

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 REPORT
on the
2006 and 2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS,
SONORA PROPERTY
DAWSON RANGE-YUKON

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Hayes Creek area, central Yukon
NTS 115 J-9, I-12
62° 39' N. Lat; 138°02' W Long
UTM (NAD 83): 652300 E, 6950500N, Zone 7
Whitehorse Mining Division

Effective Date: October 15, 2007

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Amended and Restated - December 1, 2008

Summary

In January, 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc. (FV, TSX-VEN) entered in to an option agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora property, about 110-metres northwest of central Yukon Territory, Canada. The property is located along the Casino Trail, which is drivable to a point about 30 km southeast and accessible by heavy equipment beyond this in wintertime conditions. The property was the subject of two short exploration programs in 2004, followed by geophysical surveying in late 2005 and 2006. These were in turn followed by a surface exploration program in June 2006, leading to two diamond drilling programs in 2006 and 2007. In December 2007 Firestone completed its acquisition of the 80% interest, and entered into an agreement to acquire the remaining 20% plus 1% of the underlying Net Smelter Return (NSR).

The Sonora property lies within the “Dawson Range”, which hosts numerous copper-gold deposits and advanced prospects, as well as the currently producing Minto copper mine, held by the Sherwood Copper Corporation. The Dawson Range forms part of the Tintina Gold Belt, an arcuate belt of mid-late Cretaceous intrusion-hosted deposits extending from southwestern Alaska to the Yukon-British Columbia border east of Watson Lake, Yukon. The property itself is underlain by a late Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock intruded into Devonian-Mississippian Wolverine Creek Suite metagranites, metabasalts and lesser metasediments. The stock is transected by the district-scale “Big Creek Fault”, forming the locus of numerous intrusions and mineralized occurrences in the Dawson Range area. This has caused dextral offsetting of an ultramafic sill north of the stock.

Placer gold was first extracted from the Sonora Gulch watercourse, as well as Little Klines Gulch and both tributaries of Hayes Creek, at the turn of the 20th Century. The property was staked by equal partners Jan Martensson of Whitehorse, Yukon and Alan McDiarmid of Mayo, Yukon in 1975, then optioned to Hudson Bay Exploration and Development (HBED), which drilled 26 short diamond drill holes to 1984. This led to identification of the “Gold Vein System” along the western margin of the stock, and the “Tetradymite Vein System” along the Big Creek Fault.

Firestone’s 2004 exploration program led to the identification of the K-467 Zone along the northern margin of the late Cretaceous stock near the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence. A systematic soil sampling program in 2006, extending east of Hayes Creek, led to identification of the Amadeus Zone of gold-silver mineralization, centered on a small stock. The program also identified the “Wolfgang Anomaly” to the northeast, the Jupiter Anomaly along Little Klines Gulch and the Figaro Zone just west of Hayes Creek. Drilling of the Amadeus Zone in 2006 led to discovery of a high grade gold zone returning 6.21 gpt gold across 15.3 metres, open at depth, along the southern margin of the stock. Drilling in 2007 returned a 64.0-metre interval grading 1.0 gpt gold directly overlying the high-grade zone and overlain by strongly anomalous surface geochemical values. The 2007 program also included one hole targeting the “Ultramafic Horizon”, which intersected low-grade gold zones directly along the southern, hanging wall contact.

The 2007 program included limited reconnaissance-style traverses, leading to discovery of the “Bear Hill anomaly” consisting of auriferous chalcedonic veining in granite gneiss located eight

kilometres west-northwest of the K-467 Zone. It also identified the “Concerto Creek anomaly” of high gold geochemical values at the head of a small stream 1.5 km east of the Amadeus Zone. The source is likely related to several small stocks somewhat to the west.

The Firestone programs identified the late Cretaceous stock as being the core intrusion of a low-grade copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry system. The northwest – southeast trending “Big Creek fault” has likely caused a dextral displacement of this stock. The K-467 Zone occurs along the north margin, with three alteration zones extending several hundred metres outbound. The Figaro Zone, consisting of abundant weakly auriferous quartz veining within an area of chalcopyrite and molybdenite enrichment, occurs within the main stock and is similar to the “Gold Vein System”. To date, no economic values were returned from either of these zones.

The “Tetradymite Vein System” consists of a limited number of small quartz-arsenic-lead-zinc veins with high silver and gold values originating from the main stock and emplaced along the Big Creek fault north of the stock. The veins are of limited extent, and are unlikely to comprise economically viable precious-metal deposits. However, drilling of this zone by HBED also revealed several narrow medium to high-grade gold intercepts having the same mineralogical setting as the 2007 intercept by Firestone, occurring along or slightly outbound of the hanging wall contact of the Ultramafic Horizon. This horizon is at least five kilometers long.

The Amadeus stock is interpreted as a “cupola” of the main stock, with enrichment of gold and silver, and depletion of arsenic, copper and molybdenum. This stock, with a minimum 300-metre strike length, is more strongly mineralized overall than the main stock. The 2006 and 2007 surface and drill results suggest the aforementioned high grade zone is steeply south-dipping and extends to surface; however, strike orientation has not been determined.

The Jupiter anomaly extends along the north boundary of the eastern portion of the main stock, and extends across the Big Creek Fault. All 2006 and 2007 drill holes were terminated at shallow depths due to poor rock conditions. The bedrock source has not been explained.

A two-phased program is recommended for 2008, consisting of a surface exploration phase targeting the Bear Hill and Concerto Creek anomalies, as well as reconnaissance style soil sampling and systematic silt sampling, to test the continuation of the Ultramafic Horizon. The surface program will include northward expansion of the 2006 soil grid to test the Ultramafic Horizon near the hanging wall intercepts, and detailed exploration between the Amadeus Zone and Concerto Creek anomalies. This will be followed by a 2,460-metre diamond drilling program focusing on the high grade intercepts of the Amadeus Zone and the Ultramafic Horizon east of the Sonora Gulch watercourse, as well as the Gold Vein Zone and the Jupiter Anomaly. Proposed expenditures for Phase 1 stand at about CDN \$300,000; Phase 2 expenditures stand at about \$1.5 million. Phase 1 may commence in early June; Phase 2, should commence by early July. Alternatively, Phase 2 could be done in 2009, allowing time for results of Phase 1 to be compiled. Phase 2 is not contingent on results from Phase 1.

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1.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

1.1 Introduction

In January, 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc. (FV, TSX-VEN) entered in to an option agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora property, located at 62° 39' N. Latitude, 138°02' W Longitude in central Yukon Territory, Canada (Figures 1 and 2). The Sonora 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 then staked an additional 69 quartz claims for a total of 96 claims covering 2,016 ha (4,980 acres).

Firestone conducted a brief exploration program in April, 2004, for the purposes of releasing an NI 43-101-compatible report on the property. A second short exploration phase was conducted in June, 2004, followed by two phases of "Induced Polarization" and magnetometer geophysical surveying in late 2005 and the spring of 2006 respectively. Results from these led to two diamond drilling programs in late 2006 and the summer of 2007 program. This report deals primarily with results from the 2006 and 2007 programs, but will include all previous exploration phases by Firestone Ventures.

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.

The report is also based on data from the 2004 NI 43-101 compatible report by Carl Schulze, Professional Geoscientist, and Qualified Person for the project, as well as on results of the June, 2004 program by Firestone Ventures, the 2005 and 2006 geophysical programs by Aurora Geosciences on behalf of Firestone, and the Assessment Report entitled "2006 Geological, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Programs on the Sonora Gold Project" by Mr. Schulze.

1.3 Terms of Reference

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

a) 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 June 2004, 2006 and 2007 programs, pertaining to the Sonora Gulch property and associated interpreted copper-gold potential.

b) To comply with the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory requirements.

c) 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”.

d) To support the technical disclosure by Firestone in its Annual Information Form.

1.4: Involvement of the Qualified Person

Mr. Carl Schulze, PGeo and Qualified Person for the project, was on site during most of the 2004 program, all of the June 2006 program and most of the autumn 2006 drill program. Mr. Schulze was present at the onset of the 2007 program from June 30 to July 6, and during the periods August 4-13, during which drilling was completed, and August 21 to 30, for the final phases of core logging and camp tear-down. Mr. Schulze also designed the program and managed it through communication throughout the program.

Mr. Schulze was also onsite for the April, 2004 program, most of the summer 2004 program, and most of the summer 2006 surface exploration program and autumn 2006 diamond drilling program.

2.0 Property Description and Location

2.1 Description and Location

The Sonora Gulch property that is the subject of this report consists of 245 contiguous unpatented Yukon quartz mining claims covering 5,120 ha (12,646 acres) within the Whitehorse Mining District (Table 1, Figure 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 extends across the 138th meridian, thus extending across the border of Zones 7 and 8. The property has not undergone a legal survey. Table 1 lists claim names, claim numbers and expiry dates.

The property includes the WAM 1-10 claims, added to the west side of the property in late October, 2006. An additional 121 claims, the STONE 35 – 46, SAM 101 – 125, and STRAUSS 1-84 claims were added in January 2007.

Prior to acquisition in late 2003, two major mineralized zones have been 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, roughly along the interpreted trace of the Big Creek Fault. Disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization was identified during the April 2004 visit within gneissic metavolcanic rocks at the newly named K-467 Zone located at the confluence of Klines Gulch and Hayes Creek (Map 3). 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.

