CHAMPION IRON

PRESS RELEASE

CHAMPION IRON REPORTS EXPLORATION RESULTS AT POWDERHORN PROJECT, NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

Confirmed Continuity of High-Grade Zinc Zone and Addition of Gold to the Expanded Copper Zone

Montreal, March 20, 2019 – Champion Iron Limited (TSX: CIA) (ASX: CIA) (the "**Company**" or "**Champion**") discloses strong results from its 9,350-m drilling campaign completed in the fall of 2018 at its wholly-owned Powderhorn property, located in North Central Newfoundland, 40 km southwest of the town of Springdale. The drill program was designed to test the lateral continuity of the zinc-rich intervals intersected by Champion in the spring of 2018. Several drill holes yielded significant zinc values, including one interval in PH18-34 which returned 23.6% zinc ("Zn") and 163 g/t silver ("Ag") over 0.88 m. This high-grade sample is part of a mineralized layer that locally reaches 4.5 m in thickness (see Champion's August 15, 2018 press release). The copper zone interpreted from previous work was also intersected and carries gold grades above 1 g/t. Powderhorn, originally considered a zinc project, can now be viewed as polymetallic.

David Cataford, Chief Operating Officer, commented: "The fall 2018 drilling results at Powderhorn are very encouraging, with the occurrence of a copper-gold zone close to surface and the continuity of high-grade zinc at depth. Champion is optimistic about this project, as these findings reflect the potential of an under-explored area located on prospective land held by the company."

The Powderhorn project targets the same volcanic units that host the Buchans Mine, located 60 km away, one of the richest volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits ever discovered. Drilling in the fall of 2018 was done along a 100 meter-spaced grid in the shallower part of the Powderhorn deposit (southeast) while testing the possible connexion between the near surface zones with the deep intersect to the northeast.

Champion's board of directors approved an additional 4,000-meter drilling program targeting the area between the shallow SE area and the deeper NW zone. The program has been scheduled during the ice freeze-up in the winter months to minimize and prevent any damage to the wetland environment.

The most significant intervals from the 9,350 meters of drilling are listed in tables 1 (copper zone) and 2 (zinc zone). Other intervals with zinc grades higher than 4 % were found but cannot be amalgamated with overlying or underlying samples because of the cut-off used for reporting.

Table 1: **Significant intervals in the copper zone drilled during fall 2018 at Powderhorn**

Hole ID	Down hole (m)		Length (m)	Copper (Cu %)	Gold Au (g/t)	Silver (Ag g/t)	Zinc (Zn %)
	From	To					
PH18-16	**52.04**	**55.96**	**3.92**	**0.89**	**1.1**	**13.9**	**0.09**
Incl.	52.04	53.04	1.00	0.94	1.8	14.0	0.04
Incl.	54.15	54.78	0.63	1.16	0.7	15.0	0.12
Incl.	54.78	55.28	0.50	2.31	1.8	28.6	0.33
Incl.	55.28	55.96	0.68	0.98	1.4	24.6	0.08
PH18-17	**14.00**	**17.00**	**3.00**	**1.11**	**1.0**	**7.7**	**0.08**
Incl.	14.00	15.29	1.29	1.47	1.1	11.3	0.04
Incl.	15.29	16.32	1.03	0.51	1.0	3.7	0.03
Incl.	16.32	17.00	0.68	1.33	0.6	7.0	0.22
PH18-42	**73.62**	**75.62**	**2.00**	**1.16**	**0.3**	**8.3**	**0.29**
Incl.	73.62	74.62	1.00	1.13	0.3	8.6	0.11
Incl.	74.62	75.62	1.00	1.19	0.3	7.9	0.48

Reported widths are core length with an approximate 60-degree angle; hence estimated true widths are approximately 87% of the reported widths. All listed holes were completed using vertical drilling and thus *from* and *to* can be used as real depth. Assaying was done at Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL.

