

2004 ASSESSMENT REPORT
On
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING and GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

On the

SONORA GULCH PROPERTY
DAWSON RANGE-YUKON

100% Owner: Firestone Ventures Inc.

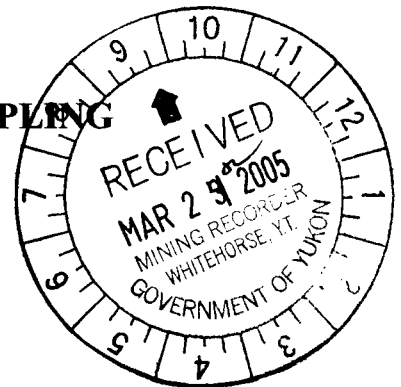
S 1-16 (YC26213 – YC26228), S 117 – S 118 (YC26229 – YC26230), SAM 1 – 8 (YC26181 – YC26188), SAM 9 – 12 (YA03877 – YA03880), SAM 13 – 18 (YC26189 – YC26194), SAM 20 (YC26195), SAM 21 (YA03889), SAM 22 (YC26196), SAM 23 – 30 (YA03891 – YA03898), SAM 31 – 41 (YC26197 – YC26207), SAM 42 – 44 (YA03910 – YA03912), SAM 89 – 90 (YA08277 – YA08278), SAM 91 – 92 (YC26208 – YC26209), SAM 93 – 96 (YA08281 – YA08284), SAM 97 (YC26210), SAM 99 – 100 (YC26211 – YC26212), STONE 1 – 12 (YC26163 – YC26174), STONE 15 – 20 (YC26175 – YC26180), STONE 21 – 34 (YC29893 – YC29906), SWEDE 1 – 4 (YA03779 – YA03782), SWEDE 5 (YC26162), SWEDE 6 (YA03784)

Hayes Creek area, central Yukon
NTS Sheets: 115 I/12, 115J/09
62° 39' N. Lat; 138°02' W Long
UTM (NAD 83): 652300 E, 6950500N, Zone 7
(Property extends on to Zone 8)
Whitehorse Mining Division

April 14, June 9 – 18, 2004

For: Firestone Ventures Inc.
Suite 52 – 10203 178th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1W8
Tel: 780-428-3465
Fax: 780-428-3476

By: Carl M. Schulze, BSc, PGeo
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services
35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Tel: 867-633-4807
Fax: 867-633-4883
allterrane@northwestel.net



094536 C.1

This report has been examined by
the Geological Survey of Canada
under Section 10 (4) of the
Mining Act and is deemed to be
representation work in the amount
of \$ 30 600.

M.B.H.
Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

Costs associated with this report have been
approved in the amount of \$ 30,600.00
for assessment credit under Certificate of Work
No. QU27702-709
A. J. [Signature]
Mining Recorder
Whitehorse Mining District

Summary

In January 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc. entered in to an option agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora Gulch property, located at 62° 39' N. Latitude, 138°02' W Longitude in central Yukon Territory, Canada. The property was the subject of numerous phases of surface exploration, mechanized trenching and drilling from 1975 through 1985, as well as intermittent placer production from 1898 onwards. In 2004 Firestone conducted two short exploration programs; a single-day visit in April, and a ten-day program in the Little Klines Gulch area in June. Firestone has since expanded the property from the original 27 Yukon quartz mining claims to its current total of 110 claims covering 2,310 ha (5,780 acres).

The Sonora Gulch property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, consisting of Paleozoic metamorphic rocks, mainly metavolcanics with lesser metasediments. The property occurs within the Dawson Range, along the northeastern boundary of the mid Cretaceous granodioritic to quartz monzonitic Dawson Range Batholith. The property itself is underlain by a sequence of Devonian-Mississippian Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite metavolcanic and metasedimentary schist and gneiss. This has been intruded by two east-west trending ultramafic sills and a high-level quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion.

Two major mineralized zones were previously identified: the "Gold Vein System", occurring within and proximal to the western boundary of the stock, and the "Tetradymite Vein System" occurring along the northwest – southeast trending Big Creek Fault north of the stock. Year 2004 exploration identified a third; the K-467 Zone, centered on the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence in the eastern property area. It also revealed a strong gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly east of Hayes Creek, where sampling at 100-metre spacings returned a value of 268 ppb gold across 300m, open to the north.

The 2004 program also indicated the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock likely extends from the "Gold Vein System" area to Hayes Creek, with fairly abundant sulphide bearing fine quartz veins in the Hayes Creek area.

The K-467 Zone, extending along the east-west trending northern intrusive contact, consists of skarn and replacement style mineralization in Wolverine Creek metavolcanics and metasediments. A strong aeromagnetic "high" anomaly is coincident with this zone. Gold and copper values from rock sampling were weakly anomalous along the gulch; copper values were somewhat higher to the north. Past placer workings and high gold-in-silt values from Little Klines Gulch suggest a larger, high-grade gold source.

A similar east-west trending magnetic high anomaly occurs west of Sonora Gulch, suggesting a 0.5 km dextral offset along the Big Creek fault. This anomaly may represent a similar mineralized horizon to the K-467 Zone area.

The north contact of the intrusion is projected to extend just south of Trench 84-14, where 2004 sampling returned a gold value of 10.1 g/t across 0.7m from a hematitic

gouge zone. Trench 84-14 is located along the southern end of the "Tetradymite Vein System", suggesting high gold values may be spatially related to the intrusion.

Skarn-style mineralization is also proximal to a small stock identified in 2004 roughly 200m north of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence. This may represent an extension of the southern intrusion; if so, the mineralized Wolverine Creek Suite package may be underlain by a subsurface extension of the intrusion.

The highly anomalous gold-in-soil values east of Hayes Creek suggest a sizable gold source further east. The small intrusion north of the confluence may be the western limit of a larger mineralized body, the source of the soil anomaly, extending east of Hayes Creek.

A Phase 1 program consisting of line cutting, ground horizontal loop electromagnetic (EM) and "Induced Polarization" surveying, detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling is planned for 2005. Detailed geological mapping, rock sampling and systematic soil sampling shall occur over the K-467 area and on the newly discovered gold-in-soil anomaly east of Hayes Creek. Detailed silt sampling is recommended along the entire course of Little Klines Gulch, with soil sampling across the interpreted north intrusion margin. Similar surface exploration is recommended for the vicinity of the western magnetic high anomaly. Total Phase 1 expenses, including report writing and 10% contingency, are estimated at **\$132,968**.

A Phase 2 program of diamond drilling is recommended, targeting anomalies identified during the Phase 1 program.

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1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

1.1 Introduction

In January, 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc. (FV, TSX-VEN) entered into an option agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora Gulch property, located at 62° 39' N. Latitude, 138°02' W Longitude in central Yukon Territory, Canada (Figures 1 and 2). The Sonora Gulch property was the subject of numerous phases of surface exploration, mechanized trenching and drilling from 1975 through 1985, as well as intermittent placer production from 1898 onwards. At the time of agreement the property consisted of 27 Yukon quartz mining claims covering roughly 567 ha (1,400 acres). Firestone has since staked an additional 83 quartz claims for a total of 110 claims covering 2,310 ha (5,780 acres).

On April 14, 2004, Carl Schulze, PGeo, qualified person for the project, conducted a one-day due-diligence style visit of the property on behalf of Firestone Ventures, Inc. (Firestone). A second program was conducted from June 9 to 18, 2004, also visited by Mr. Schulze, during which a further 14 claims were staked. This report describes results of these programs, and states property history and results of previous exploration. Mr. Schulze has reviewed all previously compiled data, and integrated this with results from the 2004 programs.

1.1.1 Underlying Agreements

On Dec 8, 2003 Firestone entered into an option agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora Gulch property from equal partners Jan Martensson of Whitehorse, Yukon and Alan McDiarmid of Mayo, Yukon. To earn this interest Firestone agreed to pay the vendors a total of \$150,000 and 350,000 common shares of Firestone over four years. This aggregate payment consists of an initial payment of \$10,000 and 100,000 shares upon execution of the agreement, another \$10,000 and 100,000 shares by Dec 31, 2004, another \$20,000 and 50,000 shares by Dec 31, 2005, a further \$40,000 and 50,000 shares by Dec 31, 2006, and a final \$70,000 and 50,000 shares by Dec 31, 2007. Firestone will also incur an aggregate of \$900,000 in exploration expenditures over four years, consisting of \$50,000 in expenditures by Dec 31, 2004, \$100,000 by Dec 31, 2005, \$250,000 by Dec 31, 2006 and \$500,000 by Dec 31, 2007.

Upon Firestone's attainment of its 80% interest, the vendors continue to retain a 2% "Net Smelter Royalty". Firestone may at any time purchase an additional 1% royalty for the sum of \$1,000,000. There are no back-in rights or other encumbrances in the Agreement pertaining to the property.

1.2 Sources of Information

Much of the information on geological setting and past activities in this report was taken from a January 16, 2000 report by Mr. Graham Davidson, P. Geo, entitled "Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch Property". Other information was obtained from a February 2002 report by J. Pautler, P. Geo, entitled: "2001 Assessment Report on the Sonora Property", from numerous assessment reports prior to the Davidson report, from airborne geophysical maps produced by the Geological Survey of Canada and from geological reports provided by the Yukon Geological Survey.

Interpretations of property geology and mineralization in this report are based largely on data and geochemical results from the 2004 programs.

1.3 Terms of Reference

The author has been requested to write this report using these terms of reference:

- a) To comply with standards for assessment report filing under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.
- b) To review and compile the available information and data, including geological, structural and geochemical data obtained by Firestone Ventures Inc. prior to property acquisition and during the April and June 2004 programs pertaining to the Sonora Gulch property and associated interpreted copper-gold potential.
- c) To comply with the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory requirements.
- d) To follow the guidelines and framework defined in the Form 43-101-F1, pertaining to National Instrument 43-101: "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects".
- e) To support the technical disclosure by Firestone in its Annual Information Form.

Disclaimer: The author cannot verify the quality of sample collection, preparation, analysis, shipping and security, or of reporting of geological, geochemical, structural or any other geoscience data obtained from pre-2004 historical documents pertaining to the Sonora Gulch property.

1.4 Field Involvement of Qualified Person

Mr. Carl Schulze, PGeo, Qualified Person for the Sonora Gulch property, was present during the April 14, 2004 visit and from June 14 – 18, 2004, roughly half of the second program. Mr. Schulze was also responsible for compilation of results and production of reports pertaining to the Sonora Gulch property.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Sonora Gulch property consists of 110 contiguous unpatented Yukon quartz mining claims covering 2,310 ha (5,780 acres) within the Whitehorse Mining District (Fig 3). The property is centered at 62° 39' N. Latitude, 138° 02' W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 652300 E, 6950500N, Zone 7) in the central Yukon Territory, Canada. The property has not undergone a legal survey. Table 1 lists claim names, claim numbers and expiry dates.

Two major mineralized zones were previously identified on the property. A kilometric-scale zone of anomalous copper-gold mineralization, called the "Gold Vein System" is hosted by a pyritic quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion underlying the south-central property area. To the north, a zone of quartz veins hosting gold-tetradymite (a bismuth telluride) mineralization, called the "Tetradymite Vein System" extends northwest-southeast, along the interpreted trace of the Big Creek Fault. Disseminated pyrite-chalcocopyrite mineralization was identified during the April 2004 visit within gneissic metavolcanic and/ or metasedimentary rocks at the newly named K-467 Zone located at the confluence of Little Klines Gulch and Hayes Creek (Figure 5, Map 1). Roughly 500 oz gold was reported to have been extracted from Klines Gulch in the early 1900s. More significant placer gold production also occurred along Sonora Gulch downstream of the Tetradymite Vein System.

Modern claim maps indicate Klines Gulch as a larger drainage to the south, and that the "Klines Gulch" of past literature is now known as "Little Klines Gulch".

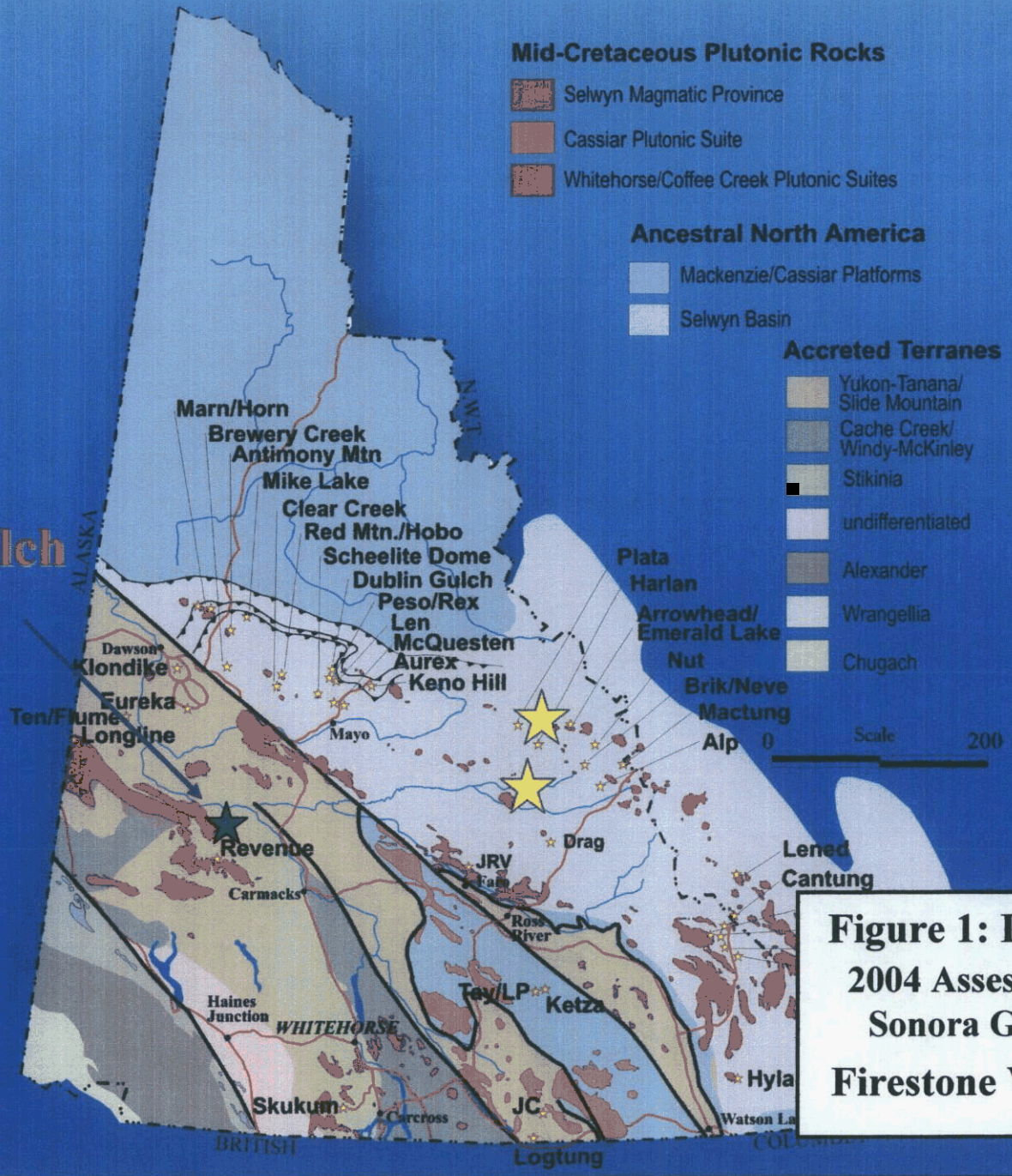
No mineral reserves or resources have been delineated on the property to date. Placer mining has occurred along Sonora Gulch Creek intermittently from 1898 until the 1970s, with minor placer workings and old camps still in existence. Placer claims also currently cover the lower reaches of Sonora Gulch Creek, and a 1000-foot airstrip is located within the Hayes Creek valley directly north of the property. Another, older airstrip was built on a hilltop south of the head of the Sonora Gulch. Otherwise, no hard rock mine workings, tailings ponds or waste deposits exist within the project area. No special environmental concerns or liabilities are known for this area.