Exploration in 2006 led to identification of the “Amadeus Zone” east of Hayes Creek, the “Wolfgang” gold-copper geochemical anomaly northeast of the Amadeus Zone, the “Figaro Zone” along a small gulch directly west of Hayes Creek, and the Jupiter copper-gold anomaly, along the north flank of Little Klines Gulch. The Amadeus Zone, centered on a small late Cretaceous stock, is a large-tonnage, low-grade gold target, and the subject of most of the drilling from the 2006 and 2007 diamond drilling programs. The Figaro Zone has undergone drill testing, as has the Wolfgang Anomaly. Several drill holes targeting the Jupiter Anomaly in 2006 and 2007 were aborted at shallow depths due to poor drilling conditions.

Year-2007 reconnaissance-style traversing also identified the “Bear Hill” anomaly within the recently staked Strauss block and the “Concerto Creek anomaly” about 1.5 km east of the Amadeus Zone. Both returned anomalous gold values from soil and silt sampling. The 2007 program also included one drill hole targeting an ultramafic sill, establishing the presence of some gold along the southern “hanging wall” side, and by extension, the south side of the 5-km long sill as an exploration target.

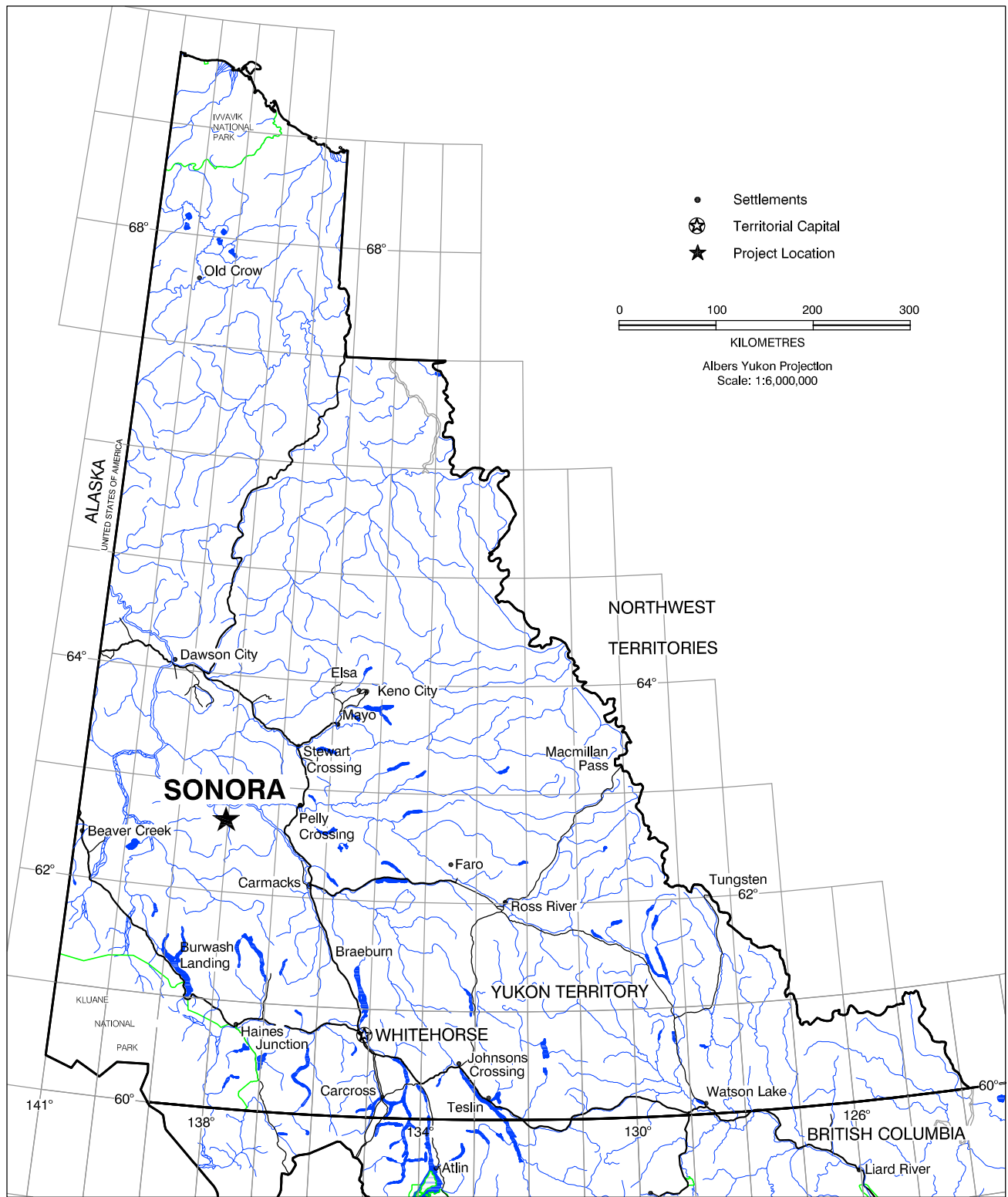
Modern claim maps indicate Klines Gulch as a larger drainage to the south. In contrast, this report refers to Klines Gulch, sometimes referred to as Little Klines Gulch, as the same referred to in past literature.

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; this would require some clearing to be serviceable. 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.

2.2 Option 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 consisted 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 also committed to incurring 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.

On December 5th, 2007 Firestone Ventures completed acquisition of its 80% interest in the property, and also signed an agreement to acquire the remaining 20% interest as well as 1% of the underlying Net Smelter Returns Royalty (NSR) through issuance of an additional 250,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.47 per common share. A 1% NSR remains reserved for the Vendors, of which half may be purchased by Firestone Ventures at any time for CDN\$1,000,000 (SEDAR website, 2007).



Firestone Ventures Inc.

Location Map
Sonora Gold Project

March 11, 2008

Figure 1

Firestone Ventures Inc. Sonora Gold Project
Regional Location Map Figure 2

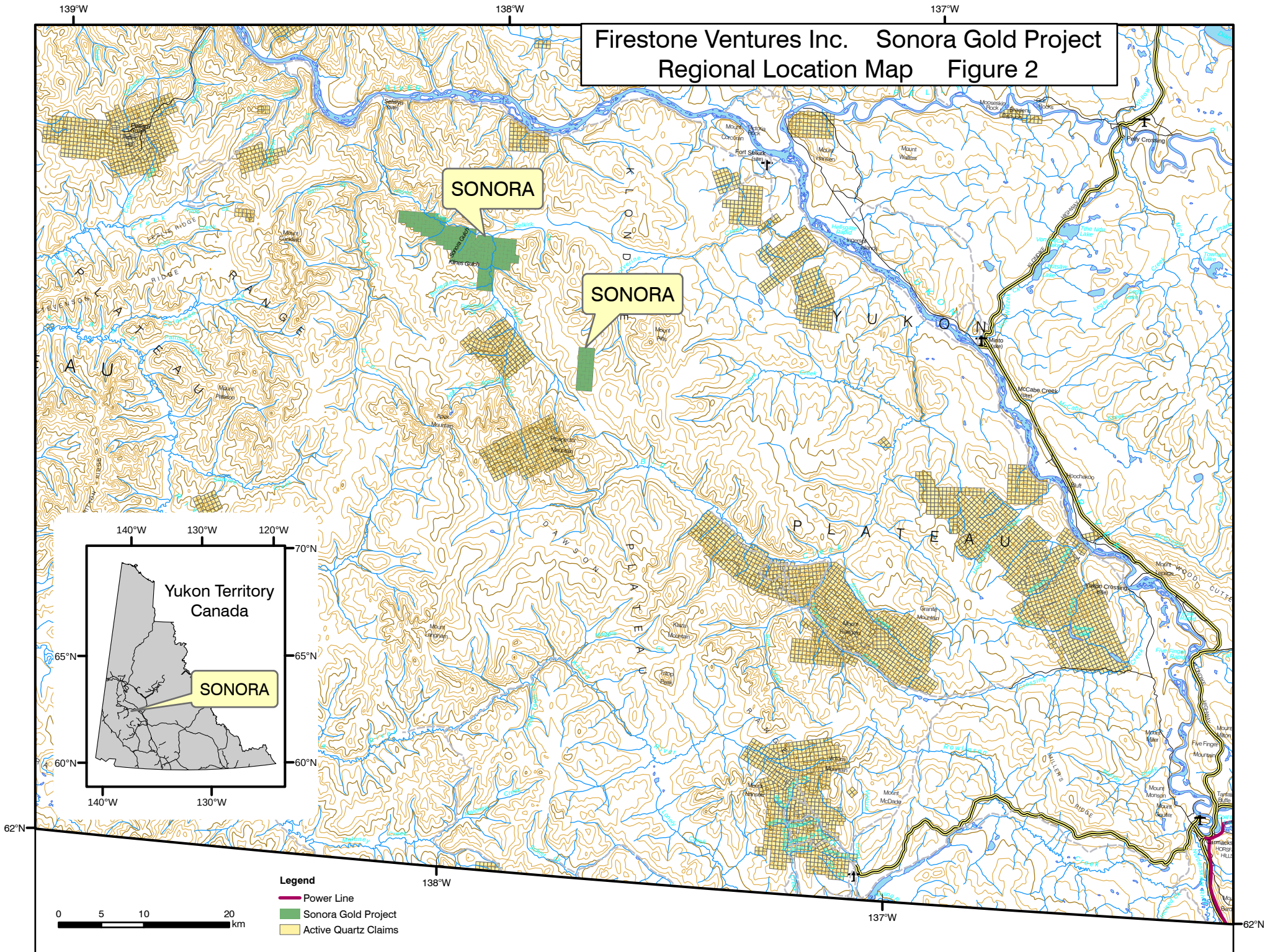


Table 1
Claim Status and Expiry Dates
Sonora Project, Firestone Ventures Inc.

