CANADIAN PLATINUM CORP.

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE PETER LAKE PROJECT, NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

REPORT FOR NI-43-101

Qualified Persons:
David Ross, M.Sc., P. Geo.
Valerie Batterham, M.Sc., P.Geo

July 12, 2012

ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.

Report Control Form

Document Title	Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada			
Client Name & Address	Canadian Platinum Corporation Suite 700, 1300 - 8th Street SW Calgary, Alberta, T2R 1B2			
Document Reference	1811	***Status & Issue No.***	Version	**0**
Issue Date	July 12, 2012			
Lead Author	David A. Ross	(Signed)		
Peer Reviewer	Wayne Valliant	(Signed)		
Project Manager Approval	David A. Ross	(Signed)		
Project Director Approval	Deborah McCombe	(Signed)		

Report Distribution

Name	No. of Copies
Canadian Platinum Corp.	1
RPA Filing	1 (project box)

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc.
55 University Avenue, Suite 501
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2H7
Canada
Tel: +1 416 947 0907
Fax: +1 416 947 0395
mining@rpacan.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

1 SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by John Pearson, Consulting Geologist of Pearson Exploration Ltd., on behalf of Canadian Platinum Corporation (CPC), to prepare an independent Technical Report on Canadian Platinum Corporation's Peter Lake Project, located in northeastern Saskatchewan. The report was prepared to provide a technical update on the Peter Lake Project. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property between March 20 and 22, 2012.

CPC is a mineral exploration company based in Calgary, Canada. The company is primarily engaged in the exploration of early stage platinum group element (PGE) projects in northern Saskatchewan. The Peter Lake Project is the most significant project for CPC. CPC's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Peter Lake Project area hosts two large mafic to ultramafic complexes with low grade platinum group elements, nickel, and copper (PGE-Ni-Cu) mineralization. Exploration work by CPC included geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, mapping, and prospecting campaigns, and diamond drilling. Most work focused on the Swan Lake prospect and, to a lesser extent, the Rutherford Lake area, but property wide exploration by CPC and the Saskatchewan government identified a number of additional targets.

From 2009 to 2011, CPC completed 59 diamond drill holes totaling 16,174 m over the property, 47 of which were focused on Swan Lake prospect. Based on this work, in addition to geophysical surveys, geological mapping and soil geochemistry, the potential tonnage and grade of mineralization located at the Swan Lake prospect could be two to three million tonnes grading between 0.1 g/t Au and 0.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Ni and 0.2% Ni, 0.4% Cu and 0.7% Cu, 0.1 g/t Pt and 0.3 g/t Pt, and 0.2 g/t Pd and 0.4 g/t Pd. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource along strike from the resource area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a Mineral

Resource. There are currently no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated on the property.

CPC's Peter Lake property has potential to host additional PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization and the property warrants additional investigation. Additional tonnage at higher grades must be discovered prior to making a Mineral Resource estimate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A recommended Phase 1 program includes:

1. Extending areas of known mineralization at Swan Lake and Rutherford Lake with the goal of increasing the size and average grades.
2. Developing and testing targets located elsewhere on the property.

Advancing the extensions of known mineralized zones would consist of drilling priority targets that have been intersected by previous drilling. A program of trenching and approximately 3,000 m of drilling is recommended to evaluate the priority targets along the extensions of the known mineralized zones and within VTEM anomalies.

Developing targets elsewhere on the property would consist of deep EM surveys to delineate VTEM targets, borehole EM surveys, and diamond drilling of existing VTEM targets (1,200 m).

Details of the recommended program are listed in Table 26-1. Additional improvements to the exploration program should include:

- Photograph drill core prior to splitting.
- Standardize sample lengths to one metre.
- Design and implement a drill hole database customized for the project protocols and deposit type.
- Implement a drill core density measurement system on site and make regular measurements as drilling proceeds.

TABLE 1-1 PROPOSED BUDGET
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Property

Item	C$
Project Management/Staff Cost	180,000
Geochemistry	40,000
Geophysics	100,000
Diamond drilling (Contractor costs)	1,600,000
Transportation (Trucks, snowmobile, float plane, helicopter)	80,000
TOTAL	**2,000,000**

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Peter Lake Project is located in northeast Saskatchewan. The southwestern boundary of the property is approximately 240 km north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and approximately 110 km south of Points Landing. The property has an irregular rectangular shape with a 110 km long axis oriented in the northeast–southwest direction and a width ranging from 20 km to 40 km.

LAND TENURE

The Peter Lake property consists of 47 largely contiguous claims covering approximately 2,021 km^2. Five claims have passed their initial expiry date of May 26, 2012 and are currently in a 90 day grace period allotted by the Saskatchewan government for renewal by the company. All other claims are valid until their renewal date, which varies by claim from November 23, 2012 to March 22, 2013.

All claims are 100% owned by CPC.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is very limited at and adjacent to the property. The Kilometre 147 Camp is located 24 km north of the northern property boundary and hosts a gas station, restaurant, and motel. Lodging can be obtained at Johnson River located sixteen kilometres north of the northern property boundary.

Electrical power in northern Saskatchewan is serviced by a 138 kV transmission line which extends from the Island Falls generating station. This line services all of the

mines in the western Athabasca region. A power line currently extends from Rabbit Lake to the Kilometer 147 camp and to Wollaston Post.

HISTORY

Prospecting began on the Peter Lake Property in 1967 when the Don Fisher Syndicate obtained a prospecting license over the area. Since then, geological prospecting, reconnaissance, airborne and ground based geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, trenching and limited drilling have been performed by numerous license holders in several areas over the property. License holders include Voyager Petroleums Ltd., Husky Oil Ltd., the Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation (SMDC), Lacana Mining Corp., Cameco Corp. and Golconda Resources Ltd.

Between the early 1960s and 2005, the Saskatchewan Geological Survey (SGS) and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) performed several generations of geological mapping over the area, which has been complemented by geochronological analyses, lithogeochemistry, and geophysics.

There are no known historical Mineral Resource estimates for the Peter Lake project, and production is not known to have ever occurred in the area.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Peter Lake Domain is situated at the southeastern margin of the Hearne Province and is made up of predominantly Archaean granitoids and tonalite migmatite complexes. It is approximately 5,296 km^2 and is characterized by Neoarchean to Paleoproterozoic, predominantly plutonic terranes, which are dominated by granitoid rocks.

The tonalitic to granodioritic Archean basement rocks (2.580 Ga – 2.566 Ga) are considered to be the oldest on the property. They are overlain by Neoarchean supracrustal rocks. The basement rocks have been intruded several times by gabbroic rocks, two of Neoarchean age and two during the Paleoproterozoic. Of these four intrusions, the Swan River Complex (2.56 Ga) and the Porter Bay Complex (1.91 Ga) have known PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization.

The Swan River Complex has a strike length from 120 km to 190 km, comprises 27% of the entire Peter Lake Domain, and is composed principally of gabbro, diorite, gabbronorite with minor anorthosite, melagabbro, and ultramafic rocks. The gabbroic rocks are characterized by rhythmic cumulate layering, pegmatitic and varitextured zones, and brecciated zones containing both autoliths and xenoliths. The Porter Bay Complex (1.7% of the Peter Lake Domain) is a gabbroic to diorite suite of rocks which are texturally similar to the Swan River Complex. It is a partly layered suite.

PGE occurrences are characterized by disseminated sulphides interpreted to be magmatic in origin, and are closely associated with brecciated and varitextured to pegmatitic gabbros, as well as with minor rhythmic cumulate layering. Mineralization has been identified primarily in four areas, namely Haglund East Lake, Patterson Island (Ant Lake), Swan Lake, and Peter Lake East (Korvin Lake). Sulphide concentrations are generally below 5%.

EXPLORATION STATUS

The Peter Lake Project is an early stage exploration project with no Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates.

2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by John Pearson, Consulting Geologist of Pearson Exploration Ltd., to prepare an independent Technical Report on Canadian Platinum Corporation's (CPC) Peter Lake Project, located in northeast Saskatchewan, Canada. The purpose of this report is to detail exploration activities performed on the Peter Lake Project to date. This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property from March 20 to 22, 2012.

CPC is a mineral exploration company based in Calgary, Canada. The company is primarily engaged in the exploration of early stage platinum group element projects in northern Saskatchewan. The Peter Lake Project is the most significant project for CPC. CPC's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Several targets have been identified within the Peter Lake Project area. These targets include Rutherford Lake, Swan Lake, Korvin Lake, Werner Lake, and Campbell. The focus of exploration efforts has been on the Swan Lake prospect, and to a lesser extent, Rutherford Lake.

There are no defined Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves on the property.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit was carried out from March 20 to 22, 2012 by David Ross, P.Geo, Principal Geologist with RPA. During the site visit, Mr. Ross looked at plans and sections of the Swan Lake prospect, reviewed logging and sampling methods, and inspected core from drill hole SW-09. Mr. Ross was unable to examine trenches on the property due to snow cover. Discussions on site were held with Ivan Young, P.Geo., Contract Geologist for CPC.

The report was prepared by RPA Senior Geologist Valerie Batterham, M.Sc., P.Geo, and David Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo., RPA Principal Geologist. Mr. Ross is an Independent Qualified Person (QP) and is responsible for the overall preparation of this report. Ms. Batterham is also an independent QP, and reviewed the geology, sampling and assaying, and is responsible for Sections 1 to 12. RPA would like to acknowledge the

excellent cooperation in the transmittal of data and information by John Pearson of Pearson Consulting Ltd.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the Imperial system. All currency in this report is US dollars (US$) unless otherwise noted.

µ	micron
°C	degree Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
µg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
d	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
in	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
k	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	litre
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
min	minute
MASL	metres above sea level
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
ppm	part per million
psia	pound per square inch absolute
psig	pound per square inch gauge
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
tpd	metric tonne per day
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) for Canadian Platinum Corporation. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Canadian Platinum Corporation and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by Canadian Platinum Corporation. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Peter Lake Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

RPA has relied on Canadian Platinum Corporation for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests, applicable to revenue or income from the Peter Lake Project.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Peter Lake Project is located in northeast Saskatchewan, Canada (Figure 4-1). The southwestern boundary of the property is approximately 240 km north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and approximately 110 km south of Points North Landing. The town of La Ronge has a population of approximately 3,000 people. Points North Landing is a permanent camp located to the northwest of Wollaston Lake. It has an airport and a water aerodrome which functions as a staging and logistics area for a variety of activities in northern Saskatchewan. The property is accessible from La Ronge and Points North Landing by highway, fixed wing aircraft, and helicopter.

The Peter Lake Project is covered by NTS Map Sheets 64 E and 74 H and lies between 57° and 58°N Latitude and 102° and 104°E Longitude. The approximate center of the property is at UTM Location (NAD 83, Zone 13) 593000mE / 634700mN. The property has an irregular rectangular shape with a 110 km long axis oriented in the northeast–southwest direction and a width ranging from 20 km to 40 km. A property map is shown in Figure 4-2.

