BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Energy & Mines
Energy & Minerals Division
Geological Survey Branch

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] REPORT ON THE EXPLORATION OF THE FIRE 1-FIRE2 AND FIRE3 CLAIMS, PEMBERTON, BC **TOTAL COST** 8,874.28

AUTHOR(S) JOSE BARQUET, P.GEO. SIGNATURE(S) José Barquet

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) NA YEAR OF WORK 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4860350

PROPERTY NAME FIRE CREEK PROJECT

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) FIRE 1, FIRE 2 AND FIRE 3

COMMODITIES SOUGHT POLYMETALLIC AND PRECIOUS METALS

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN NA

MINING DIVISION NEW WESTMINSTER NTS 092 G

LATITUDE 49.79 ° XX ' XX " LONGITUDE 122.26 ° XX ' XX " (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)

1) AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LTD.
NA

2) NA
NA

MAILING ADDRESS

400 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8
NA

NA
NA

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]

1) AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LTD.
NA

2) NA
NA

MAILING ADDRESS

400 - 543 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8
NA

NA
NA

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

FIRE LAKE GROUP, BROKENBACK FORMATION, LOWER CRETACEOUS, MARINE SEDIMENTS AND VOLCANICS, THREE PHASES OF DEFORMATION, SILICIC AND SERICITIC WITH PYRITE, VOLCANIC EXHALATIVE-STOCKWORK AND SKARN, PROBABLY CONFINED TO FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF MEMEBER OF THE BROKENBACK FM.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS 09783, 9326, 11796, 11952, 11436, 11463, 12217, 14663, 15255, 16789, 17508, 17855, 20068, 20104, 20305, 21036, 21735, 27667, CUMBERLAND RESOURCES (UMPUBLISHED)

(OVER)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	NA		
Photo interpretation	NA		
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic	NA		
Electromagnetic	NA		
Induced Polarization	NA		
Radiometric	NA		
Seismic	NA		
Other	NA		
Airborne	NA		
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil	NA		
Silt	NA		
Rock	11	FIRE1-FIRE2-FIRE3	
Other	NA		
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	NA		
Non-core	NA		
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	ALS LAB, FIRE ASSAY AND ICP	FIRE1, FIRE2 AND FIRE 3	313.00
Petrographic	NA		
Mineralographic	NA		
Metallurgic	NA		
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)	NA		
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	1500 HA	FIRE 1, FIRE 2 AND FIRE 3	
Legal surveys (scale, area)	NA		
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail	NA		
Trench (metres)	NA		
Underground dev. (metres)	NA		
Other	NA		
		TOTAL COST	8,874.28

REPORT ON THE EXPLORATION OF THE FIRE 1- FIRE 2 AND FIRE 3 CLAIMS, PEMBERTON BC

5/3/2011

Exploration Report

During April 8th to 14th a short exploration program was carried out in the Fire 1, 2 and 3 claims in order to identify the access roads, determine a basic geology and rock sampling and facilities existing in the area for future investigation.

REPORT ON THE EXPLORATION OF THE FIRE 1, FIRE 2 AND FIRE 3 CLAIMS

PEMBERTON, BC, CANADA

Map Center: 553.850 E, 5.515.030 N

Zone 10 U

Map sheet: NTS 092G16

CLAIMS NUMBER: 510817, 510819, 510820

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

Date: April 30, 2011

For: Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.

400-543 Granville Street

Vancouver BC V6C 1X8

By: Jose Barquet, P.Geo. , License # 34361, APEG BC

Report on the Exploration of the Fire 1- Fire 2 and Fire 3 claims, PEMBERTON BC

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SUMMARY

With the acquisition of Cumberland Resources Ltd. in 2007, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. became the 100% owner of the mineral claims Fire 1, Fire 2 and Fire 3, claims number 510817, 510819 and 510820 covering the Fire Mountain area in BC, located SE of Pemberton and to the NW of the Harrison Lake.

Agnico-Eagle during April 8th to April 14th, 2011 decided to carry out a survey program to determine the access, location, communities involved and also a limited rock sampling program for future planning. Several rock samples were collected and analyzed in ALS Vancouver labs for gold and multi element in the samples collected along the access roads.

INTRODUCTION

The Fire Mountain area is known since 1896 when a first claim was staked and the production from a small vein was reported. Several claims have been staked since those times and during the 80's some claims for alluvial gold mining where placed.

Several exploration programs carried out in what is now the Fire claims and the surrounding area have detected anomalous values of gold, silver and base metals located in the same lithology of the Brokenback Hill formation and the same type of mineralization, circumstance that encourage continuing exploring the area.

There are several Assessment Reports now made public that are relevant to the area and some of them are shortly described in the PREVIOUS WORKS section in this report, several of them about the Fire area and others related in its vicinity but in the same lithological units.

In the present report it is described the actual situation of the property, the accessibility, facilities and communities in the area as the recognition of the geology along the roads and the collection of rock samples for analysis.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Fire 1, Fire 2 and Fire 3 claims are located on the SW of BC some 90 km NE on straight line from Vancouver, on the North extreme of the Harrison Lake. The center of the property is located at 553.850 east and 5.512.280 north, zone 10 U UTM coordinates, map sheet NTS 092G16, in the New Westminster mining division (see figure 1)

The center of the claims is approximately at UTM 553.930 E, 5.515.540 N, Zone 10U; NTS map 092G16.

