2010 Geological Assessment Report for the Copper Creek Claims

Atlin Mining Division

NTS Map 104 J14
BCGS 104J022
UTM Coordinates (NAD 83, Zone 9): 339536E, 6458067N

Event # 4796732

Prepared for Firesteel Resources Inc.
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1.0 Summary

In late September 2010, UTM Exploration Services Ltd provided personnel to assist Firesteel Resources on their Copper Creek property, located approximately 90km west of Dease Lake, B.C.

Throughout the two days on site, extensive coverage of the property was conducted via quads and via helicopter. Twenty-six grab samples of rock were collected and sent for analysis. As well, photographic logs were made of drill core left over from the 2007 exploration program.

Accommodation was provided by a local hunting lodge, located at the northwestern corner of the mineral tenures. There is a local airstrip that currently provides the only means of access to the property. This north-south airstrip is situated beside the hunting lodge as well as 400m east of the Sheslay River.

A recent forest fire has passed through the area with the following areas completely burned; Pyrrhotite creek hillside, lower portion of Copper Creek proper, and the southeast corner of the property mineral claims. The fire did not reach the hunting lodge nor did the fire compromise any of the historical Firesteel workings (buildings, core, and machinery).

2.0 Terms of Reference

Preparation of this report utilized several existing Assessment Reports and unpublished work completed on the property (see References), preparation for and review of field work completed between September 23-27, 2010 by UTM Exploration Services Ltd., as well as personal conversations with geologists listed in the References who had previously worked on the Copper Creek claims. Firesteel Resources provided free access to historical data and maps.

Of the authors, Mr. Beck personally visited and was project manager during the September, 2010 field work. Ms. Ledwon has not yet visited the site.

The History section was taken mainly from Assessment Reports. Geochemical analyses were completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories. Regional and local geology was quoted directly from previous (identified) Assessment Reports.

3.0 Property Description and Location

The Copper Creek property is located in northwest British Columbia, approximately 90km west of Dease Lake, BC and 50km northwest of Telegraph Creek, BC (Figure 1). The claims are located on TRIM claim sheet 104J014 and BCGS Map 104J022. Its centre is approximately 339536E and 6458067N, NAD 83, Zone 9.

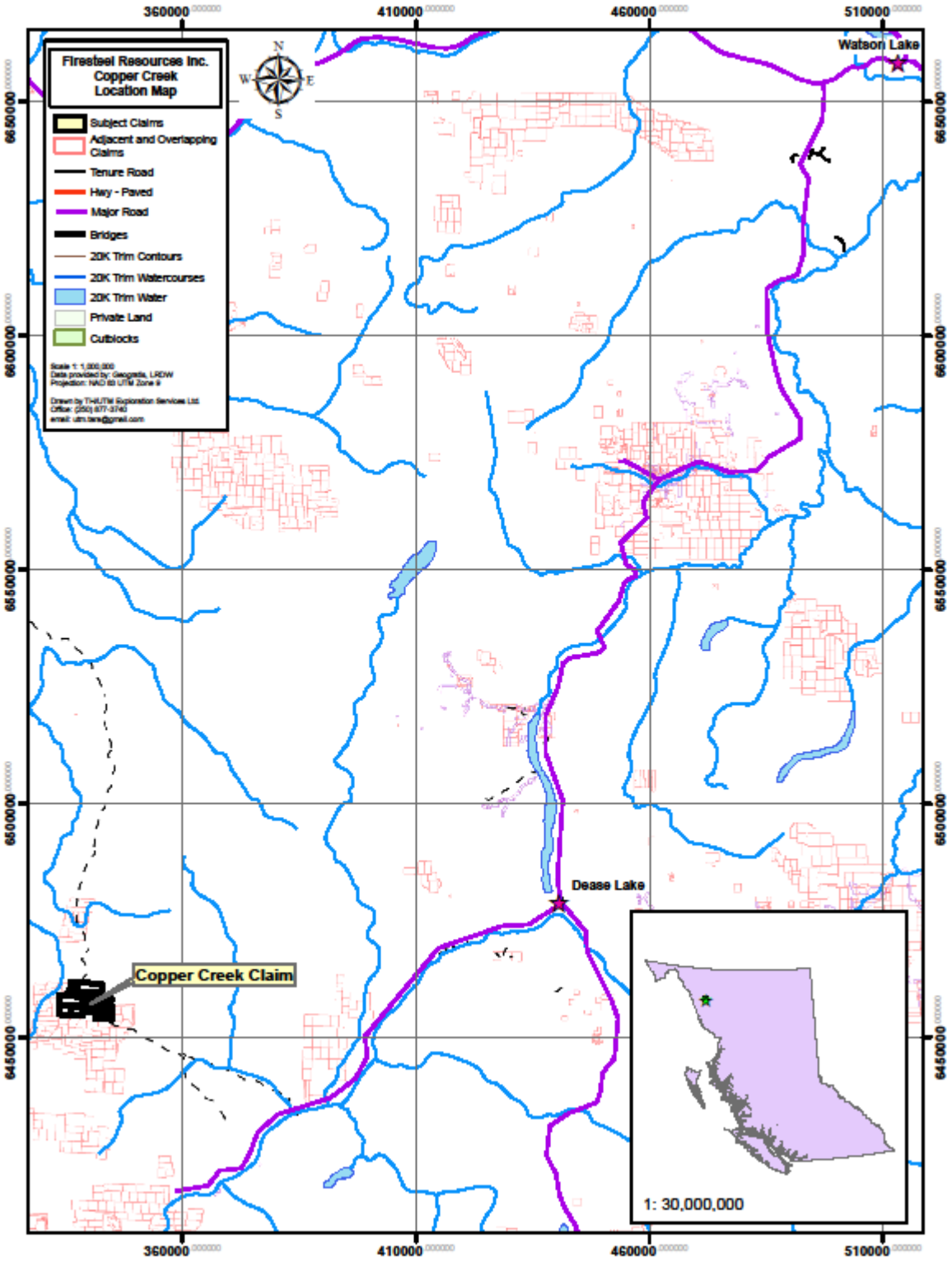

Figure 1. Copper Creek Location Map.

3.1 Accessibility, Infrastructure, and Local Resources

There is a local airstrip that currently provides the only means of access to the property, barring horses using old guiding trails from Telegraph Creek, along the historic Telegraph Trail. This north-south airstrip is situated beside a local First Nations-owned hunting lodge, as well as 400m east of the Sheslay River. Rudy Day, the owner and local guide outfitter, has an ongoing agreement with Firesteel to make use of his facilities, including storage of drill core and various pieces of equipment.

The access roads to and from the hunting lodge and to and from the property are adequate for quad access only; however, the road access from Dick Creek to Copper Creek is very overgrown and in many parts inaccessible.

Smithers and Terrace are the nearest supply centres, with Smithers offering scheduled flights to Dease Lake three times a week during the exploration season (depending on weather, mid-May to mid-October). Smithers, is approximately a six hour drive south while Terrace is approximately four hours south.

3.2 Mineral Tenure Information

The Copper Creek claims consist of 19 contiguous claims (Figure 2) amounting to approximately 7579.6 hectares (Table 1). Firesteel Resources Ltd owns 100% of all claims.

