TECHNICAL REPORT

NI 43-101 F1

FOR

AURORA PLATINUM CORP.

ON THE

LANSDOWNE HOUSE PROPERTY

BARTMAN LAKE AREA

NORTHWESTERN, ONTARIO

L.D.S. Winter, P. Geo.

January 30, 2003

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1. SUMMARY (Item 3)

The 100% owned Lansdowne House property of Aurora Platinum Corp. (Aurora) is located approximately 200 km northeast of Pickle Lake and 450 km northeast of Thunder Bay, in northwestern Ontario. The property consists of 66 unpatented mining claims (930 units, 14,880 ha).

The 2001 exploration program, which consisted of an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (EM) survey, bedrock mapping, diamond drilling and lithogeochemical sampling was designed to continue the evaluation of the economic potential of the layered mafic-ultramafic Lansdowne House Igneous Complex (LHIC) for copper-nickel (Cu-Ni) and reef-type platinum group metal (PGM) mineralization similar to those hosted by the Stillwater and Bushveld igneous complexes in Montana and South Africa, respectively. Apart from 50 km of line-cutting started in December 2002, no exploration work was carried out on the property in 2002.

In the regional context, the Lansdowne House property occurs within the 2.7 Ga - 2.8 Ga old Oxford Lake - Stull Lake Terrane near the faulted contact with the 2.9 Ga - 3.0 Ga old North Caribou Terrane within the Sachigo Subprovince of northwestern Superior Province. The property is underlain by volcanic-sedimentary sequences and mafic to ultramafic rocks of the LHIC. The LHIC, which was probably emplaced initially as a lopolith/sill-like body into the supracrustal and gneissic tonalitic basement rocks, is presently exposed as a ring-shaped structure. After the emplacement, the LHIC was folded along with supracrustal and tonalitic rocks and later tilted to the southwest exposing the ultramafic base of the intrusion within the northeastern part of the property.

From an economic perspective, the most important rocks on the property are the layered mafic-ultramafic sequences of the LHIC which host numerous Cu-Ni-PGM occurrences. The LHIC is informally and broadly subdivided into three zones:

1) a predominantly ultramafic basal zone comprising layered peridotite-pyroxenite sequences in the Rowell Lake area,

2) a middle zone, comprising predominantly cumulate gabbroic sequences (meso- to melanocratic, gabbro ± leucogabbro-gabbroic breccias) and minor ultramafic rocks within the Lavoie Lake - Lavoie Creek - Bartman Lakes areas; and,

3) an upper zone, consisting of predominantly diorite-leucogabbro-anorthosite-gabbro-magnetite cumulate sequences in the Gabbro Lake area near the northwestern property boundary. The PGM-dominated mineralization (e.g., 1.04 g/t Pd+Pt (palladium + platinum) over 25.5 m includes 3.1 g/t Pd+Pt over 1.5 m - LH01-20) occurs within sulphide-poor, plagioclase-rich gabbroic rocks within the middle zone of the complex (the "reef").

The Cu-Ni- mineralization, which is associated with disseminated and net-textured semi-massive to massive sulphide, occurs within meso- to melanocratic cumulate gabbro and associated magmatic breccias within the middle zone of the LHIC. The chondrite normalized plots of these gabbros display flat to weak slopes/fractionation trends (La/Yb=<5). The best example of disseminated Cu-Ni sulphide mineralization occurs in drill hole LH01-06 where a 220.6 m (134.2 m - 354.8 m) intercept yielded 0.23% Cu-Ni and 0.32 g/t Pd+Pt. Within this broad intercept several massive sulphide lenses yielded higher grades of copper (e.g., 1.1% - 2% over 0.4 m - 1 m) and nickel (e.g., 0.4% - 0.9% over <0.5 m).

Vanadium-titanium (V-Ti) mineralization (up to 0.81% V_2O_5 and 8.2% TiO_2 over 3.0 - 13.5 m) associated with semi-massive to massive magnetite cumulate was discovered in drill hole LH01-10. The mineralization is hosted by gabbro-leucogabbro-anorthosite sequences within the upper/roof zone of the LHIC. These values are comparable to vanadium deposits being mined, at average grade ranging from 0.47% to 1.4% V_2O_5, in the Bushveld Igneous Complex (South Africa) and at the Windimurra Mine (Australia).

To continue the evaluation of the economic potential (e.g., lateral and down-dip extensions and grades) of both sulphide and oxide associated base-precious metal mineralization, a 3,000 m diamond drilling program and detailed ground

geophysical surveys in selected areas has been approved by Aurora. The exploration program has a proposed budget of $64,000 in Phase 1 (completed) and $810,600 in Phase 2 (in progress). Upon completion of both phases, the total expenditure will be $874,600.

