West	22	24.3	34.3	3900	379	0.08
1030051	New West	33	39.9	50.3	3810	482	0.12
1030074	New West	51	13.7	19.5	4300	352	0.08
656529	Regional	234	7.4	10.2	2240	215	0.25
656662	Regional	54	84	151	1200	358	0.29
656751	Regional	85	94.5	154	637	259	0.33
656935	Regional	20	9.1	12	3350	764	0.04

Figure 9.1 Surface Sampling Map

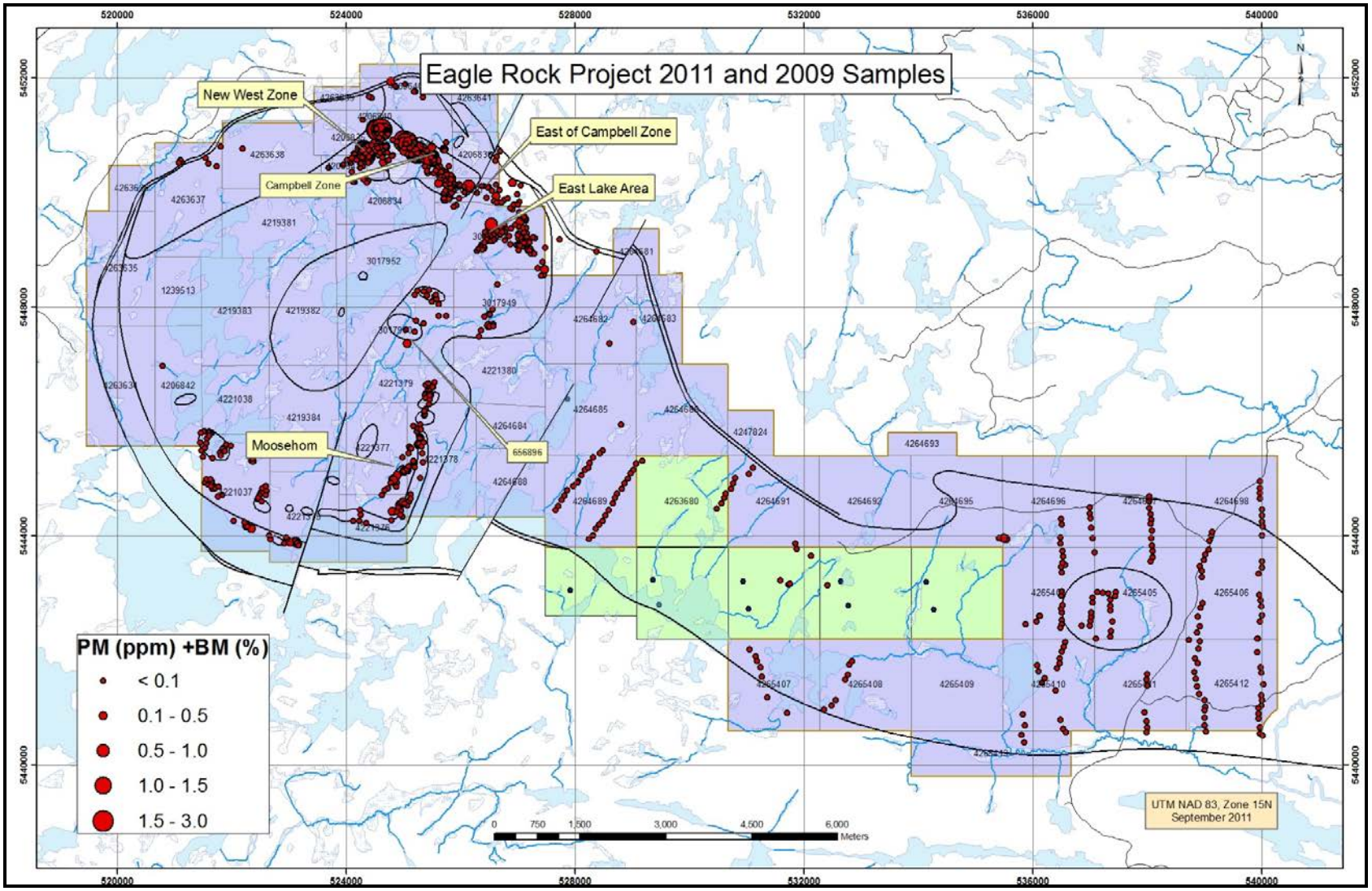
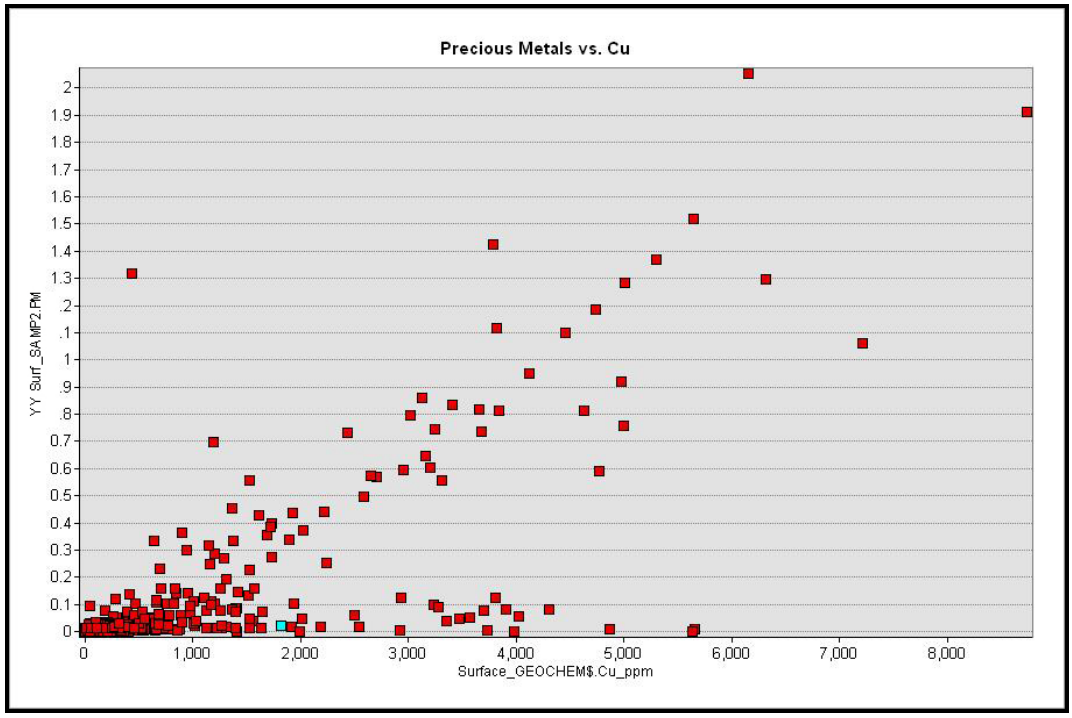


Figure 9.2 Precious Metals vs. Cu Graph



10.0 DRILLING

10.1 DRILLING

Since 1970, there has been 91 diamond drillholes totalling 13,860 m completed on the Property, all holes, except one, have targeted the Campbell Zone area. Table 10.1 summarizes the various drill programs completed by the different companies.