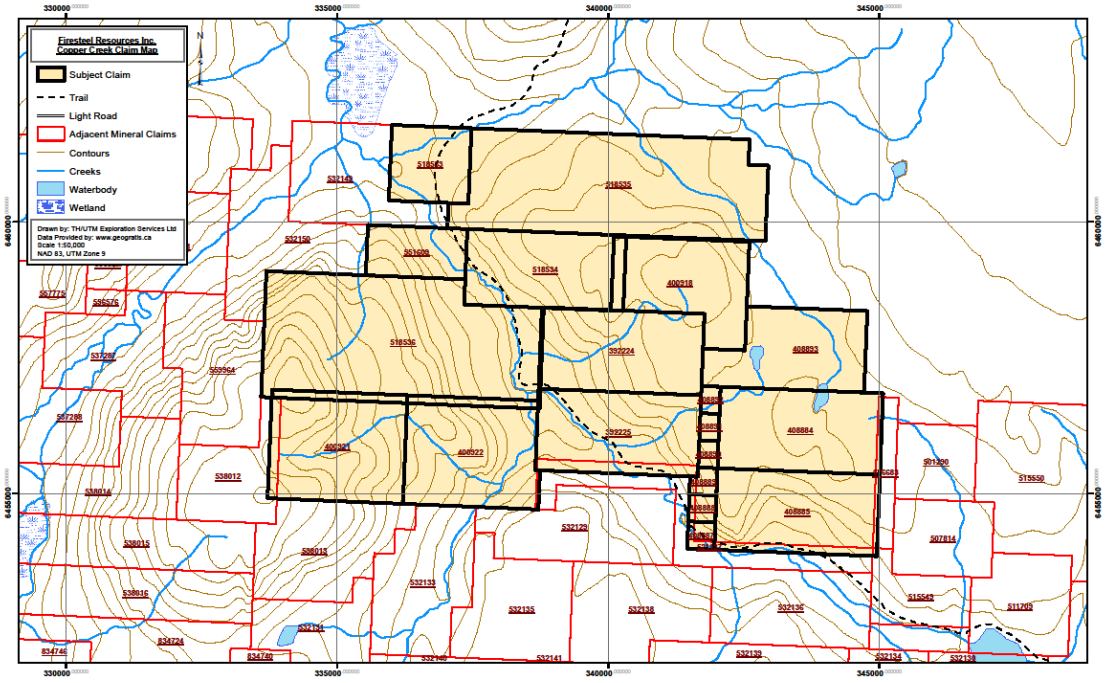

Figure 2. Copper Creek Claim Map.

Table 1. Copper Creek Mineral Tenure Summary.

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Tenure Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
392224	COPPER CREEK 1	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2002/mar/08	2011/apr/15	GOOD	450.0000
392225	COPPER CREEK 2	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2002/mar/08	2011/apr/15	GOOD	450.0000
400918	CC 2	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2003/mar/01	2011/apr/15	GOOD	500.0000
400921	PC 3	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2003/mar/01	2011/apr/15	GOOD	500.0000
400922	PC 4	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2003/mar/01	2011/apr/15	GOOD	500.0000
408884	CC 3	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	450.0000
408885	CC 4	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	450.0000
408887	CC 6	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408888	CC 7	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408889	CC 8	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408890	CC 9	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408891	CC 10	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408892	CC 11	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/05	2011/apr/15	GOOD	25.0000
408893	CC 12	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J022	2004/mar/13	2011/apr/15	GOOD	450.0000
518533		133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J	2005/jul/29	2011/apr/15	GOOD	204.2850

518534		133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J	2005/jul/29	2011/apr/15	GOOD	408.7180
518535		133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J	2005/jul/29	2011/apr/15	GOOD	1021.5650
518536		133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J	2005/jul/29	2011/apr/15	GOOD	1124.4330
551609	COPPER NORTH	133018 (100%)	Mineral	104J	2007/feb/11	2011/apr/15	GOOD	170.2900

3.3 Physiography and Climate

From Young, 2008:

Topographic relief ranges from 720m above sea level (asl) at the bottom of the Hackett River Valley to over 1900m asl at the summit of Kaketsa Mountain in the SW corner of the claims.

The moderate to locally steep valley walls of the Hackett River valley generally give way to a plateau in the NE corner of the claims, where a few knobby hills reach elevations of 1250m. The claims occur in an area of warm summers and cold winters, with low to moderate precipitation. The average annual snowfall is 138.0cm. This is in marked contrast to the rugged coastal mountain areas, 50km to the SW, which have much higher precipitation and glaciers. The Hackett River valley has also been the scene of several forest fires in the past [including 2010]. The majority of the claims are covered by immature aspen, and at higher elevations the area is covered by small stunted trees. The treeline occurs at approximately 1400m asl on Kaketsa Mountain. Water for drilling is available in side creeks and small pocket lakes which occupy linear depressions between the headwaters of Dick Creek and Copper Creek.

4.0 Exploration History (Young, 2008)

According to earlier assessment reports, the Copper Creek showing was first discovered in 1937. However the first documented exploration in the area of the showing occurred in 1955 when Brikon Explorations Ltd drilled four holes with an aggregate length of 149 meters to test the Copper Creek occurrence (104J005). Records and drill hole locations are not available.

From 1950 – 1964 Kennco and Newmont worked ground primarily to the west of the Copper Creek claims, near Sheslay River (104J 040) at the Kid (104 J 004), Grizzly (104J 016, Ho (104J 023) and West Kaketsa (104J 024) occurrences.

In 1964, Newmont exploration carried out an airborne magnetometer survey over an area that is covered by the Copper Creek claims of Firesteel Resources Inc in 2003.

From 1958 to 1973, Skyline Explorations Ltd in conjunction with several joint venture partners, carried out grid geochemical sampling, ground geophysics (magnetics), geological mapping, and diamond drilling (6 holes, 1050m) on the Copper Creek occurrence presently covered by the Copper Creek 2 claim of Firesteel and the Pyrrhotite Creek occurrence (105J 018) (9 holes,

1097m) which in 2003 was covered by the PC 1-4 claims. During this period, an IP survey was conducted over the Pyrrhotite Creek showing area. The drilling was never filed for assessment but is mentioned in later reports. Most claims in the area expired in 1975 and 1976.

United Cambridge Mines restaked the Copper Creek prospect in 1976, and discovered the Dick Creek porphyry copper prospect (104J 005). During 1976 and 1977, United Cambridge carried out geological and geochemical survey work in the Dick Creek area covered in 2003 by the Copper Creek 1 claim. An extensive follow up program of 10 kilometer of bulldozer trenching and road construction was carried out as well.

In 1979, Utah Mines Ltd carried out line cutting, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying (magnetics and IP) immediately south of the Firesteel's 2003 Copper Creek 2 claims.

Further evaluation of the area between the Dick Creek and Copper Creek mineral occurrences was carried out in 1980 by United Cambridge mines which included soil geochemistry and an IP geophysical survey. Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out by United Cambridge in this area during 1983 and 1984. A coincident gold-in-soil and IP anomaly was outlined between the Copper Creek and Dick Creek occurrences and an IP anomaly with scattered gold-in-soil values was outlined to the north of the Dick Creek occurrence. These anomalies were covered by Firesteel's Copper Creek property claims in 2003.

Between 1987 and 1989, United Cambridge Mines Ltd shifted their exploration work to the immediate south of the Copper Creek mineral claims in the area in which Utah had worked in 1979. Work included airborne geophysical surveys (magnetics and VLF), geochemical sampling and geological mapping.

In 1991, Golden Ring Resources Ltd commissioned Aerodat Limited to carry out 870 line kilometers of airborne geophysics over 22 claims (including the area covered by Firesteel's Copper Creek property). A data compilation of results of previous exploration programs within the project area was also carried out.

Follow up work (223 soils) in the vicinity of the gold-in-soil with coincident IP anomaly (which United Cambridge previously outlined in 1983-1984 between the Dick Creek and the Copper Creek occurrences) was carried out by Golden Ring Resources in 1992.

In 1996, Erin Ventures conducted 11.2 km of VLF-EM surveys on the North Dick Creek target – a total of 77 sol and 2 rock samples were taken. A VLF-EM and soil grid were completed in an area previously referred to as Helicopter Borne V.L.F. anomaly XV1, which outlined an area at least 60 meters wide by 365 meters long with copper in soils up to 8510 ppm and gold in soils up to 430 ppb. This area was referred to as the North Dick Creek. On the Dick Creek and East Dick Creek occurrences, drill sites were prepared to test the best conductive and geochemical anomalies but mechanical failures allowed for only 21 meters of drilling in four months.

