REPORT ON THE 2002 PROSPECTING PROGRAM

ON THE POKER PROPERTY

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS ~~104F/16 & 104G/13~~ 104 G 71, 81
Latitude: 57° 58'N
Longitude: 131° 57'W

Prepared For

FIRESTEEL RESOURCES INC.
Vancouver, B.C.

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February 25, 2003

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1.0 SUMMARY

A program of prospecting was undertaken on September 7th and 8th, 2002 on the Poker mineral property, located southwest of Telegraph Creek, in northern British Columbia.

The object of the program was to continue the search for the source of auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders, found in 1988 by Cominco Ltd. geologists. Work by Cominco Ltd. geologists in 1989, and then by Dryden Resource Corporation, who optioned the property in 1990 traced the auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders from a boulder field to a shallow cirque area almost 2 kilometres up ice. At that point, the mineralized boulder train ends. Two other types of mineralized boulders were identified in the boulder field, but only the first (Type I) contained significant amounts of gold. The highest geochemical analysis from Type I float samples collected during 1990 was 121 grams per tonne gold, 92.4 ppm silver, 0.83% Cu, 0.94 % Pb and 4.04 % Zn. During 1990, Dryden Resource Corporation also carried out an extensive program of geochemical sampling, detailed geological mapping and a geophysical program. The latter program included UTEM, VLF-EM and a magnetometer surveys. A diamond drill program comprising three holes (totalling 378.7 m) was also completed. No significant results were obtained from this drilling program.

The 2002 exploration program covered an area up-slope from the gold-bearing boulders located in 1992. An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate these samples, however quartz vein float blocks were noted and sampled in an area 500 meters west of the previous drilling. A number of these samples from the 2002 program returned anomalous values, with sample P-02-R05 returning 45.56 g/t gold and P-02-%08 returning 40.99 g/t gold. These samples were collected from a scree slope and appear to be derived from a bedrock source just up-slope.

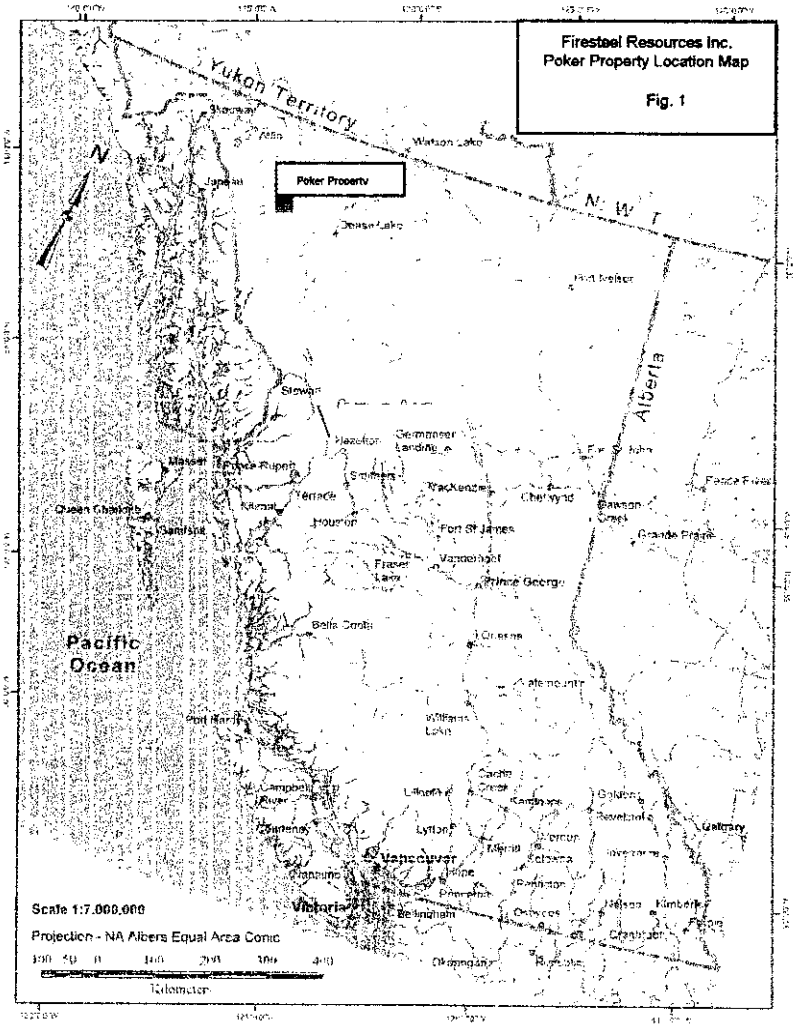
It is recommended that prospecting, geological mapping, trenching and chip sampling be carried out up-slope from the gold rich blocks discovered during the 2002 exploration program.

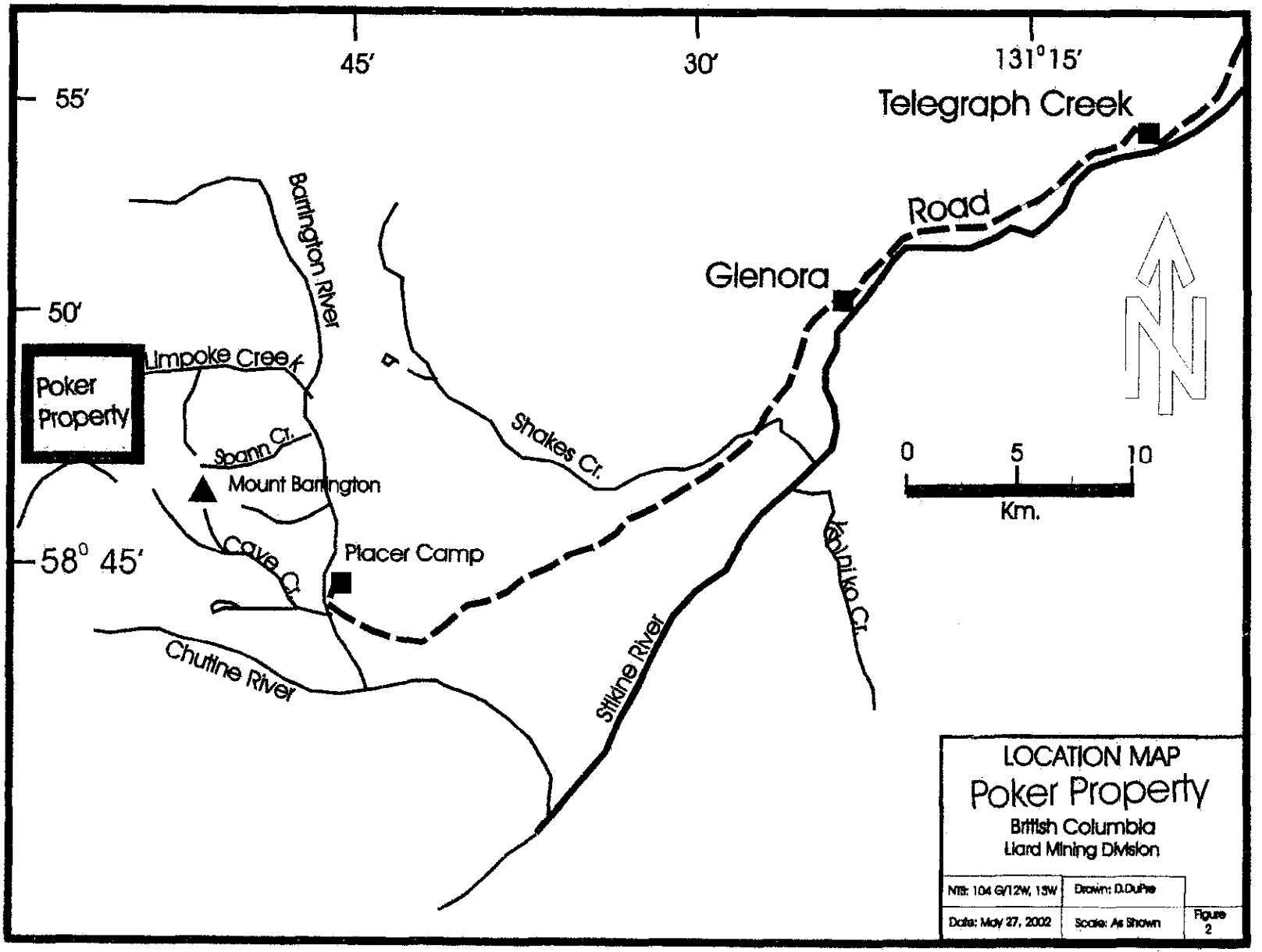
2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The property is located in north-western British Columbia on NTS map sheets 104G/13 (Tahltan Lake) and 104F/16 (Chutine Peak) within the Liard Mining Division (Figure 1). The property is centred upon latitude 57E 58'N and 131E 57'W. Most of the claims cover the headwaters of Limpoke Creek, which is a tributary of the Barrington River (Figure 2).