Claim Name(s)	No. of Claims	Grant No(s)	Expiry Date (d/m/yr) (as of Oct 21/07)	Expiry Date (following 2007 assessment)
S 1-4	4	YC26213 - YC26216	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
S 5	1	YC26217	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
S 6	1	YC26218	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
S 7	1	YC26219	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
S 8	1	YC26220	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
S 9	1	YC26221	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
S 10	1	YC26222	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
S 11 - S 16	6	YC26223 - YC 26228	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
S 117 - 118	2	YC26229 - YC26230	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 1 - 8	8	YC26181 - YC26188	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 9 - 12	4	YA03877 - YA03880	28/10/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 13 - 18	6	YC26189 - YC26194	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 20	1	YC26195	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 21	1	YA03889	28/10/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 22	1	YC26196	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 23 - 24	2	YA03891 - YA03892	22/12/2013	22/12/2017
SAM 25 - 30	6	YA03893 - YA03898	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 31 - 38	8	YC26197 - YC26204	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 39	1	YC26205	22/12/2018	22/12/2022
SAM 40	1	YC26206	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 41	1	YC26207	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 42 - 44	3	YA03910 - YA03912	28/10/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 89 - 90	2	YA08277 - YA08278	15/10/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 91 - 92	2	YC26208 - YC26209	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 93 - 96	4	YA08281 - YA08284	15/10/2014	22/12/2018
SAM 97	1	YC26210	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 99 - 100	2	YC26211 - YC26212	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SAM 101 - 125	25	YC57890 - YC57914	26/01/2008	26/01/2012
STONE 1 - 12	12	YC26163 - YC26174	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
STONE 15 - 20	6	YC26175 - YC26180	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
STONE 21 - 22	2	YC29893 - YC29894	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
STONE 23 - 34	12	YC29895 - YC29906	22/12/2014	22/12/2018
STONE 35	1	YC57915	26/01/2007	26/01/2013
STONE 36 - 38	3	YC57916 - YC57918	26/01/2007	26/01/2011
STONE 39	1	YC57919	26/01/2007	26/01/2013
STONE 40	1	YC57920	26/01/2007	26/01/2011
STONE 41 - 50	10	YC57921 - YC57930	26/01/2007	26/01/2013
SWEDE 1 - 4	4	YA03779 - YA03782	02/10/2014	22/12/2018
SWEDE 5	1	YC26162	22/12/2015	22/12/2019
SWEDE 6	1	YA03784	02/10/2014	22/12/2018
WAM 1-10	10	YC54316 - YC54325	25/10/2007	25/10/2012
STRAUSS 1 - 20	20	YC59834 - YC59853	28/02/2008	28/02/2013
STRAUSS 22	1	YC59855	28/02/2008	28/02/2013
STRAUSS 27 - 30	4	YC59860 - YC59863	28/02/2008	28/02/2013
STRAUSS 32	1	YC59865	28/02/2008	28/02/2013
STRAUSS 34	1	YC59867	28/02/2008	28/02/2013
STRAUSS 49 - 55	7	YC59882 - YC59888	28/02/2008	28/02/2011
STRAUSS 61 - 68	8	YC59894 - YC59901	28/02/2008	28/02/2011
STRAUSS 37	1	YC59870	28/02/2008	28/02/2010
STRAUSS 39	1	YC59872	28/02/2008	28/02/2010
STRAUSS 57	1	YC59890	28/02/2008	28/02/2010
STRAUSS 59	1	YC59892	28/02/2008	28/02/2010
STRAUSS 69 - 84	16	YC59902 - YC59917	28/02/2008	28/02/2010
STRAUSS 21	1	YC59854	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 23 - 26	4	YC59856 - YC59859	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 31	1	YC59864	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 33	1	YC59866	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 35 - 36	2	YC59868 - YC59869	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 38	1	YC59871	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 40 - 48	9	YC59873 - YC59881	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 56	1	YC59889	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 58	1	YC59891	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
STRAUSS 60	1	YC59893	28/02/2008	28/02/2009
Total	245			

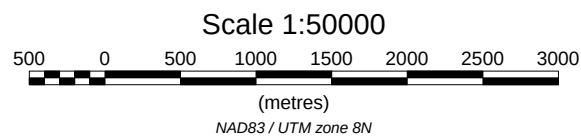
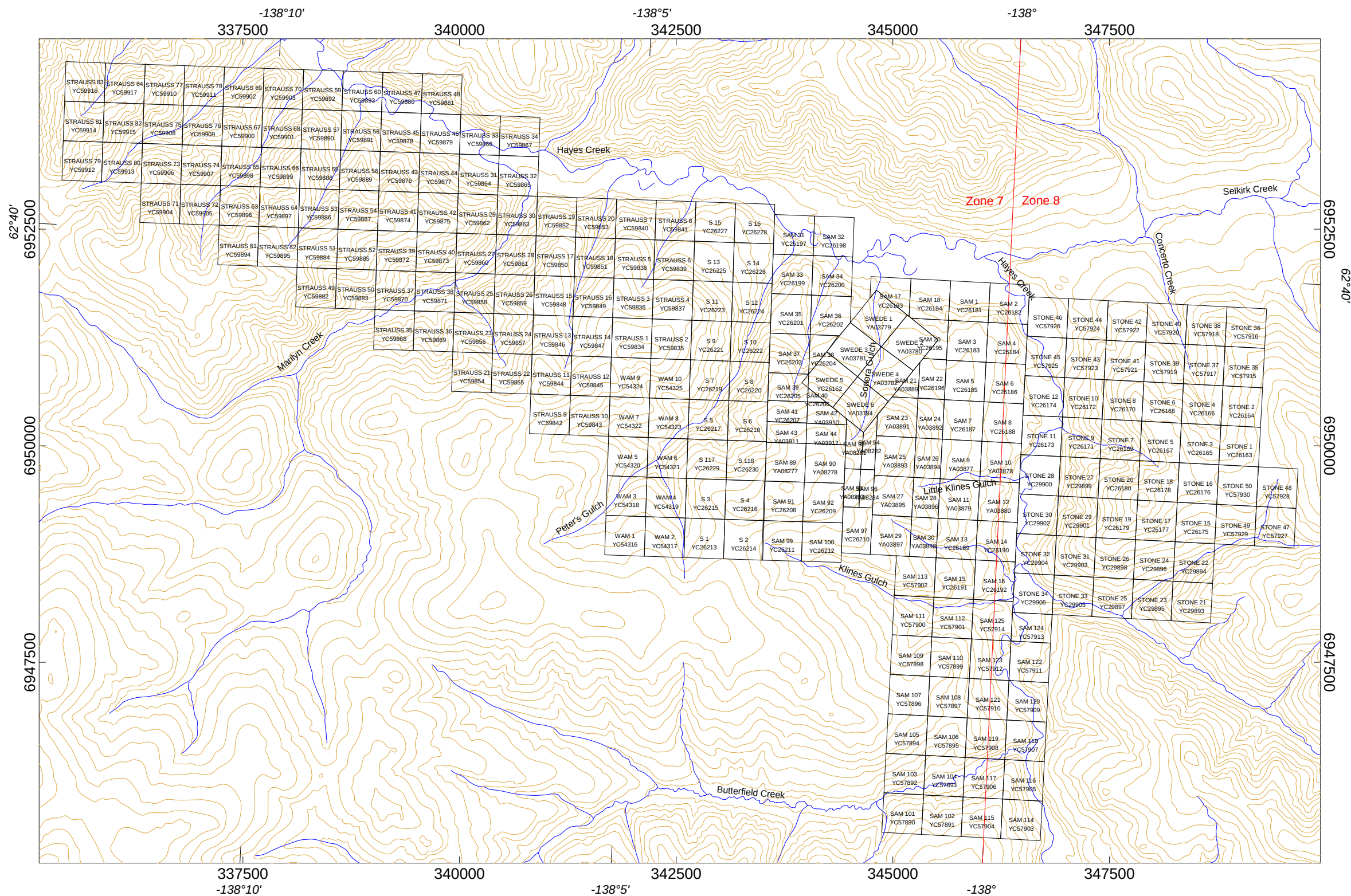


Figure 3

Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
Claim Location Map

Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 I/12, J/09
February 23, 2008

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, although some valley glaciation has occurred. The property area is typified by relatively moderate topography with steep walled stream valleys. Elevations within property boundaries range from 550 – 1,220 m (1,800' – 4,000').