The Cop 1-4 claims held by Paul Sorbara were allowed to lapse in April 2001.

In March 2002, the Copper Creek 1 and 2 claims were staked on behalf of Dave Mehner, Adam Travis and Don Barker. In February 2003, the Copper Creek claims were optioned to Firesteel Resources Inc.

In October 2003, Firesteel Resources focused on a small portion of the property near the Dick Creek showing (MINFILE – 104 J 035) and work consisted of 10.5 line-kilometers of IP and magnetometer surveying and the collection of 460 soil geochemical samples along with partial resampling of two old (1977) trenches (25 chip samples) that had never been continuously sampled for gold.

In 2004, Firesteel Resources carried out a program of geological mapping, backhoe trenching, soil geochemistry and 1555 meters of diamond drilling in seven holes on the Copper Creek property, focusing on the DK zone. The best hole of the program, CUCR 04-05 was angled to the north and cut 0.44% copper and 0.32 grams/tonne gold averaged over its full length of 242 meters, the top 52.3 meters of the hole average 0.80% copper and 0.73 grams/tonne gold (Sutherland, Brown and Carter, 1975).

In 2005, Firesteel Resources completed drill holes totaling 1524 meters and trenched 500 meters in the DK porphyry copper prospect. Quartz stockwork, with chalcopyrite more abundant than pyrite, is developed across the intensely fractured intrusive contact over an area that now measure 500 meters by 500 meters in plan and 250 meters deep. Secondary copper minerals (malachite, azurite and sooty chalcocite) predominate in the upper 30-60 metres from the surface. Supergene copper enrichment is evident from assay data of some holes.

In 2006, Firesteel Resources conducted a further 100m of trenching in the Sevensma prospect areas as well as additional prospecting at selected areas within the property but the report was never published (McEwen, 2006).

In 2007, Firesteel drilled a total of 979.33m to extend known mineralization zones to depth. Additional drilling was done to re-drill and twin past holes. Assay results returned significant mineralization (see Young, 2008 for more detail).

5.0 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology (Young, 2008)

The Copper Creek property is located in an island arc setting within the intermontane region known as the Stikine Arch. This area is host to several alkalic porphyry Cu-Au-Mo deposits. In the general area of the property, Upper Triassic Stuhini Group andesitic flow rocks with subordinate sedimentary (tuffaceous) units are intruded by a bulbous, north-easterly elongated quartz diorite pluton. The Pluton is at least 1100m long and up to 550m in width and has a multitude of subsidiary dikes. The intrusions are lithologically similar to the nearby Kaketsa pluton and are, therefore, believed to be cogenetic and coeval with the main intrusion that underlies Kaketsa Mountain to the west (Panteleyev, 1981). The Kaketsa pluton is Late Triassic in age.

5.2 Local and Property Geology (Lane, 2005 and Young, 2008)

The Copper Creek occurrence area is underlain by highly fractured, altered Upper Triassic Stuhini Group volcanic flow rocks are interbedded related tuffaceous sediments. Andesite and porphyritic andesite are the dominant rock types and are intruded by Late Triassic and Early

Jurassic granodiorite, diorite and monzonite stocks, and monzonite-syenite dikes and sills. Andesitic to basaltic dikes have also been recognized.

Fracturing, shearing and faulting are extensive in and near the mineralized zone. There appears o be at least two shear/fault trends, northeast and northwest.

In the main mineralized area, disseminated and irregular veinlets of chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite are associated with epidote-chlorite-actinolite alteration in limonitic volcanic rocks. Some garnet is also found in close association with the mineralization; it appears that the original volcanic sediments in this area were slightly limy to account for the formation of skarn minerals (Gutrath, 1969). Azurite and malachite are evident throughout the main zone. From two to five percent finely disseminated magnetite is associated with the chalcopyrite at the north end of the zone.

Pyrrhotite, with lesser amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite and minor galena and sphalerite, occurs as massive lenses up to 0.9m wide and 3.6m long in the highly fractured and altered volcanics located to the southeast o the main mineralized zone. A representative sample of a massive 0.6m lens of this mineralization analyzed 1.04% copper, 0.6% lead, 1.84% zinc, 3.4 grams/tonne gold, and 30.8 grams/tonne silver (Gutrath, 1969).

In the area of the prospect, the main mineralization is exposed by trenches on the south-westerly and west-facing slopes immediately to the north of “Dick Creek”. Dick Creek is a small, westerly flowing tributary of the Hackett River. In the trenches, mineralization is found near the eastern margin of a small quartz diorite intrusion.

North-westerly zones with crushed, clay-altered rocks form strong linear depressions, and the intervening rocks are broken by northeasterly trending fractures, joints and small faults. Country rocks are fine-grained andesite and porphyritic andesite or basaltic andesite.

Intrusions and adjoining country rocks are weakly hydrothermally altered to a propylitic assemblage. Saussuritization and chlorite-actinolite replacement of mafic minerals along with lesser epidote, calcite, magnetite and pyrite are the most widespread alteration type observed. The most pronounced alteration in outcrop is caused by near-surface weathering and oxidation. This supergene alteration results in a partially leached capping of clay altered limonitic rocks up to a few metres in thickness. The rocks are fine granular assemblages of quartz, albite, gypsum, zeolite, muscovite, clay minerals, chlorite, limonite and pyrite. These rocks are more abundant where faults and fractures are most strongly developed. Locally, jarosite and stilbite are present.

The “Dick Creek” showings are similar to other known copper showings associated with the Kaketsa pluton. However, in this locality disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite are more widespread in the quartz diorite intrusion than in the other areas. In the northerly trenches, where weathering and oxidation are most pronounced, mineralization consists of black copper oxide, malachite, brochantite and cupriferous limonite. In the southerly, downhill trenches where rocks are less weathered, mineralization comprises disseminated chalcopyrite and traces of bornite, as well as fracture-controlled malachite and azurite. Where chalcopyrite and bornite are abundant, magnetite is present but pyrite is relatively subordinate or absent. Most commonly, chalcopyrite occurs along or together with pyrite. There appears to be a broad diffuse zone or halo of pyritic rocks surrounding the copper mineralized zone.

Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral in volcanic rocks surrounding the quartz diorite intrusion but overall pyrite content rarely exceeds 1%. Copper sulphides generally replace mafic minerals whereas pyrite is present both as disseminations and fracture filling. Distribution of mineralized outcrops and assays from tractor trenches show that areas with average copper contend in excess of 0.4% copper are relatively widespread.

Gold values are generally low (average 0.2 gram/tonne) but two samples analysed about 0.5 gram/tonne (Panteleyev, 1981).

Supergene mineralization is restricted to a thin oxidized capping under which there is no appreciable secondary copper sulphide enrichment zone. The copper minerals that have formed are copper oxides, carbonates, sulphates and supriferous limonites.

A second mineralized zone in volcanic rocks is located east of Dick Creek, about 500 metres east of the trenched showings. A grab sample of the skarn mineralization consisting of epidote, pyrite and fine-grained chalcopyrite and magnetite analyzed 0.72% copper (Schroeter, 1977).

Of particular economic importance is the fact that the area's Cu-Au mineralization extends to surface and is commonly only covered by a thin layer of overburden. Of further economic importance is the fact that a significant portion of the near-surface mineralization consisits of non-sulphide Cu (malachite, azurite and chalcocite), derived from the oxidation of chalcopyrite. In a few instances a portion of this non-sulphide Cu mineralization may reflect supergene enrichment.