During the 2002 program the property was accessed by helicopter from the town of Dease Lake, approximately 120 km to the east. In the past, accommodation and access has been from the Barrington River placer mining camp, which is situated 15 km to the east and has an airstrip. This camp is at the end of the bush road from Telegraph Creek, which lies 45 km to the east, and is the closest source for limited supplies.




45'
30'
131°15'
55'
50'
58° 45'
Telegraph Creek
Road
Glenora
Barrington River
Limpoke Creek
Poker Property
Spann Cr.
Mount Barrington
Shakes Cr.
Cave Cr.
Placer Camp
Kehlilko Cr.
Stikine River
Chuttine River
0
5
10
Km.
LOCATION MAP
Poker Property
British Columbia
Liard Mining Division
NTS: 104 G/12W, 13W
Drawn: D.DuPre
Date: May 27, 2002
Scale: As Shown
Figure 2

2.2 Physiography and Climate

The claims are covered by rugged mountains, which rise to 7,500 feet (Mt. Kitchener). A small south-eastern portion of the property drains into Wimpson Creek, a tributary of the Chutine River. The bulk of the claims are drained by Limpoke Creek, a tributary of the Barrington River. Three hanging valleys at the head of Limpoke Creek are still covered by glaciers. The Alpine glaciers are retreating rapidly but still comprise approximately 40% of the property.

The lower slopes are covered with alder and conifer growth, but most of the steep slopes support only alpine scrub trees and grasses. The higher slopes are bare outcrop, having been recently covered by glaciers that have ablated to the upper reaches of the valleys.

The climate is characterized by unpredictable periods of fine and wet weather during the summer months, and cold snowy winters. Snow begins to accumulate on the higher ground in September and may remain until July.

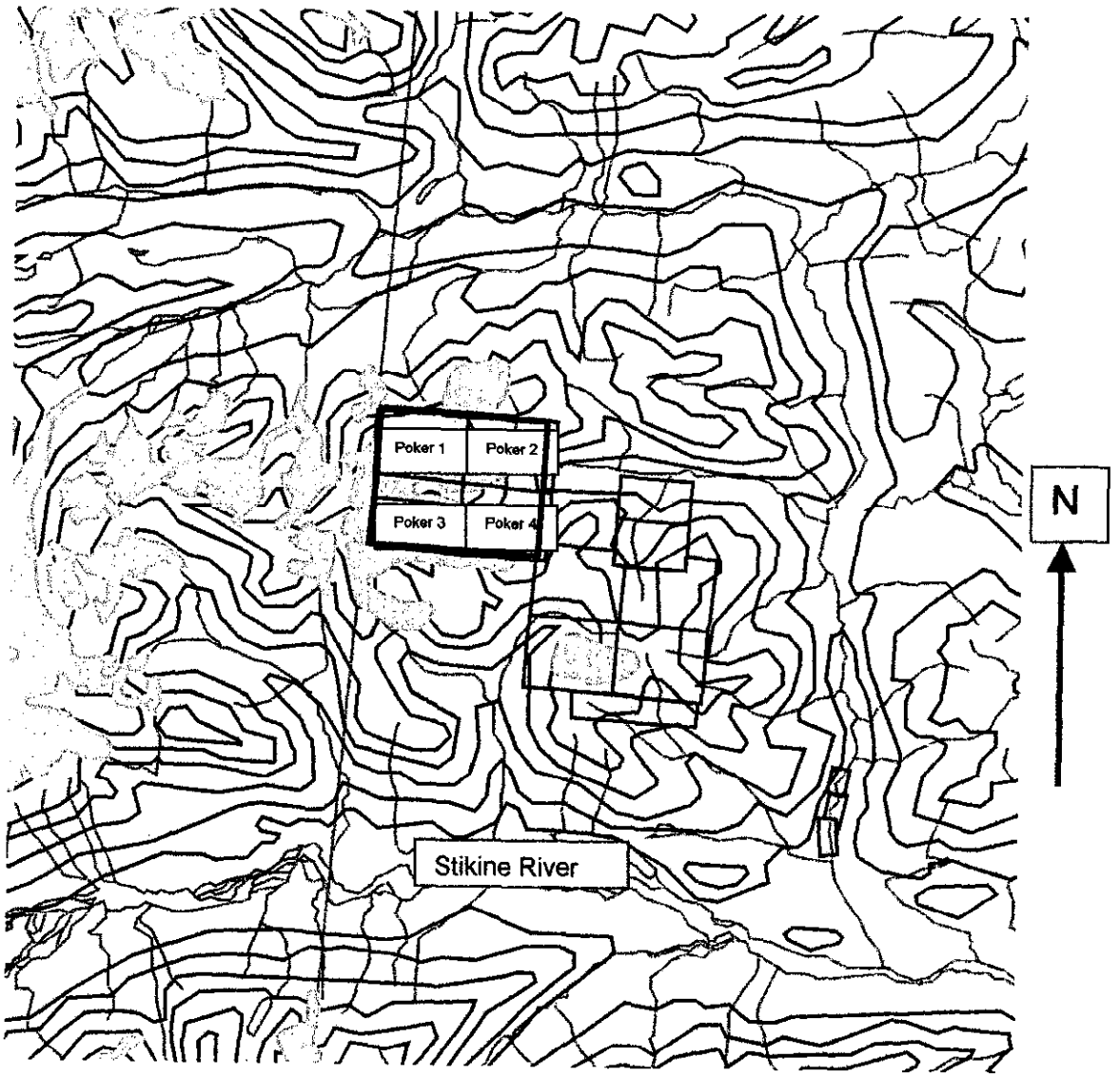
2.3 Property Status and Ownership

The property comprises 4 claims (80 units) located within the Liard Mining Division (Figure 3). The important claim are shown on Fig. 3 and the relevant data are tabulated below:

