FORM 51-102F1

INTERIM MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR

FIRE RIVER GOLD CORP.

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2011

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis is Management's assessment of the results and financial condition of Fire River Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "FAU") for the period ended 31 January 2011 and should be read in conjunction with the interim consolidated financial statements and the related notes. The date of this Management Discussion and Analysis is 31 March 2011. Additional information on the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

BUSINESS OF FIRE RIVER GOLD CORP.

Fire River Gold Corp. is a near term production company with a superior technical team focused on bringing its flagship project, the Nixon Fork Gold Mine, back into production within the next 12 months. The Nixon Fork Gold Mine is a fully permitted and bonded gold mine with past production values averaging 39 g/t (1.14 opt). Facilities at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine include a 200 tpd flotation plant with a gravity gold separation circuit and a sulphide flotation circuit. In 2008, a CIL gold leaching circuit was purchased and approximately 60% installed. The mine also includes a fleet of mining vehicles, a self-contained power plant, maintenance facilities, drilling equipment, an 85 person camp, office facilities and a 1.2 km long landing strip. Nixon Fork is located within Alaska's Tintina Gold Belt, which hosts numerous world class deposits.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information included in this discussion may constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and entail various risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties could cause or contribute to actual results that are materially different than those expressed or implied. The Company disclaims any obligation or intention to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Project Overview:

DRAKEN PROPERTY

The first acquisition for the Company was the Draken Project. The property is located in southeast-central Alaska, approximately 288km southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska, and approximately 61km west of the Canadian border.

The property is located in the Yukon-Tanana lithotectonic terrane, a Paleozoic terrane of largely continental affinity. In easternmost Alaska this terrane is bounded by major northwest-trending, dextral strike-slip faults, including the Tintina fault to the north and the Denali fault to the south. The terrane is dissected by a large number of major northeast-trending, high angle faults with significant dip slip displacements which has effectively created a block faulted tectonic regime. This movement has jostled mineral deposits with different metallogenies and other characteristics.

Known mineralization within the Draken property consists of polymetallic sulfide-quartz vein mineralization with anomalous Ag-Au-Bi-As-Cu-Pb-W-U. This type of mineralization is documented at the Silver Lining prospect, located on the west portion of the property, as well as the Two Mile prospect just north of the property. Host rocks for the polymetallic veins dominantly consist of massive hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite. Government geologists have documented porphyry style Cu-Mo-Au mineralization at the Two Mile prospect and other occurrences nearby (Singer and others, 1976). Potential for pegmatite- or vein-hosted U-Th-REE mineralization is also noted. Previous workers conducted a radiometric survey indicating anomalous radioactivity associated with the ring dike zone. A sample collected approximately 200m east of the property and within the ring dike complex contained highly anomalous U-Nb-F-REE.

The Company is seeking joint venture partners to fund the development of this project.

GOLDEN ZONE PROPERTY

On 22 June 2009, the Company signed a Letter Agreement with Hidefield Gold PLC, Hidefield Gold (Alaska) Inc. and Mines Trust Company as Optionors of the Golden Zone Project, whereby the Company will have an option to acquire 100% interest in the Project located in Alaska, USA.

The Golden Zone Project is located 240 km north of Anchorage, Alaska on the south flank of the Alaska Range and is road accessible. In 2009, the Company completed a US$250,000 exploration program which consisted of trenching and mapping that will assay for gold, silver and copper.

In March of 2010 FAU notified its partners that it was not pursuing its option on the Golden Zone Project. There are no outstanding commitments, financial or otherwise, on this project.

KANSAS CREEK GOLD PROJECT

On 19 June 2008, the Company signed an agreement to acquire a 100% interest from Anglo Alaska Gold Corp. ("AAGC") certain mineral claims referred to as the Kansas Creek Project. In consideration, the Company paid an aggregate of US$40,000 and will also issue an aggregate of 250,000 common shares (200,000 shares issued and 50,000 shares upon first transfer of property to a third party). The property is subject to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") of which the Company may purchase 1.0% of the 1.5% NSR from the Vendor in consideration for a cash payment of US$1,000,000 in which case, the Vendor shall retain 0.5% NSR royalty.

The Kansas Creek Project is located in the Bonnifield District of the central Alaska Range in central-interior Alaska approximately 110km south of Fairbanks, Alaska and 70km east of Healy, Alaska. The Project consists of 28 State of Alaska mining claims covering a 16.8 sq. km area. Placer gold was discovered in the district in 1906 and approximately 80,000 ounces of gold have been recovered from alluvial deposits through 2008. The Company's objective is to explore the project for lode gold potential. A three phase program totalling over US$1.0 million has been recommended. Management is re-evaluating the data on the Project with the objective of outlining a potential Phase I exploration program for 2011. The Company is currently seeking joint venture partners to fund the development of the Kansas Creek project.

NIXON FORK GOLD MINE

On 22 September 2009, the Company finalized the acquisition of 100% interest in the Nixon Fork Gold Mine from Pacific North West Capital Corp. ("PFN") through the purchase of Mystery Creek Resources, Inc, located 56 km northeast of McGrath, Alaska.

Under terms of the Agreement;

- The Company paid US$50,000 on signing of the letter agreement
- The Company paid further US$450,000 over a six (6) month period
- Issued a total of US$2.5 million in Company's shares at a deemed price of $0.45 per share. In addition (1) million share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.50 for a period of 24 months from the date of issue
- The Company refunded $773,766, expenses incurred by PFN from 1 May until 22 September 2009

As a former high-grade gold mine, the Nixon Fork Gold Mine produced approximately 175,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 39 grams per tonne ("g/t") (1.14 opt). This turn-key, mining-milling project is a fully operational mining facility that includes a 200+tpd flotation plant with a gravity gold separation circuit. In 2008, a complete carbon-in-leach ("CIL") gold recovery circuit was designed and purchased with approximately 60% installed to date. The mine also includes a fleet of mining vehicles, a self-contained diesel power plant, maintenance facilities, drilling equipment, an 85 person camp, office facilities and a 1.2 km long landing strip. Mining and processing operations at Nixon Fork are fully permitted and bonded.

Results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) performed by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Inc. ("Snowden") evaluating the resumption of underground mining at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine.