The main control on mineralization appears to be structural, principally fracturing, shearing and faulting, which controlled emplacement of the disseminated and vein hosted chalcopyrite. The Cu-Au mineralization seems to display little or no preference for one rock type over another, or for one type of pervasive alteration over another, apart from a general association with quartz and pyrite alteration. About 60% of the chalcopyrite defined to date occurs as very fine to fine disseminations, which are commonly associated with fine disseminated pyrite. The ratio of chalcopyrite to pyrite is variable, and it is quite common for either one to be the dominant constituent. The disseminated chalcopyrite most often replaces mafic phenocrysts and small dark patches (shreddy biotite?), and to a lesser extent, magnetite grains and feldspar phenocrysts. The remaining 40% of the chalcopyrite occurs in hairline fractures, in veins millimeters to centimeters in width, and in breccia zones and knots. Here the chalcopyrite occurs by itself or in association with +/- quartz and/or pyrite. Chalcopyrite also occurs, to a lesser extent, in association with +/- magnetite, K-Spar, epidote, carbonate, ankerite, anhydrite and gypsum. Many of the fractures and veins were filled as a single event, however, a portion of them underwent multiple periods of infilling, as evidenced by an abundance of vein selvages. An encouraging amount of very late stage carbonate veins, associated with +/- chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, chalcocite and limonite, are also observed. Not surprisingly, unmineralized veins consisting of +/- quartz, magnetite, anhydrite, carbonate, etc, generally occur in far greater concentrations than the Cu-Au mineralized veins, and frequently display crosscutting relationships that suggest changing structural conditions over time. Of particular importance is the fact that only mineralized dykes have been intersected by the drilling to date. No barren dykes have been observed. In fact, one of the more attractive intersections recorded is associated with a monzonite dyke (CC2004-05, 30.21m to 33.0m, 1.18% Cu, 1.20g/t Au). It is characterized

by strong pervasive quartz flooding, and abundant disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite in a lacy sulphide rich texture developed throughout the groundmass.

5.3 Alteration (Lane, 2005)

The area drill tested in 2004 is strongly altered in many locations, both at surface and in drill core. Petrographic work by PetraScience Consultants on a limited amount of altered drill core indicated the alteration to be typical of porphyry systems. It is characterized by quartz, shreddy biotite +/- K-felspar +/- magnetite. This potassic alteration is overprinted by chlorite +/- sericite, and a final late carbonate phase. The carbonates present include at least two compositions (calcite, and possible ankeritic carbonate) and occur as both disseminated grains and crosscutting veinlet infill. Gypsum is also present - possibly replacing anhydrite.

An abundance of pervasive quartz to vein quartz alteration was observed in drill core, especially in the westernmost holes, where intervals meters to tens of meter thick were altered to 70-90% quartz. In some places, especially where the quartz was banded, veined or brecciated, the alteration was associated with better than average Cu-Au mineralization. Elsewhere, however, strong, pervasive quartz alteration did not always ensure good Cu-Au values; in fact, it sometimes ensured the opposite. Magnetite alteration is moderately intense to very intense. It primarily occurred as very fine disseminations, in hairline fractures and in very thin veins. The greatest concentrations of magnetite noted to date occur in the laminated, flat lying tuffs. The tendency of chalcopyrite to be sometimes associated with magnetite may make it an important and useful exploration parameter.

The limited amount of petrographic work undertaken suggested an abundance of shreddy biotite (potassic) alteration; unfortunately, its very fine grain size precluded early identification in core and outcrop. However, the tendency of disseminate chalcopyrite to occur ina dn around mafic minerals suggests that shreddy biotite will be/is an important alteration mineral to log in future drill holes. Minor to moderate amounts of potassium feldspar alteration as veins and patches was encountered in most drill holes. Disseminated and/or vein chalcopyrite was associated with the potassium feldspar in some places; however, in general it was not a preferred host for mineralization. Carbonate and anhydrite veins generally appear to represent later alteration events. However, their frequent association with moderate amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite suggests their occurrence should always be carefully noted. A discontinuous, moderate to strong pyrite halo exists around the mineralized area. However, a lot more exposure through trenching is needed before the boundary can be established with any certainty. Induced potential chargeability and resistivity results do not clarify the picture all that much, suggesting that the distribution of pyritic alteration is complex.

5.4 Structure (Lane, 2005)

A large proportion of the drilled area is very broken, fractured and faulted, which facilitated the emplacement of a significant portion of the Cu-Au mineralization, and later enabled its near surface oxidation. Good core recovery in the uppermost few meters to tens of meters of the broken ground was often quite challenging. Excavator trenching in similar ground conditions, however, was often very easy and quick to undertake. Most of the fault zones trend east-west, northwest and northeast, rarely north-south. Many of the fault zones are relatively easy to spot on surface because of their tendency to hold and channel surface water. This results in the

growth of large spruce trees averaging up to 35 cm in diameter, that grow in very straight lines crosscutting areas of much shorter deciduous trees. This provides a very visual and convenient way to locate the fault zones. Some of the faults display very recent movement, as evidenced from displacements of top soil against altered rock.

6.0 2010 Exploration Program

The original site visit was intended to be three days but the first day was lost due to poor weather and the team was forced to stay overnight in Dease Lake.

The second day of the site visit had two teams in the field: the first team sampled in and around the Dick Creek area, while the second team spot sampled across the entire property via helicopter.

The on-the-ground, Dick Creek area sampling was designed to re-sample some of the historical trenching and some of the more mineralized zones, while the helicopter regional sampling was designed to sample areas of potential interest that are without road access as well as areas that are peripheral to known mineralized corridors, including Pyrrhotite Creek, north of Dick Creek, south of Copper Creek along an area called Tin Can, etc.

The third day of the site visit also consisted of two teams working: continued sampling of the Dick Creek area and sampling toward the Copper Creek area, as well as photography of the last drillhole core CC-2007-04 that was still on-site from the 2007 drill program.

Throughout the two days on site, extensive coverage of the property was conducted via quads and helicopter. A recent forest fire had passed through the area and complete burned the Pyrrhotite creek hillside, the lower portion of Copper Creek proper, and the southeast corner of the property's mineral claims. The fire did not reach the hunting lodge nor did the fire compromise any of the historical Firesteel workings (buildings, core, and machinery).

A total of twenty-six sample were taken from various sites around the property (Figures 3 and 4). Field notes are in Appendix A.

