Assessment Report for Diamond Drilling

on the

Stillwater Canada Inc. Bermuda Property

NTS 42D/16, Seeley Lake and Grain Area

Thunder Bay Division, Ontario

by

John McBride

Stillwater Canada Inc. (MNDM Client # 409045)

Work conducted: May 25th to October 1st, 2013

Expenditures totaling $1,682,167.63 will be applied and banked under Claim #1240554, 1240552, Lease #CLM121 (G4040124) and Lease #CLM124 (G4040127)

A Total of $19,200 will be transferred to Contiguous Claims 4272670 from lease CLM124

February 02, 2015

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Introduction

Stillwater Canada Inc. (MNDM Client # 409045) conducted diamond drilling on the Bermuda exploration property within the Four Dams Cu Property and the Sally Lake Cu-PGE Property from May 25 to August 25, 2013 (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The following report will present the geological information and applied expenditures pertaining to drilling and assay costs during 2013.

A 2013 diamond drill program totalled 12,051 m and $1,682,167.63 in expenditures. The drill program was split between the Sally Lake (37 diamond drill holes totaling 8,052 m) and Four Dams (35 diamond drill holes totaling 3999 m) areas.

Property Description and Land Tenure

The Stillwater Canada Inc. property is located in north-western Ontario approximately 215 km east of Thunder Bay and approximately 10 km north of the town of Marathon. The claim group occurs in the Seeley Lake, Pic, O'Neill, McCoy, Foxtrap Lake, Martinet Lake and Grain Areas of the Thunder Bay Mining Division, within the area covered by the topographic map NTS42 D/16 and NTS42 D/09. The property covers 44 mining leases totaling 3013 Ha, and 82 contiguous mining claims totaling 13,312 Ha (Figure 1 and Figure 2) comprise the Stillwater Canada Property

The Bermuda Property is located on the east-west trending northern rim of the Coldwell Complex and is contiguous with the northern extents of the Geordie Lake and Marathon Properties (Figure 1). This property was purchased from Benton Resources in 2010. It is subdivided into three main zones: the Sally Lake Area, the Skipper Lake Area, and the Four Dams Area (Figure 2). Each area contains multiple mineralized Cu-PGE occurrences. In 2013 drilling occurred within the Sally Lake Area at Area 41 and Redstone, and at Four Dams in Four Dams north and Four Dams south.

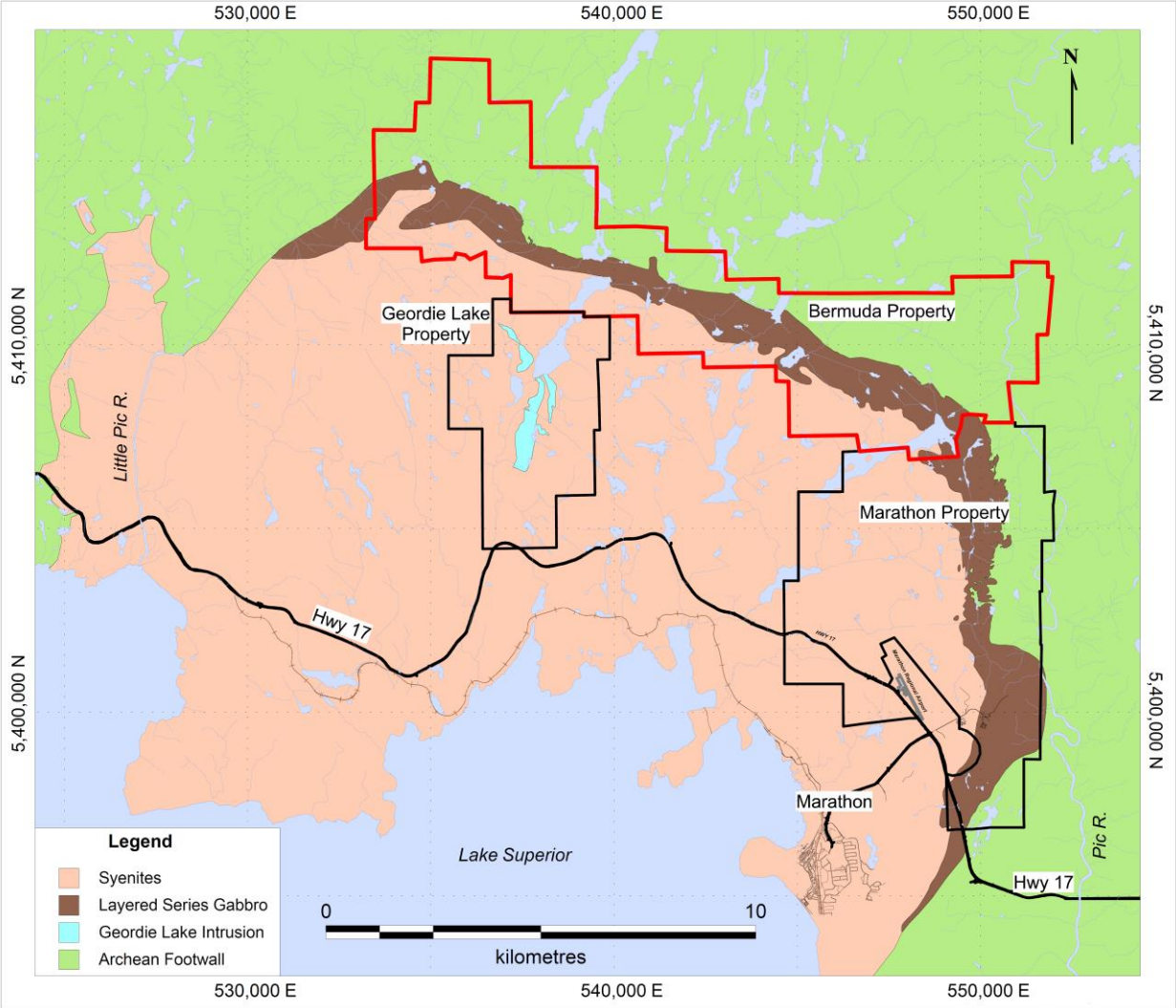

Figure 1: Boundary of the Stillwater Canada Inc's. property. Simplified regional geology is shown and the Bermuda property is highlighted in red.

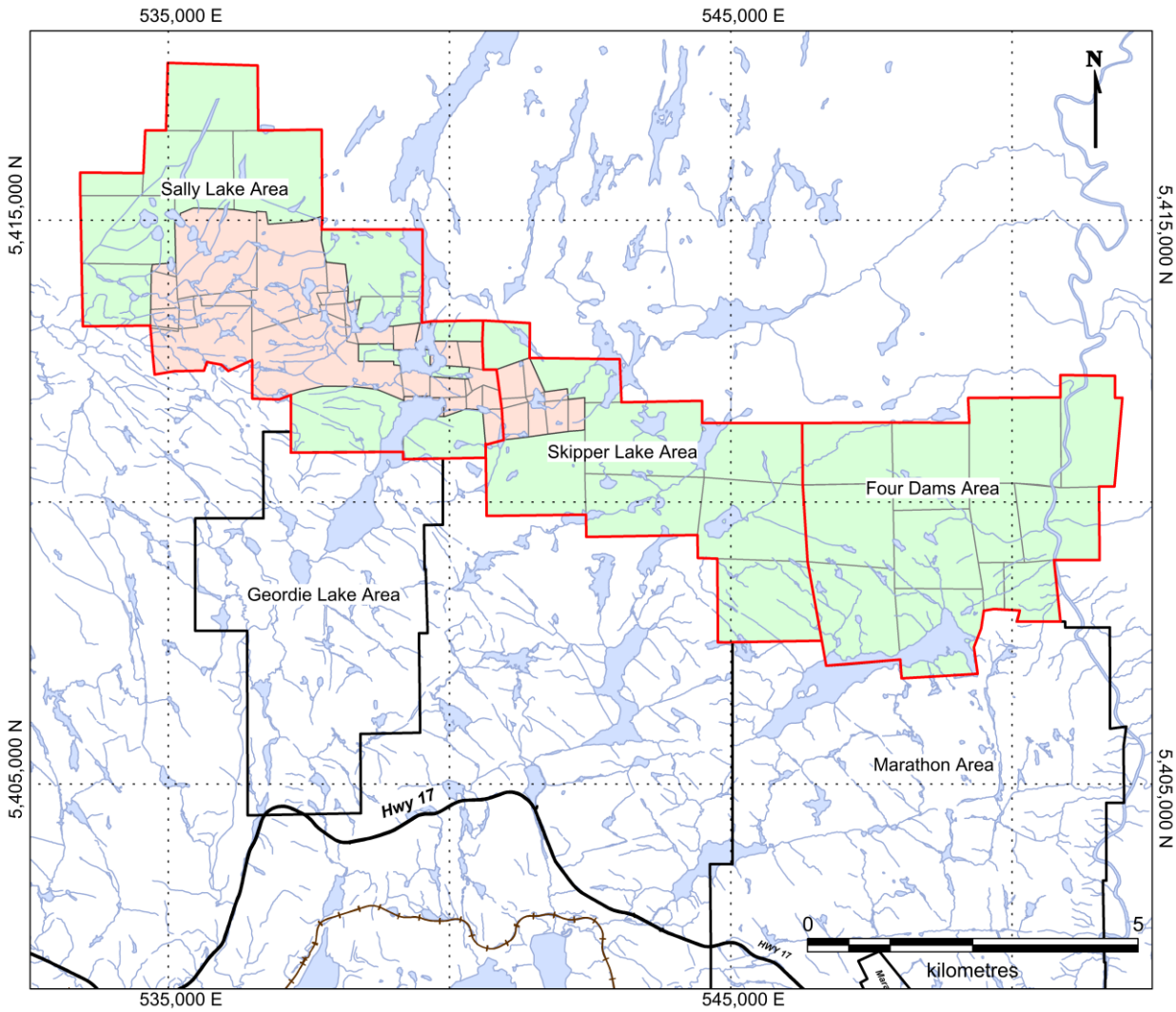

Figure 2: Location of the Stillwater Canada Inc. Bermuda property showing the contiguous nature of the claims (green) and leases (pink).

Accessibility, Climate and Physiography

The Marathon Cu-PGM and Four Dams Cu properties are accessible by a gravel road and dirt trail (Camp 19 Road) beginning north-east of Marathon at Highway 17. Geordie Lake and Sally Lake areas are accessible by a trail (Mink trail) 18 km west of Marathon, off Highway 17. The Mink trail was rehabilitated and rerouted in 2012 north of Coubran Lake to provide access to the Sally Lake area. This area was previously only accessible by a 15 minute helicopter ride from the Marathon airport.

The climate is typical of northern areas of the Canadian Shield with long winters and short, warm summers. The area is cold temperate with a moderate maritime influence due to the proximity of Lake Superior, located about 5 km south of the property. Average summer temperatures range from 9° to 25° C. Winters are long, with 1.5 to 3 m of snow cover and average temperatures of -9° to -21° C. The first snowfall usually occurs in mid-October with permanent winter snow accumulating in late November. Snow cover usually persists into April and lake ice into early to mid-May.

The Bermuda property is located in an area characterized by moderate to steep hilly terrain with a series of creeks and lakes and dense vegetation. The vegetation consists of northern hardwood and conifer trees as well as muskeg areas, which are bogs or wetlands common to boreal forest regions.

The general elevation on the property is higher than the overall regional topography. Ground surface elevations in the area range from about 260 m to over 400 m above sea level with a gradual decrease in elevation from north to south.