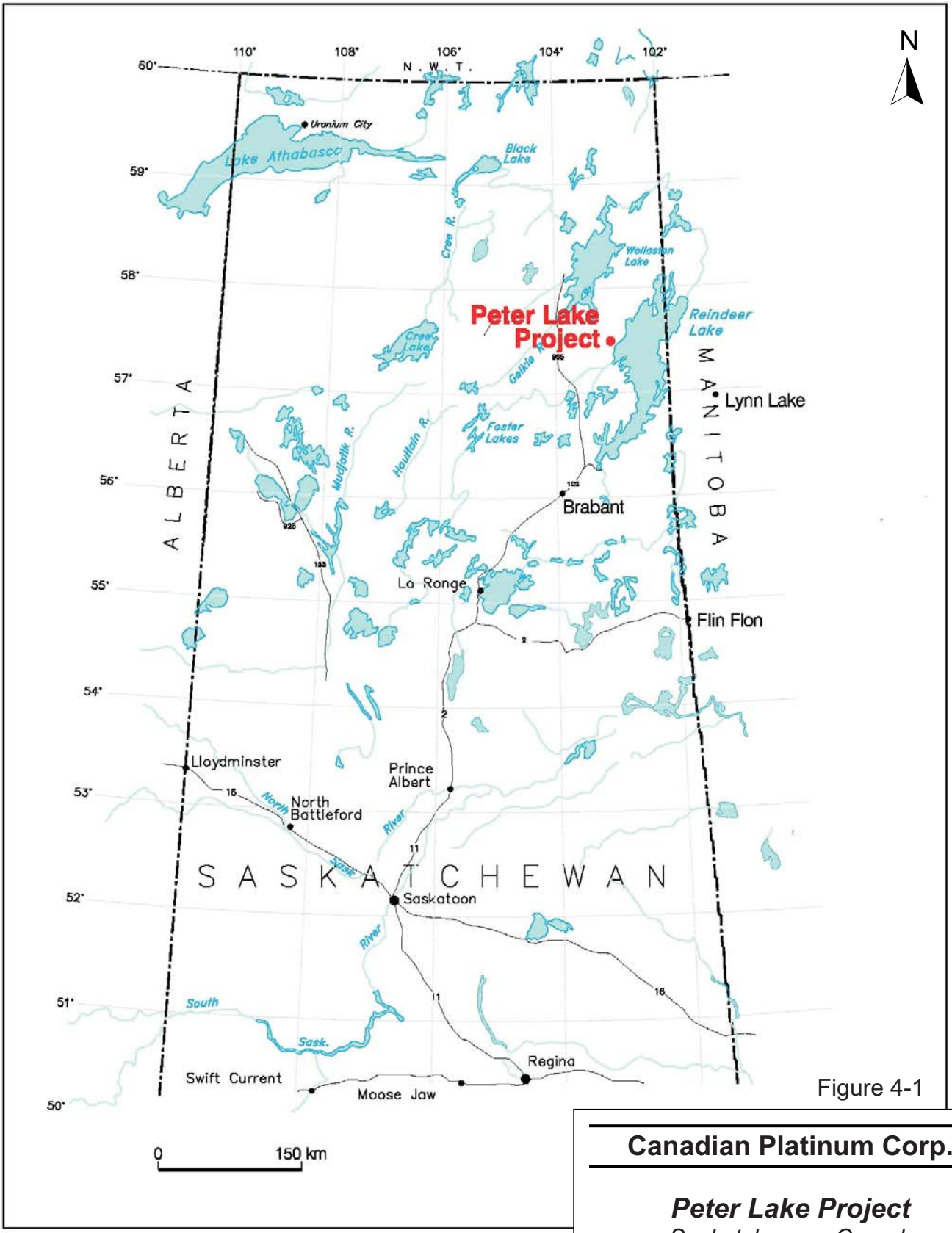

Figure 4-1

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Location Map

July 2012

Source: Pearson Exploration, 2011

LAND TENURE

The Peter Lake property consists of 47 largely contiguous mineral dispositions (claims) covering approximately 2,021 km^2. All of the subject claims are listed in Table 4-1 along with their designated number, area, and effective and expiry dates.

The original claims were staked by Spectra Management Ltd. of La Ronge. Additional staking was carried out by Scott Bell of La Ronge from November to December 2009. The boundaries of each claim were marked by blazing trees, flagging tape and witness posts, as prescribed by the Saskatchewan Mineral Disposition Regulations (1986).

CPC has exclusive mineral rights to each claim for two years from the effective date of staking after which time an assessment work report must be submitted in order to hold the property in good standing. Following the initial two years of claim holding, and for the subsequent ten years thereafter, annual renewal of claim holding is subject to a minimum exploration expenditure on the property of $12 per hectare, after which the minimum expenditure rises to $25 per hectare. Currently, forty two of forty seven claims held by CPC are in good standing. The remaining five claims have over-run their initial two year period, and an assessment report is yet to be submitted. These claims, from S-111765 to S-111769 inclusive, are currently held in the 90 day grace period allowed by the Government of Saskatchewan prior to the claims being removed from CPC's holding. They are included in Table 4-1 and shown in blue in Figure 4-2.

The government of Saskatchewan's Ministry of Energy and Resources reintroduced the Saskatchewan Mineral Exploration Tax Credit program in November 2008 (retroactive to April 1, 2008), which allows double counting of all exploration expenditures between March 2009 and March 2011 in response to low availability of funds for exploration activities during that time (Province of Saskatchewan, 2010).

All claims are 100% owned by CPC.

TABLE 4-1 MINERAL DISPOSITIONS
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Disposition	Owner	Area (Ha)	Effective Date	Expiry Date
S-111575	CPC	4,985	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111576	CPC	3,795	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111577	CPC	3,073	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111578	CPC	5,881	15/05/2009	14/05/2012
S-111580	CPC	3,729	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111582	CPC	4,300	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111583	CPC	3,228	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111584	CPC	4,310	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111586	CPC	4,723	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111587	CPC	5,669	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111588	CPC	5,249	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111589	CPC	5,621	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111591	CPC	5,063	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111595	CPC	4,372	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111596	CPC	4,797	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111597	CPC	4,079	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111598	CPC	3,813	15/05/2009	14/05/2013
S-111685	CPC	4,702	24/11/2009	23/11/2012
S-111686	CPC	5,856	24/11/2009	23/11/2012
S-111687	CPC	5,659	24/11/2009	23/11/2012
S-111765	CPC	5,563	27/05/2010	26/05/2012
S-111766	CPC	5,693	27/05/2010	26/05/2012
S-111767	CPC	5,443	27/05/2010	26/05/2012
S-111768	CPC	5,336	27/05/2010	26/05/2012
S-111769	CPC	5,656	27/05/2010	26/05/2012
S-112067	CPC	4,697	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112068	CPC	3,985	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112069	CPC	4,780	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112070	CPC	3,422	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112075	CPC	2,179	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112076	CPC	4,444	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112077	CPC	5,964	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112078	CPC	5,346	05/10/2011	04/10/2013
S-112458	CPC	1,526	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112459	CPC	2,061	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112460	CPC	1,587	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112462	CPC	2,636	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112463	CPC	1,831	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112464	CPC	5,669	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112465	CPC	5,258	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112466	CPC	5,056	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112467	CPC	5,458	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112468	CPC	4,607	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112469	CPC	4,921	23/03/2012	22/03/2014
S-112470	CPC	644	28/12/2011	27/12/2013
S-112471	CPC	1,070	28/12/2011	27/12/2013
S-112472	CPC	4,366	27/01/2012	26/01/2014
Total Area (ha)		**202,102**		

In order to carry out exploration activities on the Peter Lake Project Temporary Work Camp permits are necessary and Shoreline Habitat Alteration permits are required if work or trails are located near shorelines. Timber permits for line cutting, drill roads, and drill pads are also required. All of the above permits are available from Saskatchewan Environment. A Letter of Advisement is also required from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada for work on, or near, navigable waters.

There are no known environmental liabilities to which the property is subject. The project does not overlap with any Indian Reserve, Indian Land Claim, or park lands.

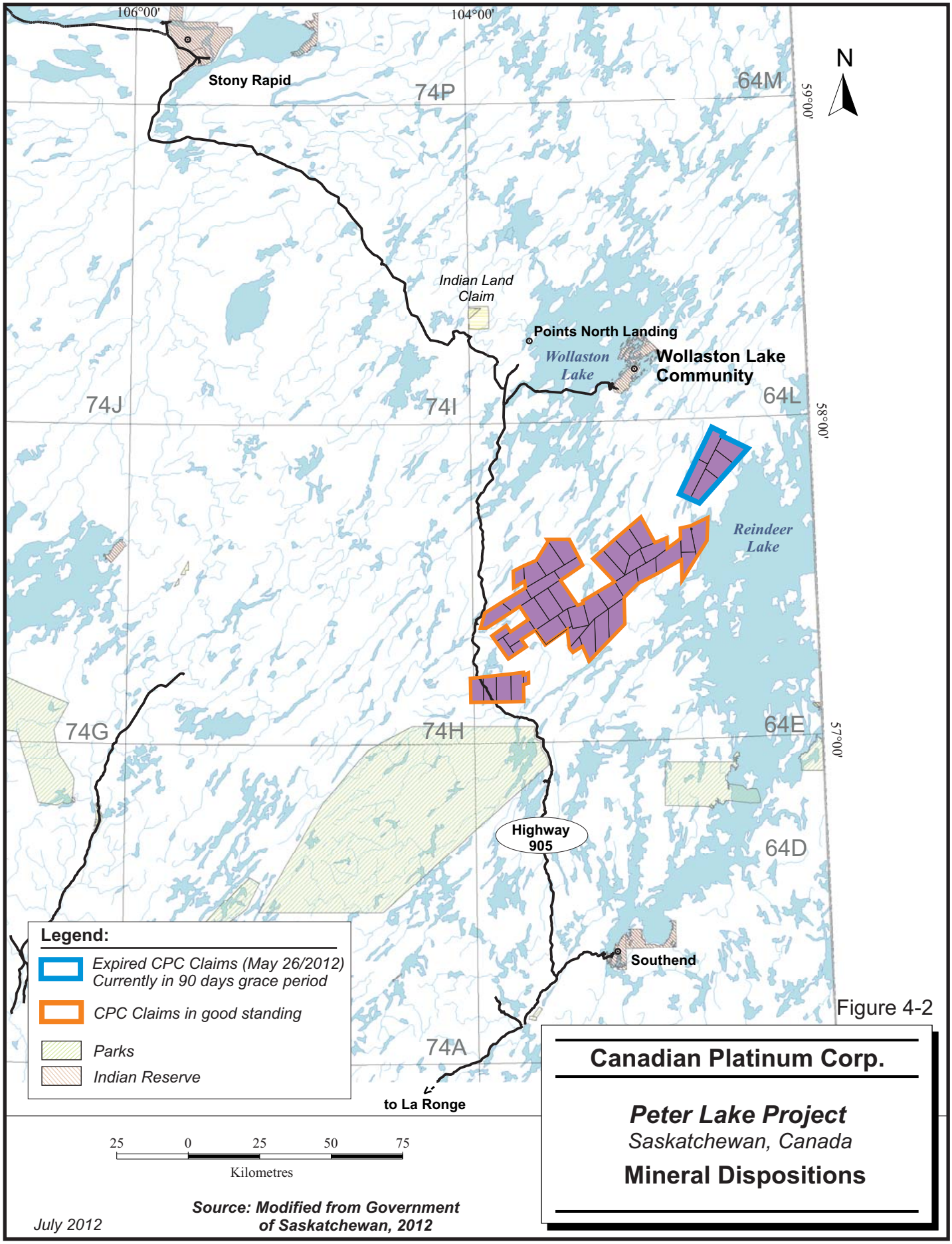

Figure 4-2

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Mineral Dispositions

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

ACCESSIBILITY

The southwestern boundary of the Peter Lake Project is 240 km north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan (SK) and 110 km south of Points North Landing. The town of La Ronge has a population of approximately 3,000 people. The western portion of the property is accessible by Highways 102 and 905. By road, the property is 300 km from La Ronge. The remainder of the property can be accessed via fixed wing aircraft to any of the lakes on the property, or by helicopter. The nearest fixed wing aircraft with a water base is in Missinipe. Aircrafts are also stationed at Points North Landing and Wollaston Post. Saskatchewan road improvement works are currently building an all-weather road connecting Highway 905 to Wollaston Post. This road is expected to lay parallel to, and thirty kilometres from, the northern boundary of the Peter Lake property.

CLIMATE

The property area is located in the continental sub-arctic region and is marked by long, dry, very cold winters and short, warm, wetter summers. The mean annual temperature of La Ronge is slightly below freezing at -0.1 °C and the average annual precipitation is 484 mm. Rain precipitation is highest over the month of July, averaging 83 mm. Snow fall is highest in November, with an average monthly accumulation of 29 cm. Table 5-1 presents selected climatic data for La Ronge (Environment Canada, 2012).

TABLE 5-1 CLIMATIC DATA
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Statistic	La Ronge
Mean January temperature	-20.4 °C
Mean July temperature	17.2 °C
Extreme maximum temperature	36.1 °C (1970)
Extreme minimum temperature	-48.3 °C (1973)
Average annual rainfall	348.8 mm
Average annual snowfall	148.4 cm

Source: National Climatic Data and Information Archive: Canadian Climate Normals 1971 – 2000 (La Ronge, Saskatchewan).

LOCAL RESOURCES

Mining companies in northern Saskatchewan have invested considerable resources in training local residents in mining related trades, such that over 50% of the people working in the mines in northern Saskatchewan are local to the region. The northern administration district of Saskatchewan has a population of 40,000 people, almost half of which are under the age of 20. Between 1998 and 2005, the population of the area grew almost 6%, as compared to an overall provincial decline (Western Economic Diversification Canada, 2012). The major industries of northern Saskatchewan are mining, oil and gas, and forestry. The region produces over 30% of the world's supply of uranium, in addition to producing gold and base metals.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is limited at and adjacent to the property. The site includes a core handling facility and temporary all-season lodging facilities. Existing roads are restricted to the western edge of the property.