Fire Creek Property, BC, Canada

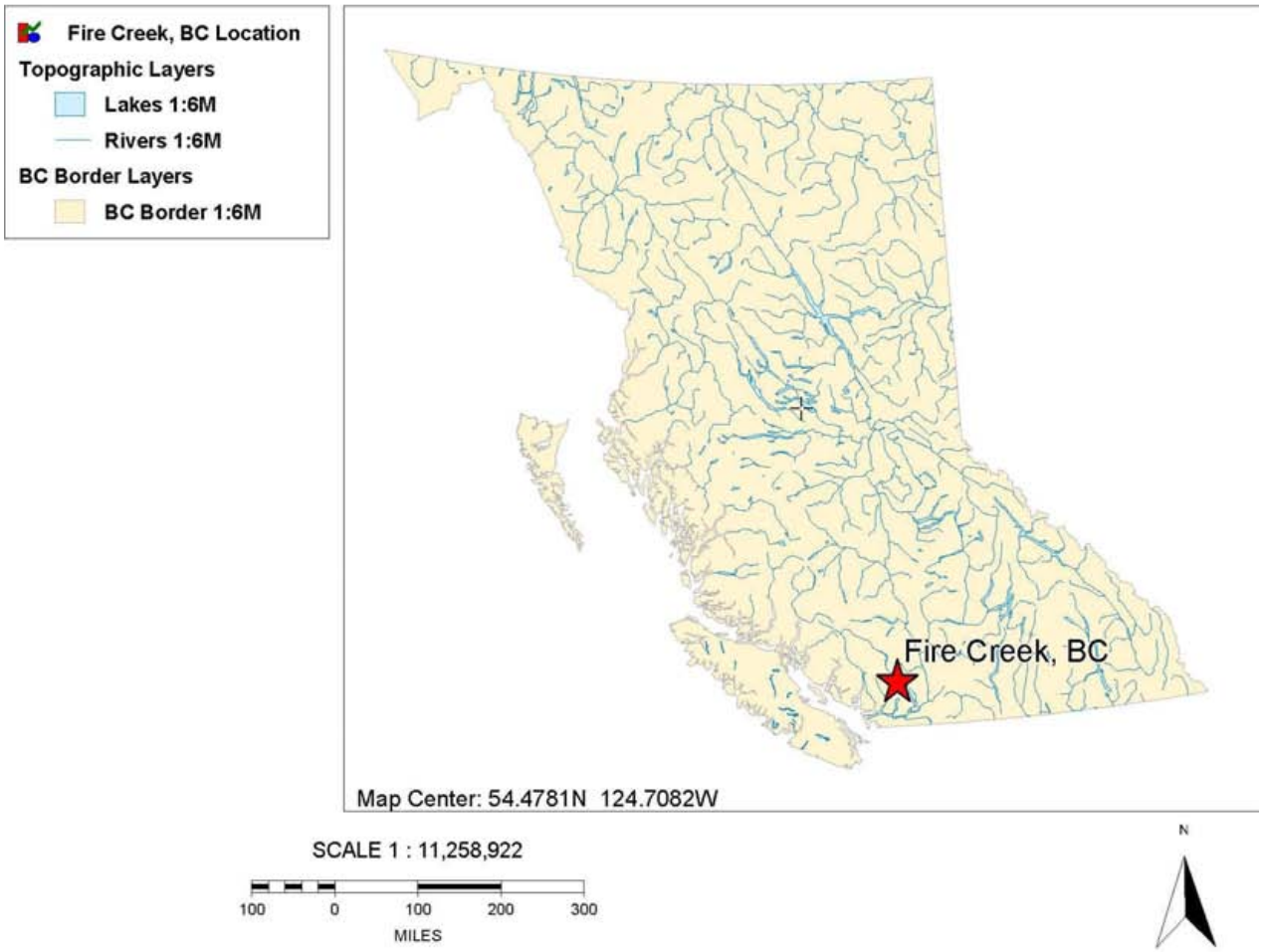


Figure 1. - Location map of the Fire 1, Fire 2 and Fire 3 claims

The best access is via Pemberton at approximately 200 km north of Vancouver via highway 99, where there are several accommodation facilities. After Pemberton some 20 km to the east it is found the East Lillooet road junction, a gravel road regularly maintained and accessible for heavy loads that led to the south and the property. At the kilometer 32.25 there is a junction, and taking the right there is a bridge over the Lillooet River to cross to the West Lillooet road, and from here taking to the south until the km 72.25 to the crossroad where it is found the Fire Creek road that is the access that crosses the property SE-NW. The West Lillooet River road goes along the eastern border of the Fire 1 and Fire 2 claims.

There are several secondary roads that can be rehabilitated in the property. The area has been logged in the past.

There is a power substation from BC Hydro located by the km 74 of the West Lillooet road. A 350 KV line runs along the same road passing along the east border of the Fire 1 and Fire 2 claims.

Following the Fire Creek road goes a power line of 128 KV coming from the substation and going to the NW. There is also a water dam located in the Fire Creek, property of BC hydro at the coordinates of 552.143 E – 5.516.383 N.

A new road parallel to the fire creek road has been opened go access to this water dam showing tall cuts that provide excellent rock expositions along it. Several rock samples were taken and sent to be analyzed at ALS labs.

At km 80 it is located the Tipella 7 camp where there is a small population of the Douglas Band First Nations. From the junction between West Lillooet and Fire Creek road it is also a junction to go to Port Douglas, also from the Douglas Band. Port Douglas consists of a few houses located at the side of the Small Harrison Lake. The population here is minimal and mainly dedicated to logging.

The topography of the area is characterized by extremely steep canyon walls (some 60 meters high), including the rusty and bleached exposures that are considered the source of the rusty float boulders. These cliffs extend directly into the creek, making it unfeasible to easily cross the creek to the opposite bank. The steep terrain also results in the inaccessibility of many outcrops on the property without the use of climbing and safety equipment.

The vegetation varies from thin to very thick. It can be especially dense in previously logged areas on the south side of the creek. The overgrown former drilling and logging roads are easy to move through and provide the best accessibility to the entire property.

A temporary lodging camp facility exists at km 74 on West Lillooet Road; property of the Douglas First Nations that can be used for works conducted in the property. The camp is

fitted with gas connections and sewage system. The camp is big enough to lodge up to 400 persons. There is also a small airstrip in Tipella at the km 80 on the same road.

There are train stations in Lillooet and Whistler for passengers and load and in Pemberton only for load.

There are also helicopter services from Pemberton and Whistler. In Pemberton is located an emergency facility and there is a small hospital in Whistler. The area is also serviced by bus transportation.

The Douglas Band First Nations have rights over the Fire Mountain area and for that reason they should be contacted. The band has an office in Pemberton at 7336 Industrial Way, office 102. The actual representatives are:

Mrs. Lyle Leo, Band Manager, Phone 604-966-4431

Mr. Don Harris, Chief of Douglas First Nations.

Photo 1.- Lillooet Road and power line 350 KV

Photo 2.-Access to Fire Creek road at km 72.25 from W. Lillooet road and power line 128 KV

MINERAL CLAIMS

The project that is fully owned by Agnico-Eagle, client number 218594 consists of three adjacent mineral claims as it follows;

Claim Name	Claim number	Units	Surface	Expiry date
FIRE 1	510817	24	500.74 ha	May 15 2011
FIRE 2	510819	24	500.53	May 15 2011
FIRE 3	510820	25	521.42	May 15 2011

The total surface covers 1522.7 ha. (See Map 1)

Table1. Mineral claims

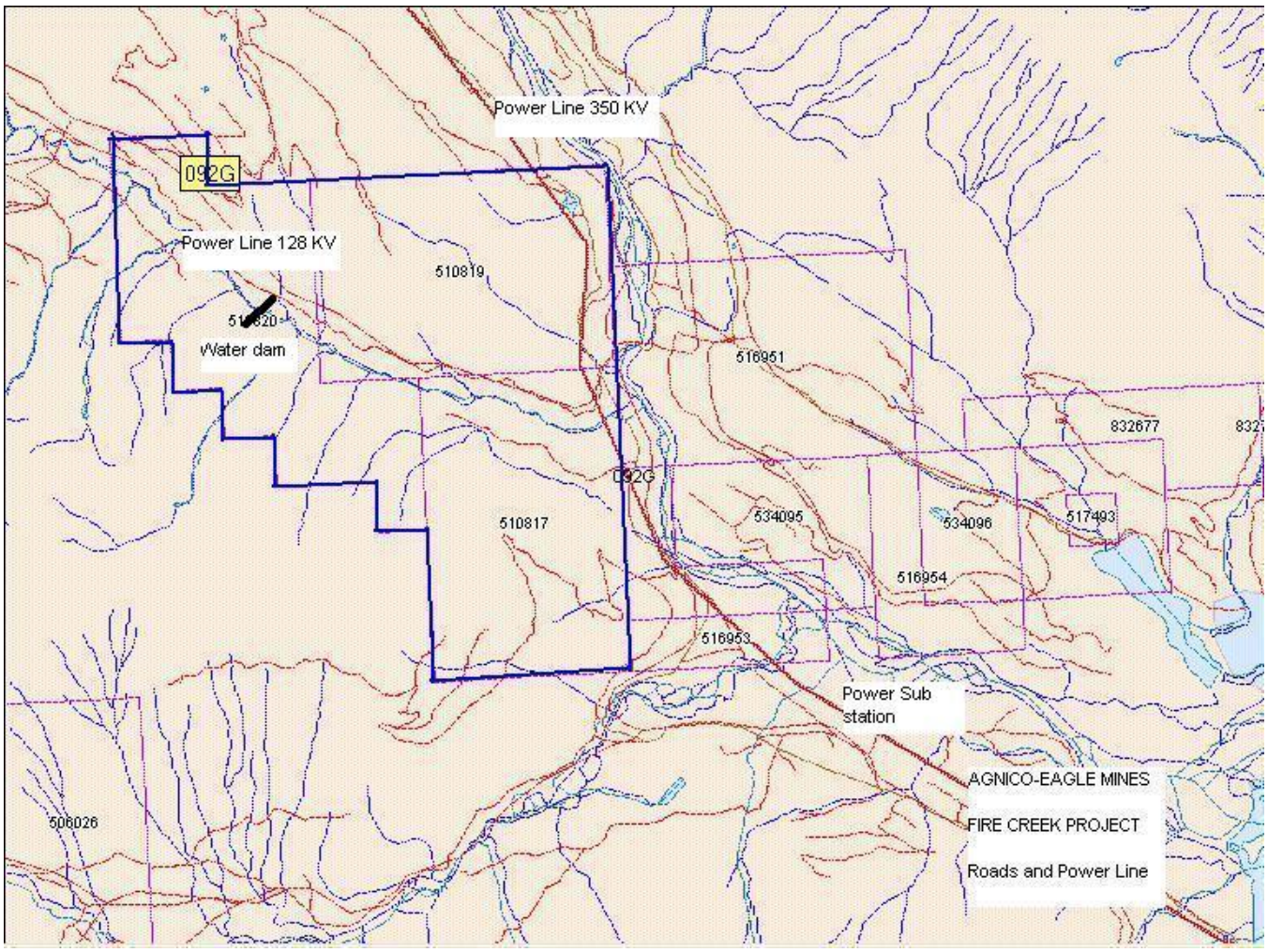


Figure 2. Mineral claims with the center at 553,850 E, 5,512,280 N

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area is located in what is known as the Fire Lake group that is equated with the Gambier group due to several similitudes. This is important because the old Britannia mine was located in the same lithology some 200 km to the west of the area.