The population of the town of Marathon is approximately 3,500. The town's economy has been based on a pulp mill and gold mining. The pulp mill closed in 2009 and demolition is slated to begin in the summer of 2014, the David Bell Mine closed in 2014 and the Williams Mine is expected to operate until 2019. Marathon is attached to the Ontario power grid and has access to Canadian Pacific rail lines and a deep-water dock on Lake Superior. The town also has a small regional airport.

Exploration History

Stillwater Canada Inc. Marathon Project History

A summary of exploration at the Bermuda property is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of exploration at the Bermuda Property

Company	Year	Location	Exploration
	1914	Sally Lake	Copper and nickel are discovered by prospecting in the Willie Lake area.
Seemar Mines Ltd.	1914 and 1919, 1965 and	Sally Lake	Scattered test pits were excavated between 1914 and 1919 in the area of the Willie Lake. The company again worked on the patented property in 1965 and completed line cutting, geological mapping, trenching, and 4 diamond drill holes, totalling 1619 ft (493 m). Surface mineralization graded from

Continued	1966:		low values to 4.39% Cu, 1.6 ounces per ton (opt) Ag, and 0.005 opt Au. Drill intersections graded from low values to 0.4% Cu and 0.03% Ni 5 ft (1.5 m), 5% TiO2, 0.01% V, and 0.05% Co. Full details of all assays recovered are not considered relevant to this portion of the report.
Head of the Lakes Iron Ltd./Lakehead Mines	1959-1968	Sally Lake	Line cutting, ground magnetometer, HLEM and VLEM and self-potential, airborne EM, geological mapping and 21 diamond drill holes was completed by Head of the Lakes Iron Limited. In 1962 Denison Mines Limited acquired an interest in the property. Geological mapping was completed in 1964 by a newly named Lakehead Mines Limited. A total of 108 diamond drill holes were completed until 1965 totaling 6,791 m. In 1966 a resource estimate was calculated consisting of 50,000 tons per vertical foot averaging 27% Fe, 5% TiO_2, 5% P and 0.2% Cu over a strike length of 853 m and widths of 5.5-29 m.
Coubran Lake Mines	1963	Geordie/Sally Lake	Coubran Lake Mines drilled 217 m of diamond drill holes near Coubran Lake intersecting disseminated "blotches" of chalcopyrite, no assays are available.
Hathaway Metal Mines Ltd.	1965	Four Dams	Hathaway Metal Mines drilled three holes, totalling 345 m, on pyrite mineralization occurring southwest of Lacobeer Lake near Seeley Lake. No assays are available.
Lakehead Mines	1959-1965	Sally Lake	Lakehead Mines drilled 33 holes, totaling 1,715.5 m.
Anaconda American Brass	1965 and 1966	Bermuda	Anaconda American Brass completed 23 diamond drill holes, totalling 4,561 m, in several areas within the present Bermuda Property boundaries. A single 369 ft (112 m) hole was drilled midway between Four Dams and Lacobeer lake with no reported results. Another hole, totalling 601 ft (183 m) was drilled a short distance south of the east end of Bamoos Lake and intersected fluorite and disseminated chalcopyrite. A final 692.7 ft (211 m) hole intersected up to 5% apatite a short distance north of the east end of Bamoos Lake. Three holes, totalling 2,021 ft (616 m) were completed about 800 m east of the north end of Lacobeer Lake and intersected some disseminated chalcopyrite, but the holes were never split for assay. 17 drill holes totalling 9,095 ft (2,772 m) were completed in an area roughly coinciding with the Freewest Skipper Lake grid. Most holes intersected disseminated chalcopyrite; however, little of the core was split and the mineralization was never properly evaluated.
Seemar Mines Ltd.	1965 and 1966:	Sally Lake	Seemar Mines Ltd. worked on the patented property in 1965 and completed line cutting, geological mapping, trenching, and 4 diamond drill holes, totalling 1619 ft (493 m). Surface mineralization graded from low values to 4.39% Cu, 1.6 ounces per ton (opt) Ag, and 0.005 opt Au. Drill intersections graded from low values to 0.4% Cu and 0.03% over 5 ft (1.5

Continued			m), 5% TiO2, 0.01% V, and 0.05% Co. Full details of all assays recovered are not considered relevant to this portion of the report.
Placer Development Ltd.	1979 and 1980	Bermuda	Placer Development Ltd. completed line cutting, a ground radiometric survey, trenching, a soil geochemistry survey, geological mapping, and a petrographic study on a property covering the present Bermuda Property. In 1979 Placer drilled 4 holes, totalling 3,281 ft (1,000 m), approximately 500 m northwest of the east end of Coubran Lake, intersecting 1147 ppm Cu over 9.5 ft (5.9 m). During 1980 they drilled 5 holes, totalling 3,282 ft (1000 m), approximately 650 m southwest of Skipper Lake and intersected values up to 0.31 % Cu over 13.1 ft (4 m) and 315 ppb Pd and 215 ppb Pt over 6.6 ft (2 m).
Parlake Resources Ltd.	1980	Sally Lake	Parlake Resources Limited was created after a merger of Lakehead Mines Ltd. with other companies and the property was sold to Redstone Resources Incorporated in 1990.
Duration Mines Ltd.	1987	Bermuda	Duration Mines Ltd. optioned a 48 claim property from Mida Creek Minerals Inc. early in 1987. This group of claims covers much of the same area as the present Bermuda Property. Work completed included the re-logging of28 Anaconda Canada drill holes completed in the 1960's (approximately 2800 m); line cutting, ground magnetometer and IP-EM surveys; detailed geological mapping, sampling, and follow-up petrographic work. A follow-up drill program was recommended, but never implemented.
Redstone Resources	1990	Sally Lake	Redstone Resources completed line cutting, prospecting, soil geochemical surveys, geophysics and 4 diamond drill holes totaling 443 m intersected 0.33% Cu, 262 ppb Pd, 100 ppb Pt and 104 ppb Au over 26 m was completed by Redstone Resources Incorporated.
Mick and Steve Stares	2000	Bermuda	The Bermuda Property was staked by Mick Stares and Steve Stares during mid-March 2000. Several samples were taken of exposed rock during the staking with one magnetite-rich sample, taken near the southeastern shoreline of Skipper Lake, containing 3190 ppb Pd, 759 ppb Pt, and 160 ppb Au.
Freewest Resources Canada Inc.	2000 to 2001	Bermuda	Freewest Resources Canada Inc. optioned the Bermuda Property from Mick and Steve Stares. During 2000 and 2001 FWR completed an airborne magnetometer and TEM survey; reconnaissance and detailed prospecting over the Skipper Lake and Four Dams areas; line cutting, a ground magnetometer survey, geological mapping, a whole rock sampling program, outcrop stripping, airborne follow-up prospecting, and channel sampling in the Skipper Lake area; a soil and humus sampling program in the Four Dams area;

Continued			and a re-logging and resampling program of historic Anaconda core drilled within the property boundaries.
Benton Resources	2004 to 2010	Bermuda	2004-2006 Benton Resources Prospected and completed 18 DDH totalling 4625 m on the Four Dams Property. 2006-2008 Benton prospected, completed 2,850m of over burden removal and drilled 25 DDH totalling 4,938 m on the Sally Lake Property.

Regional Geologic Setting

The Coldwell Complex mineralization is hosted within the Eastern Gabbro of the Proterozoic Coldwell Complex which intrudes the much older Archean Schreiber-Hemlo greenstone belt. The sub-circular complex has a diameter of 25 km and a surface area of 580 km^2 and is the largest alkaline intrusive complex in North America (Walker et al. 1993). The location of the complex is shown in Figure 3.

The Coldwell Complex was emplaced as three nested intrusive centres (Centres I, II and III) (Mitchell and Platt, 1982) that were active during cauldron subsidence near where the northern end of the Thiel Fault intersected Archean rocks, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The intrusive centers were later described as three superimposed rings by Currie (1980). Detailed mapping across the Coldwell Complex by Walker et al. (1993) supported the multiple intrusive centre model of previous workers. Walker et al. also proposed that the Coldwell Complex has a sub-horizontal structure or stratigraphy.

The Coldwell complex is considered to be related to other intrusive complexes associated with the Mid Continental rift system such as the Duluth Complex, Logan sills, and Crystal Lake Gabbro (Figure 3) which were emplaced at around 1,108 Ma (Heaman and Machado 1992). The Coldwell Complex is comprised of the Alkaline Centre Syenites, the Eastern Gabbro and the Geordie Lake Gabbro.

The major rock units of each magmatic centre of the Coldwell Complex, as summarized by Shaw (1994) after Walker (1993) and as shown in Figure 4 include the following:

- Centre I: Eastern and Western Gabbros, Amphibole Quartz Syenite, Iron-rich Augite Syenite, Monzodiorite and mafic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks.
- Centre II: Amphibole Nepheline Syenite and Alkaline Gabbro.
- Centre III: Quartz Syenite and Amphibole Quartz Syenite

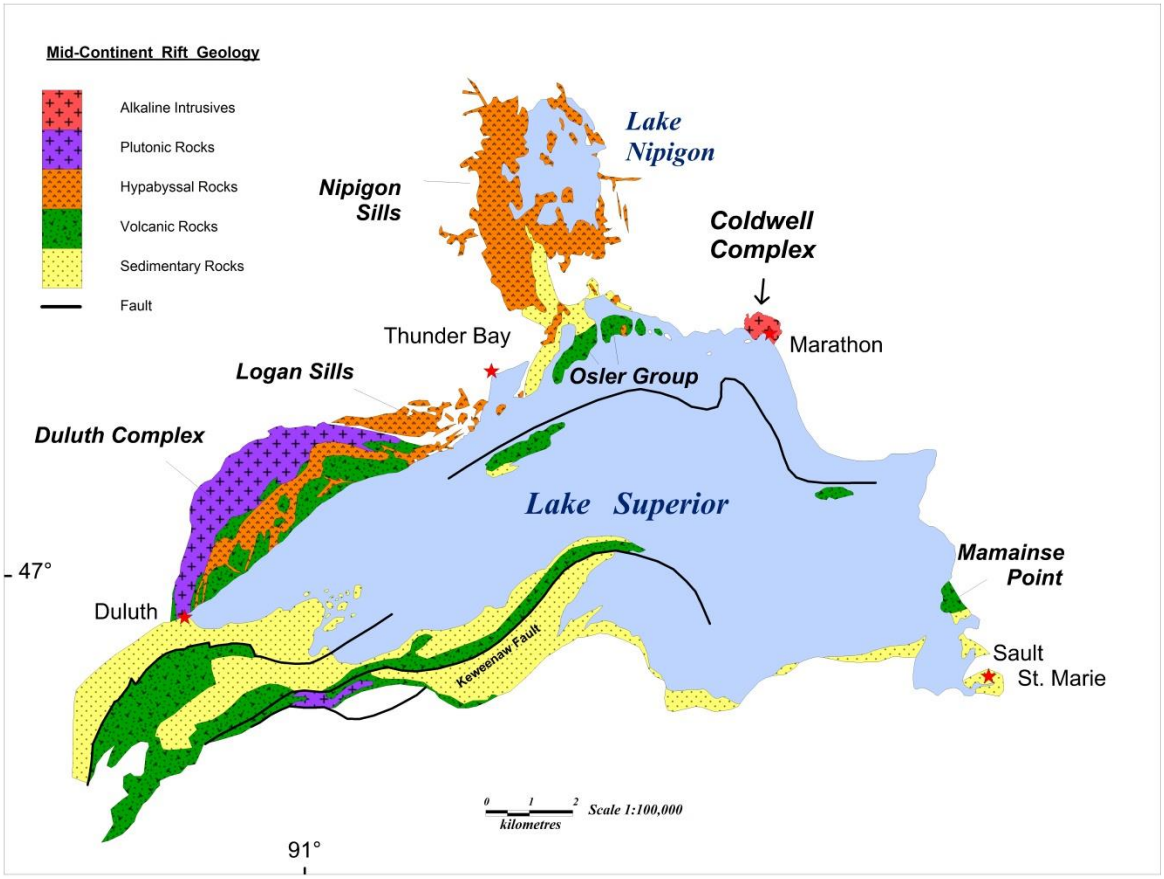

Figure 3 Regional Geology of the Lake Superior Area after Miller et al.