Outcrop is sparse except along steep slopes, some ridgelines, and stream valleys, particularly along the west bank of Hayes Creek upstream of the Hayes – Selkirk Creek confluence. Pre-2004 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 of 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 to late September, although drilling may continue until late October.

3.2 Access, Infrastructure and Local Resources

The property is located along the winter road portion of the Casino Trail, which extends north-northwest from the end of the seasonally maintained Freegold Road, itself extending roughly 69 km west-northwest from the Village of Carmacks. The Casino Trail may be utilized by 4-wheel drive vehicles to roughly the intersection with the Lilypad Road roughly 30 km from the project site. From that point on the trail is usable as a winter road for heavy equipment. The optimum season for winter road haulage is from late February through early April. Portions of the trail are utilized by the annual “Yukon Quest” dogsled run in mid-late February; therefore usage is recommended only after the race has been completed.

A short airstrip usable by light aircraft located on a broad summit southwest of the Sonora Gulch headwaters has fallen into some disrepair. A 1,000-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 Minto airstrip roughly 60 kilometres to the east, and from the end of the drivable portion of the Casino Trail about 30 kilometres to the southeast.

The Sonora Gulch property is large enough to contain any future mining, milling and waste disposal areas, although 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 Sonora Gulch and numerous other tributaries within property boundaries.

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 23,000, including a sophisticated mineral exploration service community and an available workforce.

The property is permitted for diamond drilling through 2010, provided that the programs and camp size are roughly equivalent to those of the 2006 program. No additional permit is required for reconnaissance and limited impact surface exploration proposed for 2008.

4.0 History

Much of the information contained in the following pre-2003 history of the Sonora Gulch project, inclusive of activities until 1999, was taken from 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 claims at the bottom of Klines Gulch covering a gold-bearing quartz vein. In 1900 an adit located 30 metres north of Klines Gulch is reported to have cut a 2.5-metre wide quartz vein returning values of up to 13.7 gpt gold. The area was re-staked as the PSYCHE and REEF claims upon which N. Lyons recorded 25 metres of drifting from 1904 – 1907 (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 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 are 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 started in the 1960s when exploration companies began targeting porphyry 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. 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, bulldozer trenching and an 11-hole, 490-metre diamond drilling program on the SAM 89-96 claims in 1978 (Table 2). 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 gpt gold and 36.0 g/tonne silver across 1.2' (0.36m) in DDH 78-2; 3.4 gpt gold and 1.4 gpt silver across 1.4' (0.43m) in DDH 78-5; 4.1 gpt gold and 12.6 gpt silver across 0.5 feet (0.15m) in DDH 78-7; and 1.23 gpt gold and 36.0 gpt 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 Tetradyte Vein System include: 25.0 gpt gold and 39.0 gpt silver across 2.8' (0.85m), and 5.13 gpt gold across 8' (2.44m), both from DDH 81-3; 15.8 gpt gold and 6.6 gpt silver across 4' (1.22m) from DDH 81-4; and 3.9 gpt 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 (0.3 to 1.0 gpt) range were returned.

Hayes Resources Inc. acquired ownership of the claims in 1984. Later that year, Hayes Resources performed more trenching and a 5-hole, 695-metre diamond drilling program, with further trenching in 1985. Later in 1985 Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd. regained title to the claims; however no sizeable exploration programs occurred prior to acquisition by Firestone. 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 upper airstrip. In 1998, 7 rock and 15 soils samples were taken from the “Tetradyte Vein System”.

Table 2: Selected Drill Results, 1978 - 1984*

DRILL HOLE	GEOLOGY	ANALYTICAL RESULTS		
		Footage	Au (gpt)	Ag (gpt)
78-5	Oxidized quartz porphyry, fractured, limonite and hematite	144-144.5	3.40	1.4
81-3	TVS, quartz-sulphide vein	351-353.8	25.10	39.0
81-3	Fault zone at porphyry-metavolc. contact	420-428	5.54	4.0
81-4	Mafic volcanics and gabbro	395-398	18.90	6.9
84-3	Porphyry	282-283	22.85	11.0
84-4	Chlorite schist	270-272	6.50	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 which was completed early in 2000. In 2001 a property visit, focusing on potential for the property to host “Pogo-style” mesothermal gold mineralization, was done by J. Pautler, resulting in high gold values obtained from several rock and trench samples. Pautler also stated that the trace element geochemistry at Sonora Gulch is similar to that at 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 (ounces per tonne) has been delineated (Pautler, 2001, after Smith, 2000).

In December 2003 Firestone Ventures entered into an agreement to earn an 80% interest in the Sonora Gulch property from equal partners Jan Martensson. A one-day property visit, followed by an NI 43-101-compliant report, was conducted in April 2004, leading to identification of the K-467 Zone along the confluence of Little Klines Gulch and Hayes Creek. A June, 2004 surface follow-up program focused on the K-467 area, establishing eastward continuity of the late Cretaceous stock hosting the Gold Vein zone to Hayes Creek. A single reconnaissance-style soil geochemical traverse east of Hayes Creek established the presence of a strong gold-in-soil anomaly northeast of the K-467 Zone. Follow-up geophysical surveying late in 2005 and in May 2006 and surface geological and geochemical surveying in June 2006 led to identification of the Amadeus and Figaro zones, and the Wolfgang and Jupiter anomalies. An 1,821.1-metre diamond drilling program in 2006 yielded the high-grade “Discovery” intercept of 6.21 gpt gold across 15.3 metres, open at depth, from the Amadeus Zone. A follow-up 2024.9-metre program in July – August 2007 focused mainly on the Amadeus Zone, returning a 64.0-metre intercept grading 1.0 gpt gold overlying the Discovery intercept.

5.0 Geological Setting

5.1 Regional Geology

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

The Sonora 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 northwest 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 Upper 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 somewhat west of 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 Klines Gulch.

5.2 Property Geology

The 2006 program focused on detailed geological mapping of the Sonora property east of the Sonora Gulch watercourse, extending roughly one kilometre east of Hayes Creek.

5.2.1 Geological Setting West of Hayes Creek

Davidson (2000) summarized the property geology of western portions of the Sonora property, extending eastwards to roughly one kilometers west of Hayes Creek, as being 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 and gneissic equivalents, tuffaceous layers, quartzite and minor argillite. 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 thin and less common metasedimentary units are composed of melanocratic schist and argillaceous beds and display a strong and generally consistent, parallel northwest trending foliation. During Lower Jurassic time, 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).

A large mid to late Cretaceous east-west trending sill and numerous narrow sills of pyroxenite occurs within the Wolverine Creek sequence. This appears to have undergone dextral offsetting along the Big Creek fault. In pre-2003 drill logs the sill is described as being gabbroic to pyroxenitic in composition with bleached listwanitic alteration zones along contacts (Davidson). Surface mapping in 2006 and 2007, and drilling in 2007 indicates the composition to be primarily pyroxenitic.

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). Mapping in 2007 along the south-central property boundary supports this description.

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 mapping by Firestone indicates the unit is also feldspar porphyritic. This stock has been categorized as a member of the Prospector Mountain Suite, although further petrographic study and age dating are required to confirm this. The WNW-trending Big Creek Fault system resulted in a strong northwest-southeast trending structural orientation of fractures and shears within intrusive rocks.

Mapping in 2004 indicated that the quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion extends eastwards to Hayes Creek, along the south margin of the K-467 Zone. The intrusion is about 350 metres wide here, with the northern contact occurring about 75 metres south of the confluence of Hayes Creek and Little Klines Gulch. The stock hosts abundant grey to white quartz veining, commonly containing chalcopyrite and/or molybdenite, and has undergone weak argillic alteration. Exposed portions are moderately to strongly limonitic. This has been emplaced into

strongly calc-silicate altered and moderately to strongly silicified Wolverine Creek metabasalts, with a well developed foliation, variable but largely north-dipping foliation, resulting in a platy texture that resembles bedding.

Year-2006 mapping west of Hayes Creek focused on delineation of the northern boundary of the late Cretaceous intrusion, particularly near the northwest – southeast trending Big Creek Fault, and on detailed study of Wolverine Creek Suite metavolcanic rock. Geological interpretation was also partly based on results of the spring, 2006 geophysical programs. This interpretation suggests that the stock has undergone a dextral offset of about 400 metres, with the northern margin east of the Big Creek Fault extending roughly parallel to Little Klines Gulch (Map 1). Directly east of the fault, the stock is approximately 500 metres wide, and thins somewhat to the east. The stock was not identified along strike on surface east of Hayes Creek, although results of geochemical and geophysical surveying suggest it extends about 200 metres east of the Hayes Creek flood plain (Sections 8.2, 8.3.2). A small stock of unfoliated diorite was identified directly west of the Big Creek Fault, west of the eastern portion of the stock. The unfoliated nature suggests emplacement of this stock post-dated tectonic activity; this was therefore designated as a member of the late Cretaceous upper level intrusive event.