Limited services are available near the property. Kilometre 147 Camp is located 24 km north of the northern property boundary and hosts a gas station, restaurant, and motel. Sixteen kilometres north of the northern property boundary lodging can be obtained at Johnson River.

Electrical power in northern Saskatchewan is serviced by a 138 kV transmission line which extends from the Island Falls generating station. This line services all of the mines in the western Athabasca region. A power line currently extends from Rabbit Lake to the Kilometer 147 camp and to Wollaston Post.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The following section is summarized from Pearson (2011).

The topography at the Project is gentle and local relief rarely exceeds 25 m. Bedrock, especially within the boundaries of the property occupies less than 1% of the surface, which is mostly covered in glacial deposits including ablation till, eskers, and moraine. Lakes, which account for as much as 40% of the region, are typically long and narrow and oriented in a northeast – southwest direction. Many lakes are linked by fast flowing

streams. In the region of the property, the major river drainages are the Johnson and Wathaman Rivers. Reindeer Lake is located slightly east of the property.

Sandy soils over the property support low stands of black spruce and jack pine. Less commonly, and to the east of the property, clay soils support white spruce and aspen trees. The low-lying peatland areas are perennially frozen and are covered in black spruce and tamarack.

6 HISTORY

The following section is summarized from Pearson (2011).

A prospecting license over the Peter Lake Project was first obtained by the Don Fisher Syndicate in 1967 who conducted prospecting, reconnaissance, and at least one geophysical survey. In 1968, E.F. Partridge also obtained a prospecting license over the Rutherford and Morwick lakes area. During the late 1960s and 1970s, numerous ground based and airborne radiometric, electromagnetic (EM), magnetic and gravity surveys were performed over different areas of the Project by prospectors including Hana Mining and Fisher Syndicate, Husky Oil – Voyageur Petroleum, Francana, Scurry Rainbow, Buval, Boswell, River and Canon Mines, Trend Exploration, Canico and Marline Oil Corporation. Ground truthing of survey results was performed through limited soil and lake geochemistry sampling, trenching, and diamond drilling.

During 1981 and 1982, the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC) conducted several campaigns of exploration including lake sediment sampling, detailed geochemical and trench sampling over the Swan Lake area, detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and geophysics. This work was expanded in 1985 and 1986 by Lacana Mining group and in 1986 and 1987 by Agnico Eagle Mines – Cominco, who performed geological prospecting.

Limited geological exploration was performed in the 1990s. Cominco explored the Campbell Lake area for zinc using soil sampling and a gravity survey and in 1999, Golden Band Resources performed bulk till sampling over the Patterson Island area. Geological mapping was followed up with three diamond drill holes by Golconda Resources Ltd over the Peter Lake and Swan Lake areas. Additionally, Swanson in 1996 collected samples from eskers in the Peter Lake Domain as part of reconnaissance for kimberlite indicator minerals in northern Saskatchewan.

In addition to this prospecting, the Saskatchewan Geological Survey (SGS) and the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) performed several generations of geological mapping, as listed below:

1. Initial 1:63,360 scale (inch to a mile) mapping during the 1960s (Schlanka, 1962; Scott, 1969, 1970).

2. Follow up regional mapping programs (Ray, 1979; MacQuarrie, 1980; Lewry et al. 1980, 1981; Stauffer et al., 1980, 1981).

3. Revision mapping of mineral showings during the late 1980s (MacDougall 1987, 1988a, 1988b, 1990).

4. Quaternary geological mapping and airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys in 2002 as part of a multi-faceted collaborative project to investigate platinum group element (PGE) showings in the Peter Lake area.

5. The most notable mineral occurrences were revisited and two north-south transects were mapped in detail as part of the Peter Lake Domain mapping programs between 2002 and 2004.

There are no known Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates reported for the Peter Lake Project, historical or otherwise, and production is not known to have ever occurred over the area.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following sections are summarized from *The Geology and PGE Potential of the Peter Lake Domain, Saskatchewan (*Maxeiner et al, 2011) and the *Technical Report on the 2009 and 2010 Exploration Programs: Peter Lake Project, Peter Lake Area, SK. NI 43-101 Report* (Pearson, 2011).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Peter Lake domain is situated at the southeastern margin of the Hearne Province and is made up of predominantly Archean granitoids and tonalite migmatite complexes. The Hearne Province forms part of the Western Churchill Structural Province. The northwest border of the Hearne Province is shared with the Snowbird Tectonic Zone and to the southeast by the Trans-Hudson Orogen. Figure 7-1 presents a map of the regional geology.

Basement rocks within the Peter Lake domain are Archean aged and dominated by granitic to tonalitic rocks. The basement is unconformably overlain by Paleoproterozoic supracrustal sequences of the 2.45 Ga to 2.11 Ga lower Hurwitz Group, the <2.1 Ga Wollaston Supergroup and the <1.91 Ga upper Hurwitz Group.

The Peter Lake Domain is wedged between the Wollaston Domain to the northwest and the Paleoproterozoic Wathaman Batholith of the Trans-Hudson Orogen to the southeast, and is bounded in part by two major shear zones, the Needle Falls Shear Zone and the Parker Lake Shear Zone. It is unique from the rest of the Hearne Province in that it contains four mafic plutonic complexes which have noted platinum group element occurrences.

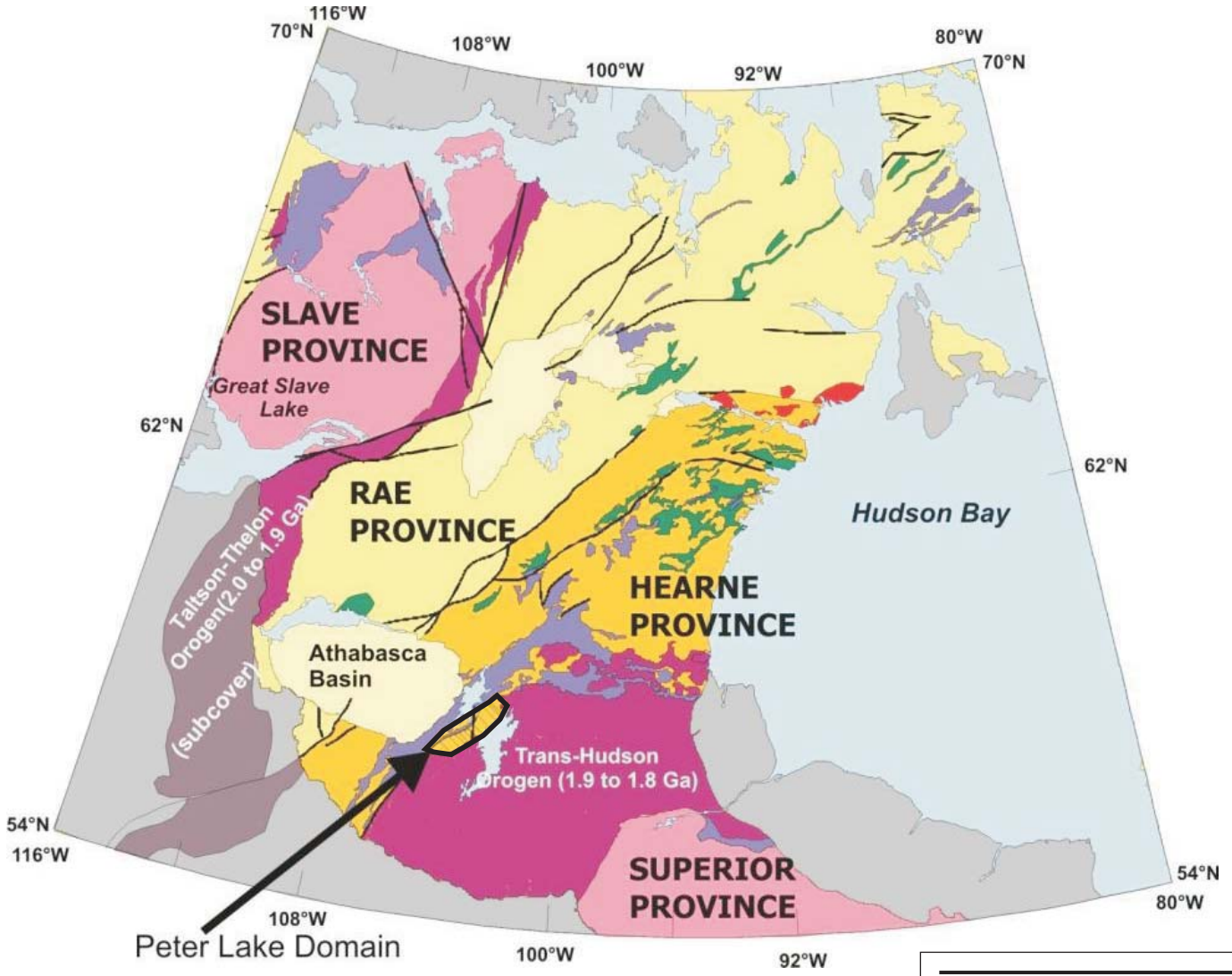

Figure 7-1

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Regional Geology

July 2012

Source: Maxeiner, 2011

LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The extensive size of the Peter Lake property and the fact that the CPC dispositions closely mirror the Peter Lake Domain has led the author to consider the local geology as approximate to the Peter Lake Domain. The Peter Lake Domain is approximately 5,296 km^2 and is characterized by Neoarchean to Paleoproterozoic, predominantly plutonic terranes, which are dominated by granitoid rocks. A geological map of the Peter Lake Domain is illustrated in Figure 7-2.

The tonalitic to granodioritic Archean basement (2.580 Ga – 2.566 Ga) are considered to be the oldest rocks on the property. They are overlain by Neoarchean supracrustal rocks. The basement rocks have been intruded several times by gabbroic rocks, two of Neoarchean age and two during the Paleoproterozoic. Each of these major intrusion events are listed in order from oldest to youngest below.

2.56 GA: SWAN RIVER COMPLEX

The Swan River Complex has a strike length from 120 km to 190 km, comprises 27% of the entire Peter Lake Domain and is composed principally of gabbro, diorite, gabbronorite with minor anorthosite, melagabbro and ultramafic rocks. The gabbroic rocks are characterized by rhythmic cumulate layering, pegmatitic and varitextured zones and brecciated zones containing both autoliths and xenoliths, most of which have been pervasively amphibolitized. The Love Lake Pluton is one the largest and most prominent units in the Complex. It is characterized by abundant breccia zones, and is known to host platinum-group elements (PGE) and nickel-copper mineralization. The tectonic context of formation is unknown.

2.53 GA: ZENGLE LAKE GABBRO

This weakly foliated, coarse-grained gabbro forms part of a dioritic to gabbroic suite of rocks present in neighbouring granitoid units. It is limited in extent (<0.1% of the Peter Lake Domain) and has been intruded locally by diorite and syenogranite of unknown age.

1.91 GA: PORTER BAY COMPLEX

The Porter Bay Complex (1.7% of the Peter Lake Domain) is a gabbroic to diorite suite of rocks which are texturally similar to the Swan River Complex. It is a partly layered suite with intrusive centres located in the Patterson Island area and southeast of Peter Lake. The complex is dominated by monzodioritic and monzonitic rocks with lesser gabbro, leucogabbro, diorite, quartz, and monzodiorite, with a minor volcanogenic component. The complex may be related to continental arc magmatism, marginal basin development, and possibly arc accretion. It is known to host PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization.

1.86 GA: WATHAMAN BATHOLITH

The Wathaman Batholith is thought to be a remnant of the world's largest known Paleoproterozoic continental arc and was the final and most voluminous intrusive event in the southeastern margin of the Hearne Craton (<0.1% of the Peter Lake Domain). It is composed predominantly of quartz monzonite and granite, but also hosts thin sheets of megacrystic monzonite and quartz monzonite to the southwest. Towards the northeast, the dioritic to gabbroic component of the Batholith increases, and cumulate layering can be distinguished.

NON – GABBROIC ROCKS

In addition to the gabbroic intrusion events described above, further lithological subdivisions in the Peter Lake Domain include the Granodiorite-tonalite migmatite complex (?2630 Ma), the Lueaza River granitoid suite (2580 Ma to 2566 Ma), Archean supracrustal rocks (>2562 Ma), the Monzonitic intrusive suite (2540 Ma), and the Campbell River Group and Wollaston Supergroup (2075 to ?1920 Ma).

The dominant surficial sediments are glacial till and organic deposits. Sand and gravel deposits are associated with esker systems, minor meltwater drainages, stagnant ice, hummocky moraines, and glaciolacustrine littoral deposits. The majority of the glacial till is moraine, and is generally less than two metres thick.