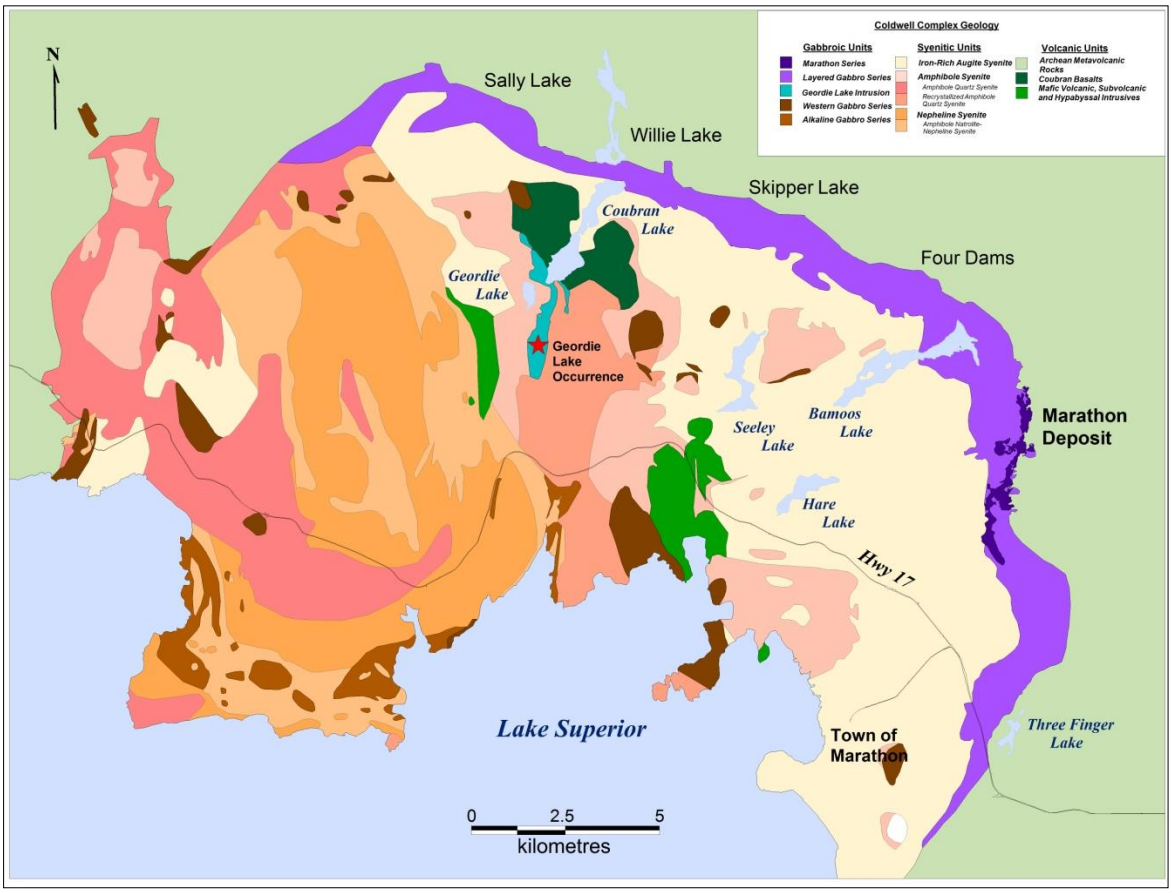

Figure 4 Geology of the Coldwell Alkaline Complex after Walker et al. (1993)

The Eastern Gabbro

The Eastern Gabbro forms the north and eastern outer rim of the Coldwell Complex and is part of a very large magmatic system containing numerous Cu-PGM occurrences along its entire length. It is up to 2 km wide and strikes for 33 km around the eastern margin of the Coldwell Complex (Figure 4). It is considered the oldest intrusive phase of the Coldwell Complex and is interpreted to have formed by at least three discrete intrusions of magma into restricted dilatant zones within a ring dyke possibly associated with ongoing caldera collapse (Walker et al., 1993; Shaw, 1997).

Puskas (1970) subdivided the Eastern Gabbro into three groups: the Outer Border Zone of chilled gabbro, the Inner Border Zone A of massive gabbros and the Inner Border Zone B of layered gabbros. The Eastern Gabbro is overlain by massive to layered augite syenite (Puskas, 1970; and Walker et al., 1993). Layering in the gabbros and augite syenite dip moderately towards the centre of the complex.

Based on detailed regional mapping, Walker et al. (1993) subdivided the Eastern Gabbro into three dominant intrusive bodies: the Eastern Layered Gabbro Series, the Two Duck Lake Gabbro and the Malpa Lake Gabbro. Detailed study of two stratigraphic sections through the Layered Gabbro Series by Shaw (1997) resulted in the definition of at least three intrusive phases separated by thick zones of xenolith laden massive gabbroic bodies that grade upward into modally layered gabbro at the meter scale (Sequence II) to the centimeter scale (Sequence III).

The Eastern Gabbro is defined here to include the Fine Grained Series, Layered Series and Marathon Series. The three series largely maintain the subunits of the Eastern Gabbro as presented by Puskas (1970) and Shaw (1997) but with the main differences that the units are not necessarily co-genetic. The Fine Grained Series is equivalent to the outer boundary chill gabbro of Puskas or Sequence I rocks of Shaw. The Layered Gabbro Series matches the Inner Zones A and B of Puskas or Sequences II and III of Shaw. The Malpa Lake Gabbro as defined by Shaw (1997) is not discussed since it was emplaced after the TDL gabbro and is a relatively small component of the Eastern Gabbro

Intrusive History

The order of emplacement and respective grouping of the intrusive units from oldest to youngest are summarized as follows:

- Archean country rock
- Fine grained gabbro (Fine Grained Series)
- Layered olivine gabbro (Layered Series)
- Two Duck Lake gabbro (Marathon Series)
- Malpa Lake gabbro
- Quartz syenite and augite syenite

The Two Duck Lake gabbro is the dominant host rock for Cu-PGM mineralization within the Marathon Series and is the focus of exploration.

Fine Grained Gabbro (Fine Grained Series)

The most abundant rock type underlying the Marathon Project is fine grained gabbro. At the Four Dams and Sally Lake exploration properties this unit is often associated with mineralized Marathon Series rocks. It consists of subhedral clinopyroxene, olivine and magnetite with interstitial plagioclase. Layering can be detected at the meter scale by gradational change in grain size. Contacts with other gabbro units are sharp. Locally, the occurrences of flattened pipe shaped features that resemble amygdules imply that some of the fine grained gabbro may have formed by pyroxene hornfels grade metamorphism of basaltic flows. A common feature within fine grained gabbro particularly close to intrusions of TDL gabbro is the formation of 1-2 cm sized zoned amoeboid shaped blebs with either a clinopyroxene or olivine core or a thin

plagioclase rich rim. This texture is interpreted to have formed either by migration of material from the TDL magma along a very fine 3d network or by pyroxene hornfels metamorphism related to intrusion of the TDL magma.

Layered Olivine Gabbro and Oxide Augite Melatroctolite (Layered Series)

The Layered Series makes up the majority of the Eastern Gabbro but only occurs stratigraphically below the alkaline centre. It is compositionally, geochemically and texturally similar along the entire strike length of the Complex. The Layered Series is dominated by massive to modally layered olivine gabbro with lesser amounts of inter-layered thick units of oxide augite melatroctolite. Contacts between these units are typically gradational.

The olivine gabbro is medium to coarse-grained and is characterized by intergranular texture, plagioclase alignment, and modal layering. The modal layering is defined by a gradational increase in the abundance of plagioclase, and ranges in composition from olivine melagabbro to olivine gabbroic anorthosite. The lower contact of modal layers is not sharp but shows strong contrast. The modal layers are variable on a decimeter to meter scale and may show continuous to lenticular rhythmic layering. Cross-bedded, wavy or convoluted layering may also be present.

The olivine gabbro has an intergranular texture and is composed of, in decreasing order of abundance, plagioclase, clinopyroxene, olivine, magnetite and apatite. Medium- to coarse-grained plagioclase is euhedral to subhedral, whereas olivine and clinopyroxene crystals are medium-grained and subhedral. The gabbro includes up to 10 percent fine-grained, euhedral and interstitial apatite and up to 10 percent interstitial magnetite. Alteration of plagioclase and mafic minerals to sericite and chlorite or actinolite, respectively, is weak to moderate.

The oxide augite melatroctolite is texturally similar and gradational to the layered olivine gabbro and is distinguished by abundant magnetite (15 to 25 modal %). The oxide augite melatroctolite occurs as discontinuous and irregular pods and lenses within the layered olivine gabbro. The unit is typically medium to coarse-grained and may exhibit plagioclase alignment.

Two Duck Lake Gabbro (Marathon Series)

The Two Duck Lake (TDL) gabbro is the host rock for mineralization within the Coldwell Complex. It occurs as a massive and poorly layered unit approximately 50 to 250 m thick that strikes near north for greater than 6 km. The TDL gabbro intrudes the Fine Grained Series near the basal contact with Archean Footwall.

The Two Duck Lake gabbro is distinguished from other gabbro types by cross cutting relationships and mineral textures resulting from the respective crystallization histories. In TDL gabbro, plagioclase crystallized first and forms elongate laths that are surrounded by ophitic textured clinopyroxene or olivine. Pegmatitic textured TDL gabbro occurs locally as pods within

coarse grained gabbro or as rims on Eastern Gabbro xenoliths. Mineralized pegmatite makes up less than about 5% of all mineralized zones. The composition of pegmatitic TDL gabbro was compared to that of coarse grained TDL gabbro by Good (1993), and found to be similar.

An important aspect of TDL gabbro relative to other Cu-PGM deposits such as at Lac des Isles is the fresh unaltered nature of primary minerals and textures. There is some local development of secondary minerals such as chlorite, amphibole, serpentine and calcite

There is only a minor fluctuation in mineral compositions across the TDL gabbro (Good and Crocket, 1994a. Plagioclase crystals are normally zoned with compositions between 65% and 52% anorthite but in the Main mineralized zone typically exhibit replacement at grain margins by a more calcic plagioclase (69-79% anorthite). The average olivine composition is 56.9 % forsterite and 540 ppm Ni. Clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene lie respectively within the fields of augite and hypersthene with Mg numbers between 0.6 and 0.7.