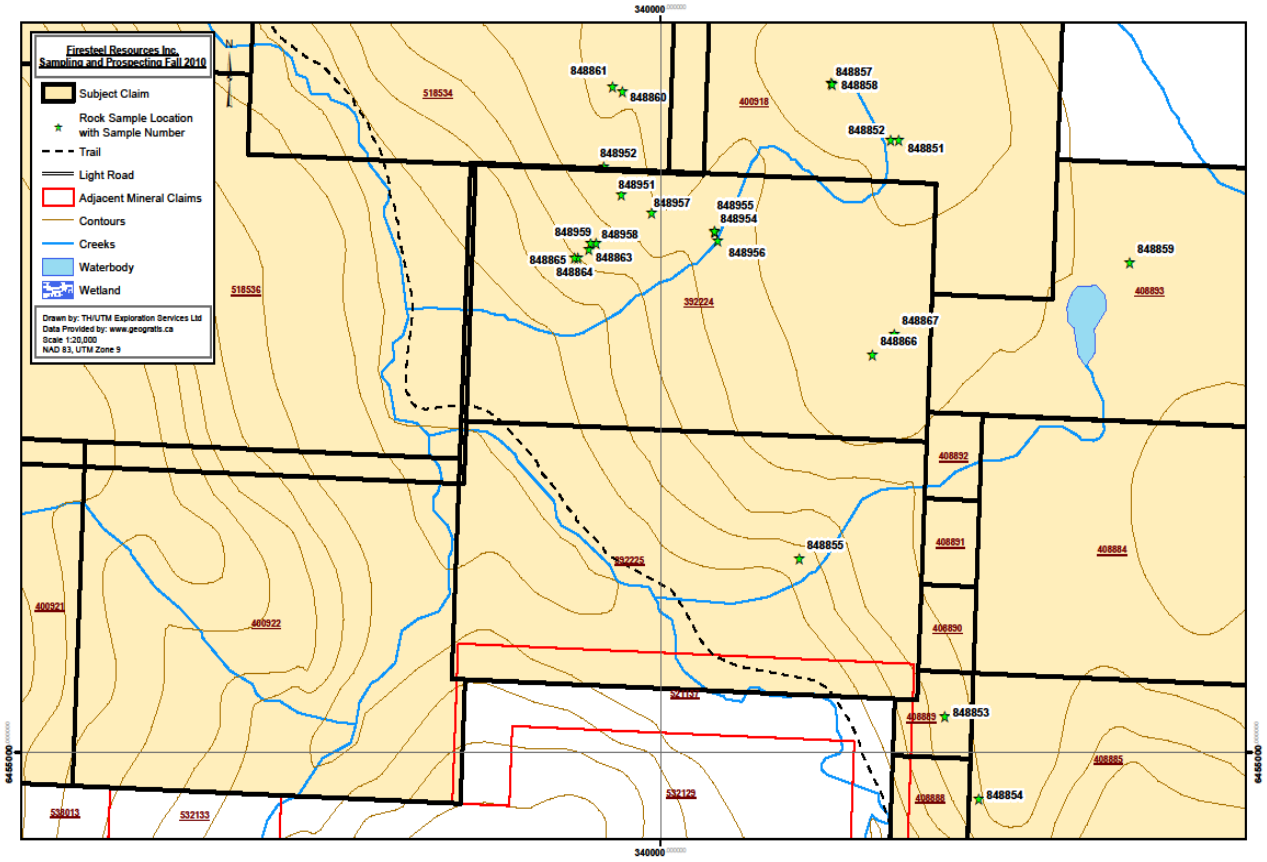

Figure 2. Sample Sites, Map 1 of 2.

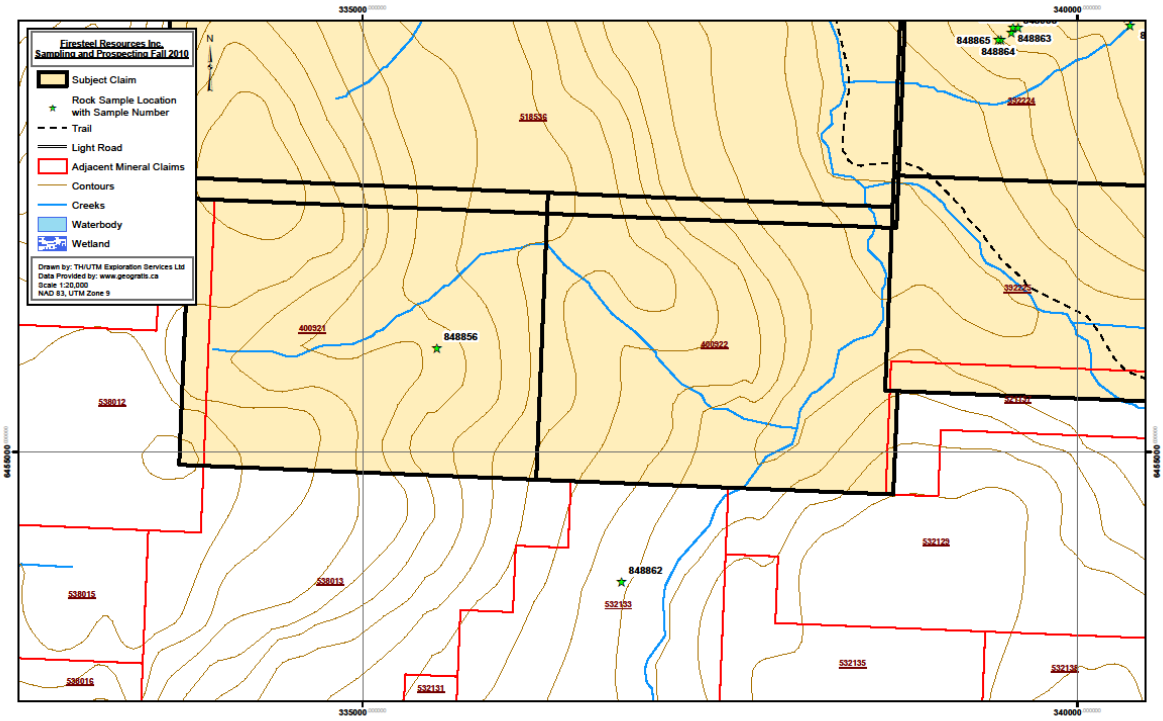

Figure 4. Sample Sites, Map 2 of 2.

7.0 Data Verification

See Appendix B for Certificates of Analysis from Acme Analytical Laboratories. Because so few samples were taken, and all were grab samples, no standards or blanks were introduced into the sample stream. Instead, Acme's own quality control procedures were relied upon to give accurate results. Please visit Acme's website for complete descriptions of their analytical procedures: www.acmelab.com.

All field samples were brought to Smithers, BC by truck and delivered to Acme's prep lab in town. Samples were prepped there and then sent on to the main laboratories in Vancouver, BC for analysis.

8.0 Interpretation, Conclusions and Recommendations

The regional sampling yielded samples of moderate mineralization as well as samples of probable weak to no mineralization. For example, north of Dick Creek, historical geophysical surveys show a strong magnetics high anomaly; in the field the outcroppings in this vicinity are all hornblende rich ultramafics with no apparent sulphides or economic mineralization.

The property exhibits great potential both in mineable size and grade. After reviewing numerous assessment and Minfile reports on the property, it is apparent that the copper grades, at least

near surface, are an average of 0.48% over extensive lengths depending on the drillhole; trenching has reproduced similar numbers with some grab samples as high as 12% copper.

The onsite topography of the Dick Creek and the Copper Creek areas suggest a large-sized potential deposit as the topography mimics the stratigraphy, so those areas of the Dick Creek and Copper Creek that are under moss or devoid of outcrop and have never been drilled show great potential in continued mineralization on proximity alone.

The extensive roadside sites of outcrop that were splashed with azurite, malachite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and a variety of other (as yet unknown) sulphides demonstrate the promising potential of an area that extends beyond one km in any direction, with deep subsurface drilling yet to establish the true extent to depth.

It is recommended that this property be methodically drilled with the program designed toward that of a resource estimate and this drilling should be coupled with mapping and prospecting and continued trenching in areas of no outcrop. The area recommended for a program is the Dick Creek to Copper Creek areas only with drilling starting in the Dick Creek zone and systematically moving toward the Copper Creek zone.

Pyrrhotite Creek should see an extensive mapping and prospecting program in conjunction with the drill program.

A two-drill program at 50m-centre spacing across the Dick Creek and Copper Creek areas would provide an indicated resource as opposed to an inferred resource. Once all equipment and necessary provisions are mobbed into site, the project would be an expected three to four million dollars with the final product a NI 43-101 resource estimate and technical report.

9.0 References

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Young, R.G. (2008). Drilling Report/Topographic Survey for Assessment Purposes; Assessment Report 30047, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

10.0 Statement of Costs

See Appendix C for detailed cost breakdown.

Wages	$9283.00
Transportation	$9501.10
Accommodation and Food	$2162.52
Sample Analysis	$498.09
Field Supplies	$1135.61
Rentals	$302.45
Grand Total:	$22882.77

Submission Fees	$1474.38

11.0 Statement of Qualification

I, Anastasia Ledwon, residing in Telkwa, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by:

UTM Exploration Services Ltd.
PO Box 5037
Smithers, British Columbia, Canada
V0J 2N0

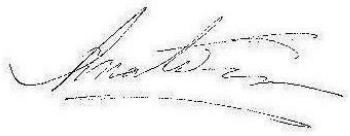
I graduated from the University of Victoria in 1997 with a B.Sc (With Honours) (With Distinction) in Earth and Ocean Sciences;

I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, license #33898, and have been a member in good standing since 2009;

Between 1997 and 2001 I was continuously employed as a geoscientist in research geology and from 2005 until present I have been continuously employed as a geologist in the mineral exploration sector;

I am the P.Geo for UTM Exploration Services and worked in conjunction with the Project Manager, Richard Beck, on this report, but I did not personally visit the property.