POKER PROPERTY

Tenure No.	Claim Name	Work Recorded to	Status	Units	Tag. No.
392367	POKER 1	2003.03.08	Good Standing 2003.03.08	20 units	221225
392368	POKER 2	2003.03.08	Good Standing 2003.03.08	20 units	221226
392369	POKER 3	2003.03.08	Good Standing 2003.03.08	20 units	221227
392370	POKER 4	2003.03.08	Good Standing 2003.03.08	20 units	221352

All of the above claims are 100% owned by Firesteel Resources Inc.



Scale: 1:250,000

Fig. 3 Poker Property Claim Map

2.4 History of Exploration

The Poker claims were originally staked by Cominco geologists during 1988 to cover a possible source area for a number of mineralized boulders found in Limpoke Creek.

Cominco Ltd. spent 29 man-days exploring the claims in 1989 (Westcott, 1989). The work consisted of mapping, rock, soil, and silt sampling and prospecting.

Three types of mineralized boulders were recognized and designated Types I to III. Cominco geologists described them as:

I) Quartz-sulphide boulders which averaged 24,244 ppb gold. The highest value was 7.363 oz/ton gold.

II) Massive sulphide boulders, which averaged 469 ppb gold, 29.2 ppm silver, 3,030 ppm copper, 1,690 ppm lead, 2,710 ppm zinc and 3,760 ppm arsenic.

III) Quartz-carbonate boulders, which averaged 125,050 ppm zinc.

Cominco geologists believed that the gold bearing mineralized boulders came from beneath the Limpoke glacier, perhaps adjacent to a monzodiorite plug, located on the south side of the glacier.

During 1990, Dryden Resource Corporation (Aspinall et al., 1990) carried out a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and a three-hole diamond drill program (total meterage 378.7 metres).

Geological mapping and rock and soil geochemical sampling failed to locate a bedrock source for auriferous boulders. However, review of the geophysical data indicated coincident UTEM, VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies immediately adjacent to, and up-ice from the westernmost extent of the mineralized boulder train.

These anomalies were tested by the drilling program, and partially explained: UTEM conductors were caused by graphitic argillite, but no quartz veining or significant mineralization was intersected.

In 1991, Dryden Resource Corporation (Aspinall et al., 1991) carried out an eight day program consisting mainly of heavy metal concentrate (HMC) geochemical sampling and mineralized boulder tracing in the previously established Upper Grid. Though no bedrock source for the auriferous was located, the results of the HMC sampling showed a rough trend of very high gold values coincident with earlier geophysical anomalies in a narrow band not tested during the 1990 drilling program.

During the 1992 program, nine man-days were spent on the property. Work was confined to the area in and around the previously established upper grid area, and consisted of two blasted and hand mucked trenches, and prospecting and geochemistry to the south and west of the grid.

A total of 39 rock samples (14 chip, 19 grab and 1 float), and 40 "soil" samples were taken. All samples were sent to Terramin Research Labs Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta for geochemical analysis for gold, silver and copper. All samples with values in excess of 1,000 ppb Au were checked by 1 assay/ton fire assay. Several boulders were collected which returned anomalous gold values.

A single quartz vein, visually similar to the "Type 1" boulders was located in a narrow "chute" in the face of the cliffs approximately 650 m west of DDH-90-P-3. The vein is composed of sugary to crystalline and occasionally vuggy quartz with coarse blebs of pyrrhotite/pyrite with minor sphalerite, galena and trace chalcopyrite. Sulphides are generally deeply oxidized/weathered and comprise approximately 5-8% of the vein material.

This quartz vein is contained within a narrow weak-to-moderate shear zone striking between 355^0 and 005^0 and dipping 85^0 to the east, and is intermittently exposed over approximately 60 m from the cliff base up the steep slope to the south. The vein and structure cut across the generally east-west striking sediments, sill like intrusive and volcanic rocks in the area. The width of the vein varies from <5 cm to >50 cm over lengths of only a few metres and appears to pinch out to the south of sample #92APC-007.

Two chip samples of the vein were taken approximately 55 m apart, as well as one grab

sample of altered/sheared wallrock (diorite-quartz diorite) with results as follows:

Sample #	Type/Length	Au ppb (oz/t)	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
92APC-007	Chip/0.5 m vein	87,400 *92,200 (2.68)	10.7	158
92APR-006	Grab hangingwall	584	0.29	350
92APC-010	chip/0.25 m vein	12,600 *12,440 (0.362)	1.85	83

No other anomalous results were obtained from sampling of various rock types, structures or mineralized zones, as previously reported by Cominco or Keewatin.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The Telegraph Creek area lies on the western margin of the Intermontane Belt, within the Stikine Arch near its contact with the Coast Plutonic Complex (fig. 4). Upper Triassic Stuhini Group island arc volcanic and sedimentary rocks unconformably overlie a sequence of Paleozoic to Middle Triassic marine sediments. These have been intruded by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic syenitic stocks and by Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous quartz diorite and granodiorite plutons of the Coast Plutonic complex.

The oldest Paleozoic rock assemblage in the Telegraph Creek area consists of Permian bioclastic limestone overlying metamorphosed sediments and volcanics, which in turn are overlain by a crinoidal limestone unit.

Unconformably overlying the Permian limestone unit is the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group, which is mainly composed of augite andesite breccias, conglomerates and volcanoclastic rocks. This Upper Triassic assemblage is correlative with the rocks that host the Snip Gold Mine, located 60 kilometers to the south.