The more detailed description was stated by Roddick (1965) as follows:

Description of Individual Bodies of Fire Lake Group Rocks.

Fire Lake Pendant

Lithology

The most complete section exposed in the Fire Lake area consists of three main units. Although tops of the beds were not definitely established. Poor graded bedding observed in the conglomerate and greywacke beds suggests that the beds are right side up. The section is as follows:

1) *Clastic feldspathic greenstones, chlorite schist, minor conglomerate approximately 7000'*
2) *Dark slates, shales, argillite, greywacke approximately 6000'*
3) *Granulites, andesite, conglomerate, limestone (fossiliferous), quartzite at least 2000'*

The oldest rocks in the group are in contact with the plutonic rocks along the south and southwest margins of the pendant. These consist chiefly of dark to medium gray, fine grained granulites which are commonly banded and in places schistose. The granulites vary considerably in composition depending upon the proportions of plagioclase (oligoclase to sodic andesine), quarts, hornblende and biotite. The plagioclase and quartz form granular matrices in which the mafic minerals are partly segregated into layers and commonly in parallel alignment. Quartz and biotite are abundant in the more schistose varieties. The banding is locally accentuated by feldspathic stringers, mostly of a metasomatic origin, related to the nearby plutonic rocks.

South of Terrarosa Glacier near the westernmost extension of the pendant in this vicinity the contact with the plutonic rock is sharp and crosscutting. The granulites there are markedly schistose and have a northerly trend with a 65 W dip, whereas the contact with the plutonic rocks (a medium-grained, quartz-rich, granodiorite with very fine grained mafic minerals) trends east and is vertical. In most places, however, the contact is more complex. It may consist of a zone ranging in width from a few feet to more than a mile in which the schistose granulite and plutonic rock are intermingled. The granulite bodies range in size from small inclusions less than an inch in diameter to large blocks more than 50 feet across. I detail the contacts between the granodiorite and the granulitic rock are commonly sharp, but more so for the large blocks than the smaller ones. In the same locality laminated mixtures (lit-par-lit)

of the two rock types are also found. In one instance a large lens of the granodiorite was noted within a block of schist which itself was enclosed in the granodiorite.

Within the granulite sequence, near the top, is a bed of conglomerate exposed in the lower part of North Sloquet Creek. The pebbles in the conglomerate range up to three inches in length and are composed mainly of quartz-rich plutonic rock, probably granodiorite. Most of them are well rounded. Also present but not abundant are sub angular fragments of black hornfelsic-textured rock. The matric of the conglomerate is recrystallized into a dark, greyish green, fine-grained granulite. Neither the thickness of the granulites nor of the conglomerate within them is known.

Above the granulites is a limestone bed which contains the only fossils (earliest Cretaceous) found in the Fire Lake Group. The bed is about 50 feet thick and consists of dark grey limestone which is slightly argillaceous and partly recrystallized to marble. It forms a conspicuous outcrop on the nose between North Sloquet and Sloquet Creeks.

Stratigraphically above the limestone is a considerable thickness of dark grey-green andesite, some of which is porphyritic. Hornblende, which was the original mafic mineral, has been partly altered to chlorite and epidote. The plagioclase, mostly a sodic andesine, forms a trachytic texture partly obscured by sericite and clay minerals. Intercalated with the andesite are a few beds of lithic greywacke consisting chiefly of small fragments of fine-grained, hornfelsic-textured rock and argillite in an argillaceous matrix which has been only slightly recrystallized.

Although the greywacke is virtually unmetamorposed it is highly pyritized. In hand specimens the rock looks much like a quartzite. The andesite and greywacks are exposed in North Sloquet Creek, but the exposures are separated by broad covered areas. In view of this and the probability of complex structure, only the roughest estimate of the thickness can be made. It is believed, however, that the lower member of the group is at least 2000 feet thick.

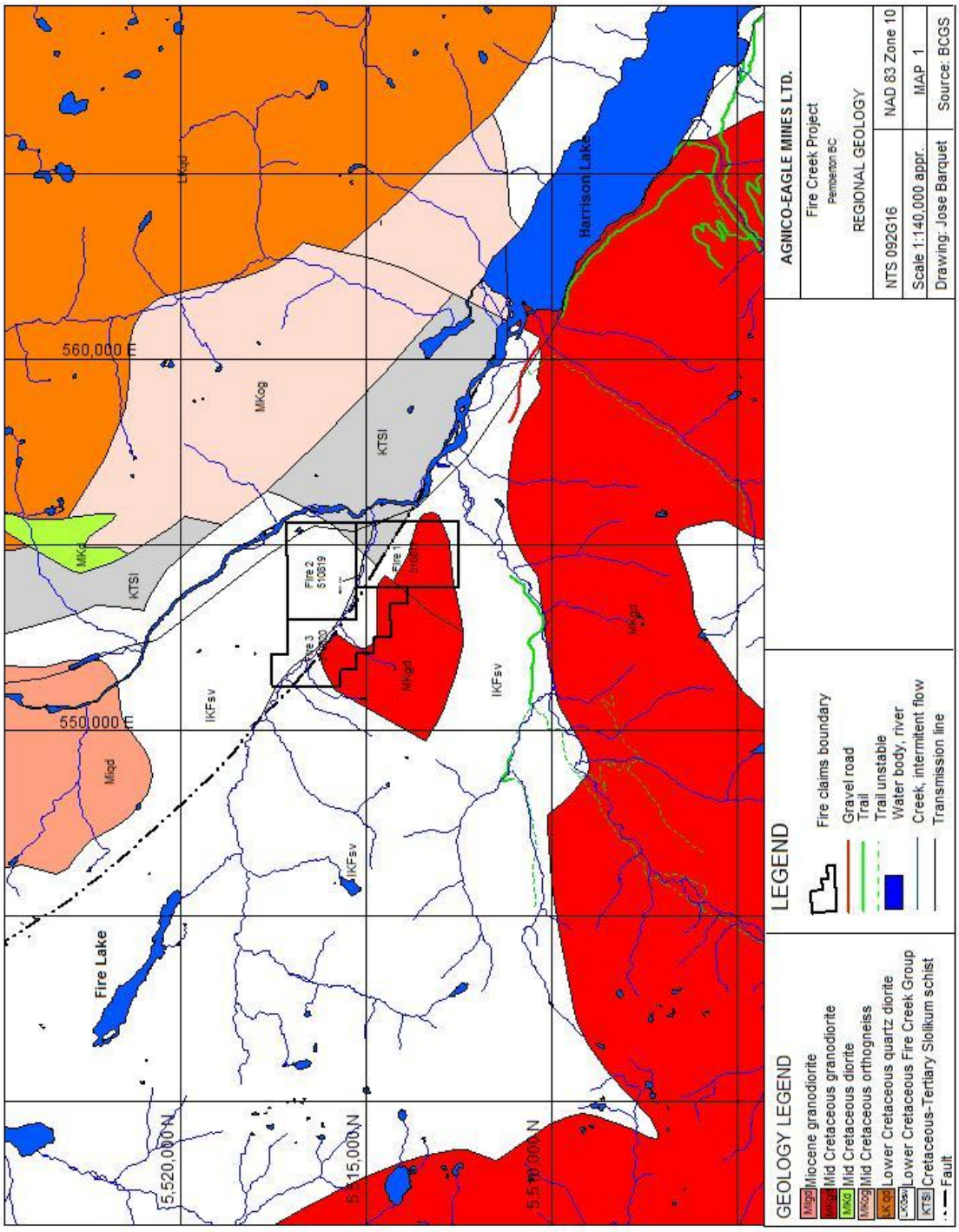
The middle unit of the Fire Lake Group is exposed on the nose between Fire and Sloquet Creeks, and also on Fire Mountain. This sequence consists chiefly of dark grey, sandy shale. Microscopic examination reveals a matrix of a very fine grained mixture of sericite and clay minerals, in which are scattered small clastic grains of quartz, plagioclase, and potassium feldspar. Partial recrystallization of the matrix is shown by small patches of granulitic quartz and incipient brown biotite. The clastic grains, though small, are larger than any constituent of the matrix, and are evenly distributed throughout the rock. They vary in abundance from 10 to 30 per cent of the rock. When abundant and conspicuous these clastic grains give the rock the porphyritic appearance. The grains are well sorted, averaging about 0.05 mm in diameter, and are sub angular. Quartz grains are usually the most abundant. The small glaciated outcrops at lower elevations rarely show any bedding, although in places the rock is schistose. Intercalated with the sandy shale are a few beds of dark fine-grained argillite and greywacke. On fire Mountain the rock is more distinctly bedded and slaty. Both on Fire Mountain and on the nose between Fire and Sloquet Creeks, the middle sequence of the Fire

