TECHNICAL REPORT

NI 43-101 F1

FOR

AURORA PLATINUM CORP.

ON THE

INCO - AURORA

NICKEL LAKE

OPTION / JOINT VENTURE

SUDBURY, ONTARIO

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1. SUMMARY (Item 3)

The Inco - Aurora Nickel Lake Project is an exploration stage property with Aurora Platinum Corp., being the operator. The Project is comprised of 5 patented parcels (claims) covering 71 ha under option from Inco Limited (Inco) and covering part of the Foy Offset Dyke in the Nickel Lake sector.

The main focus of exploration on the Sudbury Area property is magmatic nickel-copper-platinum group metal sulphide deposits typical of the Sudbury Mining Camp that has produced ore for over 100 years. The Sudbury Basin is host to a variety of deposit types closely associated with the Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC), a layered igneous complex, with associated radial and concentric "offset" dykes of quartz-diorite composition. The layered SIC ranges in composition from norite at its base through gabbro to a granophyric cap. Nickel-copper ore bodies are generally found at the lower contact of the SIC or associated with offset dykes, as fault-related deposits and footwall deposits. Mineralization generally occurs as semi-massive and massive sulphide deposits of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite and titanium-poor magnetite.

Significant intercepts of nickel-copper (Ni-Cu) mineralization have been encountered on the Nickel Lake Property. This mineralization is contained within an economically interesting section of the Foy Offset Dyke extending from Inco's WD-150 deposit in the southeast through the Nickel Lake area to Foster Lake in the west. In addition to the concentrations of Ni-Cu sulphides of economic interest, conductive zones as defined by borehole UTEM surveys have also been identified. The Nickel Lake Property covers approximately 1.4 km along the western part of this section. To further evaluate the Nickel Lake Option / Joint Venture Property, an exploration program consisting mainly of geophysical surveys and drilling with a budget of $138,500 has been proposed by Aurora.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Items 4 & 5)

The writer has been requested by Aurora Platinum Corp. (Aurora) to provide a summary of exploration results to date on the Nickel Lake Project. This report has been prepared for the purposes of filing an Annual Information Form 44-101F1 (AIF) for Aurora Platinum Corp., a publicly-traded mineral resource company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The author visited the property on January 29, 2003. Information on the Nickel Lake Project has been obtained from publicly available information and from the Sudbury office of Aurora. Aurora is the operator of the Project and has conducted the exploration work from May 8, 2002 to the present. The author has relied on the technical information provided by Aurora but does not take any responsibility for legal, environmental, political or other non-technical issues related to this report.

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 6)

3.1 LOCATION

The Nickel Lake Property is located approximately 30 km north-northwest of Sudbury within Bowell township (Figure 1). The center of the property is located at latitude 46^{o} 45'N, longitude 81^{o} 08'W, in NTS map sheet 41 I/14.

3.2 CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

The Nickel Lake Property is comprised of 5 patented mining claims (parcels) in which Inco Limited, Sudbury, Ontario, Canada has a 100% interest. The 5 claims are shown in Figure 2 and the parcels are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

NICKEL LAKE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY, BOWELL TOWNSHIP

Mining Location	Parcel No.	Area (acres)	Area (hectares)
WD 151	1431SWS	41.00	16.4
WD 152	1433SWS	40.00	16.0
WD 153	1431SWS	19.00	7.6
WD 244	45SWS	44.00	17.6
WD 246	45SWS	31.00	12.4
	TOTAL	175.00	70.0

3.3 NATURE OF COMPANY'S INTEREST

Pursuant to a letter agreement dated May 8, 2002 between Inco Ltd. (Inco) and Aurora Platinum Corp. (Aurora) Inco granted to Aurora the option to earn up to a 70% interest subject to Inco's right to re-acquire certain interests in the property. Inco granted Aurora the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire a 60% (sixty) interest in the Nickel Lake Property, subject to the Inco Option, by Aurora issuing 75,000 common shares of Aurora to Inco and by incurring exploration expenditures on the Property (Expenditures) totalling $2.0 million according to the following schedule of annual expenditures.

Date	Expenditures
on or before the 1st anniversary (Commitment)	$ 350,000
on or before the 2nd anniversary a further	500,000
on or before the 3rd anniversary a further	500,000
on or before the 4th anniversary a further	650,000
TOTAL	$ 2,000,000

Any excess expenditures incurred in one year may be applied to the following year or years.

The option period extends from the effective date until the 4th anniversary of the effective date. The effective date shall be the latter of the date when the parties have executed the agreement and the date that all regulatory approvals have been obtained.

In the event that Aurora does not meet the terms of the commitment by the 1st anniversary of the effective date, then the agreement will terminate and Aurora will be required to pay to Inco 50% of the unexpended balance of the commitment in cash within 60 days of termination and will provide all data to Inco. After the 1st anniversary, if Aurora does not make annual expenditures by the required anniversary dates, the agreement will terminate and Aurora will return all data to Inco.

Aurora is responsible for any environmental liabilities arising in any way from or related to Aurora's activities during or after the option period while Inco is responsible for any environmental liabilities arising in any way from or related to Inco's activities which existed or arose prior to the effective date or after the option period.

Aurora has issued 75,000 common shares of Aurora to Inco and has met their minimum expenditure of $350,000 on the property before the 1st anniversary of the effective date. As a result, all further expenditures are at Aurora's option.

Inco will maintain title to the Property in its name and trust on behalf of the parties, however, once Aurora has exercised the option and has earned a 60% interest in the Property, then Inco will execute a transfer of a 60% interest in the Property to Aurora.

Aurora has the additional option to increase its interest and earn an additional 10% interest in the Property by completing a bankable feasibility study at Aurora's sole cost.

Once Aurora has exercised its option and earned a 60% interest, the parties to the agreement shall form a joint venture with a management committee which will be responsible for approving work programs and budgets and for determining the general policies and direction to be adopted by the operator.

If a bankable feasibility study defines a deposit containing an indicated mineral resource as calculated in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 to contain at least the equivalent value of 300,000,000 pounds of nickel, then Inco has 90 days after receiving the bankable feasibility study to elect to maintain its interest by funding its proportionate share of costs required to bring the Property into commercial production, to dilute or to exercise the Inco option and increase its interest to 70% by funding 100% of the cost required to bring the Property into commercial production in which event Inco's interest shall increase to 70% and Aurora shall maintain a 30% interest.

Once the joint venture has been formed but before a bankable feasibility study is prepared, if one party elects not to contribute to a program and budget approved by the management committee then that party's interest will be diluted on a straight-line basis at 100% of the rate of expenditure by the contributing party. Upon dilution to a 10% interest the party's interest will be converted to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty as defined in the agreement with a $2.0 million aggregate cap.

Inco retains the right to purchase all products produced from the Property using Inco's third party contracts in place at that time as a reference whether or not it exercises the Inco Option and/or dilutes to a net smelter return royalty.

If Aurora acquires a 100% interest in the Property and Inco does not exercise the Inco Option, then Inco will receive a 2.5% net smelter return royalty.

4. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (Item 7)

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Sudbury area is typical of the southern Canadian Shield with moderate yet rugged relief and with an elevation above sea level between 350 m to 450 m. The area is forested mainly with pine, spruce, birch, poplar and alder. Swampy lower-lying areas alternate with hummocky rock outcrops forming the higher ground to give a very irregular topography. Small lakes and rivers trending mainly north-northwest due to the structural trends are also influenced by the southwest oriented Pleistocene glacial trends to form a complex, immature drainage pattern.