Breccia Units (Marathon Series)

The Two Duck Lake gabbro intruded for the most part the earlier fine grained series by stoping its way along fracture sets or geologic contacts such as at the Fine Grained Gabbro–Archean contact. The intrusive process resulted in the anastomizing shape of TDL gabbro and numerous offshoots into the surrounding rock, and also the formation of thick breccia units. The breccia units consist of heterogeneous sub angular blocks of the wehrlite-troctolite sill, Fine Grained gabbro or footwall metavolcanic rocks. Hanging wall breccia units are typically comprised of Fine Grained gabbro blocks set in a matrix of Two Duck Lake gabbro whereas closer to the footwall, blocks of metavolcanic rocks are more prominent. Breccia units are typically associated with Cu-PGM mineralization.

Bermuda Property Geology

The Bermuda property consists of three main lithologies including Archean footwall, eastern gabbro, and alkaline centre syenites. The eastern gabbro is stratigraphically above the Archean footwall and is overlain by the alkaline centre. Three different gabbro series form the Eastern Gabbro in these locations including the fine grained gabbro series, the marathon series and the layered series. The gabbros occur contiguously along strike from the Marathon deposit showing similarities in petrography, texture and mineralization potential.

Four Dams

The Four Dams area consists of three mineralized occurrences including Four Dams North, Four Dams South and Lacobeer (Figure 5). Exploration in Four Dams North and Lacobeer are focused

on Cu-PGE mineralization in marathon series rocks. Four Dams South contains Cu mineralization in the layered series.

The Four Dams North mineralization occurs in a 100 m thick lens of Marathon Series ultramafic rocks that strikes northwesterly for 350 m and dips 60 degrees to the southwest. The intrusion has a thin marginal zone of melagabbro and a core of apatitic clinopyroxenite to apatitic wehrlite.

Sulphides in the Four Dams North zone include disseminated to blebby chalcopyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and trace bornite. The mineralization includes intervals such as 0.16 g/t PGM and 0.39% Cu over 74m and 0.23 g/t PGM and 0.40% Cu over 85m. Higher PGM grades occur in the central apatitic wehrlite zone.

The Four Dams South mineralization is hosted by the Layered Series rocks, located approximately 150m south of the Four Dams North mineralization. The mineralization occurs in homogeneous or modally layered olivine gabbro inter layered with magnetite rich lenses.

The Four Dams South zone is continuous for 700 m along strike, dips 40 degrees to the southwest and pinches and swells from thicknesses of up to 50 m and down to 4 m. The zone was defined by 32 short diamond drill holes in 2013. Best intersections include 0.33% Cu over 48m, but the zone contains only trace Pd.

The sulphide minerals consist of fine to medium grained disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and are associated with actinolite and albite alteration. The Four Dams South mineralization is believed to be a result of hydrothermal remobilization.

The Lacobeer Lake zone is poorly defined owing to thick overburden. Work to date includes five trenches but only one of them intersected mineralization. The zone is inferred to be a maximum of 25m thick on surface with complicated textural relationships within Marathon Series gabbros. The best grab sample from prospecting contained 2.6 g/t PGM and 0.53% Cu.

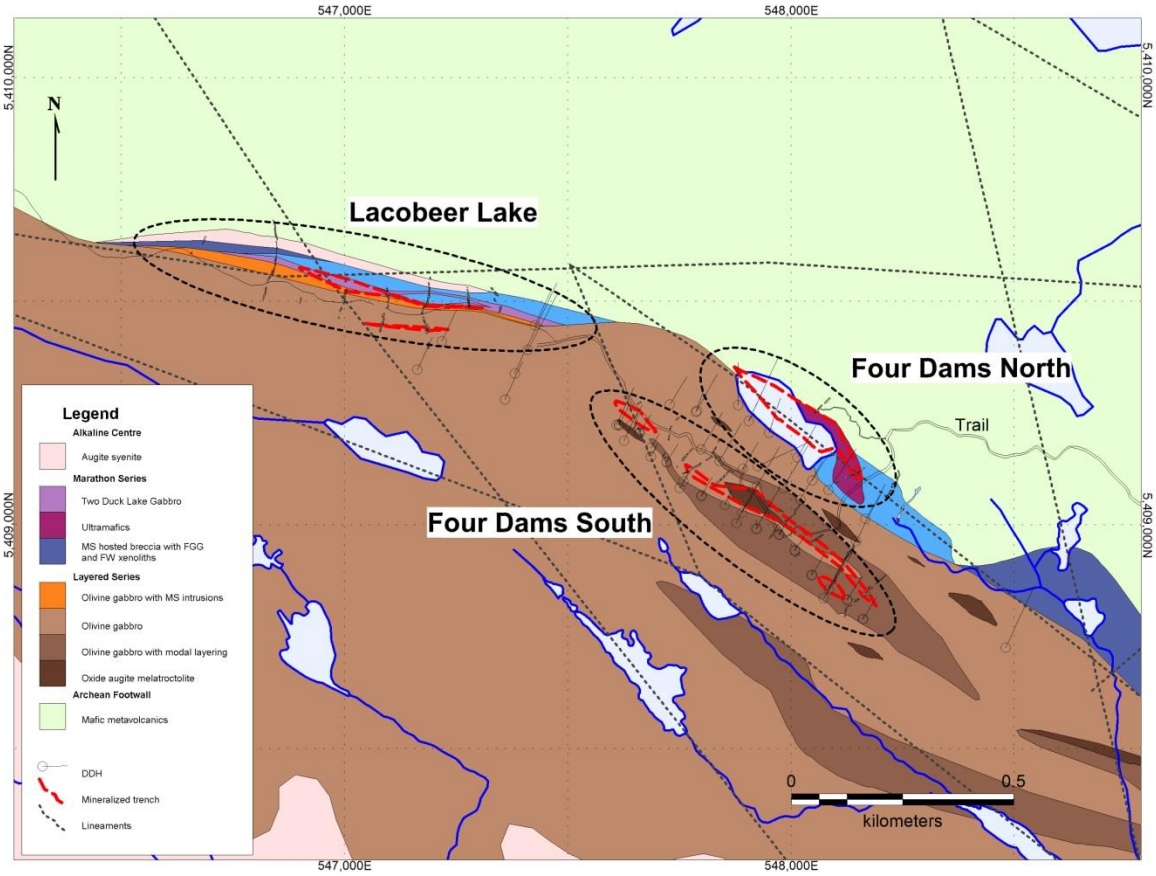

Figure 5 Map showing the detailed geology of the Four Dams Area highlighting the mineralized zones.

Sally Lake

Sally Lake area has four mineralized occurrences including Redstone, Sally Lake, Mouse Lake and Area 41 (Figure 6). Sally Lake area has lithologies similar to the Marathon deposit with abundant heterogeneous fine-pegmatitic mineralized TDL Gabbro often intruding into fine grained series. Variations of Marathon Series rocks include TDL Gabbro brecciated with fine grained gabbro and footwall xenoliths, ultramafic lenses with variable mineralogy and magnetite rich lenses. A leucocratic, homogeneous medium grained gabbro occurs to the South East of Area 41.

The footwall varies significantly in this area including Archean sediments, granitoids and volcanic rocks. The TDL gabbro sits stratigraphically above the Archean footwall with a variable or undetermined dip and thickness. Area 41 is intruded by a feldspathic clinopyroxenite which

occurs in proximity to the highest grade mineralization. Crosscutting relationships and thin section work suggest that the clinopyroxenite is an older intrusion which is potentially related to the fine grained gabbro.

The Area 41 occurrence is located within the Sally Lake area at the northern margin of the Eastern Gabbro. The deposit strikes east-southeast, dips at 45-50 degrees south and extends for over 1.2 km along strike. The deposit is open to the east and west.

A total of 56 holes have been drilled in the Sally Lake area, of which 45 are drilled into Area 41. The drilling at Area 41 is considered to be sufficient to define the thickness and continuity of the mineralized envelope, but closer spaced drilling is required to define and characterize zones of higher grade material.

The Redstone occurrence is situated along the outer margin of the Eastern Gabbro in the northwest corner of the Coldwell Complex (Figure 6). The mineralized zone strikes near east-west, dips between 30 and 45 degrees south and is continuous along strike for 450 m. The zone extends down dip for at least 200 m and is open to the west.

The mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and trace bornite and is hosted in a complicated assemblage of Marathon Series rocks. The upper portion of the sequence is dominated by oxide melatroctolite with minor Two Duck Lake gabbro, and the lower zone is composed predominantly of Marathon Series breccia units. The lower breccia units are composed of Two Duck Lake gabbro intermixed with oxide melatroctolite and numerous xenoliths of the Fine Grained Series and/or metavolcanic footwall.

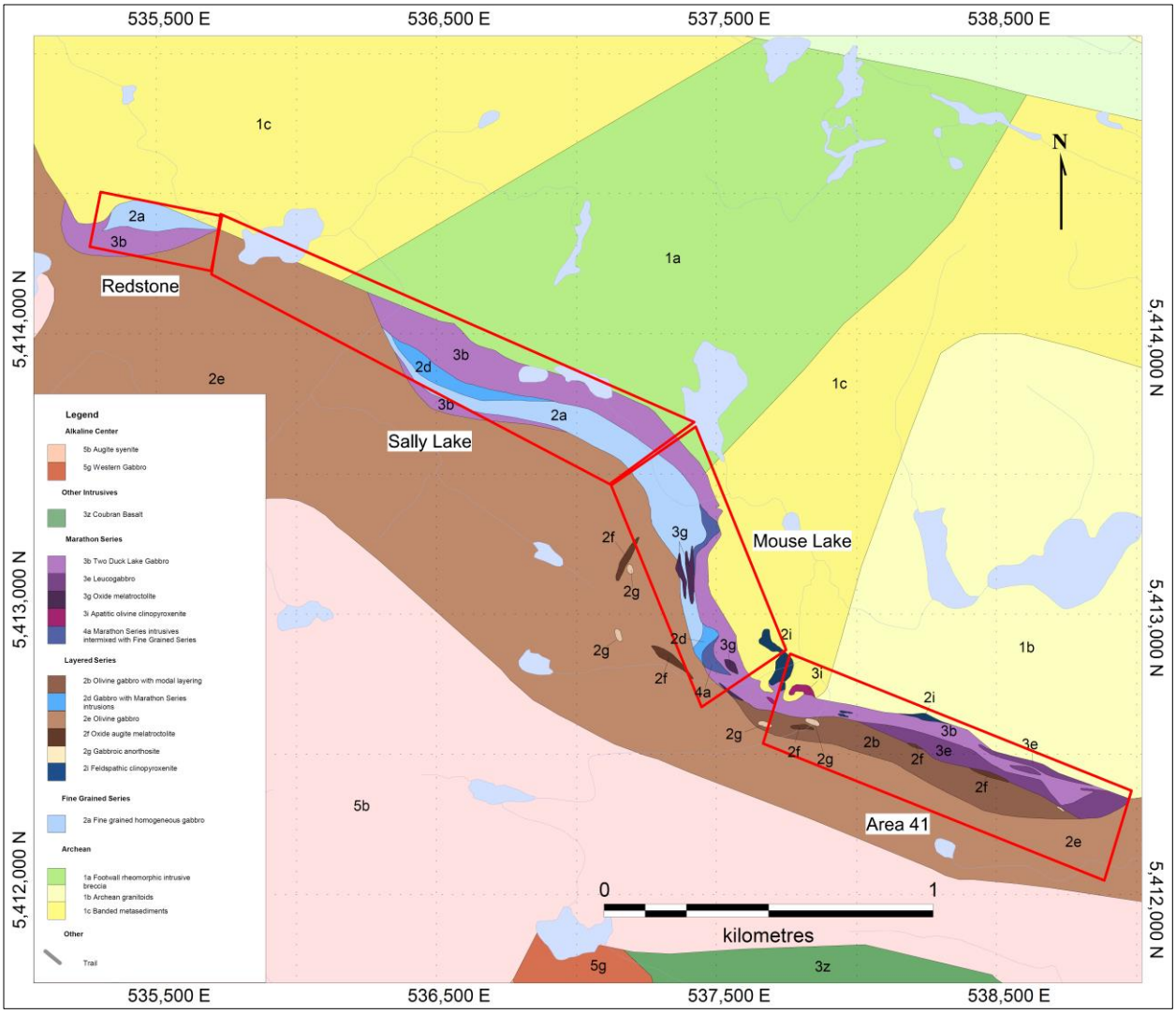

Figure 6 Map showing the detailed geology of the Sally Lake Area highlighting the mineralized zones.