Table 10.1 Drill Programs

Year	Company	No. of Holes	Total (m)	Hole Sequence
1970-1974	Noranda Limited	10	1,064	JL - series
1987-1988	BP-Selco	9	1,112	EL88-01 to -09
1999-2002	Champion Bear	46	5,046	ER-01 to -46
2007-2008	Champion Bear	17	4,137	ER07 & ER08 - series
2009	Champion Bear	9	2,501	ER09-14 to -22
Total	**-**	**91**	**13,860**	**-**

Figure 10.1 Dill Collar Locations Prior to 1999

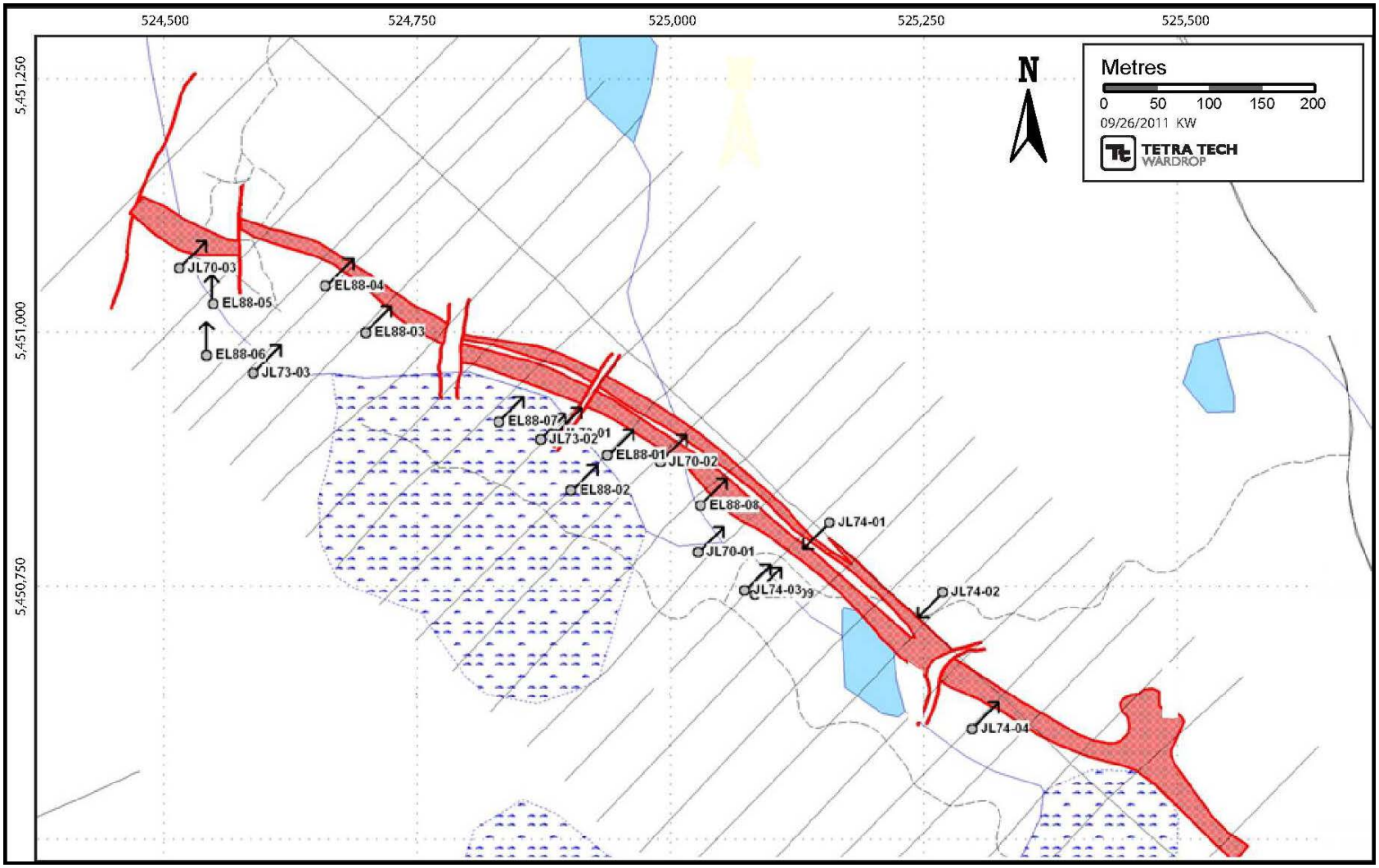
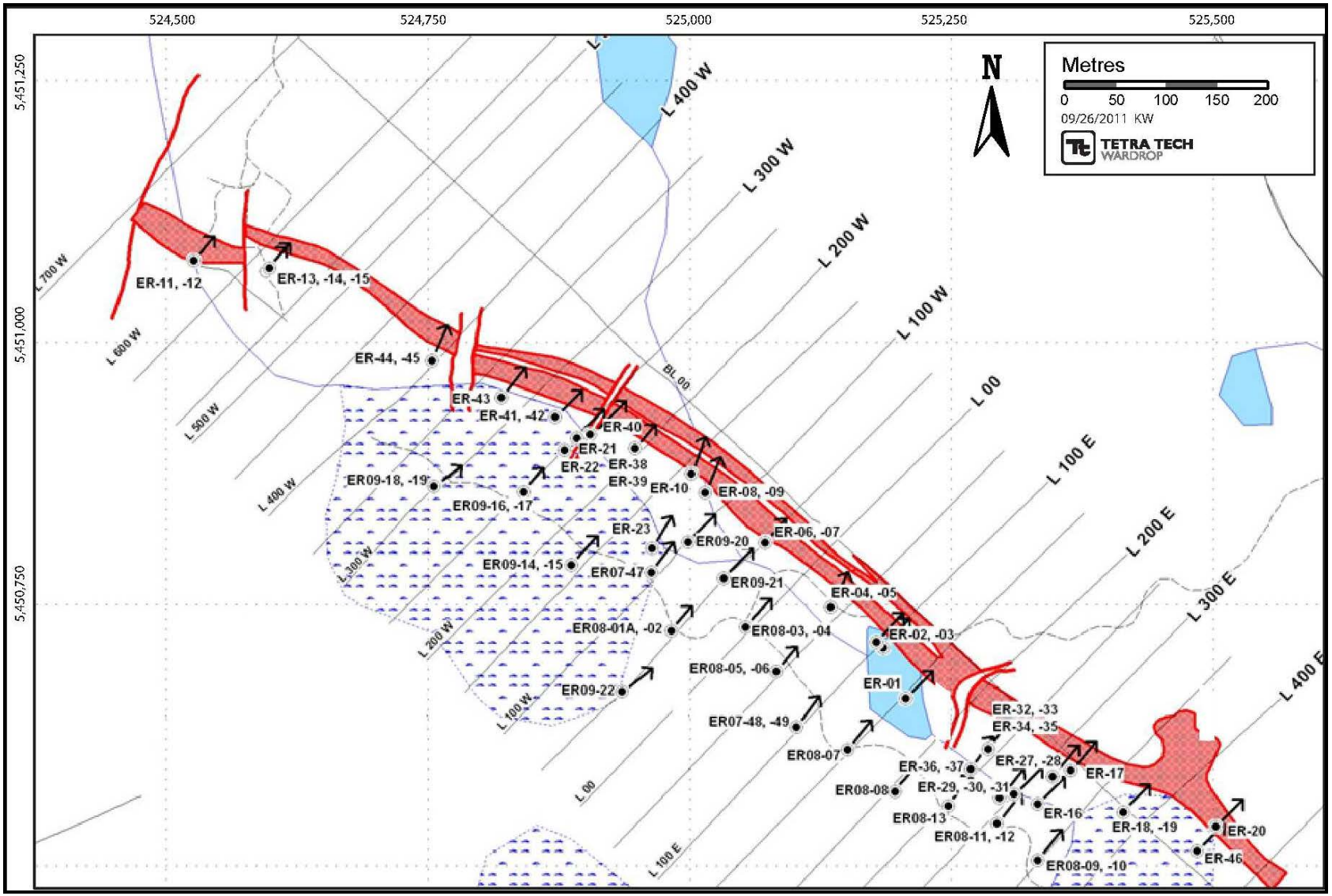


Figure 10.2 Drill Collar Locations 1999 to 2009



10.1.1 NORANDA DRILLING

The first hole drilled on the Property and the only hole ever drilled outside the Campbell Zone area was completed in August 1970 by Noranda targeting a sulphide showing on the north shore of Entwine Lake. In September 1970, Noranda drilled three holes targeting copper sulphide mineralization at the Jocko Lake property, now called the Campbell Zone. In 1973 and 1974, the company drilled seven additional holes into the Zone. Eight of the ten holes intersected Campbell Zone sulphides over core lengths ranging from 3 to 63 m (drilled down-dip), one hole stopped short of the Campbell Zone, and one hole intersected a dyke (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2 Noranda Drill Collars

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
EL70-1	524850	5444850	415	160.7	-45	315	N	1-Aug-70
JL70-01	525027	5450784	423	115.8	-45	45	N	6-Sep-70
JL70-02	524991	5450873	423	101	-45	45	N	16-Sep-70
JL70-03	524516	5451064	423	100.6	-45	45	N	26-Sep-70
JL73-01	524886	5450900	425	105.2	-45	45	N	7-Nov-73
JL73-02	524872	5450895	425	103	-45	45	Y	17-Dec-73
JL73-03	524589	5450960	425	123.1	-45	45	N	14-Dec-73
JL74-01	525157	5450813	430	104.3	-50	225	N	16-Jan-74
JL74-02	525269	5450744	430	109.4	-45	225	N	19-Dec-73
JL74-03	525073	5450746	421	103.6	-45	45	N	25-Jan-74
JL74-04	525298	5450609	416	98.2	-42	45	N	28-Jan-74

10.1.2 BP-SELCO DRILLING

In 1988, BP-Selco completed nine holes totalling 1,112 m into the central and northwest portions of the Campbell Zone. Seven holes hit Campbell Zone mineralization (Table 10.3). Table 10.4 summarizes the results from the drilling prior to Champion Bear.