Table 2: **Significant intervals in the zinc zone drilled during fall 2018 at Powderhorn**

Hole ID	Down hole (m)		Length (m)	Zinc (Zn %)	Copper (Cu %)	Silver (Ag g/t)	Gold Au (g/t)
	From	To					
PH18-12	**207.31**	**210.53**	**3.22**	**6.90**	**0.14**	**7.7**	**n/a**
Incl.	207.31	207.50	0.19	10.50	0.48	22.8	n/a
Incl.	207.85	208.31	0.46	1.51	0.06	3.7	n/a
Incl.	208.31	208.65	0.34	8.20	0.12	7.4	n/a
Incl.	208.65	209.53	0.90	0.73	0.13	5.9	n/a
Incl.	209.53	210.53	1.00	16.10	0.16	1.2	n/a
PH18-34	**323.24**	**324.92**	**1.68**	**14.54**	**0.40**	**105.9**	**<0.1**
Incl.	323.24	324.04	0.80	4.58	0.44	43.1	<0.1
Incl.	324.04	324.92	0.88	23.60	0.36	162.9	<0.1
PH18-38	**710.22**	**712.98**	**2.76**	**10.21**	**0.42**	**10.7**	**<0.1**
Incl.	710.22	710.93	0.71	6.26	0.43	8.0	<0.1
Incl.	710.93	711.98	1.05	10.70	0.35	9.3	<0.1
Incl.	711.98	712.98	1.00	12.50	0.50	14.1	<0.1
PH18-40	**123.08**	**125.65**	**2.57**	**8.34**	**0.72**	**21.6**	**<0.1**
Incl.	123.08	124.08	1.00	11.10	0.64	15.8	<0.1
Incl.	124.08	124.69	0.61	13.90	0.74	17.5	<0.1
Incl.	124.69	125.65	0.94	1.92	0.79	30.2	<0.1

Reported widths are core length with an approximate 70-degree angle; hence true widths are approximately 94% of the reported widths. Holes PH18-12 and PH18-40 are vertical which means that *from* and *to* can be used as real depth. PH18-34 and PH18-38 are at -65 degrees which means PH18-38 intersect is at approximately 630m deep. Assaying was done at Eastern Analytical in Springdale, NL.