The Nickel Lake Property is located on a southward sloping plateau dissected by small streams, ponds and muskeg-filled depressions created by the Pleistocene glacial erosion. Relief is not great, but the topography is locally rugged. The main creeks in the area may contain rapids, with their trends being controlled by glacial features and by faults (e.g. Sandcherry creek). Vegetation is sparse in rocky upland areas, where birch, poplar and jackpine predominate.

4.2 ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the Nickel Lake Property is limited to logging roads that the Company keeps open all winter and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trails. The eastern part of the Project area is accessed by driving north from Sudbury on Highway 69N (Regional Road 80) through the towns of Val Caron, Val Therese and Valley East to the Nelson Lake Road turn off. Travel north for 6.5 km along this serviced road leads to Pigeon Lake Road, a non-serviced gravel road that runs north between Nelson Lake and Joe Lake. The Property lies about 18 km along Pigeon Lake Road, near where the road intersects the Ontario Hydro line. Internal parts of the Property are best accessed by a rugged ATV trail that runs easterly along the trace of the Offset Dyke, between the hydro line to the east and the Nickel Offset Mine Road, located 7.0 km to the west.

Sudbury, with a population of over 160,000 is the largest metropolitan centre in northern Ontario. It has a full service airport with regular service to Toronto and other major Ontario centres. Access to the mineral properties is by road, as a well-developed road network exists throughout the regional municipality.

The community has its roots in nickel mining, with Falconbridge Limited and Inco Limited until recently being the main employers in the region following the discovery of nickel-copper-PGM ores over a century ago. A major diversification plan for the region, instituted twenty years ago has resulted in Sudbury's emergence as a major centre for tourism, education, business and government. A wide array of retail and financial services serve the community and employ over half the workforce. The Sudbury area is particularly well-equipped to service the mining sector.

4.3 CLIMATE

The climate is cold temperate being characterized by cold winters and warm summers. Temperatures generally range from -20^{o} Celsius to +20^{o} Celsius with extremes to -30^{o} Celsius to +30^{o} Celsius. Geological mapping, trenching and geochemical activities are restricted to the summer months. Claim staking, line-cutting, geophysics and drilling can be carried out year-long with the exception of fall freeze-up and spring break-up.

5. HISTORY (Item 8)

5.1 SUDBURY MINING CAMP

The Sudbury Mining Camp is one of the most prolific in the world with the Sudbury ore bodies being one of the largest repositories of nickel and copper (Figure 1). Cosec (2000) has estimated production of 770 million tons of ore yielding 19 billion pounds of copper and 19 billion pounds of nickel for an average grade of 1.24% copper and 1.24% nickel from 1890 to 1992. Current production from Sudbury is approximately 9,400,000 tonnes per year averaging 1.56% Ni and 1.61% Cu.

Mining and mineral exploration in the Sudbury area has a long and colourful history dating back to the 1859's, when the first published report in 1857 indicated Ni-Cu mineralization at the site of what became the Murray Mine. The discovery that eventually sparked the interest in Sudbury was made by T. Flanagan in 1883. Initially, the ores were considered to be value for their copper content, however, in 1887 their nickel content was recognized. At that time, the nickel market was very limited, but by 1891 the use of nickel for armaments was being developed and by 1915 Sudbury was providing 80% of the world's nickel. By 1928, the two main nickel-copper producers in the Sudbury area were the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company. In 1928, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited was formed to develop the Falconbridge Orebody and to erect a smelter to treat the ore. In 1929, the International Nickel Company and the Mond Nickel Company merged to form the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, which became Inco Limited in 1976. In 1982, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited became Falconbridge Limited (Giblin, 1984).

There are currently 14 operating mines in the Sudbury area (Meyer et al., 2000). Inco Limited operates the Lower Coleman and McCreedy East mines on the North Range and the Creighton, Gertrude, Copper Cliff North and South, Frood, Stobie and Garson mines on the South Range. Falconbridge Limited operates the Fraser and Craig mines on the North Range and the Lockerby and Lindsley mines on the South Range.

5.2 NICKEL LAKE PROJECT AREA

Nickel mineralization at the Nickel Offsets Mine was discovered near the end of the 19th century (Card and Meyn, 1969). The Nickel Offsets Mine is not held by either Inco or Falconbridge nor is it subject to the Inco Option Agreement, however, it is located along the Foy Offset Dyke to the west of the Nickel Lake claim group and is of significance as an adjacent property.

In 1938, Nickel Offsets Limited carried out geophysical surveys and diamond drilling and outlined some 360,000 tons of Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization on the Foy Offset Dyke in central Foy township. Two vertical, three compartment shafts, about 3,000 feet apart, were sunk to 1,599 feet (484.5 m) and 1,106 feet (335 m) with lateral

development on four levels at each shaft. In 1943, 10,390 tons were shipped to the Copper Cliff Smelter of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited. A concentrator of 300 tons per day capacity was put into production in 1953 and there was additional underground development. Between 1953 and 1957, 208,551 tons of ore at a recovered grade of 1.09% Ni and 0.80% Cu were produced (Card and Meyn, 1969).

Subsequently, both Falconbridge and Inco have carried out various programs of exploration in the area of and along the Foy Offset dyke. Work has consisted mainly of surface mapping and prospecting, geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

A significant mineral deposit on Mining Location WD 150 is located 250 m east of the subject claims on ground held by Inco Limited. In 1999, Falconbridge drilled a deep 1,500 m hole north of WD 150 deposit to evaluate the Offset dyke on its ground. No publicly reported resources or reserves are available for the WD 150 deposit.

By 1987, United Reef Petroleum Limited (50%) and Canhorn Mining Corp. (50%) (Canhorn Option) held 60 patented claims, west of Inco - Aurora Option / Joint Venture group. In 1987 and 1988, United Reef carried out an exploration program over the claims consisting of line-cutting, magnetometer, VLF-EM and detailed IP surveys, geological mapping and two phases of drilling in 63 holes totalling 35,055 feet (10,622.7 m). Eleven mineralized zones of interest were outlined by this work.

In 1989, 55 patented claims of the United Reef Petroleum Ltd. - Canhorn Mining Corp. (Canhorn Option) Property were optioned to Inco Limited. Inco carried out three-dimensional modeling of the dyke from the old mine records, selective geological mapping, shallow drilling and the drilling of three deep holes followed by borehole geophysics in 1990. Drilling totalling 17,195 feet (5,210.6 m) in six holes. Significant sulphide concentrations were not encountered but a UTEM borehole survey was recommended. During the 1991 field season, the area between the old No. 1 and No. 2 shafts of the Nickel Offsets mine was mapped in detail. Four drill holes in the No. 2 shaft area totalling 11,786 feet (3,571.5 m) were completed with no significant intersections. UTEM surveys of the boreholes failed to indicate any conductors of note (Makela and Napoli, 1991, 1992). No further work was recommended.

In 1948, Falconbridge drilled some shallow, small diameter holes about 500 m west of the west end of the Inco - Aurora Option / Joint Venture ground. In 1971, six deeper holes were drilled in the same area as the shallow hole with only minor sulphides of no significance encountered. Magnetometer and IP surveys were conducted in the Foster Lake area by Falconbridge in 1970.