Current Company Activity:

At present the company is engaged in three primary activities at the Nixon Fork Mine Site:

- Preparing the mine for the eventual resumption of mining operations, including: rehabilitating underground excavations, rebuilding the mine mobile equipment, re-establishing or enhancing mine services and facilities, ordering additional mining equipment for production, and preparing a detailed mine plan
- 28,000 metre exploration and definition drilling to expand resources and support the detailed mine plan
- Construction of a 250 tpd cyanidation circuit in the mill for the recovery of gold from existing and future post-gravity / post-flotation tailings

Scope of this Study:

This PEA focuses on the resumption of underground mining and processing with a production rate of 150 tpd. The mineral inventories in this report are based on the most current resource estimate (Giroux, 2010), which do not include the results of ongoing ore definition and exploration drilling performed in 2010 and 2011. At the direction of FAU, this study focuses on the first two years of mining, though the resources are not depleted during this period.

Details from the Study:

Geotechnical Evaluation: Stability analyses were performed based on underground mapping and core logging by Dr. Walter Keilich of Snowden. Final recommendations for the Crystal Mine included bolting patterns for all development and stoping areas (normally 1.8 m bolts on 1.2 to 1.3 m spacing), as well as a recommendation to cable bolt sublevel open stope walls.

Mining Methods: Three mining methods were identified as suitable for the mining zones: longhole open stoping, cut-and-fill, and shrinkage. Cut-off grades (COG) of between 12.5 g/t and 20 g/t were determined, based on mining and access costs. Most stopes were assessed at a COG of 15 g/t.

Underground Development: Access development was designed at a uniform profile of 4.0mH x 4.0mW, with a maximum gradient of 15% applied to ramps. Conceptual development was generated to access all stoping blocks, with a total requirement of 1,914 m estimated to service the two-year production plan, an average of 82 m per month.

Table 6: Potentially Economic Mineral Inventories

Area	Tonnes kt	Grade Au g/t
Crystal	87.5	30.6
Southern Cross	1.39	19.2
Mystery	12.4	28.3
Total	**101.3**	**30.2**

Mineral Inventory: A potentially economic inventory of 101,249 tonnes grading 30.2 g/t was generated for three mining areas, as shown in Table 6.

Mining to Depth: Approximately 50% of the mineral inventory is at depth in the Crystal Mine. At present this is a zero-discharge operation. The water table has not been defined at present. The mine is quite dry with inflows of <1.0 l/s, though the water level at the bottom of the mine is known to fluctuate seasonally by as much as 6 vertical metres. The Company has several plans in place to facilitate mining to depth, including the installation of dammed reservoirs in the mine to contain mine water, recycling mine water for drill requirements, using spraying misters to evaporate excess water.

Production Forecast: A processing rate of 150 tpd or 4500 tonnes per month was assumed for the duration of the two-year production forecast. In general two to four stoping areas are assumed to be active at a time. The forecast was prepared with a "high grade early" strategy. During the first year, mining only occurs in the 3000 and 330 zones of the Crystal Mine. The Mystery Mine begins production in the 18^{th} month.

Table 7: Project Forecast – Material Movement and Feed Grades

Zone	Item	Year 1 by Month												Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3077	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500	9,000
	g/t											49.0	33.8	41.4
3000D	tonnes	1,125	2,250	2,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,357
	g/t	42.1	42.1	42.0										42.1
3300_300	tonnes	-	-	393	4,500	4,500	4,500	298	-	4,248	4,500	-	-	22,940
	g/t			37.8	37.8	37.8	34.2	31.3		29.4	24.0			32.7
3300_383	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,202	4,500	252	-	-	-	8,954
	g/t							24.8	24.8	18.2				24.6
SC	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	g/t													
Mystery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total mill feed	tonnes	1,125	2,250	3,375	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	47,250
Feed grade	g/t	42.1	42.1	41.5	37.8	37.8	34.2	25.2	24.8	28.8	24.0	49.0	33.8	34.1
Cost	$/oz	371.9	337.9	330.9	356.0	356.5	393.3	527.9	537.9	467.1	561.1	268.5	392.5	447.4
	$/t	504.0	458.0	441.5	432.4	433.1	432.0	428.3	428.9	432.5	433.0	423.3	426.8	434.0

Zone	Item	Year 2 by Month												Total
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
3077	tonnes	452	3,398	1,638	4,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,931
	g/t	44.4	28.4	27.3	29.4									29.4
3000D	tonnes	4,048	-	-	57	-	4,500	2,486	-	-	-	-	-	11,091
	g/t	33.7			33.7		24.7	23.9						27.8
3300_300	tonnes	-	-	2,862	-	4,500	-	624	3,795	-	-	4,500	1,110	17,391
	g/t			30.7		29.4		19.8	23.1			20.3	16.9	24.7
3300_383	tonnes	-	1,102	-	-	-	-	-	705	-	-	-	-	1,807
	g/t		18.2						18.2					18.2
SC	tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390	-	-	-	-	-	1,390
	g/t							19.2						19.2
Mystery		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500	4,500	-	3,389	12,389
										31.7	21.2		33.3	28.3
Total mill feed	tonnes	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,499	53,999
Feed grade	g/t	34.8	25.9	29.5	29.4	29.4	24.7	21.9	22.3	31.7	21.2	20.3	29.2	26.7
Cost	$/oz	386.8	512.0	456.6	453.0	456.7	546.4	613.4	605.5	431.5	641.1	665.6	469.4	447.4
	$/t	432.4	426.5	432.6	428.7	432.3	433.6	431.2	434.4	439.9	436.6	434.1	441.4	433.6

Metallurgy and Processing: Gold recovery assumptions were based on historical performance for gravity and flotation circuits and the results of the August 2010 PEA for cyanidation. An allowance was included for incremental improvement of total recovery through start-up, from 90% on commissioning to 95% as the assumed maximum recovery.

Capital Requirement: The capital requirement for the Project is low, as shown in Table 8, because of the extensive existing infrastructure, facilities, and mobile equipment at site. The primary requirement is working capital, comprising 60% of the estimated capital requirement. Annual sustaining capital was included at 2.5% of the start-up capital requirement.