2013 Exploration Program

The 2013 exploration program was designed to test the mineralization in the Layered Series at Four Dams South and test the eastern and western extent of the Four Dams North mineralization at depth. Four drill holes (FD-13-33, FD-13-34, FD-13-39 and FD-13-41) were continued to depth to determine the down dip extent of the Four Dams North mineralization. The shallow Four Dams South drilling determined that the occurrence is not continuous and is

likely related to hydrothermal sulphide migration. All drilling was supervised by John McBride, senior geologist for Stillwater Canada Inc., at 92 McKenzie St. Marathon, Ontario.

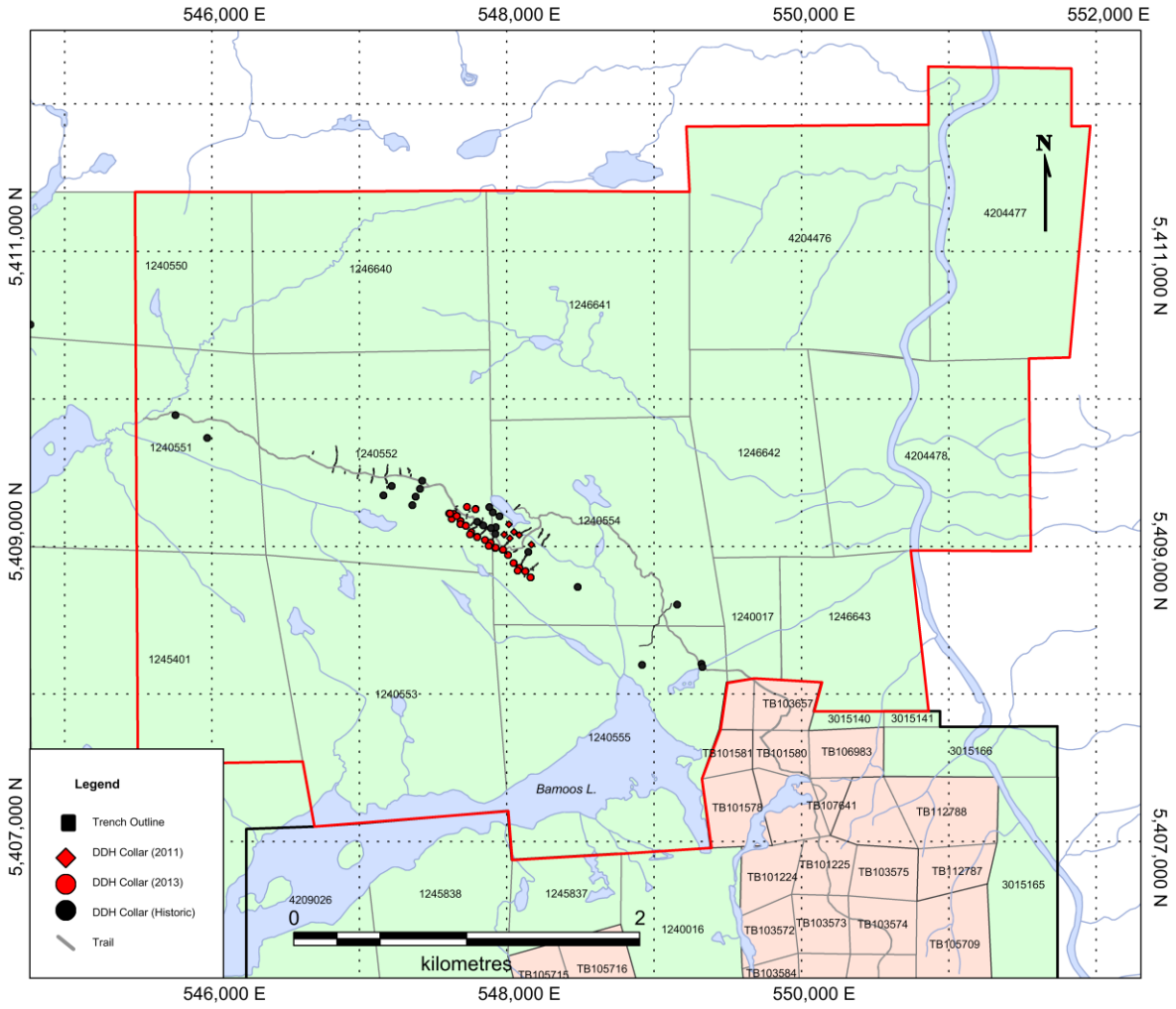

Figure 7 Map showing the Four Dams Project area (highlighted in red) and areas of work. Claims are shown in green and leases in beige. The Marathon-PGM Property is to the south.

Four Dams Drilling Program

During the 2013 field season 35 drill holes were drilled at the Four Dams occurrence for a total of 3999m of NQ core (Figure 8 Map showing Four Dams drill plan

Table 2) Dip angle of the drill holes varied from 45° to 80°, usually on or close to a 30° azimuth, perpendicular to the strike of the target. A total of 21 diamond drill holes are within claim 1240552 and 14 are within claim 1240554. A total of 1408 samples were analyzed (1131 drill core assays, 26 blanks, 27 duplicates, 27 standards and 191 sulphur only assays). All 2013 drill logs are presented in Appendix A. All assay certificates are presented in Appendix B.

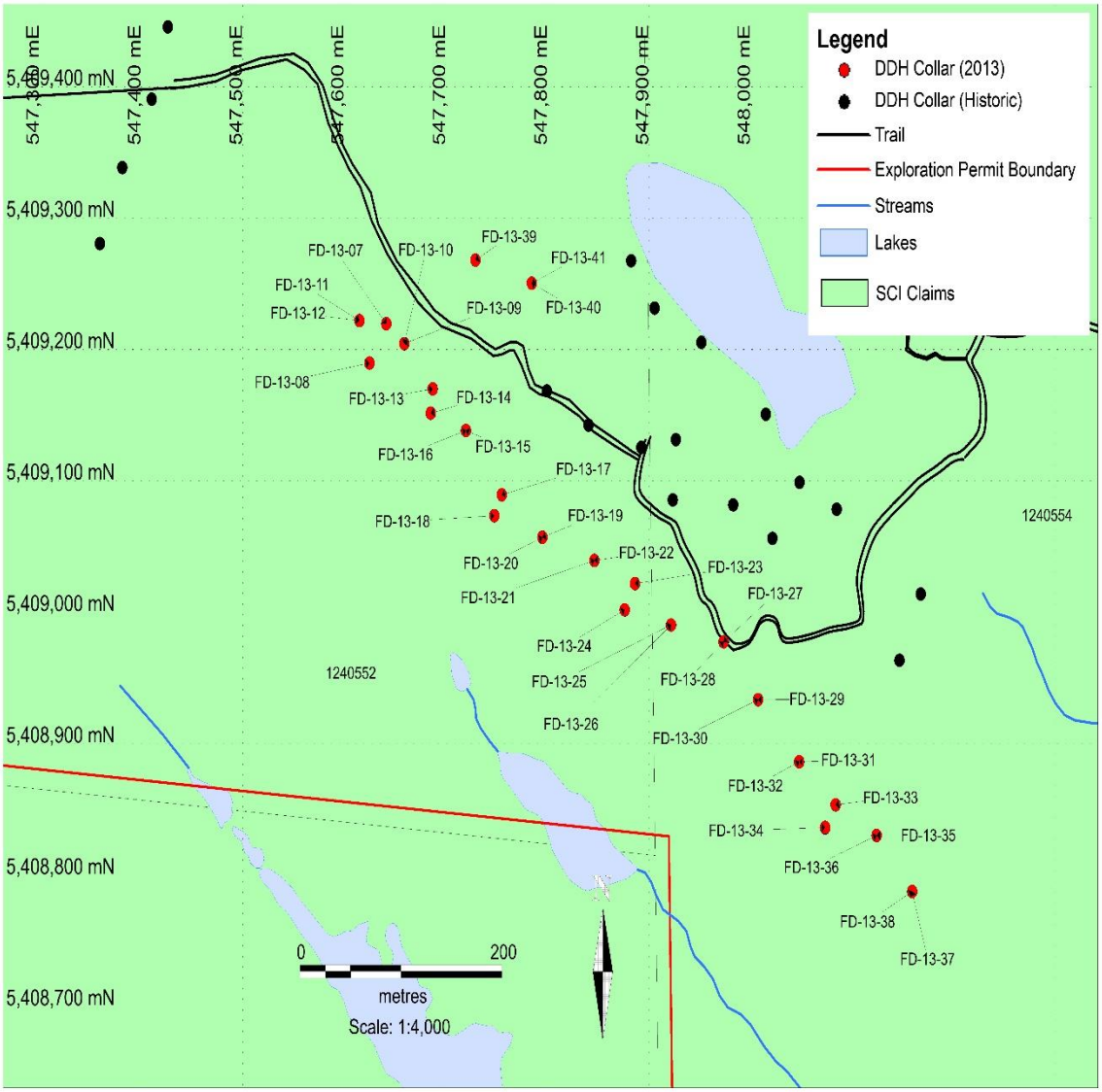

Figure 8 Map showing Four Dams drill plan

Table 2 List of Diamond Drill Holes completed in 2013 by Stillwater Canada Inc. in the Four Dams Area. Core is stored at the Core Storage facility in Marathon. Coordinates are in NAD27.