Dated at Telkwa, British Columbia, this 10th day of December, 2010.



Appendix A: Field Notes

Date	Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Photo #	Notes
25-Sep-10	848851	341533	6458555		Hornblende-rich o/c; coarse grained
25-Sep-10	848852	341482	6458555		Rtlite-rich w/minor hornblende and olivine (?); fg to mg
25-Sep-10	848853	341830	6455211		vfg; bluish grey volcanic w/diss Pyrite and diss arsenopyrite (?)
25-Sep-10	848854	342047	6454734		vfg; intrusive; orange oxide crust (2mm) w/greyish-green ground mass; trace pyrite
25-Sep-10	848855	340892	6456128		heterolithic breccia - looks like froth at top of outcrop; mineralized o/b?
25-Sep-10	848856	335518	6455727		vfg; volcanic; greenish w/trace cpy; 0.5% po; tr py
25-Sep-10	848857	341098	6458891		hornblende-rich w/qtz and musc; trace sulphides diss t/o
25-Sep-10	848858	341105	6458879		hornblende-rich w/0.5% py and abundant veining (qtz/carb)
25-Sep-10	848859	343020	6457847		fg; hornblende-rich w/qtz, musc and 0.5% pyrite diss
25-Sep-10	848860	339754	6458838		hornblende/olivine in fg matrix groundmass w/feldspar porphyry 2-4mm clasts
25-Sep-10	848861	339691	6458865		vfg; green outcrop; volcanic?; feldspar lathes 1mm set in olivine qtz groundmass
25-Sep-10	848862	336811	6454096		monzonite granite intrusive w/diss py and po
26-Sep-10	848863	339537	6457921	043	intrusive dk area; granitic m.g. abundant interstitial pyrite, cpy, magnetite w/malachite and azurite at dd sample site???
26-Sep-10	848864	339466	6457873	045	vfg; dark grey-green volcanic intrusive? Dyke? w/Fe staining and 0.5% diss py t/o; trench grab sample

26-Sep-10	848865	339445	6457875	046	contact trench sample; Fe-stain rich intrusive
26-Sep-10	848866	341364	6457311	047	vfg; volcanic green w/1-2% fg diss sulphides (py?) but silvery in colour - rock is strongly Fe-stained; subcrop near CC
26-Sep-10	848867	341504	6457433	048	same as 848866 but more Fe-staining
25-Sep-10	848951	339747	6458238	025;026;027;100-0036;100-0037	wthred, broken; Fe-staining; crystaline white; azurite, malachite
25-Sep-10	848952	339633	6458403	028;029;100-0040	wthred granite?; extreme Fe-staining; bornite
25-Sep-10	848953	339546	6450435	100-0042;100-0041	Fe-staining; cpy
25-Sep-10	848954	340349	6458025	030; 100-0045; 100-0046	Fe-Staining; bornite; cpy
25-Sep-10	848955	340347	6458028	031; 032; 100-0048; 100-0047	Fe-staining; conglomerate; silver specks
25-Sep-10	848956	340369	6457975	033; 034; 100-0049	weathered
25-Sep-10	848957	339942	6458137	035; 036; 037; 038; 100-0050; 100-0051	decomposed/weathered; quartz vein; malachite; azurite
25-Sep-10	848958	339584	6457961	039; 040; 100-0052; 100-0053	malachite; pink/white granite; decomposed/weathered; all rock faces loaded with malachite

25-Sep-10	848959	339549	6457958	041; 042; 100-0054; 100-0055; 100-0056; 100-0057	rock type?; loaded with azurite and malachite

Appendix B: Assay Results

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Firesteel Resources Inc.**
503 - 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6B 1N2 Canada

Project: Copper Creek
Report Date: October 22, 2010

Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI10000640.1

	Method	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
848851	Rock	2.62	<1	28	<3	21	0.4	7	11	400	3.43	5	<2	<2	290	0.5	<3	<3	220	3.22	0.217
848852	Rock	1.88	<1	38	<3	31	0.5	9	13	548	3.75	4	<2	<2	80	<0.5	<3	<3	197	1.69	0.168
848853	Rock	2.77	<1	132	4	71	1.2	23	28	789	5.76	5	<2	<2	75	1.0	<3	3	173	4.14	0.072
848854	Rock	2.86	<1	77	<3	44	0.5	3	12	577	4.21	4	<2	<2	59	0.6	<3	<3	131	1.53	0.125
848855	Rock	2.88	2	208	3	87	0.5	14	19	2185	3.99	22	<2	<2	43	1.2	<3	<3	90	9.52	0.165
848856	Rock	2.39	<1	164	<3	24	0.4	10	14	353	3.13	2	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3	164	1.33	0.063
848857	Rock	2.35	<1	10	<3	24	0.8	25	34	515	11.40	5	<2	<2	149	1.1	<3	<3	620	1.82	0.026
848858	Rock	1.67	<1	46	<3	22	0.6	8	21	389	6.39	3	<2	<2	260	0.7	<3	3	359	2.66	0.145
848859	Rock	1.73	<1	271	<3	6	0.4	6	12	100	2.63	3	<2	<2	41	<0.5	<3	3	51	0.88	0.154
848860	Rock	2.07	<1	121	<3	58	0.7	12	17	601	3.01	9	<2	<2	23	0.6	<3	<3	92	1.95	0.087
848861	Rock	2.00	<1	105	<3	81	0.6	21	23	801	3.80	20	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3	114	1.49	0.083
848862	Rock	2.24	<1	130	<3	29	0.3	2	6	397	3.40	3	<2	<2	39	<0.5	<3	<3	99	1.27	0.121
848863	Rock	3.70	2	>10000	9	38	4.2	27	24	454	6.86	9	<2	<2	46	<0.5	<3	<3	221	1.64	0.048
848864	Rock	1.92	1	539	6	22	0.5	12	14	206	3.51	11	<2	<2	101	<0.5	<3	<3	60	1.42	0.088
848865	Rock	2.61	1	1220	18	98	0.8	26	39	527	4.26	9	<2	<2	48	0.7	<3	<3	97	1.82	0.055
848866	Rock	2.30	<1	444	17	36	0.8	8	39	590	4.82	4	<2	<2	62	0.7	<3	<3	152	2.43	0.138
848867	Rock	1.94	<1	231	<3	11	0.6	12	14	252	3.00	4	<2	<2	46	<0.5	<3	<3	180	1.24	0.156
848951	Rock	2.79	5	947	<3	25	0.5	2	8	273	3.46	2	<2	<2	82	<0.5	<3	<3	99	0.81	0.065
848952	Rock	1.68	14	550	<3	16	0.6	3	<1	174	5.78	14	<2	<2	74	<0.5	<3	<3	213	0.51	0.047
848953	Rock	2.60	<1	931	<3	35	1.0	7	7	362	5.10	10	<2	<2	20	<0.5	<3	<3	67	1.40	0.093
848954	Rock	4.39	1	824	4	44	1.2	25	97	517	9.36	11	<2	<2	36	<0.5	<3	<3	122	1.15	0.180
848955	Rock	1.79	<1	106	<3	48	0.7	18	17	554	3.52	8	<2	<2	69	<0.5	<3	<3	111	2.41	0.058
848956	Rock	1.70	<1	58	<3	43	0.6	2	20	468	10.43	4	<2	<2	70	<0.5	<3	5	61	1.25	0.085
848957	Rock	2.86	3	2086	<3	54	<0.3	8	23	1257	1.01	72	<2	<2	46	0.5	<3	<3	10	31.48	0.007
848958	Rock	1.95	<1	1352	11	19	0.3	1	6	327	2.71	4	<2	<2	132	<0.5	<3	<3	106	1.22	0.077
848959	Rock	1.10	<1	6822	5	27	2.8	2	8	277	3.19	44	<2	<2	104	<0.5	4	5	113	1.20	0.065

Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Firesteel Resources Inc.**
503 - 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6B 1N2 Canada

Submitted By: Jeff Gold
Receiving Lab: Canada-Smithers
Received: September 30, 2010
Report Date: October 22, 2010
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI10000640.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: Copper Creek
Shipment ID: 2010-CC-1
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 26

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

RTRN-PLP Return
RTRN-RJT Return

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	26	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			SMI
1D01	26	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-ES analysis	0.5	Completed	VAN
7AR	1	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	0.4	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: UTM Exploration Services Ltd.
Box 5037
Smithers BC V0J 2N0
Canada

CC: Richard Beck
Anastatia Ledwon

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: Copper Creek
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Page: 2 of 2 Part 1

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI10000640.1

	Method	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
848851	Rock	2.62	<1	28	<3	21	0.4	7	11	400	3.43	5	<2	<2	290	0.5	<3	<3	220	3.22	0.217
848852	Rock	1.88	<1	38	<3	31	0.5	9	13	548	3.75	4	<2	<2	80	<0.5	<3	<3	197	1.69	0.168
848853	Rock	2.77	<1	132	4	71	1.2	23	28	789	5.76	5	<2	<2	75	1.0	<3	3	173	4.14	0.072
848854	Rock	2.86	<1	77	<3	44	0.5	3	12	577	4.21	4	<2	<2	59	0.6	<3	<3	131	1.53	0.125
848855	Rock	2.88	2	208	3	87	0.5	14	19	2185	3.99	22	<2	<2	43	1.2	<3	<3	90	9.52	0.165
848856	Rock	2.39	<1	164	<3	24	0.4	10	14	353	3.13	2	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3	164	1.33	0.063
848857	Rock	2.35	<1	10	<3	24	0.8	25	34	515	11.40	5	<2	<2	149	1.1	<3	<3	620	1.82	0.026
848858	Rock	1.67	<1	46	<3	22	0.6	8	21	389	6.39	3	<2	<2	260	0.7	<3	3	359	2.66	0.145
848859	Rock	1.73	<1	271	<3	6	0.4	6	12	100	2.63	3	<2	<2	41	<0.5	<3	3	51	0.88	0.154
848860	Rock	2.07	<1	121	<3	58	0.7	12	17	601	3.01	9	<2	<2	23	0.6	<3	<3	92	1.95	0.087
848861	Rock	2.00	<1	105	<3	81	0.6	21	23	801	3.80	20	<2	<2	48	<0.5	<3	<3	114	1.49	0.083
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848864	Rock	1.92	1	539	6	22	0.5	12	14	206	3.51	11	<2	<2	101	<0.5	<3	<3	60	1.42	0.088
848865	Rock	2.61	1	1220	18	98	0.8	26	39	527	4.26	9	<2	<2	48	0.7	<3	<3	97	1.82	0.055
848866	Rock	2.30	<1	444	17	36	0.8	8	39	590	4.82	4	<2	<2	62	0.7	<3	<3	152	2.43	0.138
848867	Rock	1.94	<1	231	<3	11	0.6	12	14	252	3.00	4	<2	<2	46	<0.5	<3	<3	180	1.24	0.156
848951	Rock	2.79	5	947	<3	25	0.5	2	8	273	3.46	2	<2	<2	82	<0.5	<3	<3	99	0.81	0.065
848952	Rock	1.68	14	550	<3	16	0.6	3	<1	174	5.78	14	<2	<2	74	<0.5	<3	<3	213	0.51	0.047
848953	Rock	2.60	<1	931	<3	35	1.0	7	7	362	5.10	10	<2	<2	20	<0.5	<3	<3	67	1.40	0.093
848954	Rock	4.39	1	824	4	44	1.2	25	97	517	9.36	11	<2	<2	36	<0.5	<3	<3	122	1.15	0.180
848955	Rock	1.79	<1	106	<3	48	0.7	18	17	554	3.52	8	<2	<2	69	<0.5	<3	<3	111	2.41	0.058
848956	Rock	1.70	<1	58	<3	43	0.6	2	20	468	10.43	4	<2	<2	70	<0.5	<3	5	61	1.25	0.085
848957	Rock	2.86	3	2086	<3	54	<0.3	8	23	1257	1.01	72	<2	<2	46	0.5	<3	<3	10	31.48	0.007
848958	Rock	1.95	<1	1352	11	19	0.3	1	6	327	2.71	4	<2	<2	132	<0.5	<3	<3	106	1.22	0.077
848959	Rock	1.10	<1	6822	5	27	2.8	2	8	277	3.19	44	<2	<2	104	<0.5	4	5	113	1.20	0.065

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Vancouver BC V6B 1N2 Canada

Project: Copper Creek
Report Date: October 22, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI10000640.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	7AR
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Sc	Ga	Cu
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	5	5	0.001
848851	Rock	4	15	0.76	169	0.110	<20	4.25	0.55	0.13	<2	<0.05	7	7	
848852	Rock	3	18	0.87	147	0.117	<20	1.53	0.18	0.07	<2	0.11	6	<5	
848853	Rock	3	25	1.76	22	0.317	<20	4.26	0.28	0.04	<2	1.93	6	8	
848854	Rock	4	2	1.28	26	0.153	<20	2.72	0.16	0.10	<2	<0.05	<5	9	
848855	Rock	8	10	0.59	18	0.107	26	1.98	0.03	0.04	<2	0.56	9	7	
848856	Rock	1	27	1.04	42	0.150	<20	1.62	0.17	0.12	<2	<0.05	7	<5	
848857	Rock	1	17	0.90	28	0.161	<20	2.51	0.18	0.08	<2	<0.05	10	8	
848858	Rock	3	10	0.83	38	0.124	<20	3.61	0.27	0.09	<2	0.07	7	7	
848859	Rock	4	3	0.30	11	0.063	<20	0.72	0.10	0.06	<2	0.27	<5	<5	
848860	Rock	3	9	0.88	21	0.201	<20	2.22	0.07	0.09	<2	0.16	<5	6	
848861	Rock	2	29	1.61	29	0.161	<20	3.01	0.17	0.08	<2	0.16	6	6	
848862	Rock	5	2	0.40	64	0.094	<20	1.10	0.07	0.16	<2	0.10	<5	<5	
848863	Rock	2	52	0.41	219	0.119	<20	2.00	0.11	0.10	<2	0.38	6	6	1.618
848864	Rock	2	5	0.64	162	0.089	<20	2.76	0.11	0.07	<2	0.54	<5	5	
848865	Rock	<1	57	0.82	40	0.068	<20	2.50	0.08	0.06	<2	0.49	9	6	
848866	Rock	8	8	0.52	52	0.193	<20	2.45	0.28	0.24	<2	0.98	11	8	
848867	Rock	5	10	0.24	24	0.157	<20	0.87	0.07	0.05	<2	0.96	<5	<5	
848951	Rock	3	3	1.05	146	0.049	<20	2.21	0.13	0.19	<2	0.74	7	6	
848952	Rock	5	14	0.98	30	0.137	<20	3.10	0.13	0.14	<2	0.47	16	9	
848953	Rock	3	24	0.23	9	0.211	<20	1.47	0.05	0.05	<2	2.70	8	<5	
848954	Rock	6	13	0.64	17	0.232	<20	1.79	0.10	0.04	<2	3.77	6	8	
848955	Rock	<1	47	0.77	37	0.173	24	2.75	0.29	0.10	<2	0.29	7	6	
848956	Rock	2	44	0.47	4	0.147	<20	1.24	0.02	0.03	<2	0.27	<5	<5	
848957	Rock	2	<1	0.14	5	<0.001	<20	1.30	<0.01	0.01	<2	2.49	<5	<5	
848958	Rock	3	1	0.39	117	0.049	<20	1.50	0.08	0.07	<2	0.06	<5	5	
848959	Rock	2	2	0.40	112	0.064	<20	1.53	0.12	0.08	<2	0.08	<5	<5	