3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

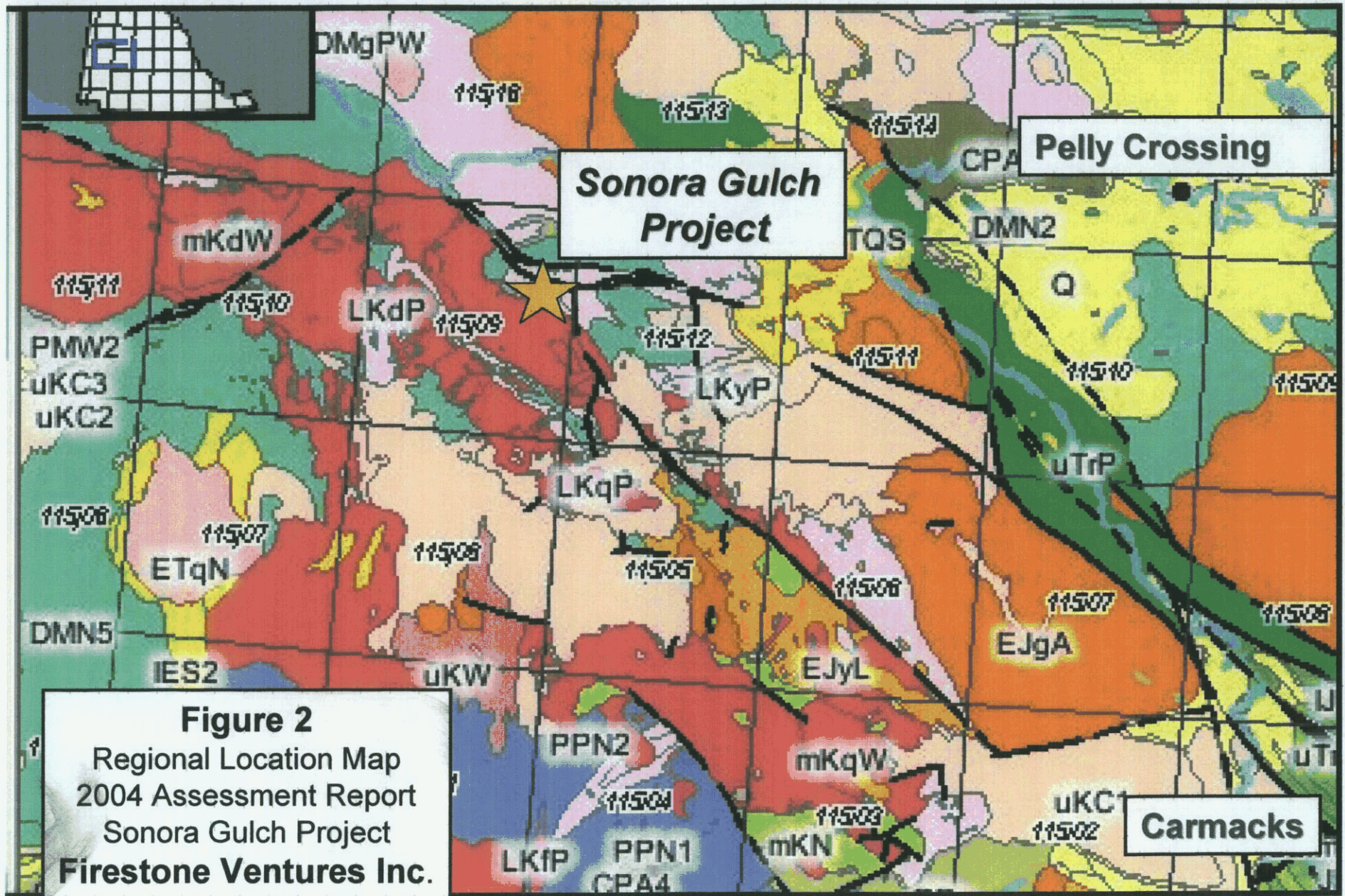
3.1 Physiography and Climate

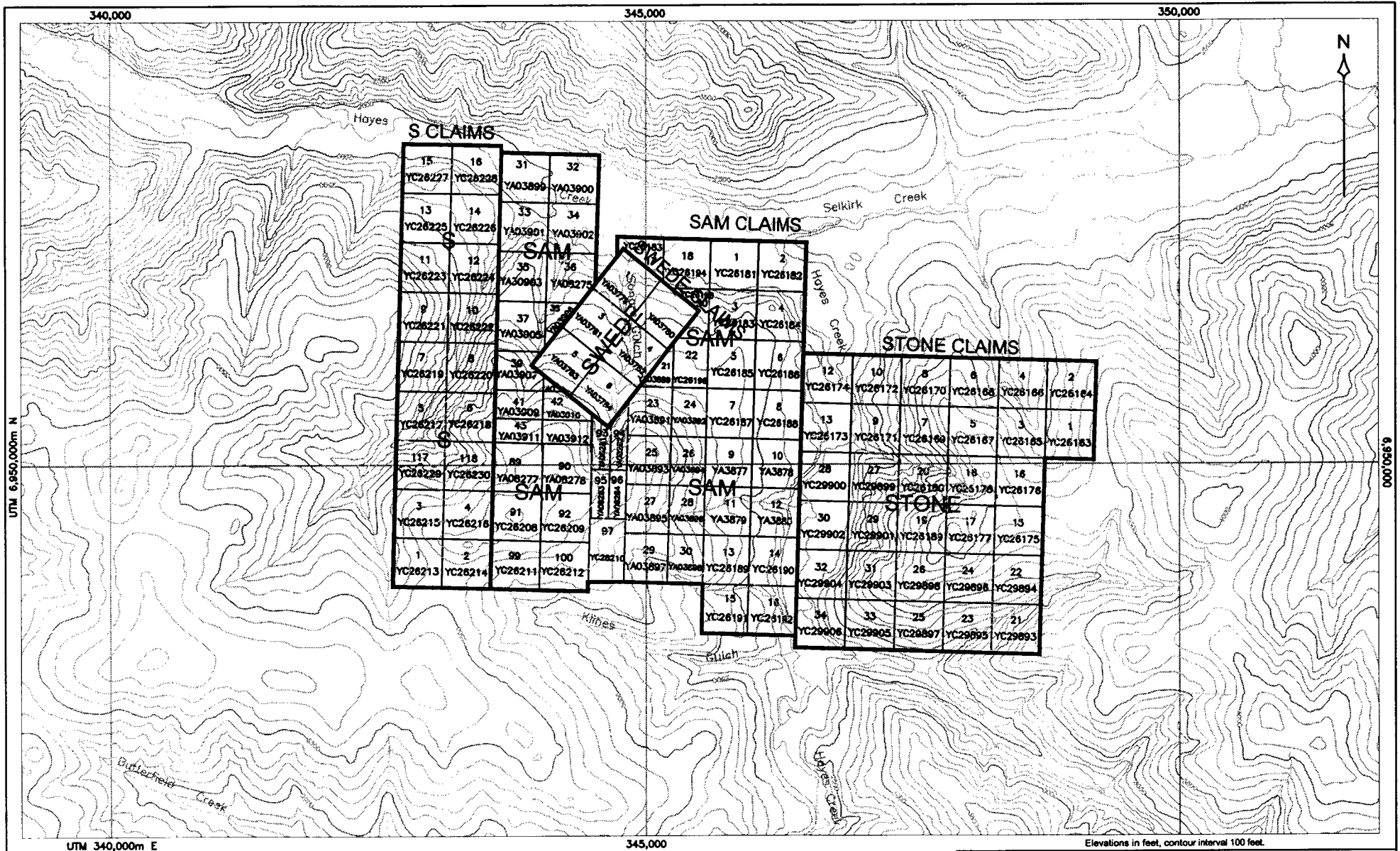
The Sonora Gulch property is located within a large area of unglaciated terrain typical of central Yukon. The property area is typified by relatively moderate topography with steep walled stream valleys. Elevations within property boundaries range from 760 - 1280 m (2500' - 4200').

Sonora Gulch Project



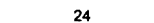
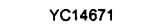


**Figure 1: Location Map
2004 Assessment Report
Sonora Gulch Project
Firestone Ventures Inc.**

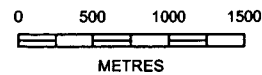




LEGEND

-  Claim Group Boundary (approximate)
-  Claim Line
-  Claim Number
-  Grant Number

*Revised from report "Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch Property" by Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist (2000)



FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

**SONORA PROPERTY
CLAIM LOCATION MAP**

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services


SCALE: 1 : 50,000	PROJ: UTM NAD 83	DATE REVISED: 2005.03.22
NTS: 115 I/12, 115 J/9	DRAWN: 	FIGURE 3

Table 1**Claim Status, Sonora Gulch Property****Assessment Report on 2004 Exploration
Firestone Ventures Inc.**

Claim Name	Grant Number(s)	Expiry Date	NTS Sheet
S 1-4	YC26213 - YC26216	12/22/2007	115J/09
S 5	YC26217	12/22/2006	115J/09
S 6	YC26218	12/22/2007	115J/09
S 7	YC26219	12/22/2006	115J/09
S 8	YC26220	12/22/2007	115J/09
S 9	YC26221	12/22/2006	115J/09
S 10	YC26222	12/22/2007	115J/09
S 11 - 16	YC26223 - YC26228	12/22/2006	115J/09
S 117	YC26229	12/22/2006	115J/09
S 118	YC26230	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 1-6	YC26181 - YC26186	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 7	YC26187	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 8	YC26188	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 9 - 10	YA03877 - YA03878	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 11	YA03879	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 12	YA03880	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 13 - 18	YC26189 - YC26194	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 20	YC26195	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 21	YA03889	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 22	YC26196	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 23 - 24	YA03891 - YA03892	10/28/2006	115J/09
SAM 25 - 28	YA03893 - YA03896	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 29 - 30	YA03897 - YA03898	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 31 - 38	YC26197 - YC26204	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 39	YC26205	12/22/2010	115J/09
SAM 40	YC26206	12/22/2006	115J/09
SAM 41	YC26207	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 42	YA03910	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 43 - 44	YA03911 - YA03912	10/28/2007	115J/09
SAM 89 - 90	YA08277 - YA08278	10/15/2007	115J/09
SAM 93	YA08281	10/15/2007	115J/09
SAM 94	YA08282	10/15/2007	115J/09
SAM 95	YA08283	10/15/2007	115J/09
SAM 96	YA08284	10/15/2007	115J/09
SAM 97	YC26210	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 99 - 100	YC26211 - YC26212	12/22/2007	115J/09
SAM 91 - 92	YC26208 - YC26209	12/22/2007	115J/09
STONE 1 - 12	YC26163 - YC26174	12/22/2007	115I/12
STONE 15 - 20	YC26175 - YC26180	12/22/2007	115I/12
STONE 21 - 34	YC29893 - YC29906	6/21/2007	115I/12
SWEDE 1 - 4	YA03779 - YC03782	10/2/2007	115J/09
SWEDE 5	YC26162	12/22/2007	115J/09
SWEDE 6	YA03784	10/2/2007	115J/09

NB: All claims are 100% owned by Firestone Ventures Inc.

Outcrop is sparse except along steep slopes and stream valleys, particularly along the west bank of Hayes Creek upstream of the Hayes – Wolverine Creek confluence. Bulldozer trenching failed to penetrate the overburden in many locations on the Sonora property (Davidson, 2000), although at some locations limonitic “soil” is actually strongly weathered, decrepitated bedrock. Frozen clay and gravel averages 6 meters in depth on hillsides and 10 meters in the Hayes Creek valley (Davidson), although permafrost is limited to north facing slopes and valley bottoms.

The climate of the Sonora Gulch area is typical of central Yukon, with short, warm summers with daily highs normally exceeding 20° C, and long, cold winters with daily highs normally colder than -18°C. Precipitation is light, and the snow-free period extends from mid-May through late September. Exploration is most feasible from late May through late September, although drilling can be done from mid-March through late October.

Vegetation consists of mixed mature spruce, poplar and birch on south-facing slopes, and of stunted spruce and some willow hummocks along hilltops and north facing slopes. Immature willow and poplar thickets occur in disturbed areas. Large spruce occurs along much of the Hayes Creek valley. Birch and alder are more abundant near small drainages. Much of the surrounding area was ravaged by forest fires in the mid-1990s, although most of the property itself escaped the fires.

3.2 Access, Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property is located along the Casino Trail, extending north-northwest approximately 25 km from the end of the seasonally maintained Freegold Road, itself extending roughly 100 km west-northwest from the Village of Carmacks. The trail is usable as a winter road for heavy equipment, particularly from February through early April, and is passable by ATVs in summer. A short airstrip usable by light aircraft is located on a broad summit southwest of the Sonora Gulch headwaters. A 1000-foot airstrip located along the Hayes Creek valley just north of the property is maintained by George Wilson, a Carmacks-based placer miner holding title to placer claims along Sonora Gulch Creek. The property is also accessible by helicopter from the end of the Freegold Road and from the Minto airstrip roughly 60 km to the east.

The Sonora Gulch property is large enough to contain any future mining, milling and waste disposal areas, although any heap leach pads would have to be constructed in flat areas other than major stream valleys. Hayes Creek has an adequate water supply to service any future operations; limited water also exists in Kline’s Gulch and Sonora Gulch.

Carmacks is serviced by the Klondike Highway, a major all-weather highway extending from Whitehorse to Dawson City, and by grid electric power extending from Whitehorse. The community of about 350 has basic services, including food and fuel supplies and

seasonal helicopter and fixed wing services. Whitehorse, located 170 km to the south, is a full service community with a population of about 22,000, including a sophisticated mineral exploration service community and an available workforce.

4.0 History

Much of the information contained in the following history of the Sonora Gulch project, inclusive of activities until 1999, was provided by the January 2000 Davidson report.

Exploration in the Dawson Range began in 1898 when prospectors discovered placer gold in Klines Gulch. In 1899 the first lode claims were staked as the SPRUCE STAKE and OLD ALEX at the bottom of Little Klines Gulch covering a gold-bearing quartz vein. In 1900 an adit located 30 m north of Little Klines Gulch is reported to have cut a 2.5 m wide quartz vein returning values of up to 13.7 gpt. The area was re-staked as the PSYCHE and REEF claims upon which N. Lyons recorded 25 metres of drifting from 1904 – 07 (Yukon Minfile, 2004). The property was re-staked again in 1945 by F.A. DuPont, who conducted considerable trenching from 1946 – 51 related to placer exploration (Yukon Minfile).

The Hayes Creek area shows evidence of several periods of placer testing and mining, occurring in the late 1930s, early 1940s, and 1970s. Total gold production from placer mining on Sonora Gulch and Little Klines Gulch is estimated at a minimum of 3,000 ounces (Martensson pers. comm.). Gold morphology varies widely, consisting of dendritic, crystalline, wiry, angular and rounded gold grains. Gold-quartz and gold-tetradymite nuggets have been recovered from both gulches. The rough angular appearance of these nuggets is indicative of a nearby bedrock source. Tetradymite nuggets are soft and do not travel far in stream gravels before breaking down. The placer concentrate also contains scheelite, galena, sphalerite and other sulphide minerals.

Modern exploration began in the 1960s when exploration companies began targeting porphyry-style mineralization. During this time the Casino deposit was outlined and numerous mineral occurrences were discovered along the trend of the Big Creek Fault. The Casino deposit contains a resource of 125 million tonnes grading 0.3% copper and 0.5 gpt gold (calculated prior to modern resource standards under NI-43-101). In the late 1980s, the potential for bulk tonnage gold deposits in the oxide zones of porphyry deposits and in breccia bodies was investigated throughout the Dawson Range. Many of the porphyry prospects contain significant gold mineralization.

The Sonora Gulch area was first staked for its porphyry copper-molybdenum potential in 1965 as the HAYES claim by Coranex Ltd (Frobex Ltd, Inco, Dome Exploration Ltd, Denison Mines Ltd and McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd), following regional geochemical exploration. In April 1969 the Dawson Range Joint Venture (Straus Exploration, Trojan Consolidated Mines, Great Plains Development Co. of Canada and Molybdenum Corp. of

America) re-staked it as the DP 1-24 claims. The joint venture conducted geological mapping and silt and soil geochemical sampling later in 1969 and mechanized trenching in 1970. In 1974 the DC Syndicate (Dome Mines Ltd. and Cominco Ltd) re-staked the area as the NADA 1-24 claims, and followed up with geochemical sampling and geological mapping in 1974 and 1975 (Yukon Minfile).

The Swede 1-6 claims were staked by Swede Martensson and A. McDiamird while placer mining on Sonora Gulch in 1975. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, Tombill Mining Ltd. and Minorco Canada Ltd. optioned the claims in 1975 and staked the SAM 1-86 claims, and in 1976 added the SAM 87-98 claims. Hudson Bay conducted geological, geochemical and electromagnetic surveys in 1976 and 1977, and bulldozer trenching and an 11-hole, 490 metre diamond drilling program on the SAM 89 – 96 claims in 1978 (Table 2, Appendices 3 and 4). In early 1979 the claims were transferred to Hudson Bay Exploration and Development which conducted further geochemical and VLF – EM surveying, followed by a 4-hole, 404-metre diamond drilling program in 1980, and by a 6-hole, 812-metre program in 1981. Hudson Bay conducted further geophysical and geochemical surveys and added the SAM 99 – 128 claims in 1983.

The best results from drilling of the quartz porphyritic intrusive include: 1.87 g/tonne gold and 36.0 g/tonne silver across 1.2' (0.36m) in DDH 78-2; 3.4 g/tonne gold and 1.4 g/tonne silver across 1.4' (0.43m) in DDH 78-5; 4.1 g/tonne gold and 12.6 g/tonne silver across 0.5 feet (0.15m) in DDH 78-7; and 1.23 g/tonne gold and 36.0 g/tonne silver across 3.5' (1.07m) in DDH 78-11 (Douglas, 1982). Consistently anomalous gold values were returned from several of the holes, with abundant values in the 300 – 600 ppb range. The best values returned from the Tetradyomite Vein System include: 25.0 g/tonne gold and 39.0 g/tonne silver across 2.8' (0.85m), and 5.13 g/tonne gold across 8' (2.44m), both from DDH 81-3; 15.8 g/tonne gold and 6.6 g/tonne silver across 4' (1.22m) from DDH 81.4; and 3.9 g/tonne gold and "95 oz" silver across 0.5' (0.15m) from DDH 81-1 (Douglas). Again, abundant gold values in the 300 to 1000 ppb range were returned.

Hayes Resources Inc. acquired ownership of the claims in 1984. Later that year it performed more trenching and a 5-hole, 695-metre diamond drilling program, and further trenching in 1985. Later in 1985 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd. regained title to the claims; however no sizeable exploration programs have occurred since. Hudson Bay maintained the property through cash-in-lieu payments until 1997, when the claims were returned to Martensson and McDiamird. The claims were then optioned to Selwyn Minerals Inc. which, through Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. conducted limited trench re-mapping and trench rock and soil sampling in 1997 and 1998. In 1997 a total of 10 rock and 36 soil samples were taken from year-1978 trenching of intrusive-hosted mineralization of the "Gold Vein System" southeast of the southern airstrip. In 1998, 7 rock and 15 soils samples were taken from the "Tetradyomite Vein System".

Table 2: Selected Drill Results*

DRILL HOLE	GEOLOGY	ANALYTICAL RESULTS		
		Footage	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
78-5	Oxidized quartz porphyry, fractured, limonite and hematite	144-144.5	3.4	1.4
81-3	TVS, quartz-sulphide vein	351-353.8	25.1	39.0
81-3	Fault zone at porphyry-metavolc. contact	420-428	5.54	4.0
81-4	Mafic volcanics and gabbro	395-398	18.9	6.9
84-3	Porphyry	282-283	22.85	11.0
84-4	Chlorite schist	270-272	6.5	663.0

* from Davidson, 2000

The claims were returned to Martensson and McDiamird in 1999, who staked the STONE 1-48 claims to the east of the existing claim block, and the S 1-16 claims along the west boundary. In 1999 G. Davidson began a compilation and interpretation report on the property; this was completed early in 2000 and is the source of much of the information in this report. In 2001 a property visit, focusing on potential for the property to host "Pogo-style" mesothermal gold mineralization and resulting in high gold values obtained from several rock and trench samples, was done by J. Pautler. Pautler also stated that the trace element geochemistry at Sonora Gulch is similar to that of the Pogo deposit in the Delta Junction region of Alaska, where a resource of 5.6 million ounces of gold at a grade of 0.52 opt has been delineated (Pautler, 2001, after Smith, 2000).

5.0 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

The following information was largely provided by the January 2000 Davidson report.

The Sonora Gulch property is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT), a broad sequence of accreted terrane abutted against the northwest – southeast trending Tintina Fault, separating the YTT from shelf to off-shelf sediments bordering the ancient North American Continent to the northeast. The YTT consists of a belt of Devonian-Mississippian metamorphic rocks, mainly metavolcanics with lesser metasediments. The northwest – southeast trending Denali (Shakwak) Fault about 140 km to the southwest forms the southwestern boundary of the YTT, separating it from a younger sequence of accreted terrane farther to the southwest.

Specifically, the property is located in the Dawson Range, a northwesterly trending range of mountains extending from Mount Freegold to east-central Alaska. Metavolcanic sequences are primarily quartz-mica schist, gneiss and diorite. Plutonic rocks of the

Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith intrude the YTT over widespread sections of the district. These consist of large bodies of granodiorite and quartz monzonite, and smaller high-level felsic porphyry plugs and sills. Locally, small sills of Late Cretaceous ultramafic rock are emplaced along major structures. Volcanic rocks in the district consist of sills, dykes and flows of the Late Cretaceous Mount Nansen Group and mafic flows and pyroclastics of the early Tertiary Carmacks Group.

Structurally, two regional-scale faults, the northwest – southeast trending Big Creek fault and the east-west trending Hootchekoo Faults, traverse the district. The Big Creek fault, extending northwest from the Prospector Mountain area, intersects the Hootchekoo fault at the junction of Selkirk and Hayes Creeks; the Big Creek fault then extends more directly westwards beyond this intersection. The two fault zones merge and split along a complex set of structures that follow a WNW trend (Davidson, 2000).

The Big Creek Fault is the locus of a well-mineralized belt extending from Freegold Mountain to the Casino deposit. Copper porphyry and structurally hosted gold deposits are found along the fault zones with associated placer gold deposits in the drainages. Placer gold has been mined periodically from many creeks in the district including Hayes Creek, Sonora Gulch and Little Klines Gulch.