Hole #	Lease	UTM_E	UTM_N	Bearing	Angle	Depth	Assays	Start	Finish

				(°)	(°)	(m)			
FD-13-07	1240552	547641	5409222	28.91	-44.60	75.00	24	25-May-13	26-May-13
FD-13-08	1240552	547626	5409188	25.45	-59.28	75.00	37	26-May-13	27-May-13
FD-13-09	1240552	547662	5409206	30.90	-45.65	66.00	29	27-May-13	27-May-13
FD-13-10	1240552	547661	5409206	22.41	-85.19	102.00	35	27-May-13	27-May-13
FD-13-11	1240552	547616	5409222	358.00	-84.15	102.00	42	28-May-13	29-May-13
FD-13-12	1240552	547615	5409224	28.69	-45.11	75.00	35	29-May-13	29-May-13
FD-13-13	1240552	547687	5409172	30.37	-59.90	75.00	18	30-May-13	30-May-13
FD-13-14	1240552	547686	5409152	27.85	-70.14	102.00	33	30-May-13	31-May-13
FD-13-15	1240552	547722	5409141	32.97	-44.76	66.00	15	31-May-13	1-Jun-13
FD-13-16	1240552	547722	5409140	33.31	-84.30	102.00	32	1-Jun-13	2-Jun-13
FD-13-17	1240552	547759	5409098	28.69	-60.00	54.00	20	2-Jun-13	2-Jun-13
FD-13-18	1240552	547751	5409082	33.43	-69.81	102.00	33	2-Jun-13	2-Jun-13
FD-13-19	1240552	547801	5409066	29.42	-45.31	66.00	31	3-Jun-13	3-Jun-13
FD-13-20	1240552	547799	5409064	28.35	-84.81	102.00	46	3-Jun-13	4-Jun-13
FD-13-21	1240552	547852	5409044	28.63	-84.90	102.00	36	4-Jun-13	5-Jun-13
FD-13-22	1240552	547852	5409044	25.61	-45.00	51.00	26	5-Jun-13	5-Jun-13
FD-13-23	1240552	547890	5409027	30.28	-59.93	153.00	79	5-Jun-13	6-Jun-13
FD-13-24	1240552	547877	5409004	27.41	-74.18	174.00	70	6-Jun-13	7-Jun-13
FD-13-25	1240554	547922	5408990	29.83	-45.13	156.00	69	7-Jun-13	8-Jun-13
FD-13-26	1240554	547924	5408992	352.12	-82.94	144.00	44	8-Jun-13	9-Jun-13
FD-13-27	1240554	547973	5408978	29.02	-84.76	111.00	25	9-Jun-13	9-Jun-13
FD-13-28	1240554	547974	5408979	29.85	-45.00	54.00	12	9-Jun-13	10-Jun-13
FD-13-29	1240554	548009	5408943	34.62	-45.00	51.00	24	11-Jun-13	11-Jun-13
FD-13-30	1240554	548009	5408942	19.99	-83.33	102.00	39	11-Jun-13	12-Jun-13
FD-13-31	1240554	548048	5408888	31.36	-43.88	72.00	27	12-Jun-13	12-Jun-13
FD-13-32	1240554	548046	5408888	14.17	-84.93	102.00	38	12-Jun-13	13-Jun-13
FD-13-33	1240554	548085	5408855	28.62	-60.00	258.00	113	13-Jun-13	15-Jun-13
FD-13-34	1240554	548073	5408836	32.87	-69.56	336.00	112	15-Jun-13	16-Jun-13
FD-13-35	1240554	548127	5408833	31.34	-44.02	84.00	19	16-Jun-13	16-Jun-13
FD-13-36	1240554	548126	5408832	16.55	-84.45	111.00	27	16-Jun-13	17-Jun-13
FD-13-37	1240554	548162	5408790	31.43	-44.60	78.00	15	17-Jun-13	18-Jun-13
FD-13-38	1240554	548161	5408790	16.00	-84.76	105.00	42	18-Jun-13	18-Jun-13
FD-13-39	1240552	547729	5409269	30.88	-69.05	201.00	58	18-Jun-13	19-Jun-13
FD-13-40	1240552	547789	5409255	29.10	-50.23	144.00	52	19-Jun-13	20-Jun-13
FD-13-41	1240552	547787	5409252	21.40	-79.64	246.00	51	20-Jun-13	22-Jun-13

Table 3 Significant Intersections for the 2013 Four Dams Drill Program

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sum_PGM
FD-13-07	10.4	34	23.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.01

FD-13-08	8	56	48	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.02
FD-13-10	10	18	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01
FD-13-11	23	33	10	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.27	0.01
FD-13-12	18	26	8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.01
FD-13-14	26	38	12	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.02
FD-13-16	18	24	6	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02
FD-13-17	23	29	6	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.02
FD-13-18	37	51	14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.02
FD-13-23	5	31	26	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.32	0.02
FD-13-23	111	127	16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.01
FD-13-24	46	52	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01
FD-13-25	16	24	8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.01
FD-13-25	32	38	6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02
FD-13-26	40	48	8	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.02
FD-13-27	20	34	14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.01
FD-13-29	32	42	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.01
FD-13-30	26	40	14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.02
FD-13-31	6	12	6	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.02
FD-13-32	5	15	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.01
FD-13-32	39	53	14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.02
FD-13-33	20	26	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.02
FD-13-33	32	50	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.01
FD-13-33	78	84	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.01
FD-13-33	215	251	36	0.11	0.17	0.40	0.14	0.68
FD-13-34	13	21	8	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.01
FD-13-34	27	37	10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.02
FD-13-34	45	65	20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.01
FD-13-34	264	278	14	0.21	0.09	0.17	0.33	0.47
FD-13-34	290	336	46	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.28	0.18
FD-13-36	31	37	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.03
FD-13-38	47	53	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.03
FD-13-41	58	74	16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00

Sally Lake Drilling Program

During the 2013 field season 37 drill holes were completed at Sally Lake in Area 41 and Redstone for a total of 8052m of NQ core (Figure 9).

All of Area 41 drilling was within lease CLM124 including 31 drill holes totaling 6690 m Figure 10, Table 4). Dip angle of the drill holes varied from 45° to 80°, usually on or close to a 20° azimuth, perpendicular to the strike of the target. A total of 2712 samples were analyzed (2300 drill core assays, 54 blanks, 56 duplicates, 55 standards and 247 sulphur only assays) at Area 41. The best intersections from the 2013 Area 41 drill program are included in Table 6.

A total of six diamond drillholes were completed at Redstone with a total of 1362 m on lease CLM121 (Figure , Table 5). A total of 658 samples were analyzed (592 drill core assays, 14 blanks, 14 duplicates, 14 standards and 24 sulphur only assays) at Redstone. All 2013 drill logs are presented in Appendix A. The best intersections from the 2013 Redstone drill program are included in Table 7. All assay certificates are presented in Appendix B.

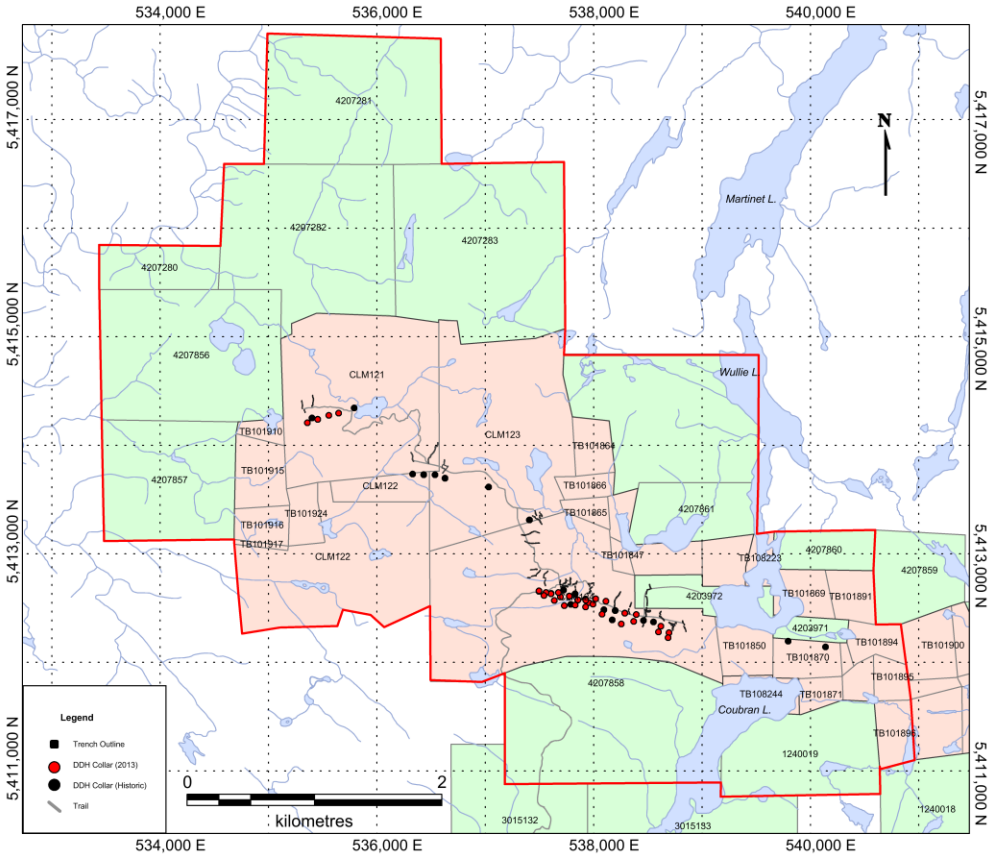

Figure 9 Map showing the Sally Lake Project area (highlighted in red) and areas of work. Claims are shown in green and leases in beige.

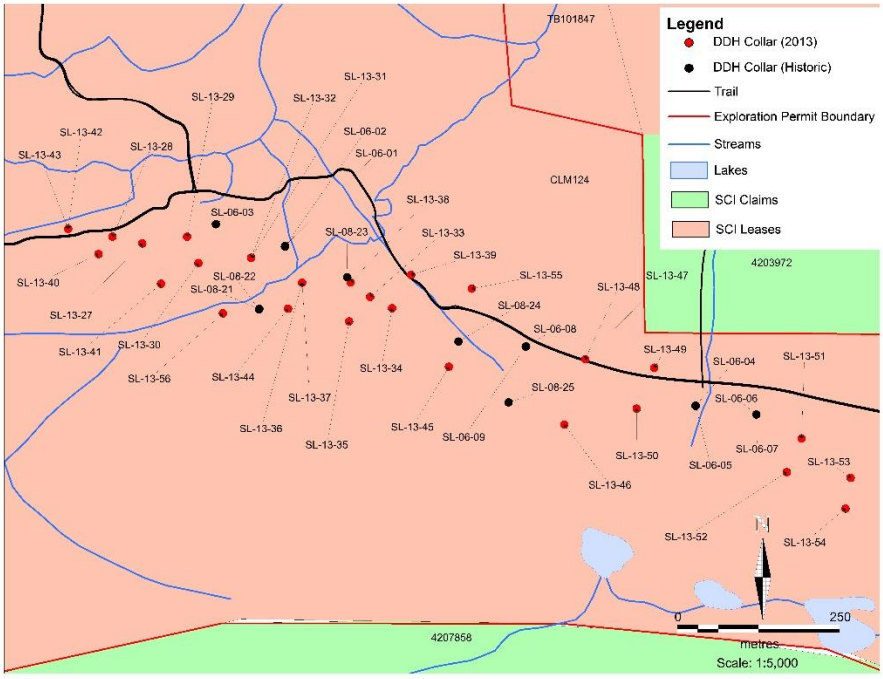

Figure 10 Map showing Area 41 drill plan

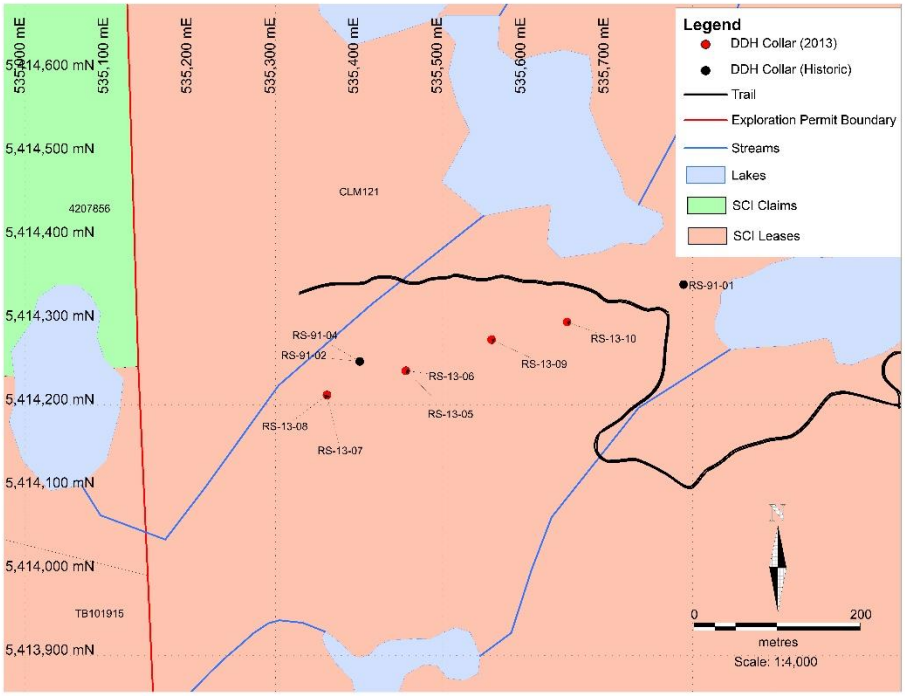

Figure 11 Map showing Redstone area drill plan

Table 4 List of Diamond Drill Holes completed in 2013 by Stillwater Canada Inc. in Area 41. Core is stored at the Core Storage facility in Marathon. Coordinates are in NAD27.