Table 8- Estimation of Capital Requirement			
Item	**Units**	**Unit cost ($M)**	**Total cost ($M)**
Remote loader	1	0.500	0.500
20t underground truck	2	0.400	0.800
Forklift for bolting	1	0.130	0.130
Alimiak/rail/accessories	1	0.300	0.300
Misting sprayer	1	0.075	0.075
First fill supplies	1	0.150	0.150
Subtotal			**1.955**
Contingency	30%		0.590
Working capital	1.5	2.500	3.750
Total			**6.295**

Operating Costs*:* Over the two-year duration of this study, operating costs have been estimated to average $/oz or $/tonne, broken out by category as follows:

Table 9: Average Operating Costs by Category for Two Year Plan		
Item	**$/t processed**	**$/tOz produced**
Mining Cost	124	128
Processing Cost	190	196
G & A Cost	120	124
Total	**434**	**447**

Financial Model: Three gold prices were used: $1033/oz, representing a three year average price, $1200/oz, the "Base Case" price requested by FAU, and $1500/oz representing an optimistic case. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Summary of Financial Model for Two Year Plan				
		Gold price ($US/tOz)		
Item	**Units**	**1,033**	**1,200**	**1,500**
Undiscounted cash flow	$USM	47.8	64.3	93.6
NPV @ 5% discount	$USM	45.3	60.9	88.9
IRR	%	462	549	853
Payback period	Months	4	3	3

No revenues were included for copper or silver, though the operation has received payment for both metals in the past. This was due to lack of support for a resource estimate for those two metals. The payback period is estimated at 3 months for all cases. The short duration is a direct result of the low capital requirement.

Sensitivity analyses were performed over the range of -25% to +25% of the base case assumptions for gold price/process recovery, development costs, development capacity, process and G&A costs, and underground production costs.

As shown in, the project is most sensitive to the gold price.

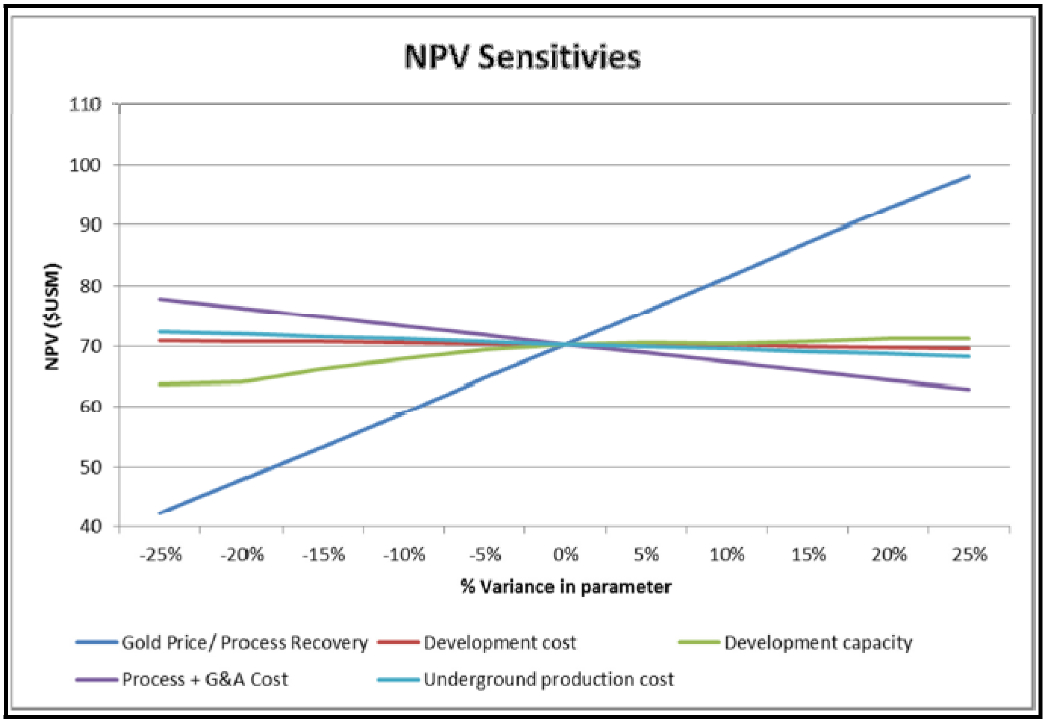

Figure 1: Sensitivity Analyses for Two Year Plan

Conclusions: Snowden has determined that there is potential for profitable operations from the first 24 months of production at the Nixon Fork Mine based on the most current resource estimate (Giroux, 2010). The base case of $1200/oz Au returns an undiscounted cash flow of $64.3 M and an IRR of 549% for this two year plan.

Recommendations:

Snowden makes the following recommendations:

1. A substantial exploration program should be maintained to replace mineral reserves on an annual basis
2. Ongoing work is required to accurately determine depletion of resources by prior mining campaigns
3. Definition drilling should be ongoing to upgrade the resources to Measured or Indicated prior to completing a prefeasibility study
4. One of the principal drivers of the high cut-off grade is the processing rate, and a mill expansion should be evaluated. The mineral inventory at a lower cut-off grade of 10 g/t is almost double that at 15 g/t
5. FAU should proceed with its plans to define and control the moderate inflows of ground water

Use of this Study:

In September 2010, the Company completed a PEA that assessed the viability of completing a cyanidation circuit for the purpose of recovering gold from an existing tailings pond (refer to press release dated 29 September 2010) and increase overall gold recovery from future mining. Construction of the cyanidation circuit began in January 2011 and is projected to be complete and operational by Summer 2011. This study does not incorporate the resources contained in the historic tailings pond (Indicated: 92,000 tonnes @ 7.9 g/t; inferred 48,000 tonnes @ 7.4 g/t) nor does it include the financial benefit of recovering the gold from these tailings through the cyanidation circuit, as defined in the September 2010 PEA.

The Company will combine the results of the two PEAs as components of an internal operational mine plan, modelling the financial results obtained from mining 150 tpd from the underground and operating the cyanidation circuit at 250 tpd with supplemental feed from the historic tailings pond for six months of the year.

The Company is well funded, with $13.8 M CAD in its treasury (as at 9 February 2011) and estimates that the current funding will complete the construction of the cyanidation circuit, provide the start up capital for the mine, and sustain ongoing company G&A costs through the production ramp up period. However, FAU will be seeking to make available additional sources of funding of up to $10M to act as a contingency to supplement working capital needs for the transition from development to production, and to expand the exploration program.

As a result, the Company is pursuing alternative methods of financing such as a line of credit, off take agreement, gold loan and/or additional equity.
This assessment is preliminary in nature and includes the assessment of Inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Mineral Reserves. There is no certainty that the evaluation reported in this preliminary assessment will be realized.