Figure 1: Drill holes with noticeable copper and zinc grades

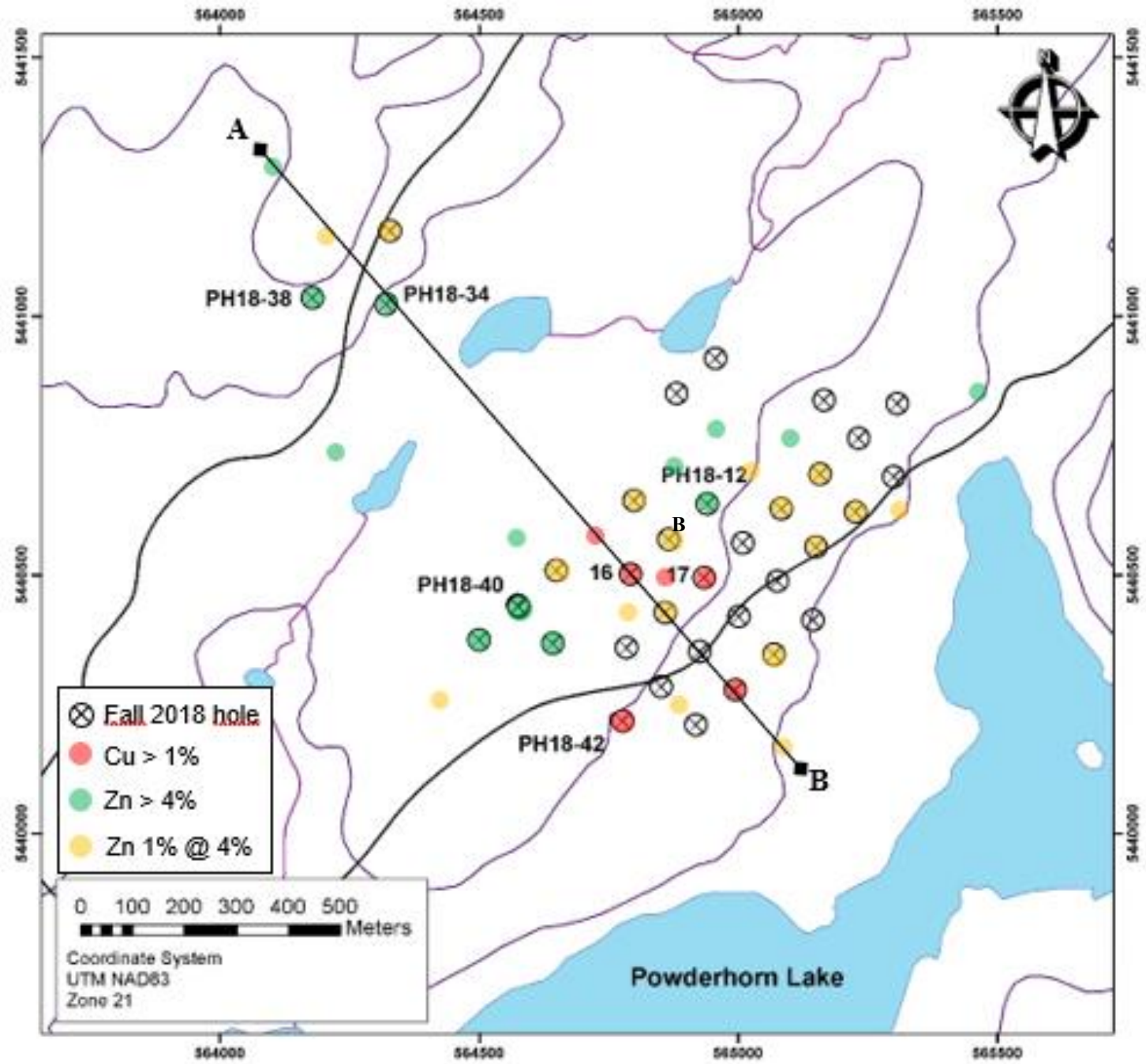


Figure 1 depicts the location of the fall 2018 drill holes and previously drilled holes with noticeable copper and zinc grades. Intervals listed in tables 1 and 2 are located on the map (PH18-16 and PH18-17 are shown as 16 and 17). The AB line depicts the location of the geological section shown in figure 2. Drilling was done on a 100-meter-spaced grid. Holes located to the SE are all vertical holes. Holes to the NW are at a -65 angle with an azimuth of 135 degrees.

The geological data acquired by Champion in 2017 and 2018 demonstrates the existence of a 50-meter-thick zinc-bearing unit with an average background value of 0.22% Zn in which several high-grade lenses are found. While high copper grade and gold are located in a lens located in the up-dip (SE) direction, hole PH18-38 suggests that the zinc zones extend from near surface down to 630 meters. The target area remains open in all directions as only the northeast holes have been systematically barren.

Table 3: Hole location (UTM NAD83 Zone 21)