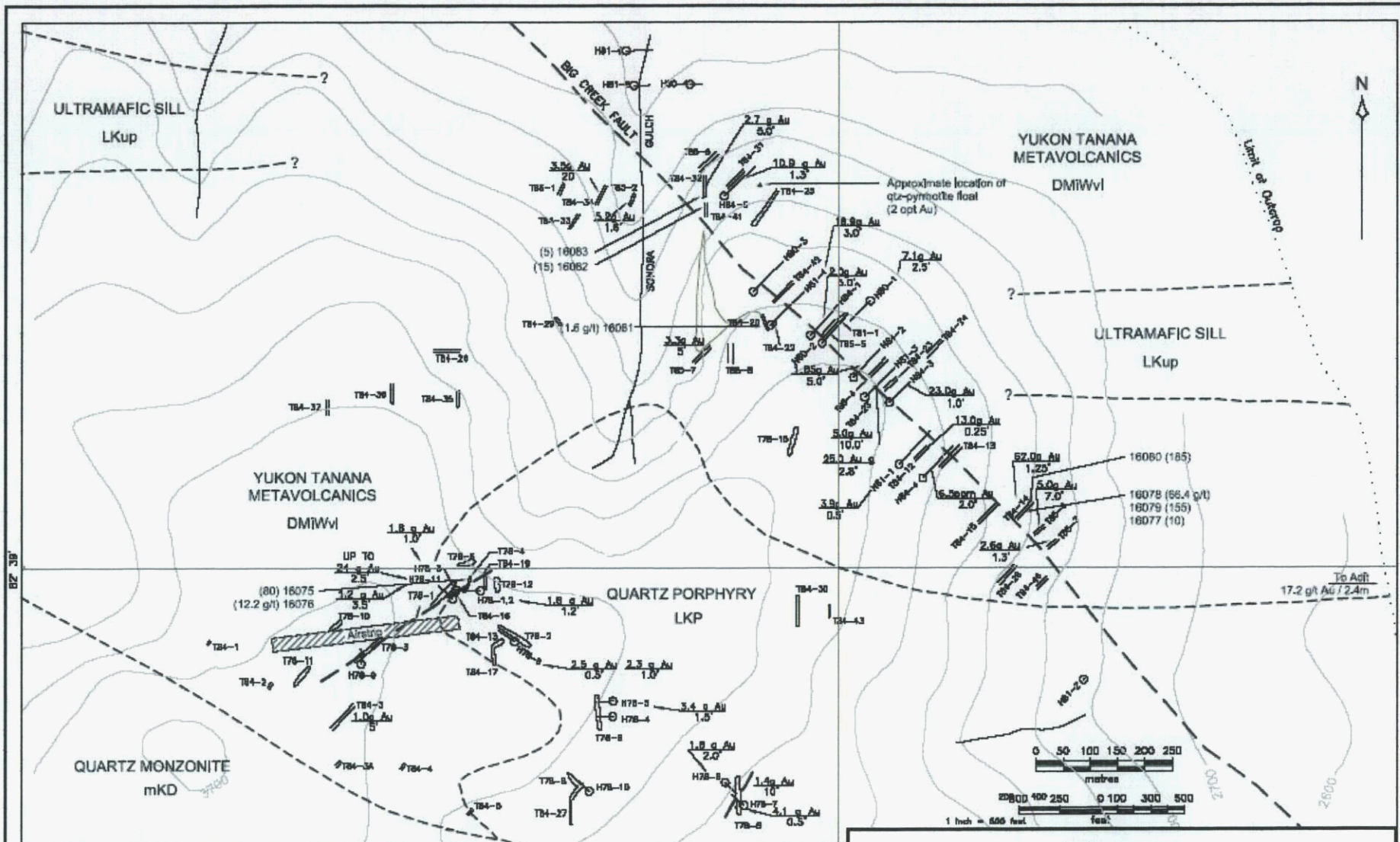
5.2 Property Geology

The 2004 program focused primarily on the Little Klines Gulch area and along the west shore of Hayes Creek, with limited mapping in the Gold Vein System and along the eastern and western extremes of the Tetradyte Vein Zone.

The following information was largely provided in the January 2000 Davidson report.

The Sonora Gulch property is underlain by a sequence of Devonian-Mississippian Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite metavolcanic and metasedimentary schist and gneiss consisting of quartz-muscovite to biotite schist, hornblende schist, gneissic equivalents, tuffaceous layers, quartzite and minor argillite (Figure 4, Map 1). Felsic metavolcanics consist of interbedded light brown weathering quartz muscovite schist and felsic tuff containing abundant concordant quartz boudins and veins, patchy sulphide blebs and weak limonitic staining. The less common, largely thin metasedimentary units are composed of melanocratic schist and argillaceous beds and display a strong and generally consistent, parallel northwest-trending foliation. During the Early Jurassic period, a major structural event of arc-continent collision created the strong northwest-trending structural orientation, as well as stress-related high angle northeast-trending shear and extensional fractures (Davidson, 2000).

Two large mid- to late-Cretaceous east-west trending pyroxenite sills occur within the Wolverine Creek sequence. These appear to have undergone dextral offsetting along the Big Creek fault. In drill logs the sills are described as being gabbroic to pyroxenitic in composition with bleached listwanitic alteration zones along contacts (Davidson).



LEGEND

- contact approximate
- - - fault approximate
- bulldozer trench, trench no.
- diamond drill hole, hole no.
- H78-5 3.4 g Au
- H78-4 1.5
- T78-9
- Au, g/ton, width (feet)

- mKD QUARTZ MONZONITE
- LKP QUARTZ PORPHYRY
- LKuP ULTRAMAFIC SILL
- DMIWvl YUKON TANANA METAVOLCANICS

*Revised from report "Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch Property" by Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist (2000)
 *Modified after Doherty, R.A., 1997.

Figure 4
Previous Trench and
Diamond Drilling Results
 2004 Assessment Report on the
Sonora Gulch Property,
Firestone Ventures Inc.

The Wolverine Creek sequence has been intruded by the district-scale mid-Cretaceous (100 Ma+/-) Dawson Range Batholith, with fairly equigranular textures and compositions consisting of quartz-hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite to granite. This intrusion, which underlies extreme southwestern portions of the property, has been mapped as a coarse grained, buff to pink granite with almost equal proportions of quartz, orthoclase and albite feldspar with about 1% biotite (Douglas, 1982). A late Cretaceous high-level quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion (referred to as a quartz-porphyrific rhyolite in some literature) has been emplaced within the Wolverine Creek sequence along the northern boundary of the Dawson Range Batholith. Doherty (1998) describes the porphyritic intrusion as a "fine to medium grained grey to yellow and green quartz eye porphyry", although recent examination by this author indicates the unit is also feldspar porphyritic. The WNW trending Big Creek Fault system resulted in a strong northwest-southeast trending structural orientation of fractures and shears within intrusive rocks.

5.2.1 Sonora Gulch Property Stratigraphic Descriptions

Rock types found on the Sonora property are described as follows (Davidson):

MID-LATE CRETACEOUS

Mount Nansen and Carmacks Groups: felsic to mafic volcanic and subvolcanic sills, dykes and flows. Basalt, porphyry and breccia outcrops occur on the north side of the Hayes Creek valley. This unit weathers brown to reddish brown and is of variable composition from olivine rich to feldspathic.

Ultramafic Sills: pyroxenite, gabbro, serpentinite

MID-CRETACEOUS

Dawson Range Batholith: quartz-hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite to granite;

Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite: stocks of quartz porphyritic granitic or monzonitic composition, felsic dykes and breccias. The Quartz Porphyry unit is specifically a quartz eye-feldspar-biotite porphyry with smoky to clear quartz eyes and feldspar phenocrysts with lesser biotite. Argillic and propylitic alteration and brecciation of the porphyry was extensive in some of the drill core.

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite: metaigneous and metasedimentary schist and gneiss consisting of quartz-muscovite to biotite schist, hornblende schist, gneissic equivalents of these; tuffaceous layers, quartzite and minor argillite.

The Mount Nansen and Carmacks Groups have not been identified within property boundaries but may occur as dykes and sills of intermediate to felsic sub-volcanic and sub-volcanic porphyritic rock. The source pluton for these younger units may have caused local uplift and doming of the Dawson Range granodiorite allowing a greater rate of erosion exposing a deeper section of stratigraphy.

5.3 Structure

The following information was largely provided in the January 2000 Davidson report.

The Jurassic period was dominated by arc-continent collision events along the margins of the North American Continent. The principal stress direction resulting from these events is oriented southeast - northwest (130° - 150°), creating dextral (right-hand) transcurrent faulting. The Tintina Fault is a prominent northwest – southeast trending regional structure located 100 km northeast of the project area; the Denali Fault located 140 km southwest marks the southwestern margin of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. The Big Creek Fault is also a WNW trending structure that has been interpreted as displaying similar right-lateral faulting with up to 14 km of displacement. The Big Creek and Hootchekoo fault zones trend along the Hayes Creek valley but are poorly exposed due to overburden.

The Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Intrusive Suite was emplaced along zones of structural weakness such as the Big Creek Fault and the margins of the Dawson Range batholith. Emplacement along the northwest – southeast trending fault lineation resulted in local uplift and collapse features. On the Sonora Gulch property, porphyry style mineralization is associated with a quartz eye porphyritic stock. Emplacement of this stock also resulted in formation of late porphyritic dykes and subsequent emplacement of mesothermal quartz veins and breccia infilling along many of these northwest – southeast trending faults. Subsequent reactivation along faults is evidenced by slickensides and brecciation found within many veins and shear zones. Quartz-galena veining is a very late-stage event within the porphyry system, apparently emplaced within breccia zones and along faults.

Three structural orientations with varying degrees of lateral displacement have been interpreted (Davidson):

- 1) The dominant 110 - 130° (SE-NW) structural trend on the property, consistent with the Big Creek Fault zone.
- 2) A secondary structural trend at 045 - 060° occurring primarily as splays of the main SE-NW features. Mineralized quartz veins occurring along this trend are

discontinuous and narrow.

3) A third regional trend at 010° , expressed as minor faults, fractures and joints.

5.4 Geology of the Little Klines Gulch area

The immediate Little Klines Gulch area is underlain by Wolverine Creek Suite mixed metabasaltic and metadioritic rocks, which have undergone strong chloritization, silicification and moderate calc-silicate alteration (Map 1). This occurs along the hanging wall side of an east-west trending quartz +/- feldspar porphyritic monzonitic stock, with a similar fabric and composition to the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock in the "Gold Vein System" area. This suggests these exposures represent a contiguous east-west trending high-level porphyritic stock. The north boundary of the intrusion is roughly 100m south of Little Klines Gulch; the south boundary between the Gold Vein System and the Hayes Creek area remains undefined.

An outcrop of feldspar porphyritic hornblende biotite granite was identified along the west shore of Hayes Creek roughly 200 metres north of Little Klines Gulch. Proximal sericitic metasediments have undergone strong silicification, suggesting metasomatic "skarn" development.

A unit of strongly sericite-altered schists and gneisses extending directly north of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence suggests a metasedimentary sub-unit of the Wolverine Creek Suite. Dimensions are unknown; however, preliminary interpretation suggests this is a fairly broad unit, with the southern contact extending east-west just north of Little Klines Gulch. The southern portion has undergone moderate silicification and calc-silicate alteration, likely from contact metasomatism resulting from emplacement of the porphyritic monzonite.

The previously mapped ultramafic unit just east of Sonora Gulch was found to consist largely of serpentinite, with moderate chlorite and carbonate alteration. A metagabbro unit was identified along the east side of Hayes Creek about 1.2 km south of Little Klines Gulch; this lacks the serpentinitic alteration of the aforementioned unit but is provisionally categorized as a member of the same ultramafic suite.

A quartz monzonitic dyke is exposed in Trench 84-14, where a zone of metavolcanic-hosted hematitic gouge returned gold values from past sampling of 62.0 g/t gold across 1.25 feet (0.4m), and of 10.1 g/t gold across 0.7m from 2004 sampling. Similar hematitic gouge and fairly abundant limonitic gouge remain unsampled. This trench is along the known southeastern end of the Tetredymite Vein Zone along the Big Creek Fault; gouging likely occupies fault and shear zones elsewhere within this trend.

A fairly pervasive foliation occurs within the Wolverine Creek units. Foliation north of Little Klines Gulch strikes east-west, dipping moderately northward; south and southeast of the gulch it becomes becoming progressively northeast – southwest striking and

moderately south dipping. Foliation is less well developed but apparent within the monzonite stock, conformable with the host rock fabric.

6.0 Deposit Types

The Dawson Range area of the Yukon Tanana Terrane occurs within the Tintina Gold Belt, a broad arcuate belt of mid to late Cretaceous intrusive-related hydrothermal and hydromagmatic deposits. This extends from southwest Alaska through the Fairbanks area and the central Yukon to the Yukon – British Columbia border. This belt contains intrusive-hosted bulk-tonnage deposits; skarn deposits (both intrusive-hosted “endoskarn” and adjacent country rock-hosted “exoskarn”); replacement and vein, stockwork and epithermal gold deposits; and vein-style lead-zinc-silver deposits. Associated “pathfinder” elements include antimony, mercury and fairly abundant arsenic.

In this setting, S-type magmas, derived from crustal melting, were emplaced at relatively high crustal levels, resulting in formation of felsic, coarse-grained, dioritic to granitic units, commonly quartz-monzonitic and megacrystic. As cooling continued, progressive fractionation resulted in concentration of “economic” metal ions, such as gold, silver, tungsten and copper, together with arsenic, antimony and other “pathfinder” elements, within remaining fluid phases now also strongly enriched in water and volatile gases. This metal enrichment and geochemical signature is typical of intrusions throughout the Tintina Gold Belt. Hot metal-enriched water-based fluids, commonly exceeding 300°C, are called “hydrothermal fluids”; fluids with a large volatile gas component are called “pneumatolytic fluids”. Water-rich “juvenile” fluids are called “hydromagmatic fluids”, and commonly cause alteration and mineralization within the host intrusion.

“Country rock” surrounding a magmatic intrusion commonly becomes fractured and buckled, resulting in increased permeability for fluid flow. Fault, fracture and breccia zones are also areas of increased permeability. The hydrothermal fluids concentrated during late stages of cooling tend to migrate outbound from the intrusive stock along permeable horizons, including fault and fracture zones. As these fluids cool, metal ions tend to combine with sulphur ions, forming “sulphide minerals”. These are progressively deposited along walls of permeable zones, forming vein, stringer and stockwork –hosted mineralization, with zone morphology depending on the original dimensions and style of open space formation.

At the Sonora Gulch property, gold – copper mineralization within the altered pyritic quartz porphyry stock may represent intrusive-hosted hydromagmatic mineralization with bulk-tonnage potential. A common deposit setting is of a “Fort Knox” –style gold deposit, where cooling and contraction of the solidified magmatic intrusion resulted in parallel narrow jointing across large peripheral portions. Late metal-enriched hydrothermal fluids infill the joints, creating sheeted veins; the vast majority of the gold is concentrated within these veins. However, incorporation of very low-grade wall rock results in bulk-tonnage, low grade gold deposits. A second intrusive-hosted Tintina Gold

Belt deposit type is the “Brewery Creek” setting, whereby sub-micron sized gold grains are associated with disseminated pyrite, particularly in areas of fine quartz stockwork emplacement. Mineralization encountered to date within the Sonora Gulch porphyritic intrusive displays similarities to the Brewery Creek model rather than the Fort Knox model.

The “Tetradymite Vein System” represents hydrothermal veining concentrated along the Big Creek fault, a property-scale lineament, outbound from the porphyritic intrusive source. Potential settings include quartz vein (identified), stringer and stockwork mineralization. Replacement and distal “skarn” style mineralization may also occur where acidic hydrothermal fluids encounter reactive, calcareous stratigraphy, initially creating permeability through “decalcification”, followed by emplacement of metal sulphides from later-staged metal-rich fluids. Hydrothermal vein - stockwork zones constitute a major potential deposit setting in the Sonora Gulch area.

The mineralized zones at Sonora Gulch may also signify a “copper-gold porphyry” system. The Dawson Range Gold Belt hosts several large-scale mid – late Cretaceous copper – gold +/- molybdenum deposits. This deposit type consists of bulk-tonnage-style copper – gold mineralization related to a feldspar porphyritic intrusive stock. Core areas consist of intrusive-hosted disseminated copper sulphides, largely chalcopyrite, commonly with accessory gold. Outbound from the stock, mineralization becomes progressively associated with quartz vein, stringer and stockwork infilling of fracture and breccia zones resulting from intrusion emplacement. Disseminated auriferous sulphide deposits are, however, also common in proximal country rock. Farther outbound from the central stock, a progression through lead-zinc-silver veins, bonanza veins and epithermal veins typifies many porphyry systems, with potential for distal skarn and replacement mineralization in areas where hydrothermal fluids encounter reactive calcareous country rock.

7.0 Mineralization

Two major mineralized zones were previously identified on the property. A kilometric-scale zone of anomalous copper-gold mineralization, called the “Gold Vein System” is hosted by a pyritic quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion underlying the south-central property area. Several hundred metres to the north, a zone of quartz veins hosting gold-tetradymite (a bismuth telluride) mineralization, called the “Tetradymite Vein System” (TVS) extends northwest-southeast, roughly along the interpreted trace of the Big Creek Fault. Outcrop exposure is poor; therefore much of the mineralogical knowledge comes from analysis of trenched areas and drill core.

A third major zone, the k-467 Zone, was recognized in 2004. This, extending along the northern boundary of the quartz monzonite intrusion, has undergone limited previous exploration and was the main focus of the June 2004 program.

A strong gold-in-soil anomaly was identified from a single-line reconnaissance soil survey east of Hayes Creek.

7.1 Intrusive-hosted Gold Vein System

The Gold Vein System consists of disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, with sulphide concentrations to 10%, throughout the porphyritic stock. Although sulphide mineralization certainly occurs within massive portions of the intrusive, Davidson states that much of the mineralization, and the best exploration targets, occur along fracture and shear zones associated with northwest – southeast trending faults and northeast-southwest trending shear zones. Values to 3,000 ppb gold were obtained from past trench sampling of areas of fairly massive intrusive fabric. The intrusion has undergone variable argillic and phyllic alteration, with local strong silicification, with mineralized areas associated with manganese, hematite and limonite staining. Sulphides have undergone oxidation to a depth of 80 metres (Davidson).

The underlying unoxidized (hypogene?) zone contains gold-bearing quartz-arsenopyrite veins with sphalerite, galena and stibnite. Narrow quartz-sulphide veins, shear hosted and mesothermal quartz veins occur largely along the northwest – southeast lineation, with lesser veining also occurring along the northeast – southwest trending lineation. Towards surface these veins have undergone moderate to complete oxidation. Precious metal content is directly associated with depth, sulphide content and quartz vein density. Silver and lead geochemical anomalies appear to be controlled by quartz-sulphide veining along the northeast – southwest lineation.

The quartz porphyry unit has a strongly anomalous gold-silver-lead geochemical signature, with gold-in-soil values exceeding 150 ppb covering an area of 1.2 km by 0.3 km. This broad zone contains several localized anomalies exceeding 600 ppb gold, with maximum values to 5,500 ppb gold (Figure 7). Smaller bismuth – tellurium anomalies also occur within this zone, with values to 35 ppm tellurium and 24 ppm bismuth. The southern, topographically higher edge of the gold anomaly terminates abruptly correlating with a strong VLF-EM anomaly. This may be a fault contact between porphyry and metavolcanic rocks (Davidson) or may represent the contact with the Dawson Range Batholith. The porphyry unit extends onto the Stone claims where a strong linear Cu-Ag-Pb anomaly is present (Davidson).

Numerous trenches were excavated on this intrusive target, with good exposures of oxidized, commonly decrepitated bedrock, revealed in trenches T78-2, T78-6, T78-8 and T78-13, southeast of the hilltop airstrip (Figure 4). Trenches 84-1 to 84-11 were excavated in an attempt to expose bedrock along the south margin of the porphyry body along the strong VLF-EM conductor upslope of the geochemical anomaly. Only trench 84-3 reached broken bedrock that did not adequately explain the VLF-EM and multi-element geochemical anomaly (Davidson).