STUCTURE AND METAMORPHISM

The Peter Lake Domain has undergone five deformational events. Primary features are rare and consist mainly of igneous layering in gabbro and compositional layering in supracrustal rocks. Chronology is based upon age dates of metamorphic minerals,

cross cutting relationships and metamorphic mineralogy preserved in the Campbell River Group sequence. Major deformational events are listed in order of oldest to youngest below:

- >2562 Ma: D_0. The context of the earliest known tectonic event is unknown, but evidence has been preserved in layer-parallel schistosity within xenoliths contained within the younger Swan River Complex.

- ?2549 Ma: D_1. Thought to be the peak deformational event for the Peter Lake Domain, it was induced by Swan River Complex magmatism associated with regional collisional shortening and thickening of rocks. It is expressed through gneissic fabric in granodioritic *lit-par-lit* leucosome and rootless isoclinals folds. There is some evidence to suggest the northwest trending fabric in the Swan Lake gabbro indicates that the shortening was oriented northeast-southwest.

- <2075 Ma: D_2. During the deposition of the first sequence within the Campbell River Group and following rifting along the Hearne Craton margin, arc accretion caused shortening and thickening of rocks within the Peter Lake Domain, evidenced by tight/isoclinal folding and northwest dipping and plunging tight to those folds. Associated metamorphism is upper amphibolites facies.

- ?1917 Ma to 1913 Ma: D_3. Continental arc magmatism associated with the Porter Bay Complex and marginal basin development of Sequence 2 of the Campbell River Group, as well as possibly arc accretion, are responsible for this deformational event. Evidence is seen in the tight, east to northeast trending folds associated with the Campbell River Group, internal fabric and folds within autoliths of the Porter Bay Complex and metamorphic overprinting in the Swan River Complex. Metamorphism grade is middle greenschist to lower amphibolites facies.

- 1820 Ma to 1805 Ma: D_4. Although considered the main metamorphic event in the Trans-Hudson Orogen, the collapse of the Manikewan Ocean and terminal collision between the Hearne and Superior provinces is only seen as retrograde in nature in the Peter Lake Domain. It is evidenced by open to close folds having west-northwest dipping axial planes and north to north-east plunging fold axes.

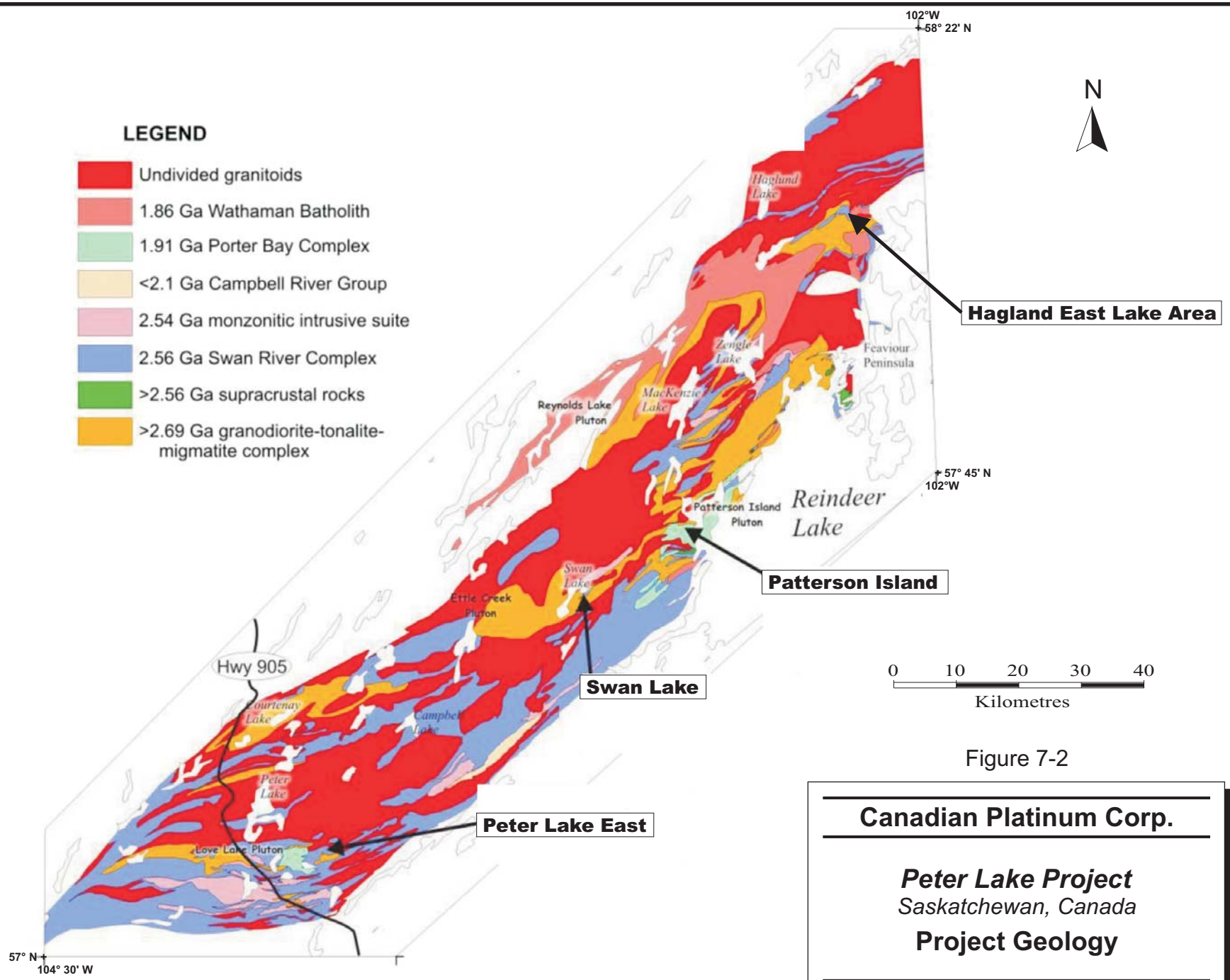

Figure 7-2

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Project Geology

July 2012

Source: Maxeiner, 2011

MINERALIZATION

This section focuses on the metallogeny of PGE-Ni-Cu occurrences and does not discuss potential for other base metal, gold, graphite, or any other deposit type.

PGE occurrences are found in at least two of the four mafic plutonic complexes. They are characterized by disseminated sulphides, interpreted to be magmatic in origin, and are closely associated with brecciated and varitextured to pegmatitic gabbros, as well as with minor rhythmic cumulate layering. Mineralization has been identified primarily in four areas, namely Haglund East Lake, Patterson Island (Ant Lake), Swan Lake, and Peter Lake East (Korvin Lake).

HAGLUND EAST LAKE

The rocks situated south of the Haglund East Lake are a layered and tightly folded succession of dioritic to gabbroic rocks. The dioritic rocks have centimeter scale igneous layering preserved. There are no ultramafic rocks, little varitextured gabbros, and no breccias. Mafic mineral content varies from 15% to 70%.

Two small trenches have identified millimetre scale disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite, covellite, pyrite, and minor pyrrhotite. Sulphides occur preferentially in coarse grained gabbroic phases and have a strong association with magnetite, which is otherwise absent for the Haglund East Lake gabbro. Pyrite occurs on faults and minor shear planes. Malachite occurs in late fractures. Mineralization is thought to be magmatic in origin.

PATTERSON ISLAND (ANT LAKE)

The Patterson Island showings are the only identified mineral showings not hosted within the Swan Lake Complex and instead are found in the central area of the Patterson Island Pluton in the much younger Porter Bay Complex. Three mineral showings have been identified in the Patterson Island area, two of which lie within the CPC claim boundary. The two mineral showings within the claim boundary have been named “Ant” (or “Ant Lake South”), which is found within a homogenous, massive, strongly amphibolitized gabbro, and “Wiley Bay”, a magmatic chalcopyrite showing hosted in mafic to ultramafic volcanic rocks. Local to the disseminated chalcopyrite (<5%),

pyrrhotite and fracture filling pyrite within the Ant showing are zones of brecciation and cumulate igneous layering.

SWAN LAKE

Showings in the Swan Lake area are found within a concentrically zoned intrusion with a leucogabbro core with abundant gabbro and pyroxenite inclusions, surrounded by a homogenous medium grained gabbro and a fine-grained mafic microgabbro fringe. Sulphides so far have only been identified in the core of the intrusion, within brecciated sections of the leucogabbro, and within a discontinuous igneous melagabbro layer.

Mineralization is characterized by disseminated, millimetre-sized pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, which are most prevalent in the vari-textured and pegmatitic zones of the leucogabbro. Sulphides are magmatic in origin. Concentration of sulphides is up to 5%.

PETER LAKE EAST (KORVIN LAKE)

Mineralization in the Peter Lake East area occurs between the “What Lake” area and the “Korvin Lake” area. Mineralization was originally magmatic in origin and follows igneous layering but has locally been remobilized into small north-trending shear zones. The age of mineralization is thought to be coeval with the 2,562 Ma Love Lake leucogabbro. Mineralization has been identified in at least five areas, all of which are hosted by the Korvin Lake gabbro. Mineralization is characterized in each of the showings as 0% to 5% disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pyrite, hosted in gabbro, which may be coarse grained, vari-textured and/or layered.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Swan River and Porter Bay Complexes are known to host PGE-Cu-Ni occurrences. Deposit models pertaining for PGE-Ni-Cu occurrences in mafic and ultramafic rocks include the following deposit types (Eckstrand & Hulbert, 2007):

1. Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposit types (high sulphur, nickel rich):
    i. Meteorite impact mafic melt sheet (Sudbury is the only example);
    ii. Rift and continental-flood basalts (such as Norilsk-Talnakh and Duluth); Komatiitic flows (examples include Thompson, Manitoba; Kambalda, Australia; and Abitibi, Ontario); and
    iii. Other mafic-ultramafic intrusions (Voisey's Bay and Lynn Lake).
2. Magmatic PGE deposit types (low sulphur, PGE rich):
    i. Reef-type or stratiform (Merensky Reef, Bushveld Complex, South Africa; and Skaergaard, Greenland);
    ii. Magmatic breccia type (examples include Lac des Iles and Marathon, Canada; and Platreef Bushveld Complex, South Africa).

The Swan River and Porter Bay Complexes are thought to be most prospective for Type 2ii, and to a lesser extent 2i.

Type 2i: Reef-Type or Stratiform Magmatic PGE Deposit

This deposit type sees PGE-enriched lode mineralization stratabound in mafic to ultramafic layered intrusions (Zientek, 2012). The host layer will often display distinct texture or mineralogy and be laterally persistent along strike. The mineral rich interval, or reef, is generally thin (centimeters to metres) compared to the host body which may be hundreds to thousands of meters thick. Deposits are associated with large igneous provinces, typically with an aerial extent of plutons around 100 km^2 and lopoliths exceeding 50,000 km^2. Approximately 75% of PGE bearing resources are of Paleoproterozoic or Neoarchean age.

Although the nature of the showings at the Peter Lake Project are not conclusive, the Haglund East Lake pluton contains at least one mafic layer traceable for several kilometers along strike, the Swan Lake Complex is of Neoarchean age and cumulate textures are present. Distinct horizons hosting less than 5% of disseminated magmatic sulphides occur within thick cumulate layers.

Type 2ii: Magmatic Breccia PGE Deposit

This deposit type is characterized by large zones of sparsely disseminated sulphides in brecciated mafic magmatic host rocks containing a high proportion of autoliths and/or xenoliths which are stock-like or layered (Eckstrand & Hulbert, 2007). Many deposits also have semi-conformable zones of disseminated sulphides in basal breccia zones within layered intrusions with dynamic or disruptive magmatic environments and are often Precambrian in age (Maxeiner et al, 2011).

This description is reasonably consistent with at least four showings within the Peter Lake Project. The Swan Lake, Peter Lake East, and Patterson Island area all exhibit mineralization in or around brecciated gabbro, gabbronorite (Swan Lake) or brecciated gabbro, monzonite, monzodiorite and leucogabbro (Porter Bay Complex). Brecciated zones have been observed to be associated with autoliths and xenoliths, megacrysts and local cumulate layering. Sulphide mineralization has been observed in quantities from 0% to 5%.

9 EXPLORATION

The Peter Lake Property presents three exploration challenges (Pearson, 2011):

1) the lack of outcrop (<1%),
2) extensive quaternary cover, and
3) the relatively narrow width and low sulphide content of the prospects make detection through geophysical methods difficult .