Table 10.3 BP-Selco Drill Collars

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
EL88-01	524938	5450879	424	115.5	-45	45	N	23-Oct-88
EL88-02	524902	5450845	424	188.7	-45	45	N	29-Oct-88
EL88-03	524700	5451000	425	100.2	-45	45	N	11-Apr-88
EL88-04	524660	5451046	428	92.1	-45	45	N	11-Jul-88

table continues…

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
EL88-05	524550	5451029	425	143	-45	360	N	11-Oct-88
EL88-06	524543	5450978	425	127.7	-60	360	N	13-Nov-88
EL88-07	524831	5450912	425	124.7	-50	45	N	17-Nov-88
EL88-08	525030	5450830	423	100.2	-45	45	N	22-Nov-88
EL88-09	525084	5450742	421	119.7	-45	45	N	25-Nov-88

Table 10.4 Historic Drill Results

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
EL70-1	--	NSI											0.00
EL88-01	L200W	AVG	42.50	78.50	36.00	0.51	1.17	0.00	0.51	0.26	0.58	0.33	
EL88-01	L200W	INCL	48.50	64.50	16.00	0.67	1.53	0.00	0.67	0.44	0.76	0.33	0.00
EL88-02	L200W	AVG	110.90	136.20	25.30	0.47	0.98	0.00	0.47	0.20	0.50	0.27	0.00
EL88-03	L450W	AVG	30.70	40.00	9.30	0.51	1.49	0.00	0.51	0.31	0.72	0.45	0.00
EL88-04	L500W	AVG	21.60	31.20	9.60	0.62	1.29	0.00	0.62	0.30	0.60	0.38	0.00
EL88-05	L600W	AVG	49.10	56.60	7.50	0.46	1.41	0.00	0.46	0.30	0.69	0.42	
EL88-06	L550W	NSI											0.00
EL88-07	L300W	AVG	78.30	83.20	4.90	0.29	0.59	0.00	0.29	0.13	0.30	0.16	0.00
EL88-07	L300W	AVG	89.80	93.60	3.80	0.23	0.56	0.00	0.23	0.14	0.26	0.15	0.00
EL88-08	L100W	AVG	27.00	71.80	44.80	0.42	0.92	0.00	0.42	0.20	0.46	0.26	0.00
EL88-08	L100W	INCL	30.00	39.30	9.30	0.69	1.29	0.00	0.69	0.29	0.65	0.36	0.00
EL88-08	L100W	and	42.20	51.60	9.40	0.61	1.42	0.00	0.61	0.31	0.72	0.39	0.00
EL88-08	L100W	and	67.40	71.80	4.40	0.59	1.56	0.00	0.59	0.34	0.77	0.45	0.00
EL88-09	L000	AVG	60.00	71.80	11.80	0.53	1.23	0.00	0.53	0.26	0.62	0.34	9.06
JL70-01	L050W	AVG	68.58	83.82	15.24	0.55	0.17	0.09	0.46	0.17	0.00	0.00	8.03
JL70-02	L150W	AVG	42.67	64.01	21.34	0.62	0.00	0.08	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.29
JL70-03	L600W	AVG	16.76	19.81	3.05	0.77	0.17	0.09	0.68	0.17	0.00	0.00	18.51
JL70-03	L600W	AVG	22.86	25.91	3.05	0.87	0.17	0.10	0.77	0.17	0.00	0.00	2.69
JL73-01	L250W	AVG	59.44	79.25	19.81	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	
JL73-02	L250W	NSI											
JL73-03	L250W	NSI											4.15
JL74-01	L000	AVG	32.38	90.98	58.60	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
JL74-02	L150E	AVG	92.52	102.39	9.87	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40
JL74-03	L000	AVG	72.47	78.64	6.17	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
JL74-03	L000	AVG	90.98	97.15	6.17	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74

10.1.3 CHAMPION BEAR DRILLING

1999-2001

In 1999, Champion Bear initiated an extensive 49-hole, 5,298 m program designed to systematically follow-up on results of previous drilling as well as determine the extent of the Campbell Zone mineralization along strike and at depth. In general, holes were drilled at 50 m centres along the entire strike of the zone and often two holes collared at different angles were drilled from the same site to test the continuity of the mineralization down-dip. The drilling successfully outlined the nature and extent of the Campbell Zone mineralization, including identifying a potential parallel footwall zone. Three holes tested the Zone 500 m to the southeast – two of the holes intersected narrow (2 to 3 m) intervals of Campbell grade mineralization (Table 10.5 and Table 10.6).

Table 10.5 1999-2001 Drill Collars

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
ER-01	525207	5450661	420	87	-50	45	N	9-Jun-99
ER-02	525185	5450709	420	77	-50	45	N	11-Jun-99
ER-03	525179	5450714	420	87	-70	42	Y	12-Jun-99
ER-04	525135	5450748	420	87	-50	27	Y	13-Jun-99
ER-05	525135	5450748	420	87	-71	25	Y	14-Jun-99
ER-06	525073	5450810	422	90	-53	38	Y	15-Jun-99
ER-07	525073	5450809	422	90	-79	38	Y	15-Jun-99
ER-08	525016	5450857	422	81	-51	27	Y	18-Jun-99
ER-09	525015	5450856	422	90	-72	22	Y	18-Jun-99
ER-10	525002	5450875	423	102	-50	20	Y	20-Jun-99
ER-11	524527	5451078	425	87	-50	40	Y	22-Jun-99
ER-12	524527	5451078	425	63.3	-70	40	Y	23-Jun-99
ER-13	524596	5451068	425	84	-50	40	Y	23-Jun-99
ER-14	524596	5451068	425	60	-70	40	Y	24-Jun-99
ER-15	524599	5451071	425	75	-60	40	Y	25-Jun-99
ER-16	525333	5450559	417	123	-45	45	Y	8-Feb-00
ER-17	525365	5450591	416	69	-48	41	Y	14-Feb-00
ER-18	525415	5450552	415	94.6	-44	45	Y	15-Feb-00
ER-19	525415	5450552	415	103.5	-65	34	Y	16-Feb-00
ER-20	525503	5450538	415	162	-45	49	Y	18-Feb-00
ER-21	524905	5450912	425	84	-45	45	N	20-Feb-00
ER-22	524881	5450897	425	91	-45	55	N	21-Feb-00
ER-23	524964	5450803	423	216	-76	30	Y	22-Feb-00
ER-24	525830	5450119	430	150	-50	40	Y	3-Nov-00

table continues…

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
ER-25	525794	5450154	426	150	-50	40	Y	5-Nov-00
ER-26	525641	5450279	428	156	-48	45	Y	7-Nov-00
ER-27	525348	5450587	415	111	-50	45	N	9-Nov-00
ER-28	525347	5450586	415	162	-70	45	N	10-Nov-00
ER-29	525310	5450569	418	147	-70	45	N	12-Nov-00
ER-30	525296	5450565	418	189	-70	38	Y	13-Nov-00
ER-31	525297	5450565	418	153	-51	38	N	15-Nov-00
ER-32	525286	5450612	416	111	-50	35	Y	17-Nov-00
ER-33	525285	5450612	416	132	-70	35	Y	18-Nov-00
ER-34	525286	5450612	416	162	-60	36	Y	19-Nov-00
ER-35	525285	5450612	416	156	-85	35	Y	21-Nov-00
ER-36	525269	5450593	420	132	-72	37	Y	23-Nov-00
ER-37	525269	5450593	420	150	-83	37	Y	24-Nov-00
ER-38	524948	5450899	424	80	-45	39	Y	22-Jan-01
ER-39	524948	5450899	424	108	-70	39	Y	23-Jan-01
ER-40	524893	5450909	425	66	-45	44	Y	25-Jan-01
ER-41	524873	5450930	425	81	-45	43	Y	26-Jan-01
ER-42	524872	5450929	425	102	-70	44	Y	28-Jan-01
ER-43	524821	5450947	425	126	-45	38	Y	29-Jan-01
ER-44	524755	5450984	425	75	-44	24	Y	30-Jan-01
ER-45	524754	5450983	425	90	-71	24	Y	31-Jan-01
ER-46	525485	5450515	415	85	-45	45	N	2-Feb-01
W1	525370	5450320	420	56	-90	50	N	27-Oct-00
W2	525390	5450340	420	87	-45	50	N	29-Oct-00
W3	525430	5450370	420	90	-45	35	N	31-Oct-00