The 1997 and 1998 trench re-sampling programs focused on these trenches, returning consistently anomalous gold values from all trenches, ranging from 10 to 3000 ppb gold. The best values were returned from re-sampling of T78-8, with consecutive values of 1230, 450, 3000, and 670 ppb gold.

Hudson Bay Exploration and Hayes Resources completed 10 diamond drill holes testing the quartz porphyry unit. These intersected oxide mineralization consisting of hematite, limonite and goethite bands and veins; and quartz sulphide veins along fractures and shears. The more heavily oxidized sections returned values to 400-1000 ppb gold and 3-7 g/t silver. High-grade veins were intersected in the oxide material (Davidson). The best values intersected include 1.87 g/tonne gold and 36.0 g/tonne silver across 1.2' (0.36m) in DDH 78-2; 3.4 g/tonne gold and 1.4 g/tonne silver across 1.4' (0.43m) in DDH 78-5; 4.1 g/tonne gold and 12.6 g/tonne silver across 0.5 feet (0.15m) in DDH 78-7; and 1.23 g/tonne gold and 36.0 g/tonne silver across 3.5' (1.07m) in DDH 78-11 (Douglas, 1982). Consistently anomalous gold values were returned from several of the holes, with abundant values in the 300 – 600 ppb range.

The year-2004 program included re-sampling of 1998 sampling by Aurex of trenches T78-2, T78-8 and T78-9. The trenches were still largely snow-covered; thus samples were taken from trench walls and may not represent exact repeats of earlier sampling. Year-2004 sample M157602, a composite grab repeat of a 1998 sample by Aurum taken from trench T78-8 returning 3000 ppb gold, returned 230 ppb gold. Sample M157603, a repeat of another Aurum sample from trench T78-8 returning 775 ppb gold, returned 413 ppb gold. Samples were of quartz-feldspar porphyritic wallrock with weak to moderate argillic, phyllic and fairly strong limonitic alteration, with up to 7% fine disseminated pyrite. Although the 2004 values were lower, they confirm the presence of intrusive-hosted gold. Two other samples from Trenches T78-2 and T78-9 returned low gold values of 15 and 30 ppb respectively, although the latter returned a value of 1.5 g/t silver.

7.2 Tetradymite Vein System

The Tetradymite Vein System extends for at least 1.3 km along the northwest-southeast trace of the Big Creek fault, crosscutting the dextrally offset portion of the ultramafic sill on the northeast side of the fault. Previous exploration identified that mineralization associated with the ultramafic sills includes tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite in listwanitic alteration zones and quartz-sulphide veins in fracture zones. An east-west trending geochemical anomaly with strongly anomalous Au-Ag-As-Te-Bi values extends across Sonora Gulch and coincides with the hanging wall of the ultramafic sills. A small portion of this sill has been examined by surface exploration and drilling, revealing west-northwest trending quartz-carbonate and quartz-sulphide veining in the wall rocks (Davidson).

High gold values over narrow widths were encountered in faults and veins hosted by quartz porphyritic and metavolcanic rocks. A value of 62.0 g/tonne across 1.25' (0.38m) was previously obtained from trench T84-14. This was re-sampled during the 1998

program by Aurum Geological Consultants, which obtained a value of 2.24 opt (76.6 g/tonne). Re-sampling by Pautler in 2001 returned a value of 66.5 g/tonne gold with 21.2 g/tonne silver, suggesting good reliability of past sampling. Trench T85-4, about 50m southeast, returned 5.0 g/tonne across 7' (2.13m). Other high values include: 5.2 g/tonne gold across 0.49m in trench T85-2 along the southwest side of the Big Creek fault; and 3.3 g/tonne across 5' (1.53m) from trench T85-7. Pautler also obtained a value of 1.6 g/tonne gold and 65 g/tonne silver from arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and boulangerite mineralization within trench T84-20 (Pautler, 2002). However, many values obtained were lower; also many of the trenches failed to reach bedrock.

The 1998 sampling program returned anomalous values of 190 – 485 ppb gold from trench T-84-34; sampling of trenches T85-4, T84-12 and T85-6 returned weakly anomalous gold values. Mr. Doherty concluded from 31-element ICP geochemical results that the geochemistry of the quartz porphyritic intrusive and tetradymite vein systems are very similar, suggesting the quartz monzonite “rhyolite” porphyry is the source of mineralized fluids at the Sonora Gulch property (Doherty, 1999).

In 1980 and 1981 Hudson Bay Exploration and Development drilled twelve holes along the Tetradymite Vein System and a series of parallel VLF-EM conductors coinciding with narrow oxidized sulphide veins exposed in several trenches. High grade gold values were returned from narrow quartz-sulphide veins and shear zones where quartz porphyritic and rhyolite sills occur within Wolverine Creek Suite quartz mica schist and gneiss. Wider sections returning 1-3 gpt gold occur in the felsic sills and sheared and brecciated sections of the metavolcanics. Bismuth and tellurium values were consistently anomalous, in direct correlation to high gold values (Davidson). The best values returned include 25.0 g/tonne gold and 39.0 g/tonne silver across 2.8' (0.85m), and 5.13 g/tonne gold across 8' (2.44m), both from DDH H81-3; 15.8 g/tonne gold and 6.6 g/tonne silver across 4' (1.22m) from DDH 81.4; and 3.9 g/tonne gold and “95 oz” silver across 0.5' (0.15m) from DDH 81-1 (Douglas). Again, abundant gold values in the 300 to 1000 ppb range were returned.

In 2004, a 0.7-metre chip sample of a hematitic gouge zone near a monzonitic dyke in Trench 84-14 returned a value of 10.1 g/t gold with 9.5 g/t silver, 0.931% arsenic, 160 ppm bismuth, 301 ppm copper and 30 ppm molybdenum. This is likely the same zone sampled by Doherty and Pautler. Although strongly anomalous, the bismuth value does not suggest the presence of abundant tetradymite and is more typical of bismuth values very proximal to intrusions or dykes. Similar hematitic gouge occurs about 10m southwest within the trench; separate zones of limonitic gouge also occur. No records of previous multiple sampling in this trench were found, suggesting high grade mineralization may be more widespread than a single narrow zone.

7.3 K-467 Zone

The recently named K-467 Zone is located along the west bank of Hayes Creek at the mouth of Little Klines Gulch. This was the site of an adit cut in the early 1900s

somewhat north of the gulch, reported to have intersected a 2.5-metre quartz vein grading 13.7 g/tonne gold. The K-467 Zone extends east-west along the north contact of the quartz monzonite intrusion and extends for at least 100m north of the gulch and 200 – 300m south of it. Strongly mineralized and gossanous Wolverine Creek Suite metavolcanics and metasediments are exposed for 200 metres westward along the gulch although the zone likely extends further than this.

The K-467 Zone consists of vein and skarn-style sulphide mineralization, locally semi-massive, within moderately to strongly silicified metasediments and metavolcanics with weak to moderate argillic and phyllic alteration. The intrusive component consists of sulphide-bearing vein mineralization, locally sheeted, within moderately limonitic, silicified and argillically (clay) altered quartz monzonite. Rocks show variable limonitic quartz stringer and stockwork development and fairly well developed foliation and jointing, with the dominant foliation oriented at 60°, dipping at 30° to the south-southeast.

Mineralization within the Wolverine Creek suite rocks directly along the gulch consists of up to 7% sulphides oriented along gneissic foliation, including disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite and associated malachite staining; quartz veins with clotty chalcopyrite also occur. Past soil geochemical sampling revealed a small but strongly anomalous Au- Ag-Cu-As anomaly coincident with the large outcrop hosting the adit just north of Klines Gulch. Roughly 200m to the northwest an occurrence of foliated, pyritic and strongly siliceous metasediments with minor chalcopyrite and manganese along fractures was identified. A skarn occurrence located in 2004 within gneissic rocks (metavolcanics?) along the west bank of Hayes Creek 400m north-northeast of the confluence hosts 10% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and manganese staining. No evidence of past rock sampling in the K-467 Zone was visible in the field or available in past literature.

Mineralization within the intrusive unit consists of fine quartz veins to 2.0 cm in width, with minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and galena. Vein density approaches 5% locally, although is more typically 2-3%; density appears higher than in portions of the “Gold Vein System” visited by this author. Rare larger quartz-arsenopyrite-galena veins to 10 cm in width also occur.

8.0 Exploration

The April program consisted of a one-day visit by Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo, of All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services, with helicopter support by Karl Ziehe of Heli-Dynamics Ltd. During this program four rock samples were taken from trenches within the “Gold Vein System” and five were taken from the K-467 Zone just northwest of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence.

The June program was conducted by Dennis Ouellette, BSc and Rowe Dennis, BSc (in capacity of technician) from June 9 to 18. Carl Schulze accompanied and managed the

program from June 14 to 18. During this time 45 rock samples were collected, one from Trench 84-14 at the eastern end of the Tetradyomite Vein Zone and the rest from the confluence area, mostly within the K-467 Zone. A total of 28 soil samples were taken, 9 from the K-467 Zone and 19 from a north-south traverse at 100m sample spacings along a newly established claim line. A total of 8 silt samples were taken; 3 from Little Klimes Gulch, one from Sonora Gulch Creek and the rest from tributaries of Hayes Creek in the eastern property area (Map2).

Fourteen quartz mining claims, the STONE 21 – 34 claims, adjoining the southeast side of the property, were added in June.

8.1 Results of April Visit

The year-2004 program included re-sampling of trenches T78-2, T78-8 and T78-9 (Figure 5, Maps 1 and 2). The trenches were still largely snow-covered; thus samples were taken from trench walls and may not represent exact repeats of earlier sampling. Year-2004 sample M157602, a composite grab repeat of a 1998 sample by Aurum from trench T78-8 returning 3000 ppb gold, returned 230 ppb gold. Sample M157603, a repeat of another Aurum sample from T78-8 returning 775 ppb gold, returned 413 ppb gold. Although 2004 gold values were lower, they confirm the presence of intrusive-hosted gold. Two other samples from Trenches T78-2 and T78-8 returned low gold values of 15 and 30 ppb respectively, although the latter returned a value of 1.5 g/t silver.

Composite grab sampling in April of metavolcanics and metasediments at the K-467 Zone returned values from 0.044 g/t gold with 2.4 g/t silver and 629 ppm copper to 0.136 g/t gold, 22.9 g/t silver and 3,700 ppm (0.37%) copper. A 1.4m chip sample returned 0.162 g/t gold with 3.8 g/t silver and 508 ppm copper.

8.2 Results of June Program

The June program focused on the K-467 Zone and eastern property areas west of Hayes Creek. Rock sampling of Wolverine Creek Suite metavolcanic and metadioritic rocks directly along Little Klimes Gulch returned weakly anomalous copper and gold values ranging from near-background to a maximum of 483 ppm copper with 53 ppm gold (Map 2). Samples RM 156789 and RM156790 taken along the north shore about 450m west of the confluence returned molybdenum values of 88 and 554 ppm respectively.

Soil sampling at 25-metre sample spacings along a "Cat" trail somewhat north of Little Klimes Gulch returned values ranging from 0.014 g/t gold with 97 ppm copper to 0.035 g/t gold with 138 ppm copper, with some lower copper values associated with intermediate gold values. The highest values occur at the western end of the soil line (Map 2). Silt sampling near the mouth of Little Klimes Gulch but sufficiently upstream to negate a fluvial Hayes Creek source returned a value of 1.26 g/t gold with elevated copper and molybdenum values. Visible gold was panned from this location, somewhat

downstream of historic placer workings. Silt sampling progressively further upstream of the workings returned values of 0.032 g/t gold with 124 ppm copper and 0.035 g/t gold with 305 ppm copper respectively, with weakly elevated molybdenum and antimony values.

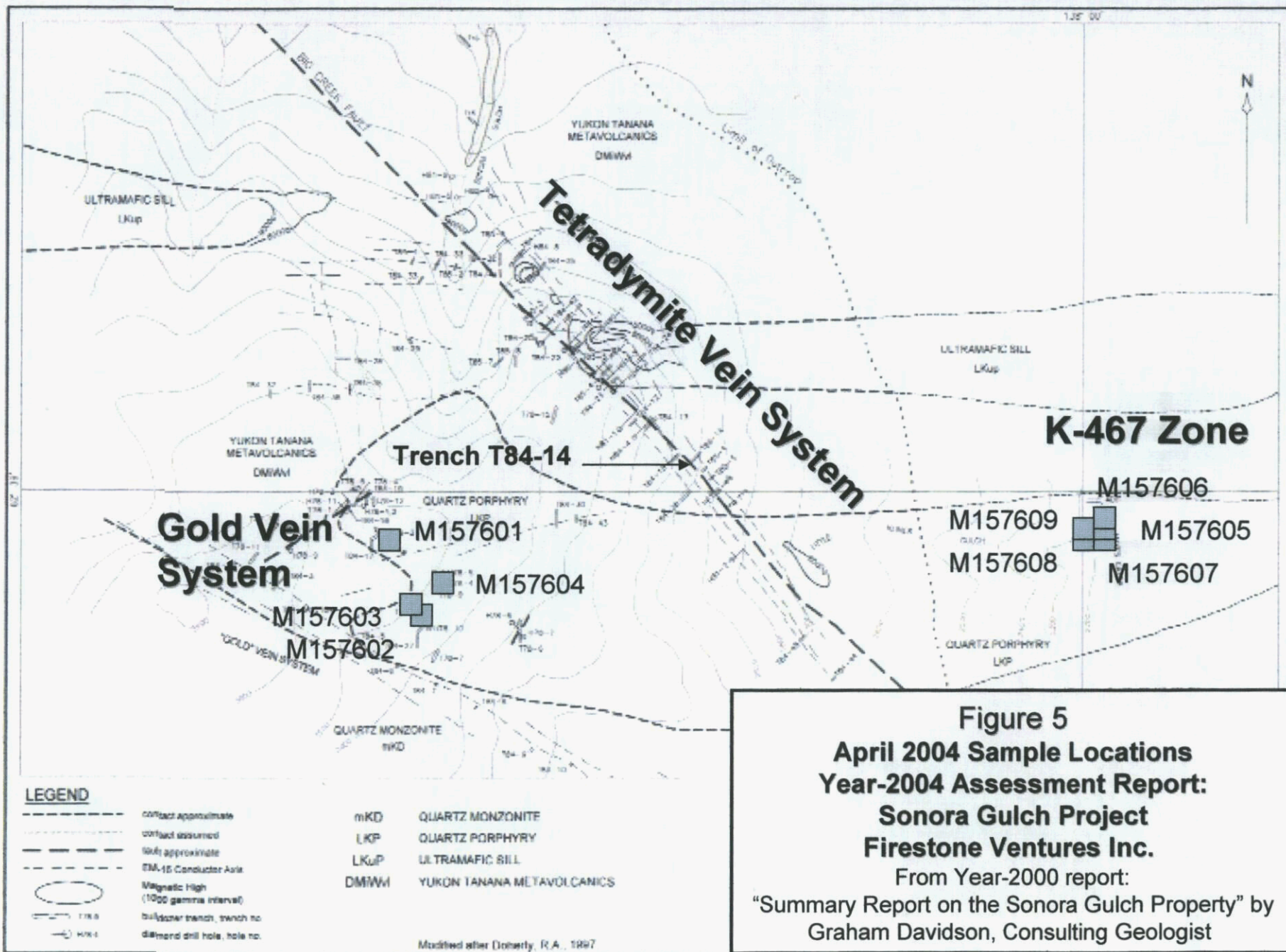
Anomalous copper values with near-background gold values were returned from an area of strongly silicified and sericite-altered metasediments (?) about 200m northwest of the April sampling, and just west of a small monzonitic stock (Map 2). Values ranged from 96 ppm copper with 0.014 g/t gold to 1330 ppm (0.13 %) copper with 0.026 g/t gold; several samples returned copper values from 255 to 557 ppm copper. Sample RM156680, taken from that area, returned 11.3 g/t silver with 288 ppm arsenic; sample RM156767 taken about 50m to the northwest, returned 188 ppm molybdenum.

Sample RM156765, taken from a pyritic skarn occurrence along the west shore of Hayes Creek about 400m north of the confluence, returned a value of 723 ppm copper with 0.136 g/t gold and 2.7 g/t silver. The location was somewhat north of the small stock north of the confluence.

Chip sampling of quartz monzonite hosting narrow quartz-sulphide veins returned values ranging from 340 ppm copper with 0.035 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver across 1.2m to 1680 ppm (0.168%) copper with 0.232 g/t gold and 8.4 g/t silver across 1.4m. A soil sample taken uphill of the latter returned 1870 ppm copper, 0.222 g/t gold, 6.6 g/t silver, and 79 ppm molybdenum, indicating a separate source from the downhill rock sample. A composite grab sample of a 10cm wide quartz-arsenic vein returned 689 ppm copper, 0.950 g/t gold, 10.6 g/t silver, 259 ppm lead and 1,650 ppm zinc. All samples shared an elevated arsenic-antimony-molybdenum geochemical signature.

Soil sampling with 100m sample spacings along a north-south extending claim line east of Hayes Creek returned anomalous gold values across the northern 1.0 km. Values from the northern three samples ranged from 0.202 g/t gold with 136 ppm copper and 3.8 g/t silver to 0.395 g/t gold with 164 ppm copper and 2.0 g/t silver. Gold values across the rest of this interval ranged from 0.008 to 0.089 g/t. Anomalous molybdenum values from 10 to 34 ppm were returned across a 300m interval; anomalous antimony values from 8 to 23 ppm are associated with the northern three samples. Silt sample TM156850, taken from the southern part of the anomalous segment, returned 0.051 g/t gold with 107 ppm copper, although molybdenum and antimony values were low.

A silt sample taken from a small rill 750 metres northwest of the confluence returned 0.166 ppm gold with a background copper value of 58 ppm. This is from a fairly high elevation, and likely represents a local, rather than glacial source. A sample taken at Sonora Gulch itself at the top end of the placer workings returned 0.095 g/t gold with 155 ppm copper, 202 ppm arsenic and 9 ppm molybdenum, a similar geochemical signature to that from rock sampling of monzonitic intrusives south of the confluence.