The key findings of the study are as follows:

- The current resource is sufficient to sustain a two year production forecast at a production rate of 150 tonnes per day with an average mined grade of 30.1 g/t using an average cut-off grade of approximately 15 g/t
- The mineral inventories in this report are based on the most current resource estimate (Giroux, 2010), which do not include the results of ongoing definition and exploration drilling performed in 2010 and 2011. At the direction of FAU, this study focuses on the first two years of mining, though the resources are not depleted during this period
- Capital costs to resume production are estimated to be $6.3 M with a projected payback of 3 months
- Operating costs are estimated at $434/t or $447/oz for the first two years of operations
- At a gold price of $1200 per oz Au, the project delivers an IRR of 549% and NPV of $60.9M on an undiscounted cash flow of $64.3M over the first two operating years

Ball Mill Clean Up

Approximately 513 kg of material was removed from behind the liners of the ball mill. This material is comprised of ground ore from previous mining operations, steel fragments from liner wear and worn down milling balls. A total of 900.5 ounces of gold was recovered from 373 kg of this material. The remaining 140 kg of material is comprised of steel balls and the coarsest fraction of the mined ore. The gold content in this remaining material is not known at present. An aggregate of $1,130,137 was generated and recovered from this mill clean up program.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise noted, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars. The following table summarizes selected financial data for FAU for each of the three most recently completed financial years. The information set forth below was extracted from and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and related notes.

Years Ended 31 October

	2010	2009	2008
Total revenues	$ 90,287	$ 13,209	$ 16,185
General and administrative expenses	2,627,161	1,249,671	297,498
Mineral property cash costs incurred	4,826,706	443,832	-
Loss before other items in total	(2,627,161)	(1,249,671)	(297,498)
Loss per share – Basic & fully diluted	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Net loss from continuing operations in total	(2,448,799)	(808,229)	(281,313)
Comprehensive loss per share – Basic & fully diluted	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Totals assets	22,009,859	12,291,127	525,507
Total long term liabilities	3,833,407	4,358,448	Nil
Cash dividends declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

For the Quarters Ended (unaudited)

	31 Jan. 2011	31 Oct. 2010	31 Jul. 2010	30 Apr. 2010	31 Jan. 2010	31 Oct. 2009	31 Jul. 2009	30 Apr. 2009
Total revenues	$ 18,417	$ 102,400	$ 254,564	$ 2,262	$ 22,639	$ 5,789	$ 2,617	$ 1,525
Net loss	(1,276,912)	(585,180)	(295,338)	(724,361)	(843,920)	(514,443)	(232,539)	(32,973)
Net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.153)	(0.004)
Total assets	29,941,993	22,009,859	23,014,144	13,834,464	13,925,936	12,291,127	2,098,602	455,851

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The period ended 31 January 2011 resulted in a net loss of $1,204,488 which compares with a loss of $843,920 for the same period in 2010. General and administrative expenses for the period ended 31 January 2010 were $967,052 compared to $866,559 for the same period in 2010. Equity financing through private placements, shareholder relations and promotional activities were undertaken by the Company, which included attendance at various trade shows, cost $102,914 for the period ended 31 January 2011 compared to $204,574 for the same period of 2010. Consulting for the period $219,539 compared to $204,336 in the previous year. An aggregate stock-based compensation of $420,442 was recorded as compared to $82,778 in the previous year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At 31 January 2011, the Company's working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, was $13,769,121 compared with working capital of $8,051,140 at 31 October 2010.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, amongst other things, depreciation, determination of net recoverable value of assets, determination of fair value on taxes, and share compensation. These estimates are reviewed periodically (at least annually), and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known.

A detailed summary of all of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 January 2011.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Section 3855 requires that all financial assets and financial liabilities be measured at fair value on initial recognition except for certain related party transaction. Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value and unrealized gains and losses are included in the net income in the period in which they arise. The Company has historically measured these instruments at the lower of cost and market value and any unrealized gains or losses have been included in net income.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Section 1530 introduces other comprehensive income (loss). Comprehensive income (loss) includes both net earnings (losses) and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income (loss) includes holding gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, gains and losses on certain derivative instruments and any foreign currency gains and losses relating to self-sustaining foreign operations where applicable, all of which are not included in the calculation of net earnings (loss) until realized. The only impact on the Company of adopting these new standards was the recognition of unrealized gains and losses on investments, which has been included as part of shareholders' equity under "Other Comprehensive Loss". As required by the prospective implementation of these new standards, the comparative consolidated financial statements have not been restated.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, accounts payable and due to related parties. These fair value estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, nor does it utilize derivative instruments in the management of foreign exchange, commodity price or interest rate market risks.

Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risk arising from these financial instruments.

a) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises primarily from the Company's cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. The Company manages its credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents by dealing only with highly-rated Canadian financial institutions. As at 31 January 2011, amounts receivable were comprised of Harmonized Sales Tax receivable of $74,671 and interest receivable of $8,583. As a result, credit risk is considered insignificant.

b) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. As the Company's financial instruments are substantially comprised of cash and cash equivalents, liquidity risk is considered insignificant.

c) **Currency Risk**

The Company is exposed to currency risk on its acquisition and exploration expenditures on its US properties since it has to convert Canadian dollars raised through equity financing in Canada to US dollars. The Company's expenditures will be negatively impacted if the US dollar increases versus the Canadian dollar.

The majority of the Company's cash flows and financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency. Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Company's business transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company has cash and cash equivalents held in US dollars.

The Company's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows by holding most of its cash and cash equivalents in Canadian dollars. The Company monitors and forecasts the values of net foreign currency cash flow and balance sheet exposures and from time to time could authorize the use of derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to economically hedge a portion of foreign currency fluctuations.

The following tables provide an indication of the Company's significant foreign currency exposures during the year ended 31 October 2010:

	31 January 2011	**31 October 2010**
Cash and cash equivalents	US$ 5,836,719	US$ 3,026,978

The Company receives interest revenues denominated in US dollars on the financial assets denominated in US dollars. However, the Company does not currently view this exposure as a significant foreign exchange risk as the amount of revenue is not significant.