Table 10.6 1999-2001 Drill Results

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ER-01	L150E	AVG	38.00	53.00	15.00	0.92	1.52	0.15	0.78	0.43	0.73	0.36	7.25
ER-01	L150E	AVG	60.00	64.80	4.80	0.44	0.81	0.06	0.39	0.24	0.37	0.20	3.48
ER-02	L100E	AVG	19.00	47.00	28.00	0.31	0.70	0.04	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.17	2.49
ER-03	L100E	AVG	11.00	23.50	12.50	0.60	1.24	0.08	0.52	0.35	0.59	0.29	4.93
ER-03	L100E	AVG	27.00	30.00	3.00	0.45	0.92	0.06	0.39	0.26	0.44	0.22	3.40
ER-03	L100E	AVG	37.00	40.00	3.00	0.53	1.04	0.07	0.46	0.31	0.49	0.24	4.33
ER-04	L050E	AVG	28.00	31.00	3.00	0.54	1.33	0.08	0.46	0.37	0.64	0.32	4.33
ER-04	L050E	AVG	40.00	47.00	7.00	0.38	1.00	0.05	0.33	0.28	0.48	0.25	3.20
ER-05	L050E	AVG	29.00	40.00	11.00	0.59	1.55	0.09	0.50	0.47	0.73	0.35	4.27
ER-05	L050E	AVG	60.00	67.00	7.00	0.39	0.94	0.07	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.23	3.00
ER-06	L050W	AVG	8.80	23.00	14.20	0.51	1.06	0.08	0.43	0.32	0.49	0.25	3.14
ER-07	L050W	AVG	15.00	32.00	17.00	0.51	1.10	0.08	0.43	0.31	0.52	0.27	3.62
ER-07	L050W	AVG	52.20	58.00	5.80	0.57	1.27	0.07	0.50	0.35	0.61	0.31	4.57
ER-07	L050W	AVG	68.50	78.90	10.40	0.45	1.18	0.05	0.39	0.33	0.56	0.28	3.62
ER-08	L150W	AVG	9.50	49.50	40.00	0.56	1.12	0.07	0.49	0.32	0.54	0.26	4.39
ER-08	L150W	INCL	10.50	25.50	15.00	0.74	1.28	0.10	0.64	0.35	0.62	0.30	5.75
ER-08	L150W	INCL	33.70	38.60	4.90	0.73	1.69	0.09	0.64	0.50	0.81	0.39	5.84
ER-08	L150W	INCL	41.40	49.50	8.10	0.67	1.62	0.08	0.59	0.48	0.79	0.36	5.10
ER-09	L150W	AVG	14.00	84.00	70.00	0.45	0.90	0.06	0.40	0.26	0.43	0.21	3.62
ER-09	L150W	INCL	14.01	23.00	8.99	0.75	1.25	0.10	0.65	0.34	0.61	0.30	5.74
ER-09	L150W	INCL	46.20	69.70	23.50	0.63	1.39	0.07	0.55	0.42	0.65	0.32	5.26
ER-09	L150W	INCL	75.00	83.00	8.00	0.45	0.97	0.05	0.40	0.30	0.47	0.21	3.60
ER-10	L150W	AVG	4.30	10.30	6.00	0.33	0.62	0.04	0.29	0.16	0.30	0.16	2.30
ER-10	L150W	AVG	23.00	42.60	19.60	0.48	1.07	0.06	0.42	0.30	0.52	0.25	3.89
ER-10	L150W	INCL	30.50	42.60	12.10	0.62	1.39	0.08	0.54	0.39	0.67	0.32	5.12
ER-11	L650W	AVG	8.70	18.30	9.60	0.62	1.34	0.08	0.54	0.38	0.68	0.29	2.81
ER-11	L650W	AVG	61.20	64.30	3.10	0.52	1.25	0.08	0.44	0.34	0.65	0.26	0.86

table continues…

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ER-12	L650W	AVG	10.00	26.20	16.20	0.53	1.33	0.07	0.45	0.39	0.66	0.28	2.65
ER-13	L600W	AVG	27.90	40.00	12.10	0.22	0.71	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.33	0.17	1.76
ER-14	L600W	AVG	43.00	53.00	10.00	0.20	0.75	0.02	0.18	0.24	0.34	0.18	1.32
ER-15	L600W	AVG	24.00	39.00	15.00	0.22	0.63	0.03	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.15	1.55
ER-16	L300E	AVG	66.00	75.50	9.50	0.47	0.90	0.07	0.39	0.25	0.42	0.23	3.41
ER-16	L300E	AVG	90.00	102.00	12.00	0.40	0.73	0.05	0.35	0.20	0.34	0.18	3.08
ER-17	L300E	AVG	22.00	35.50	13.50	0.34	0.56	0.06	0.28	0.16	0.26	0.14	1.44
ER-18	L350E	AVG	39.50	44.80	5.30	0.33	0.56	0.05	0.28	0.16	0.26	0.14	2.49
ER-19	L350E	AVG	49.50	94.20	44.70	0.27	0.45	0.03	0.23	0.12	0.22	0.11	2.00
ER-19	L350E	INCL	67.00	74.50	7.50	0.41	0.76	0.05	0.36	0.20	0.37	0.19	3.76
ER-20	L450E	AVG	21.50	26.00	4.50	0.30	0.70	0.05	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.15	2.33
ER-21	L250W	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-22	L250W	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-23	L150W	AVG	140.00	186.50	46.50	0.53	1.07	0.07	0.46	0.29	0.54	0.24	4.25
ER-24	L1000E	AVG	44.00	46.00	2.00	0.51	0.65	0.08	0.43	0.18	0.32	0.15	3.90
ER-25	L900E	AVG	88.00	91.00	3.00	0.55	0.57	0.09	0.45	0.15	0.28	0.15	4.00
ER-26	L700E	AVG	4.10	8.50	4.40	0.43	0.19	0.08	0.36	0.05	0.09	0.05	2.85
ER-27	L300E	AVG	36.00	45.00	9.00	0.56	0.81	0.09	0.46	0.23	0.41	0.17	4.29
ER-27	L300E	AVG	51.00	58.00	7.00	0.42	0.53	0.06	0.35	0.15	0.26	0.12	3.60
ER-28	L300E	AVG	45.00	52.00	7.00	0.54	1.00	0.10	0.44	0.29	0.50	0.22	4.26
ER-29	L300E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-30	L250E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-31	L250E	AVG	86.00	89.00	3.00	0.43	0.70	0.10	0.33	0.21	0.38	0.11	2.60
ER-32	L250E	AVG	42.20	43.60	1.40	0.51	0.70	0.09	0.42	0.20	0.34	0.16	4.00
ER-32	L200E	AVG	101.80	107.80	6.00	0.27	0.57	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.28	0.12	2.07
ER-33	L250E	AVG	48.00	55.00	7.00	0.44	0.72	0.05	0.39	0.21	0.36	0.15	3.51
ER-34	L250E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-35	L250E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

table continues…

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ER-36	L250E	AVG	44.50	47.80	3.30	0.72	0.95	0.14	0.57	0.26	0.47	0.22	5.33
ER-37	L250E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-38	L200W	AVG	15.70	34.00	18.30	0.49	0.93	0.07	0.43	0.27	0.45	0.21	3.93
ER-39	L200W	AVG	15.00	59.30	44.30	0.56	1.01	0.08	0.49	0.29	0.49	0.23	4.42
ER-40	L250W	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER-41	L300W	AVG	25.50	38.00	12.50	0.35	0.57	0.05	0.30	0.16	0.29	0.13	2.58
ER-42	L300W	AVG	39.00	51.00	12.00	0.42	0.93	0.06	0.36	0.28	0.46	0.20	3.20
ER-43	L350W	AVG	37.50	42.50	5.00	0.26	0.43	0.04	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.11	1.92
ER-44	L400W	AVG	20.00	28.20	8.20	0.49	0.95	0.06	0.42	0.25	0.48	0.21	3.63
ER-45	L400W	AVG	24.00	32.50	8.50	0.47	0.84	0.06	0.41	0.22	0.43	0.18	3.44
ER-46	L450E	AVG	50.00	58.00	8.00	0.27	0.38	0.04	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.10	1.78