Hole ID	X (UTM)	Y (UTM)	Z (UTM)	Length (m)	Collar dip (°)	Collar az (°)
PH18-10	564798	5440644	172	294.7	-90	0
PH18-11	565157	5440695	165	209.0	-90	0
PH18-12	**564939**	**5440637**	**171**	**377.0**	**-90**	**0**
PH18-13	565082	5440628	168	382.0	-90	0
PH18-14	564865	5440569	170	269.0	-90	0
PH18-15	565008	5440562	169	281.0	-90	0
PH18-16	**564791**	**5440502**	**170**	**224.0**	**-90**	**0**
PH18-17	**564933**	**5440495**	**170**	**230.7**	**-90**	**0**
PH18-18	564858	5440427	170	269.0	-90	0
PH18-19	564955	5440918	173	397.0	-80	135
PH18-20	564925	5440352	170	204.9	-90	0
PH18-21	565000	5440420	167	144.6	-90	0
PH18-22	565075	5440488	165	152.0	-90	0
PH18-23	564880	5440851	173	314.0	-80	135
PH18-24	565149	5440554	173	152.0	-90	0
PH18-25	565225	5440622	161	161.0	-90	0
PH18-26	565306	5440831	164	203.0	-90	0
PH18-27	565164	5440838	168	419.0	-90	0
PH18-28	565231	5440764	164	239.0	-90	0
PH18-29	565143	5440413	160	172.0	0	0
PH18-30	564327	5441165	187	704.0	-65	135
PH18-31	565068	5440347	163	214.0	-90	0
PH18-32	564993	5440278	164	166.0	-90	0
PH18-33	564917	5440211	166	166.0	-90	0
PH18-34	**564319**	**5441023**	**180**	**671.0**	**-65**	**135**
PH18-35	564850	5440284	170	140.7	-90	0
PH18-36	564783	5440360	170	139.0	-90	0
PH18-37	564648	5440509	170	205.0	-90	0
PH18-38	**564177**	**5441035**	**188**	**758.5**	**-65**	**135**
PH18-40	**564575**	**5440438**	**170**	**326.5**	**-90**	**0**
PH18-41	564499	5440375	170	333.7	-90	0
PH18-42	**564776**	**5440218**	**170**	**242.0**	**-90**	**0**
PH18-43	565299	5440690	161	149.0	-90	0
PH18-44	564641	5440368	170	244.4	-90	0

Holes listed in tables 1 and 2 are highlighted in table 3.