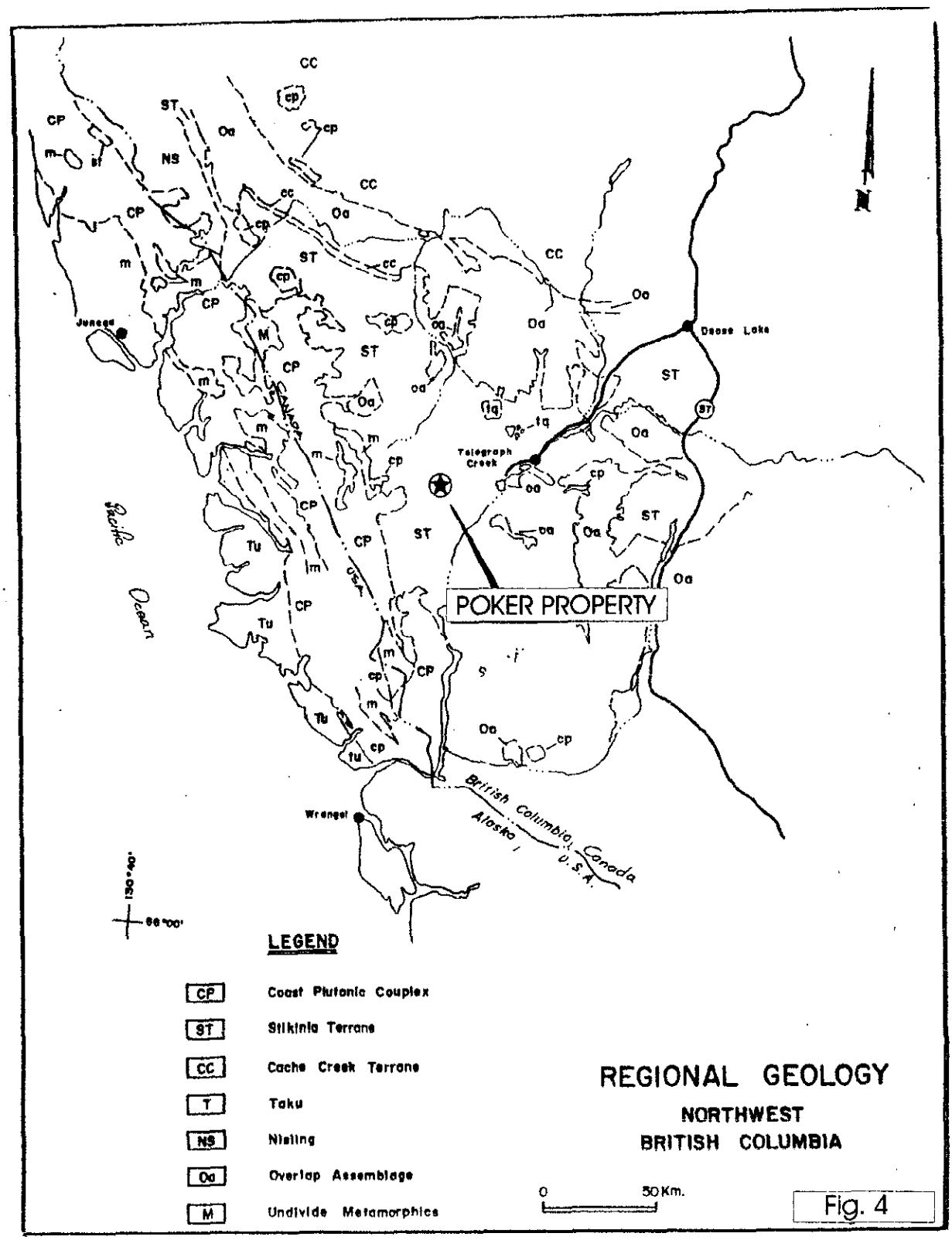
Small oval or round syenite, pyroxenite and orthoclase porphyry stocks, dated as Late Triassic to Early Jurassic (Souther, 1971), intrude mainly Stuhini Group volcanic rocks. The surrounding sedimentary or volcanic rocks are commonly hornfelsed. Upper Triassic volcanics intruded by

syenitic stocks hosts the Galore Creek and Copper Canyon copper-gold porphyry deposits. Orthoclase porphyry or syenitic stocks are associated with most of the significant precious metal deposits in the Stewart, Sulphurets and Iskut River Districts, including the Silbak Premier, Sulphurets and Snip deposits.

Lower Jurassic conglomerates with granodiorite xenoliths unconformably overly Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group. The Jurassic volcano-sedimentary strata are similar in appearance to those of the underlying Stuhini Group, with differentiation made possible by the identification of fossils.

Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorite to quartz diorite batholiths of the Coast plutonic complex intrude all older stratigraphic units. This intrusive suite consists mainly of medium-grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite with lesser hornblende quartz diorite and is locally foliated near its edge. Marginal phases of this intrusive unit are commonly syenitic and "much additional work is needed to subdivide the many phases of the map-unit' (Souther, 1972).

Large scale northeast-southwest trending, upright isoclinal folds are the primary structural features. Post-intrusive deformation is characterized by regional scale; vertical, north-south trending faults and shear zones. Similar structures also trend northwest-southeast. Many of these structures are typified by orange- weathering carbonate alteration. Quartz-biotite honfelsing occurs in the Stuhini Group rocks, at their contact with coeval or later intrusions.


POKER PROPERTY
Telegraph Creek
Dease Lake
Juneau
Wrangel
Pacific Ocean
British Columbia, Canada
Alaska, U.S.A.
CANADA
U.S.A.
LEGEND
CP Coast Plutonic Complex
ST Stikinia Terrane
CC Cache Creek Terrane
T Taku
NS Nisling
Oa Overlap Assemblage
M Undivide Metamorphics
0 50 Km.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
NORTHWEST
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fig. 4

3.2 Property Geology (mainly from Westcott, 1989)

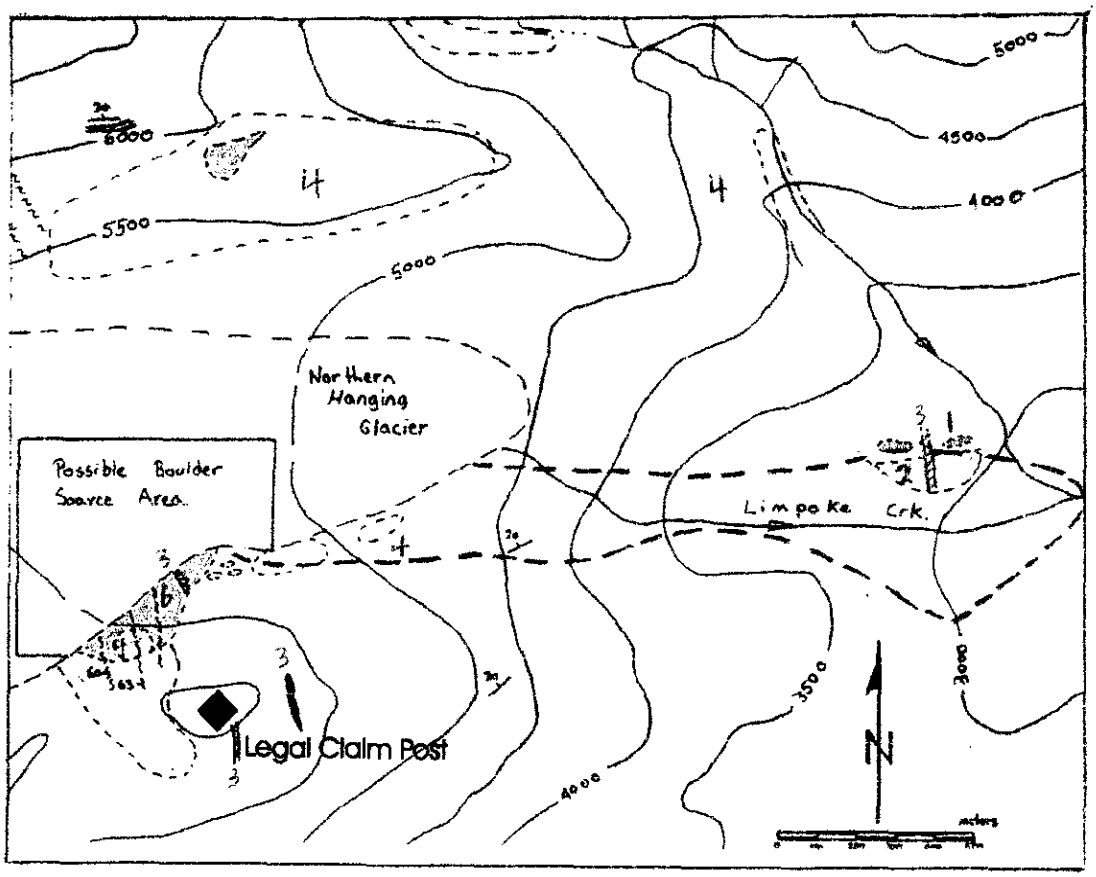
The study area in the centre of the Poker Property is underlain by a thick sequence of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments and volcanics (Fig. 5). Post-Triassic intrusions cutting the Stuhini Sequence vary from alkali to mafic composition.