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL SETTING (Item 9)

The Sudbury Igneous Complex (SIC) is located in the southern part of the Canadian Shield with dominantly Archean units to the north and Proterozoic units to the west, east and south (Figure 1).

The SIC is bounded to the north by older, footwall basement Archean rocks, comprised predominantly of felsic plutons and gneisses, with lesser amounts of greenstone, which date at about 2,700 Ma (million years ago). Late Archean tectonometamorphism (2,640 Ma) produced the Levack Gneiss Complex and the associated anatectic granitoid rocks. The area was then intruded by the northwest trending Matachewan Dyke Swarm at about 2,450 Ma. Gabbroic intrusions southwest and west of the SIC (the East Bull Lake and Shakespeare-Dunlop intrusions) are considered to be cogenetic with the lowermost volcanics of the Huronian Supergroup and are dated at about 2,490 - 2,450 Ma.

Huronian Proterozoic sedimentation and volcanism continued to about 2,200 Ma, largely to the south and east of the Sudbury area. The sediments were derived from the Archean Superior Province to the north. All of the rocks were intruded by the extensive Nipissing Diabase sill-dyke system at about 2,200 Ma.

The Sudbury Impact Event, which is dated at 1850 Ma, affected a large area both inside and outside the current limits of the SIC. Estimates of the original diameter of the impact structure range from 150 km to 225 km. The current SIC is a 60 km by 27 km oval-shaped basin, within the larger Sudbury Structure. The Sudbury Structure is comprised of three principal components as follows:

1) An outer zone up to 80 km wide consisting of fractured, locally brecciated and partially melted Archean and Proterozoic rocks which have been shock deformed by the impact and also intruded by offset dykes coeval with the formation of the SIC.

2) The SIC, an intrusion or melt sheet, which is now exposed in the form of an elliptical collar around the Sudbury Basin. The SIC is divided geographically into a North Range, South Range and East Range.

3) The Whitewater Group of sediments comprised of the Onaping, Onwatin and Chelmsford Formations which filled the impact crater. The Onaping Formation is now commonly ascribed to a fallback breccia derived from the impact event. The overlying Onwatin Formation is mainly argillite and siltstone, while the Chelmsford Formation is comprised largely of distal turbidites.

The impact resulted in the formation of a radial and concentric pattern of offset dykes and zones of pseudotachylyte within the surrounding Archean and Proterozoic rocks. Pseudotachylyte is a two-component rock formed by purely dynamic means under conditions of high rates of strain. It is comprised of mineral and rock fragments derived predominantly from wallrocks, set within a typically dark, microcrystalline to fine-grained matrix, generated by grinding and frictional melting.

The Archean and Proterozoic rocks surrounding the basin have also been intruded by SIC related "quartz diorite" or "offset dykes". Two major varieties of these dykes have been recognized: radial and concentric. The radial dykes appear to stem from the norite and/or sublayer and extend into the footwall rocks in a radial pattern with respect to the SIC. The concentric dykes may be related to ring faults and may either be connected to the norite/sublayer or represent accumulations of melt rock associated with pseudotachylyte formation.

The SIC has been variously interpreted as an endogenic intrusion or a melt sheet formed by meteorite impact, or a combination of the two. Current thinking generally favours a melt sheet origin for this igneous body. The SIC is exposed as an oval-shaped collar around the Sudbury Basin. Dips on the North Range average 35^{o} south, while the South Range dips steeply to the north and is locally overturned with south dips. On the East Range, dips are steep to the west.

The SIC consists of four main units, which are from bottom to top: the contact sublayer (a discontinuous mineralized, xenolith-bearing norite), norite, quartz gabbro and granophyre. The contact sublayer at the base of the SIC occupies kilometre-scale radial depressions, referred to as embayment structures. Ni-Cu deposits are localized within these structures in smaller sub-horizontal structures call terraces. Footwall breccia (also known as Late Granite Breccia or Anatexite), a xenolith-bearing metamorphic to igneous-textured breccia, underlies the contact sublayer discontinuously, predominantly along the North and East ranges. The Footwall Breccia commonly contains Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization, which probably represents leakage from the contact sublayer. The Sudbury Breccia, an unmetamorphosed breccia, can occur from the contact with the SIC up to several tens of kilometres form the SIC and is of significance as a host for Ni-Cu mineralization proximal to the SIC contact.

After its formation, the Sudbury Structure was affected by the Penokean Orogeny, variously dated at between 1,700-1,900 Ma. Northwesterly directed thrusting during this orogenic event is believed to be responsible for northwest-southeast directed shortening of the SIC and Sudbury Basin, contributing to its current elliptical shape.

7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Item 9)

The Foy Offset dyke is the largest of the known radial offset dykes. Emanating from the base of the eruptive, a region referred to as the "mouth", along a west-northwest trajectory, it extends for upwards of 28 km as far as Tyrone township and possibly beyond (Figure 1). The mouth of the Foy is located in south-central Bowell township, between Roland Lake and the northern tip of Nelson Lake. At this location the dyke is approximately 400 m wide, but narrows at Nickel Lake, about 1.5 km to the northwest. Within the Nickel Lake Property, dyke width typically fluctuates between 110 m and 210 m (Figure 3).

At Nickel Lake, the Foy Offset dyke is essentially a fine to medium-grained inclusion-bearing quartz diorite, exhibiting a distinct magmatic textured matrix hosting 30-40% inclusions of predominantly fine grain to very fine grain, mafic (diabase/amphibolite) and fine grain to medium grain diorite, gabbro and amphibolite, with lesser fine grain, massive feldspathic (plagioclase-rich) inclusions. Inclusions are typically less than 6 cm, subrounded to rounded with weakly corroded and disaggregated borders against the host quartz diorite, however, inclusions to several metres in size are also present. The magnetic character of the rock is due to its pyrrhotite content and the abundance of magnetic diabase inclusions.

Field work has indicated that in this section the dyke consists of three distinctive types of quartz diorite: marginal A, marginal B and inclusion-bearing. The first intrusive pulse of material giving rise to the Foy Offset dyke consists of a nonmagnetic, marginal A quartz diorite. When present, the marginal phase always lies in contact with local country rock. Noticeably inclusion deficient and distinctly magmatic, it hosts a well-defined medium grain to fine grain granophyric texture characterized by 3-7% acicular amphiboles (up to 8 mm in length), with lesser medium grain biotite and nil to trace fine grain to medium grain disseminated pyrite. Marginal B quartz diorite intruded marginal A, as determined by the presence of marginal A inclusions with marginal B rocks. Marginal B rocks exhibit a medium grain to coarse grain granophyric texture, +/- a well-developed spherulitic texture consisting of 10-20% spherulite-like clots (3-12 mm) characterized by randomly oriented to poorly radiated feldspar laths (+/- amphiboles). It

is predominantly inclusion poor with nil to sporadic granitoid and mafic inclusions in the 5-10 mm diameter range.

The central inclusion-bearing phase accounts for greater than 95% of the dyke and it is in this phase that all of the significant sulphide mineralization has been found. Rare inclusions (3-20 cm) of pinkish grey, marginal, granophyric, quartz diorite (contact phase) have been observed within the outer contact zone of the inclusion-bearing phase. This represents marginal phase material that has been ripped away as a result of the latest intrusive event. Marginal-type inclusions were only found within 1 m of the marginal/inclusion-bearing contact.