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

The writer has been requested by the management of Aurora to provide a summary of the exploration results to December 31, 2002 on the Lansdowne project. This report has been prepared for the purposes of filing an Annual Information Form (AIF) for Aurora Platinum Corp., a publicly-traded mineral resource company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. This report is based on the writer's visit to the property area in October, 2000 and the report prepared at that time (Winter, 2000) and the report by Mazur and Osmani (2002) prepared for Aurora Platinum Corp. on the 2001 exploration program. The author does not take any responsibility for legal, environmental, political or other non-technical issues related to this report.

3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Item 6)

3.1 LOCATION

The Lansdowne House property is located approximately 200 km and 450 km, respectively, northeast of Pickle Lake and Thunder Bay in northwestern Ontario, Canada (Figure 1). The property is centred at UTM co-ordinates, Zone 16, 5817000N; 460000E and occurs within NTS maps sheets 43D/5, 6, 11 and 12.

3.2 CLAIM OWNERSHIP AND STATUS

TABLE 1

LIST OF CLAIMS - LANSDOWNE HOUSE PROPERTY

Claim No.	Township	Units	Area (ha)	Recording Date
TB1241301	Springer Lake	6	96	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241644	Owen Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241645	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241646	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241647	Owen Lake	12	192	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241648	Owen Lake	4	64	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241649	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241650	Owen Lake	12	192	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241651	Owen Lake	4	64	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241652	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241653	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241654	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241655	Owen Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241656	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241657	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241658	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241659	Owen Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241660	Owen Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241661	Springer/Owen	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241662	Springer/Owen	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241663	Springer/Owen	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241664	Springer/Owen	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241665	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241666	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241667	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241668	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241669	Bartman Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241670	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241671	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241672	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241673	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241674	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241675	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241676	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241677	Bartman Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241678	Bartman Lake	12	192	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241679	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241680	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241681	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241682	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241683	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000

Claim No.	Township	Units	Area (ha)	Recording Date
TB1241684	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241685	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241686	Springer Lake	12	192	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241687	Springer Lake	12	192	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241688	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241689	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241690	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241691	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241692	Bartman Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241693	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241694	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241695	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241696	Springer Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241697	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241698	Bartman Lake	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1241699	Bartman Lake	8	128	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1248700	Bartman/Springer	16	256	Apr. 19, 2000
TB1248714	Bartman/Springer	16	256	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1248715	Springer Lake	12	192	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1248716	Springer Lake	16	256	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1248717	Bartman Lake	8	128	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1248718	Bartman Lake	16	256	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1248719	Bartman Lake	12	192	Mar. 29, 2001
TB1133764	Springer Lake	16	256	
TB1133766	Springer Lake	16	256	
Total = **66**		**930**	**14,880**	

3.3 NATURE OF COMPANY'S INTEREST

The Lansdowne House property consists of 66 unpatented mining claims (930 units, 14,880 ha) located within Bartman (G-202), Springer (G-413) and Owen Lakes (G-364) areas (Table 1, Figure 2). Of the 66 claims, 58 were staked in the year 2000, 6 in 2001 by Aurora and 2 were purchased in 2002. Aurora owns 100% interest in all the claims on the property. A total of $1,794,691 was spent on the property in 2001 and assessment credits in this amount were filed with the Ontario Geoscience Assessment Office on March 25, 2002 to hold the 64 staked claims for a minimum of four years and some claims for five years.

In April 2002, Aurora purchased two (2) claims, TB1133764 and TB1133766 from PGM Ventures Corporation for $25,000 in cash and common shares equal in value to $50,000 by way of a private placement. The claims are subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty (the Royalty). At any time Aurora may purchase up to 1.5 percentage points of the Royalty for $500,000 per one half percentage point (a total of $1.5 million if the full 1.5 percentage points are purchased). Aurora retains the right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1% Royalty; if PGM Ventures wishes to sell or dispose of the Royalty.

4. ITEMS 7 THROUGH 10

The information contained in Items 7 through 10;

- Item 7: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography
- Item 8: History
- Item 9: Regional Geological Setting and Property Geology
- Item 10: Exploration Model

has already been presented in the Technical Report entitled, "Lansdowne House Property, Bartman Lake Area, Northwestern Ontario for Aurora Platinum Corp." dated April 12, 2002 and filed on SEDAR. The interested reader is referred to the earlier report for the information contained in these sections.