Fine grained medium to dark green, massive, thick bedded wackes and light-dark green, thin to medium bedded siltstones with siliceous, calcareous and carbonaceous horizons dominate the are surrounding the northern glacier on the Poker property. Locally, chert and limestone exist as pods in the sediments. Bedding is relatively uniform and continuous, striking east-northeast and dipping 20° to 40° north on the northern half of the property and striking west-northwest and dipping eastward at 20° to 40° on the south half of the property.

A quartz diorite plug is exposed for 800 meters along the southern edge of the northern glacier approximately 1.5 kilometres from its terminus. It intrudes Stuhini sediments augite porphyritic flows and tuffs. The augite porphytitic flows and tuffs are medium green, fine grained, with 20-25% augite phenocrysts (2-10mm). The flows and tuffs contain narrow sedimentary layers suggesting a penecontemporaneous deposition of sediments and volcanics. Quartz-carbonate alteration is noted within and adjacent to the intrusion.

Other intrusions on the property include coarse grained syenite plugs and dykes, medium grained dioritic feldspar porphyritic dykes, biotite rich lamprophyre dykes, fine grained felsic dykes, medium grained and megacrystic monzonites.

The quartz diorite plug that is partially exposed along the southern edge of the northern glacier (fig. 5), as well as the siltstone, wacke, and augite porphyry flows and tuffs it intrudes are cut by three narrow shear zones. These shear zones are associated with 10-30cm wide quartz veins that host 3-4% pyrite, 1-2% pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. The shear zones trend north-south and dip 60^0-63^0 to the west.



L E G E N D

Post Upper Triassic Intrusives

6 Quartz diorite stock — Megacrystic monzonite
5 Felsic dykes — Lamprophyre dykes
Dioritic feldspar porphyritic dykes
Syenite plugs and dykes (not on map)

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group

4 Andesitic volcanic: fine grained, green.
4 Wacke: massive thick bedded.
4 Siltstone: medium bedded ± siliceous, carbonaceous horizons.
3 Augite ± hornblende porphyritic dykes.
2 Limestone: light grey, recrystallized.
1 Augite porphyritic flows and tuffs: fine grained, 20% augite.

Mineralized boulder field.
Limit of ice
Outcrop

(Fig. 5) Local geology and mineralized boulder trian trace with possible source area (from 1989 assessment report, M.G. Westcott).

The mineralised boulder train along the southern edge of the northern glacier on the Poker property (fig. 5) extends from the area drilled in 1990 along the edge of the glacier for 700 meters, and then continues down the glacial creek at the terminus of the ice. The main concentration of mineralised boulders is located in the deltaic flood plain at the bottom of the creek.

The mineralised boulder train contains three main types of boulders. The Type 1 boulders (Quartz –Sulphide Vein) boulders are the most significant as they returned the highest precious metal values. Pyrrhotite is the dominant sulphide mineral. It occurs as massive patches or disseminations in a host consisting mainly of cloudy quartz. Some samples contain as little as 5% pyrrhotite where pyrite is the dominant phase. When the pyrrhotite content is low it occurs as disseminations only. Sphalerite and chalcopyrite usually constitute 5-10% of the opaque minerals. These two phases occur as 0.5 – 2cm. Patches. Some examples exhibit crude banding of sulphides.

Small patches of quartz diorite and non-mineralized carbonate are found in the mineralised quartz vein boulders and. Therefore; these veins must cut the quartz diorite. . The average gold value obtained from 36 quartz-sulphide boulders collected by Cominco (Wescott, 1990) was 24.24 grams per tonne. The highest geochemical analysis from Type I float samples collected during 1990 was 121 grams per tonne gold, 92.4 ppm silver, 0.83% Cu, 0.94 % Pb and 4.04 % Zn.

The Type 2 boulders are mainly composed of layered pyrite and pyrrhotite. The pyrrhotite is found mainly as a replacement along layers and disseminations through the rock. Pyrite shows secondary textures by crosscutting the layers of pyrrhotite. Minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite are found as discrete grains 5mm to 1cm in size. Sulphides make up 25-95% of these veins.

The host to the replacement mineralization varies from siliceous to carbonate-rich sedimentary units. Siliceous units contain grains of quartz, siltstone and minor potassium feldspar. Carbonate-rich sediments show large black crystal faces indicating recrystallization of the carbonates around quartz and siltstone fragments. Dark carbonate

reaction rims are present along the boundaries of the pyrite veins. These boulders averaged 469 ppb gold, 29.2 ppm silver, 3.030 ppm copper, 1,690 ppm lead, 2,710 ppm zinc and 3.360 ppm arsenic.

The Type 3 boulders contain up to 50% sulphides, including sphalerite (30-40%), pyrite (5-8%) pyrrhotite (0-5%) chalcopyrite (0-2%) and arsenopyrite (0-2%). The gangue is composed of course grained quartz (50-90%) and crystalline calcite (10-50%). These boulders averaged 125,050 but are the least common.

4.0 2002 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A two-man crew spent September 7th and 8th on the Poker Property. Access to the property was by helicopter from Dease Lake. One day was spent on each of two areas, which are clearly shown on the Rock Geochemistry Map (fig. 6). A total of 18 float samples were collected and analysed. Both prospecting sites were approximately one kilometre in area. The northern area is upslope from the previously discovered gold-bearing boulders and the drilled area. The southern area was thought to have potential for hosting the strike extension on any veins in the northern area.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to relocate the anomalous samples collected in 1992 (Muirhead and Tupper, 1992). However, quartz vein float samples were noted in an area 500 metres west of the previous drilling (fig. 6). These samples returned highly anomalous values with sample P-02-R05 assaying 45.56 g/t gold and sample P-02-R08 assaying 40.99 g/t gold. These samples and several others with gold values greater than 2 g/t were collected from angular float blocks near the base of a talus slope. The outcrop in a cliff face is located only 50 meters up slope from the sample sites.