The Company has not, to the date of these consolidated financial statements, entered into derivative instruments to offset the impact of foreign currency fluctuations.

d) **Interest Risk**

The Company's interest rate risk is primarily related to the Company's cash and cash equivalents for which amounts were invested at interest rates in effect at the time of investment. Changes in market interest rates affect the fair market value of the cash and cash equivalents. However, as these investments come to maturity within a short period of time, the impact would likely not be significant.

e) **Commodity Price Risk**

The Company is in the exploration stage and is not subject to commodity price risk.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

In January 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board adopted a strategic plan, which includes the decision to move financial reporting for Canadian publicly accountable enterprises to a single set of globally accepted standards, IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The effective implementation date of the conversion from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") to IFRS is 1 November 2011, with an effective transition date of 1 November 2010 for financial statements prepared on a comparative basis. The Company is engaged in an assessment and conversion process which includes consultation with external consulting firms. The Company's approach to the conversion to IFRS includes three phases.

- Phase one, an initial general diagnostic of its accounting policies and Canadian GAAP relevant to its financial reporting requirements to determine the key differences and options with respect to acceptable accounting standards under IFRS. This phase was completed in late 2009.
- Phase two, an in-depth analysis of the IFRS impact in those areas identified under phase one. During 2010, the Company substantially completed assessing and quantifying IFRS transition adjustments. The Company's auditors are in the process of completing their review of these adjustments. A summary of this analysis is provided in Table 2 below.
- Phase three, the implementation of the conversion process, including the completion of the opening balance sheet as at 1 November 2010 together with related discussion and notes, has commenced. Preliminary drafts of financial statement disclosures have been prepared in order to ensure systems are in place to collect the necessary data; to date no significant changes to current procedures have been identified.

The Company's IT accounting and financial reporting systems are not expected to be significantly impacted.

The above comments, including the summary in Table 2, should not be considered as a complete and final list of the changes that will result from the transition to IFRS as the Company intends to maintain a current and proactive approach based on changes in circumstances and no final determinations have been made. IFRS standards, and the interpretation thereof, are constantly evolving. As a result, the Company expects there may be new or revised IFRS accounting standards prior to the issuance of its first IFRS financial statements. The Company is continuing to monitor IFRS accounting developments and updates and will assess their impact in the course of its transition process to IFRS.

Table 2. Summary of financial statements impact on transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS.

Key Area	Canadian GAAP (as currently applied)	IFRS	Analysis and preliminary conclusions
Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	PP&E is recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is based on their useful lives after due estimation of their residual values.	PP&E can be recorded using the cost (on transition to IFRS, the then fair value can be deemed to be the cost) or revaluation models. Depreciation must be based on the useful lives of each significant component within PP&E.	PP&E will continue to be recorded at their historical costs due to the complexity and resources required to determine fair values on an annual basis. Based on an analysis of PP&E and its significant components, the Company has determined that no change to their useful lives is warranted and, therefore, depreciation expense will continue to be calculated using the same rates under IFRS.
Mineral properties	Exploration, evaluation and development costs are capitalized when incurred. They are amortized on the basis of production or written off when the prospect is no longer deemed prospective or is abandoned.	IFRS 6 provides the Company with the option of expensing the exploration and evaluation costs as incurred, or deferring these costs until technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined, at which point they are transferred to the development and production phase and allocated to specific projects.	The existing accounting policy will be maintained.
Asset retirement obligations ("ARO")	Canadian GAAP limits the definition of ARO to legal obligations. ARO is calculated using a current credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for upward adjustments, and the original credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for downward revisions. The original liability is not adjusted for changes in current discount rates.	IFRS defines ARO as legal or constructive obligations. ARO is calculated using a current pre-tax discount rate (which reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability) and is revised every reporting period to reflect changes in assumptions or discount rates. IFRS requires that, on transition, the net book value of the asset related to ARO be adjusted on the basis of the ARO balance existing at inception.	The broadening of this definition will not cause a significant change in the Company's current estimates. The Company expects to record a transition adjustment. In accordance with IFRIC 1, the effect of any changes to an existing ARO as a result of changes in market interest rates is added to or deducted from the cost of the related asset. The Company will rely on the IFRS 1 exemption which allows a company to use current estimates of future reclamation costs and current amortization rates to determine the net book value on transition to IFRS.

Key Area	Canadian GAAP (as currently applied)	IFRS	Analysis and preliminary conclusions
Impairment of long lived assets	Impairment tests of its long-term assets are considered annually based on indications of impairment.	Impairment tests of “cash generating units” are considered annually in the presence of indications of impairment.	Assets will continue to be grouped under the Company’s various mining operations. Currently, there are no indications of impairment and, therefore, no impairment test has been performed.
Stock-based compensation	The Company recognizes stock-based compensation on straight line method and updates the value of the options for forfeitures as they occur.	Under IFRS, stock-based compensation is amortized under the graded method only. In addition, the Company is required to update its value of options for each reporting period for expected forfeitures.	The Company will record an IFRS income statement and balance sheet adjustment at 1 November 2010. The Company will rely on the IFRS 1 exemption and apply IFRS for stock options granted on or after 2 November 2002 and did not vest before the transition date.
	The Company included stock-based compensation in contributed surplus and previously recognized compensation cost is not reversed if a vested employee stock option expires unexercised.	IFRS does not preclude the Company from recognizing a transfer of compensation costs within equity (i.e. from contributed surplus to deficit) after vesting.	The Company does not intend to transfer stock-based compensation expense included in contributed surplus to another component of equity.

The above assessment and conclusions are based on the analysis completed by the Company as of the date of this report and may be subject to change.

The quantification of the amounts that resulted from the differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS relating to the key standards are based on management’s estimates and decisions, and are subject to further internal review and audit by the Company’s external auditors.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended 31 January 2011, the following related party transactions took place:

During the period ended 31 January 2011, the Company paid or accrued $118,801 to Pacific North West Capital, a company related to the Company by way of directors in common for general operating expenses (31 January 2010 – $57,928).

During the period ended 31 January 2011, the Company paid or accrued consulting fees of $50,091 (31 January 2010 - $38,000) to the Vice President of Mining of the Company.

During the period ended 31 January 2011, the Company paid or accrued consulting fees of $22,000 (31 January 2010 - $1,600) to Onestar Consulting Inc., a company owned by the Vice President of Business Development of the Company.