5. MINERALIZATION AND EXPLORATION RESULTS (Items 11 & 12)

Higher background and anomalous assay values returned by gabbroic samples suggest at least two areas that may host potentially economic Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization and one area of V-Ti±PGM mineralization on the property. The two areas of potentially economic Cu-Ni-PGM deposit are: 1) Lavoie Lake - Lavoie Creek, and 2) Bartman Lake (Figure 3). Both areas are underlain predominantly by gabbroic (±ultramafic) sequences of the LHIC.

The V-Ti mineralization was not observed in outcrop but intersected in drill hole LH01-10 in the Gabbro Lake area within northwestern part of the property.

LAVOIE LAKE - LAVOIE CREEK AREA

In the Lavoie Lake - Lavoie Creek area, two styles of base and precious mineralization occur:

1) PGM-dominated mineralization hosted within sulphide-poor (trace to 3% po-cpy), medium to coarse grained, meso- to leucocratic cumulate gabbro reef and,

2) Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization associated with disseminated and net-textured semi-massive to massive po-cpy within medium-grained, meso- to melanocratic cumulate gabbro and associated breccias. The second style of mineralization was not observed during the course of prospecting/mapping, but was identified by current and past drilling programs carried out in the area.

The best exposures of gabbros found with PGM mineralization occur along the full length of Lavoie Creek within the east-central part of the property. The PGM in this area occurs in medium to coarse-grained (to pegmatitic), mesocratic cumulate gabbro and within a uniquely layered mafic-ultramafic unit consisting of alternating layers of meso- to leucogabbro, anorthosite and melanocratic gabbro to pyroxenite. A total of 26 grab samples of these rocks were collected and analyzed. Of the 26 samples, only four yielded less than background value of 10 ppb Pd+Pt and the remaining 21 samples ranged from 12-260 ppb Pd+Pt. All samples contained nil to <1% sulphides. The PGM mineralization appears to extend from the northeastern end of the Lavoie Creek southwesterly for approximately 2.7 km, closely following the entire length of Lavoie Creek and then folding in an east-southeasterly direction for about 1.3 km to drill holes LH01-02 and 20 (1.04 g/t Pd+Pt over 25.5 m, including 3.2 g/t Pd+Pt over 1.5 m). This interpretation is based on both geophysical and litho-tectonic similarities displayed by the two areas.

Shear zone-hosted gold mineralization was discovered in two areas east of Lavoie Lake. It was not observed in outcrop but was intersected in drill holes (LH01-06 and LH01-07). At these locations, gold is associated with10 to 50% py-po-aspy (arsenopyrite). In drill hole LH01-07, for example, four consecutive core samples taken over 3.0 m core length, yielded 0.45 to 4.8 g/t gold (weighted average 2.96 g/t Au). Anomalous copper-gold also occurs within the Lavoie Lake North Shear Zone (LNSZ) that was intersected by drill hole LH01-06.

BARTMAN LAKE AREA

The Bartman Lake area is underlain predominantly by mafic metavolcanic rocks (massive to pillowed flows and associated breccias), which have been intruded by numerous, small and large sill-like bodies of mafic ultramafic composition (gabbros, hornblendite/pyroxenite). In terms of the Ni-Cu-PGM mineralization, the mafic intrusive rocks are probably the most significant lithologies in the Bartman Lake area. However, shear-hosted gold mineralization was also discovered in this area. A grab sample of mafic rock taken from an old trench located approximately 120 m west of Bartman Lake (UTM 457536E / 5815500N), assayed 9.3 g/t Au and geochemically anomalous PGM, copper and nickel. The sample contained 70-75% arsenopyrite and quartz fragments. The gold at this location occurs within a west-trending, 1-2 m wide silicified (quartz) shear zone. A broad, west to northwest striking deformation zone, the Brazeau Lake Deformation Zone (BLDZ), transect this area. The BLDZ is coincident with similarly trending trains of EM conductors that should be investigated for potentially economic gold mineralization in the Bartman Lake area.

The Cu-Ni mineralization associated with disseminated to semi-massive sulphides (po-cpy-pn) best characterizes the mafic intrusive rocks in the Bartman Lake area. The PGM's are generally subordinate to the Cu-Ni mineralization. Of the few locations, the best example of this style of mineralization was observed at the "Bartman Lake Showing" located on the east shore of central Bartman Lake. Two grab samples of mineralized gabbro taken from the showing assayed highly anomalous base metals and weakly anomalous previous metals (3150 ppm Cu, 3110 ppm Ni, 278 ppm Co, 85 ppb Pd+Pt, 13 ppb Au; and 665 ppm Cu, 1565 ppm Ni, 165 ppm Co and 42 ppb Pd+Pt).