One day was also spent in a valley to the south of the previously drilled area where Cominco (Westcott, 1990) delineated some anomalous gold-in-soil values. Numerous quartz vein float samples were collected from the area but did not return any significant gold values.

A description of the samples collected and the assay sheets are incorporated with this

report as Attachment "IV". The sample locations and identity numbers are shown on Fig 6.The gold assay results are shown on Fig. 7.

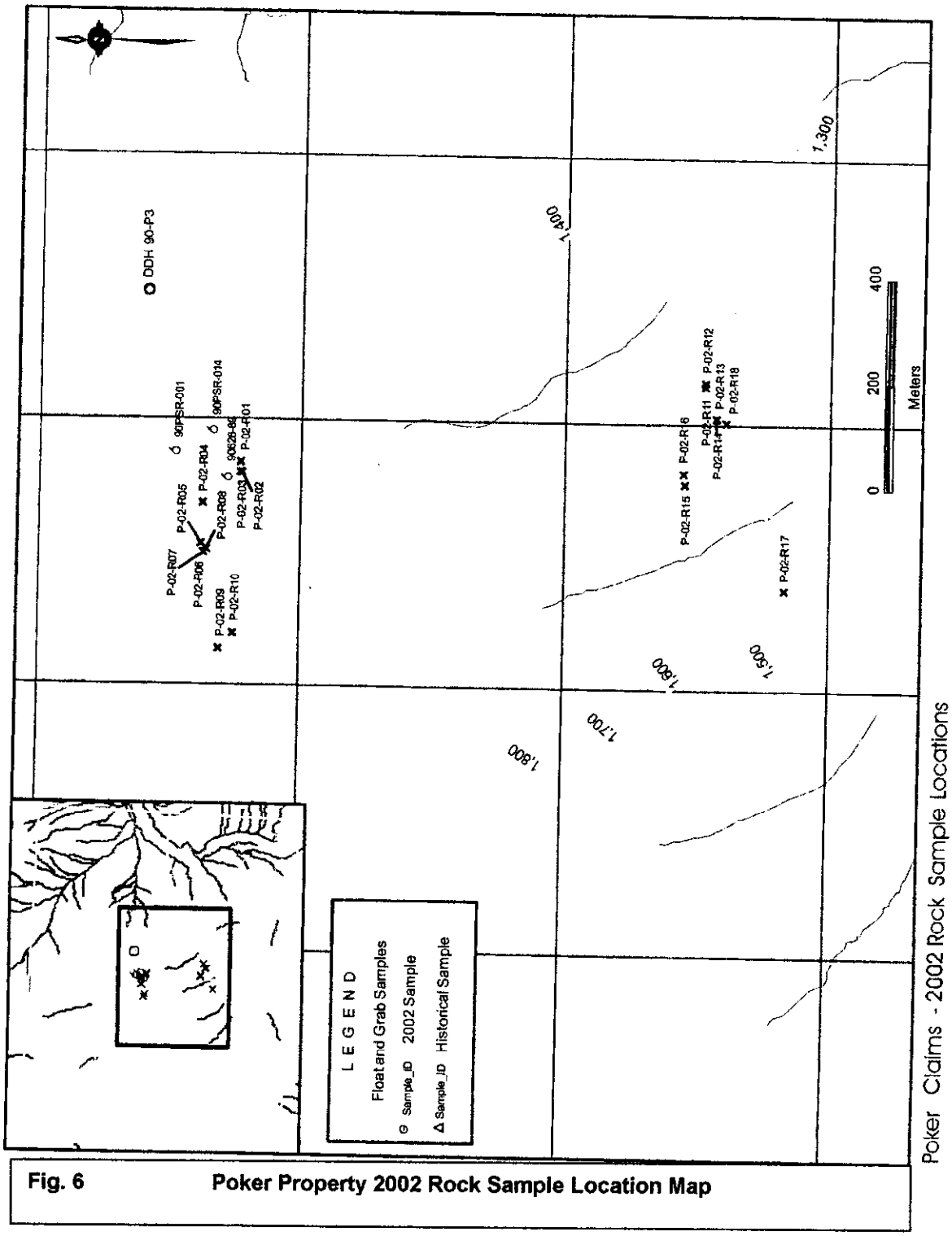


Fig. 6 **Poker Property 2002 Rock Sample Location Map**

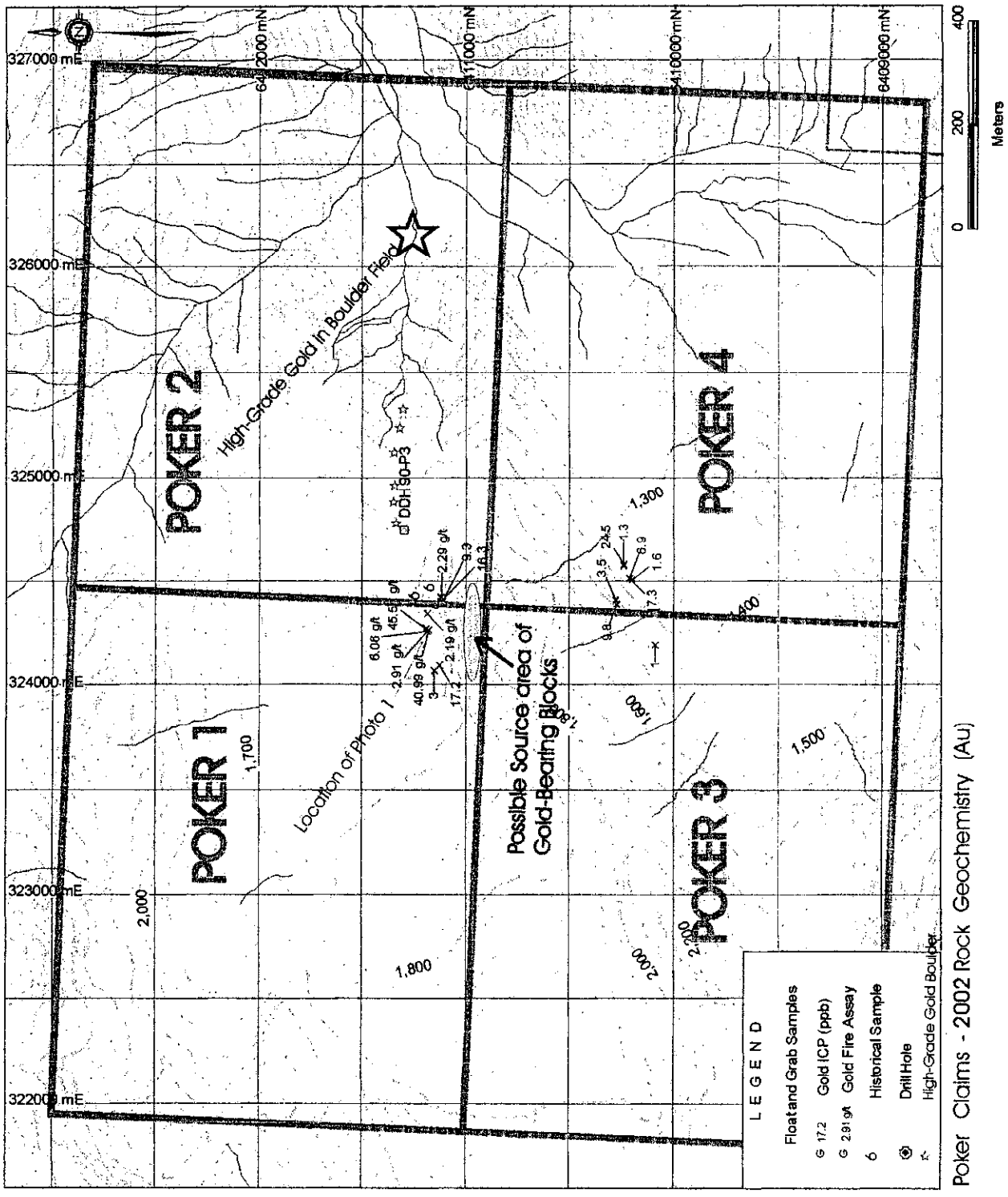


Fig. 7 Poker Property Claim Map - also shows results of 2002 sampling program

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the limited 2002 field program are encouraging because a number of gold-bearing quartz vein float blocks were discovered. These samples returned highly anomalous values with sample P-02-R05 assaying 45.56 g/t gold and sample P-02-R08 assaying 40.99 g/t gold. These samples and several others with gold values greater than 2 g/t were collected from angular float blocks near the base of a talus slope. The outcrop in a cliff face is located only 50 meters up slope from the sample sites.

It is therefore recommended that a program of prospecting, mapping and geochemical surveys be carried out along the ridge to the west of the 2002 vein discovery. The best time to carry out this work is late fall, when snow levels are minimal.

The geochemical survey should consist of two or more contour sample lines with close sample spacing (i.e., 15 m) on the south face of the ridge between the Cominco 1989 line, and the 1992 line at the ridge top. The purpose of this survey would be to test the possible southern extension of the known occurrence, and to locate any further occurrences of its' type both by geochemical analysis and by intensive prospecting of the talus for float.

Prospecting should concentrate on extending coverage to the west of the upper grid area, especially on the well-exposed north face. This area is extremely steep and, in places, accessible only by roped climbers, however good coverage of the area should be possible by prospecting the cliff bases of the less accessible areas to the west.

Any quartz veins found in this area should be chip sampled and mapped in detail. If encouraging results are obtained from this work, it may be possible to utilize a small pack-sack type drill from opportune sites on the steep exposures or an attempt to intersect the vein from a site at the top of the ridge could be made. Drilling to the north of the cliffs is not recommended due to the risk of losing holes in the talus and moraine cover, the depth of which is unknown but quite probably considerable.