Exploration techniques employed by CPC have therefore been limited to geophysical surveys designed to detect low conductivity targets, including ZTEM (Z Axis Tipper Airborne Electromagnetic) and VLF EM airborne (Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic), HLEM (Horizonal Loop Electromagnetic) and Magnetic ground geophysical surveys. Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemistry technology was also employed, and Induced Polarization (IP) ground surveys were conducted over select showings. In 2011, select results were followed up with VTEM (Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic) airborne surveys and Pulse Electromagnetic (Pulse EM) surveys on three drill holes.

The locations of all airborne geophysical surveys are shown in Figure 9-1. Ground based geophysical and geochemical survey locations are shown in Figure 9-3.

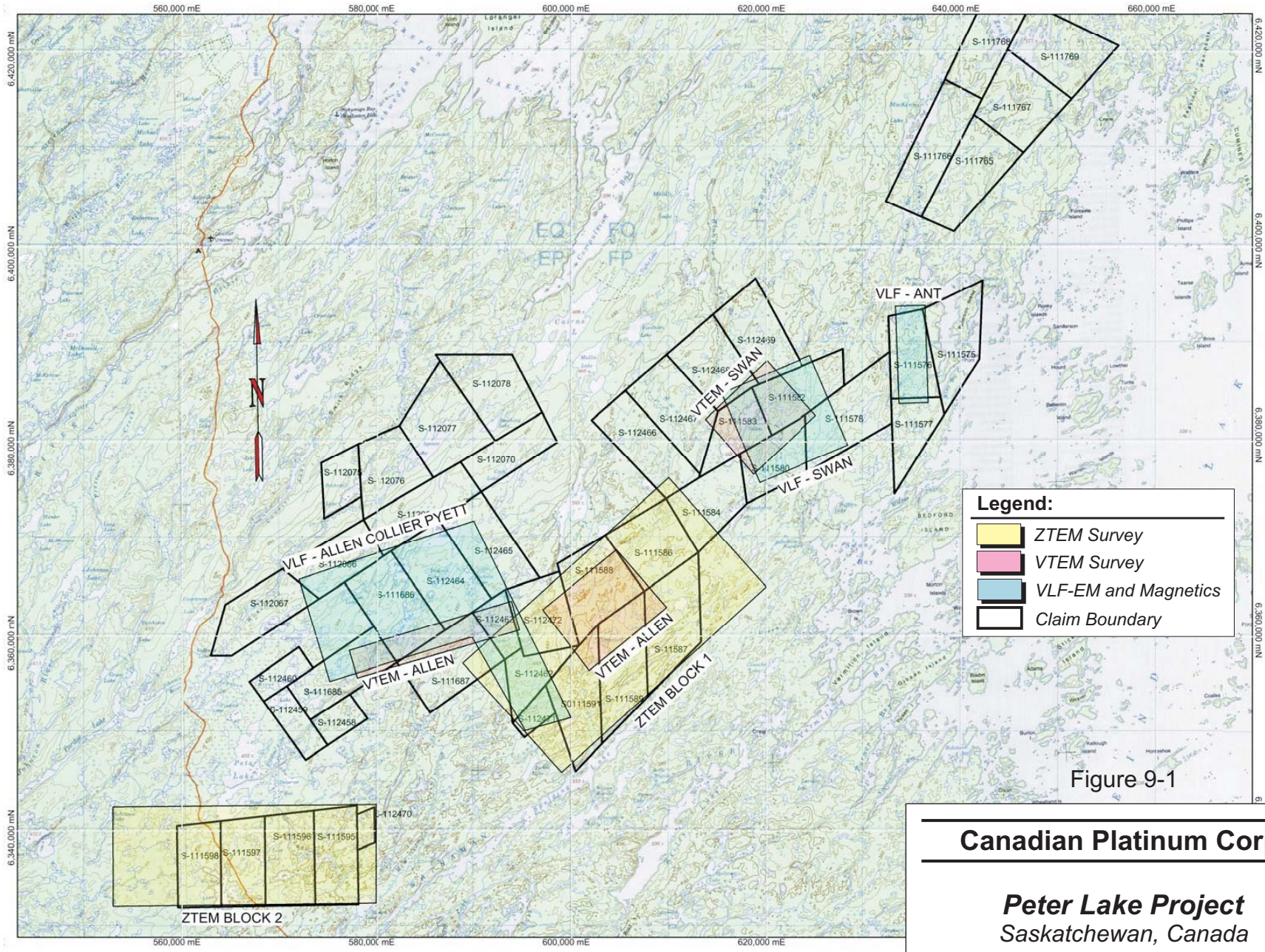

Figure 9-1

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Airborne Geophysical Survey Locations

July 2012

Source: Pearson, 2012

www.rpacan.com

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

ZTEM AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

CPC contracted Geotech Limited (Geotech) of Aurora, ON to carry out a combined ZTEM and aeromagnetic survey using a cesium magnetometer in May 2009. The Korvin Lake and Rutherford Lake areas were targeted based on an analysis of PGE-Cu-Ni showings identified by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources (SK MER) (Pearson, 2011).

In the Korvin Lake areas, Geotech identified eight conductive areas for follow up ground work based on preliminary anomalies from the ZTEM survey. The final interpretation saw a series of cross-cutting east-west and north-south lineaments extending across the survey area. The most anomalous readings were located directly in the area of interest identified by SK MER (Pearson, 2011). The east-west conductive lineaments are thought to be related to sulphide mineralization, serpentinization, or heavy clay alteration. Locally the most conductive area is cross cut by a number of weak north-south, north-northwest, and north-northeast trending lineaments, which may correspond to faults and shears (Pearson, 2011). Most interpreted lineaments had an extent of less than three to five kilometers, with an exception being an interpreted major fault structure greater than ten kilometers in length.

The Rutherford Lake Block is dominated by two major regional conductive lineaments, extending over twenty-five kilometers, likely representing a stratigraphic horizon consisting of sulphide or graphitic mineralized units, a Banded Iron Formation (BIF) or a major fault structure. The anomalies overlie the Campbell River Group, and are therefore of limited interest. Other identified features appear to mimic topographic features, or likely represent fault structures. However, six target zones were identified.

VLF EM AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Goldak Airborne Surveys Limited (Goldak) of Saskatoon, SK was contracted in 2010 to survey five areas identified by CPC as being prospective for PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization. Three of the areas chosen, Pyett, Allen, and Collier, form one contiguous area. The other two areas are Swan Lake and Patterson Island. Pacific Geophysics in Vancouver, BC prepared an interpretation of the airborne data.

The analysis of the airborne data revealed good correlation with known near surface geology and identified a number of northeast and east striking structures, and rare circular features (Pearson, 2011). A number of coincident trends were identified in the VLF EM and ZTEM surveys.

Two mineral showings within the layered complex were identified within the Pyett, Allen, and Collier survey area. Both showings corresponded to VLF EM conductors and magnetic anomalies. The known showing within the Patterson Island block is associated with a short VLF EM conductor along the northern margin. Within the Swan Lake block, mineralization is evident as a weak EM conductor with what appears to be a coincident airborne VLF EM conductor two kilometers in strike length.

HLEM AND MAGNETIC GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Skyline Explorations Limited (Skyline) of La Ronge, SK was contracted by CPC in February and August of 2010 to conduct a 22 line-km HLEM survey over the Swan Lake area and a 17.5 line km ground magnetic survey over the Rutherford Lake area.

The HLEM survey was conducted using an Apex Parametrics Max-Min I-10 slingram unit and MMC data acquisition computer, which collected both in-phase (I/P) and out-of-phase (O/P) components using 100 m (Swan Lake) or 150 m (Rutherford Lake) transmitter-receiver coil separation. Transmit frequencies 3,520 Hz and 7,040 Hz were both employed. The ground magnetic survey was carried out using GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser proton precession magnetometers. Readings were taken at 12.5 m spacing.

A number of weakly conductive zones were identified in the Swan Lake area and two weakly conductive areas in the Rutherford area.

IP GROUND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The Swan Lake, Patterson Island, and Rutherford Lake areas were tested using IP ground geophysics in the vicinity of exposed mineralization. This work was contracted by CPC to Patterson Geophysics Limited (PGI) of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and was performed in October and December 2010. In total, 9.1 line-km of grid refurbishing, 11.1 line-km of line cutting and chaining, 32.9 line-km of pole-dipole array Induced

Polarization-Resistivity survey coverage, 1.4 line-km of pole-pole array Induced Polarization-Resistivity test work was performed, as well as borehole transient electromagnetic surveying of two drill holes (DDH SW-9 and SW-23) (Pearson, 2011). Data was processed and interpreted by Living Sky Geophysics in Saskatoon, SK.

VTEM AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In November and December of 2011, CPC contracted Geotech to carry out VTEM surveys over three locations, Rutherford Lake, Swan Lake, and Allen Lake, in order to identify conductors associated with known mineralization. In the Allen Lake and Rutherford areas, several strong conductors were identified, however, the most encouraging results were identified in the Swan Lake area. In addition to identifying known mineralization within the area, the survey identified additional targets adjacent to the showings. The results are interpreted to indicate potential for sill like mafic intrusive rocks hosting mineralization (Pearson, 2012). The results of this survey are shown in Figure 9-2.

PULSE EM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

In October 2011, Koop Geotechnical Services of Flin Flon, Manitoba was contracted by CPC to carry out a Crone System borehole electromagnetic survey on three diamond drill holes and a small surface survey over the Swan Lake area (Pearson, 2012). The purposes of the surveys were to identify new geological targets and/or extensions of the Swan Lake mineralized zone. The survey demonstrated that the disseminated sulphides seen in Swan Lake are sufficiently connected to form a coherent conductive body. The surveys also identified weak conductors adjacent to the Swan Lake mineralization.

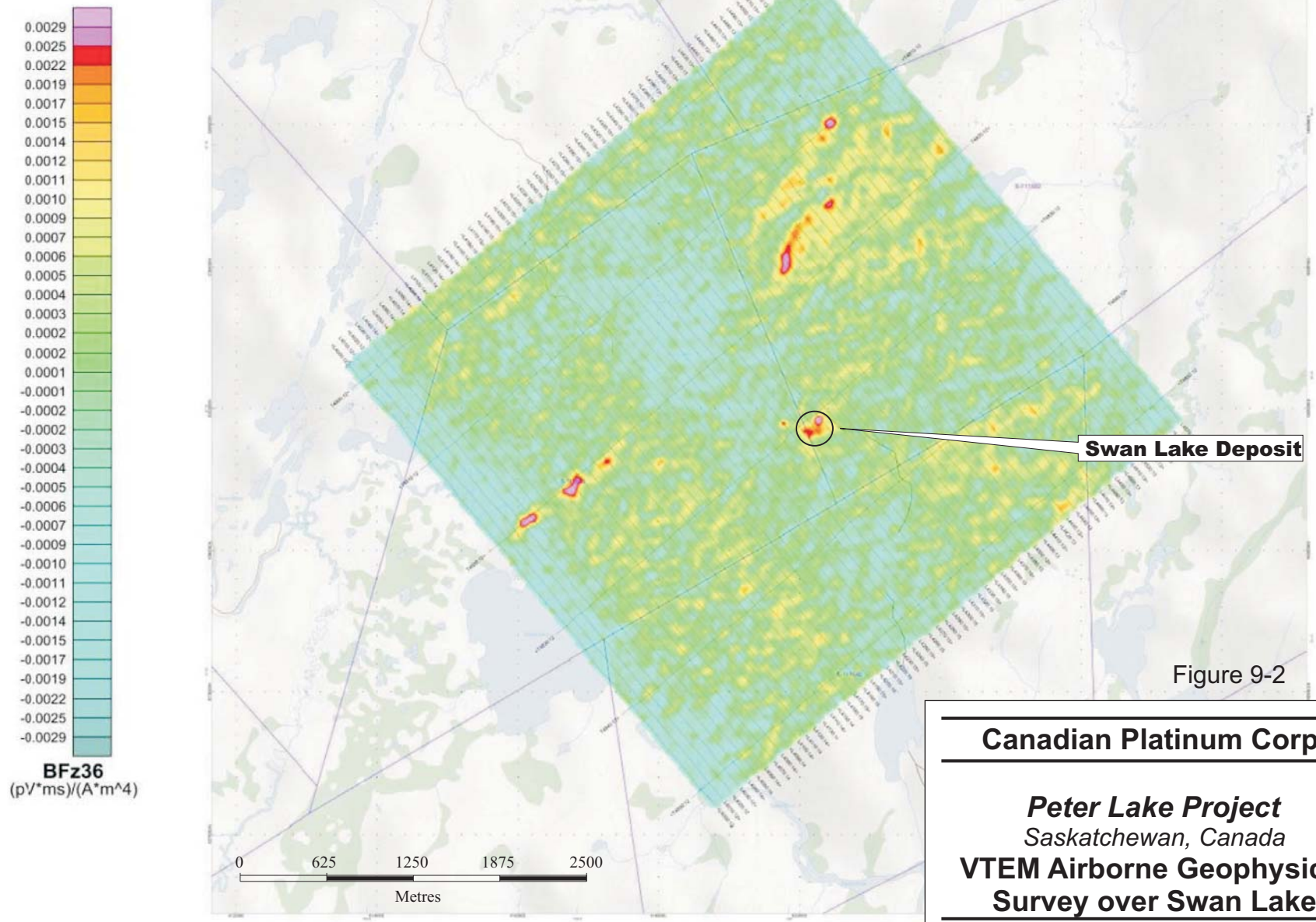

Figure 9-2

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

VTEM Airborne Geophysical Survey over Swan Lake

Source: Pearson, 2012

July 2012

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

MMI GROUND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The Peter Lake Project has undergone three phases of MMI surveys (Pearson, 2011) which took place in June and August of 2009 and in the summer of 2010. In June 2009, MMI samples were taken at 25 m intervals across selected ZTEM anomalies as a ground truthing technique. The survey was extended in August 2009 to target additional anomalies, including the Swan Lake showings. This exercise was performed largely to identify drill hole targets. During the summer 2010 program, further work was carried out in areas where strong magnetic signature and/or VLF-EM anomalies were identified. Samples were captured below surface using a screw-type auger. The locations of the CPC completed MMI surveys are shown in Figure 9-3.