Figure 2: Geological cross-section of zinc and copper zones

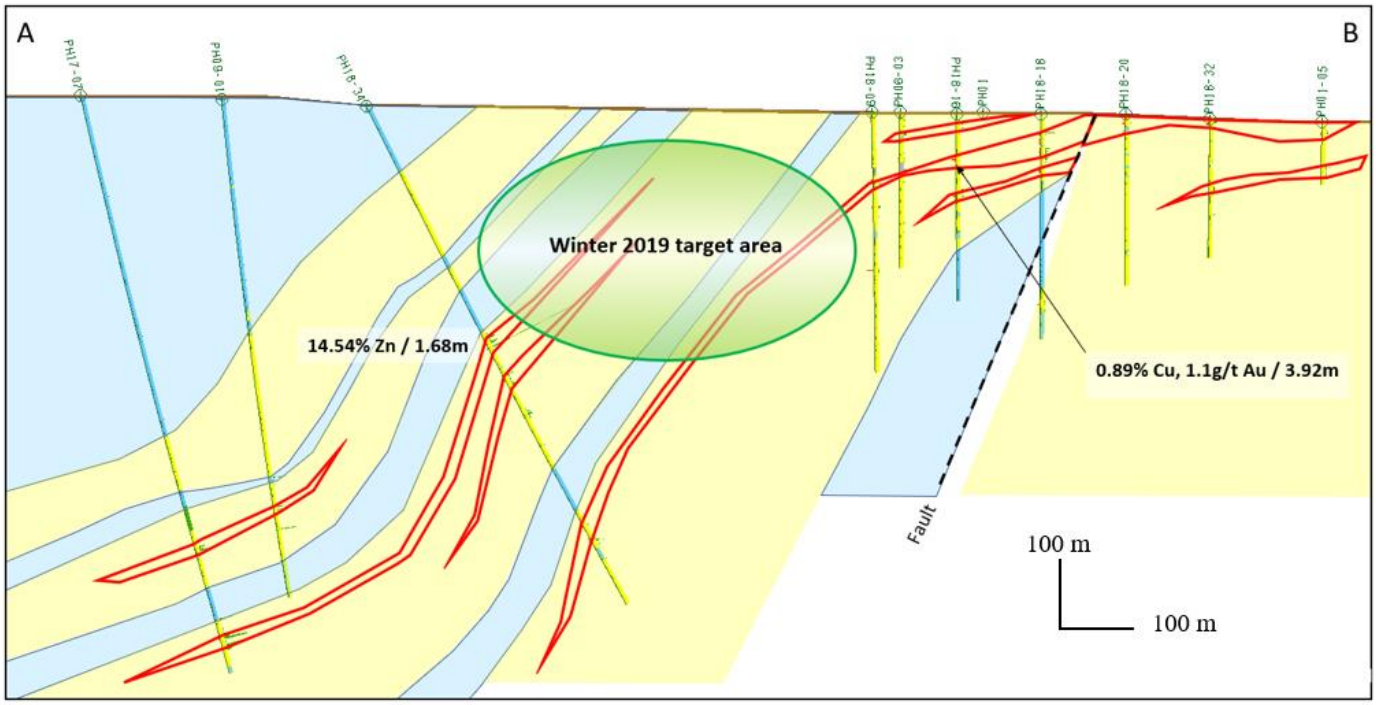


Figure 2 depicts the schematic geological cross section showing the location of low-grade mineralized lenses in which the high-grade zinc and copper zones are located. Copper is found in the up-dip areas to the SE (B).

Table 4: Assays or composites above 2% Zn or 0.7% Cu cut-off

Hole ID	Down hole (m)		Length (m)	Copper (Cu %)	Zinc (Zn %)	Silver (Ag g/t)	Gold Au (g/t)
	From	To					
PH18-10	Best assay at 1.03% Zn / 0.80 m at 226.2m						
PH18-11	Best assay at 1.74% Zn / 1.25 m at 8.44m						
PH18-12	86.70	87.68	0.98	0.81	0.42	10.5	n/a
PH18-12	207.31	210.53	3.22	0.14	6.90	7.7	n/a
PH18-13	Best composite 1.29% Zn / 2.52m at 332.55m						
PH18-14	44.13	45.49	1.36	0.74	0.11	9.7	n/a
PH18-14	59.64	60.53	0.89	0.25	3.26	3.8	n/a
PH18-16	52.04	55.96	3.95	0.89	0.09	13.9	1.1
PH18-16	97.71	98.71	1.00	0.82	0.72	8.9	1.0
PH18-17	13.00	17.00	4.00	0.93	1.23	8.3	0.7
PH18-18	23.00	23.65	0.65	0.10	2.40	1.8	0.1
PH18-18	223.43	223.84	0.41	0.85	0.03	3.8	0.0
PH18-20	Best composite 0.63% Cu / 3 m at 10.52m						
PH18-21	Best composite 0.42% Cu / 5.59 m at 6.55m						
PH18-24	Best assay at 0.65% Cu / 1.0 m at 58.38m						
PH18-25	Best composite 1.16% Zn / 2.12 m at 122.66m						
PH18-29	Best assay at 1.03% Zn / 0.80 m at 226.2m						

Hole ID	Down hole (m)		Length (m)	Copper (Cu %)	Zinc (Zn %)	Silver (Ag g/t)	Gold Au (g/t)
	From	To					
PH18-30	Best composite 1.13% Zn / 3.03 m at 649m						
PH18-31	Best assay at 1.51% Zn / 0.86 m at 150.64m						
PH18-32	4.54	7.59	3.05	0.85	0.17	7.4	0.8
PH18-34	323.24	324.92	1.68	0.40	14.54	105.9	<0.1
PH18-34	562.68	564.68	2.00	0.84	0.17	14.6	0.1
PH18-35	66.30	67.30	1.00	0.92	0.49	10.0	0.2
PH18-37	100.52	101.98	1.46	0.17	2.37	3.8	n/a
PH18-37	121.35	122.23	0.88	0.12	2.13	9.1	n/a
PH18-38	710.22	712.98	2.76	0.42	10.20	10.7	<0.1
PH18-40	123.08	125.65	2.57	0.72	8.34	21.6	<0.1
PH18-41	156.46	156.75	0.29	0.30	2.85	12.8	0.2
PH18-41	168.25	169.25	1.00	0.09	6.01	36.8	0.1
PH18-42	73.62	75.62	2.00	1.16	0.30	8.3	0.3
PH18-44	102.13	103.42	1.29	0.73	4.98	19.2	n/a
PH18-44	119.55	120.64	1.09	0.08	2.89	3.3	n/a

Where there are no assays or composites above these cut-offs, best sample or composite is stated. Barren holes are not listed.