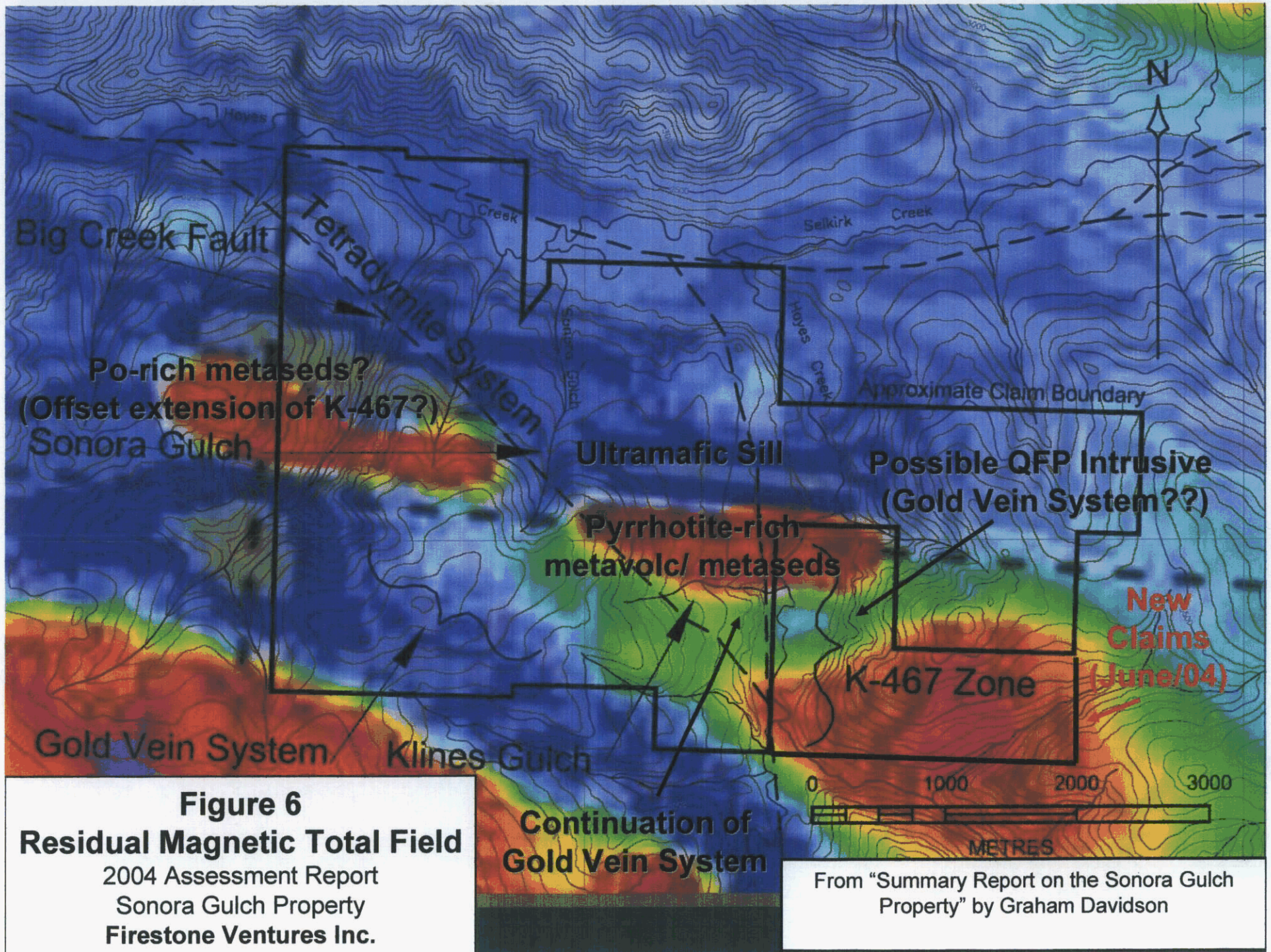
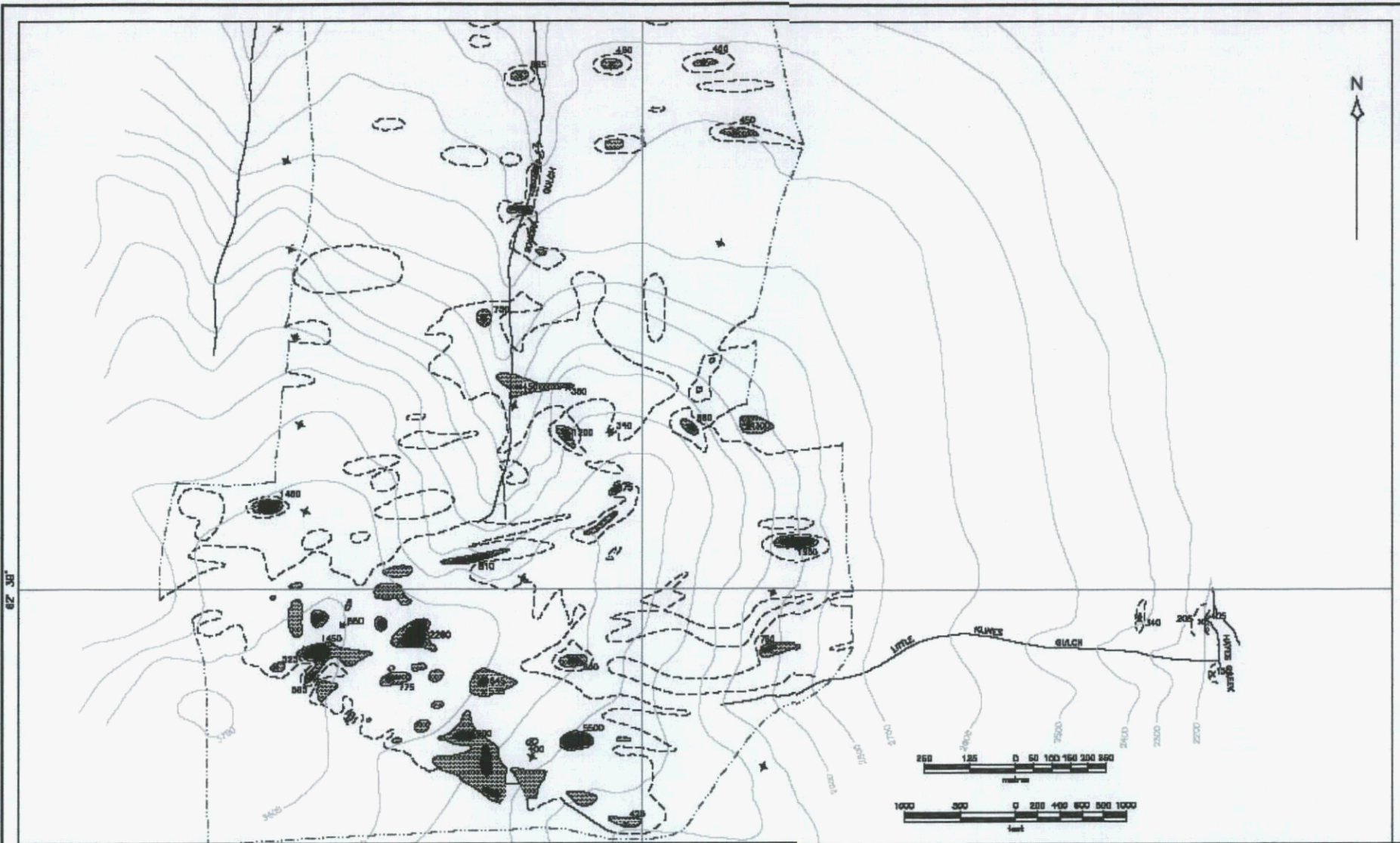


Figure 6
Residual Magnetic Total Field

2004 Assessment Report
 Sonora Gulch Property
 Firestone Ventures Inc.

**Continuation of
 Gold Vein System**

From "Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch
 Property" by Graham Davidson



LEGEND

- Au Soil Assay 75 - 300 ppb
- Au Soil Assay 300 - 600 ppb
- Au Soil Assay > 600 ppb
- Au Soil Assay Value
- limit of Au geochem coverage
- claim post

*Revised from report "Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch Property" by Graham Davidson, Consulting Geologist (2000)
 *Modified after Doherty, R.A., 1997.

Figure 7:
Contoured Gold Values
Year-2004 Assessment Report
Sonora Gulch Property
Firestone Ventures Inc.

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

All geochemical sampling was subject to rigorous parameters, including detailed descriptions of each sample. Rock samples were obtained using a 22-oz Estwing rock hammer, and located in the field using a non-differential Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. Samples were placed in plastic bags designed specifically for rock sampling. A tag with the unique sample number, supplied by ALS Chemex Labs, was placed in the bag; the sample number was written on both outsides of the bag using "Magic Markers". The sample numbers were also written on Tyvex Tags using grease pencils; the tags were attached to the sample locations in the field.

Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM - NAD 27 Canada), sample type (grab, composite grab, chip, etc), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), formation, lithology, modifier (for textural or structural descriptions), colour, degrees of carbonate presence and silicification, other alteration if applicable, economic mineralization including estimated amounts, date, sampler and comments (Appendix 3). Minimum sample weight was 0.5 kg, although samples tend to be larger than this.

Soil samples were recorded as to location (UTM - NAD 27 location), horizon, depth, slope angle, colour, presence of permafrost, vegetation type, surficial geology, fragment lithology (if known), percent organics, date, sampler and comments. If a particular parameter could not be determined, particularly fragment lithology, no record was made. Samples were preferably taken of B-horizon material, although sampling of A or C horizon soil was done where B-horizon material was unavailable. This was preferable to omitting the sample. Minimum original sample weight was 0.25 kg. Sample numbers supplied by ALS Chemex Labs were written in grease pencil on a Tyvex tag and tied on to the station picket. Samples were placed in kraft bags, with a Tyvex tag supplied by ALS Chemex showing the unique sample number placed in the bag, and the sample number written in "Magic Marker" on both sides of the bag. The bags were then dried as much as possible before shipping.

Variability in results of soil sampling may be caused by depth of overburden, slope angle, and outcrop exposure, with lower values expected in flat areas with thick overburden. Gold ions are less mobile also; thus samples with high copper-gold ratios may reflect transport distance rather than low bedrock gold values.

Silt samples were taken from several locations at a particular site to improve representability, focusing on fine material. Sample locations in UTM NAD-27 format were recorded in the field using a non-differential GPS and described as to percent fines, colour, stream grade and width, date, sampler and comments. Samples were placed in kraft bags with a sample tag showing unique sample number, labeled and marked in the field in the same manner as soil samples. All samples were taken in order to provide accurate representation of mineralization present.

Field data was entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format, and later matched with analytical results. This process was continually re-checked to ensure correct results are associated with descriptions.

The author cannot verify the adequacy and quality of historical sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work performed before 2004. The author was not involved in past exploration.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

All rock samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags, sealed with thick plastic serrated "Zap Straps" and sent in a similarly sealed rice bag to ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C., a certified analytical laboratory. Soil and silt samples were placed in kraft sample bags, and also sealed with "Zap Straps". Sealed rice bags were personally handed to the courier, Greyhound Bus Lines, by the qualified person, and were delivered by the courier directly to ALS Chemex.

All rock samples were crushed to ensure that a minimum of 70% of the material was less than 2.0 mm in size; this material was thoroughly mixed. From this, a 250g sample was pulverized to 75-micron size; then a 50-gram sample of this underwent fire assay analysis with atomic absorption finish. This technique provided gold analysis ranging from 0.005 to 10.0 g/t gold; samples exceeding these values (overlimits) were re-analyzed by 30-gram gravimetric finish.

All soil and silt samples were screened to 180-micron size (minus-80 mesh); the fine fraction then underwent gold analysis by 30-gram fire assay with ICP – AES finish, providing a detection limit of 0.001 g/tonne.

All samples are also analyzed by 34-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

ALS Chemex provides comprehensive in-house quality-control, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. ALS Chemex also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 34 elements involved in ICP analysis and gold to determine accuracy of analysis. The lab also incorporates more limited analysis of standard samples with known element concentrations provided by several outside firms.

11. Data Verification

The four samples from anomalous portions of trenches T78-2, T78-8 and T78-9 were taken for purposes of due-diligence. The two samples taken in trench T78-8 returned strongly anomalous gold values, confirming presence of gold in the trenches, although values were considerably lower than those obtained in 1998. Samples taken from trenches T78-2 and T78-9 returned low gold values, although duplication of exact past sample locations was impossible due to snow cover. Much of the trenches were still covered by snow; sampling was done along trench walls.

Limited mapping also confirmed the widespread nature of intrusive-hosted mineralization and associated alteration, although abundant quartz veining was absent.

Much of the 1997 and 1998 programs by Aurum Geological Consultants consisted of re-sampling of previously excavated and sampled trenches. These repeated previous sampling results from the porphyritic intrusive with good accuracy, as well as high values from Trench 84-4 within the Tetradymite Zone. Re-sampling of the same high-grade zone by Pautler in 2001 and Firestone in June 2004 confirmed earlier results, indicating reliability of earlier analytical results.

Sampling in the eastern property area, including the K-467 Zone was done in areas where no past exploration records were available.

12.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

12.1 Interpretation

Geological mapping determined a similar lithology and porphyritic fabric for the quartz-feldspar porphyritic exposures in the Gold Vein System and K-467 Zone areas. Aeromagnetic surveying revealed an area of moderate "high" magnetic signature extending from the Gold Vein System to Hayes Creek, suggesting a continuous single porphyritic stock extending between these (Figure 6, Map 1). A small feldspar porphyritic hornblende bearing stock located 200 metres north of the Little Klines Gulch – Hayes Creek confluence is likely of the same high level intrusive suite, and may be a phase of the same stock.

Mineralization in the K-467 Zone area encountered to date is low grade, although its widespread nature and the presence of past placer workings and reports of high grade veins in early literature suggest potential for higher grade, potentially economic zones. Sheeted sulphide bearing polymetallic veins within the intrusion suggests potential for Fort Knox-style mineralization.

High sulphide content associated with calc-silicate alteration and silicification in metavolcanic country rock along the north contact indicates high sulphidation skarn and replacement-style mineralization. The sericite-altered unit north of the confluence suggests a sedimentary origin, potentially more reactive and amenable to skarn and replacement-style mineral settings. The small stock north of the confluence may be contiguous with the larger porphyritic intrusion; if so, much of the metasedimentary and metavolcanic assemblage may be underlain by the stock, and thus be increasingly mineralized with depth. The skarn occurrence north of the small stock suggests extension of the intrusion at depth to the north. Aeromagnetic surveying revealed an east-west trending magnetic "high" anomaly coincident with mineralized Wolverine Creek strata along the north intrusive contact.

The northern intrusive contact may be a viable exploration target along its entire extent between Hayes Creek and the Gold Vein System. Of particular interest is the intersection of the stock with the Big Creek Fault, interpreted as the corridor hosting the Tetradyrite Vein System. The high, repeatable value in trench T84-14 and the value of 5.2 g/t gold across 0.49m from past sampling in trench T85-5 are located near the interpreted contact; a porphyritic dyke is exposed in trench T84-14. Bismuth values were not high enough to suggest presence of abundant tetradyrite; this may be a more "typical" gold bearing gouge zone. High grade gold-bearing veins and gouge zones tend to concentrate in permeable zones, including fault zones, near intrusive contacts. Although no age relationship has been established between the Big Creek Fault and the stock, similar mineralization may extend into the stock if the fault remained active following emplacement.

Previous mapping placed the northern contact as extending northwestward directly east of Sonora Gulch, nearly paralleling the Tetradyrite Vein System. This is sufficiently close for mineralized hydromagmatic fluids from the stock to be emplaced along the fault-hosted system. Placer gold in Sonora Gulch may originate from the intrusion, from near-contact skarn and replacement zones and from gouge zones +/- tetradyrite along the Big Creek Fault.

The strong gold-in-soil anomaly east of Hayes Creek represents an important discovery, as soil locations were taken from lower elevations along a thickly forested steep hillside with good soil development. Samples were not taken from the broad valley floor, where fluvial contamination may occur. The strong magnetic high anomaly extends into the anomalous soil anomaly; a moderate magnetic signature similar to that underlying the larger intrusion extends further to the southeast. The small northern stock may represent the western exposure of a larger intrusion that is the source of gold-bearing mineralization causing the soil anomaly. If this is contiguous with the larger known stock, potential exists for much more widespread gold mineralization on the property than previously recognized.

A second east-west trending magnetic high anomaly occurs west of Sonora Gulch, suggesting a dextral offset along the Big Creek fault of about 0.5 km. This anomaly may

represent a mineralized skarn and replacement style horizon similar to the K-467 Zone area.

12.2 Conclusions

The 2004 exploration programs revealed several important geological and mineralogical settings within the Sonora Gulch property:

1. The quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock likely extends from the “Gold Vein System” area to Hayes Creek. Narrow sulphide-bearing fine quartz veins, locally sheeted, are fairly abundant in the Hayes Creek portion of the intrusion.
2. The K-467 Zone, named in 2004, consists of skarn and replacement style mineralization in Wolverine Creek metavolcanic and metasedimentary strata along the north contact of the intrusion, and of vein-hosted mineralization within the intrusion. Gold and copper values from rock sampling were weakly anomalous along the gulch; copper values were somewhat higher in sericitic, possibly metasedimentary strata to the north. Past placer workings and high gold-in-silt values from Little Klines Gulch suggest a larger, high-grade gold source.
3. The north contact of the intrusion is projected to extend just south of Trench 84-14, where 2004 sampling returned a gold value of 10.1 g/t across 0.7m from a hematitic gouge zone. Trench 84-14 is along the southern end of the “Tetradymite Vein System”, suggesting high gold values may be spatially related to the intrusion.
4. Skarn-style mineralization is proximal to a small stock identified in 2004 roughly 200m north of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence. This may represent an extension of the larger southern intrusion; if so, the altered and mineralized Wolverine Creek Suite package may be underlain by a subsurface extension of the intrusion, and mineralization may extend to depth.
5. The highly anomalous gold-in-soil values east of Hayes Creek suggest a sizable gold source. The small intrusion north of the confluence may be the western limit of a larger body extending east of Hayes Creek. This may be the host of auriferous mineralization indicated by the soil anomaly.
6. A similar east-west trending magnetic high anomaly occurs west of Sonora Gulch, suggesting a dextral offset along the Big Creek fault of about 0.5 km. This anomaly may represent a similar mineralized skarn and replacement style horizon to the K-467 Zone area.

13. Recommendations

13.1 Recommendations

A Phase 1 program consisting of line cutting, ground horizontal loop electromagnetic (EM) and "Induced Polarization" surveying, detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling is planned for 2005. Induced Polarization surveying is suitable for identifying disseminated sulphide mineralization, whereas the EM surveys are designed to test for conductive zones potentially hosting structurally controlled mineralization.

A 3.0 km base line with an azimuth of 115° is recommended to extend from west of Sonora Gulch to east of Hayes Creek in the K-467 area. Grid lines will extend at 25° – 205° with a 200-metre line spacing for a total of 26.1 km of cut grid. An Induced Polarization survey will be done along all grid lines, for a total of 23.7 line kilometers. The electromagnetic survey will cover roughly 12 km of this grid, focusing on the Tetradyrite Vein System with two to three lines extending southwest onto the intrusive-hosted Gold Vein System and the K-467 Zone area to test for possible fault contacts. The lines east of Hayes Creek will test eastward continuity of the large intrusion; the northern portions will test for eastward continuity of the small intrusion north of the confluence and for potentially mineralized structures.

Detailed geological mapping, rock sampling and systematic soil sampling will occur over the K-467 area, the metasedimentary unit just to the north, and on delineation of the newly discovered gold-in-soil anomaly east of Hayes Creek. Detailed silt sampling is recommended along the entire course of Little Klines Gulch. Further chip sampling of mineralized zones, particularly hematitic gouge zones, is recommended in the Trench T84-14 area. Soil sample intervals across the interpreted northern intrusion boundary should be no larger than 50m, to improve resolution of geochemical anomalies, if present.

Detailed geological mapping, prospecting, rock, silt and soil sampling is recommended for the vicinity of the western magnetic high anomaly, including the stream directly west of Sonora Gulch.

The line cutting and geophysical programs will require one month's time. This will be immediately followed by the geological mapping and geochemical sampling program, designed to follow up on anomalies delineated by the geophysical surveys. Total Phase 1 expenses, including report writing and 10% contingency, are estimated at **\$132,968**.

A Phase 2 program of diamond drilling is recommended, targeting anomalies identified during the Phase 1 program. A budget will be determined following compilation and interpretation of data from Phase 1.