2007-2008

In 2007, drilling was re-initiated by WGM consulting firm with three deeper holes testing the well mineralized middle portion of the main Campbell Zone. Results from this program were positive and were followed-up by a more comprehensive program in 2008 designed to extend the sulphides to the south east. Fourteen holes were completed in 2008 – the first eight holes intersected mineralization however the last five holes, testing the most south east portion of the Zone at depth, did not intersect any appreciable mineralization. This is possibly a result of a late fault and/or a series of late dykes off-setting and displacing the sulphides (Table 10.7 and Table 10.8).

Table 10.7 2007-2008 Drill Collars

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
ER07-47	524964	5450780	423	341	-71	36	Y	15-Nov-07
ER07-48	525103	5450633	425	250.6	-50	41	Y	24-Nov-07
ER07-49	525102	5450633	425	326	-74	33	Y	24-Nov-07
ER08-01	524982	5450725	427	142.3	-52	45	Y	26-Jul-08
ER08-01A	524983	5450725	427	297	-65	42	N	11-Aug-08
ER08-02	524983	5450725	427	217.3	-51	45	N	15-Aug-08
ER08-03	525054	5450729	423	180	-51	42	Y	23-Aug-08
ER08-04	525054	5450728	423	321	-83	42	Y	24-Aug-08
ER08-05	525084	5450686	424	219	-57	40	Y	28-Aug-08
ER08-06	525083	5450686	424	276	-80	40	Y	1-Sep-08
ER08-07	525151	5450611	427	231	-56	37	Y	5-Sep-08
ER08-08	525197	5450571	428	234	-56	42	Y	9-Sep-08
ER08-09	525333	5450506	416	235	-53	38	Y	22-Sep-08
ER08-10	525333	5450506	416	219	-80	38	Y	24-Sep-08
ER08-11	525294	5450541	418	213	-53	39	N	26-Sep-08
ER08-12	525294	5450541	418	216	-74	39	Y	28-Sep-08
ER08-13	525247	5450558	422	219	-50	39	Y	30-Sep-08

Table 10.8 2007-2008 Drill Results

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ER07-47	L100E	AVG	125.50	202.50	77.00	0.40	0.66	0.06	0.35	0.18	0.33	0.15	3.95
ER07-47	L100E	INCL	174.50	197.50	23.00	0.61	1.04	0.08	0.53	0.29	0.50	0.25	5.73
ER07-48	L100E	AVG	110.50	125.50	15.00	0.64	1.11	0.09	0.55	0.32	0.54	0.25	6.47
ER07-48	L100E	INCL	112.50	121.50	9.00	0.84	1.45	0.13	0.71	0.42	0.71	0.32	8.03
ER07-48	L100E	AVG	130.50	132.50	2.00	0.53	0.98	0.07	0.46	0.27	0.48	0.23	5.70
ER07-49	L100E	AVG	148.00	152.00	4.00	0.51	1.46	0.06	0.45	0.44	0.69	0.33	2.90
ER07-49	L100E	AVG	170.00	176.00	6.00	0.65	1.58	0.11	0.54	0.45	0.75	0.39	5.03
ER08-01	L050W	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER08-01A	L050W	AVG	157.00	167.20	10.20	0.55	1.03	0.07	0.48	0.30	0.50	0.24	3.89
ER08-01A	L050W	AVG	226.00	275.00	49.00	0.32	0.66	0.04	0.28	0.19	0.32	0.15	2.01
ER08-01A	L050W	INCL	243.00	252.00	9.00	0.44	0.93	0.05	0.39	0.29	0.43	0.21	2.77
ER08-02	L000	AVG	139.00	147.00	8.00	0.84	1.49	0.11	0.73	0.44	0.70	0.34	6.01
ER08-03	L000	AVG	90.00	101.00	11.00	0.79	1.54	0.11	0.68	0.44	0.77	0.33	5.54
ER08-03	L000	AVG	110.20	112.00	1.80	0.52	0.92	0.08	0.45	0.26	0.45	0.21	3.52
ER08-03	L000	AVG	120.00	160.00	40.00	0.24	0.43	0.03	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.09	1.44
ER08-04	L000	AVG	145.00	149.00	4.00	0.60	0.83	0.07	0.54	0.23	0.41	0.19	4.25
ER08-04	L000	AVG	236.00	283.00	47.00	0.16	0.28	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.06	0.96
ER08-04	L000	INCL	280.00	283.00	3.00	0.50	1.21	0.07	0.43	0.35	0.58	0.28	3.57
ER08-05	L050E	AVG	107.10	116.00	8.90	0.78	1.18	0.13	0.65	0.31	0.60	0.27	5.76
ER08-06	L050E	AVG	164.00	166.00	2.00	0.65	0.93	0.08	0.58	0.24	0.48	0.22	5.05
ER08-07	L150E	AVG	118.60	126.60	8.00	0.21	0.40	0.03	0.18	0.11	0.19	0.09	1.65
ER08-08	L200E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER08-09	L350E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER08-10	L350E	AVG	162.00	164.00	2.00	0.19	0.47	0.02	0.17	0.15	0.25	0.07	1.20
ER08-11	L300E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ER08-12	L300E	AVG	195.00	197.00	2.00	0.28	0.51	0.03	0.25	0.15	0.26	0.11	1.90
ER08-13	L250E	NSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2009

The 2009 program had two primary objectives:

- to test, with six step-out holes, the strike extension of the sulphide mineralization northwest of L150W
- to follow-up, with three holes, the successful results of the 2007-2008 drilling in the central area.

The tabular and predictable nature of the mineralization allowed for testing of the Campbell Zone with relatively aggressive step-outs of 50 to 100 m. The Campbell Zone was tested to a vertical depth of 200 m as part of an assessment of its potential exploitation as an open pit.

All nine holes intersected the Campbell Zone including step-out hole ER-09-19 which hit a 12.0 m interval grading 0.90% Ni + Cu and 1.43 g/t Pt + Pd + Au thus successfully extending the Zone to the northwest where it remains open in two directions. Follow-up holes in the central portion were able to in-fill gaps in the previous drilling as well as extend the Zone to a vertical depth of 250 m below surface (Table 10.9 and Table 10.10).

Table 10.9 2009 Drill Collars

Hole Number	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation (m)	Length (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Collar Located in Field	Start Date
ER09-14	524888	5450788	423	264	-50	42	Y	8-Feb-09
ER09-15	524887	5450788	423	324	-80	42	Y	9-Feb-09
ER09-16	524843	5450858	425	244.7	-50	42	Y	13-Feb-09
ER09-17	524842	5450857	425	276	-74	35	Y	16-Feb-09
ER09-18	524758	5450863	425	249	-50	52	Y	19-Feb-09
ER09-19	524756	5450862	425	300	-70	52	Y	22-Feb-09
ER09-20	524999	5450810	423	201	-65	45	Y	24-Feb-09
ER09-21	525033	5450775	423	216	-60	43	Y	26-Feb-09
ER09-22	524936	5450667	423	426	-61	46	Y	28-Feb-09