Significant Cu-Ni mineralization was also observed in an old exploration trench located on the western shore of Bartman Lake, approximately 400 m south-southwest of Aurora's base camp. The trench is underlain by highly oxidized float of gabbroic and mafic metavolcanic rocks. The trenched and adjacent areas are characterized by a west-northwest trending linear anomaly of strong magnetic susceptibility, representing the folded southeastern arm of the Bartman Lake North Magnetic High (BNMH). One grab sample of mineralized gabbro assayed 1.11% Cu, 0.17% N, 0.018% Co and 6 ppb Pt+Pd (sample 166605).

GABBRO LAKE AREA

Two types and styles of magmatic mineralization occur in the Gabbro Lake area: 1) V-Ti mineralization associated with oxides occurring within highly fractionated gabbroic sequences and, 2) Cu-Ni±PGM in relatively lesser fractionated gabbroic sequences. The second type and style of mineralization is of lesser economic significance in the Gabbro Lake area than is the first type.

The V-Ti-rich mineralization (0.16 to 0.82% V_2O_5 and up to 8.2% TiO_2) within 3 m to 11 m thick, semi-massive to massive magnetite layers within gabbroic anorthosite occurs near the contact with overlying magnetite-bearing diorite in drill hole LH01-10. This drill hole, located at the north end of Gabbro Lake, intersects the northeast-trending axis of the BNMH. These V-Ti-rich oxide layers were not observed in outcrops. However, a grab sample (166608) of magnetite gabbro that was initially collected for the whole rock geochemistry yielded highly anomalous values of these elements (465 ppm V or 0.083% V_2O_5 and 5.32% TiO_2).

SURVEY CONTROL

All locations of geological data were recorded by GPS co-ordinates.

6. ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND MINERAL BELTS (Item 17)

The SWFZ and KSZ are long-lived, deep crustal structures, which probably represent the ancient terrane boundaries. The layered mafic-ultramafic LHIC and other similar intrusions (e.g., Big Trout Lake, Fishtrap Lake, Canopener Lake and other unnamed intrusions), occurring along these regional faults and their associated subsidiary structures, are thought to have been emplaced, possibly in an intra-continental rift environment. These intrusions collectively form a 50 km - 110 km wide and 480 km long magmatic belt.

The Big Trout Lake Igneous Complex, located 200 km northwest of the LHIC, is a large layered mafic-ultramafic intrusive body measuring 93 km in length and 7 km in thickness (Trusler, 1997). Inco Limited explored for chromite and copper-nickel in the 1960's and 1970's until it was recognized in 1980 that the Complex had potential for Merensky Reef-style PGM mineralization. Exploration for this type of deposit has been under undertaken and significant horizons of platinum-palladium have been identified.

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

7.1 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND RELIABILITY (Item 14*)*

For the Lansdowne Project drilling program, the drill core is split in half with a hydraulic core splitter. Half of the drill core is generally sampled in half metre, one-metre or one and a half metre intervals. The remaining half of the core is stored in drill racks at the Company's exploration camp at Bartman Lake. Lithogeochemical samples are panel sampled or channel sampled during mapping and prospecting to be representative of the outcrop.

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

Aurora has implemented a quality control program to ensure best practice in the sampling and analysis of the drill core. The drill core and lithogeochemical samples are transported in security-sealed bags for preparation at ALS Chemex in Mississauga, Ontario.

Samples are dried, crushed and approximately 250 grams and are pulverized to pass 75 microns. Pulps are shipped to the ALS Chemex Laboratory in Vancouver, B.C. for analyses. Gold, platinum and palladium are analyzed by fire assay with an ICP finish. A gravimetric assay is done for gold values greater than 1000 ppb. Silver, copper, nickel and cobalt are initially digested in a partial extraction by aqua regia digestion and analyzed by atomic absorption. For values greater than 10,000 ppm a total digestion with atomic absorption finish is undertaken. Vanadium and titanium are either partially or totally digested and analyzed by ICP.

This ISO 9001: 2000 registered laboratory is actively pursuing accreditation to ISO 17025 under CAN-P-1579 "Guidelines for Accreditation of Mineral Analysis Testing Laboratories".

7.3 DATA CORROBORATION STATEMENT (Item 16)

The author is satisfied following conversations with Aurora personnel that the geological controls, accuracy of surveying of drill collars and downhole orientation, the sampling methods and procedures and the chain of custody meet with the highest standards of best practice. Aurora is using a reputable, certified lab for their analysis and the analytical methods used for the project meets with industry standards.