Year-2006 mapping in the K-467 Zone area along Little Klines Gulch area indicated that the Wolverine Creek Suite host rocks are comprised almost entirely of metavolcanics, resembling fine to medium bedded sediments due to silica alteration and a well developed foliation. A zonal alteration assemblage was identified in 2006 north of the stock; this consists of a strongly silicified and calc-silicate altered horizon extending up to 150 metres north of the contact, followed by a roughly 100-metre wide zone of strong argillic and weak to moderate phyllic (sericitic) alteration, extending into a 100-metre zone of moderate phyllic alteration only. A narrow quartz-feldspar porphyritic dyke, associated with minor molybdenite, occurs within the argillically altered zone. Metavolcanic rocks north of this third zone show only weak propylitic alteration and minor limonite along fractures.

Year-2006 mapping also confirmed the previously interpreted location of the ultramafic sill east of the Big Creek Fault, identifying it as a pyroxenite sill. This has locally undergone strong silica and /or carbonate alteration, including abundant quartz-carbonate veins that are locally enriched in medium-grained magnetite. Aeromagnetic surveying by the Geological Survey of Canada indicates the sill extends westward from Hayes Creek for at least five kilometers. A dextral offset of about 700 to 800 metres occurs along the Big Creek Fault, somewhat more than the interpreted offset of the late Cretaceous stock determined from year-2006 mapping.

Limited mapping was conducted in the Bear Creek anomaly area centered about 8 km west-northwest of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence (Map 3). This area is underlain primarily by Wolverine Creek suite granite gneiss with minor units of limestone, locally calc-silicate altered. A sequence of Wolverine Creek Suite granite gneiss intercalated with lesser metabasalts extends at least 1.5 km further northwest. Wolverine Creek Suite metaquartzites underlie areas roughly 1.5 km to the southwest of the Bear Hill anomaly; minor metasiltstone to phyllite units occur about 0.5 km southwest of the anomaly.

5.2.2 Geological Setting East of Hayes Creek

The Year 2006 surface program, focusing on surface mapping east of Hayes Creek, led to identification of a roughly east-west trending strongly leached feldspar porphyritic monzonite stock, called the Amadeus stock, displaying moderate to strong argillic and moderate phyllic alteration. Outcrop is sparse; outlines were determined largely on the basis of rubblecrop, stabilized talus, and abundant float exposed by overturned tree stumps, as well as from interpretation of drill core. The interpreted width varies from roughly 50 metres at the base of slope to about 250 metres at a point one kilometre east of Hayes Creek. Drilling in 2008 resulted in only minor modifications to the boundaries, expanding the known dimensions somewhat in extreme eastern and north-central areas.

The Amadeus stock is hosted by a package of Wolverine Creek Suite granite gneiss, with well developed quartz and/or feldspar “augen” porphyroblasts, intercalated with units of more finely grained metabasalt to meta-andesite. The metagranites show a strongly developed foliation, with well developed quartz and/or feldspar “augen” porphyroblasts, moderate silica and phyllic alteration, and fairly abundant foliation-parallel quartz veining. Metavolcanics have a less pronounced foliation and a fine gneissic fabric, and contain fewer foliation-parallel quartz veins. The metagranites and metavolcanics are texturally distinct and readily identifiable in hand specimen. At least one unit of meta-andesite to basalt occurs within the eastern portion of the Amadeus stock (Map 3).

Although the Amadeus stock is compositionally similar to the quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite west of Hayes Creek, it has undergone a greater level of leaching and alteration and contains a greater amount of fine grained disseminated pyrite. Moderate to strong argillic and weak to moderate phyllic alteration have largely masked primary textures. Quartz veining is less abundant than in the western stock, although silicification is strong along the southern boundary, interpreted as the stock’s steeply dipping “footwall” contact.

An intrusive unit was interpreted to occur near the “Wolfgang Anomaly” area northeast of the porphyritic stock, based on very high bismuth values in soil. This has not been confirmed in the field; further work is necessary to determine the origin of the bismuth.

A quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite stock was identified roughly 800 metres northeast of the eastern limit of 2006 mapping. This, trenched in 1975, 1980 and 1981, has undergone moderate phyllic (sericitic) alteration, and is moderately limonitic with about 1% disseminated pyrite. Minor quartz and veining also occurs within the stock. Abundant quartz flooding of basaltic country rock, including quartz-carbonate emplacement in brecciated basalt, was identified in rubblecrop directly northwest of the intrusion. Exposures of feldspar porphyritic intrusive rock, which have undergone trenching, occur somewhat to the southwest, at the head of Elvira Creek (unofficial name), suggesting the presence of several intrusive units. Delta International Minerals Ltd. identified this unit as a “quartz-granodiorite, Jurassic or later”, and the stock hosting the Amadeus Zone as a “Tertiary quartz-porphyry, highly leached” (Delta Minerals, 1970).

Reconnaissance mapping in 2007 identified another quartz feldspar porphyritic monzonite unit displaying moderate phyllic (sericitic) alteration located about 1.5 km east of the Amadeus Zone stock. It has not been determined if this is contiguous with the Amadeus stock or a separate unit. Banded, weakly pyritic marble occurs along “Concerto Creek” (Map 3) about 1.25 km north of the stock.

5.2.3 Sonora Property Stratigraphic Descriptions

Lithological units within the Sonora property, based on analysis by Davidson in 2000 but supplemented by mapping by Firestone in 2004, 2006 and 2007, are described as follows:

MID-LATE CRETACEOUS

Mount Nansen and Carmacks Groups: These consist of 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 basalt (Davidson, 2000).

Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite (LKpm, Unit 4b on Map 1): 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 (Davidson, 2000). Argillic and propylitic alteration and abundant quartz veining occur in mineralized portions of the stock. A small unit of unfoliated diorite – gabbro occurs southwest of the main stock (**Unit 4a, LKpd**).

Ultramafic Sills (LKup, Unit 2): These consist largely of pyroxenite, commonly serpentized, with lesser gabbro, and locally display strong silicification and quartz +/- carbonate veining and magnetite enrichment.

MID-CRETACEOUS

Dawson Range Batholith (mKd, Unit 3): This consists of relatively unaltered coarse grained quartz-hornblende-biotite granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz diorite to granite.

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

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

DMiWg, Unit 1c: Granite gneiss, well developed foliation, commonly bleached, moderately developed quartz-feldspar “augen”, fairly abundant foliation-parallel quartz veining.

DMiWv, Unit 1b: Meta-andesite to metabasalt, strong, fine gneissic fabric and strongly foliated, fairly abundant sericite and/or silica alteration.

DMiWb, Unit 1a: Metabasalt – metagabbro, foliated, gneissic texture, possibly including basaltic tuffs.

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 (Davidson, 2000). Carmacks Group basalts have been mapped across a large area somewhat east of the Sonora Gold property.

5.3 Structural Geology

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. Locally, however, the displacement varies from 0.4 kilometres near the late Cretaceous stock, and is interpreted from airborne magnetic surveying to be about 0.7 to 0.8 kilometres near the ultramafic sill. Northwest of Sonora Gulch, 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 (Davidson, 2000).

Mapping in 2004 and 2006 have confirmed the location of the Big Creek fault as extending along the “Tetradymite Vein Zone” northwest of the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock. The northwest – southeast orientation of this fault is consistent with the dominant structural trend in the property area (Davidson, 2000). The Big Creek Fault extends through the area where 2004 sampling by Firestone confirmed earlier high grade gold mineralization near the intrusive margin, returning a value of 10.1 g/t across 0.7m from Trench T84-14. Induced Polarization

geophysical surveying in 2005 revealed northwest – southeast trending zones, both of high and low resistivity, paralleling this structural lineation.

Although no direct evidence has been found for a broad fault zone extending north-south along the Hayes Creek valley, stratigraphic offsetting is likely, with a northward displacement of one to two kilometres along the east side. Meta-igneous units east of the creek valley have a well developed gneissic fabric, whereas this is less pronounced in stratigraphy further west. A north-south trending foliation direction is most pronounced near the Hayes Creek valley, suggesting structural movement.

Foliation orientations are variable in the eastern property area, with three dominant trends identified. One extends roughly east-west, dipping moderately to the south, roughly parallel to stratigraphic orientation. A second trend consists of roughly north-south striking, steeply dipping foliation and quartz veining, dipping variably to the west and east. This, also identified by Davidson, is particularly pronounced near Hayes Creek. A third foliation set extends northwest – southeast, with steep dips variably to the southwest and northeast; this likely belongs to the lineation represented by the Big Creek fault.

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 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 residual from the original magma 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 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 late Cretaceous stock suggests the setting is more similar 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 district-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 an important potential deposit setting in the Sonora Gulch area.

The mineralized zones at Sonora are typical of a “copper-gold porphyry” system. The Dawson Range Gold Belt hosts several large-scale mid to 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. A barren “pyrite halo” commonly occurs outside of the core mineralized area. 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.

Diamond drilling in 2006 also revealed strong potential for high grade gold zones hosted by fine silica stringers, along the margins of the feldspar-porphyritic stock east of Hayes Creek. Mineralization may occur both within intrusive and meta-igneous host rocks, but appears to be emplaced along permeable, commonly brecciated areas along the steeply south dipping hanging wall contact. These are distinguished from narrow high-grade veins in the Tetradymite Vein Zone by the lack of typical pathfinder elements, most notably arsenic. This, most similar to the

"Carlin" style fine gold deposits in Nevada, represents a new target setting for gold mineralization at the Sonora property.

Minor distal exoskarn occurrences were identified in the Bear Hill area northwest of the Gold Vein System.