Table 10.10 2009 Drill Results

Hole-ID	Section	Type	From	To	Length (m)	Ni+Cu (%)	Pt+Pd+Au (g/t)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Pt (g/t)	Pd (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
ER09-14	L200W	AVG	145.00	176.00	31.00	0.56	1.08	0.07	0.49	0.29	0.54	0.25	5.22
ER09-14	L200W	INCL	149.00	164.00	15.00	0.70	1.28	0.09	0.60	0.35	0.64	0.29	6.19
ER09-15	L150W	AVG	205.00	215.00	10.00	0.60	1.14	0.07	0.54	0.32	0.59	0.23	5.51
ER09-16	L250W	AVG	97.00	119.90	22.90	0.27	0.47	0.04	0.24	0.13	0.24	0.10	2.10
ER09-17	L250W	AVG	115.55	125.00	9.45	0.35	0.57	0.05	0.31	0.16	0.28	0.14	2.78
ER09-18	L300W	AVG	126.10	129.10	3.00	0.35	0.48	0.05	0.30	0.12	0.23	0.13	2.63
ER09-19	L300W	AVG	163.10	176.10	13.00	0.87	1.70	0.12	0.75	0.51	0.82	0.38	7.22
ER09-19	L300W	INCL	164.10	169.10	5.00	0.92	2.19	0.11	0.80	0.68	1.02	0.50	7.90
ER09-20	L100W	AVG	65.00	73.00	8.00	0.42	0.72	0.05	0.37	0.21	0.35	0.16	3.91
ER09-20	L100W	AVG	129.00	147.00	18.00	0.24	0.49	0.04	0.21	0.14	0.25	0.10	2.71
ER09-20	L100W	INCL	142.00	147.00	5.00	0.48	0.77	0.06	0.42	0.21	0.39	0.18	4.10
ER09-21	L050W	AVG	74.00	108.00	34.00	0.55	1.30	0.08	0.47	0.39	0.65	0.26	3.82
ER09-21	L050W	INCL	95.00	107.00	12.00	0.69	1.77	0.08	0.61	0.53	0.87	0.36	5.13
ER09-22	L050W	AVG	234.70	240.00	5.30	0.45	0.73	0.05	0.40	0.19	0.37	0.18	3.52
ER09-22	L050W	AVG	267.00	289.00	22.00	0.29	0.69	0.04	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.15	2.28
ER09-22	L050W	INCL	281.00	289.00	8.00	0.57	1.32	0.07	0.49	0.37	0.65	0.29	4.83

10.2 SURVEYING

In June 2009, a three-day program was completed to locate and record using GPS the collar coordinates for all of the exposed drill casings. Downhole direction surveys were completed for every hole as part of the 2009 drilling program. Deviation rates were nominal in terms of both dip and azimuth.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

11.1 HISTORICAL PROGRAMS

Sampling methods and approach for the historic drill programs completed by Noranda (1970-1974) and BP-Selco (1988) were not reported. Assay certificates for results reported in the drill logs are not available and the location of the drill core is not known. It appears that no QA/QC program was in place at the time of this work.

Tetra Tech is not aware of the sample preparation, assay, analysis, and security procedures used during the historic drilling programs conducted between 1970 and 1988 by Noranda and BP-Selco.

11.2 CHAMPION BEAR

11.2.1 1999-2001

The 1999-2001 drilling program conducted by Champion Bear did not report any sampling method and approach. The program was managed and supervised by company Exploration Manager Tony Pryslak and the core was logged by Tony Pryslak and Company Senior Geologist Seymour Sears. The drill logs are detailed and complete. Copies of the original assay certificates were recently retrieved from TSL Laboratories (TSL) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and were incorporated into the drillhole data base. The drill core for all 49 holes is stored at Champion Bear's core facility on the Plomp Farm property located in Aubrey Township 20 km west of the city of Dryden, Ontario.

A review of the original drill logs showed that, for each hole, sampling was discreetly confined to the mineralized portions. The core was commonly sampled on regular one metre intervals through each sulphide zone. In 2005, WGM completed re-logging of the mineralized portions in 41 of the holes, and where required, took additional samples to ensure sufficient and complete sample data through each of the mineralized intervals. No QA/QC method or approach was reported as part of the WGM re-logging and sampling program.

For the 1999-2001 drill program, all samples were submitted to TSL in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Sample preparation procedures, assaying and security procedures were not reported by Champion Bear.

Established in 1987, TSL has qualified for the Certificate of Laboratory Proficiency since the program's inception in 1997 and is accredited with the Standards Council of Canada since 2004 and conforms to requirements of ISO/IEC Standard 17025.

Copies of the original assay certificates were recently retrieved from TSL. The certificates provide information on sample preparation size fractions (crush, rifle, and pulverize), analytical methods (fire assay; wet geochemical), sample weight (i.e. 30 g fire assay for gold), finishes (atomic absorption; gravimetric), acids (HCL-HCNO3) and upper and lower detection limits used for each element analyzed. Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed by a 30 g fire assay with an Atomic Absorption finish (FA/AA), silver, nickel, copper, and cobalt (1 g sample) were analyzed using a two-acid geochemical digestion, and if the result was above detection limit (5,000 ppm for copper), then the sample was re-analyzed using a higher calibration two-acid geochemical digestion method.

In 2005 and 2007, WGM completed re-logging and sampling of 41 of the 49 holes drilled between 1999 and 2001. All samples were submitted to ActLabs in Ancaster, Ontario.

11.2.2 2007-2008

The 2007-2008 drill program completed by Champion Bear was conducted by geological consulting firm WGM of Toronto. The programs were overseen by WGM President Joe Hinzer, P.Geo., and supervised by Senior Geologist John Smolen P.Geo., and the core logged by Geologist Shadi Morton, GIT. The core was logged and processed at Champion Bear's new and upgrade Plomp Farm core facility. The drill logs are detailed and complete however no final report for this drilling was submitted by WGM, thus no record of the QA/QC program is documented. Copies of the original assay certificates were available and this data has been incorporated into the drillhole database. The drill core is stored at Champion Bear's Plomp Farm core facility located in Aubrey Township 20 km west of the city of Dryden, Ontario.

A review of the original drill logs showed that, for each hole, sampling was most commonly completed on very regular one metre intervals through each of the mineralized zones. The drill logs indicate that blanks were inserted, sometimes as regularly as every 10th sample, as part of the sampling procedure of the mineralized zones.

For the 2007 to 2008 drill program, all samples were submitted to Activation Laboratories Limited (ActLabs) in Ancaster, ON. Sample preparation procedures, assaying, and security procedures were not reported by WGM.

ActLabs was established in 1987, and holds numerous accreditations including Standards Council of Canada, and ISO/IEC Standard 17025 (including CAN-P-1579 Mineral Analysis), and participates in proficiency testing programs such as CANMET's PTP-MAL.

Copies of the original assay certificates for the drill core samples provide information on the analytical methods used as well as results of all internal standards, blanks, and duplicates. A review of one certificate (A07-6195 dated November 29, 2007) containing results for 113 drill core samples showed that ActLabs included 39 internal standards, 13 duplicates, and 13 internal blanks as part of their internal QA/QC procedure.

Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed by a fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma/mass spectrometry (ICP/MS) finish (ActLabs analytical code "1C-EXP2"). Other metals, including nickel, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, zinc, and sulphur were analyzed by a four-acid geochemical near-total geochemical method (ActLabs analytical code "1F").

11.2.3 2009

The 2009 drill program completed by Champion Bear was managed and supervised by consulting Geologist Rob Foy, P.Geo., and the core logged by Rob Foy and Geologist Vince Scime. The core was logged and processed at Champion Bear's new and upgraded Plomp Farm core facility. The sampling method is described by Rob Foy:

- Drill core boxes collected each morning and delivered to the core facility by Champion Bear workers.
- Core boxes are opened, brief inspection of mineralization, core quality, accuracy and continuity of footage markers, then racked in sequence.
- Within 24 hours, the Geologist completes detail logs of the core directly into the drill logging software "X_Logger" located in the core shed on a laptop computer. Sample from / to intervals are recorded in three places: on the drill core marked using a red wax pencil, in the ticket book; and immediately entered on-site into the X_Logger software.
- Sample Intervals range from 0.3 m to 1.5 m; and 1.0 m sample lengths were used as a default length through mineralized sections. Two sample tickets are placed under the drill core at the start of each sample. When the sample is cut, one ticket is placed into the sample bag and the other is sample intervals do not cross lithological boundaries.
- For each hole, the geologist selects three random samples to send as duplicates as part of the QA/QC procedure.
- The core technician collects the core and cuts the core in equal halves initially placing both halves back into the core box. Sample bags are prepared with the sample number written on the outside of each bag and half the sample is then placed with one ticket in the bag, the other ticket is stapled in the core box at the start of the sample.