Lake Group has a northwest trend, crossing the course of Fire Creek at a small angle. On the nose, however, the rocks steep deeply to the northeast, as do the overlying clastic greenstones, and on fire Mountain the dark slates and shales dip moderately (about 45deg) to the southwest. A high angle fault is thus suggested, separating the middle and upper sequences on the southwest slope of Fire Mountain.

The upper sequence of the Fire Lake Group underlies Fire Lake. Clastic greenstone, the main constituent, outcrops up to an elevation of about 5,200 feet on the southwest slope of Fire Mountain and up to the top of the ridge southwest of the lake. In many places the greenstone becomes schistose, and is more accurately termed chlorite schist. The green color of these rocks is derived chiefly from chlorite and, to a lesser extent, from epidote. In thin sections, a complex texture characteristic of rocks that have undergone low-grade hydrothermal alteration is revealed. Medium-grained clastic plagioclase crystals commonly form about one third of the greenstone and are embedded in a very fine-grained, complex matrix of plagioclase, quartz and chlorite. Both the large plagioclase crystals and those in the matrix have been altered to albite. The broad twin lamellae preserved in the larger crystals indicate that pseudomorphic metasomatism has converted to albite a much more calcic plagioclase. Epidote is highly variable in abundance but is commonly a large constituent of the greenstones. Rarely the greenstone contains a few small garnets. Bedding is rarely distinct in the greenstones where present beds trend northwest and dip steeply northeast.

Within the greenstones at about 4,000 feet elevation on the ridge south of Fire Lake is a thin bed of light brown, schistose conglomerate, containing elongated pebbles of light grey, fine-grained quartzite. Few of the pebbles exceed one inch in length. The matrix is fine-grained clastic material similar to the greenstones into which it grades. The deformation of the pebbles indicates that strong shearing forces have affected parts of the greenstone sequence.

Higher on the ridge south of Fire Lake, but stratigraphically beneath the greenstone, are beds of impure feldspathic quartzite and greywacke. The feldspathic quartzite is coarser than most of the greenstones and superficially resembles some fine-grained diorites. The greywacke contains small, dark, very fine grained rock fragments which appear to be shale or argillite derived probably from the middle sequence of the Fire Lake Group. On top of the ridge south of Fire Lake the dioritic-looking feldspathic quartzite is cut by stringers of medium-grained, quartz-rich granodiorite.



Map 1.- Regional Geology, source BCGS

On the basis of fossils from the limestone bed, Roddick regards the Fire Lake Group as being of Jurasic to early Cretacic age, and on the basis of the lithology, the fire Lake Group correlates with the Gambier Group, occurring in the Britannia beach.

Many of the pendants of the Gambier Group, Fire Creek Group or Harrison Lake volcanics near and within the project area have associated mineral deposits as for example; the Britannia copper-zinc-barite-gold-silver deposit that is considered a volcanic massive sulphides (VMS) deposit, the Seneca "Kuroko" type deposit that are now considered also part of the VMS type deposits and the Indian River "stringer" sulfide zone.

The Fire Lake Group that is considered equivalent of the Gambier Group consists of two Formations; the Peninsula Fm. and the younger Brokenback Fm.

The Peninsula Formation is mainly clastic marine and consists from bottom to top of fluvial conglomerate and coarse marine beach deposits; layers of arkoses and finally slate, that grades into the Brokenback Formation.

The Brokenback Formation is divided into four members from top to bottom as

Welded pyroclastic deposits and lapilli
Volcaniclastic sandstones
Breccia and heterolithic volcanic conglomerates intercalated with andesite flows
Feldspar crystal tuff, slate and phyllite

The Peninsula Formation is formed by

Slates that grade into the Brokenback Fm.
Arkoses
Fluvial conglomerate and coarse marine beach deposits

The mineralization found in the area has mainly found in the Feldspar crystal tuff member of the Brokenback Formation.

STRUCTURES

Three phases of deformation of the Fire Lake Group have been identified. The first deformation is characterized by shallow-angle thrusts which resulted in the superposition of the Peninsula Formation onto the Brokenback Hill Formation. Thrusting resulted in the tight, overturned folds in the hanging wall of the faults. The fault surfaces are characterized by en echelon shear bands, as well as boudinage of sandstone beds. The boudins are rotated, and indicate south-southeast transport.

The second phase of deformation resulted in tight, large-amplitude northwest-trending folds. These folds contain parasitic folds on multiple scales as well as a penetrative axial cleavage defined by aligned mica. This deformation event is thought to have occurred under greenschist metamorphic conditions. This deformation event also resulted in the Fire Creek Thrust, which traces Fire Creek and the ridge crest of Fire Mountain. This high-angle thrust resulted in the lower Brokenback Hill formation being juxtaposed against the upper stratigraphy of the formation. The fabrics associated with the thrust are ductile, and the rocks have been exposed to high grade metamorphism. Sigmoidal, "c" and "s" fabrics from steeply-dipping shear bands indicate steep-angle, southwest thrusting. Quartz veins are boudinaged and highly deformed along the shear bands. Mineral lineations plunge to the northwest along the foliation, and are consistent with steep angle thrusting with a dextral slip component. Talc schist, with quartz-kyanite segregations, is found in the mapped area, indicating high pressure and temperature conditions during thrusting, implying significant burial.

The third and final major deformation event resulted in steep-dipping, northeast-striking faults, which are regionally extensive. Structures and fabrics within these faults indicate dextral, transcurrent motion. The surface traces of these faults are straight and often marked by physiographic depressions.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area was mapped during 2005 by the geologists of Cumberland Resources Ltd. and the geology is thought to be part of the lower stratigraphy of the Broken Back Hill Formation.

The property is dominated by high angle structural elements, sericitic and silicic alteration and greenschist metamorphism.

There are identified four lithologies that are described on detail in the Cumberland Report by Andrew Hamilton, 2006 and can be resumed as:

The oldest rock type is shale that may include interbedded tuffs that outcrops at the southern end of the property. The unit is bedded with an east-west strike and dips to the south.

A sharp contact separates the shale from the quartz-muscovite-kyanite schist unit. This unit is actually the old feldspar crystal tuff but during the course of Cumberland exploration it was determined by petrography the actual mineralogy. In this way the author of the present report will maintain the new definition as valid. *Pyrite is present in variable quantities up to 15%. This unit constitutes the major cliff forming rock type on the north side of the creek.*

A highly foliated sericite schist unit is also found in the north side in contact with the above mentioned unit. No traces of sulphides were found in this rock type.

The north side of the Fire Creek is dominated by andesite with few exceptions. The andesite is fine to medium grain and generally massive.

An scapolite schist unit has been identified in previous works in the south side of the creek, but only in one outcrop and for this reason has not be differentiated.

The structure of the property is dominated by WNW-ESE trending structural elements and lithological boundaries, parallel to the Fire Creek.

Photo 3.-Volcanics outcrop with Qz veins, Fire Creek Road

ALTERATIONS

The alteration is associated directly with the quartz-muscovite-kyanite schist and the sericite schist and is characterized by silicic and sericitic alteration as well as 15% pyrite with extension to the southeast of the creek.