In the author's opinion, adequate quality control procedures are in place for the reconnaissance stage of the project. As the project advances to a resource development stage, further quality control procedures will be required. Currently Aurora re-splits every 40th drill core sample for submission to a second lab and in addition 5%

of the pulps from the drill core samples are chosen randomly and submitted to a second lab for check analysis.

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

8. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (Item 18)

No mineral processing or metallurgical studies have been undertaken at this stage of the project. Mineralogical studies were completed on the mineralized samples by Kishar Research. Scanning electron microscope studies have verified the main platinum-palladium ore mineral as michenerite, a (Pt, Pd) bismuth telluride. It occurs interstitially with Cu-Ni sulphides (pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite) and magnetite or with silicates associated spatially with very fine-grained pyrrhotite.

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

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been defined.

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

Items 20 and 25 are irrelevant and item 26 - illustrations are enclosed at the end of the report.

11. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Items 21 & 22)

1. The layered LHIC is a lopolith/sill-like body that consists of a basal ultramafic zone (peridotite-pyroxenite) overlain by a middle mafic zone (cumulate meso- to melanocratic gabbro sequences) followed by a mafic to intermediate upper/roof zone (diorite-leucogabbro-anorthosite-gabbro-magnetite cumulate),

2. PGM-dominated mineralization occurs in a sulphide-poor, medium to coarse grained, plagioclase-rich gabbro reef (moderately fractionated with La/Yb=5) within the gabbroic middle zone of the LHIC,

3. Cu-Ni±PGM, which is associated with disseminated and net-textured semi-massive to massive sulphide, is hosted by cumulate meso- to melanocratic gabbros (La/Yb=<5) and associated breccias within the middle zone of the LHIC,

4. The economic potential for Cu-Ni-PGM mineralization is greater higher in the stratigraphy, as in DDH LH01-02, within the middle zone of the complex,

5. V-Ti mineralization, associated with disseminated to massive magnetite, is hosted by diorite-leucogabbro-anorthosite-gabbro-magnetite cumulate (La/Yb=11) in the upper/roof zone of the Complex and,

6. Ultramafic sequences (peridotite-pyroxenite, La/Yb=<1), which comprise the basal zone of the LHIC, contain virtually no sulphides and are deemed a poor host for Cu-Ni or PGM mineralization.

Based on the results of the 2001 exploration program, the following program (Table 2) has been approved by Aurora. It is currently being implemented with the Phase 1 program completed and diamond drilling (Phase 2) has commenced.

TABLE 2
LANSDOWNE HOUSE PROJECT
2003 EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Phase I Program

1.	Line-cutting: 50 km @ $300/km	$ 15,000
2.	Magnetic survey: 50 km @ $100/km	5,000
3.	Max Min EM survey: 50 km @ $200/km	10,000
4.	Mob and demob	3,000
5.	Helicopter support	20,000
6.	Supplies, fuel, etc.	7,000
	Sub-Total	$ 60,000
	Contingency (10%)	4,000
	TOTAL	$ 64,000

Phase 2 Program

1.	Line-cutting	$ 5,000
2.	IP surveys: 14.2 line-km plus support services, final reports, maps, etc.	32,600
3.	Diamond Drilling: 3,000 m @ $132/m all inclusive - includes direct drilling costs, supervision, logging, sampling, assay, etc.	396,000
4.	Helicopter support	101,000
5.	Fixed-wing support and mob and demob to site	58,500
6.	Fuel	90,500
7.	Meals, camp expenses, etc.	24,500
8.	Reports, maps, etc.	17,000
9.	Vehicle expense	4,000
10.	Administration	7,500
	Sub-Total	$ 736,600
	10% Contingency	74,000
	TOTAL	$ 810,600

Additional exploration work will be contingent on the evaluation of the results obtained in the Phase 2 program. The total expenditure for both phases is $874,600.

L.D.S. Winter, P.Geo.
January 30, 2003

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Geological Report on the Lansdowne House Property, Northwestern Ontario for Aurora Platinum Corp.