- Samples are secured in rice bags and shipped by a bonded carrier to Thunder Bay, Ontario for analysis at ActLabs for sample preparation and pulps sent to the Ancaster, Ontario laboratory for analysis.
- The core is stored indoors on core racks in the core shed building or secure shipping container. The core facility is fenced, barb-wired, and gated.
- The pulps are stored at the ActLabs facility in Ancaster, Ontario.

For the 2009 drill program, all samples were shipped by bonded carrier to ActLabs' facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario for sample preparation and pulps were forward to ActLabs in Ancaster, Ontario for analysis. The security protocols are described by Rob Foy:

- In the core cutting room, immediately after the sample is cut, the sample is placed in to the sample bag with the correct sample ticket. The sample number on the sample bag is verified with the sample ticket just before the core and sample ticket are placed into the bag.
- The sample bag is immediately rolled up with the sample number visible on the bag. The bag is sealed with duct tape without obscuring the sample number written on the bag.
- The sample bags are placed and temporarily kept and placed in numeric order on a work bench in the core shed.
- The samples are checked by the geologist, then placed in rice bags, labelled, and recorded. The geologist completes a sample submission form and a copy is placed in bag 1, then each bag is closed with secure tie wraps. The geologist delivers the rice bags to the bonded carrier in Dryden for shipping to the Thunder Bay preparation laboratory.
- The geologist emails a copy of the sample submission form to the laboratory. The form provides information including the date and number of rice bags shipped, all sample numbers, analytical codes, and, importantly, to whom the assay results should be forwarded.

Laboratory sample preparations are described as follows:

- Upon arrival to the sample preparation facility, the samples are removed and sorted in order by sample number, checked against the submission form in bag 1, and entered into the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).
- Samples are completely dried, then placed through the jaw crusher.
- An off-take of 250 g is removed for pulverizing. The remained of the sample, the rejects, are packaged for storage.
- The 250 g split is pulverized until 85% passes through the 75 micron mesh.

Gold, platinum, and palladium were analyzed by a fire assay with an ICP/MS finish (ActLabs analytical code “1C-EXP2”). Other metals, including nickel, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, zinc, and sulphur were analyzed by a four-acid geochemical near-total geochemical method (ActLabs analytical code “1F”).

In addition, six selected samples from each hole as part of the 2009 program was also analyzed for total sulphur by infrared gas spectroscopy (IR) and for SG determinations by gravimetric methods.

11.2.4 2011

In June and July 2011, Bjorkman Prospecting conducted lithogeochemical sampling of the Property for Champion Bear. The objective of the program was two-fold:

1. to follow up on known sulphide occurrences on the west side of Property in the head of the Entwine Lake intrusion
2. to identify any favourable mineralization within the eastern tail.

The sampling method for the western side of the Property investigated favourable locations and involved sampling of prospective rock types, particularly the gabbro/diorite phase of the intrusion known to host the Campbell Zone sulphides and other occurrences. Samples of other rock types were occasionally taken, such as monzonite, monzodiorite and quartz monzonite. All types of rock were taken if sulphides were noted by the prospecting teams. The sampling method in the eastern tail was more methodical. Traverses spaced ~1 km apart were made across the geology and samples were taken every 75 to 100 m regardless of rock type and sulphide content.

Samples were transported to the ActLabs’ prep lab in Dryden by the field team members. This was done to correspond to supply and field break trips and not at specific intervals. Five standards were inserted into the final batch of samples and are labelled as standards in the Eagle Rock surface sample database.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Tetra Tech has not validated any of the digital data against original drill logs or assay certificates.

Laura Karrei, P.Geo., a geologist with Tetra Tech visited the site between September 20 and 22, 2011 and was hosted by Katarina Bjorkman of Champion Bear. During the site visit, the Property and an off-site core storage facility located approximately 20 km west of Dryden, were visited.

The Eagle Rock core is currently stored at the Plomp Farm Core Shed storage area, situated several kilometers from the small village of Minnitaki (population ~1000). From Dryden, access to the storage area is achieved by Highway 17, followed by a gravel road for roughly 5 km. Core boxes are stored in racks inside the core shed (Figure 12.1) and within various shipping containers (Figure 12.2). They are also stored outdoors in racks (Figure 12.3) and in cross piles (Figure 12.4). The logging facility was noted to be very organized and tidy (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12.1 Core Shed

Figure 12.2 Core Stored in Shipping Containers

Figure 12.3 Outdoor Core Racks

Figure 12.4 Cross Piled Core

Figure 12.5 Core Logging Facility

Drill core from the northwestern (DDH ER-09-19), central (DDH ER-09-21), and southeastern (DDH ER-16) portions of the Campbell Zone were examined. Chosen intervals were representative of the various lithologies, alteration types and mineralization styles. Core boxes were noted to be labelled with aluminum tags indented with the borehole name, box number and interval contained within the box. Remaining half core was carefully placed back into core box and the sample number was written onto the cut face of the rock (Figure 12.6).

Figure 12.6 Drill Core Box

Check samples containing average metal grades were taken from intersections of the Campbell Zone (Table 12.1). The remaining NQ half core was taken for assaying. Assay results were not available at the time of issuing this report.

Table 12.1 Drill Core Check Samples

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Tetra Tech						Champion Bear						Comments
				Sample #	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Sample #	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	
ER-09-21	76	77	1	1030301						A151090	0.321	0.551	0.256	0.608	0.049	Biotite-Augite Gabbro, moderately magnetic, white-purple-black, ~2-5% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite)
ER-09-21	101	102	1	1030302						A151117	0.573	0.9	0.467	0.7	0.077	Leucogabbro, variably non- to weakly magnetic, grey-purple-black, ~2-5% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite)
ER-09-19	169.1	170.1	1	1030303						35333-ER	0.539	0.874	0.442	0.877	0.141	Gabbro, moderately magnetic, grey-purple-black, ~5% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite)
ER-09-19	174.1	175.1	1	1030304						35338-ER	0.412	0.744	0.291	0.684	0.128	Gabbro, moderately magnetic, grey-purple-black, ~5% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite)
ER-16	68.5	70	1.5	1030305						178122	0.28	0.43	0.23	0.41	0.077	Gabbro, moderately magnetic, grey-purple, ~3% blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite>chalcopyrite)

Following the trip to the core storage area, the Property was visited (Figure 12.7). Various collar locations were checked in the field, and one representative sample from each of the northwestern, central and southeastern portions of the Campbell Zone were taken from either an outcrop or a trench (Table 12.2).

Figure 12.7 View of the Eagle Rock Property

Table 12.2 Surface Check Samples

Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (masl)	Tetra Tech						Champion Bear						Comments
			Sample #	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Sample #	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	
524530	5451103	427	1030306						85177	0.567	0.861	0.482	0.8738	0.085	Gabbro, ~5% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite), sample from northwestern end of Campbell Zone trench
525064	5450880	428	1030307						656924	0.421	0.682	0.321	0.378	0.02	Gabbro, reddish-alteration (ankerite?), moderately magnetic, ~2-3% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite), sample from main portion of Campbell Zone
525246	5450709	425	1030308						656765	0.219	0.363	0.156	0.368	0.061	Gabbro, moderately magnetic, ~2% disseminated and blebby sulphides (pyrrhotite > chalcopyrite), sample taken from footwall zone - proximal to southeastern end of Campbell Zone

The collars for diamond drillholes ER-08-07, ER-08-09, ER-08-10, ER-08-11, ER-08-12, ER-08-13, ER-09-14, ER-09-15, ER-09-16, ER-09-17, ER-09-20, ER-09-21 were also visited in the field and all locations matched database records (Figure 12.8).

Figure 12.8 Diamond Drill Collars

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Champion Bear commissioned Process Research Associates Ltd. (PRA) to complete a preliminary metallurgical study on the Property in 2001. The following is a summary of the results from the report (Wright 2001).

PRA received two composited samples labelled CR-8A and Comp 8C. The head grade analyses for the two samples are in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1 Metallurgical Head Grade

Sample	Cu (%)	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CR-8A	0.85	0.23	0.24	0.34	13.0
Comp 8C	0.57	0.47	0.2	0.21	6.8

Testing was done using a moderate grinding of 80% passing 74 microns followed by froth flotation. Based on the preliminary testing, the mineral process treatment circuit appears straight forward for producing a copper concentrate that contains most of the by-products metals of value. Testing also indicated that there appears to be no improvement in the recoveries by incorporating magnetic separation or gravity recovery techniques.