13.2 Proposed Phase 1 Budget

The following is a proposed budget for the Phase 1 program at Sonora Gulch:

Line Cutting/ Geophysical Surveying

Mobilization – demobilization:	\$ 3,100	
Line cutting: 20 days @ \$1,380/day:	\$27,600	
IP Survey: 17 days @ \$1,920/day:	\$32,640	
HLEM Surveys: 3.0 days @ \$1,100/day	\$ 3,300	
Camp rental: 40 days @ \$150/day:	\$ 6,000	
Expediting: 14 hours @ \$50/hr:	\$ 700	
Re-supply trips: 4 @ \$710:	\$ 2,840	
Groceries:	\$ 3,700	
Fuel:	\$ 1,500	
Misc. supplies:	\$ 700	
Data processing and report:	\$ 5,800	
Total:	\$87,880	\$ 75,830

Geological/Geochemical Surveying

Mobe – Demob:	\$ 2,500	
Wages: Geologist: 16 days @ \$350/day	\$ 5,600	
Qualified Peron: 8 days @ \$480/day:	\$ 3,840	
Assistant: 16 days @ \$250/day:	\$ 4,000	
Rock sampling:	\$ 3,900	
Soil Sampling: 350 soils @ \$28 ea:	\$ 9,800	
Silt Sampling: 30 silts @ \$28 ea:	\$ 840	
Groceries: \$35/person-day	\$ 1,400	
Helicopter support:	\$ 1,520	
Expediting: 5 hrs @ \$50/hr:	\$ 250	
Sample shipping:	\$ 600	
Satellite telephone rental:	\$ 360	
Truck rental (mobe/demob only @ \$70/day)	\$ 140	
Accommodations:	\$ 400	
Camp rental: 16 days @ \$100/day:	\$ 1,600	
Equipment and supplies, incl. field office:	\$ 1,300	
Report writing, digitizing:	\$ 7,000	
Total:	\$45,050	\$120,880
	10% contingency	\$ 12,088
	Grand total, Phase 1:	\$132,968

NB. Estimates are for field expenditures only, including report writing, and do not cover ancillary administrative costs.

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Appendix 1. Certificate of Author

I, Carl M. Schulze, PGeo, hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist and sole proprietor of:
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services
35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
- 2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in geology from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, in 1984.
- 3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 21 years since my graduation from Lakehead University.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for preparation of all sections of the technical report titled "Summary and Preliminary Exploration Report, Sonora Gulch Property, Dawson Range, Yukon" on the entire property area comprising the Sonora Gulch project. I was active on-site during the entire exploration program of one day on April 14, 2004.
- 7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
- 8) I am not aware of any material facts or material changes with respect to the subject matter of the technical report not contained within the report, of which the omission to disclose makes the report misleading.
- 9) I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report as an Assessment Report with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder. I also consent to filing with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report, provided an "effective date" of June 18, 2004 is substituted from the dates worked on the front cover.
- 12) The effective date of this report is June 18, 2004.

Dated this 25th Day of February, 2005.

"Carl Schulze"

Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo
Address: 35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
Telephone: 867-633-4807 Fax: 867-633-4883
E-mail: allterrane@northwestel.net

Appendix 2: Statement of Costs

Wages:	Geologist: 6 days @ \$400/day:	\$ 2,400
	Geologist: 10 days @ \$350/day:	\$ 3,500
	Assistant: 10 days @ \$220/day	\$ 2,200
Rock sampling:	54 samples @ \$30 each:	\$ 1,620
Soil Sampling:	28 soils @ \$26 ea:	\$ 728
Silt sampling:	8 silts @ \$26 ea:	\$ 208
Groceries:		\$ 875
Mobe- Demob:		\$14,381
Project preparation:		\$ 1,325
Report writing, drafting:		\$ 3,944
		Total: \$31,181

Appendix 3: Sample Descriptions

Appendix 3a: Rock Sample Descriptions

Appendix 3b: Soil Sample Descriptions

Appendix 3c: Silt Sample Descriptions

Appendix 3a: Rock Sample Descriptions, April 14, 2004 Visit

2004 Assessment Report, Sonora Gulch Property

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sample No.	Easting (NAD 27)	Northing (NAD 27)	Zone	Sample Type	Width (m)	Sample Descr.	Formation	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Silicification	Alt 1	Alt 2	Other	Mineral 1	Amt (%)	Mineral 2	Amt (%)	Other Mineral	Amt (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
M157601	652008	6949442	7	CGr		Tr. Push	LKp	QFP	Mass	lt brn		A2	Ph1	Lim2	Py	2	Hem	wk			4/14/2004	CS	15m N of south end, T78-2.
M157602	652132	6949182	7	CGr	1.7	R/c	LKp	QFP	Mass	white		A2	Ph1	Lim 1	Py	7	Cpy	tr			4/14/2004	CS	T78-6 - repeat of Aurum 3000 ppb sample
M157603	652120	6949208	7	CGr		Tr. Push	LKp	QFP	Mass	lt gry		A2	Ph1	Lim 2	Py	5					4/14/2004	CS	T78-6 - repeat of Aurum 775 ppb sample
M157604	652174	6949279	7	CGr	1.3	Oc	LKp	QFP	Biot	bl-gry	S2	A1	Ph1	Lim 1	Py	4	Cpy	tr	Tetdy?	<1	4/14/2004	CS	T78-8, 8 - 10m N of south end
M157605	346634	6949370	8	CGr		Ta	DMw	MetVol	Gn	gm-gry	S2	A1	Ph2	Lim 2	Py	5	Cpy	tr			4/14/2004	CS	K-467, just N. of Little Kines Gulch
M157606	346638	6949390	8	CGr		Ta	DMw	MetVol	Gn	gm-gry	S2	A1	Ph2	Lim 2	Py	3	Cpy	<1	Mal	tr	4/14/2004	CS	K-467, two pieces
M157607	346632	6949385	8	CGr		Ta	DMw	MetVol	Gn	gm-gry	S3	A1	Ph1	Lim 2-3	Py	3	Cpy	<1	Mal	tr	4/14/2004	CS	K-467, incl. qz veins, tr. Chalcopyrite
M157608	346624	6949350	8	C	1.4	Oc	DMw	MetVol	Foi	tan-br	S2	A1	Ph1	Lim3	Py	4	Cpy	<1	Mal	tr	4/14/2004	CS	K-467; incl. 12 cm wide gouge @ 355-90
M157609	346620	6949360	8	CGr		Oc	DMw	MetVol	Vned	yel	S3	A2	Ph1	Lim2	Py	6	Cpy	<1			4/14/2004	CS	Qz veins, pyrite stringers

APPENDIX 3a: ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Year-2004 Sampling, Sonora Gulch Property

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sample No.	Eastng	Northing	Sample Type	Width (m)	Sample Descr.	Form.	Lithology	Modifier	Colour	Carb. Presence	Silicification	Alteration 1	Other Alt.	Mineral #1	Amt (%)	Mineral #2	Amt (%)	Other Mineral	Amt (%)	Date	Sampler	Comments
RM156674	346553	6949527	CG		OC	LKP	QTZ		GRY				LI	PY	10					11-Jun	RD	Quartz Diorite: RM156674 - 683 in NAD 27
RM156675	346515	6949515	CG		OC	LKP	QTZ	VEIN	CLEAR											11-Jun	RD	
RM156676	346498	6949476	CG	0.2	OC	LKP	IG		GRY		S3			PY	12	CPY	7			11-Jun	RD	
RM156677	346411	6949659	CG	1	OC				GRY		S3			PY	5	CPY	2			12-Jun	RD	
RM156678	346410	6949659	CG	1	OC				GRY		S3			PY	5	CPY	3			12-Jun	RD	
RM156679	346409	6949659	CG	1	OC				GRY		S3			PY	5	CPY	2			12-Jun	RD	
RM156680	346408	6949659	CG	1	OC				GRY		S3			PY	5	CPY	2			12-Jun	RD	
RM156681	346391	6949667	CG		OC			FOL	GRY		S3			PY	5	CPY				12-Jun	RD	
RM156682	346503	6949312	CG		OC	LKP	IG		GRY		S1					CPY	2			12-Jun	RD	
RM156683	346426	6949139	CG		OC	LKP	IG		GRY		S2		LI	CPY	5	PY	1			14-Jun	RD	
RM156765	346756	6949867	CG		OC	DMWul		SR	GRY		S2			PY	10	CPY	3	MANG		12-Jun	DO	SKARN: RM156765 - 797 in NAD 27
RM156766	346421	6949779	G		OC	DMWul			TAN		S3	AR1		PY	5	CPY	1			12-Jun	DO	QTZ SER GNEISS
RM156767	346416	6949741	G		FL	DMWul		VN	TAN			AR3		PY	1					12-Jun	DO	QTZ VEIN IN SCHIST
RM156768	346418	6949694	G		FL	DMWul			LT GRN		S3	AR1		PY	2	CPY	1	MAL		12-Jun	DO	
RM156769	346432	6949683	G		FL	DMWul		GN	WHITE		S4			PY	6	CPY	4			12-Jun	DO	
RM156770	346402	6949630	G		RB	DMWul		GN	GRY		S4	AR1		PY	4	CPY	4	MAL		12-Jun	DO	MAL & AZURITE
RM156771	346388	6949659	CG		OC	DMWul		GN	GRY		S4	AR1		PY	10	CPY	8			12-Jun	DO	AZURITE
RM156772	346344	6949637	G		OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S4			PY	8	CPY	3			12-Jun	DO	SKARN?
RM156773	346390	6949567	G		OC	DMWul		FOL	GRN		S3	AR1		PY	5	CPY	5			12-Jun	DO	
RM156774	346394	6949552	G		OC				GRY		S2	AR1		PY	5	CPY	5			12-Jun	DO	BORNITE?
RM156775	346393	6949545	G		OC	DMWul			GRN		S3			PY	3	CPY	1			12-Jun	DO	
RM156776	346406	6949519	G		OC				GRY					PY	5	CPY	3			12-Jun	DO	
RM156779	653415	6949055	G		OC	DMWul			GRN					PY	5	CPY	3			14-Jun	DO	VFG SULPHIDES
RM156788	653850	6949500	G		OC	DMWul		GN	TAN			AR2								15-Jun	DO	LIMONITE ON FRACTURES
RM156789	653895	6949495	G		OC	DMWul		GN	TAN		S1	AR2		CPY	5	PYRR	3			16-Jun	DO	DARK BAND IN GNEISS
RM156790	653705	6949492	G		OC	DMWul		VEIN	GRY		S3			MOL	1					16-Jun	DO	VEIN
RM156791	653800	6949450	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S3	AR1		PY	3	CPY	3			16-Jun	DO	CPY ON FRACTURES
RM156792	653835	6949445	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S2	AR2		CPY	3	PYRR	2	EPIDOTE	1	16-Jun	DO	EPIDOTE ON FRACTURES
RM156793	653835	6949444	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S3	AR1		CPY	3	PYRR	2			16-Jun	DO	FRACTURED ROCKS
RM156794	653835	6949443	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S1	AR3		CPY	1					16-Jun	DO	FRACTURED ROCKS
RM156795	653840	6949445	G		OC	DMWul		VEIN	GRY		S4			CPY	2					16-Jun	DO	MALACHITE AND MANGANESE
RM156796	653850	6949444	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRN		S2	AR3		CPY	3					16-Jun	DO	FAULT ZONE
RM156797	653860	6949444	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRY		S3			CPY	3	PYRR	2	PY	2	16-Jun	DO	
RM156798	653860	6949444	CH	1	OC	DMWul		GN	GRY			AR3		PY	3	CPY	1			16-Jun	DO	VFG SULPHIDES: NAD 27
RM156799	346527	6949671	G		FL	LKP		FPOR	GRY					PY	8	CPY	5			17-Jun	DO	MEDIUM GRAINED
RM156851	346415	6949080	CGr		OC	LKP	Q.P. Mon	Vned	lt brn		S1	A1	L2	As	2	CPY	2	PY	9	6/15/2004	CS	Sulphides along vein at 275-55
RM156852	346488	6949330	C	1.4	OC	LKP	Q.P. Mon	Vned	Or-tan	C3		A1	L1	CPY	0.5	Ga	tr	PY	2	6/16/2004	CS	Sulphides in veins, minor disseminated
RM156853	346422	6949172	C	1.7	OC/Rc	LKP	Q.P. Mon	Frac-mass	lt blue	C2	S2	A1	L2	CPY	0.5	Py	4	Po	2	6/16/2004	CS	Limonite along fractures
RM156854	346430	6949151	C	1.2	OC/Rc	LKP	Q.P. Mon	Mass	lt blue	C2	S2	A1	L2	CPY	tr	Po	2	Py	2	6/16/2004	CS	Includes strongly decrepitated monzonite
RM156855	346417	6949088	C	2	OC/Rc	LKP	Q.P. Mon	frac	lt blue	C2	S1	A1	L2	CPY	<1	Po	2	Py	2	6/16/2004	CS	Includes molybdenite in vein
RM156856	346378	6948977	CGr		OC/Rc	LKP	Rhy	Dyke?	buff	C2	S2	A1	L2	PY	1	CPY	tr			6/16/2004	CS	Locally schistose: mixed with sediments?
RM156857	346367	6949481	CGr		OC	LKP	Dior	Fol	wh-blue	C2	S3	A2	L1	PY	5	CPY	<1	Boulang?	<1	6/16/2004	CS	Veined, foliated and dissem sulphides
RM156858	653838	6949471	CGr		OC	LKP	Dior	Fol	wh-blue	C1	S2	A2	L1	PY	3	CPY	tr			6/16/2004	CS	Dissem vein and foliation-cont sulphides
RM156859	652189	6950311	CGr		OC	DMWul	Lst	skarn	lt brn	C2				Po	1	Py	1			6/17/2004	CS	Tr 84-33 (34?); 30% garnet
RM156860	652928	6949737	C	0.7	OC	DMWul	Metvolc?	Gouge	dk brn	C1		A2	L3	Po	2					6/17/2004	CS	Very strong, local carb altered gouge

APPENDIX 3b : SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SHEET

Year-2004 Sampling, Sonora Gulch Property

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Slope angle	Colour	Permafrost (yes/no?)	% Coarse Fragments	Vegetation	Surficial Geology	Frag. Lithology	% Organics	Date	Sampler	Comments
SM156801	347148	6947974	C	20	ST	BL	Y	90	moss		fol gn	90	16-Jun	RD	gneiss/schist
SM156802	347138	6948045	A	20	FL	BL	Y	0	moss			95	16-Jun	RD	valley bottom
SM156803	347139	6908145	B	10	MOD	BRN	N	0	poplar			20	16-Jun	RD	
SM156804	347137	6908245	B	10	MOD	BRN	N	5	poplar			30	16-Jun	RD	
SM156805	347127	6908340	B	5	MOD	BRN	N	5	poplar			20	16-Jun	RD	
SM156806	347120	6908445	B	10	MOD	BRN	N	10	poplar		schist	30	16-Jun	RD	
SM156807	347108	6908545	B	20	MOD	BRN	N	10	poplar		schist	20	16-Jun	RD	
SM156808	347089	6908645	C	20	MOD	BRN	N	40	poplar		schist	30	16-Jun	RD	
SM156809	347086	6908745	C	30	MOD	BRN	N	80	mixed		schist	50	16-Jun	RD	
SM156810	347094	6908845	A	30	MOD	BL	N	0	pine			90	16-Jun	RD	
SM156811	347086	6908945	C	30	ST	BRN	N	80	pine		schist	90	16-Jun	RD	
SM156812	347073	6909045	C	30	ST	BRN	N	40	moss		schist	40	16-Jun	RD	
SM156813	347070	6909145	B	20	FL	BL		0	moss	stream		80	16-Jun	RD	permafrost at base
SM156814	347067	6909245	B	20	MOD	BRN	N	0	moss			30	16-Jun	RD	
SM156815	347070	6909345	C	20	MOD	BRN	N	20	moss		red schist	20	16-Jun	RD	
SM156816	347050	6909445	C	30	ST	BRN	N	20	poplar		fol ig	20	16-Jun	RD	
SM156817	347040	6909565	A	10	MOD	BL	N	0	pine	stream		80	16-Jun	RD	
SM156818	347064	6909645	B	20	ST	BRN	N	10	poplar		schist	20	16-Jun	RD	white schist
SM156819	347035	6909715	C	40	ST	BRN	N	30	pine		fol	10	16-Jun	RD	
SM156780	653700	6949600	C	10	FLT	BRN	N	20		COL	FEL GN	0	16-Jun	DO	SM156780 -787 in NAD27
SM156781	653720	6949590	B	10	GEN	BRN	N	5			FEL GN	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156782	653745	6949580	B	8	MOD	BRN	N	40		COL	MIXED	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156783	653765	6949575	B	10	MOD	BRN	N	40		COL	MIXED	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156784	653790	6949565	C	10	MOD	BRN	N	30			FEL GN	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156785	653810	6949555	B	15	MOD	BRN	N	30			MIXED	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156786	653835	6949550	B	10	MOD	BRN	N	30		COL	FEL GN	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156787	653860	6949550	C	10	MOD	BRN	N	20		COL	FEL GN	0	16-Jun	DO	
SM156890	346485	6949345	B/Tf	15	stp	lt brn	N	35	NV	Ta	QP Mon	<5	6/15/2004	CS	Probable fines above decrep cliff

APPENDIX 3c: SILT SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SHEET

Year-2004 Sampling, Sonora Gulch Property

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sample No.	Easting	Northing	% Fines	Colour	Stream Grade	Stream Width (m)	Date	Sampler	Comments
TM156850	347070	6949145	30	BLACK	MOD	0.3	16-Jun	RD	
TM156777	653605	6950070	90	BRN	FLAT	0.1	13-Jun	DO	NAD 27
TM156778	346351	6948457	70	BRN	STEEP	0.3	15-Jun	DO	NAD 27
TM156800	346507	6949461	20	BRN	FLAT	0.1	17-Jun	DO	
TM156900	347148	6947997	65	lt brn	Gen	2.5	6/15/2004	CS	Several sites, good silt development
TM156899	346418	6949487	55	lt brn	Mod	0.5	6/16/2004	CS	Little Kline's Gulch, several sites
TM156898	653838	6949471	70	lt brn	Mod	0.4	6/16/2004	CS	Little Kline's Gulch, several sites
TM156897	652280	6950206	60	tan-brn	Mod	0.5	6/17/2004	CS	Sonora Gulch; abundant silt

Appendix 4: Original Sample Results



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 1

Date: 23-APR-2004

Account: FIRVEN

CERTIFICATE VA04021914

Project: SG

P.O. No.:

This report is for 9 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 21-APR-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CARL SCHULZE

LORI WALTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
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
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE
35 DAWSON RD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

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: _____



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Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

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1400-10117 JASPER AVE

EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Date: 23-APR-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: SG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04021914

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA24	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
		kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
M157601		1.74	0.015	0.9	0.43	79	<10	120	<0.5	4	0.02	<0.5	2	51	26	1.85
M157602		1.76	0.230	0.8	0.85	24	<10	270	<0.5	2	0.06	<0.5	2	28	75	2.32
M157603		1.54	0.413	0.7	0.72	89	<10	770	<0.5	5	0.03	<0.5	3	33	47	2.25
M157604		2.06	0.030	1.5	1.48	102	<10	130	0.6	2	0.63	2.4	11	47	76	2.69
M157605		1.44	0.056	1.6	0.50	12	<10	110	0.9	<2	0.71	1.1	20	46	724	1.66
M157606		0.52	0.136	22.9	0.65	33	<10	240	0.9	<2	1.36	3.9	23	34	3700	2.21
M157607		0.94	0.044	2.4	0.34	10	<10	210	0.5	<2	0.43	0.8	10	56	629	1.08
M157608		3.06	0.162	3.8	0.30	548	<10	40	0.8	<2	0.41	2.1	18	29	508	2.06
M157609		1.46	0.134	7.3	0.25	1040	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.27	0.9	13	63	571	2.55