L.D.S. Winter

1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
(705) 524-4106
(705) 524-6368 (fax)
email: swinter@vianet.ca

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR (Item 24)

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

1. I am currently an independent consulting geologist.
2. I graduated with a degree in Mining Engineering (B.A.Sc.) from the University of Toronto in 1957. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science (Applied) (M.Sc. App.) from McGill University, Montreal, QC.
3. I am a life member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Registered Geoscientist in Ontario and a Registered Geoscientist in British Columbia (P.Geo.)
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 45 years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am the author responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "Technical Report for Aurora Platinum Corp. on the Lansdowne House Property, Bartman Lake Area, Northwestern Ontario" and dated January 30, 2003 (the “Technical Report”). I visited the Project Area on October 12, 2000 for one (1) day.
7. I visited the Lansdowne House Property in 2000 and subsequently prepared a geological report on the property which is the subject of the Technical Report.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 30th Day of January, 2003

_____ (seal or stamp of QP)

Signature of QP

L.D.S. Winter_____

Print name of QP

L.D.S. Winter

1849 Oriole Drive, Sudbury, ON P3E 2W5
(705) 524-4106
(705) 524-6368 (fax)
email: swinter@vianet.ca

CONSENT OF AUTHOR

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

I, Lionel Donald Stewart Winter, P.Geo., do hereby consent to the filing, with the regulatory authorities referred to above of the technical report titled "Technical Report for Aurora Platinum Corp. on the Lansdowne House Property, Bartman Lake Area, Northwestern Ontario" and dated January 30, 2003 (the "Technical Report") and to the written disclosure of the Technical Report and of extracts from or a summary of the Technical Report in the written disclosure in the Annual Information Form of Aurora Platinum Corp. being filed.