A three to five week program with a crew of four persons (consisting of one project

geologist and three experienced prospectors), at least two of whom have moderate climbing experience would be recommended. A base camp in the upper grid area would provide for access to most of the area on foot with only minimal cost for regular helicopter supply flights and occasional crew positioning when necessary.

A budget of approximately $30,000 to $50,000 (not including drilling) should be sufficient for the above program.

8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I

Statement of Qualifications

I, David G. DuPre, do certify that:

I am a consulting Geologist with an office at 56 Parkgrove Crescent, Delta, British Columbia.

I am a graduate (1969) of the University of Calgary with a degree (B.Sc.) in Geology.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I have continuously practiced my profession as a geologist for more than 33 years, both as an employee of major mining firms and as an independent consultant.

To complete the geological portion of this report, I have reviewed the information identified in the Bibliography. I have visited the property for a total of 4 days during 1990 and 1991 – at this time I was the Project Supervisor for the work carried out by Keewatin Engineering Inc on behalf of Dryden Resources Corporation.

I have carried out and supervised at least 40 exploration programs in North-western British Columbia and am very familiar with the geological setting, access, climate and working conditions.

I assisted in the design of the 2002 exploration program, which was carried out by an extremely well qualified geologist (Mr. Adam Travis) who has worked on the Poker Property in the past. Mr. Donald Coolidge is an experienced prospector who has participated in many exploration campaigns in British Columbia.

I am a director of and the president of Firesteel Resources Inc.

D.G. DuPre, P. Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 27th day of February, 2003

APPENDIX II

Summary of Field Personnel

Name	Position	Days Worked on Property
Adam Travis	Project Geologist	2
Donald Coolidge	Prospector	2

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

Pre-field		
Research, map preparation, logistics		$1,237.62
Field Program		
Senior Geologist	$1,050.00	
Prospector	530.00	
	$1,580.00	
Transportation (Helicopter)	$3,590.94	
Radios, Camp Supplies, Food		$ 320.00
Analyses (Acme Analytical)	$ 312.23	
Sub-total		$5,803.17
Post-Field Program		
Map Preparation	$ 420.00	
Report Preparation	$1,500.00	
Sub-total		$1,920.00
Total Expenditures		$8,960.79