The alteration may be a key factor in the determination of the rock type, The quartz-muscovite-kyanite schist is characterized by medium to strong silicic alteration while the sericite schist shows intense sericitic alteration.

MINERALIZATION

A number of different styles of mineralization have been recognized in the Fire Lake Group, including volcanic-exhalative mineralization, stockworks and skarns related to granodiorite, and mesothermal Au-Cu veins associated with high-angle thrust faults.

The Fire Lake Group has been correlated to the Gambier Group, which contains the Britannia volcanogenic massive sulfide ore body. This Kuroko-style deposit contains bedded and brecciated gypsum, similar to pyritic gypsum found in the Brokenback Hill Formation, and suggests the possibility of similar submarine hydrothermal mineralization in the Fire Lake Group.

The Fire Creek Thrust may have influenced the distribution of Au-Cu veins. The association of high-angle faults and Au-bearing veins is well documented in both Archean and younger Au-vein systems (Sibson, 1989). In the Fire Lake Group, three Au-bearing veins occur in the footwall of the Fire Creek Thrust, northwest of Fire Mountain: the Money Spinner, Barkoola, and Blue Lead veins. These veins were discovered in the 1890s and have been the focus of many exploration programs, including minor mining and underground development.

PREVIOUS WORKS

The area is well known since the end of the 1800's and many claims have been staked on veins discovered and anomalous areas with drilling programs executed.

Several Assessment Reports indicate the presence of gold content up to more than 1 g/t in rock samples collected in the area as silver and base metals. The more recent and encouraging report is the one originated by Englefield Resources after their drilling program in the actual NW corner of the Fire 1 claim.

Some of the Assessment Reports mentioned below describe the works on the Fire claims but some others are from the neighboring areas that can be of interest in the future because the works described are in the same lithology and the mineralization is the same as in the Fire claims so this areas can be considered as extension of the Fire 1, 2 and 3 claims.

AR#	Company	Topic, location	Year
06135	Cominco Ltd.	Diamond drilling, SW of Fire Creek	1976

09783	Territorial Gold Placers	Geochemistry, NW Fire 1	1981
9326	S.W.Exploration	Adit and rock sampling, NE Fire Mtn.	1981
11796	Rhyolite Resources Ltd.	Airborne Geophysics	1983
11952	Goldbrae Development	Airborne geophysics, NE Fire 2	1983
11436	Hillside Energy Corp.	Geochemistry, N Fire Mtn.	1983
11463	Sage Resources Ltd.	Geochemistry, NW Fire Mtn.	1983
12217	Tenquille Resources Ltd.	Geophysics, tectonics, Fire claims	1984
14663	Hycroft Resources	Geochemistry, NE Fire 1	1986
15255	Hillside Energy Corp.	Geochemistry, N Fire Mtn.	1986
16789	Hillside Energy Corp.	Geophysics	1987
17508	Englefield Resources	Drilling, Fire 1	1987
17855	Symes Resources Ltd	Geology, geochemistry, geophysics, NW	1989
20068	Bill Chase and Assoc.	Prospecting, Fire Mtn.	1990
20104	Tyme Resources Ltd.	Geology, geochemistry, geophysics, NW	1990
20305	Charter Minerals Inc.	Diamond drilling, NW Fire Mtn.	1990
21036	Burnin Resources Ltd.	Geology, geochemistry, Fire Mtn.	1990
21735	Aranlee Resources Ltd.	Geology, geochemistry, Fire Mtn.	1991
27667	Platinate Minerals	Geochemistry, 1 km S of Fire 1	2005
Unpbl.	Cumberland Res. Ltd.	Geology, Fire	2006

The first record of mineral exploration in the area was in 1896, with the discovery of high grade gold-copper veins in the Fire Mountain area. A large number of claims were staked, including Money Spinner, Barkoola and Blue Lead, which covered the principal showings. The Fire Lake Gold Mining Company spent about $50,000 exploring the claims in 1896. Work included exposing the vein for some 300 m and driving a 50 m adit and a 23 m deep shaft on the vein. A 90 kg of bulk sample was taken from the vein in 1987 and shipped to San Francisco, returning an average grade of 127 g/t gold. A further 1360 tonnes were stockpiled and a Huntington quartz mill was erected on site, however without a crusher, the mill could not handle the ore. An additional 100 m of tunneling was done in 1897, mostly on the Money Spinner and a stamp mill was erected the following year. Little work was done on the claims until the 1930's. A 1934 chip sample taken across a 0.9 m width assayed 5.5 g/t gold. Clean up of the stamp mill in 1938 resulted in 6750 grams of gold and 1524 grams of silver. Apart from minor sampling, there is little record of any work on the Fire Mountain claims since this time.

The Mayflower claims, located on the south side of the Lillooet River and north of Glacier Lake, were staked in 1897. A small ledge of rich gold-quartz ore was discovered and apparently worked out very quickly. Up to 1903, a total of about $20,000 is reported to have been spent on the property, including several hundred feet of tunneling and the installation of a stamp mill. A cable was also erected across the Lillooet River to provide access to the claims. Subsequent work was carried out on a broad mineralized zone nearby.

The property was re staked in 1929, but little work was done. Minor work was carried out during the1970's, and the in the 1980's and forward.

In the early 1950's, exploration interest in the area along the southeast side of Harrison Lake was sparked by the discovery of copper-zinc sulphides. In 1971, Cominco geologists recognized the geological setting as similar to the Kuroko and Noranda type environments that have been exceptionally productive in Japan and Quebec. Noranda, Cominco and Chevron undertook exploration in the area.

In 1979 Cominco staked the Sloquet occurrence (just south of the Port Douglas placer claims), which have been discovered by company geologists in 1944, when panning for gold in Sloquet Creek. During the 1980's, Cominco explored the Sloquet area for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. Cominco's claims lapsed in 1986, and the ground was staked and explored by a number of different companies over the next several years (including Adrian resources, Danbus Resources and Aranlee Resources). In 1990 Noranda optioned the property and completed a comprehensive exploration program including 1250 m of diamond drilling in 7 holes. Mount Hope resources completed additional drilling in 1997 (1950 m in 11 holes).

During 1980 a brief sampling program was conducted by W. Howell who collected some rock samples with gold content ranging 30 ppb to 470 ppb and copper values between 38 and 2160 ppm. A pan concentrate produced 5430 ppb of gold and 271 ppm of copper that indicated a gold source in the Fire Creek.

In July and August 1981 (Assessment Report 09783) Territorial Gold Placers conducted a soil geochemistry program on the claims Hades and Brimstones totaling 15 units (approximately Fire 1 and Fire3 East claims). A total of 159 rock, silt and soil samples were collected and defined an anomalous area of 1000 m by 350 m and 70 m deep over the Fire Creek canyon. The zone was anomalous in gold, arsenic, silver, barium and lead, with moderate values of copper in adjacent rocks and a marked depletion in zinc in the altered rocks most anomalous for gold. Rock samples taken along 1000 m strike showed pyritic-sericitic schists and sheared silicic rocks quartzite like with ranges between 1 to 1950 ppb of gold, giving an arithmetic mean of 307 ppb of gold. It was suspected the presence of a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposit.

In October 1983 Goldbrae Developments Ltd. conducted an Airborne Magnetometer VLF-Electromagnetometer survey on the Fire mineral claim (Assessment Report 11952), above

the actual Fire 1-Fire 2 claims. The survey covered an area of 7 km by 10 km. The magnetic intensity map shows a number of interesting anomalies and the area of known gold mineralization showed a good magnetic anomaly. The VLF_EM data showed several conductor trends possibly due to the presence of argillite horizons and some conductors that should be investigated.

In 1986 Hycroft Resources conducted a geochemistry investigation, assessment report 14663, in the Hades and Brimstone claims in a systematic sampling program, taking soil samples every 25 m in the B horizon and rock and chip samples. In total 222 soil samples and 233 rock chip samples were collected and analyzed showing gold values in the range of 1 to 9920 ppb for rock samples and between <1 and 993 ppb for soil samples. Three anomalous zones were found the bigger having 1000 m by 100 m another with 300 m by 50 m and the third with 400 m by 40 m with values between 100 and 700 ppb of gold. The higher grade sample is one of rock with 9920 ppb of gold and was taken from a zone of dense dark grey chalcedonic silica-pyrite alteration in a zone of silicification and heavy pyrite mineralization.