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Page: 1 of 1 Part 1

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI10000640.1

	Method	WGHT	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D
	Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.01	1	1	3	1	0.3	1	1	2	0.01	2	2	2	1	0.5	3	3	1	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
848866	Rock	2.30	<1	444	17	38	0.8	8	39	590	4.82	4	<2	<2	62	0.7	<3	<3	152	2.43	0.138
REP 848866	QC		<1	447	14	37	0.8	8	39	599	4.82	4	<2	<2	63	0.7	<3	<3	154	2.45	0.138
Core Reject Duplicates																					
848951	Rock	2.79	5	947	<3	25	0.5	2	8	273	3.46	2	<2	<2	82	<0.5	<3	<3	99	0.81	0.065
DUP 848951	QC		6	922	<3	24	0.4	1	9	268	3.39	<2	<2	<2	80	<0.5	<3	<3	97	0.77	0.065
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard		20	109	64	418	1.3	52	8	630	2.43	53	<2	4	74	5.9	6	6	84	0.98	0.073
STD GC-7	Standard																				
STD OREAS45PA	Standard		<1	625	16	127	1.1	317	103	1104	16.82	8	<2	6	13	1.3	<3	<3	233	0.24	0.033
STD R4A	Standard																				
STD DS7 Expected			21	109	71	411	0.9	56	10	627	2.39	48	0.07	4	68	6.4	5	5	84	0.93	0.08
STD OREAS45PA Expected			0.9	600	19	119	0.3	281	104	1130	16.559	4.2	0.043	6	14	0.09	0.13	0.18	221	0.2411	0.034
STD GC-7 Expected																					
STD R4A Expected																					
BLK	Blank		<1	<1	<3	<1	<0.3	<1	<1	<2	<0.01	<2	<2	<2	<1	<0.5	<3	<3	<1	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank		<1	2	<3	47	0.4	3	4	603	2.05	<2	<2	6	59	<0.5	<3	<3	40	0.53	0.080
G1	Prep Blank		<1	2	4	48	<0.3	3	4	600	2.02	<2	<2	6	62	<0.5	<3	<3	39	0.54	0.079

AcmeLabs
Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada
Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716
www.acmelab.com

Client: **Firesteel Resources Inc.**
503 - 675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver BC V6B 1N2 Canada

Project: Copper Creek
Report Date: October 22, 2010

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI10000640.1

	Method	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	1D	7AR
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Tl	B	Al	Na	K	W	S	Sc	Ga	Cu
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	0.05	5	5	0.001
Pulp Duplicates															
848866	Rock	8	8	0.52	52	0.193	<20	2.45	0.28	0.24	<2	0.98	11	8	
REP 848866	QC	8	8	0.53	52	0.194	<20	2.47	0.28	0.24	<2	0.97	11	8	
Core Reject Duplicates															
848951	Rock	3	3	1.05	146	0.049	<20	2.21	0.13	0.19	<2	0.74	7	6	
DUP 848951	QC	3	2	1.02	143	0.050	<20	2.12	0.12	0.18	<2	0.73	7	7	
Reference Materials															
STD DS7	Standard	12	193	1.06	423	0.120	48	1.04	0.10	0.46	<2	0.19	<5	<5	
STD GC-7	Standard														0.562
STD OREAS45PA	Standard	15	860	0.10	181	0.134	<20	3.89	<0.01	0.08	<2	<0.05	57	15	
STD R4A	Standard														0.510
STD DS7 Expected		13	179	1.05	410	0.124	39	0.959	0.073	0.44	4	0.19			
STD OREAS45PA Expected		16.2	873	0.095	187	0.124		3.34	0.011	0.0665	0.011	0.03			
STD GC-7 Expected															0.555
STD R4A Expected															0.502
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<20	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	
BLK	Blank														<0.001
Prep Wash															
G1	Prep Blank	13	12	0.53	177	0.130	<20	0.95	0.09	0.49	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	
G1	Prep Blank	15	11	0.52	204	0.129	<20	0.94	0.09	0.49	<2	<0.05	<5	<5	

Appendix C – Cost Breakdowns

UTM Exploration Services Ltd.

PO Box 5037

Smithers, BC V0J 2N0

INVOICE

INVOICE #10- 45
DATE: 09/30/2010

TO:
Jeff Gold
FIRESTEEL RESOURCES INC.

Suite 503-675 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, BC
V6B 1N2

FOR:
Copper Creek

QTY	DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE (DAY)	AMOUNT
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Prospector	Kyler Hardy	$550.00	$2750.00
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Tech	Ryan Zilkowsky	$350.00	$1750.00
4	Sept. 24th – 27th	Senior Geo	Richard Beck	$550.00	$2200.00
2	Sept. 25th – 26th	Tech	Doyle Dennis	$350.00	$700.00
18		Geo	Anastasia Ledwon	$55.00	$990.00

3		SOW Prep	Anastasia Ledwon	$55.00	$165.00
4	Sept. 20th – 28th	Prep Work	Labourer	$37.00	$148.00
Expenses				Total Labour	$8703.00

QTY	DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	Sept. 30		Meal		$26.00
	Sept. 27		Fuel		$50.00
	Sept. 24		Hotel		$187.00
	Sept. 23		Hotel		$101.00
	Sept. 27		Fuel		$110.91
	Sept. 23		Fuel		$68.43
	Sept. 27		Meal		$7.95
	Sept. 25		Meal		$22.80
	Sept. 22		Photocopies		$11.76
	Sept. 27		Flight (Demob)		$328.00
	Sept. 24		Flight (mob)		$328.00
	Sept. 24		Meal		$36.00
	Sept. 27		Camp – 3x2 days @250/day = 1500.00		$1500.00
	Sept. 24		Rice Bags (Acme)		$60.00
	Sept. 22		Supplies		$175.73
	Sept. 30		SOW Filing Fee		$1474.38
			Slate Placer Ltd.		$740.00
	Oct. 1		Assay		$433.12
				+15%	$849.16
Mileage/ Vehicle/ Rental				Expenses	$6510.24

QTY	DATE	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Rental	Truck	$85.00	$425.00
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Rental	Truck	$85.00	$425.00
1400	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Mob/ Demob	Mileage	$0.60	$840.00

1400	Sept. 23rd – 27th	Mob/ Demob	Mileage	$0.60	$840.00
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th		3 2- way Radios	$2.00	$30.00
4	Sept. 24rd – 27th		Satellite Phone	$12.00	$48.00
30	Sept. 23rd – 27th		Satellite Phone Minutes	$2.00	$60.00
5	Sept. 23rd – 27th		Chainsaw	$25.00	$125.00
				15%	418.95
				Subtotal	$3211.95
				SUBTOTAL	$18425.19
				HST(12%)	$2211.02
				TOTAL	$20636.21

Additional Costs:

Helicopter – Saturday, September 25, 2010 @ $1056.90/hour Total: $3593.46

Tsayta Air – mob/demob @ $900.00/hour Total: $1980.00

Total Additional Transportation: $5573.46

Report Writing:

Anastasia Ledwon:

5 hours @ $70.00/hour Total: $350.00

2 hours @ $55.00/hour Total: $110.00

Map Preparation:

2 hours @ $60.00/hour Total: $120.00

Total Report Writing: $580.00