APPENDIX IV

Rock Sample Descriptions and Assay Results

Poker Property 2002 Sample Database

Sample ID	Sampler	Date	UTM Coordinates X	Y	Type	Rock Unit	Description	Au(ppb) ICP-MS	Au(g/t) Fire Assay
P-02-R01	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324420	6411115	Grab	Quartz Vein	10-15 cm 20 degree trending near vertical quartz vein, up to 30 cm wide on cliff face	2685.7	2.29
P-02-R02	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324400	6411112	Grab	Carbonate Vein	carbonate veined diorite, tr-1% py, tr po, grab across 1m	9.3	
P-02-R03	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324401	6411115	Grab	Diorite	silicified zone in gulley, partially goss., 1% py, tr cpy	16.3	
P-02-R04	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324341	6411186	Float	Qtz-Sulphide	20 cm float boulder, 2 generations of pyrite, up to 10% sulphide	1352.9	2.19
P-02-R05	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324268	6411188	Float	Quartz Vein	10 cm x 20 cm quartz vein float with 1-3% po and tr py, banded, tabular	46007.3	45.56
P-02-R06	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324253	6411183	Float	Quartz Vein	quartz vein with f.g, clustered/banaded silver pyrite ?, 150 deg. Trending structures on cliffs above	5787.8	6.06
P-02-R07	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324253	6411183	Float	Qtz-Carb	5 cm x 10 cm brecciated, sulphide filling around frags, po/py to 3%	2503.2	2.91
P-02-R08	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324258	6411179	Float	Quartz Vein	10 cm x 80 cm chlorite banded, partings, 1-3% diss py, tr Zns	26945.5	40.99
P-02-R09	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324068	6411153	Float	Argillite	quartz veined float on glacier edge, 1% cpy blebs	3	
P-02-R10	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324098	6411125	Float	Diorite	carb. Veined, kaolinite altered, semi-massive 1 cm bands of pyrite, barite ?	17.2	
P-02-R11	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324571	6410236	Float	Quartz Vein	10 cm x 15 cm goss., vuggy with tr Po, < tr cpy	1.3	
P-02-R12	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324579	6410236	Float	Quartz Vein	30 cm x 60 cm boulder with siltstone frags, tr po, cpy	24.5	
P-02-R13	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324513	6410213	Float	Argillite	quartz veined with minor coarser blebs of po, tr cpy	6.9	
P-02-R14	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324513	6410213	Float	Quartz Vein	similar to R013 but more sulphides, wirey cpy	17.3	
P-02-R15	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324387	6410273	Float	Quartz Vein	goss., float near top of talus chute, f.g diss py, po, cpy, gulley above at 80 degrees	9.8	
P-02-R16	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324408	6410276	Float	Quartz Vein	1-3% pyrhottite (po) as blebs	3.5	
P-02-R17	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324190	6410083	Grab	Fe Carb	160 degree trending Fe carb altered volcanics ?, tr-1% py, probable structure	1	
P-02-R18	AT/DC	8-Sep-02	324505	6410197	Float	Quartz Vein	1-3% po, tr cpy, one of the better minz'd pieces from this talus area	1.6	
DDH 90-P3	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324744	6411294	Old	Drillhole	Collar of old hole, not marked		
L11+20E/10+20	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324436	6411247	Old	Station	picket location		
90PSR-001	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324444	6411236	Old	Rock Sample	old sample tag, goss qtz		
90PSR-014	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324487	6411164	Old	Rock Sample	10-15 cm goss fracture, quartz veined diorite		
L11+00E/9+60N	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324422	6411162	Old	Station	prominent 20 trending structure noted		
90626-89	AT/DC	7-Sep-02	324398	6411135	Old	Rock Sample	old sample tag		

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Keewatin Consultants PROJECT Poker File # A203846

900 - 475 Howe St., Vancouver BC V6C 2B3 Submitted by: Jill Moore

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
SI	<1	<1	<3	<1	<.3	<1	<1	7	.07	10	<8	<2	<2	3	<.5	<3	7	<1	.12	<.001	<1	1	<.01	3	<.01	<3	<.01	.56	.01	<2	.5
P-02-R1	12	104	<3	28	.7	6	8	366	2.74	32	<8	3	2	4	<.5	3	5	58	.08	.041	2	29	.72	45	.01	<3	.82	.03	.11	4	2685.7
P-02-R2	2	40	3	23	.4	8	3	1621	3.80	83	<8	<2	3	337	<.5	6	<3	16	10.99	.020	4	5	2.44	148	<.01	<3	.24	.01	.07	2	9.3
P-02-R3	17	68	3	8	.9	5	3	100	1.99	20	<8	<2	<2	8	<.5	<3	<3	11	.19	.011	3	20	.07	99	<.01	<3	.10	<.01	.04	3	16.3
P-02-R4	2	56	4	6	1.0	2	14	108	5.38	2	8	<2	<2	3	<.5	4	<3	7	.06	.007	1	11	.04	16	<.01	<3	.13	.01	.09	10	1352.9
P-02-R5	3	121	<3	1442	7.7	6	13	1440	2.30	16	<8	46	<2	85	34.1	<3	44	25	4.41	.019	2	29	.35	20	<.01	<3	.48	.01	.09	<2	46007.3
P-02-R6	2	165	<3	31	.5	8	15	250	3.03	6	<8	5	<2	3	.5	3	20	17	.12	.022	1	20	.10	26	<.01	<3	.22	<.01	.07	9	5787.8
P-02-R7	2	90	6	39	.4	13	14	1286	8.64	36	<8	3	2	154	.8	10	<3	52	7.47	.059	3	12	1.17	23	<.01	<3	.39	.01	.14	2	2503.2
P-02-R8	11	110	<3	74	3.4	8	26	1208	4.33	13	<8	23	<2	99	1.2	<3	38	113	6.80	.046	1	25	.90	11	.07	<3	1.19	.01	.03	3	26945.5
P-02-R9	7	1764	3	88	15.3	10	8	299	.93	41	8	<2	<2	85	3.2	3	4	6	3.17	.014	2	26	.08	12	<.01	<3	.06	.01	.04	5	3.0
P-02-R10	3	60	<3	29	.4	8	12	1168	4.69	15	<8	<2	2	355	<.5	5	<3	103	15.80	.055	6	16	1.59	42	<.01	<3	.77	.01	.08	<2	17.2
RE P-02-R10	2	61	3	31	.5	10	12	1245	4.87	16	<8	<2	3	369	.6	7	<3	108	16.40	.057	6	17	1.66	44	<.01	<3	.79	<.01	.09	2	21.6
P-02-R11	4	119	<3	24	.3	6	8	271	2.46	3	<8	<2	<2	13	<.5	<3	<3	63	.24	.035	2	37	.51	23	.06	<3	.67	.03	.09	17	1.3
P-02-R12	1	76	<3	26	.3	5	6	349	2.11	4	<8	<2	<2	25	<.5	<3	<3	61	.93	.032	2	24	.54	8	.02	<3	.65	.01	.03	7	24.5
P-02-R13	2	102	<3	50	<.3	8	12	594	3.12	<2	<8	<2	2	48	<.5	<3	<3	119	1.75	.061	3	43	1.11	21	.09	4	1.31	.03	.07	3	6.9
P-02-R14	2	195	3	36	.6	8	21	402	3.32	3	<8	<2	<2	10	<.5	<3	<3	83	.21	.039	1	36	.80	17	.02	<3	.91	.01	.03	7	17.3
P-02-R15	3	169	<3	31	.6	3	11	387	3.63	3	<8	<2	<2	18	<.5	<3	<3	76	.39	.054	3	29	.65	29	.10	<3	.86	.03	.09	4	9.8
P-02-R16	1	188	4	28	<.3	7	21	471	3.06	2	<8	<2	<2	62	<.5	<3	<3	52	2.76	.039	2	16	.53	9	<.01	3	.56	.01	.04	119	3.5
P-02-R17	<1	29	<3	20	<.3	3	3	917	4.48	10	<8	<2	<2	189	.5	6	<3	82	12.88	.020	1	10	4.65	37	<.01	<3	.30	.09	.06	2	1.0
P-02-R18	2	221	<3	27	.5	10	26	367	3.67	5	10	<2	2	17	<.5	<3	<3	59	.53	.026	1	27	.57	18	.06	<3	.68	.01	.06	10	1.6
STANDARD DS4	6	122	31	145	<.3	33	11	789	3.02	21	<8	<2	4	29	5.1	4	6	73	.52	.092	16	157	.57	146	.10	<3	1.66	.04	.16	3	30.0

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CD, CO, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK R150 60C AU* IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (10 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 2002 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 30/02 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data FA