Dyke rocks are fine grain to medium grain, inclusion-bearing quartz diorite, typically medium-grey (mottled), characterized by 10-40%, locally up to 70-80%, predominantly granitoid/feldspathic inclusions (few mm to 1.70 m) with subordinate mafic (diabase, meta-volcanic) and gneissic/migmatitic material and rare/sporadic ultramafic intrusions (pyroxenite, anorthosite). Although inclusions up to 200 m have been observed, the typical size range is from 0.5-3.0 cm to 5.0 m. This unit ranges from non-magnetic to moderately and strongly magnetic (sporadically), reflecting the typically non-magnetic nature of the quartz diorite groundmass and the variable magnetic character of the inclusions.

The Foy Offset intrudes Archean granitoid country rocks consisting of granite, granodiorite to hornblende granodiorite, migmatitic hornblende (biotite) gneiss and hornblende gneiss diabase. The abundance of diabase dykes that appear to strike parallel to subparallel to the Offset, along its northern and southern margins, suggests that the Foy Offset dyke intruded a previously reactivated structure.

8. EXPLORATION MODEL (Item 10)

The individual ore deposits associated with the SIC are typically zoned. Fractional crystallization of monosulphide solid solution from a sulphide melt is believed to have given rise to a cumulate phase rich in iron, cobalt, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium and osmium, (pyrrhotite-rich ores) and a fractionated liquid rich in Ni, Cu, Pt, Pd and Au (chalcopyrite and PGM rich ores). In some cases, the liquid phase is then believed to have migrated out from the sublayer and further fractionated to form Cu- and PGM-rich footwall orebodies.

The mineralization commonly consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and titanium-poor magnetite. Accessory minerals present in lesser amounts include the copper minerals cubanite and bornite; the nickel minerals bravoite, millerite and mancherite; the tellurides altaite and mackinawaite; all the platinum group minerals merenskyite, michenerite, moncheite and sperrylite, as well as argentian bismuth, cassiterite, gold, galena, ilmenite and sphalerite. Secondary minerals include marcasite, violarite and vallerite.

Exploration is focused on the deposit types most typical of the Sudbury Mining Camp and after years of study, the mineralization can be categorized in three deposit settings:

1) **Contact deposits** along the lower contact of the SIC occur in association with a noritic to gabbroic inclusion-bearing contact phase known as the sublayer. The thickness of the sublayer is highly variable ranging from entirely absent to over 100 m in thickness. Greatest thicknesses are found in kilometre-size radial embayments. Within these embayments are smaller secondary troughs or "terraces". The highest sulphide concentrations within the sublayer are found within the embayments. Within the embayments the sulphide distribution is further controlled by the terraces. Large concentrations of sulphides and nickel are often found in footwall deposits immediately adjacent to these terraces. Copper/nickel ratios are typically lowest in the sublayer and increase towards the Footwall Breccia.

Contact deposits comprise 21 of the 35 mines in the camp in both the North Range and the South Range. The lower contact of the SIC presents a defined exploration target and has been a prolific producer over the years. As near surface targets along the contact became exhausted, exploration in later years focused on deeper targets utilizing a variety of deep penetrating geophysical methods. Contact deposits at the base of the SIC are still currently being mined by both Falconbridge and Inco. The majority of these are deep mines.

Fault-related deposits are a subset of contact deposits and are associated with near-vertical faults that cut the South Range Lower Zone norite and adjacent Huronian footwall mafic metavolcanics of the Stobie Formation. The Falconbridge, East Falconbridge and Garson mines are typical fault-related deposits (Owen and Coats, 1984) exhibiting characteristic "contorted schist inclusion sulphide" in the main shear zone and "inclusion massive sulphide" as discontinuous lenses in adjacent metavolcanic rocks.

2) **Footwall deposits** are zones of sulphide mineralization in the form of stringers, veins, massive sheets and/or disseminated sulphide that have migrated from the base of the sublayer or Footwall Breccia and penetrated deeply into the footwall rocks. In some instances the mineralization is associated with extensive zones of thermal-metamorphosed Sudbury Breccia, which may have acted as a conduit for the mineralizing fluids. Quartz diorite pods are sometimes associated with the highly thermally metamorphosed Sudbury Breccia zones.

3) **Offset Dyke deposits** are intimately associated with radial and concentric dykes that have penetrated the footwall rocks. The Frood-Stobie mine is the largest of the Offset deposits. This mine lies within the South Range Breccia Belt and is situated about 2 km into the footwall. The mineralization occurs as disseminated to massive sulphides within the dykes. The massive sulphide bodies are often rimmed by a halo of disseminated material and are often found associated with one of the contacts of the dyke with the surrounding footwall. The Copper Cliff and Worthington radial offset dykes host major zones of sulphide mineralization containing high levels of PGM's. A new orebody in the Copper Cliff dyke, the Kelly Lake Deposit, is estimated to contain a resource of over 10 million tonnes at a grade of 1.77% Ni, 1.34% Cu and 3.6 g/t PGM

(Mining Magazine, 2000). At the Totten mine on the Worthington Offset, Inco announced a new discovery in 1999. This is high-grade mineralization and the reported highest grade intersection assayed 3.6% Cu, 3.2% Ni and 5.7 g/t PGM's over a core length of 16 m.

9. MINERALIZATION, DRILLING AND EXPLORATION RESULTS (Items 11, 12 & 13))

Mineralization on the Nickel Lake Property occurs as zones, lenses and veins of massive and semi-massive sulphide minerals, mainly pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite in localized areas of the Foy Offset dyke. The Nickel Lake Zone mineralization, on the northeast side of Nickel Lake, was discovered in 2001 by drilling of an electromagnetic conductor at depth down-dip and northwest of the Inco Limited WD 150 deposit. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, this mineralization was intersected initially in drill holes NI-03, NI-03-01 and NI-03-02. Borehole UTEM surveys indicated a conductive plate coincident with the mineralization in hole NI-03-02. An additional conductive zone to the east was also indicated.

In June 2002 drill hole NI-03-02 was extended 176 m to a final depth of 723 m within the hangingwall granites (Figure 4). From 581.22 m to 596.61 m, 15.39 m of massive sulphide assaying 0.83% Ni, 0.76% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.51 g/t Pt, 0.52 g/t Pd and 0.12 g/t Au was intersected. A vertical hole, NI-09, cut mineralization between 426.80 m and 447.10 m with the better part of the interval being 11.30 m grading 0.91% Ni, 0.91% Cu, 0.04% Co, 0.52 g/t Pt, 0.48 g/t Pd and 0.17 g/t Au from 435.80 m to 447.10 m. Two deeper zones were intersected at 519.90 m and 666.40 m. At 519.90 m, 0.70 m assayed 0.50% Ni, 3.53% Cu, 0.01% Co, 0.83 g/t Pt, 0.83 g/t Pd and 0.28 g/t Au while at 666.40 m, 1.90 m assayed 0.70% Ni, 1.15% Cu, 0.02% Co, 0.30 g/t Pt, 0.31 g/t Pd and 0.16 g/t Au. An up-wedge, NI-03-03, from NI-03-02 attained the desired elevation difference of 30 m, however, no sulphide mineralization was intersected.