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

Dated this 30th Day of January, 2003

_____ (seal or stamp of QP)

Signature of QP

L.D.S. Winter

Print name of QP

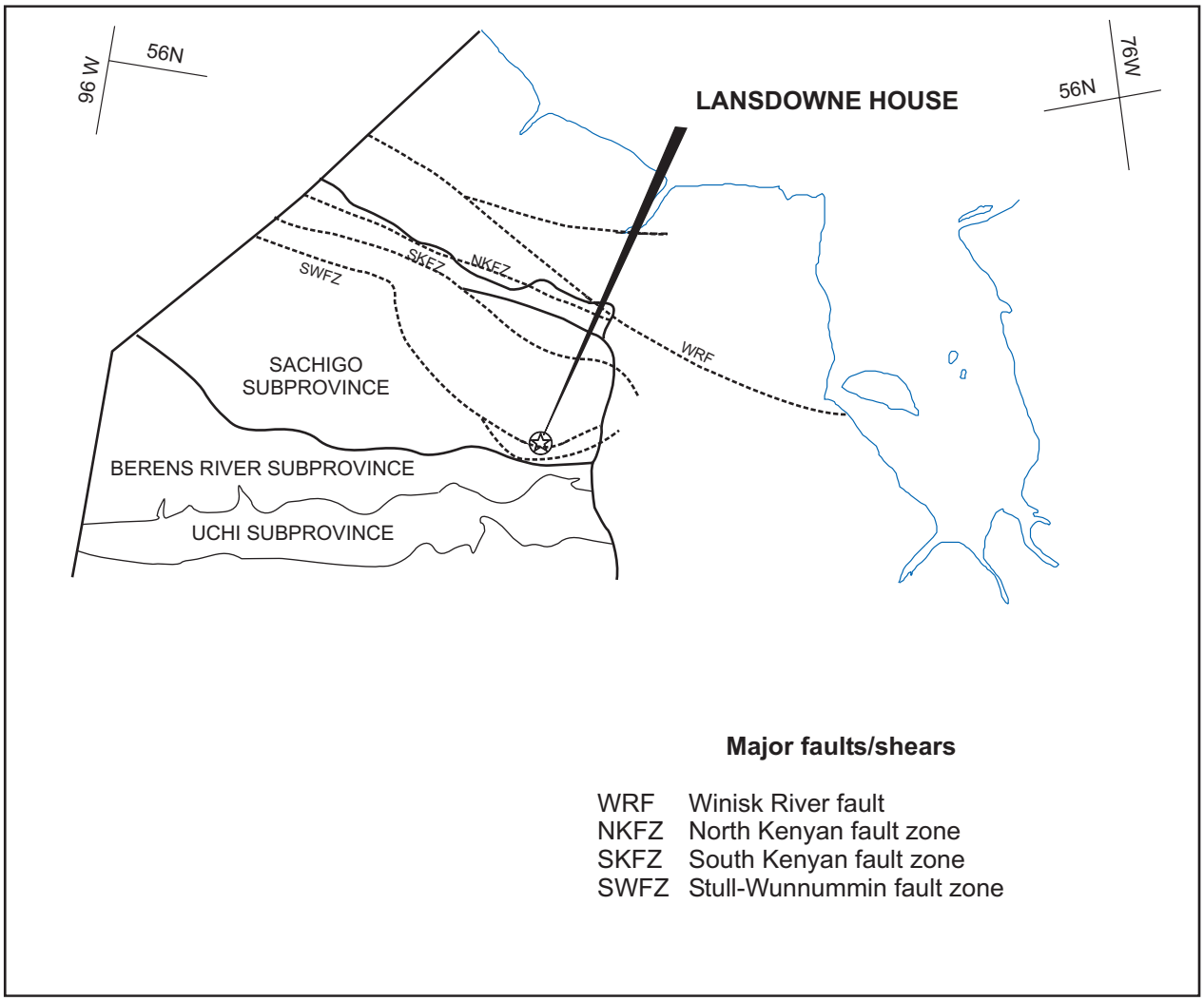


FIGURE 1
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
LANSDOWNE PROJECT
Location Map
February, 2003