Hole #	Lease	UTM_E	UTM_N	Bearing	Angle	Depth	Assays	Start	Finish
SL-13-26	CLM124	537608	5412635	18.54	-43.80	129.00	62	1-Jul-13	2-Jul-13
SL-13-27	CLM124	537606	5412632	18.70	-85.71	264.00	138	2-Jul-13	4-Jul-13
SL-13-28	CLM124	537560	5412644	21.06	-63.93	174.00	92	4-Jul-13	5-Jul-13
SL-13-29	CLM124	537675	5412643	15.66	-74.67	132.00	58	5-Jul-13	6-Jul-13
SL-13-30	CLM124	537693	5412602	11.66	-81.52	186.00	82	6-Jul-13	7-Jul-13
SL-13-31	CLM124	537774	5412611	19.71	-54.92	186.00	86	7-Jul-13	8-Jul-13
SL-13-32	CLM124	537774	5412610	19.61	-85.28	252.00	123	8-Jul-13	11-Jul-13
SL-13-33	CLM124	537956	5412550	19.19	-54.99	150.00	62	11-Jul-13	12-Jul-13
SL-13-34	CLM124	537993	5412536	19.56	-80.00	201.00	85	12-Jul-13	14-Jul-13
SL-13-35	CLM124	537926	5412512	25.22	-80.00	183.00	44	14-Jul-13	15-Jul-13
SL-13-36	CLM124	537854	5412573	22.07	-44.59	228.00	76	15-Jul-13	17-Jul-13
SL-13-37	CLM124	537855	5412576	20.42	-80.00	261.00	102	17-Jul-13	19-Jul-13
SL-13-38	CLM124	537927	5412572	20.59	-84.84	225.00	86	19-Jul-13	20-Jul-13
SL-13-39	CLM124	538019	5412586	15.19	-45.18	117.00	49	20-Jul-13	21-Jul-13
SL-13-40	CLM124	537540	5412617	19.68	-80.51	231.00	98	21-Jul-13	23-Jul-13
SL-13-41	CLM124	537636	5412570	18.36	-80.05	291.00	101	23-Jul-13	25-Jul-13
SL-13-42	CLM124	537495	5412654	18.21	-45.56	183.00	79	25-Jul-13	26-Jul-13
SL-13-43	CLM124	537495	5412658	20.57	-80.00	195.00	94	26-Jul-13	27-Jul-13
SL-13-44	CLM124	537830	5412528	12.11	-79.51	303.00	124	28-Jul-13	30-Jul-13
SL-13-45	CLM124	538077	5412444	18.39	-79.16	267.00	90	30-Jul-13	1-Aug-13
SL-13-46	CLM124	538255	5412354	17.28	-80.45	330.00	116	1-Aug-13	3-Aug-13
SL-13-47	CLM124	538286	5412455	21.87	-44.60	174.00	75	3-Aug-13	4-Aug-13
SL-13-48	CLM124	538286	5412453	17.10	-79.73	237.00	101	4-Aug-13	5-Aug-13
SL-13-49	CLM124	538393	5412440	22.11	-74.61	165.00	74	5-Aug-13	6-Aug-13
SL-13-50	CLM124	538368	5412378	16.84	-80.00	249.00	75	6-Aug-13	8-Aug-13
SL-13-51	CLM124	538620	5412333	29.00	-63.43	180.00	80	8-Aug-13	9-Aug-13
SL-13-52	CLM124	538598	5412281	21.07	-72.14	255.00	91	9-Aug-13	10-Aug-13
SL-13-53	CLM124	538694	5412273	24.80	-69.75	222.00	92	10-Aug-13	11-Aug-13
SL-13-54	CLM124	538686	5412227	16.95	-78.75	288.00	110	11-Aug-13	12-Aug-13
SL-13-55	CLM124	538112	5412563	18.79	-49.61	141.00	62	13-Aug-13	14-Aug-13
SL-13-56	CLM124	537729	5412523	14.86	-78.82	291.00	105	14-Aug-13	16-Aug-13

Table 5 List of Diamond Drill Holes completed in 2013 by Stillwater Canada Inc. in the Redstone Area. Core is stored at the Core Storage facility in Marathon. Coordinates are in NAD27.

Hole #	Lease	UTM_E	UTM_N	Bearing (°)	Angle (°)	Depth (m)	Assays	Start	Finish
RS-13-05	CLM121	535453	5414239	344.96	-48.93	222.00	117	16-Aug-13	17-Aug-13
RS-13-06	CLM121	535453	5414238	339.16	-79.66	297.00	154	18-Aug-13	20-Aug-13
RS-13-07	CLM121	535358	5414208	345.92	-50.35	198.00	94	20-Aug-13	21-Aug-13
RS-13-08	CLM121	535359	5414208	336.29	-79.52	306.00	152	21-Aug-13	23-Aug-13
RS-13-09	CLM121	535555	5414276	344.13	-44.88	186.00	83	23-Aug-13	24-Aug-13
RS-13-10	CLM121	535646	5414296	350.24	-45.00	153.00	58	24-Aug-13	25-Aug-13

Table 6 Significant Intersections for the 2013 Area 41 Drill Program

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sum_PGM
SL-13-26	14	20	6	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.02
SL-13-26	24	32	8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.02
SL-13-26	38	46	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.01
SL-13-26	70	82	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.01
SL-13-27	23	53	30	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.02
SL-13-27	65	73	8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02
SL-13-27	103	111	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.01
SL-13-27	131	147	16	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.26	0.30
SL-13-27	173	183	10	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
SL-13-27	207	215	8	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.21	0.14
SL-13-27	229	243	14	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.18	0.13
SL-13-28	10	40	30	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.04
SL-13-28	100	112	12	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.33	0.15
SL-13-28	118	130	12	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.29	0.17
SL-13-28	136	152	16	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.19	0.13
SL-13-29	26	92	66	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.23	0.11
SL-13-30	57	69	12	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.28	0.07
SL-13-30	87	93	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.02
SL-13-30	115	163	48	0.07	0.25	0.64	0.21	0.96
SL-13-31	7	59	52	0.03	0.10	0.27	0.28	0.41
SL-13-31	67	75	8	0.03	0.10	0.28	0.15	0.42
SL-13-31	92	100	8	0.05	0.15	0.40	0.16	0.59
SL-13-31	126	152	26	0.12	0.16	0.37	0.25	0.65
SL-13-31	154	160	6	0.02	0.05	0.16	0.22	0.22
SL-13-31	168	180	12	0.05	0.10	0.22	0.27	0.37
SL-13-32	6	34	28	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.29	0.05
SL-13-32	42	54	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.01

SL-13-32	78	94	16	0.12	0.72	1.51	0.10	2.35
SL-13-32	142	148	6	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.14	0.37
SL-13-32	160	246	86	0.08	0.18	0.36	0.21	0.62
SL-13-33	56	64	8	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.15
SL-13-33	74	82	8	0.07	0.28	0.47	0.11	0.82
SL-13-33	92	110	18	0.09	0.20	0.30	0.12	0.59
SL-13-34	74	82	8	0.08	0.75	1.32	0.12	2.16
SL-13-34	126	138	12	0.07	0.30	0.64	0.20	1.01
SL-13-34	142	148	6	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.41
SL-13-35	108	130	22	0.13	0.24	0.40	0.12	0.78
SL-13-35	141	147	6	0.03	0.17	0.27	0.10	0.47
SL-13-35	167	177	10	0.05	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.36
SL-13-36	34	40	6	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.04
SL-13-36	46	84	38	0.14	0.55	0.78	0.17	1.47
SL-13-36	120	128	8	0.04	0.08	0.26	0.15	0.38
SL-13-36	148	164	16	0.04	0.08	0.24	0.29	0.36
SL-13-37	56	98	42	0.04	0.35	0.51	0.12	0.90
SL-13-37	167	209	42	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.21	0.28
SL-13-37	225	233	8	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.29
SL-13-38	56	96	40	0.10	0.23	0.40	0.20	0.73
SL-13-38	104	150	46	0.08	0.17	0.35	0.26	0.60
SL-13-38	158	174	16	0.04	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.24
SL-13-38	182	190	8	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.16
SL-13-39	42	50	8	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.11	0.58
SL-13-40	33	39	6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.04
SL-13-40	57	81	24	0.03	0.06	0.17	0.23	0.26
SL-13-40	123	147	24	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.23	0.07
SL-13-40	157	167	10	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.11
SL-13-40	173	195	22	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.17	0.19
SL-13-41	127	145	18	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.19	0.02
SL-13-41	161	211	50	0.03	0.08	0.15	0.21	0.26
SL-13-41	219	237	18	0.03	0.08	0.22	0.21	0.33
SL-13-41	253	281	28	0.04	0.10	0.16	0.20	0.30
SL-13-42	96	102	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.01
SL-13-43	114	124	10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.01
SL-13-43	152	160	8	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.40	0.02
SL-13-44	83	93	10	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.46	0.07
SL-13-44	105	115	10	0.00	0.13	0.09	0.23	0.22
SL-13-44	117	161	44	0.12	0.57	0.99	0.14	1.68
SL-13-44	197	217	20	0.07	0.11	0.37	0.25	0.55
SL-13-44	291	303	12	0.07	0.11	0.46	0.24	0.64