An important report in the property is about the drilling program carried by Englefield Resources Ltd. during 1987 (assessment report 17508). The program consisted of 9 drill holes located at the NW corner of the Fire 1 claim by the West side of the Fire Creek road. Of this, one hole was abandoned with no result and four others did not reach the targeted unit. But in all of them it was found anomalous values of gold and silver, with a high of 3.6 g/t of Au and 9.4 g/t Ag for 1.5 m in DDH 1 and important anomalies of base metals not mentioned here.

Nine diamond drill holes (see table 2) totaling 850 m, were completed at the northwest corner of the actual Fire1claim with encouraging results even though, the holes 87DH-2, 87DH-3 and 87DH-3 were stopped short due to technical difficulties and 87DH-6 was abandoned due to technical problems. The more interesting results are described in the table that follows;

The results from this drilling program outlined a large sulfide-bearing silica-sericite-chlorite alteration zone that is approximately 20 meters in true thickness to the northwest, increasing to 40 meters in thickness to the southwest. It was also delineated a zone of 200 meters in length by 120 meters in depth.

In 2005 Platinate Minerals (assessment report 27667) conducted a geochemistry program collecting rock and pit samples on the placer claims in the Fire Creek. The results were encouraging for the gold content in the gravels.

During the days 12th to 14th of April 2011, a short exploration program along the roads was conducted in the claims Fire 1, Fire 2 and Fire 3, property of Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd., to identify the access roads, review the basic geology and determine the facilities existing near the exploration area.

		Fire Creek	**Drilling**	1987				
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	from	to	length	Au	Ag	
			m	m	m	g/t	g/t	
87DH 1	554,281	5,515,171	30.3	33.3	3	0.14	43.75	
			73.8	91.8	18	1.04	4.00	
			90.3	91.8	1.5	3.60	9.40	INCLUDING
87DH 2	554,281	5,515,171	24.8	27.8	3.00	0.40	9.10	
			53.3	56.3		0.30	127.40	
87DH 3	554,285	5,515,171	24.0	28.5	4.50	0.27	9.60	
			33.0	34.5	1.50	0.90	46.00	
			85.5	87.0	1.50	0.60	14.30	
			117.0	121.5	4.50	0.13	6.20	
			132.0	136.2	4.20	0.85	3.70	
			168.0	169.5	1.50	0.78	10.50	
87DH 4	554,204	5,515,187	42.8	44.3	1.50	0.60	2.40	
			50.3	56.8	6.50	0.71	2.60	
87DH 5	554,204	5,515,187	17.3	20.3	3.00	2.45	4.00	
			23.3	24.8	1.50	0.40	9.90	
87DH 7	554,216	5,515,220	66.8	72.8	6.00	0.96	3.40	
87DH 8	554,287	5,515,167	58.8	60.3	1.50	0.28	44.40	
87DH 9	554,178	5,515,257	10.8	13.8	3.00	0.33	32.40	
			33.3	36.3	3.00	0.72	64.10	
			64.8	66.3	1.50	0.75	4.10	
			67.8	75.3	7.50	0.20	8.70	

Table 2 .- Diamond Drill Holes highlights, from Englefield resources, 1987.

Several rock samples were taken to be analyzed by fire assay and induced coupled plasma in order to determine the metal contents with especial interest in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

ROCK SAMPLING

Eleven rock samples were collected along the access roads in the property that were sent to ALS Vancouver Labs to be analyzed.

Two packages of analytical methods have been chosen. To determine precious metals it was used the Fire Assay method finishing by AAS, using a 30 grams aliquot of sample. For determination of base metals and silver it was used the ICP method for thirty elements.

The rock samples location and macroscopic determination are described in the table below as follows (see table 3);

FIRE CREEK PROJECT

Samples description

	Sample #	Easting	Northing	Description
1	480505	555,179	5,517,100	Silicified volcaniclastic sandstones, dark brown color
2	480506	555,241	5,512,336	Andesitic lava, light to medium green color, with pyrite finely disseminated (5%)
3	480507	549,909	5,509,618	Volcaniclastic, grey greenish color with abundant pyrite (15%) disseminated
4	480508	555,509	5,514,971	Silicified volcaniclastic rock
5	480509	555,377	5,514,923	Silicified volcaniclastic rock
6	480510	554,971	5,515,089	Chloritic schist, greenish grey color with finely disseminated pyrite (5%)
7	480511	554,430	5,515,248	Volcaniclastic silicified rock, grey greenish color
8	480512	553,600	5,515,503	Volcanic silicified andesite with quartz veins N-S/ sub vertical of Qz-sericite, barren of sulphides
9	480513	551,632	5,517,044	Andesite greenish grey color with Qz veins containing very fine sulphides
10	480514	551,526	5,517,217	Silicified volcanics containing barren Qz veins
11	480515	553,236	5,515,665	Andesite greenish grey color with Qz veins containing very fine sulphides

Table 3.- Rock Samples Identification

The analytical results for the 11 rock samples shows that there are four samples with low gold content, between 5 to 7 ppb, samples H480509, H480510, H480512 and H480514, but indicates that there is gold disseminated in the rock (see table 4).

In one sample the silver is anomalous in relation to the other samples, H480506 with 900 ppb but not showing a correlation with the gold value instead having a moderate correlation with Cu (0.77), La, Pb and S.

Copper and zinc show a moderate content in the rocks while lead is very low and having a low correlation. These elements do not show a significant correlation with gold but is moderate between silver with copper and lead and also with sulphur.

Barium is present in all the samples with high values ranging between 70 up to 980 ppm. The high barium values are correspondent with very low gold content and instead the anomalous gold values show more tendency to be associated to the very low barium results. This element was present in the Britannia mine that was located in a similar geological environment and mineralization type, VMS.

SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Ba	Cu	Pb	S	Zn
DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
H480505	0.0001	0.0001	980	22	10	0.01	73
H480506	0.0001	0.9	620	163	30	1.06	98
H480507	0.0001	0.0001	390	65	13	0.61	141
H480508	0.0001	0.0001	450	24	6	0.01	91
H480509	0.005	0.0001	410	20	0.01	0.33	248
H480510	0.005	0.0001	760	39	37	1.02	160
H480511	0.0001	0.0001	670	86	6	0.01	82
foundH480512	0.007	0.0001	250	57	13	0.11	75
H480513	0.0001	0.0001	130	69	4	0.01	74
H480514	0.005	0.0001	70	108	0.01	0.01	88
H480515	0.0001	0.0001	450	45	2	0.01	79
Correlation index							
	Au	Ag	Ba	Cu	Pb	S	Zn
Au	1.00	-0.23	-0.31	-0.13	0.10	0.10	0.38
Ag	-0.23	1.00	0.18	0.77	0.52	0.61	-0.07
Ba	-0.31	0.18	1.00	-0.20	0.48	0.32	0.05
Cu	-0.13	0.77	-0.20	1.00	0.28	0.37	-0.31
Pb	0.10	0.52	0.48	0.28	1.00	0.87	0.09
S	0.10	0.61	0.32	0.37	0.87	1.00	0.43
Zn	0.38	-0.07	0.05	-0.31	0.09	0.43	1.00

Table 4.- Correlation indexes

The gold values are found in the volcaniclastic rocks, the silver content is associated with the andesitic lava with abundant pyrite present and the copper values are distributed in the lavas with the silver and the volcanics silicified. Also in this volcanics are found the higher values of zinc.(Map 4)