Platinum results from all samples were below the lower limit of detection. Pearson (2011) identified several areas which warranted follow-up. These areas included combined ZTEM anomalies and MMI anomalies for palladium, Mg+Co+Cu and Ni within the Korvin and Warner Lake areas, two locations within the Rutherford Lake area which were consistently anomalous in some elements (Mg, Co, Ni) and the Swan Lake area, which showed the strongest anomalies overall and results appeared to correspond to mineralization identified in existing trenches.

PROSPECTING

CPC visited a number of known showings in June 2009, and collected grab samples of mineralized and unmineralized rock in order to verify historical results. Samples were taken in the Swan Lake, Peter Lake East, and Korvin Lake areas. In August 2009, ZTEM anomalies were investigated through sampling and prospecting for the presence of PGE-Cu-Ni mineralization. It was in this campaign that additional mineralization in the Rutherford Lake area was identified, and followed up with subsequent geophysical and geochemical surveys. In the summer of 2010, seven distinct areas were targeted. Patterson Island was the only area where PGE samples (Pt+Pd+Au) returned values above 300 ppb.

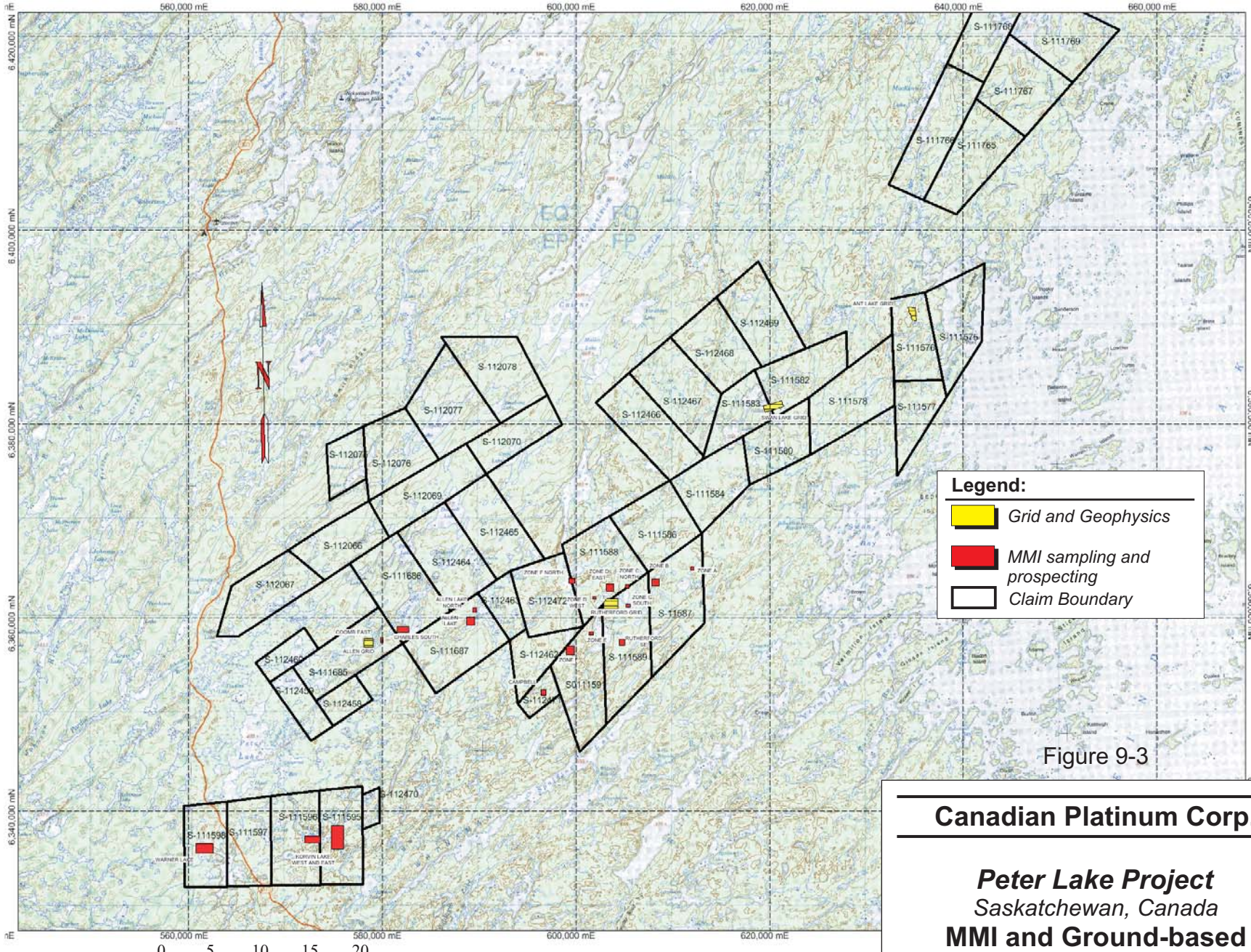

Figure 9-3

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

MMI and Ground-based Geophysical Survey Locations

July 2012

Source: Pearson, 2012

www.rpacan.com

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

SWAN LAKE

Based on 47 drill holes totaling 13,928.5 m over the Swan Lake area and other exploration work on the property including airborne and ground geophysical surveys, geological mapping, soil geochemistry, and drill testing of other targets, RPA estimates that the potential tonnage and grade of mineralization located at the Swan Lake prospect on the Peter Lake property could be two to three million tonnes grading between 0.1 g/t Au and 0.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Ni and 0.2% Ni, 0.4% Cu and 0.7% Cu, 0.1 g/t Pt and 0.3 g/t Pt, and 0.2 g/t Pd and 0.4 g/t Pd. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource along strike from the resource area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a Mineral Resource.

The upper and lower values of the above grade ranges are based on the average grade of the composites with an estimated Net Smelter Return (NSR) cut-off value of $40/t or greater and $20/t or greater, respectively. Reasonable assumptions of metal prices, recoveries, and smelter charges were used to estimate NSR values from composited assays. The estimated tonnage range is based on the dimensions of the Swan Lake mineralized body tested by 47 drill holes.

There are 16 VTEM targets on the property, similar to that of the Swan Lake mineralized zone, two of which are in close proximity to Swan Lake, and are considered medium to high priority targets for further exploration.

10 DRILLING

Between 2009 and 2011, CPC completed a total of 16,174.4 m of drilling over two main prospects, Swan Lake (13,928.5 m), Rutherford Lake (1,694.1 m) and three additional targets (Figure 10-1). Drilling is summarized in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1 DRILLING SUMMARY – TOTAL METRES DRILLED
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Target	Swan Lake	Rutherford Lake	Other	Total
2009	420.6	1,133.9	551.8	**2,106.3**
2010	6,650.0	560.2	-	**7,210.2**
2011	6,857.9	-	-	**6,857.9**
Total	**13,928.5**	**1,694.1**	**551.8**	**16,174.4**

Drilling at the Peter Lake prospect was completed over four campaigns, all of which were contracted to Larson Drilling of Martensville, SK, who utilized a helicopter transportable diamond drill rig. Drill collars were spotted in the field with respect to a local grid, timbers over the site were installed and leveled. Orientation was spotted using two foresights and the dip of the drill holes were aligned using standard clinometers. A reflex survey was performed at the bottom of the casing and at approximately 100 m intervals down each hole. Meridian Surveys Limited was contracted by CPC in 2010 and 2011 to determine the UTM Zone 13 (NAD83) coordinates of 47 drill hole collars in the Swan Lake area using a global positioning system (GPS) static survey. All other drill hole collar locations on the property have been determined using a conversion factor and many collars are missing elevation information.

Core is delivered to the core shed twice per day via snowmobile or helicopter. Boxes are opened by the geologist and labels are checked. Any erroneous values are immediately investigated and corrected. Blocks placed at the end of each run are labeled by drillers in feet. These are converted to meters by the geologist.

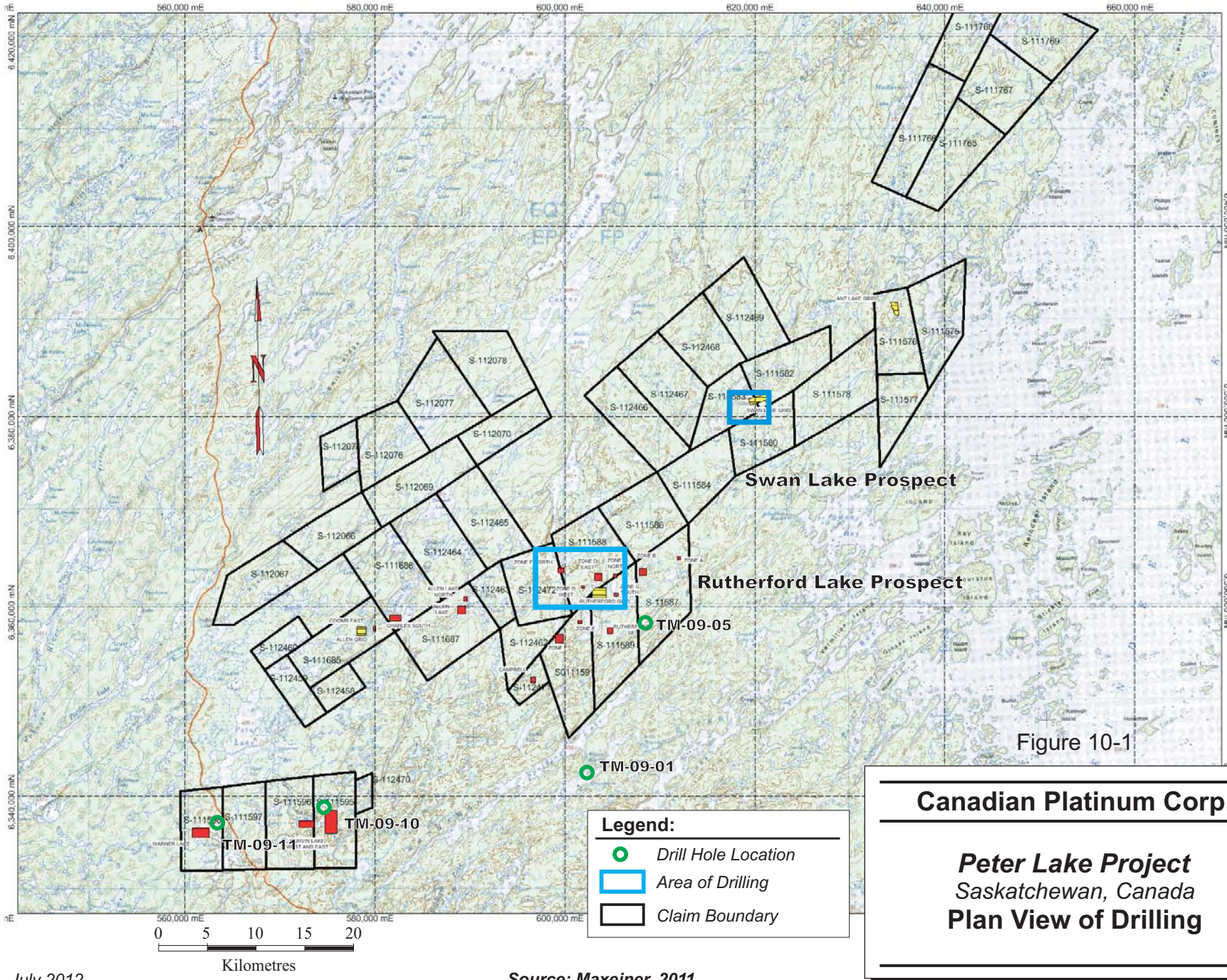

Figure 10-1

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Plan View of Drilling

July 2012

Rock quality designation (RQD) and magnetic susceptibility measurements are recorded by the geologist. Lithology and description (colour, grain size, foliation, sulphide content, orientation of structure to core axis, and competency) as well as sub lithology and description are recorded in Microsoft Word (one document per drill hole). The main lithologies for each of the drill holes are then combined in Microsoft Excel. Sub lithologies are recorded in Microsoft Excel at the discretion of the geologist.