During the previous year, the Company reimbursed $773,766 for exploration expenditures, to Pacific North West Capital Corp. (“PFN”) a company related by way of directors in common on signing of the letter agreement for the acquisition of the Nixon Fork Mine from PFN. As part of the acquisition process, the Company also exercised its option to purchase a 100% interest in Mystery Creek Resources, Inc. (“MCR”). MCR’s assets include the Nixon Fork Gold Mine, located 56 kilometers northeast of McGrath, Alaska.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company is authorized to issue unlimited common shares without par value. As at 31 January 2011, there were 80,568,677 outstanding common shares compared to 59,821,490 outstanding shares at 31 October 2010.

Private Placements

On 21 May 2009, the Company completed its IPO of an aggregate of 1,543,100 units at $0.30 for gross proceeds of $462,930. Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.40 per share until 21 May 2011.

Haywood Securities Inc. ("Haywood") acted as agent in connection with the IPO. In consideration for its services, Haywood received: (i) a cash commission in the amount of $46,293, representing 10% of gross proceeds of the offering; (ii) a work fee of $17,500 plus GST; and (iii) was granted 154,310 non-transferable Agent's Warrants. Each Agent's Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one unit (the "Agent's Unit") exercisable on or before 21 May 2011 at an exercise price of $0.30 per Agent's Unit. Each Agent's Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of $0.40 per share on or before 21 May 2011.

On 27 July 2009, the Company completed the first tranche closing pertaining to its non-brokered private placement and has issued 4,934,044 units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,480,213. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.40 per share. In connection with this first tranche closing the Company has paid an aggregate of $41,709 as a finder's fee.

On 16 September 2009, the Company completed the second tranche closing pertaining to its non-brokered private placement and issued 1,973,673 units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $592,102. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.40 per share. In connection with this second tranche closing the Company has paid an aggregate of $22,035 as a finder's fee.

On 29 September 2009, the Company completed the third tranche closing pertaining to its non-brokered private placement and issued 2,464,000 units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $739,200. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.40 per share. In connection with this third tranche closing the Company has paid an aggregate of $49,644 as a finder's fee.

On 22 October 2009, the Company completed the fourth tranche closing pertaining to its non-brokered private placement and issued 3,264,039 units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $979,212. Each unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.40 per share. In connection with this fourth tranche closing the Company has paid an aggregate of $27,385 as a finder's fee.

On 10 November 2009, the Company completed the fifth and final tranche closing pertaining to its non-brokered private placement and issued 438,000 units at $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $131,400. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant.

Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 18 months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.40 per share.

On 17 December 2009, the Company completed the first tranche pertaining to its brokered private placements with Loewen, Ondaatje, McCutcheon Limited as lead agent and M Partners Inc. and Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Inc. (collectively the “Agents”) and issued 6,000,000 units at $0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.75 per common share, for a period of 18 months after the closing date of the private placement, the Agents received a cash commission of $175,880, and were issued an aggregate of 409,700 compensation options, each of which is exercisable into one unit at a price of $0.50 expiring on 21 June 2011. These Units have the same terms as the Units sold under the private placement.

On 18 March 2010, the Company completed the second and final tranche pertaining to its brokered private placements with Loewen, Ondaatje, McCutcheon Limited as lead agent and M Partners Inc. and Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Inc. (collectively the “Agents”) and issued 490,000 units at $0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of $245,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.75 per common share, for a period of 18 months after the closing date of the private placement.

On 11 May 2010, the Company completed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement and issued 9,063,750 units at $0.40 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,625,500. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 18 months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.60 per share. In connection with this first tranche closing the Company has paid in cash an aggregate of $130,675 as a finder’s fee.

On 3 June 2010, the Company completed the second and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement and issued 1,518,500 units at $0.40 per unit for gross proceeds of $607,400. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 18 months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.60 per share. In connection with this second and final tranche closing the Company has paid in cash an aggregate of $27,570 as a finder’s fee.

On 21 July 2010, the Company completed its non-brokered private placement and issued 11,000,000 units at $0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of $5,500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 18 months from the date of issue at an exercise price of $0.75 per share. In connection with this non-brokered private placement closing the Company has paid in cash an aggregate of $204,230 and 26,040 shares valued at $16,666 as finder’s fee.

On 18 November 2010, the Company completed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement and has issued 12,883,083 units at a price of $0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of $5,797,387. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.65 per share for a period of 18 months, subject to an accelerated expiry provision, such that, in the event that the Company's shares close at or above $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days on the TSXV, the expiry date may be accelerated to 30 days. All of the common shares issued pursuant to this closing carry a legend restricting them from trading until 19 March 2011.

On 7 December 2010, the Company completed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement and has issued 2,783,411 units at a price of $0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,252,535 and an aggregate amount of total issuance of 15,666,494 units for gross proceeds of $7,049,922. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.65 per share for a period of 18 months, subject to an accelerated expiry provision, such that, in the event that the Company's shares close at or above $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days on the TSXV, the expiry date may be accelerated to 30 days. All of the common shares issued pursuant to this closing carry a legend restricting them from trading until 8 April 2011.

On 30 December 2010, the Company has completed the third and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement and has issued 3,128,514 units at a price of $0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,407,831 and an aggregate amount of total issuance of 18,795,008 units for gross proceeds of $8,457,753. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.65 per share for period of 18 months. All of the common shares issued pursuant to this closing carry a legend restricting them from trading until 1 May 2011.

Other

On 23 June 2009, the Company issued 200,000 common shares of the Company valued at $75,000 to acquire a 100% interest in the Kansas Creek Gold Project.

On 2 October 2009, the Company issued 6,415,000 common shares of the Company valued at $2,670,750 and issued 1,000,000 share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.50 per share valued at $225,670 to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of MCR.

On 5 October 2009, the Company issued 500,000 common shares of the Company valued at $200,000 to acquire a 100% interest in the Golden Zone Property.

On 18 December 2009, the Company issued 225,000 share purchase warrants at an exercise price of $0.75 per share valued at $35,125 to acquire 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty related to Nixon Fork Gold Mine from Ambrian Partners Limited.

On 8 April 2010, the Company issued 35,000 common shares of the Company valued at $14,000 to Moody Capital LLC for consulting services.

Exercise of Warrants and Options

During the previous year, 39,888 agent compensation warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.30 per share.

During the previous year, 1,586,455 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.40 per share.

During the period, 54,668 agent compensation warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.30 per share.

During the period, 1,450,960 warrants were exercised at an exercise price of $0.40 per share.

During the period, no stock options were exercised.