ALS Chemex

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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

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1400-10117 JASPER AVE

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Page: 2 - B

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Date: 23-APR-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: SG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04021914

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41															
		Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	NI	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr	
		ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	
		10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1	
M157601		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.03	79	1	0.04	4	400	21	0.08	2	1	14	
M157602		<10	1	0.29	20	0.32	50	4	0.05	2	500	11	0.34	3	1	30	
M157603		<10	<1	0.23	10	0.24	59	4	0.04	5	360	20	0.10	<2	1	38	
M157604		10	<1	0.18	20	0.77	157	2	0.10	11	610	23	0.59	21	3	55	
M157605		<10	<1	0.19	80	0.18	186	3	0.05	5	240	10	1.00	2	1	16	
M157606		<10	1	0.22	40	0.16	278	25	0.04	7	210	9	1.00	5	1	33	
M157607		<10	1	0.16	50	0.10	111	2	0.05	3	130	8	0.63	3	1	15	
M157608		<10	<1	0.12	20	0.02	372	13	0.03	5	250	31	0.56	4	1	12	
M157609		<10	<1	0.20	10	0.02	77	166	0.03	5	180	15	1.43	11	<1	8	



ALS Chemex

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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 2 - C

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Date: 23-APR-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: SG

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04021914

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ti	Ti	U	V	W	Zn
	Units LOR	% 0.01	ppm 10	ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2
M157601		<0.01	<10	<10	9	<10	77
M157602		<0.01	<10	<10	14	<10	33
M157603		<0.01	<10	<10	13	<10	34
M157604		0.01	<10	<10	35	<10	144
M157605		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	64
M157606		<0.01	<10	10	2	<10	180
M157607		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	39
M157608		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	98
M157609		<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	62



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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 1

Date: 6-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

CERTIFICATE VA04039303

Project: 004-5

P.O. No.:

This report is for 45 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23-JUN-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CARL SCHULZE

LORI WALTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA24	Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS
Au-GRA22	Au 50 g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE
35 DAWSON RD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

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: 



ALS Chemex

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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
1400-10117 JASPER AVE
EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 2 - A
Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)
Date: 6-JUL-2004
Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	
		0.02	0.005	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	
RM156674		0.70	0.019		0.8	0.65	22	<10	50	0.6	<2	1.02	<0.5	4	71	81	
RM156675		0.62	0.077		8.6	0.05	371	<10	200	<0.5	<2	0.01	<0.5	1	210	59	
RM156676		0.94	0.033		1.6	0.92	17	<10	110	<0.5	2	0.09	<0.5	8	75	120	
RM156677		1.36	0.016		0.6	0.53	11	<10	140	0.7	<2	0.80	0.5	4	86	180	
RM156678		1.50	0.014		0.6	0.45	8	<10	180	0.6	<2	0.47	<0.5	4	74	96	
RM156679		0.70	0.016		1.0	0.48	2	<10	200	0.9	<2	1.16	0.5	6	95	255	
RM156680		0.98	0.033		11.3	0.46	288	<10	100	0.6	<2	0.41	<0.5	10	95	557	
RM156681		1.20	0.013		0.4	0.75	8	<10	180	0.8	<2	0.92	0.7	5	54	133	
RM156682		0.96	0.033		1.0	1.07	11	<10	180	<0.5	<2	1.39	<0.5	8	65	360	
RM156683		0.94	0.032		1.4	1.09	7	<10	50	<0.5	2	0.23	<0.5	4	58	491	
RM156765		0.84	0.136		2.7	1.65	58	<10	30	0.6	4	0.73	<0.5	4	85	723	
RM156766		0.50	0.006		0.5	0.24	10	<10	50	0.5	<2	0.80	<0.5	2	86	29	
RM156767		0.50	0.006		0.5	0.19	60	<10	90	<0.5	2	0.01	<0.5	<1	105	15	
RM156768		0.88	0.010		0.4	0.51	5	<10	130	0.5	<2	0.53	<0.5	2	71	130	
RM156769		0.78	0.028		1.2	0.58	15	<10	40	<0.5	<2	1.46	1.1	11	57	283	
RM156770		0.82	0.026		3.6	0.44	15	<10	160	0.8	<2	0.75	1.1	24	105	1330	
RM156771		1.56	0.034		0.8	0.62	5	<10	110	0.8	<2	0.60	0.6	18	65	554	
RM156772		0.82	0.016		0.5	0.88	6	<10	50	0.6	2	0.40	<0.5	6	77	180	
RM156773		1.10	0.014		0.9	0.89	13	<10	210	<0.5	<2	0.81	<0.5	8	82	285	
RM156774		0.62	0.030		0.6	0.97	17	<10	50	<0.5	<2	0.78	0.6	16	111	409	
RM156775		0.82	0.039		0.4	0.91	2	<10	150	<0.5	<2	0.30	<0.5	14	100	271	
RM156776		0.58	0.023		0.4	0.96	4	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.76	<0.5	9	102	231	
RM156779		0.72	0.128		1.5	0.59	18	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.60	0.6	4	91	1020	
RM156788		0.68	0.021		0.3	0.35	4	<10	650	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	2	91	51	
RM156789		0.78	0.053		0.9	1.82	8	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.38	<0.5	26	185	463	
RM156790		0.84	0.011		0.3	0.17	3	<10	130	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	138	18	
RM156791		1.12	0.028		0.8	0.57	4	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	3	72	109	
RM156792		0.76	0.028		0.6	0.85	10	<10	60	0.7	<2	0.34	<0.5	9	95	287	
RM156793		0.88	0.016		0.2	0.69	<2	<10	60	0.6	<2	0.33	<0.5	4	87	116	
RM156794		0.94	0.015		0.3	0.93	3	<10	60	0.7	<2	0.47	<0.5	4	87	97	
RM156795		1.30	0.018		0.9	0.45	25	<10	130	0.7	<2	1.19	0.7	21	100	427	
RM156796		0.70	0.010		0.3	0.61	2	<10	100	0.5	<2	0.23	<0.5	4	73	170	
RM156797		0.84	0.014		0.9	0.43	4	<10	130	0.5	<2	0.55	<0.5	7	87	449	
RM156798		0.56	0.009		0.7	0.67	6	<10	60	0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	4	117	239	
RM156799		0.78	0.011		<0.2	0.85	7	<10	140	<0.5	<2	0.14	<0.5	3	97	44	
RM156851		1.24	0.950		10.6	1.06	>10000	<10	60	<0.5	13	0.25	44.9	12	85	689	
RM156852		1.44	0.232		8.4	0.34	439	<10	140	<0.5	<2	1.53	1.1	7	109	1680	
RM156853		2.80	0.039		1.0	0.79	32	<10	80	<0.5	<2	0.42	0.7	6	111	407	
RM156854		1.52	0.035		1.4	0.80	79	<10	100	<0.5	<2	0.41	0.8	5	80	340	
RM156855		2.70	0.071		1.5	0.62	143	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.70	1.1	4	113	638	



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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

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Page: 2 - B

Total # Pages: 3 (A - C)

Date: 6-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Fe % 0.01	Ga ppm 10	Hg ppm 1	K % 0.01	La ppm 10	Mg % 0.01	Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 2	Sc ppm 1
RM156674		2.10	<10	<1	0.17	40	0.26	88	5	0.03	4	300	12	1.66	<2	2
RM156675		0.95	<10	1	0.04	10	0.01	28	3	<0.01	4	20	8	0.17	6	<1
RM156676		2.72	<10	<1	0.35	10	0.71	46	2	0.02	9	590	8	1.37	2	3
RM156677		1.38	<10	<1	0.18	60	0.24	105	2	0.03	3	270	8	0.92	2	1
RM156678		1.92	<10	<1	0.17	40	0.18	76	7	0.03	4	290	10	1.14	<2	1
RM156679		1.10	<10	<1	0.19	50	0.20	133	2	0.03	4	290	4	0.78	<2	1
RM156680		1.91	<10	<1	0.18	40	0.18	109	7	0.01	4	230	21	1.14	6	1
RM156681		1.61	<10	<1	0.21	80	0.43	80	3	0.04	3	340	11	1.12	<2	2
RM156682		2.27	<10	<1	0.33	20	0.83	138	15	0.04	7	570	8	1.08	2	4
RM156683		3.50	<10	1	0.12	10	0.75	112	23	0.03	4	610	4	0.85	<2	5
RM156765		3.81	10	<1	0.16	20	0.95	131	<1	0.14	10	630	11	2.24	3	4
RM156766		1.21	<10	<1	0.15	40	0.03	70	4	0.03	3	90	15	1.03	<2	<1
RM156767		0.67	<10	<1	0.18	20	0.01	12	188	0.01	4	60	10	0.25	2	<1
RM156768		1.58	<10	<1	0.19	50	0.23	51	2	0.03	2	240	4	1.16	2	1
RM156769		1.77	<10	<1	0.19	40	0.22	90	7	0.03	4	310	10	1.58	<2	1
RM156770		1.06	<10	<1	0.18	130	0.16	283	2	0.02	5	180	12	0.53	<2	1
RM156771		1.89	<10	<1	0.15	50	0.23	144	1	0.03	6	290	7	1.39	<2	1
RM156772		2.21	<10	<1	0.15	30	0.34	140	1	0.06	4	290	10	1.09	<2	2
RM156773		1.52	<10	<1	0.43	10	0.83	116	3	0.05	9	590	7	0.76	<2	4
RM156774		1.99	<10	<1	0.50	30	0.96	168	4	0.06	18	540	7	1.10	<2	5
RM156775		2.31	10	1	0.51	10	0.98	104	19	0.08	9	590	9	1.17	<2	6
RM156776		2.50	10	<1	0.33	20	0.90	138	5	0.07	7	600	8	1.34	<2	5
RM156779		1.23	<10	<1	0.19	10	0.60	117	30	0.07	7	650	6	0.18	<2	3
RM156788		0.83	<10	<1	0.11	20	0.18	35	9	0.04	3	70	5	0.23	<2	1
RM156789		4.06	10	1	0.95	40	1.54	116	88	0.14	30	510	5	2.35	<2	10
RM156790		0.46	<10	<1	0.15	30	0.01	19	554	0.02	3	60	6	0.04	2	<1
RM156791		1.74	<10	<1	0.14	20	0.36	52	12	0.04	3	270	7	0.44	<2	2
RM156792		1.92	<10	<1	0.14	40	0.29	126	13	0.05	6	270	9	0.45	<2	3
RM156793		1.53	<10	<1	0.08	30	0.36	79	4	0.05	5	270	10	0.64	<2	2
RM156794		1.66	10	<1	0.12	30	0.35	119	5	0.07	3	270	11	0.38	<2	2
RM156795		1.04	<10	<1	0.18	70	0.21	421	4	0.03	9	180	7	0.65	<2	1
RM156796		1.42	<10	<1	0.16	40	0.32	92	3	0.05	3	280	6	0.54	<2	2
RM156797		1.67	<10	<1	0.18	40	0.16	39	6	0.03	4	230	2	0.97	<2	1
RM156798		1.92	<10	<1	0.15	30	0.21	47	32	0.02	5	150	7	0.20	<2	2
RM156799		2.15	10	<1	0.32	10	0.79	53	2	0.07	7	490	4	1.34	<2	5
RM156851		7.27	<10	<1	0.21	10	0.68	126	16	0.02	10	620	259	4.16	29	3
RM156852		1.94	<10	<1	0.22	10	0.43	258	78	0.02	8	470	14	0.83	8	3
RM156853		2.35	<10	<1	0.14	10	0.70	152	17	0.06	7	620	17	0.38	10	4
RM156854		1.98	<10	<1	0.22	10	0.68	102	27	0.05	8	700	12	0.37	12	3
RM156855		1.38	<10	1	0.23	10	0.66	154	61	0.07	7	590	9	0.24	9	4



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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue
 North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada
 Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
 1400-10117 JASPER AVE
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 Date: 6-JUL-2004
 Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Sr ppm 1	Ti % 0.01	Ti ppm 10	U ppm 10	V ppm 1	W ppm 10	Zn ppm 2
RM156674		17	0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	27
RM156675		10	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	12
RM156676		9	0.03	<10	<10	26	<10	23
RM156677		21	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	34
RM156678		23	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	23
RM156679		33	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	37
RM156680		14	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	37
RM156681		30	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	41
RM156682		56	0.05	<10	<10	36	<10	34
RM156683		15	0.10	<10	<10	43	20	27
RM156765		25	0.13	<10	<10	33	<10	34
RM156766		22	<0.01	<10	<10	<1	<10	17
RM156767		8	<0.01	<10	<10	1	<10	8
RM156768		22	<0.01	10	<10	2	<10	25
RM156769		19	0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	28
RM156770		19	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	76
RM156771		31	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	37
RM156772		23	0.08	<10	<10	8	<10	30
RM156773		33	0.06	<10	<10	33	<10	36
RM156774		64	0.07	<10	<10	41	<10	45
RM156775		26	0.15	<10	<10	52	<10	34
RM156776		28	0.08	<10	<10	45	<10	52
RM156779		25	0.14	<10	<10	37	<10	45
RM156788		22	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	11
RM156789		34	0.16	<10	<10	64	<10	40
RM156790		9	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	6
RM156791		9	0.07	<10	<10	9	<10	20
RM156792		10	0.02	<10	<10	5	<10	30
RM156793		14	0.09	<10	<10	7	<10	25
RM156794		18	0.11	<10	<10	8	<10	28
RM156795		27	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	23
RM156796		12	0.01	<10	<10	5	<10	27
RM156797		13	<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	14
RM156798		7	<0.01	<10	10	4	30	21
RM156799		24	0.16	<10	<10	46	<10	27
RM156851		12	0.02	<10	<10	25	<10	1650
RM156852		34	<0.01	<10	<10	7	<10	65
RM156853		23	0.13	<10	<10	36	10	72
RM156854		20	0.08	<10	<10	33	<10	68
RM156855		28	0.12	<10	<10	33	<10	59



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ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

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Project: 004-5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.05	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1
RM156856		1.70	0.014		0.3	0.28	125	<10	60	0.5	<2	0.99	<0.5	4	98	145
RM156857		1.68	0.018		1.4	0.37	34	<10	70	0.5	<2	1.45	0.6	10	122	134
RM156858		1.84	0.014		0.5	0.52	8	<10	130	0.5	<2	0.69	<0.5	7	92	113
RM156859		1.04	0.126		0.4	0.53	73	<10	10	<0.5	3	21.1	1.5	26	105	204
RM156860		1.04	>10.0	10.10	9.5	0.80	9310	<10	710	1.2	160	1.37	2.7	63	118	301



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc
Units		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
LOR		0.01	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1
RM156856		1.15	<10	<1	0.15	30	0.28	111	9	0.03	7	150	5	0.20	<2	1
RM156857		1.80	<10	<1	0.17	20	0.24	108	8	0.03	6	140	60	1.65	3	1
RM156858		1.26	<10	<1	0.15	30	0.37	93	15	0.05	5	200	8	0.79	<2	2
RM156859		12.90	10	<1	0.01	<10	0.18	639	1	0.03	16	380	<2	0.8	<2	1
RM156860		4.47	<10	<1	0.22	30	0.14	593	30	0.01	86	600	40	0.05	16	12



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039303

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Sr	Tl	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
		ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		1	0.01	10	10	1	10	2
RM156856		22	<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	16
RM156857		29	<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	42
RM156858		18	0.03	<10	<10	7	<10	22
RM156859		51	0.03	<10	<10	7	30	49
RM156860		44	<0.01	<10	<10	33	10	184



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Page: 1

Date: 5-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

CERTIFICATE VA04039302

Project: 004-05

P.O. No.:

This report is for 36 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 23-JUN-2004.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CARL SCHULZE

LORI WALTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au-AA23	Au 30g FA-AA finish	AAS
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
ATTN: CARL SCHULZE
35 DAWSON RD
WHITEHORSE YT Y1A 5T6

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: _____



ALS Chemex

EXCELLENCE IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

ALS Canada Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

EDMONTON AB T5J 1W8

Page: 2 - A

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Date: 5-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039302

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI-21	Au-AA23	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Recvd Wt. kg	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %
		0.02	0.005	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
SM156780		0.40	0.035	0.7	1.72	93	<10	180	0.6	2	0.46	0.5	9	36	138	2.66
SM156781		0.52	0.033	0.5	1.66	104	<10	150	0.5	<2	0.45	<0.5	9	36	101	2.82
SM156782		0.62	0.018	0.2	2.26	122	<10	230	1.0	<2	0.67	0.7	18	55	142	4.71
SM156783		0.50	0.023	0.2	2.38	76	<10	200	0.9	2	0.59	<0.5	16	51	86	4.32
SM156784		0.44	0.017	0.5	1.88	63	<10	200	0.6	<2	0.38	<0.5	12	45	59	3.22
SM156785		0.60	0.031	0.4	1.44	73	<10	150	0.5	<2	0.43	<0.5	10	34	86	2.67
SM156786		0.52	0.014	0.4	1.67	63	<10	200	0.6	2	0.35	0.5	12	39	97	2.88
SM156787		0.42	0.020	0.5	1.86	68	<10	180	0.6	<2	0.41	<0.5	12	70	80	3.30
SM156801		0.10	<0.005	0.2	0.19	5	10	200	<0.5	<2	3.80	0.6	4	5	30	0.50
SM156802		0.10	<0.005	<0.2	0.21	7	10	180	<0.5	<2	2.69	<0.5	3	5	13	0.41
SM156803		0.28	<0.005	<0.2	1.70	11	<10	320	<0.5	<2	0.35	<0.5	11	34	17	3.09
SM156804		0.28	<0.005	<0.2	1.58	9	<10	240	<0.5	<2	0.31	<0.5	11	34	20	3.01
SM156805		0.26	<0.005	<0.2	2.00	17	<10	320	0.5	<2	0.39	<0.5	16	46	16	3.33
SM156806		0.24	<0.005	0.3	1.82	10	<10	370	<0.5	<2	0.44	<0.5	13	59	18	3.03
SM156807		0.24	<0.005	0.6	1.66	43	<10	740	0.5	<2	0.38	1.1	11	29	19	2.83
SM156808		0.42	<0.005	0.7	2.38	54	<10	550	0.7	<2	0.38	0.5	17	43	43	4.42
SM156809		0.22	0.015	0.6	2.01	283	<10	750	0.7	<2	0.41	0.7	17	45	73	4.80
SM156810		0.14	0.033	0.3	0.93	66	<10	480	<0.5	<2	2.78	0.5	12	24	62	1.72
SM156811		0.32	0.008	0.5	2.48	22	<10	340	<0.5	<2	0.55	1.0	31	73	45	3.85
SM156812		0.36	0.089	0.8	2.86	76	<10	150	<0.5	3	0.31	<0.5	19	89	142	5.02
SM156813		0.16	0.053	0.9	1.54	111	<10	270	0.6	2	1.76	2.1	15	36	92	4.09
SM156814		0.22	0.008	0.4	2.32	20	<10	310	1.1	<2	0.27	<0.5	14	55	66	4.23
SM156815		0.30	0.094	1.5	1.72	100	<10	480	1.2	3	0.38	0.9	18	46	110	4.68
SM156816		0.32	0.013	1.1	1.71	24	<10	480	1.0	5	0.40	0.7	13	29	78	3.38
SM156817		0.14	0.208	3.8	1.48	89	<10	240	1.1	8	1.92	3.8	14	68	216	3.66
SM156818		0.32	0.395	2.0	1.54	43	<10	280	1.3	9	0.39	0.9	14	27	164	4.46
SM156819		0.38	0.202	3.8	1.57	252	<10	180	1.2	20	0.51	1.5	14	37	136	5.29
SM156890		0.52	0.222	6.6	1.49	378	<10	390	0.9	<2	1.13	2.2	27	17	1870	5.90
TM156777		0.38	0.166	0.4	1.21	70	<10	110	<0.5	3	0.42	<0.5	6	25	58	2.01
TM156778		0.40	0.017	0.4	1.39	30	<10	450	<0.5	<2	0.54	0.9	10	26	26	2.10
TM156800		0.44	1.260	0.6	0.97	90	<10	130	0.5	2	0.33	1.1	14	26	138	2.76
TM156850		0.24	0.051	1.2	1.60	123	<10	270	0.7	2	1.80	2.3	20	42	107	4.45
TM156897		0.70	0.095	1.3	1.66	202	<10	110	0.9	3	0.45	1.2	9	25	155	3.34
TM156898		0.68	0.035	0.8	1.52	91	<10	140	0.5	<2	0.60	0.9	12	36	124	2.89
TM156899		0.58	0.032	0.9	1.58	80	<10	130	0.7	<2	0.64	2.8	17	32	305	2.82
TM156900		0.68	<0.005	0.3	1.17	23	<10	480	<0.5	<2	0.64	<0.5	12	34	24	2.80



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212 Brooksbank Avenue

North Vancouver BC V7J 2C1 Canada

Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.