This drilling, on Section NI03/NI04, has defined a crescent-shaped zone of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization, approximately 120 m in length, draped over a large granite inclusion in a narrow part of the Foy Offset dyke (Figure 4). Drill hole NI-06, drilled on a section 50 m southeast of Section NI03/NI04, intersected the eastern

extension of this mineralization between 442.34 m and 449.84 m (7.50 m). This zone of semi-massive sulphides assayed 0.91% Ni, 0.28% Cu, 0.04% Co, 0.11 g/t Pt, 0.087 g/t Pd and 0.021 g/t Au. A 3.07 m interval from 442.34 m to 445.41 m assayed 1.79% Ni and 0.27% Cu.

In 2002 Aurora drilled additional holes along the north shore of Nickel Lake on the Nickel Lake Option / Joint Venture Property (Table 2). Hole NI-12 was a vertical hole designed to test for down-dip extensions of the Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization intersected in hole NI-01 on the north side of Nickel Lake. Semi-massive sulphides, considered to be correlative with mineralization in NI-01, was intersected between 164.15 m and 169.35 m. The mineralization averaged 0.74% Ni, 0.21% Cu, plus 152 ppb Pt and 114 ppb Pd across 5.20 m and is considered to be the eastern extremity of a near-offhole borehole UTEM conductive plate identified by a UTEM survey in hole NI-12 (Figure 3).

NI-13 and NI-14 were drilled to test the down-plunge extension of an embayment on the north side of the Foy Offset Dyke. No mineralization of significance was intersected in either hole. A short vertical hole, NI-15, within the same embayment intersected approximately 18 m of dyke rock within the embayment before passing into granite. From 0 m to 17.87 m this hole averaged 1.69% Ni, 0.43% Cu, 0.07% Co, 0.64 g/t Pt, 0.88 g/t Pd and 0.23 g/t Au (Figure 3).

Previous work by Inco Limited and current work by Aurora in the Nickel Lake Property and the Falconbridge Option / Joint Venture Foy Property have indicated a section of the Foy Offset Dyke that is mineralized over a length of about 2 km. This mineralized section extends from Inco's WD-150 Ni-Cu sulphide deposit in the southeast, through the Aurora discoveries on the northeast and north sides of Nickel Lake (Holes NI-01, -02, -04, -15, for example), the low grade mineralization in hole NI-12 and the indicated near-offhole UTEM conductive plate to the mineralization further west-northwest at Foster Lake.

TABLE 2
INCO - AURORA NICKEL LAKE JOINT VENTURE 2002 DRILLING

DDH	AZIMUTH (degrees)	INCLINATION (degrees)	TOTAL LENGTH (metres)	LENGTH WITHIN NICKEL LAKE JV (metres)	Comments
NI-03-02	29.35	-54.98	723.00	176.00	Borehole extension designed to probe beyond a mega-inclusion of granite and a building BHUTEM response to the east.
NI-03-03	29.70	-47.90	626.00	462.94	Borehole designed to probe upper sector of modeled BHUTEM plate and to test upward extension of massive sulphide zone developed along mega-inclusion intersected along NI-03/NI-04 drill section.
NI-05	229.90	-80.98	534.00	234.90	Borehole designed to test the NW extension of modeled BHUTEM 4 plate/sulphide zone, approx. 50 m NW of the NI-03/NI-04 drill section.
NI-06	211.30	-76.08	578.00	553.49	Borehole designed to test the SE extension of modeled BHUTEM 4 plate/sulphide zone, approx. 50 m SE of the NI-03/NI-04 drill section.
NI-07	240.59	-84.18	783.28	762.87	Borehole was designed to probe for NW extension of Nickel Lake sulphide zone at a target depth of approx. 450 m proximate to hangingwall of Offset Dyke and to serve as deep platform for BHUTEM surveying.
NI-08	212.63	-58.27	459.00	113.23	Borehole designed to test an off-hole TDEM conductor detected in DDH #NI-02 at a downhole depth of approx. 225 m and to probe the Offset Dyke's footwall at depth.
NI-09	---	-90.00	827.00	827.00	Borehole designed to vertically intersect the mega-inclusion controlled (rimming) massive sulphide zone delineated in the NI-03/NI-04 drill section.

DDH	AZIMUTH (degrees)	INCLINATION (degrees)	TOTAL LENGTH (metres)	LENGTH WITHIN NICKEL LAKE JV (metres)	Comments
NI-10	223.10	-80.40	710.00	710.00	Borehole was designed to probe for SE extension of Nickel Lake sulphide zone at a target depth of approx. 450 m and to serve as deep platform or BHUTEM surveying.
NI-11	---	-90.00	560.00	560.00	Borehole designed to probe for down-dip extension of Inco's Nickel Lake deposit on Nickel Lake JV ground and to serve as deep platform for BHUTEM surveying.
NI-12	---	-90.00	775.00	775.00	Borehole designed to test for down-dip extension of sulphide zone intersected proximate to hangingwall of Offset in upper portion of DDH # NI-01 and to serve as deep platform for BHUTEM surveying.
NI-13	315.00	-78.00	131.00	131.00	Borehole designed to undercut AEROTEM conductors, probe the embayment along hangingwall of Offset at depth and to serve as platform for BHUTEM surveying.
NI-14	320.00	-80.00	161.00	161.00	Borehole designed to undercut AEROTEM conductors, probe the embayment along hangingwall of Offset at depth and to serve as platform for BHUTEM surveying.
NI-15	---	-90.00	50.00	50.00	Short vertical borehole designed to establish the terrace / trough nature of the small embayment along the hangingwall of the Offset and to test an AEROTEM conductor.
NI-16	157.00	-75.00	669.00	455.00	To test a modelled, off-hole BHUTEM conductor detected at 156 m vertical depth in DDH #NI-12. The borehole is designed to test the plate at 300 m vertical depth, approx. mid-way down it's dip extent and 75 m from it's NE extremity.
NI-17	157.00	-73.00	693.00	448.00	Borehole designed to test the off-hole BHUTEM anomaly detected in DDH #NI-12 and to probe the hangingwall of the Offset at depth (approx. 300 m vertical) below the massive sulphides intersected in the upper portion of DDH #NI-02.

10. ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND MINERAL BELTS (Item 17)

The Sudbury Mining Camp is one of the most prolific geological environments for economic occurrences of magmatic Ni-Cu-PGM's in the world. The Ni-Cu-PGM orebodies at Sudbury are considered to constitute the largest known concentration of Ni-Cu sulphides on Earth (Figure 1). Total reserves and production are estimated at about 1.6 billion tonnes of ore. Production to date is in excess of 8.4 million tonnes of nickel metal and 8.3 million tonnes of copper metal (Naldrett, 1994).

As such, there are numerous adjacent properties in the Sudbury Mining Camp that are in production, have been in production in the past or are prospective. There is ample literature and statistical data that corroborates the production, resources, reserves and exploration history of the Sudbury Mining district as references in this report.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROLS (Items 14, 15 & 16)

11.1 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND RELIABILITY (Item 14)

For the Nickel Lake Project drilling program, the drill core is sawn in half with a diamond saw with half being retained at the Aurora core storage facility at 1988 The Kingsway, Sudbury, ON while the remainder is sent for assay. Generally, the drill core is sampled in one-metre intervals for disseminated mineralization and one-half metre intervals for massive mineralization.

Lithogeochemical samples are panel sampled or channel sampled during mapping and prospecting to be representative of the outcrop. Channel samples are cut with a diamond saw in trenching program.