CONCLUSIONS

- The Fire creek property is located in the Fire Creek Group that is formed by volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments.
- Due to lithological similarities and mineralization with the Britannia mine, the Fire Creek project could be considered as a VMS type mineralization.
- Strong sericitic and chloritic alteration is present affecting the schists overprinting the primary structures of the rock. The andesitic rocks are not significantly affected by the alterations.
- The gold content is associated to the volcaniclastic rocks while the silver, copper and zinc are more associated to the lavas.
- There is no correlation between gold and the other metals, while there is a moderate correlation between silver and copper and zinc.
- Sulphur shows important concentration in the lavas and the schist with up to 1%
- The presence of gold, silver and base metals is demonstrated in the drilling core samples and the anomalous content in the rocks collected along the roads in the property.
- The real potential of the Fire Creek property has not yet been determined, there are very few and localized works that encourage to continue exploring the area.
- It is recommended to conduct a more intense program of soil and rock sampling to fully test the area.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

TRAVEL

	Total	HST	Net Cost
Meals	214.24	22.95	191.29
Fuel	310.59	33.28	277.31
Hotel	510.15	54.66	455.49
Car rental	2,130.70	228.29	1,902.41
Equipment and materials	885.66	94.89	790.77
Safety and Communications	364.00	39.00	325.00
Laboratory Assays 11 rock samples	313.00	33.54	279.46

CONSULTANT (not HST included)

Geologist Jose Barquet 7days@$500 day	3,500.00	3,500.00
Report	2,500.00	2,500.00
Subtotal expenses less travel		7,395.23
Travel expenses allowed (20%)		1,479.05
Amount to be applied		8,874.28

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jose G. Barquet, residing in the #15833 of 26th Avenue, Unit 71 in Surrey, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a graduate of the Escuela Superior Politecnica del Litoral from Guayaquil, Ecuador with the diploma of Ingeniero Geologo (Engineer Geologist) in 1996
- I have validated my diploma with the equivalence of Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
- I am registered as Professional Geoscientist in the above mentioned association and that I am a member in good standing with the License Number 34361.
- I have practice my profession for more than 25 years in Ecuador and in Canada
- I hold no direct or indirect beneficial interest in the properties subject of this report, or in Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.
- I have conducted in person the work here described and prepared the present report
- I have direct knowledge of and have confirmed the expenditures made during the activities that conducted to the preparation of this report described as Statement of Expenditures.
- I consent to the use by Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd. of this report in any such documents as may be required by any regulatory or government authority at the company discretion.

Signed and dated in Vancouver, BC the 3rd of May, 2011

Jose G Barquet, P. Geo.

Lic.# 34361

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF MAPS

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: AGNICO- EAGLE MINES LTD.
WESTERN CANADA EXPLORATION
543 GRANVILLE STREET, 4TH FLOOR
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

Finalized Date: 30- APR- 2011
Account: AGEMIN

CERTIFICATE VA11062528

Project: Fire Creek

P.O. No.:

This report is for 11 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 15- APR- 2011.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

HENRY CASTILLO

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
PUL- QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU- 31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL- 21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL- 31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME- ICP61	33 element four acid ICP- AES	ICP- AES
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS

To: AGNICO- EAGLE MINES LTD.
ATTN: HENRY CASTILLO
WESTERN CANADA EXPLORATION
543 GRANVILLE STREET, 4TH FLOOR
VANCOUVER BC V6C 1X8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11062528

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	Au- AA23 Au ppm 0.005	ME- ICP61 Ag ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Al % 0.01	ME- ICP61 As ppm 5	ME- ICP61 Ba ppm 10	ME- ICP61 Be ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Bi ppm 2	ME- ICP61 Ca % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Cd ppm 0.5	ME- ICP61 Co ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cr ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Cu ppm 1	ME- ICP61 Fe % 0.01	ME- ICP61 Ga ppm 10
H480505		2.04	<0.005	<0.5	8.80	<5	980	0.9	5	5.48	<0.5	13	42	22	4.64	20
H480506		2.12	<0.005	0.9	8.05	<5	620	0.8	<2	5.71	<0.5	16	44	163	5.14	20
H480507		2.18	<0.005	<0.5	8.76	<5	390	0.9	<2	4.12	0.8	6	6	65	3.82	20
H480508		2.58	<0.005	<0.5	8.41	<5	450	0.9	<2	2.88	<0.5	11	20	24	4.52	20
H480509		2.84	0.005	<0.5	9.22	6	410	0.7	<2	3.30	<0.5	28	48	20	14.55	30
H480510		2.36	0.005	<0.5	8.69	38	760	0.8	<2	2.19	<0.5	14	11	39	3.89	20
H480511		2.78	<0.005	<0.5	7.48	<5	670	0.7	<2	4.72	<0.5	15	12	86	4.29	20
H480512		2.90	0.007	<0.5	6.12	8	250	<0.5	<2	3.35	<0.5	9	13	57	3.69	10
H480513		2.52	<0.005	<0.5	8.90	7	130	<0.5	<2	6.35	<0.5	17	5	69	5.30	20
H480514		3.04	0.005	<0.5	9.62	<5	70	<0.5	<2	5.47	<0.5	20	6	108	6.12	20
H480515		2.46	<0.005	<0.5	8.31	<5	450	0.5	<2	5.28	<0.5	14	4	45	4.83	20

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Finalized Date: 30- APR- 2011
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11062528

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
	Analyte	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	Th	Ti
	Units	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	5	1	1	20	0.01
H480505		2.59	10	1.15	823	<1	0.30	21	920	10	0.01	6	16	317	<20	0.43
H480506		1.01	10	2.03	1270	<1	2.01	18	660	30	1.06	<5	20	616	<20	0.43
H480507		1.22	<10	0.97	1505	<1	2.99	<1	1010	13	0.61	<5	7	561	<20	0.31
H480508		0.83	<10	1.66	1005	<1	3.36	8	730	6	0.01	<5	11	365	<20	0.33
H480509		0.73	10	1.94	1840	<1	3.06	14	1660	<2	0.33	<5	19	585	<20	0.98
H480510		1.47	<10	0.49	869	<1	1.97	7	1220	37	1.02	<5	8	386	<20	0.31
H480511		1.09	<10	1.55	911	<1	2.41	8	900	6	<0.01	<5	12	670	<20	0.38
H480512		0.36	<10	1.50	754	<1	1.04	2	400	13	0.11	<5	14	297	<20	0.25
H480513		0.25	<10	1.85	1205	<1	1.98	3	590	4	0.01	<5	26	1340	<20	0.48
H480514		0.05	<10	2.30	1085	<1	3.50	8	750	<2	<0.01	<5	26	537	<20	0.59
H480515		0.50	<10	1.89	1305	<1	1.41	2	620	2	<0.01	<5	19	464	<20	0.32