Escrow Shares

A total of 2,709,001 common shares of the Company were held in escrow as at 31 January 2011 (31 October 2010 – 3,612,001 common shares). The common shares held in escrow are subject to time release provision and will be released as follows:

21 May 2011	903,000
21 November 2011	903,000
21 May 2012	903,001
	2,709,001

Stock Options

The Company has established a share purchase option plan, as amended on 24 March 2010, whereby the Board may from time to time grant up to 7,215,317 stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. Options granted must be exercised no later than ten years from date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's board of directors. The exercise price of an option will be set by the Board of Directors at the time such option is granted and cannot be less than the closing market price on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") on the last trading day preceding the grant date, less any allowable discounts that may be permitted under applicable exchange policies.

On 2 October 2009, 2,200,000 options were granted at an exercise price of $0.40 with expiry on 2 October 2014.

On 25 June 2010, a total of 2,720,000 options were granted at an exercise price of $0.55 with expiry on 25 June 2015.

On 17 September 2010, a total of 300,000 options were granted at an exercise price of $0.60 with expiry on 17 September 2015.

On 18 October 2010, a total of 50,000 options were granted at an exercise price of $0.55 with expiry on 18 October 2015.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported on a timely basis to senior management, so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. As at the end of the period covered by this management's discussion and analysis, management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as required by Canadian securities laws.

Based on the evaluation of the disclosure controls performed to date, the Company is determined to strengthen internal controls over financial reporting.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Internal controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Canadian GAAP. As at the end of the year covered by this management's discussion and analysis, management had designed and implemented internal controls and procedures as required by Canadian securities laws.

The Company has evaluated the design of its internal controls and procedures over financial reporting for the period ended 31 January 2011. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Management continues to review and refine its internal controls and procedures.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The mineral industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many other companies who have greater financial resources and experience. The market price of precious metals and other minerals is volatile and cannot be controlled. Exploration for minerals is a speculative venture. There is no certainty that the money spent on exploration and development will result in the discovery of an economic ore body.

The Company's activities outside of Canada make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and this may materially affect its financial position and results.

The Company has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flows and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under the terms of any option. If the Company's generative exploration programs are successful, additional funds will be required for development of one or more projects. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development or the possible loss of the Company's properties.

OUTLOOK

During the period ended 31 January 2010 Fire River raised in excess of $25 million. With the Company now listed for trading on the TSXV, the Company will be well positioned to advance its primary project, the Nixon Fork Mine in Alaska. Global markets are expected to continue improving during 2011 with precious/base metals anticipated to increase in value, positioning the Company to take advantage of its potential to be a near term gold producer which should attract increased investor interest for the Company. The Company will employ the joint venture model for its other Alaskan properties.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

14 February 2011, the Company announced the appointment of Mr. John Oness as Vice President Business / Development and Ms. Stacey Bligh as Corporate Secretary.

Mr. Oness has extensive experience and education in all aspects of corporate management with strengths in strategic planning, business development and investor relations for public companies. He has served as a director, executive and consultant to public companies in the resource and non-resource fields over a 20 year career.

Since 1999, Ms. Bligh has held the position of corporate secretary for various public companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, Amex, OTCQX and OTCBB. Most recently, Ms. Bligh was Corporate Secretary and Compliance Officer of a TSX Venture Exchange and Amex listed company where she guided the regulatory and corporate governance affairs of the company.

In addition, the Company wishes to announce that 1.2 M incentive stock options have been granted to various directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company at an exercise price of $0.55 per common share for a period of five years.

17 February 2011, the Company announced the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) performed by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Inc. ("Snowden") evaluating the resumption of underground mining at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine.

2 March 2011, the Company announced that effective immediately Mr. Harry Barr has elected to step down as President, CEO and Director of Fire River Gold and its Alaskan subsidiaries. Mr. Barr will concentrate his efforts on the other member companies of the International Metals Group, as President & CEO of Pacific North West Capital Corp., El Nino Ventures and Next Gen Metals Inc.

Mr. R. David Russell will become the Chairman of the Board. Mr. Russell has been an integral part of the Board of Directors to date and has committed to work with Mr. Goodwin and his team to advance the company through its objectives. Mr. Russell has over 33 years of experience in the mining industry including a variety of operating, executive and boards of director positions. Mr. Russell is the Chairman of Pure Nickel (NIC:TSX), Chairman & CEO of Calais Resources, Lead Director for Fire River Gold (FAU:TSX.V) and a Director for General Molybdenum (GMO:AMEX). Previously, Mr. Russell was the Founder, President, CEO and Director of the former Apollo Gold Corporation, (now Brigus Gold Corp. after the 24 June 2010, Apollo Gold and Linear Gold Merger), and the same for the predecessor company, Nevoro Gold from 1999 - 2002. From 1994 - 1999, Mr. Russell was Vice President and COO for Getchell Gold Corporation, a Nevada gold producer with production of 200,000 ounces of gold. Getchell Gold was acquired by Placer Dome Inc. in 1999 for $1.1 Billion. Prior to working at Getchell, Mr. Russell was VP of US Operations for LAC Minerals Ltd. and, after their acquisition by Barrick Gold Corporation, Mr. Russell stayed on with Barrick Gold. Other companies Mr. Russell worked for included ASARCO, Hecla and Meridian Gold. Mr. Russell received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering from Montana Tech at the University of Montana. From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Russell was Vice President and Chief Operating Officer for Getchell Gold Corporation ("Getchell"), a Nevada gold producer which was acquired in 1999 by Placer Dome Inc. (NYSE: PDG) for US$1.09 billion. Prior to working for Getchell, Mr. Russell was General Manager, US operations, for LAC Minerals Ltd. and, after their acquisition, Barrick Gold Corporation. Mr. Russell received his Mining Engineering Degree from Montana Tech at the University of Montana.

Mr Richard Goodwin, P. Eng., former Vice President, Mining will become the Company's new President & COO. Mr. Goodwin. is a professional mining engineer with over 25 years experience in underground mine operations, engineering consulting and corporate management. Early in his career, Mr. Goodwin worked at the Myra Falls Operations of Westmin Resources Ltd. for ten years, during which time he performed numerous mine engineering roles and three years of hands on experience as an underground miner. In 1995 he became a consulting mining engineer, first with MRDI Canada as a Principal Engineer and later with Snowden MIC, where he managed Snowden's steady growth in Canada. Mr. Goodwin then went on to manage the development, test mining and completion of feasibility studies as Vice President, Mining, for Yukon Zinc Corporation's Wolverine zinc silver project. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Goodwin oversaw a $300 M project for the construction of a 2000 tonne per day polymetallic mine as Chief Operating Officer & Vice President Mining for Redcorp Ventures Ltd. In each of his last three assignments, he has demonstrated the ability to assemble and manage a competent technical team to manage advanced stage mining projects.