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND SECURITY (Item 15)

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

On the Nickel Lake Project, samples are dried, crushed and approximately 250 grams are pulverized to pass 75 microns at ALS Chemex's preparation facility in Mississauga, Ontario. Pulps are shipped to their laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. for analyses. Gold, platinum and palladium are analyzed by fire assay with an ICP finish. A gravimetric assay is done for gold values greater than 1000 ppb. Silver, copper, nickel and cobalt are initially digested in a partial extraction by aqua regia digestion and analyzed by atomic absorption. For values greater than 10,000 ppm a total digestion with atomic absorption finish is undertaken.

SUMMARY OF QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES

Aurora has implemented a quality control program to ensure best practice in the sampling and analysis of the drill core. The drill core and lithogeochemical samples are transported in security-sealed bags for preparation at ALS Chemex in Mississauga, Ontario. This ISO 9001: 2000 registered laboratory is actively pursuing ISO 17025 certification under CAN-P-1579 "Guidelines for Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories". In addition to the laboratory's internal analysis of accuracy and precision, Aurora submits standards for analysis of accuracy of the results.

Sample duplicates are taken in all Aurora drill programs with a duplicate being taken every 40th sample. Also randomly selected pulps are selected and sent to a second certified lab for analysis. Approximately 5% of all samples are checked in this fashion.

11.3 DATA CORROBORATION STATEMENT (Item 16)

The author visited the Nickel Lake Project site on January 29, 2003 and was satisfied that the geological controls, accuracy of surveying of drill collars and downhole orientation, the sampling methods and procedures and the chain of custody met with the highest standards of best practice. Aurora is using reputable, certified labs for their analyses. The analytical methods used meet with industry standards.

In the author's opinion, adequate quality control procedures are in place for the stage of the project. Aurora has utilized independent standards to check for accuracy of the lab results and to check for any contamination of results in the Nickel Lake drill program. As the project advances to a resource development stage, further quality control procedures may be required and can be reviewed at that time.

In the opinion of the author, the computerized data management system utilized by Aurora is of the highest standards. The information is well organized, is backed up on a regular basis and produces high quality geological logs, sections and three-dimensional drawings.

12. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 18)

The mineralization encountered in exploration of the Nickel Lake Property is typical of Sudbury District copper-nickel ores and as such, should not pose any processing or metallurgical risks. However, there have been no mineral processing or metallurgical tests completed at the current stage of this project.

13. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES (Item 19)

No mineral reserves or resources have been defined on the Nickel Lake Joint Venture Property.

14. OTHER DATA, ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS (Items 20, 25 & 26)

Items 20 and 25 are irrelevant and illustrations (Item 26) are provided at the end of the report.

15. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Items 21 & 22)

Exploration activities by Aurora have resulted in the discovery of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralization concentrated on the hangingwall of the Foy Offset Dyke in the Nickel Lake area. The sulphide mineralization is interpreted to occur associated with protrusions or ledges of granitoid country rock projecting into the hangingwall of the dyke. Drilling to date has indicated the presence of a zone or zones of massive to semi-massive mineralization that lie in part beneath Nickel Lake and in part on the adjacent Nickel Lake Option / Joint Venture ground.

A borehole UTEM survey has indicated the presence of a near-offhole conductive plate at a depth of 156 m in drill hole NI-12 which could possibly be related to near surface mineralization intersected in holes NI-01 and NI-02 on the Nickel Lake ground.

Previous work by Inco Limited and current work by Aurora in the Nickel Lake Property and the adjacent Falconbridge Option / Joint Venture Foy Property have indicated a section of the Foy Offset Dyke that is mineralized over a length of about 2 km. This mineralized section extends from Inco's WD-150 Ni-Cu sulphide deposit in the southeast, through the Aurora discoveries on the northeast and north sides of Nickel Lake (holes NI-01, -02, -04, -15 for example), the low grade mineralization in hole NI-12 and the indicated near-offhole UTEM conductive plate to the mineralization further west-northwest at Foster Lake.

To further evaluate the known mineralization and the indicated borehole NI-12 UTEM anomaly, a program of borehole geophysics and diamond drilling has been budgeted by Aurora (Table 3).

TABLE 3
INCO - AURORA NICKEL LAKE JOINT VENTURE
PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET, 2003

1.	Diamond Drilling: 1,200 m @ $85/m all inclusive - includes drilling, supervision, logging, sampling, analysis, etc.		$ 102,000
2.	Borehole UTEM Surveys		24,000
		Sub-Total	$ 126,000
		10% Contingency	12,500
		TOTAL	$ 138,500

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
February 3, 2003

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L.D.S. Winter

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR (Item 24)

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.

2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.

3. I am a life member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and a Registered Geoscientist in British Columbia (P.Geo.)

4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 45 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report for Aurora Platinum Corp. on the Inco - Aurora Nickel Lake Option / Joint Venture, Sudbury, Ontario" and dated February 3, 2003 (the “Technical Report”). I visited the Project Area on January 29, 2003 for one (1) day.

7. I have not had prior involvement with the project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 3rd Day of February, 2003

_____ (seal or stamp of QP)

Signature of QP

L.D.S. Winter_____

Print name of QP

L.D.S. Winter

1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

TO: TSX Venture Exchange
Ontario Securities Commission
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Quebec Securities Commission

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P.Geo., do hereby consent to the filing, with the regulatory authorities referred to above of the technical report titled "Technical Report for Aurora Platinum Corp. on the Inco - Aurora Nickel Lake Option / Joint Venture, Sudbury, Ontario" and dated February 3, 2003 (the "Technical Report") and to the written disclosure of the Technical Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the written disclosure in the Annual Information Form of Aurora Platinum Corp. being filed.

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the Annual Information Form of Aurora Platinum Corp. contains any misrepresentation of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 3rd Day of February, 2003