Following geological logging, selected samples are marked by the geologist in and around mineralized intervals and aluminum and paper sample tags are added to the start of each sample. Samples range from 0.1 m to 1.6 m in length. The average sample length is 0.74 m. Core to be sampled is transferred to the splitter shack for splitting.

RPA recommends that all drill core be photographed prior to splitting, and that sample lengths are regularized to one metre. RPA also recommends that a resource database is implemented on site with look up columns for relevant text and numerical information in order to standardize information recorded in each drill hole.

Table 10-2 and Table 10-3 list the significant drill hole intersections.

TABLE 10-2 SWAN LAKE SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)
SW 08	160.0	231.6	71.6	0.154	0.236	0.313	0.182	0.519
incl.	200.0	225.0	25.0	0.256	0.434	0.502	0.268	0.828
incl.	205.0	210.0	5.0	0.551	1.212	0.953	0.463	0.882
and	208.2	208.8	0.6	2.230	8.000	2.380	0.158	0.389
SW 19	210.1	235.7	25.6	0.160	0.089	0.192	0.098	0.680
incl.	220.1	225.1	5.0	0.287	0.150	0.352	0.210	1.403
incl.	222.1	222.8	0.7	0.431	0.675	0.487	0.568	1.258
SW 38	146.9	168.6	21.7	0.166	0.176	0.206	0.133	0.556
incl.	156.9	161.9	5.0	0.266	0.207	0.282	0.263	1.524
incl.	158.5	159.5	1.0	0.760	0.025	0.220	0.690	5.550

TABLE 10-3 RUTHERFORD LAKE SIGNIFICANT DRILLING INTERSECTIONS

Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)
TM-09-01	240.9	241.2	0.3	0.012	<0.010	<0.005	0.014	3.300
RUT 2	Sample 429923		1	0.110	0.070	0.110	0.146	0.540

In RPA's opinion, the drilling procedures are appropriate for the deposit type and project goals. Drill hole results to date have identified areas of PGE-Au-Cu-Ni mineralization but not at grades or tonnage required to make a Mineral Resource estimate. Additional drilling is required.

On June 25, 2012, CPC reported assay results of the graphite content of a graphite argillite sequence intersected during drilling in 2009 over an identified ZTEM conductor in the Campbell River Group. The Campbell River Group is a Paleoproterozoic aged, differentially deposited, and metamorphosed sedimentary sequence of rocks in the Peter Lake Domain. RPA did not investigate the economic significance of the graphite intersections.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Core was split using a hand splitter. A sample tag was directly inserted into each bag with the sample, and the sample number was written directly on the bag. Bags were stapled shut. A set of ten to fifteen sample bags were then placed into rice bags, which were then ziptagged and labelled with the destination address. A copy of the sample submission form was included in the rice bag. At semi regular intervals, samples were flown to a hotel and service station located at km 147 on Highway 905. They were then picked up by CPC employees and driven south to TSL Laboratories Inc. (TSL) in Saskatoon.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples were prepared at TSL in Saskatoon. TSL is accredited to International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 standards. TSL is independent of CPC.

Samples were received by the lab, sorted, and verified according to a sample submittal form. Any discrepancies were noted and reported. Samples were crushed in oscillating jaw crushers to 70% passing 10 mesh (1.70 mm). Samples were riffle split to obtain 250 g sub sample which was then pulverized. The remaining was stored as coarse reject. Ring-mill pulverizers ground samples to 95% passing 150 mesh (106 micron). At the beginning of each shift and/or the start of a new group, samples were screened to ensure correct particle sizes. Crushers, rifflers, and pans were cleaned with compressed air between samples. Pulverizing pots and rings were brushed, hand cleaned, and air blown.

SAMPLE ANALYSES

Samples were assayed at TSL in Saskatoon. The assay procedures at TSL were as follows:

1. **Gold, platinum and palladium analysis:** The precious metals were analyzed using a 30 g fire assay (FA) technique with inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. Gold was also analyzed by FA technique with gravimetric finish for a lower detection limit of 0.1 ppb.

2. **Multi-element analysis:** The samples were analyzed for 36 elements using Aqua Regia (AR) digestion with ICP-MS finish.

RPA finds these methods acceptable.

DENSITY

Eleven samples were shipped to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories (SRC) in Saskatoon, SK for rock density analysis by volume displacement method. The samples report an average density of 3.11 t/m^3 and a standard deviation of 0.06.

RPA recommends that CPC implement a drill core density measurement system on site and make regular measurements as drilling proceeds.

SAMPLE SECURITY

Drill core from the 2009 drilling program was stored at 211 La Ronge Avenue, La Ronge, SK. All other drill core has been stored at the Swan Lake camp site.

Assay results were emailed to Todd Montgomery of CPC, Ivan Young and Dan Studer, both contract geologists to CPC.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

No duplicates, reference material (RM), or blanks were inserted during the 2009 drill program. The insertion rate during the 2010 drilling programs was one blank, one duplicate and one certified reference material (CRM) sample in each batch of 30 samples. Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) samples during the 2011 drill program were added to the sample stream in the following way:

- Duplicate samples were included for all sample numbers ending in “04”, “44”, and “64”;
- Blank samples were included for all sample numbers ending in “17”, “47”, and “77”; and
- CRM were included for all sample numbers ending in “29”, “59”, and “89”.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

DRILL HOLE DATABASE

RPA verified the CPC drill hole database by checking against original documents (assay certificates and field logs), routine queries for internal inconsistencies, and review of QA/QC results.

RPA compared five percent of the assay certificates to the CPC assay database. The following sample numbers were checked. No significant issues were discovered. Inconsistent treatment of below detection values was noted.

- Certificate S40574: sample numbers: 429008 – 429012: Cu only.
- Certificate S40500: sample numbers: 429901 – 429912: Au/Pt/Pd only.
- Certificate S40499: sample numbers: 429399 – 429500: Au/Pt/Pd only.
- Certificate S40498: sample numbers: 429290 – 429398: Au/Pt/Pd only.
- Certificate S40497: sample numbers: 429202 – 429288: Au/Pt/Pd only.

Five percent of the lithology table was checked against the Microsoft Word files prepared by the onsite geologist. Drill holes SW_12, SW_25, and SW_30 were compared. No significant discrepancies were identified.

The following database inconsistencies were identified using routine checks:

- One instance of reversed X-Y coordinates in collar location file
- Eighteen collars were missing elevation information
- Missing information at 0 m distance down hole in survey table
- One instance of recorded positive dip in survey table
- Inconsistent collar labeling systems in cross examination of all tables
- Three instances of overlapping sample intervals in assay table
- Seven instances of overlapping lithology intervals in the lithology table
- Three entries missing ‘Collar’ or ‘From’ information in the lithology table

The data verification process identified some minor errors in the drill hole database. RPA has reviewed these errors and does not expect them to have a material impact, however, these errors should be corrected. RPA recommends that CPC develop and use a drill hole relational database customized to project requirements. All relevant lithology data should be included.

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

DRILL CORE DUPLICATES

Drill core duplicate samples were taken for 55 samples during 2010 and 2011, for an overall insertion rate of 2.5%.

Duplicate samples for gold, platinum, palladium, nickel, and copper were examined by RPA using scatter, quantile-quantile (Q-Q) and relative difference (RD) plots, as well as summary statistics. Most samples showed good comparison, with all elements except Pt reporting a correlation coefficient greater than 0.9. A high number of outliers caused poor correlation between platinum duplicate pair results. Nickel exhibited the best correlation over all. All other samples showed moderate to poor correlation in higher grade ranges. As the grades are generally low, this may be attributed to the distribution of sulphides within the drill core. No positive or negative bias was observed between the original and duplicate sample sets.

BLANKS

Blank material was sourced from onsite glacial boulders. Over the 2010 and 2011 drilling campaigns, 57 blank samples were submitted by CPC in the sample stream for an overall insertion rate of 2.5%. Results for Au, Pt, Pd, Ni, and Cu were graphed by date and the following conclusions were made:

1. Two samples reported outside the acceptable range for gold, platinum, and palladium;
2. Six samples reported outside the acceptable range for nickel and copper. Two of these samples appear to be outliers (sample mislabelling); and
3. Blank material submitted in the latter half of the 2011 drilling campaign reported an average copper grade of approximately 48 ppm and an average nickel grade of approximately 14 ppm. This is 480 times the detection limit for copper and 140 times the detection limit of nickel.

CERTIFIED REFERENCE MATERIAL (STANDARDS)

One CRM, SU–1b was submitted within the sample stream during 2010 and 2011. The overall insertion rate of SU–1b was 2.5%. Figure 12-1 A shows the results of forty-five CRMs submitted to TSL for platinum, palladium and gold assay. Figure 12-1 B shows the results of forty-six CRM assay results for copper and nickel. Table 12-1 reports the

CRM expected values and between laboratory standard deviations (STDEV) (NRC, 2009). Note that there is no accepted standard deviation for gold.

The results of the CRM with respect to platinum and palladium (Figure 12-1 A) were very good. No bias was observed for either element. One palladium result returned a value outside three STDEV. Three platinum results returned values outside three STDEV. One of these samples appears to be a sample mix-up and should be investigated. Gold values are generally close to the accepted average value.

TABLE 12-1 CANMET CRM SU–1B EXPECTED VALUES
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

Element	Units	Expected Value	Standard Deviation
Cu	%	1.185	0.037
Ni	%	1.953	0.044
Pd	ppm	0.791	0.04
Pt	ppm	0.491	0.035
Au	ppm	0.2	

Source: NRC (2009)

The results of the CRM with respect to nickel and copper (Figure 12-1 B) were inconclusive. It appeared that the CRM was sent to the lab for analysis with insufficient sample to allow double assaying of the samples due to the sample reporting over detection limit in the first pass. Six samples for both copper and nickel reported well below detection limit and may represent a sample mix up. These results should be investigated.

QA/QC CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The QA/QC protocols, including insertion rate, was acceptable for the size and scale of this project. As the project advances, RPA makes the following recommendations with regard to QA/QC at the Peter Lake Project:

1. CPC should implement an ongoing monitoring system for QA/QC results where anomalous and inconclusive results are investigated in a timely fashion.
2. Sufficient size of CRM should be submitted to the lab to allow for double assaying of material, particularly where the sample is known to be in the range of or above the detection limit for the chosen assay procedure.

3. An additional CRM should be included in the sample stream representing low grade material.

4. The elevated nickel and copper values in the blank material during the latter portion of the 2011 drilling campaign should be investigated.

5. CPC should continue to sample drill core duplicates and also incorporate preparation duplicates at an insertion rate of 1 in 100.

6. CPC should submit check assays (pulp duplicates) to a third party laboratory at a rate of 1 in 100 in any future sampling programs.

INDEPENDENT LABORATORY CHECK

Four samples were taken from DDH SW 09 by RPA for independent analysis during the site visit. The half core samples were sent by RPA to SGS Canada Incorporated (SGS) in Don Mills, Canada for analysis. The results of the independent analysis (Table 12-2) do not compare well against the original samples. Both overestimation and underestimation is observed.

RPA's sampling confirms that mineralization exists on the property. Differences between the CPC sampling and RPA sampling may be attributed to local scale variations, i.e. the nugget effect. RPA also visually identified visible chalcopyrite in the core.