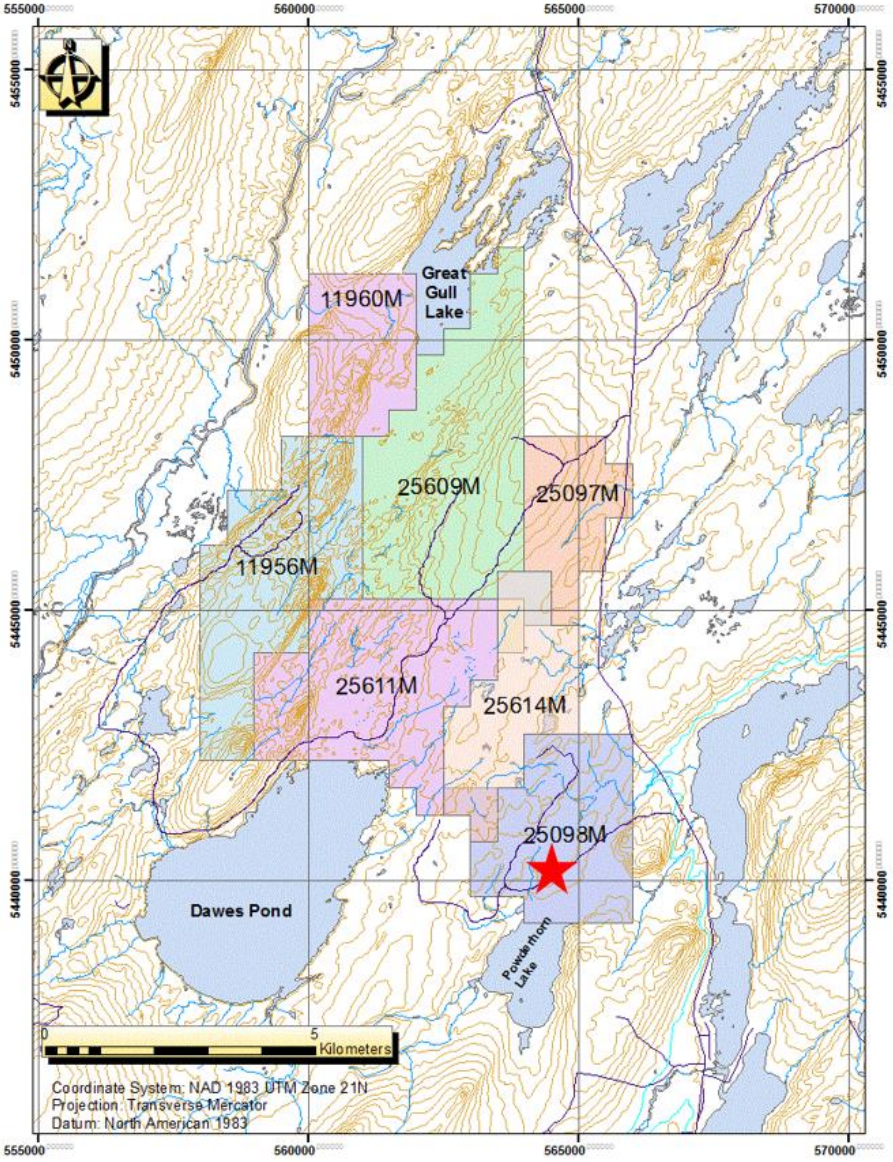
About Powderhorn

The Powderhorn project is located in North Central Newfoundland, 40 km southwest of the town of Springdale, 15 km north of the community of Badger and 3 km away from the Trans-Canada Highway. The property is comprised of 7 exploration licences covering 63 km^2 (figure 3).