SL-13-45	132	168	36	0.06	0.22	0.42	0.16	0.69
SL-13-45	176	194	18	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.21
SL-13-45	259	265	6	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.18
SL-13-46	163	203	40	0.09	0.31	0.46	0.14	0.86
SL-13-46	237	267	30	0.04	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.38
SL-13-46	287	309	22	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.15
SL-13-47	50	60	10	0.11	0.22	0.42	0.07	0.75
SL-13-47	76	88	12	0.03	0.20	0.28	0.08	0.51
SL-13-47	100	116	16	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.14	0.36
SL-13-47	118	130	12	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.18	0.36
SL-13-47	148	158	10	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.20	0.14
SL-13-48	61	91	30	0.01	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.37
SL-13-48	133	143	10	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.11
SL-13-48	147	153	6	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.21	0.14
SL-13-48	163	199	36	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.19	0.30
SL-13-49	56	68	12	0.10	0.27	0.60	0.11	0.96
SL-13-49	82	92	10	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.32
SL-13-49	126	154	28	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.20	0.10
SL-13-50	114	124	10	0.01	0.24	0.33	0.08	0.58
SL-13-50	126	136	10	0.01	0.22	0.29	0.04	0.52
SL-13-50	203	211	8	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.21	0.16
SL-13-51	28	34	6	0.01	0.33	0.36	0.05	0.70
SL-13-51	72	88	16	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.22	0.12
SL-13-52	171	177	6	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.07
SL-13-52	183	189	6	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.25	0.11
SL-13-53	58	70	12	0.21	0.47	0.61	0.07	1.29
SL-13-53	156	164	8	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.12
SL-13-53	182	188	6	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.22	0.15
SL-13-54	151	163	12	0.08	0.23	0.41	0.17	0.71
SL-13-54	167	191	24	0.14	0.33	0.63	0.16	1.10
SL-13-54	253	273	20	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.24	0.18
SL-13-55	3	57	54	0.09	0.29	0.44	0.14	0.82
SL-13-55	67	75	8	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.27
SL-13-56	132	164	32	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.27	0.05
SL-13-56	188	224	36	0.21	0.61	1.05	0.16	1.87

Table 7 Significant Intersections for the 2013 Redstone Drill Program

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Au (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Pd (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Sum_PGM
RS-13-05	72	104	32	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.24	0.17
RS-13-05	134	146	12	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.21	0.25
RS-13-05	152	166	14	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.26	0.35
RS-13-05	170	180	10	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.13	0.27
RS-13-06	91	99	8	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.10
RS-13-06	117	123	6	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.27	0.19
RS-13-06	143	157	14	0.07	0.09	0.18	0.14	0.35
RS-13-06	165	225	60	0.08	0.16	0.36	0.08	0.60
RS-13-07	99	151	52	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.27	0.31
RS-13-08	103	121	18	0.06	0.04	0.14	0.30	0.24
RS-13-08	129	145	16	0.11	0.21	0.47	0.15	0.79
RS-13-08	173	191	18	0.07	0.15	0.44	0.06	0.66
RS-13-08	199	205	6	0.10	0.12	0.38	0.17	0.59
RS-13-09	143	153	10	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.32

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

ALS Minerals is an accredited analysis of sulfur, gold, platinum, palladium, copper, nickel, and cobalt under ISO/IEC Guideline 17025 by the Standards Council of Canada. ALS Minerals provides analytical services to the mining and mineral exploration industry and is registered under ISO 9001:2008 quality standard.

Shipments of drill-core were transported from the property to a core logging facility in the town of Marathon. A geologist was responsible for logging the core and marking sample intervals. The core was then split using a diamond core saw. A tag with a sample identification (ID) number was placed in each sample bag before being sealed. The sample ID number was also written on the outside of the sample bag. The position of the samples on the remaining half core was marked with a corresponding ID tag. Samples were then grouped into batches before being placed into rice bags. Each rice bag was also sealed and labelled before being dispatched.

Drill core was consistently sampled in 2 metre intervals throughout all SCI drilling. All sections of core containing Two Duck Lake gabbro were sampled continuously. Samples were also taken for several meters into the surrounding, unmineralized core. Core recovery was considered to be very good. Quality control samples were added to the sample stream after every 15 samples.

Samples were shipped by Courtesy trucks to ALS Minerals in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Upon receipt of the samples, ALS Minerals personnel would ensure that the seals on rice bags and

individual samples had not been tampered with. The remaining half-core is now stored in core sheds at the Marathon facility.

All samples received by ALS Minerals are tagged with an Internal Sample Control Number when they are entered into the Laboratory Information Management System. Drill core samples are dried prior to any sample preparation. The samples are then crushed until >70% passes through a 2mm screen, using a riffle splitter, 250g are split into routine packages and then are pulverized so >85% can pass through a 75-micron screen (Tyler 200 mesh). They are then homogenized prior to analysis. Silica cleaning between each sample is performed to prevent any cross-contamination.

All Au, Pt and Pd analysis is performed using a 30 gram lead collection fire assay, and ICP-AES finish. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 4 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry against matrix matched standards.

Cu, Ni, Co and Ag were analyzed using an aqua regia digest with an AES finish. All Cu and Ag analyses were determined by aqua regia leach. A prepared sample is digested with aqua regia in a graphite heating block. After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted to 12.5 mL with deionized water, mixed and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. The analytical results are corrected for inter-element spectral interferences Samples running over the maximum limit of 10,000 ppm (1%) of any of the above elements were automatically re-analyzed using a wider ranged method.

Summary of Expenditures

Expenditures for drilling and assaying activities in 2013 are shown in Tables 10, 11, 12, and 13. Cost are broken down relevant to the work performed on each claim or lease. The total expenditure from the 2013 Bermuda exploration drill program is $1,682,167.63. The cost to drill per metre varied base on the depth of the drilling, from 1-150m cost is $86/m, 151-300m cost is $88/m and >300m cost is $92/m.

A total of $19,200 will be transferred to contiguous claim 4272670 from lease CLM124 (Figure 12).

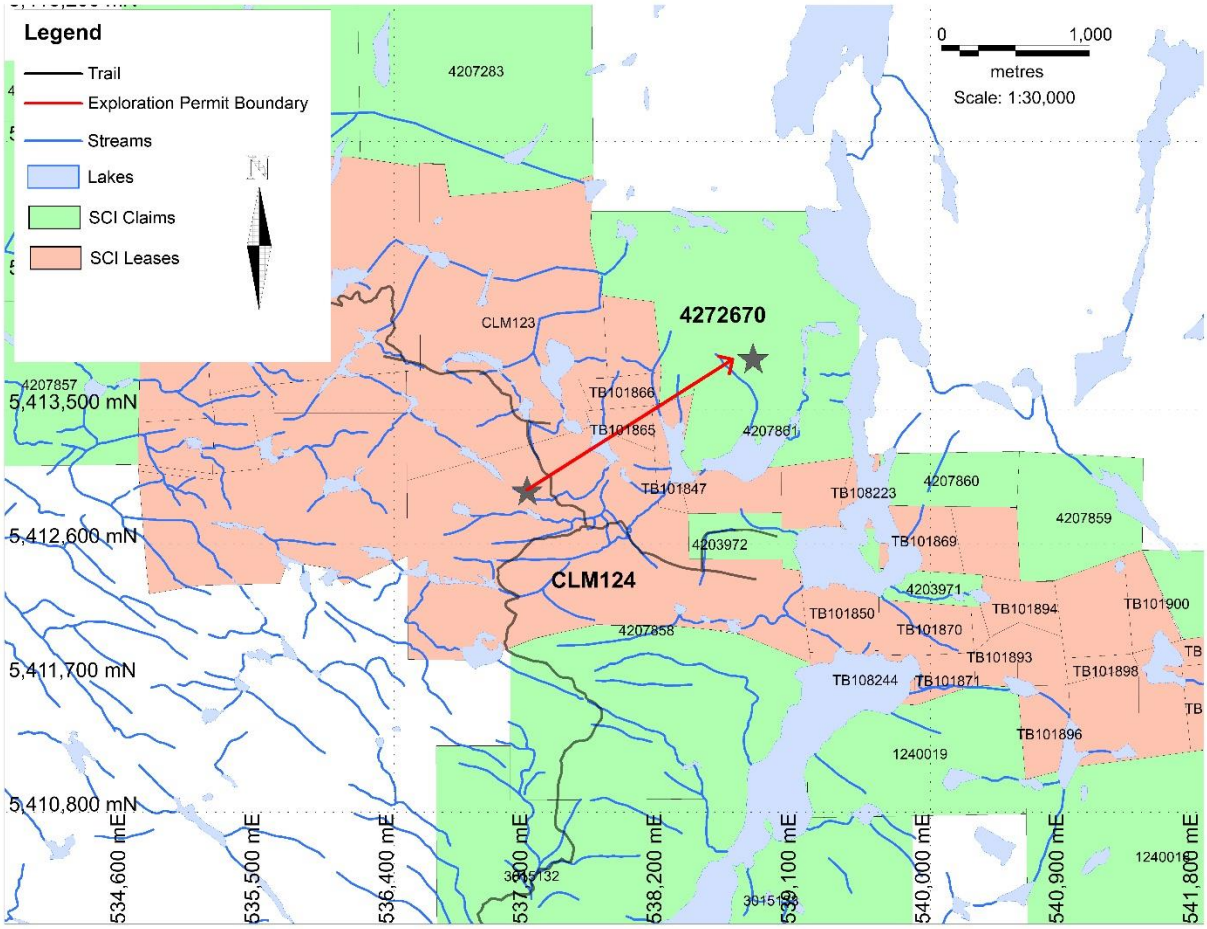

Figure 12 Map showing the contiguous relationship between lease CLM124 and claim 4272670 for the transfer of assessment credit.

Four Dams:

Table 8: Summary of Drilling Costs Applied to claim 1240552

Activity	Date	Cost
Drilling (2235m)	25-May-2013 to 22-June-2013	$ 335,662.64
Assays	26-May-2013 to 3-July-2013	$ 34,349.71
	Total	**$ 370,012.35**

Table 9: Summary of Surveying Costs Applied to claim 1240554

Activity	Date	Cost
Drilling (1764m)	7-June-2013 to 18-June-2013	$ 203,708.49
Assays	18-Jun-2013 to 3-July-2013	$ 21, 329.56
	Total	**$ 225,038.05**

Sally Lake:

Table 10 Summary of Drilling Costs Applied to Lease CLM124

Activity	**Date**	**Cost**
Drilling (6690m)	1-July-2013 to 16-Aug-2013	$ 794,664.03
Assays	25-July-2013 to 29-Sep-2013	$ 106,727.37
	Total	**$ 901,391.40**

Table 11 Summary of Drilling Costs Applied to Lease CLM121

Activity	**Date**	**Cost**
Drilling	16-Aug-2013 to 25-August-2013	$ 159,391.87
Assays	13-Sept-2012 to 1-Oct-2013	$ 26,333.97
	Total	**$ 185,725.84**

Statement of Qualification

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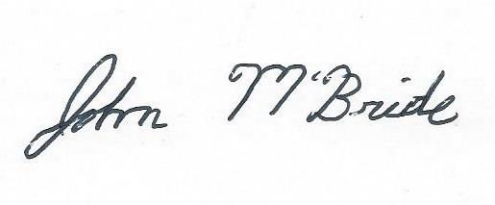
I, John McBride, M.Sc., P.Geo, Senior Geologist, hereby certify that:

- I graduated with a M.Sc. – Geology degree from Lakehead University, Ontario in 2010, and a B.Sc. (Honours) – Geology degree from Lakehead University, Ontario in 2007.
- I am a registered practicing Professional Geologist (Member No.: 2208) in good standing and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.
- I have practiced my profession as a mineral exploration geologist continuously since 2010 to the present date. I have worked on the Marathon PGM-Cu deposit in 2007-2009 and the Bermuda exploration extension of the Marathon deposit from 2012 to present.
- I have been authorized by Stillwater Canada Inc., to act as an agent for the company, including preparing assessment work reports.
- I consent to, and authorize, the use of this assessment report for any lawful purpose.

John A. McBride, M.Sc., P.Geo



Dated at Marathon, Ontario this _5th_ day of February, 2015.

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Appendices

Appendix A – Drillhole Logs

Appendix B – Assay Certificates

Appendix C – Drillhole Cross Sections