Recoveries ranged between 90 to 95% for copper, platinum and palladium. Gold and silver recoveries were reported to be between 85 to 90%. The resulting sulphide concentrate grade varied between 25 to 29% Cu, 5 to 14 g/t Pt, 8 to 15 g/t Pd, 6 to 9 g/t Au and 200 to 280 g/t Ag.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No mineral resources estimate has been completed on the project by Champion Bear or Canadian Platinum at the time of this report.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are four adjacent claims staked in May 2011 by another party. The staking was part of a staking rush in May 2011 which occurred in the east portion of the property, and three of the claims are currently under dispute with Champion Bear.

A series of claim blocks located approximately 1.5 km to the northwest are currently held by Manitou Gold Inc., who are actively exploring the region for Archean shear hosted gold.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information on the Property.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the review of the available information and observations made during the site visit, the author concludes the following, in no particular order of perceived importance:

- The Property is currently held 100% by Champion Bear, which has entered into a business arrangement with Canadian Platinum whereby Canadian Platinum has the option to earn 50% of the project from Champion Bear.
- The Property is analogous to mineralization associated with a sanukitoid intrusive complex found around the world. The closest similar example to the Property would be the Roaring River and the Shelby Lake intrusion complexes, both located near the Lac-des-Iles Mine complex north of Thunder Bay, Ontario.
- The Property is associated with leucogabbro-gabbro, which has been subdivided four sub-units: leucogabbro-diorite (5 to 15% pyroxene), leucogabbro-diorite (15 to 30% pyroxene), gabbro (30 to 50% pyroxene), and pyroxenite (greater than 50% pyroxene).
- Champion Bear has a strong understanding of the regional and local geology to support the interpretation of the mineralization on the Property.
- Mineralization is currently diamond drill defined in the Campbell Zone over a strike length of approximately 1.2 km.
- Drilling and sampling procedures, sample preparation and assay protocols from the 2009 and later programs are generally conducted in agreement with best practices.
- Drilling programs conducted prior to 2009 do not have well documented procedures and protocols. Drill logs and assay certificates are available.
- Validation of the drillhole collars, surveys, assays, core and drillhole logs has not been completed by Tetra Tech.
- Based on the QA/QC program conducted by the laboratories and Champion Bear, the data is sufficiently reliable to support the interpretation of the Property.
- The geological understanding is sufficient to support continued exploration on the Property.
- The assay results support continued exploration on the Property.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is Tetra Tech's opinion that additional exploration expenditures are warranted. Two separate exploration programs are proposed. Each can be carried out concurrently and independently of each other, and neither is contingent on the results of the other.

18.1 PHASE 1 – MINERAL ZONE EXPANSION

Phase 1 is designed to expand the viability of the project; it is recommended that Champion Bear undertake a program that will focus on identifying and delineating the new mineralized zones identified during the 2011 prospecting campaign. This will entail a mixture of prospecting, geophysics and diamond drilling.

The exploration program should be designed to address the following objectives:

- continued drilling and trenching on the Campbell Zone
- grid line cutting followed by mapping, prospecting, ground magnetic survey and Induced Polarization survey on both the New West Zone and East Lake Area.

This phase of the program has an estimated budget is $818,000.

Table 18.1 summarizes the Phase 1 exploration program proposed.

Table 18.1 Phase 1 Exploration Budget

	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Measurement	Cost ($)
Prospecting	2,800	60	day	168,000
Geophysics	5,950	40	line km	238,000
Drilling	244	1,500	m	366,000
Management & Administration	46,000	1	fee	46,000
Program Costs (all in)	-	-	-	818,000

18.2 PHASE 2 – MINERAL ZONE DELINEATION

Phase 2 is designed to delineate the known mineralized zones on the Property through a well-established diamond drill program.

The program should be designed to deal with defining the following:

- grade continuity of the zones
- any structural controls ton the mineralization
- strike and dip extents of the zones.

This phase of the program has an estimated budget of $1.18 million.

Table 18.2 summarizes the Phase 2 exploration budget.

Table 18.2 Phase 2 Exploration Budget

	Unit Rate ($)	Number of Units	Measurement	Cost ($)
Geologist	800	45	day	36,000
Drilling	230	4,500	m	1,035,000
Management & Administration	111,000	1	fee	111,000
Program Costs (all in)	-	-	-	1,182,000

18.3 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on observations by Tetra Tech. These recommendations are suggestions regarding policies and procedures conducted by Champion Bear.

- Establish a procedure for the collection of specific gravity samples for the various rock types and mineralization styles. The accurate representation of SG for the various rock types will provide a better estimation of the tonnages for both the mineralized and un-mineralized material in any future resource estimation.
- Initiate the collection of geotechnical data from the diamond drill core during the exploration phases. This should be in addition to the typical RQD measures collected during the logging procedure. The collection of the geotechnical data would form the basis for any open pit or underground mine design.
- Identify material to be utilized in any future metallurgical study. The material should focus on a global sample and properly stored in sealed containers.

- Establish a QA/QC program protocol and document the protocol. The program should address, drill collar .validation, downhole survey validation, the procedure for the analytical QA/QC samples (SRM, blanks, and duplicates) insertion and charting.
- Locate documents that may indicate the policy and procedures conducted during the earlier diamond drill programs operated by Champion Bear.

19.0 REFERENCES

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Stone, D., Halle, J. and Chaloux, E. 1998. Precambrian Geology, Pekagoning Lake; Ontario Geological Survey, Preliminary Map P.3386, scale 1:50 000.

Wright, F., 2001; Preliminary Batch Studies for Copper and PGM Recovery, Eagle Rock Project, PRA Project No 00-06209.

20.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

TODD MCCRACKEN, P.GEO.

I, Todd McCracken, P.Geo., of Sudbury, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am a Principal Geologist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc. with a business address at Suite 101, 957 Cambrian Heights, Sudbury, ON, P3C 5M6.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Eagle Rock Project, Northwestern Ontario" dated October 7, 2011 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, (B.Sc. Honours, 1992). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Ontario, License #0631. My relevant experience is 19 years of experience in exploration and operations, including several years working in Ni-Cu sulphide deposits. I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- I did not conduct a Property inspection.
- I am responsible for Sections 1-11 and 13-20 of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Champion Bear Resources Ltd. and Canadian Platinum Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 7th day of October, 2011 at Sudbury, Ontario.

"Original document signed by Todd McCracken, P.Geo."

Todd McCracken, P.Geo.
Principal Geologist
Tetra Tech WEI Inc.

LAURA INARA KARREI, P.GEO.

I, Laura Inara Karrei, P.Geo., of Toronto, Ontario, do hereby certify:

- I am a Geologist with Tetra Tech WEI Inc., with a business address at Suite 900, 330 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2S8.
- This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Eagle Rock Project, Northwestern Ontario" dated October 7, 2011 (the "Technical Report").
- I am a graduate of Carleton University (B.Sc. 2007) and the University of Toronto (M.Sc. 2008). I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (#1972) since 2011. My relevant experience with respect to mineral exploration includes approximately three years as Project Geologist with Noront Resources Ltd. for their Ring of Fire projects in the James Bay Lowlands of northern Ontario. I have planned and executed early-stage and advanced-stage exploration programs on shear-hosted gold, magmatic massive sulphides, massive chromite, U-REE carbonatite and V-Ti ferrogabbro projects. I also worked as an Assistant Underground Production Geologist for Goldcorp Inc. at the Red Lake Gold Mine. I am a "Qualified Person" for purposes of National Instrument 43-101 (the "Instrument").
- My most recent personal inspection of the Property was between September 20 and 22, 2011 inclusive.
- I am responsible for Section 12 and 20 of the Technical Report.
- I am independent of Champion Bear Resources Ltd. and Canadian Platinum Corp. as defined by Section 1.5 of the Instrument.
- I have no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- I have read the Instrument and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.
- As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated this 7th day of October, 2011 at Toronto, Ontario.

"Original document signed by Laura Inara Karrei, P.Geo."

Laura Inara Karrei, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Geologist
Tetra Tech WEI Inc.