1400-10117 JASPER AVE

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Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

Date: 5-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039302

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	
		Ga ppm 10	Hg ppm 1	K % 0.01	La ppm 10	Mg % 0.01	Mn ppm 5	Mo ppm 1	Na % 0.01	Ni ppm 1	P ppm 10	Pb ppm 2	S % 0.01	Sb ppm 2	Sc ppm 1	Sr ppm 1
SM156780		10	<1	0.09	20	0.57	205	7	0.02	21	470	37	0.01	2	7	30
SM156781		10	1	0.10	20	0.51	215	7	0.02	17	690	32	0.01	4	5	32
SM156782		10	<1	0.36	20	1.18	774	6	0.02	43	1620	74	0.01	3	8	45
SM156783		10	<1	0.16	10	1.14	869	4	0.02	42	1210	44	0.01	2	8	33
SM156784		10	1	0.12	10	0.69	421	4	0.01	30	380	31	0.01	3	6	29
SM156785		10	<1	0.09	20	0.54	340	6	0.01	19	620	37	0.01	5	5	25
SM156786		10	<1	0.15	20	0.53	498	6	0.01	26	450	25	0.01	3	5	26
SM156787		10	1	0.15	20	0.83	378	5	0.02	44	440	31	0.04	<2	6	34
SM156801		<10	<1	0.06	10	0.18	855	1	0.02	6	980	3	0.20	<2	1	89
SM156802		<10	1	0.07	<10	0.29	498	1	0.01	10	1180	3	0.30	<2	<1	128
SM156803		10	<1	0.18	10	0.57	394	1	0.01	22	220	7	0.02	<2	4	24
SM156804		10	<1	0.32	10	0.63	492	2	0.02	23	320	9	0.02	<2	4	24
SM156805		10	1	0.34	10	0.70	786	1	0.02	29	210	9	0.01	<2	6	25
SM156806		10	1	0.24	10	0.78	680	1	0.01	34	260	10	0.01	<2	5	23
SM156807		10	1	0.12	10	0.40	704	2	0.01	27	440	11	0.01	<2	3	22
SM156808		10	<1	0.19	20	0.76	598	2	0.01	51	520	14	0.04	2	5	29
SM156809		10	1	0.37	20	0.72	1010	2	0.01	47	470	21	0.03	3	6	34
SM156810		<10	<1	0.13	10	0.83	529	1	0.02	23	940	8	0.15	<2	2	87
SM156811		10	1	0.13	10	0.97	1140	1	0.02	39	270	9	<0.01	<2	6	28
SM156812		10	<1	0.14	10	1.29	300	1	0.01	43	410	19	0.08	<2	6	30
SM156813		<10	<1	0.31	40	0.83	902	1	0.02	29	1020	17	0.23	4	7	66
SM156814		10	<1	0.13	30	0.68	303	10	0.01	26	340	13	0.08	2	6	45
SM156815		<10	<1	0.38	30	0.53	687	34	0.03	30	250	24	0.31	9	5	43
SM156816		<10	<1	0.21	40	0.47	642	13	<0.01	21	260	27	0.07	11	5	33
SM156817		<10	<1	0.19	60	0.70	1135	4	0.01	47	930	79	0.23	23	5	61
SM156818		<10	1	0.25	40	0.41	729	2	0.01	22	320	64	0.30	8	4	27
SM156819		<10	1	0.61	60	0.64	385	2	0.01	40	370	121	0.44	16	4	42
SM156890		<10	<1	0.19	30	0.55	636	79	0.01	22	740	63	0.15	14	8	64
TM156777		<10	<1	0.06	20	0.40	161	3	0.01	14	570	18	<0.01	2	4	21
TM156778		<10	<1	0.10	20	0.46	442	1	<0.01	22	720	10	0.05	<2	4	41
TM156800		<10	<1	0.09	20	0.42	427	11	0.01	18	700	34	0.13	5	3	19
TM156850		<10	1	0.21	30	0.84	1130	2	0.01	36	1080	23	0.19	3	8	61
TM156897		<10	<1	0.11	40	0.50	215	9	0.01	17	720	93	0.13	3	5	33
TM156898		<10	1	0.10	20	0.53	406	10	0.01	22	730	29	0.05	7	5	34
TM156899		<10	<1	0.08	20	0.51	343	6	0.01	29	710	30	0.09	8	5	34
TM156900		<10	<1	0.15	10	0.60	595	1	0.01	34	980	12	0.03	<2	4	53



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Page: 2 - C

Total # Pages: 2 (A - C)

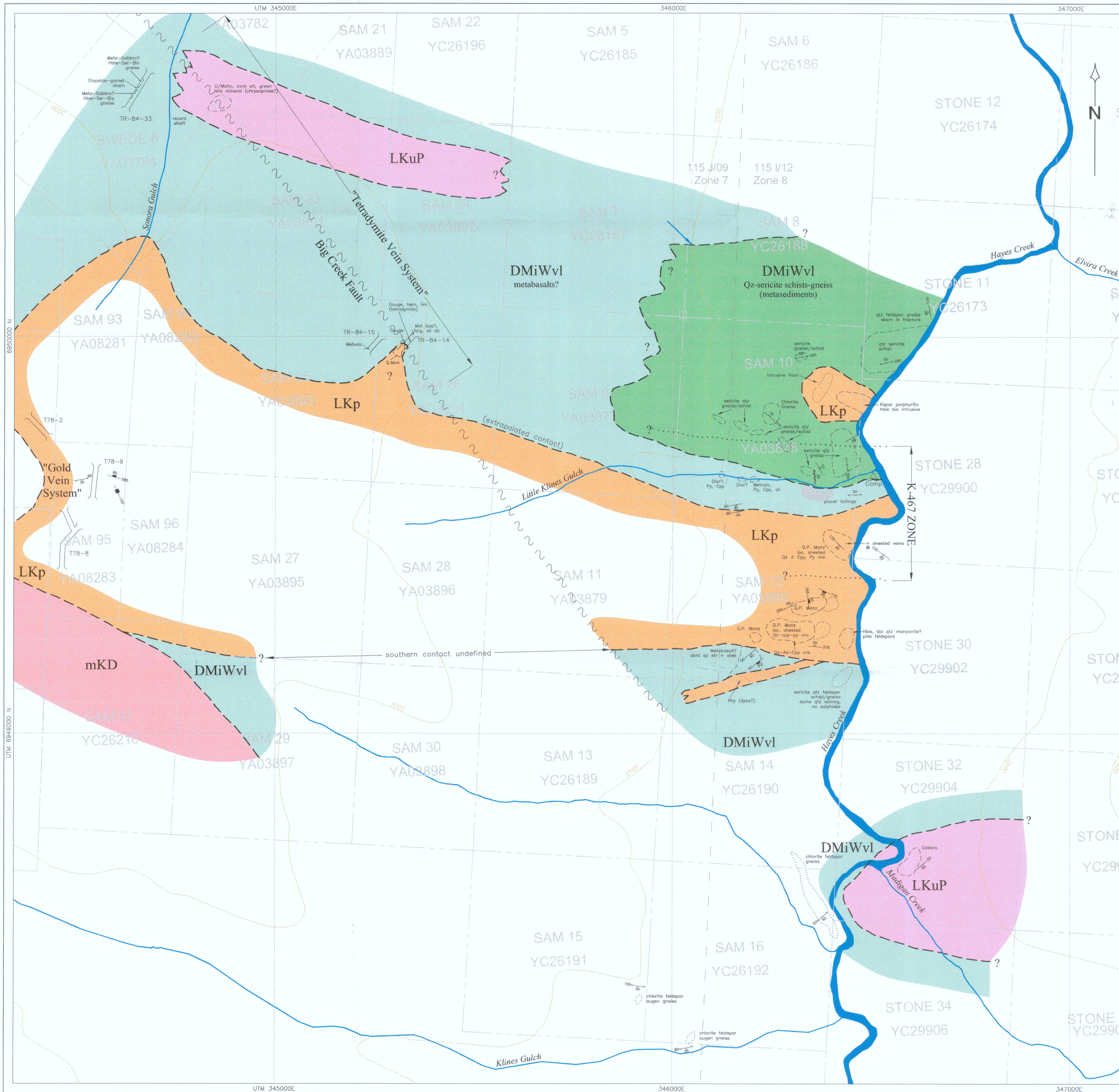
Date: 5-JUL-2004

Account: FIRVEN

Project: 004-05

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA04039302

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
		Tl	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
		% 0.01	ppm 10	ppm 10	ppm 1	ppm 10	ppm 2
SM156780		0.10	<10	<10	50	<10	70
SM156781		0.11	<10	<10	56	<10	72
SM156782		0.15	<10	<10	98	<10	197
SM156783		0.12	<10	<10	94	<10	144
SM156784		0.10	<10	<10	71	<10	85
SM156785		0.08	<10	<10	55	<10	73
SM156786		0.07	<10	<10	52	<10	79
SM156787		0.09	<10	<10	64	<10	92
SM156801		0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	95
SM156802		0.01	<10	10	8	<10	56
SM156803		0.09	<10	<10	66	<10	54
SM156804		0.12	<10	<10	61	<10	58
SM156805		0.11	<10	<10	67	<10	59
SM156806		0.09	<10	<10	65	<10	60
SM156807		0.06	<10	<10	63	<10	99
SM156808		0.08	<10	<10	84	<10	132
SM156809		0.10	<10	<10	109	<10	110
SM156810		0.03	<10	<10	29	<10	43
SM156811		0.11	<10	<10	88	<10	81
SM156812		0.13	<10	<10	96	<10	83
SM156813		0.06	<10	<10	50	<10	106
SM156814		0.07	<10	<10	69	<10	46
SM156815		0.07	<10	<10	49	<10	62
SM156816		0.05	<10	<10	45	<10	90
SM156817		0.05	<10	20	39	<10	393
SM156818		0.03	<10	<10	26	<10	83
SM156819		0.06	<10	<10	29	<10	172
SM156890		0.04	<10	<10	46	<10	130
TM156777		0.07	<10	<10	40	<10	45
TM156778		0.06	<10	<10	43	<10	89
TM156800		0.05	<10	<10	42	<10	83
TM156850		0.05	<10	<10	57	<10	128
TM156897		0.06	<10	10	44	<10	109
TM156898		0.08	<10	<10	51	<10	76
TM156899		0.08	<10	<10	49	<10	208
TM156900		0.06	<10	<10	50	<10	91



LEGEND

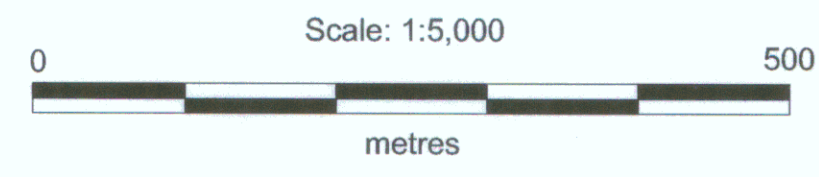
- MID-LATE CRETACEOUS**
- LKuP** Ultramafic Sills
Pyroxenite, gabbro, serpentinite
- MID-CRETACEOUS**
- LKp** Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite
Quartz-eye feldspar porphyritic monzonite-granite
- EARLY-MID CRETACEOUS**
- mKD** Dawson Range Batholith
Granodiorite and quartz monzonite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN**
- DMiWvl** Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite
Metasediments?, Quartz-sericite schists and gneisses
 - DMiWvl** Meta-Igneous? Metabasalts, metadiorites, chlorite-feldspar augen gneiss

SYMBOLS

- Strike & dip of foliation, schistosity
- Strike & dip of gneissosity
- Strike & dip of vein
- Strike & dip of joint plane
- Fault orientation
- Geological contact
- Outline of K-467 Zone
- Outcrop
- Rubblecrop or talus field
- Claim boundary (approximate)
- Creek, stream

ABBREVIATIONS

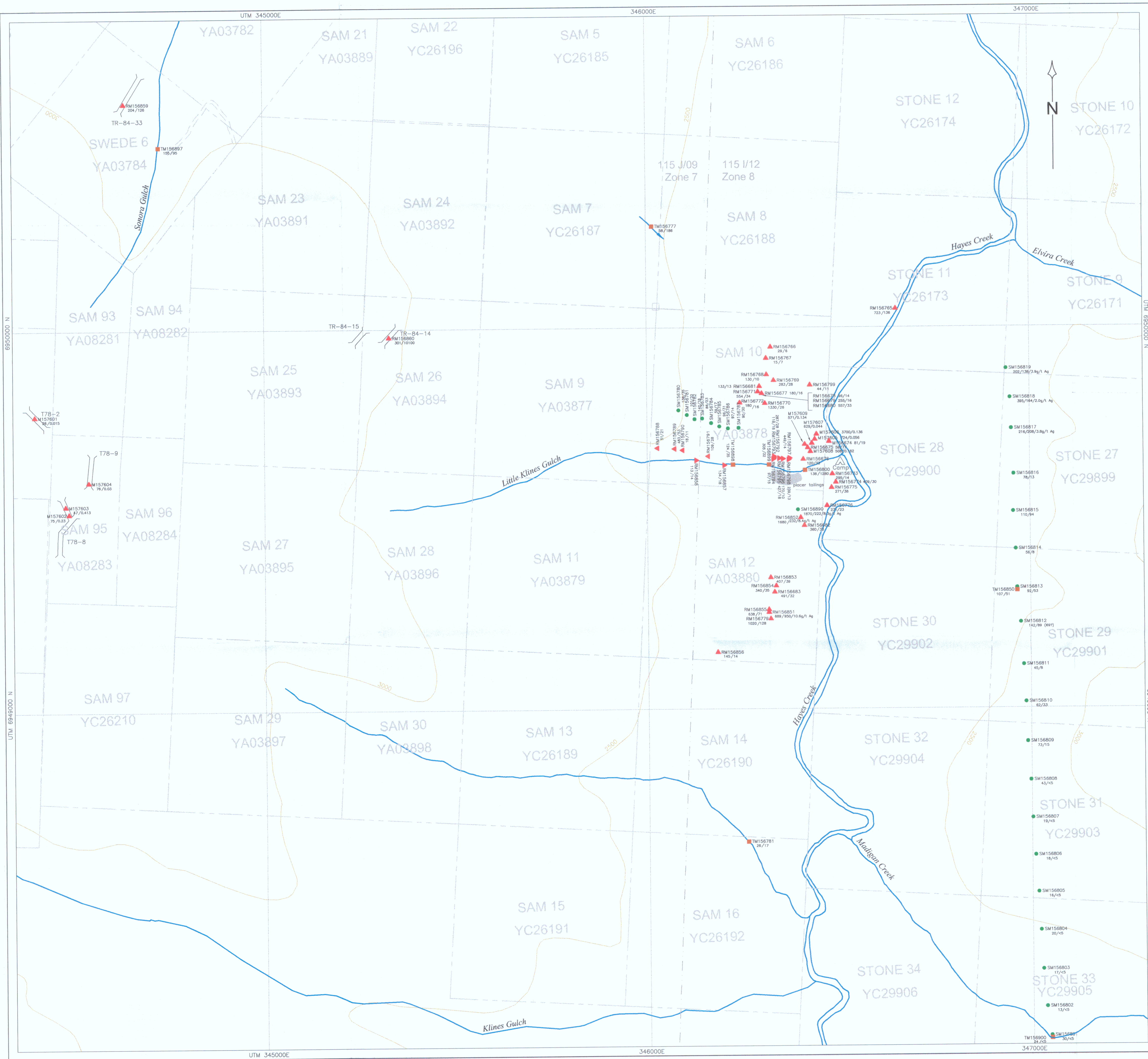
- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| Arg | Argillic |
| As | Arsenopyrite |
| Bas | Basalt |
| Bio | Biotite |
| Brecc | Brecciated |
| Cal | Calcite |
| Carb | Carbonate |
| Chl | Chlorite |
| Cpy | Chalcopyrite |
| Dior | Diorite |
| Ep | Epidote |
| Hble | Hornblende |
| Lim | Limonite |
| Mang | Manganese |
| Metvolc | Metavolcanics |
| Mo | Molybdenite |
| Monz | Monzonite |
| Py | Pyrite |
| Q.P. | Quartz Porphyry |
| Qz | Quartz |
| Rhy | Rhyolite |
| Ser | Sericite |
| Sil | Silicification |
| Str | Stringers |
| Stwk | Stockwork |
| Vn | Vein |



Field Exploration and Compilation by
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services

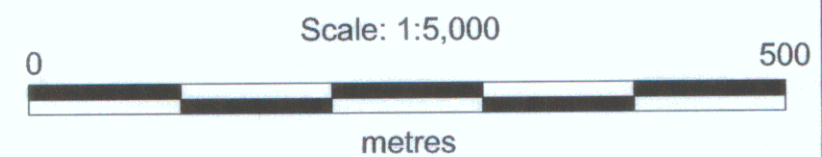
Map 1

GEOLOGY MAP Little Klines Gulch Area Sonora Gulch Project Firestone Ventures Inc. 1: 5,000 Scale	
NTS: 115 I/12, 115 J/09	
Datum: NAD 83 Canada, Zones 7 & 8	
Date: March 12, 2005	
Drafting: Geological Drafting Services	



LEGEND

- ▲ RM156769 283/28 Rock sample location, number
Cu (ppm) / Au (ppb)
- SM156815 110/94 Soil sample location, number
Cu (ppm) / Au (ppb)
- TM156897 155/95 Silt sample location, number
Cu (ppm) / Au (ppb)
- Claim boundary (approximate location)
- Creek, stream



Field Exploration and Compilation by
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services

Map 2

<p>SAMPLE LOCATION MAP Little Klimes Gulch Area Sonora Gulch Project Firestone Ventures Inc. 1 : 5,000 Scale</p>
<p>NTS: 115 I/12, 115 J/09</p>
<p>Datum: NAD 83 Canada, Zones 7 & 8</p>
<p>Date: March 12, 2005</p>
<p>Drafting: Geological Drafting Services </p>