Another deposit setting, whereby gold has been emplaced along the hanging wall of the ultramafic sill, was identified in 2007. Here, replacement-style mineralization is of hydrothermal origin, emanating from the core porphyry system and encountering an impermeable barrier or "aquiclude", in this case the ultramafic horizon. The fluids are redirected along reactive country rock directly along the hanging wall contact, whereby permeability was enhanced due to fracturing and prior alteration resulting from emplacement of the sill. Mineralized zones in this setting are linear and narrow, potentially of sizable strike length, with grades dependent on distance from the source, amount of fluid movement, and number of conduits for fluid flow to the horizon. An optimum distance from the core system is required for formation of maximum gold grades, as gold emplacement occurs at specific temperatures and pressures.

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 located towards the western end of the main pyritic quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite stock 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, 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 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 (Map 3).

A strong gold-in-soil anomaly was identified from a single-line reconnaissance soil survey east of Hayes Creek in 2004. Follow-up soil geochemical surveying between Sonora Gulch and areas east of Hayes Creek led to identification of the "Amadeus Zone" east of Hayes Creek during the June 2006 surface program. This zone was the target of the majority of the 2006 and 2007 drilling. The 2006 program also led to identification of the Wolfgang gold-copper geochemical anomaly northeast of the Amadeus Zone, the Figaro copper-molybdenum-gold zone along a gulch directly west of Hayes Creek, and the Jupiter copper-gold geochemical anomaly along the north flank of Little Klines Gulch. The 2007 program also revealed a setting whereby low grade gold occurs along the hanging wall side of the ultramafic sill east of the Sonora Gulch watercourse.

7.1 Intrusive-hosted Gold Vein System

The Gold Vein System consists of disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, with sulphide concentrations to 10%. Originally identified along western margins of the late Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite intrusion, this mineralized setting is now known to extend throughout it. Although sulphide mineralization certainly occurs within central, 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 (3.0 gpt) 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 porphyritic monzonite unit has a strongly anomalous gold-silver-lead geochemical signature, with gold-in-soil values exceeding 150 ppb (0.150 gpt) covering an area of 1.2 by 0.3 km. This broad zone contains several localized anomalies exceeding 600 ppb gold, with maximum values to 5,500 ppb gold). 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.

Mapping in 2006 focused on the northern boundary of the stock, extending east from about one kilometer east of the airstrip to Hayes Creek. Particular focus was placed on the intersection area of this with the Big Creek fault, and the K-467 Zone. The mineralized setting comprising the “Gold Vein System” extends throughout the stock to the west bank of Hayes Creek. Mapping of western areas along lines 8200E through 8600E confirmed earlier boundaries, revealing elevated levels of pyrite associated with moderate to strong silica and argillic alteration within the stock. However, copper values are at background levels, and gold and silver values are only slightly elevated.

Somewhat west of Hayes Creek, the stock hosts a greater amount of centimeter to sub-centimeter quartz veining, comprising up to 5% of rock mass, with vein associated chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Strongly elevated copper and molybdenum values were returned, ranging from 349 to 744 ppm copper (Cu), and from 102 to 140 ppm molybdenum (Mo). Gold and silver values are also somewhat elevated, ranging from 0.036 to 0.131 gpt (ppm) gold (Au) and 0.8 to 2.5 gpt (ppm) silver (Ag). Chalcopyrite and molybdenite-bearing quartz veins are somewhat

more abundant directly along the west bank of the creek, where a grab sample of a 15-cm quartz-molybdenite vein returned 342 ppm Cu, 4,690 ppm (0.469%) Mo, 0.034 ppm Au and 1.9 ppm Ag. This area has been designated as the “Figaro Zone”.

Detailed trench sampling in 2006 along the intersection area of the Big Creek fault with the stock revealed abundant strongly foliated and sheared andesitic country rock, but failed to detect significant additional high grade gold mineralization. A 2.3-metre chip sample obtained adjacent to the 2004 high grade sample, and including a small amount of similar hematitic material, returned 1.675 gpt Au and 2.3 gpt silver. Gold values elsewhere within the trenches are only weakly elevated, to a maximum of 0.147 gpt Au with 0.8 gpt Ag from a 2.0-metre chip sample; this also included a hematitic patch. Copper and molybdenite values are elevated, ranging from 50 to 685 ppm Cu and from 6 to 59 ppm Mo. Trench sampling within the stock somewhat to the southeast returned values from 176 to 262 ppm Cu with 22 – 43 ppm Mo; one sample returned 0.053 gpt Au and 42.8 gpt Ag.

7.2 Tetradymite Vein System

The Tetradymite Vein System extends for at least 1.3 kilometres along the northwest-southeast trace of the Big Creek fault, causing the dextral offsetting of the ultramafic sill on the northeast side of the fault.

The year 2006 program included limited sampling and mapping of the Tetradymite Vein System. Mineralization is confined to narrow, high grade quartz – arsenopyrite veins, likely having limited strike length. The best result was returned from a 0.7-metre chip sample of strongly altered andesite centered on a quartz-arsenopyrite – galena vein returning 1.135 gpt Au and 31.5 gpt Ag with 757 ppm Cu, 7020 ppm lead (Pb) and 1,165 ppm zinc (Zn). A composite grab sample of the actual vein material returned 6.4 gpt Au, 430 ppm Ag, 9.28 % Pb, 2.9 % Zn, 1.0% arsenic (As) and >500 ppm cadmium (Cd). This is fairly typical of high grade lead-zinc-silver veins throughout the Tintina Gold Belt, although gold and arsenic values are higher than average.

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 gpt gold. The K-467 Zone extends east-west along the north contact of the quartz monzonite intrusion. 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 strongly altered foliated metavolcanics, locally resembling metasediments. A zonal alteration assemblage was identified north of the stock, consisting of a strongly silicified and calc-silicate altered horizon, followed by a zone of strong argillic and weak to moderate phyllic

alteration, extending into a zone of moderate phyllic alteration only. The silicified zone hosts minor clotty chalcopyrite and moderate malachite staining along foliation planes, where sampling in 2004 returned values to 0.136 gpt Au, 22.9 gpt Ag and 3,700 ppm (0.37%) Cu. Sampling in 2006 returned weakly elevated copper, molybdenum and gold values, although a grab sample of a 4-cm wide quartz vein returned 1,045 ppm Mo. Sampling of the intermediate clay-altered zone returned background copper values, weakly elevated molybdenum values from 9 to 36 ppm Mo, weakly elevated gold and silver values from 0.007 to 0.034 gpt Au and 0.6 to 4.0 gpt Ag. A narrow quartz-feldspar porphyritic dyke, associated with minor molybdenite, occurs within the argillically altered zone. Composite grab sampling of strongly illitic andesitic country rock with 30% quartz veins returned 240 ppm Mo; another grab sample of country rock with a 1 cm quartz-molybdenite vein returned 4,200 ppm (0.42%) molybdenum. A single composite grab sample of brecciated, argillically altered andesite with quartz veining returned a value of 0.315 ppm gold. Background to near-background values were returned from the phyllically altered zone further north.

7.4 Amadeus Zone

The Amadeus Zone is hosted by a high-level quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock, locally strongly leached, with moderate to strong limonite and argillic alteration. Fine grained disseminated euhedral pyrite occurs throughout the stock. Speckled azurite and malachite and minor chalcopyrite occur near a small west-draining gulch in west-central areas. Silicification is generally weak to non-existent, although strong silicification, commonly banded, occurs along the footwall side in western areas, and near the area of minor copper mineralization. Minor quartz veining occurs throughout the zone. Rock sampling returned background copper and molybdenum values; however, most samples returned weakly elevated gold and silver values. Several composite grab rock samples returned greater than 0.100 gpt gold; one sample of stabilized proximal talus of moderately silicified and altered monzonite with fracture-controlled oxidized pyrite returned 1.195 gpt gold with 6.7 gpt silver. A grab sample of proximal float hosting speckled azurite and malachite returned 0.401 ppm gold with 8.6 gpt silver and 703 ppm copper.

Drilling in 2006 returned moderately to strongly anomalous gold values from throughout the Amadeus stock, with narrow zones of higher grade gold +/- silver mineralization. Several silicified, strongly arsenical intercepts were returned from proximal country rock somewhat north of the northern boundary; one narrow strongly auriferous quartz-pyrite vein grading 28.8 gpt gold with 94.5 gpt silver across 0.5 metres was also intersected.

Of particular interest is a zone of high grade gold mineralization from Hole SG-06-06 returning a value of 6.21 gpt gold across 15.3 metres, open at depth. The zone occurs along the contact of the stock with metabasaltic country rock, interpreted as occurring along the hanging wall contact of the zone. It is characterized by fine banded silicification with very fine sulphide mineralization, particularly within the metabasalts. The geochemistry differs markedly from other intercepts, with near-background values of arsenic, copper, lead and zinc, and weakly to moderately elevated silver and antimony values. The hole was terminated due to lack of drill steel.

Drilling in 2007 focused on the vicinity of this intercept. Hole SG-07-12, collared along section 50 metres south of SG-06-06 at the same azimuth, returned a 64.0-metre intercept grading 1.0 gpt gold. Plotting along section indicates this directly overlies the high grade intercept, although the 2007 intercept occurs fully within the intrusion, rather than along its contact, suggesting mineralization may not be controlled by the hanging wall boundary of the stock.