_____ (seal or stamp of QP)

Signature of QP

L.D.S. Winter

Print name of QP

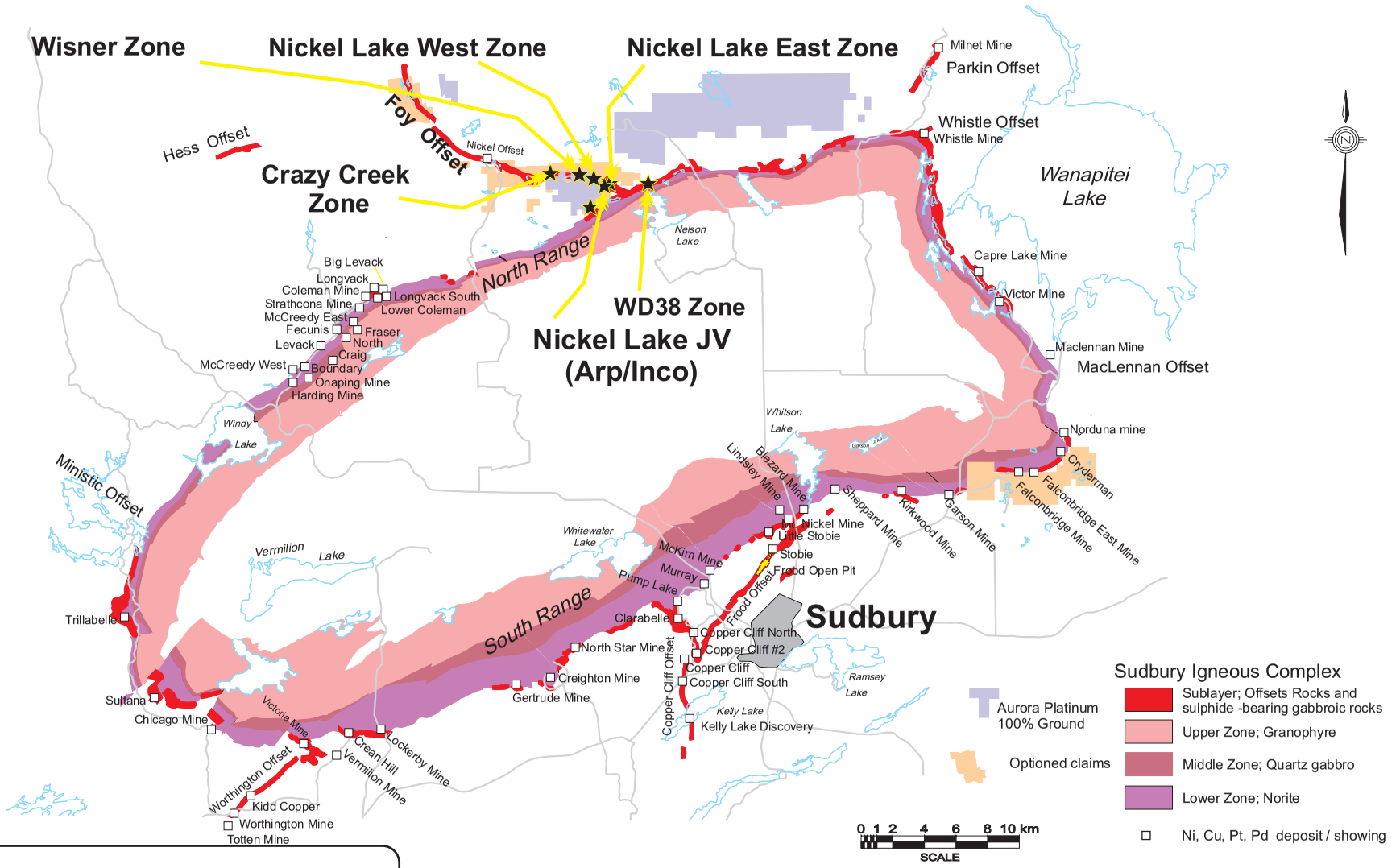

FIGURE 1
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
Inco Option / Joint Venture
NICKEL LAKE PROJECT
Location Map
February, 2003

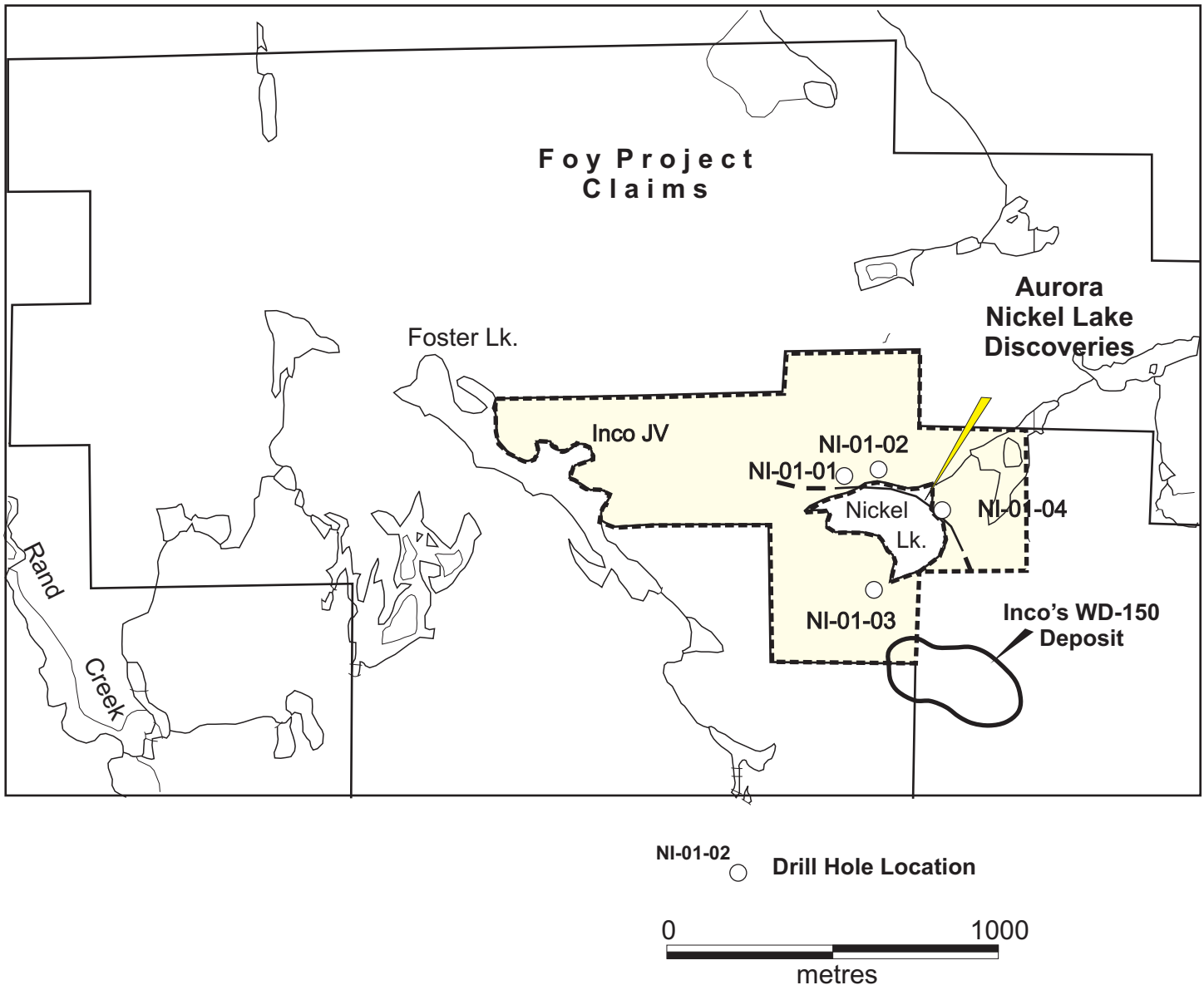

FIGURE 2
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
Inco Option / Joint Venture
NICKEL LAKE PROJECT
Property
February, 2003