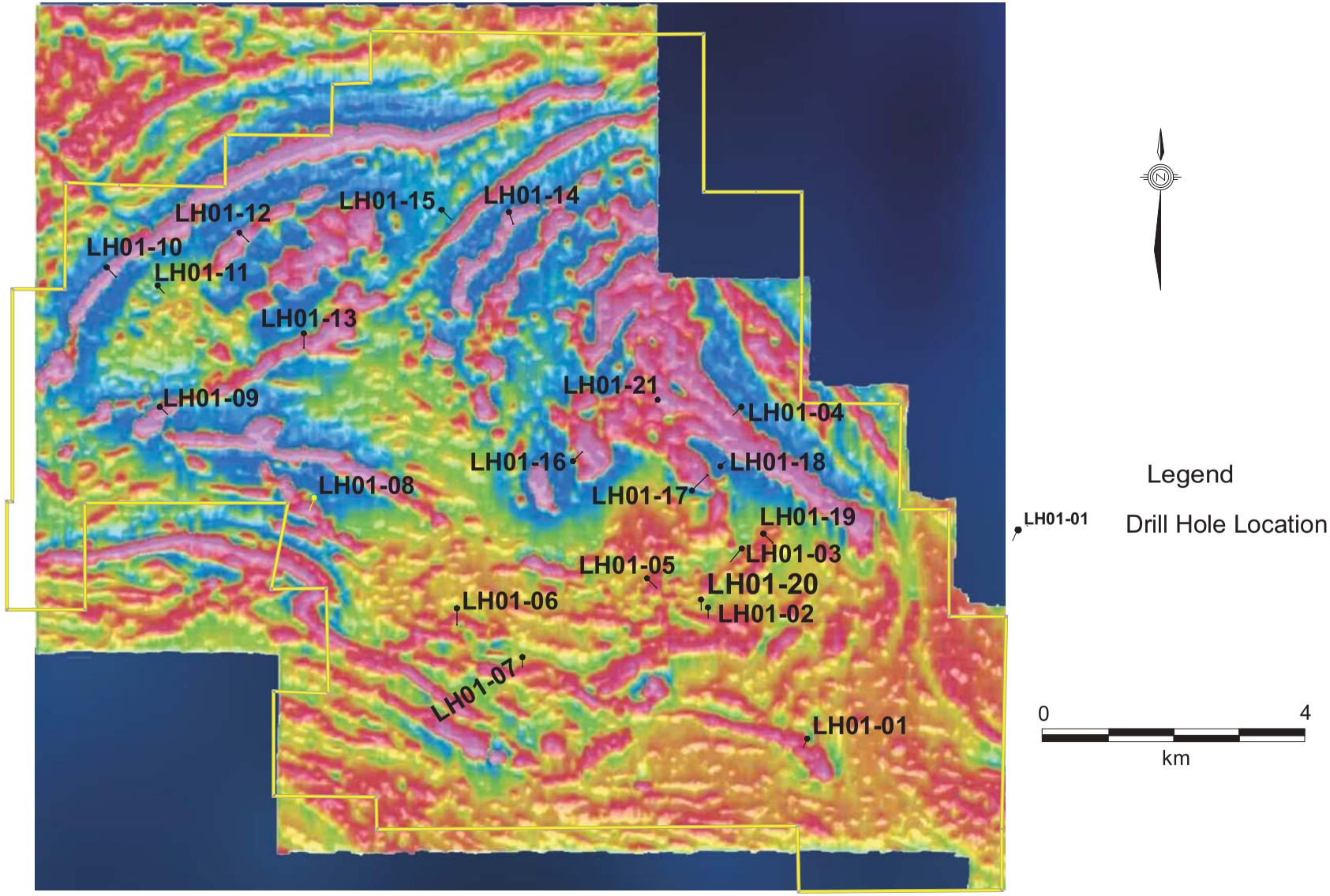
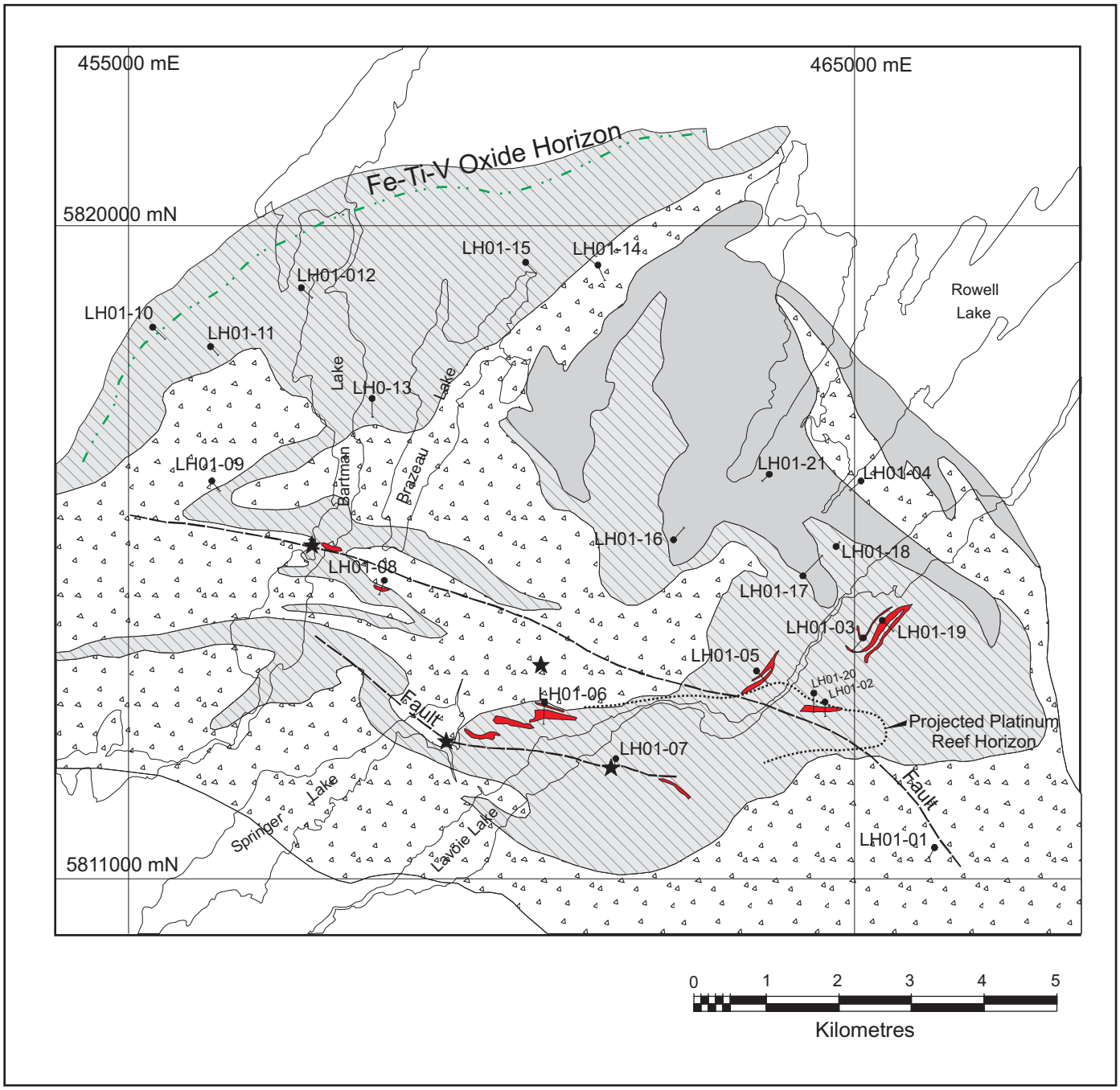


FIGURE 2
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
LANSDOWNE PROJECT
Property Outline, Magnetics
and Drill Hole Location
February, 2003



Legend

- Ultramafics
- Gabbro
- Volcanics
- Cu-Ni-PGE Mineralization
- Projected PGM Reef
- ★ Shear-hosted Au
- LH01-01 Drill hole location (2001)

FIGURE 3
AURORA PLATINUM CORP.
LANSDOWNE PROJECT
Geology and Drill Hole Locations
February, 2003