Drilling in 2007 also returned several other narrow low-grade gold intercepts from throughout the zone, as well as several narrow lead-zinc-silver-gold zones. The highest silver grade was returned from Hole SG-07-16, returning 817 gpt silver with 1.12 gpt gold and strongly anomalous base metal values. Further west, Hole SG-07-17 encountered fairly continuous narrow molybdenite veining returning strongly elevated but subeconomic molybdenum veining.

The Amadeus Zone is currently interpreted as encompassing the entire stock and adjacent country rock and remains “open” along strike to the east and west.

7.5 Figaro Zone

The Figaro Zone occurs along a narrow gulch along the west side of Hayes Creek about 200 metres south of the northern boundary of the porphyritic monzonite stock (Map 3). Disseminated chalcopyrite and minor vein molybdenite occurs within altered monzonitic rock centered along the gulch, and surrounded by a strong gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly. Drilling intersected hornblende-feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 138.3m; then potassic feldspar porphyritic monzonite, with a strongly developed breccia-hosted quartz stockwork, to the end of hole at 251.5m (Appendix 3, Summary Logs). Elevated values of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, and strongly elevated arsenic values were returned throughout the hole; however no potentially economic zones were intersected.

7.6 Ultramafic Horizon

The Ultramafic Horizon, consisting of a pyroxenite sill roughly 0.5 kilometres north of the porphyritic monzonite stock, was the target of a single 2007 diamond drill hole collared about 10 metres south of the southern, hanging wall contact. Previous exploration showed 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).

The 2007 hole intersected strongly oxidized and limonitic brecciated metabasalt, with moderate to strong silicification and argillic alteration. The hanging wall basalt returned highly variable gold values, the best of which is 0.939 gpt gold across 1.5 metres occurring directly along the

southern contact. Gold values are associated with weakly elevated copper, silver and thorium values.

The sill near the northern, footwall contact has undergone strong, variable carbonate “listwanitic” alteration, and the underlying footwall basalt gneiss has undergone moderate to strong ankeritic alteration, diminishing with depth. No significantly elevated metal values were returned.

Silt sampling of streams west of the Sonora Gulch and downstream of the strong magnetic high anomaly signifying the presence of the horizon returned strongly elevated gold values, although nickel and chrome values were not substantially elevated. However, silt sampling somewhat east of the Bear Creek anomaly (section 7.7) did return anomalous nickel and chrome values, together with anomalous gold values, suggesting the horizon either extends westward to this point, or another similar horizon occurs in the vicinity.

7.7 Bear Hill Anomaly

The Bear Hill anomaly was identified in 2007, as a result of follow-up exploration from project-scale silt sampling conducted by Deltango Gold Ltd. in 1999. Preliminary prospecting revealed abundant chalcedonic veining with anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony values within Wolverine Creek Suite granite gneiss located along a ridgeline at the head of the small gulch where sampling by Deltango at its outlet returning strongly anomalous values of the same elements. Small limestone-hosted skarn occurrences near the chalcedonic veining returned anomalous copper and gold values. Silt sampling along the gulch to the east returned anomalous gold values, some with anomalous nickel and chrome values, suggesting proximity to an ultramafic horizon. A silt sample taken from a stream to the west originating near the Bear Creek anomaly returned a strongly anomalous value of 0.133 gpt gold.

7.8 Geochemical Anomalies

Several geochemical anomalies were identified from 2006 and 2007 soil and silt sampling. These are not yet considered to be “zones”, as no bedrock sources has been found for these.

The Wolfgang anomaly, occurring directly northeast of the Amadeus Zone, is a single-line anomaly consisting of very high gold and moderately high silver values occurring along a steep, west-facing slope. It is distinguishable from Amadeus Zone geochemical values by moderately to strongly anomalous copper and strongly anomalous bismuth values, suggesting an intrusive source potentially separate from the Amadeus stock. Hole SG-06-04, targeting this anomaly, was terminated prior to its lateral extent and failed to intersect notable bismuth and copper mineralization.

The coincident copper – gold Jupiter Anomaly extends along the northern margin of the eastern portion of the late Cretaceous stock, extending across the Big Creek Fault to the west. The zone parallels Little Klines Gulch, located directly to the south, with coincident gold-copper values

occurring along a 600-metre strike length. Six holes have targeted this zone to date; however, all were terminated at shallow depths due to very blocky rock conditions; therefore the zone remains untested by drilling.

The “Concerto Creek” anomaly occurring about 1.5 km east-northeast of the Amadeus Zone was discovered through a single-line soil and silt geochemical survey. Strongly anomalous gold with coincident moderately anomalous silver values were returned from soil and silt sampling near the headwaters of “Concerto Creek” (Map 1). The geochemical signature is very similar to that of the Amadeus Zone, suggesting a similar source.

8.0 Work Program

The 2006 field season involved 17.6 kilometres of line cutting, followed by 14.0 line-kilometres of surface magnetic, “VLF - EM” and “Induced Polarization” chargeability and resistivity geophysical surveying. This was followed up by geological mapping, prospecting, silt sampling and a soil geochemical survey extending from about 1.8 km west of Hayes Creek to 1.0 km east of it. A total of 128 rock, 652 soil and 29 silt samples were obtained. The geophysical program was conducted from mid May until approximately June 12; the surface program was done from June 6 to June 26; and the diamond drilling program was done from Sept 5 to Oct 23, 2006.

Results of this led to development of a diamond drilling program involving 1821.1 metres of NTW core, focusing largely on the Amadeus Zone. All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services designed the three exploration phases, and managed the surface exploration and diamond drilling programs. Aurora Geosciences of Whitehorse, Yukon conducted the geophysical program, and provided camp construction and some staff for the diamond drilling program. The diamond drilling itself was conducted by Kluane Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse.

Positive results from the 2006 program led to acquisition by claim staking of the WAM 1-10 claims, added to the west side of the property in late October, 2006. An additional 121 claims, the STONE 35 – 46, SAM 101 – 125, and STRAUSS 1-84 claims were added in January 2007. In 2007, a follow-up drilling program consisting of 2024.9 metres in 12 holes was conducted, consisting of seven holes targeting the Amadeus Zone, four on the Jupiter anomaly and one on the Ultramafic Horizon. The soil grid was expanded slightly to the east, and some reconnaissance geochemical traversing was also conducted, largely within the STRAUSS block to the west and the STONE 35-46 claims to the east. A total of 21 rock, 37 grid soil, 57 reconnaissance soil and 32 silt samples were obtained in 2007.

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services designed the drilling and exploration program and supplied the majority of field personnel, Kluane Drilling Ltd. conducted the diamond drilling program, and Coureur Des Bois Ltd. of Whitehorse conducted the claim staking program. Firestone Ventures staff supervised most of the drilling on site and supplied some personnel. Aurora Geosciences supplies one drill pad builder.

8.1: Personnel

The following personnel were involved in the 2006 program:

Geophysical Program:

Derek Torgenson,	Crew Chief	Andre Lebel:	IP Helper
Jenn Black	IP Technician	Jessica Norris:	IP Helper
Jeff Zurek	IP Technician	Cody Woodman:	IP Helper
Lauren Blackburn	IP Technician		
Gabe Fortin	IP Helper/ radio relay/ Mag-VLF Technician		
Gasten Cyr	IP Helper/ radio relay		

Surface Exploration Phase:

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services:

Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo:	Project Geologist and Qualified Person
Rob Fogal:	Geologist
Darwin Wreggitt:	Senior Technician
Craig Tervit:	Technician
Martin Paquette:	Technician

Diamond Drilling Phase

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services:

Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo:	Project Geologist and Qualified Person
Darwin Wreggitt:	Senior Technician
Doug John:	Technician

Firestone Ventures Inc:

Dennis Ouellette, BSc:	Geologist
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Aurora Geosciences:

Naomi Brault:	Cook
James Edmonds:	Bull cook
Robert Horemsky:	Technician
Gary Lee:	Chief pad builder
Max	Pad builder

Heli Dynamics Ltd:

Dylan Vickerman:	Pilot
Mike Reid:	Pilot
Stephen Boyce:	Pilot

Kluane Drilling Ltd.

Doug Walker:	Crew Foreman
Craig Colwell:	Crew Foreman
Shane Valdock:	Crew Foreman
Kris Sigurdson:	Driller
Clayton Bolduc:	Driller
Mark Hubbard:	Driller
Sean Hubbard:	Driller's Helper
Mark Gagne:	Driller's Helper
Dennis Fosseneuve:	Driller's Helper
Edwin Martineau:	Driller's Helper

The following personnel were involved in the 2007 program:

All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services:

Carl Schulze:	Project Geologist and Qualified Person
Parviz Rajaei:	Field Geologist
Darwin Wreggitt:	Senior Technician
Craig Tervit:	Technician
Doug John:	Pad builder, bullcook
Emily Hambleton:	Sampler/ Field Technician
Cameron Ouellette:	Sampler
Naomi Brault:	Cook
Janet Brault:	Cook

Firestone Ventures Inc:

Dennis Ouellette:	Geologist, Project Manager
Beth Leadbetter:	Field Geologist

Aurora Geosciences:

Gary Lee,	Pad Builder
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Kluane Drilling Ltd.