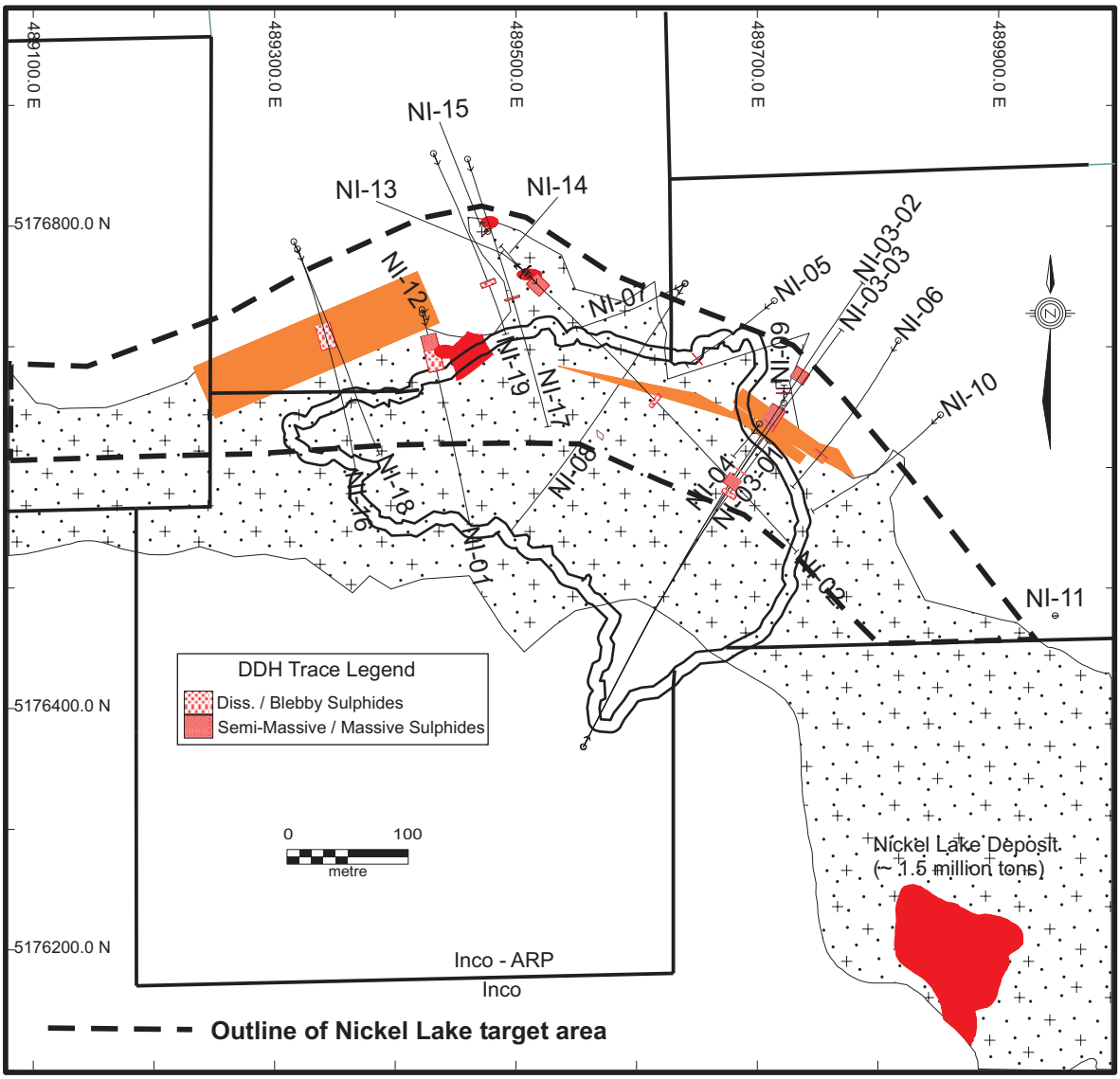

FIGURE 3
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
Inco Option / Joint Venture
NICKEL LAKE PROJECT
Diamond Drill Holes
February, 2003

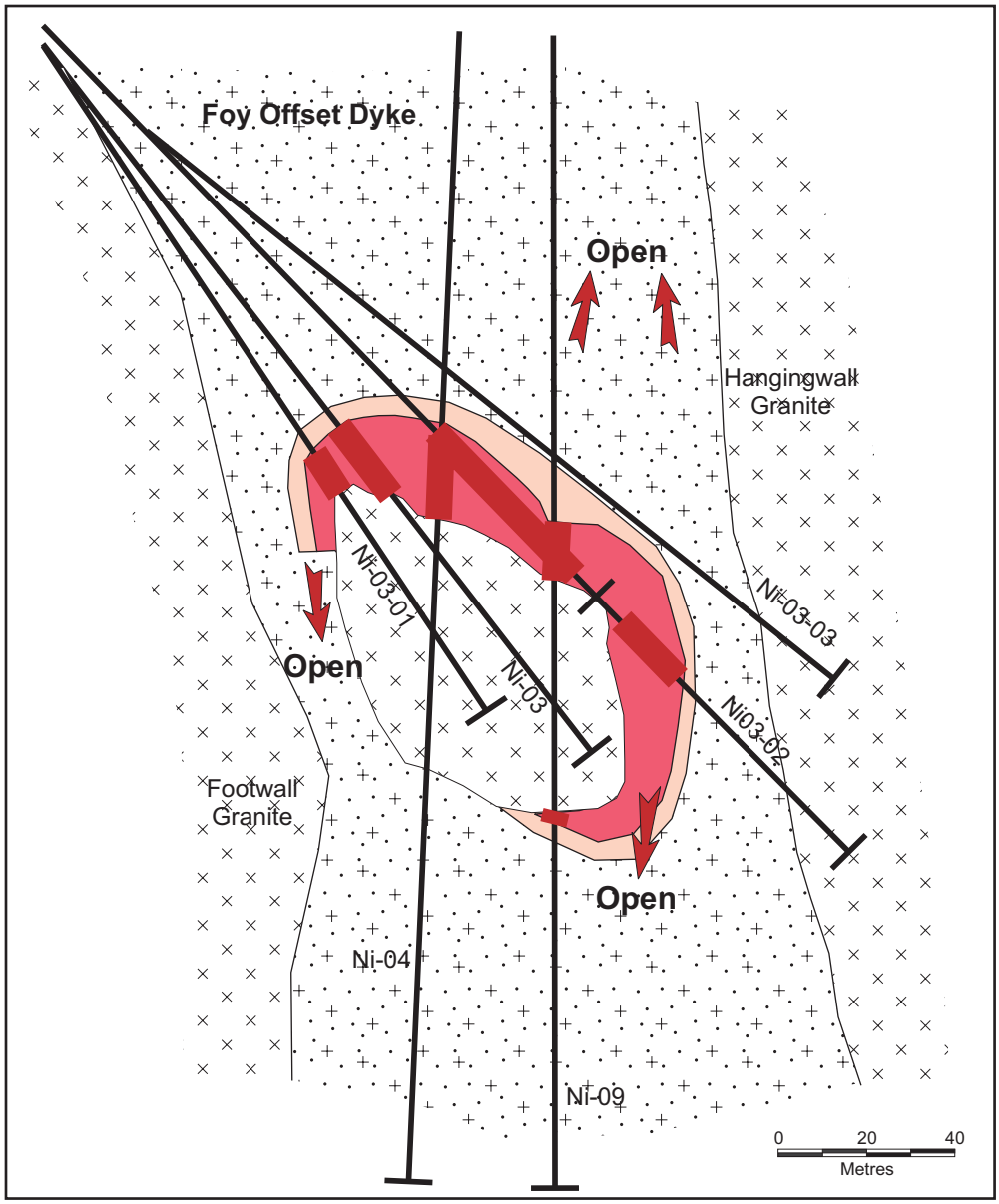

FIGURE 4
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
Inco Option/ Joint Venture
NICKEL LAKE PROJECT
Section NI-03 / NI-04
Nickel Lake Zone
February, 2003

Legend

- IQD
- Granite
- Massive Sulphides
- Diss. / Blebby Sulphides
- Drill Indicated Ore