4 March 2011, the Company, in its news release presented a corporate update for the Nixon Fork Gold Mine Project and announced a non-brokered private placement.

Corporate Update:

Fire River Gold Project is being prepared to resume production in the summer of 2011. A staff of over 40 site workers has been hired to manage the site. Activities include:

- Diamond drilling with two underground Hagby drills, which are averaging approximately 100 ft of drilling per shift each
- An extensive rehabilitation project in the main ventilation raise is nearly complete
- Construction of the cyanidation plant is ongoing with a crew of five workers. Three of the five leach tanks have been installed and all lead time orders have been placed to achieve a targeted completion date of July 2011
- Test mining and ore stockpiling will begin in March, building a stock pile for the recommissioning of the mill in June.

These activities are all being managed by Leonard Therrien, our Mine Manager and Bruce Ferguson, our mill superintendent.

Private Placement:

The non-brokered placement will be for up to 14,000,000 units at a purchase price of $0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of up to $7,000,000. Each unit will consist of one common share and one□half of one non□transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.70 per share for 18 months, subject to accelerated expiry, such expiry being accelerated to 30 days in the event the Company's shares have closed at or above a price of $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days. A finder's fee may be payable in accordance with regulatory policies. The foregoing is subject to regulatory approval. The proceeds from the private placement will be used primarily to supplement the Company's working capital budget by covering the operating costs (estimated at $2.5 M per month) as the mine ramps up to full production, to evaluate and expand the exploration drilling program, and to review potential acquisitions.

7 March 2011, the Company announced results obtained from the 2010 28,000 metre drill program at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine situated in Alaska's Tintina Gold Belt. The Company has received assay results of drill holes 26 through 35 (N10U-026 - N10U-035) from the 3000 Zone. New significant intercepts include N10U-033 returning grades of 92.2 g/t (2.69 opt) gold over 3.6 m (11.8 ft) and 33.2 g/t (0.97 opt) gold and 165 g/t (4.82 opt) silver over 1.5 m (4.9 ft) in hole N10U-028. A complete list of significant intercepts is provided in Table 1. The widths of the intercepts are approximate to the true width of the mineralized intercept. Management of Fire River Gold continues to be encouraged with the results from the 2010 drill program, because it is exhibiting the potential to provide additional resources to the mill.

8 March 2011, the Company announced that it has met the requirements for a Tier 1 company. Effective at market open on 8 March 2011, FAU's tier classification will change from Tier 2 to Tier 1 – mining issuer, trading symbol: TSX.V:FAU. Richard Goodwin, President & COO for FAU stated: "Our team has worked very hard over the past few years to build this company", Mr. Richard Goodwin, President of Fire River Gold and the rest of the team are proud to achieve this benchmark and pleased to get this recognition from the TSX V.

14 March 2011, the Company announced results obtained from the 2010 28,000 metre drill program at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine situated in Alaska's Tintina Gold Belt. The Company received assay results of holes 36 through 40 (N10U-036 - N10U-040) from the lower extension 3000 and 3300 Zones. New significant intercepts include N10U□038 returning grades of 28.8 g/t (0.84 opt) gold over 13.7 m (44.9 ft), including 96.1 g/t (2.80 opt) over 0.9 m (2.9 ft) and including 118.5 g/t (3.46 opt) over 1.3 m (4.3 ft) at lower extension 3300 Zone and intercept N10U-040 returning grades of 202.7 g/t (5.91 opt) Gold Over 1.0 m (3.6 ft) at lower extension 3000 Zone. A complete list of significant intercepts is provided in Table 1. The widths of the intercepts are approximate to the true width of the mineralized intercept. The Company is once again encouraged with the results from the 2010 drill program, because it is exhibiting the potential to provide additional resources to the mill. Drill results are being used to guide the six-month operating plan for the mine start up.

18 March 2011, the Company completed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement and has issued 4,425,000 units at a price of $0.50 per Unit for gross proceeds of $2,212,500. Each unit will consist of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.70 per share for 18 months, subject to accelerated expiry, such expiry may be accelerated to 30 days in the event the Company's shares have closed at or above a price of $0.90 per share for 10 consecutive trading days. All common shares issued in connection with the units are subject to regulatory hold periods, restricting them from trading until 18 July 2011. In connection with the closing of the financing, the Company has paid finder's fees of $7,250. The foregoing is subject to final regulatory approval. The proceeds from the private placement will be used primarily to supplement the Company's working capital budget by covering the operating costs (estimated at $2.5 M per month) as the mine ramps up to full production, to evaluate and expand the exploration drilling program, and to review potential acquisitions.

21 March 2011, the Company announced results obtained from the 2010 28,000 metre drill program at the Nixon Fork Gold Mine situated in Alaska''s Tintina Gold Belt. The Company has received assay results of two holes (N10U-042 - N10U-042) from the lower extension 3000 and 3300 Zones. New significant intercepts include N10U-041 returning grades of 125.5g/t (3.66 opt) gold over 6.0 m (19.7 ft) in hole N10U-041 including 189.0 g/t (5.51 opt) gold over 3.5 m (11.5 ft) and intercept N10U-042 returning grades of 76.2 g/t (2.22 opt) gold over 4.1 m (13.5 ft), including 245.0 g/t (7.15 opt) over 1.2 m (3.9 ft) at lower extension 3000 Zone. The Company is once again encouraged with the results from the 2010 drill program, because it is exhibiting the potential to provide additional resources to the mill. Drill results are being used to guide the six-month operating plan for the mine start up. Drill production has risen steadily over the course of the project. Both underground drills are now fully staffed, producing 900 m of drilling per week. The 28,000 m drill program is approximately 46%, with over 13,000m drilled to-date.

NEW PROJECT ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The Company continues to review potential new acquisitions that will enhance its current portfolio of advanced stage projects. However, management currently feels it has acquired a diverse project portfolio and is focused on continuing their development during 2011.