Discovery of sulphides in the area date back to 1940 but it appears that those were related to sediment-hosted pyrite and pyrrhotite. Zinc mineralization was found later along the shore of Powderhorn Lake and in a boulder located along a logging road. Although the property has been owned by several companies, exploration to date has resulted in limited drilling (less than 12,000 meters). Champion's exploration strategy at Powderhorn has been to identify geophysical anomalies underneath the sedimentary rocks that overlie the mineralization-bearing felsic volcanic rocks. Drilling these anomalies was completed in 2017.

The geology at Powderhorn is similar to the one at Buchans which produced more than 16 Mt of zinc grading 14.5% Zn (Kirkham, 1987. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 86-24), and also to several deposits of the Bathurst Mining Camp. Geological and electromagnetic data suggest that mineralized layers at Powderhorn are undulating with an overall dip toward the northwest.

Figure 3: Champion's Powderhorn property in Newfoundland, Canada



Red star indicates the location of the Powderhorn discovery.

Competent Person

The information in this news release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Hugues Longuépée P.Geo, who is a member of the Professional Engineers & Geoscientists Newfoundland & Labrador and of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec. Dr Longuépée is a full-time employee of Champion Iron Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Longuépée consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases and the form and context of the announcement has not materially changed.

About Champion Iron Limited

Champion is an iron mining, development and exploration company, focused on developing its significant iron resources in the south end of the Labrador Trough in the province of Quebec. Following the acquisition of its flagship asset, the Bloom Lake iron ore property, the Company implemented upgrades to the mine and processing infrastructure and has partnered in projects associated with improving access to global iron markets, including rail and port infrastructure initiatives with government and other key industry and community stakeholders. Champion's management team includes professionals with mine development and operations expertise, who also have vast experience from geotechnical work to green field development, brown field management including logistics development and financing of all stages in the mining industry.

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*For additional information on Champion Iron Limited, please visit our website at **www.championiron.com***

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This news release includes certain information that may constitute "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this news release that address future events, developments or performance that Champion expects to occur including management's expectations regarding (i) the Company's growth; (ii) the Company's exploration activities and programs; (iii) the potential polymetallic nature of the Powderhorn property; and (iv) the similarities between the Powderhorn property and the Buchans and Bathurst mines; are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "views", "scheduled", "suggests", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates", "aims", "targets", or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Although Champion believes the expectations expected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, most of which are beyond the control of the Company, which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include, without limitation: project delays; continued availability of capital and financing and general economic, market or business conditions; general economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; in obtaining governmental approvals, necessary permitting, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "*Risk Factors*" of the Company's 2018 Annual Information Form and the risks and uncertainties discussed in the Company's MD&A for the year ended March 31, 2018, both available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward- looking information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. All of Champion's forward-looking information contained in this press release is given as of the date hereof and is based upon the opinions and estimates of Champion's management and information available to management as at the date hereof. Champion disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any of its forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples from drill core. • Sampling aimed at 1-meter long samples, but the length is adjusted to reflect geological characteristics (e.g. single rock type per sample, homogeneous grade, etc.). As a result, longest sample is 2.43m long and the shortest 19 cm. Average is 0.92m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling. • Core has a NQ diameter (47.6 mm). • Hole depth varies from 275.9m to 712m. • Core is not oriented. • Hole deviation is measured every 50 meters using a Reflex EZ-Shot.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Sample recording is done using an excel spreadsheet and then transferred to an access database. • Core recovery is above 99%, only a few intervals,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	representative nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	interpreted as fault, have a lower recovery. • Given the nature of the mineralisation, no attention was given to the relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging has been completed on all drill holes. • Characteristics recorded are: lithology, texture, approximation of sulphide content, alteration and identification of major structure. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature. • The company's logging is carried out in sufficient detail to meet the requirement of the reporting of exploration results and to build and approximate 3D model used to plan future exploration program.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core. • Sawn. • Sawing is done along a symmetry plan to avoid sampling bias. • Sample preparation (e.g. grinding) was carried out at the lab. • Sample size is considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of the mineralisation at Powderhorn.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF*	• All the samples were analysed by ICP-OES. • 200 mg subsamples are dissolved in four acids and analysed. • A few 30 g subsamples were also analysed by Fire Assay for