TABLE 12-2 RPA INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS CHECK
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Project

	Drill Hole	From	To	CPC Sample	RPA Sample	% Difference[1]
Pt (ppm)	SW 09	178.3	178.8	0.320	0.06	-433%
	SW 09	178.8	179.4	0.060	0.13	54%
	SW 09	179.4	179.9	0.060	0.03	-100%
	SW 09	179.9	180.4	0.055	0.02	-175%
Pd (ppm)	SW 09	178.3	178.8	0.150	0.077	-95%
	SW 09	178.8	179.4	0.065	0.118	45%
	SW 09	179.4	179.9	0.060	0.202	70%
	SW 09	179.9	180.4	0.075	0.157	52%
Au (g/t)	SW 09	178.3	178.8	0.290	0.140	-107%
	SW 09	178.8	179.4	0.110	0.080	-38%
	SW 09	179.4	179.9	0.120	0.091	-32%
	SW 09	179.9	180.4	0.090	0.028	-221%
Ni (%)	SW 09	178.3	178.8	0.083	0.063	-32%
	SW 09	178.8	179.4	0.037	0.136	73%
	SW 09	179.4	179.9	0.033	0.152	78%
	SW 09	179.9	180.4	0.076	0.117	35%
Cu (%)	SW 09	178.3	178.8	0.764	0.505	-51%
	SW 09	178.8	179.4	0.349	0.521	33%
	SW 09	179.4	179.9	0.296	0.281	-5%
	SW 09	179.9	180.4	0.434	0.232	-87%

Note:

1. Negative values indicate that the RPA value is less than the CPC value for that sample pair.

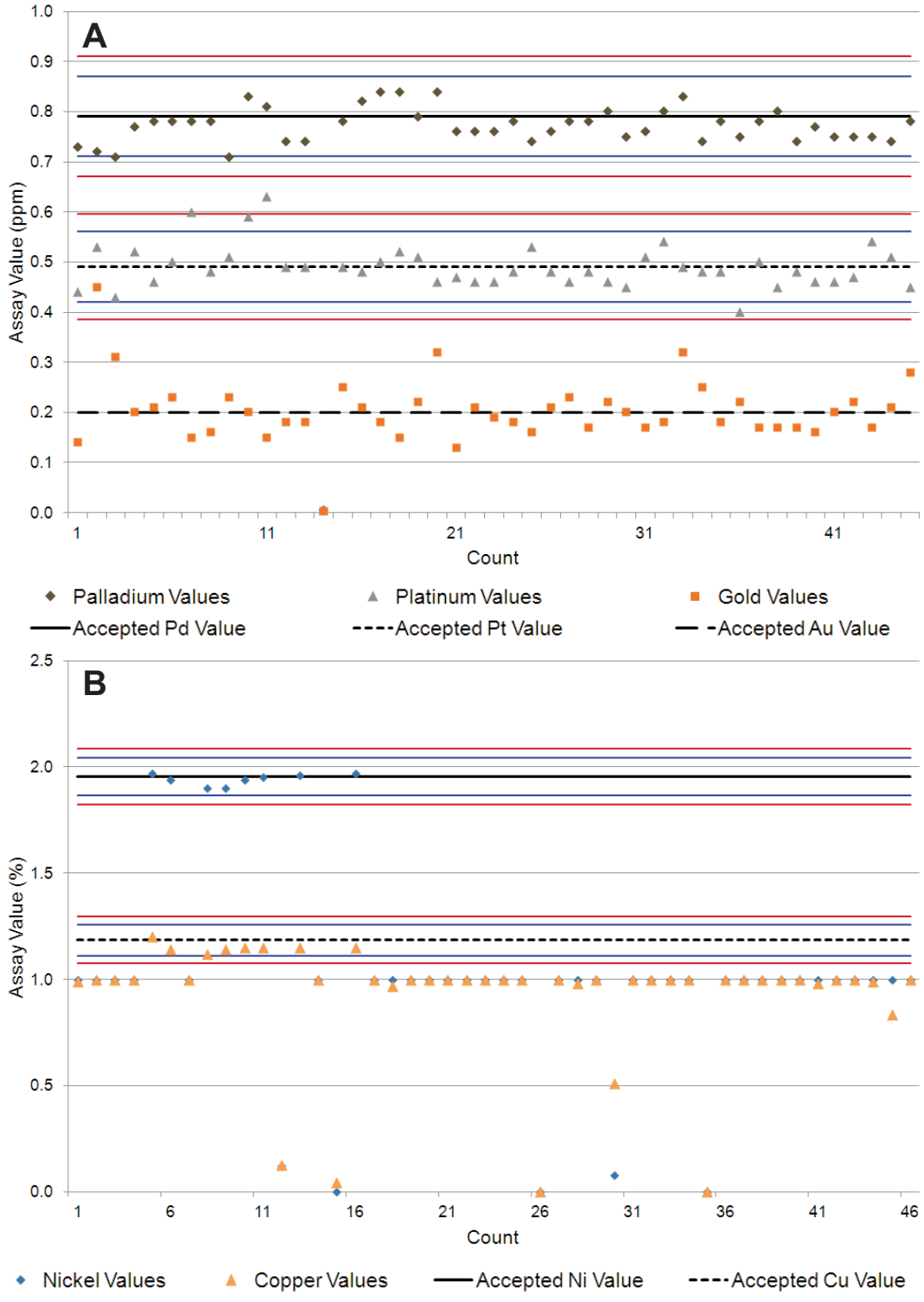

Figure 12-1

Canadian Platinum Corp.

Peter Lake Project

Saskatchewan, Canada

Analysis of CRM SU- 1b

July 2012

Source: Pearson Exploration, 2011

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been done on any samples from the Peter Lake Project.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

There are currently no Mineral Resources on the Peter Lake Property.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE

There are no Mineral Reserves on the Peter Lake Property.

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Three claims contiguous to the southernmost CPC claims are currently pending (SK MER, 2012) and there is a small group of claims not held by CPC contiguous to CPC's northwest claim boundary.

There are no operating mines or advanced stage projects in the area.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Peter Lake Project area hosts two large mafic to ultramafic complexes with low grade platinum group element, nickel, and copper (PGE-Ni-Cu) mineralization. Exploration work by CPC included geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, mapping, and prospecting campaigns, and diamond drilling. Most work focused on the Swan Lake prospect and, to a lesser extent, the Rutherford Lake area, but property wide exploration by CPC and the Saskatchewan government identified a number of additional targets.

From 2009 to 2011, CPC completed 59 diamond drill holes totaling 16,174 m over the property, 47 of which were focused on Swan Lake prospect. Based on this work, in addition to geophysical surveys, geological mapping and soil geochemistry, the potential tonnage and grade of mineralization located at the Swan Lake prospect could be two to three million tonnes grading between 0.1 g/t Au and 0.2 g/t Au, 0.1% Ni and 0.2% Ni, 0.4% Cu and 0.7% Cu, 0.1 g/t Pt and 0.3 g/t Pt, and 0.2 g/t Pd and 0.4 g/t Pd. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource along strike from the resource area, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a Mineral Resource. There are currently no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves estimated on the Peter Lake property.

CPC's Peter Lake property has potential to host additional PGE-Ni-Cu mineralization and the property warrants additional investigation. Additional tonnage at higher grades must be discovered prior to making a Mineral Resource estimate.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The property warrants additional exploration. A recommended Phase 1 program includes:

1. Extending areas of known mineralization at Swan Lake and Rutherford Lake with the goal of increasing the size and average grades.
2. Developing and testing targets located elsewhere on the property.

Advancing the extensions of known mineralized zones would consist of drilling priority targets that have been intersected by previous drilling. A program of trenching and approximately 3,000 m of drilling is recommended to evaluate the priority targets along the extensions of the known mineralized zones and within VTEM anomalies.

Developing targets elsewhere on the property would consist of deep EM surveys to delineate VTEM targets, borehole EM surveys, and diamond drilling of existing VTEM targets (1,200 m).

Details of the recommended program are listed in Table 26-1. Additional improvements to the exploration program should include:

- Photograph drill core prior to splitting.
- Standardize sample lengths to one metre.
- Design and implement a drill hole database customized for the project protocols and deposit type.
- Implement a drill core density measurement system on site and make regular measurements as drilling proceeds.

TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED BUDGET
Canadian Platinum Corporation – Peter Lake Property

Item	C$
Project Management/Staff Cost	180,000
Geochemistry	40,000
Geophysics	100,000
Diamond drilling (Contractor costs)	1,600,000
Transportation (Trucks, snowmobile, float plane, helicopter)	80,000
TOTAL	**2,000,000**

27 REFERENCES

Eckstrand, O.R. and Hulbert, L.J. (2007) Magmatic Nickel-Copper-Platinum Group Element Deposits *in* Goodfellow, W.D., ed., Mineral Deposits of Canada: A Synthesis of Major Deposit Types, District Metallogeny, the Evolution of Geological Provinces, and Exploration Methods: Geological Association of Canada, Mineral Deposits Division, Special Publication No. 5, p. 205-222.

Environment Canada (2012) National Climatic Data and Information Archive: Canadian Climate Normals 1971 – 2000. La Ronge, Saskatchewan, http://www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals, accessed June 7, 2012

Natural Resources Canada (2009) Certificate of Analysis: SU – 1b. Prepared by CANMET – MMSL.

Maxeiner, R.O, Campbell, J.E., Rayner, N., Slimmon, W.L. Ford, K., Corrigan, D., Heaman, L. and L. Hulbert (2011): Geology and PGE Potential of the Peter Lake Domain, Saskatchewan; Sask. Ministry of Energy and Resources, Rep. 261

Pearson Exploration Ltd (2011) Technical Report on the 2009 and 2010 Exploration Programs: Peter Lake Project, Peter Lake Area, SK. NI 43-101 Report, prepared for Canadian Platinum Corporation, available at www.sedar.com (November 18, 2011).

Province of Saskatchewan (2010) 09-10 Annual Report, Saskatchewan, Ministry of Energy and Resources.

Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources (2012) Mineral Dispositions Map: Athabasca Basin June 1, 2012

Western Economic Diversification Canada (2012) Introduction to the Northern Development Accord, available at http://www.wd.gc.ca/eng/9857.asp, accessed June 7, 2012.

Zientek, M.L. (2012) Magmatic Ore Deposits in Layered Intrusions – Descriptive Model for Reef – Type PGE and Contact-Type Cu-Ni-PGE Deposits. Open-File Report 2012-1010. U.S. Geological Survey, Virginia, U.S.A

28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" and dated July 12, 2012 was prepared and signed by the following authors:

(Signed & Sealed) "*David A. Ross*"

Dated at Toronto, ON
July 12, 2012

David A. Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

(Signed & Sealed) "*Valerie Batterham*"

Dated at Toronto, ON
July 12, 2012

Valerie Batterham, M.Sc., P.Geo
Senior Geologist

29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID A. ROSS

I, David A. Ross, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" prepared for Canadian Platinum Corporation and dated July 12, 2012, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in 1993 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1999 with a Master of Science degree in Mineral Exploration.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario (Reg.#1192). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 17 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    a. Mineral Resource estimation work and reporting on numerous mining and exploration projects around the world.
    b. Exploration geologist on a variety of gold and base metal projects in Canada, Indonesia, Chile, and Mongolia.

4. 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.

5. I visited the Peter Lake property on March 20 and 22, 2012

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all items of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, 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.

Dated this 12th day of July, 2012

(Signed & Sealed) ***"David A. Ross"***

David Ross, M.Sc., P.Geo

VALERIE BATTERHAM

I, Valerie Batterham, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled Technical Report on the Peter Lake Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" prepared for Canadian Platinum Corporation and dated July 12, 2012, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Senior Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. of Suite 501, 55 University Ave Toronto, ON, M5J 2H7.

2. I am a graduate of the Camborne School of Mines, University of Exeter in 2010 with a master's degree in Mining Geology and a graduate of the University of Victoria in 2006 with a bachelor's degree in Geoscience.

3. I am registered as a Professional Geologist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. 2113). I have worked as a mining engineer/geologist for a total of five years since graduation from my bachelor's degree. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
    a. Exploration geologist on a variety of gold and base metal projects in Canada, Norway, and Sweden.
    b. Mineral Resource estimation work and reporting on numerous mining and exploration projects around the world.

4. 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.

5. I have not visited the project.

6. I am responsible for Sections 1 to 12 of the Technical Report.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report, Section 1 to 12, which I am responsible for contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 12th day of July, 2012

(Signed & Sealed) *"Valerie Batterham"*

Valerie Batterham, P.Geo