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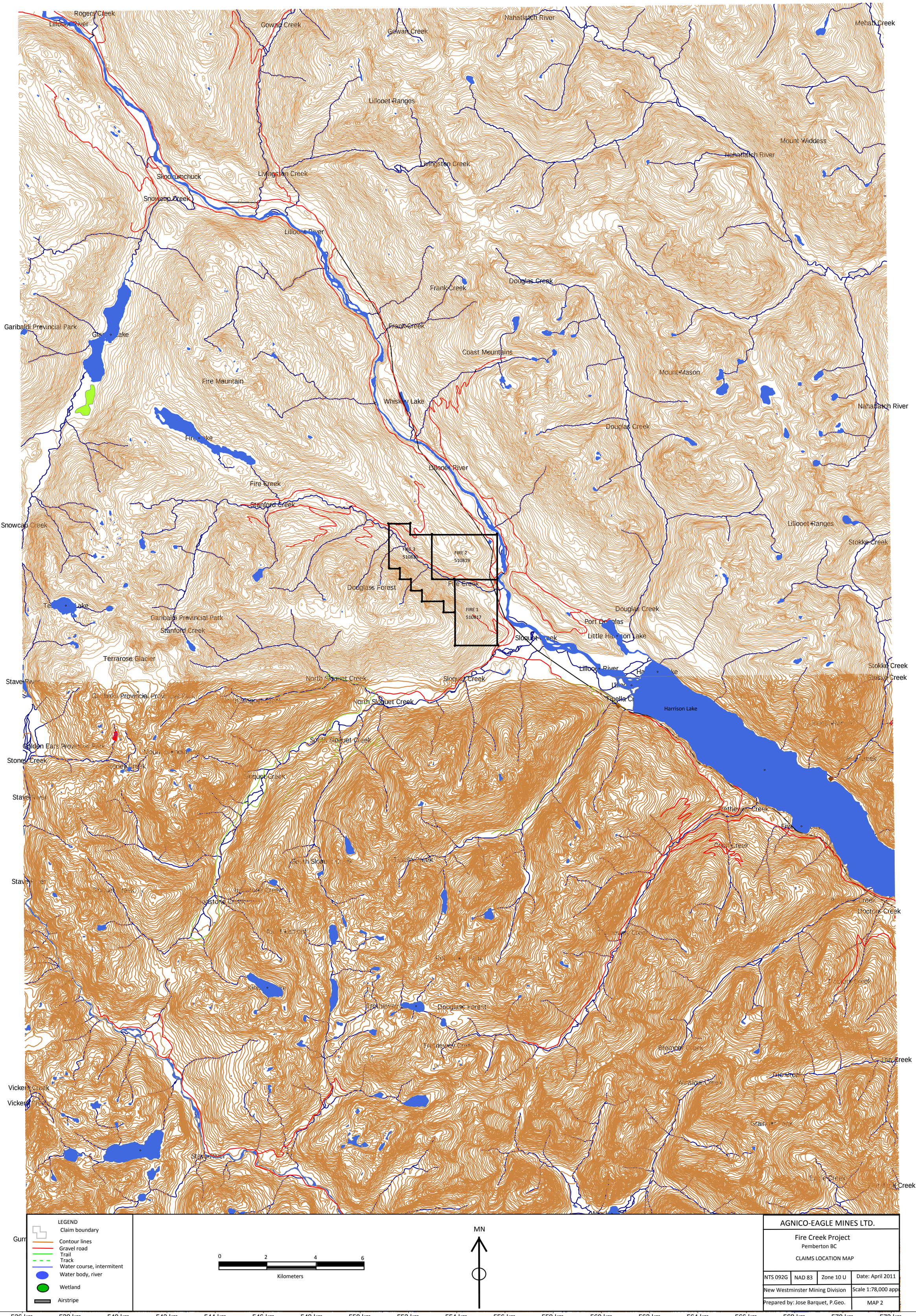
Finalized Date: 30- APR- 2011
Account: AGEMIN

Project: Fire Creek

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA11062528

Sample Description	Method	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61	ME- ICP61
	Analyte	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	10	10	1	10	2
H480505		<10	<10	161	<10	73
H480506		<10	<10	150	<10	98
H480507		<10	<10	82	<10	141
H480508		<10	10	128	<10	91
H480509		<10	<10	478	<10	248
H480510		<10	<10	109	<10	160
H480511		<10	<10	158	<10	82
H480512		<10	<10	138	<10	75
H480513		<10	<10	268	<10	74
H480514		<10	10	307	<10	88
H480515		<10	<10	182	<10	79


Rogers Creek
Lillooet River
Gowan Creek
Gowan Creek
Nahatlatch River
Mehatl Creek
Lillooet Ranges
Mount Widdess
Nahatlatch River
Livingston Creek
Livingston Creek
Skookumchuck
Snowcap Creek
Lillooet River
Douglas Creek
Frank Creek
Frank Creek
Garibaldi Provincial Park
Coast Mountains
Mount Mason
Fire Mountain
Whisky Lake
Nahatlatch River
Douglas Creek
Lillooet River
Fire Creek
Stanford Creek
Snowcap Creek
Lillooet Ranges
Stokke Creek
FIRE 3
510820
FIRE 2
510819
Fire Creek
Douglas Forest
FIRE 1
510817
Douglas Creek
Port Douglas
Little Harrison Lake
Sloquet Creek
Terrarose Glacier
Lillooet River
Stokke Creek
North Sloquet Creek
Sloquet Creek
Garibaldi Provincial Park
Harrison Lake
South Sloquet Creek
Golden Ears Provincial Park
Stonecairn Creek
Stonecairn Creek
Douglas Forest
Fire Creek
Vickers Creek
Vickers Creek
Fire Creek
LEGEND
Claim boundary
Contour lines
Gravel road
Trail
Track
Water course, intermitent
Water body, river
Wetland
Airstripe
0
2
4
6
Kilometers
MN
AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LTD.
Fire Creek Project
Pemberton BC
CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
NTS 092G
NAD 83
Zone 10 U
Date: April 2011
New Westminster Mining Division
Scale 1:78,000 appr
Prepared by: Jose Barquet, P.Geo.
MAP 2

544 km 545 km 546 km 547 km 548 km 549 km 550 km 551 km 552 km 553 km 554 km 555 km 556 km 557 km 558 km 559 km 560 km 561 km 562 km 563 km

5527 km 5526 km 5525 km 5524 km 5523 km 5522 km 5521 km 5520 km 5519 km 5518 km 5517 km 5516 km 5515 km 5514 km 5513 km 5512 km 5511 km 5510 km 5509 km 5508 km 5507 km 5506 km 5505 km 5504 km 5503 km 5502 km 5501 km 5500 km

Frank Creek
Douglas Creek
Frank Creek
Coast Mountains
Mount Mason
Fire Mountain
Whisky Lake
Douglas Creek
Lillooet River
Fire Creek
Stanford Creek
H480514
H480513
H480505
Drilling area
H480515
H480512
H480511
H480510
H480508
Fire Creek
Douglass Forest
Douglas Creek
Port Douglas
Port Douglas
Little Harrison Lake
Sloquet Creek
H480506
Tipella Creek
Lillooet River
Tipella Creek
Harrison Lake
North Sloquet Creek
North Sloquet Creek
North Sloquet Creek
H480507
Sloquet Creek
South Sloquet Creek
Tipella Creek
Ironstone Creek
Ironstone Creek

LEGEND
Claim boundary
Contour lines
Gravel road
Trail
Track
Water course, intermitent
Water body, river
Wetland
Airstripe

0 1 2 3
Kilometers

MN

AGNICO-EAGLE MINES LTD.

Fire Creek Project
Pemberton BC

Rock Sampling Locations

NTS 092G	NAD 83	Zone 10 U	Date: April 2011
New Westminster Mining Division			Scale 1:39,500 app.
Prepared by: Jose Barquet, P.Geo.			MAP 3

544 km 545 km 546 km 547 km 548 km 549 km 550 km 551 km 552 km 553 km 554 km 555 km 556 km 557 km 558 km 559 km 560 km 561 km 562 km 563 km

550 km 551 km 552 km 553 km 554 km 555 km 556 km 557 km 558 km

5520 km 5519 km 5518 km 5517 km 5516 km 5515 km 5514 km 5513 km 5512 km 5511 km 5510 km 5509 km

N

Water Dam H480514

H480513

H480505

H480515

H480512

H480511

H480510

H480508

H480509

Fire Creek

Douglass Forest

H480506

Sloquet Creek

Sloquet Creek

Sloquet Creek

Tipella 7

North Sloquet Creek

H480507

0 2 km

Scale Approximate

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Fire Creek Project Analytical Results

SAMPLE N0.	Easting	Northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	S %	Ba ppm
H480505	555,179	5,517,100	0.0001	0.0001	22	10	73	0.01	980
H480506	555,241	5,512,336	0.0001	0.9	163	30	98	1.06	620
H480507	549,909	5,509,618	0.0001	0.0001	65	13	141	0.61	390
H480508	555,509	5,514,971	0.0001	0.0001	24	6	91	0.01	450
H480509	555,377	5,514,923	0.005	0.0001	20	0.001	248	0.33	410
H480510	554,971	5,515,089	0.005	0.0001	39	37	160	1.02	760
H480511	554,430	5,515,248	0.0001	0.0001	86	6	82	0.001	670
H480512	553,600	5,515,503	0.007	0.0001	57	13	75	0.11	250
H480513	551,632	5,517,044	0.0001	0.0001	69	4	74	0.01	130
H480514	551,526	5,517,217	0.005	0.0001	108	0.001	88	0.001	70
H480515	553,236	5,515,665	0.0001	0.0001	45	2	79	0.001	450

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Fire Creek Project

Pemberton BC

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

NTS 092 G | NAD 83 | Zone 10 U | Date: Oct. 12, 2011

New Westminster Mining Division | Scale 1:10,000

Prepared by: Jose Barquet, P.Geo. | MAP 4