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Au. • Where detection limits were exceeded, another subsample (0.2 g to 2.00 g) was taken and analysed by atomic absorption (AA) after dissolution in three acids. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, duplicates and blanks. • No geophysical or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine information reported in this announcement.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The intersections were logged by a contract geologist (P. Delaney, P.Geo or C. Moran P.Geo.) and verified by H.Longuépée (Geology Manager). • No twin holes at this stage. • Primary data was collected in an excel spreadsheet. Data was then verified and inserted in an Access database for the use of Surpac Geological software. • No adjustment has been made to assay results
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Hole collars were located by handheld GPS. • The grid system used is UTM NAD83, zone 21N. • Hole elevation was assigned using available online apps. The elevation is consistent with available topographic maps and error is likely inferior to 1 meter. • Hole location and elevation meet the requirement for exploration work.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are drilled along a 100m by 100m grid. On the deeper NW zone, drill holes are 200m apart. • Spacing between shallow and deep hole is 1,000 meters. • At this stage, the drill spacing is too wide for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • No compositing was done.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At this stage of exploration and for this type of deposit, the sampling is considered unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The laboratory is located less than 100 meters away from the core facility. Samples were carried daily to the lab by technical staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures as well as data are regularly reviewed internally. No external audit has been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Powderhorn property is composed of exploration licences 11956M, 11960M, 25097M, 25098M, 25609M, 25611M and 25614M located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. • The licences are 100% owned by Champion Iron Mines Limited. • The north part of the property is a cariboo calving ground. Consequently, there is limitation on drilling activity for 2 months per year. This does not affect the discovery area. • There are no historical or native claims on the licences. • There is a 1% NSR granted to Copper Hill Resources on licences 11956M, 11960M, 25609M, 25611M and some

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		parts of 25614M. • There is a 2.85% NSR granted to several prospectors on license 25098M. • All licences are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Discovery of sulphide-rich sedimentary rock in 1940. • Discovery of zinc-rich samples in the area was done by a prospector in 1998. • Following this, work was done subsequently by Falconbridge and Copper Hill Resources. Champion has been exploring in the area since 2006. • Exploration work includes drilling, geophysics (gravity, EM) and geochemical survey (soil).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Powderhorn property is located in the Robert's Arm Volcanic Belt. The rocks are Cambrian to Silurian in age. The sequence is host of the Buchans Mines which produced 16.2Mt at 14.5% Zn and one of the richest volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits ever discovered. • The Powderhorn prospect is interpreted as a volcanogenic massive sulphide. It is yet unknown if it is of the bimodal felsic type (as Buchans) or siliclastic-felsic type (as Bathurst, Canada).
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• Table 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Continuous mineralised zones with 2 or more assays with grades higher than 4% Zn were aggregated and reported in table 2 (except for PH18-40 where 1.92% Zn was also used because of its Cu grade). Sample with lower grade located within the intervals are included in the calculation. • Continuous mineralised zones with 2 or more assays with grades higher than 0.9% Cu were aggregated and reported in table 1. Sample with lower grade located within the intervals are included in the calculation. • Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones are reported as included intervals. • No metal equivalents have been reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The overall interpreted geometry suggests that the drill holes have intersected the sulphide zones at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the NW and close to 90 degrees to the SE. • However, foliation suggests that mineralisation is at 70 degrees to core axis. • Minor folding has been observed in core.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See body of the text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intervals are reported with a 2% Zn cut-off with at least two samples (or greater than 1 meter). • All significant intervals are reported with a 1% Cu cut-off with at least two samples (or greater than 1 meter).
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful information has been included in the body of the text.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Another drilling program started in February. The 4,000m program will test the continuity of the mineralization at depth. • The possible connection between the zinc zones found in drill holes and the outcrop discovered in 1998 (located 600m to the southeast) will be investigated.