Oscar Acosta:	Driller
Kris Sigurdson:	Driller
Mark Gagne:	Driller's Helper
John Whalen:	Driller's Helper
Benjamin Cragen:	Driller's Helper
JP Filipich:	Helper, camp builder

Heli Dynamics Ltd:

Dylan Vickerman:	Pilot during mobilization
Bernard Pepper:	Pilot
Dougal Innes:	Pilot

8.2: Results of Geophysical Program

The 2006 chargeability and resistivity survey results substantiated earlier findings from the fall, 2005 program, which outlined the north boundary of the stock and identified a northwest – southeast trending lineation, paralleling the Big Creek Fault. The 2005 program also identified a strong north-south trending chargeability anomaly underlying the Hayes Creek flood plain.

Results of 2006 chargeability surveying revealed a continuation of the strong Hayes Creek anomaly extending onto L10400E from 9650N to 9900N. Further east, moderate chargeability anomalies occur at depth along L10600E from 10150N through 10300N and from 10500N through 10650N, the latter underlying the Amadeus Zone. A west-northwest trending chargeability high trend appears to extend onto L10200E, from 10350N to 10450N. Towards the west, chargeability surveying appears to have detected the southern boundary of the stock westward to L9200E. Very little response was detected along L9000E; west of this, chargeability high anomalies occur in southern areas, approximating intrusive boundaries determined from 2006 and previous surface mapping.

Resistivity surveying identified a northwest-southeast trending resistivity low anomaly closely corresponding to the Big Creek Fault. Resistivity low anomalies also correspond to chargeability high anomalies marking the intrusion in western areas. Weak to moderate resistivity low anomalies also correspond strongly to the chargeability high anomaly underlying the Amadeus Zone. Coincident strong resistivity high and weak chargeability high anomalies at moderate depth underlie the Figaro Zone on L 9800E at 9600N to 9700N.

Surface VLF-electromagnetic (EM) surveying in 2006 revealed a northwest – southeast trending conductor having a strong correlation with the Big Creek fault. The survey also revealed strong conductors at the same location as the chargeability high and coincident resistivity low anomaly underlying the Amadeus Zone. A second conductor occurs along L10600E at about 10050N, slightly south of the coincident resistivity low – chargeability high anomaly extending from 10150N through 10300N.

Surface magnetometer surveying revealed a very strong magnetic high anomaly essentially mapping the ultramafic sill to the north. A small circular magnetic high anomaly centered at L9200E, 9700N lacks a corresponding electromagnetic signature. A broader magnetic high along L10000E and L10200E south of 9150N has not been explained.

8.3 Results of Grid Geochemical Surveying

8.3.1: Rock Sampling Results

Results from rock sampling have largely been discussed under Section 7, “Mineralization”. Briefly, rock sampling in 2006 within the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock returned near background values to the west, but progressive copper and molybdenum enrichment, associated

with an increasing amount of quartz veining, towards the east. Sampling within the K-467 Zone returned low values, with one sample of brecciated and veined andesite returning a value of 0.315 gpt gold.

A rock sample of brecciated, silicified and ankeritic pyroxenite returned 0.077 gpt Au, 6 ppm Ag, 1,200 ppm Pb and 776 ppm Zn, suggesting late base metal vein-style mineralization can occur within the ultramafic sills. Other samples of ultramafic material returned low values.

Rock sampling of the Amadeus Zone returned variable gold values, ranging from background to 1.195 gpt Au with 6.7 gpt silver, with several samples exceeding 0.100 gpt gold.

8.3.2 Soil Sampling Results

Systematic soil sampling revealed four major geochemical anomalies: the Amadeus gold +/- copper zone, roughly coincident with the mineralized zone mapped on surface; the Wolfgang copper – gold – bismuth anomaly; the Figaro copper – gold – molybdenum anomaly, and the Jupiter copper – gold anomaly. Several other gold anomalies were detected, most notably an area of strongly anomalous gold +/- copper values corresponding to the ultramafic sills in the northwestern corner of the surveyed area. High background copper and gold values were returned across the grid.

The Amadeus Zone has a gold-in-soil geochemical signature of values exceeding 0.100 gpt Au and commonly exceeding 0.250 gpt Au. This extends roughly 600 metres in an east-west orientation, open in both directions as of late 2006. The peak value was 0.407 gpt gold, with 9.9 gpt silver. This is roughly coincident with the trace of the intrusion, although high values were obtained from a steep north-facing slope underlain by Wolverine Creek Suite meta-igneous rocks, indicating down-slope dispersion. High values extend almost to the Hayes Creek valley, in areas where intrusive rubblecrop has not been identified and where down-slope dispersion appears unlikely, suggesting subsurface extension of the intrusion. Less extensive gold anomalies, with similar values, to a maximum of 1.210 gpt, occur south of this main trend, along and slightly south of a west-flowing gulch. These are fairly coincident with mapped intrusive rubblecrop, although some high values were taken outside of the interpreted boundaries.

Anomalous gold values are largely coincident with elevated silver values to 10.4 gpt Ag. However, elevated copper values occur only along the west draining small gulch, where the azurite and malachite stained boulder was found. Copper-in-soil values here range from 282 to 411 ppm.

A coincident copper – molybdenum anomaly occurs along L 10400E, from 10100N to 10250N (Maps 2a-c). Copper values range from 79 to 263 ppm, molybdenum values range from 12 to 70 ppm; gold values range from background to 0.099 gpt and silver values range from 0.7 to 1.7 gpt. The geochemical signature is comparable to that of the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock west of Hayes Creek.

In 2007 the soil grid was extended somewhat to the east, with intermittent sampling to 11300E. A moderate gold anomaly was detected along L10900E from 10425 to 10550N, with values to 0.079 gpt gold with 3.6 gpt silver. No significant values were obtained further east.

The Wolfgang Anomaly was identified along L 10800E from 10600N to 10750N. Gold values range from 0.453 to 2.340 gpt, with silver values from 2.8 to 8.8 gpt, increasing progressively downhill to Elvira Creek. Unlike the Amadeus Zone, copper values are elevated, ranging from 79 to 390 ppm. Bismuth values are also strongly anomalous, ranging from 64 to 239 ppm. Follow-up inspection determined that the sample returning the highest gold and bismuth values was taken from a west-facing rubblecrop slope, separated from the rest of the zone by a small gully; this suggests a separate source of fairly similar composition.

The coincident copper – gold Jupiter Anomaly extends along the northern margin of the eastern portion of the quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock, extending across the Big Creek Fault to the west. The zone parallels Little Klines Gulch, located directly to the south. Copper values exceeding 250 ppm and up to 533 ppm occur along an 800-metre long linear trend, with the western end occurring along the steep slope somewhat west of the Big Creek Fault. The central 600-metre portion of this also contains coincident gold values exceeding 0.100 gpt, to a maximum of 0.370 gpt in western areas. Silver and molybdenum values are also elevated, to 7.4 gpt Ag and 20 ppm Mo respectively (Maps 2 a-c).

The Figaro Zone is located along a small gulch draining into the west bank of Hayes Creek (Maps 2 a-c). High coincident copper and gold values, ranging from 245 to 1,120 ppm Cu with 0.118 to 0.264 gpt gold, were returned from the south bank of this gulch. Silver values range from 5.6 to 12.4 gpt; molybdenum values range from 28 to 36 ppm. The anomaly is coincident with vein-hosted molybdenite and chalcopyrite found in outcrop and rubblecrop (Section 7.5).

A roughly coincident copper – gold in soil anomaly occurs near the intersection of the Big Creek Fault, and therefore the Tetradyte Zone, with the ultramafic sill in the northwestern corner of the surveyed area. Copper values commonly exceed 100 ppm, to a maximum of 410 ppm; gold values range from 0.034 to 0.336 gpt, largely exceeding 0.100 gpt. Silver values are also elevated, up to 6.4 gpt. Some high gold values are associated with anomalous arsenic and lead values, suggesting local lead-zinc veining, possibly originating from the Tetradyte Vein System. However, others lack the high pathfinder element contents but are still strongly anomalous in gold, suggesting a separate source. This anomaly is too widespread, and of too varying a geochemical signature, to be derived solely from narrow veins of the Tetradyte Vein System. This anomaly led to selection of the ``Ultramafic Horizon`` as a drill target, yielding strongly anomalous gold values along the footwall contact (see Section 8.5).

8.3.3 Silt Sampling Results

Silt sampling results generally supported anomalous values outlined from rock and soil sampling. The highest gold values, of 0.284 gpt and 0.723 gpt, were returned from tributaries originating along the south side of Elvira Creek, draining the Amadeus Zone (Map 2d). Gold values from sampling along Elvira Creek downstream from the confluence returned lower gold values from 0.046 to 0.079 gpt. Values from sampling upstream of the tributaries were weakly anomalous, ranging from 0.012 to 0.056 gpt gold. Sampling of the west-draining gulch south of Elvira Creek returned strong gold values to 0.484 gpt Au with 154 ppm Cu, decreasing downstream to 0.183 gpt Au with 205 ppm Cu. Lead, silver and bismuth values are also anomalous, ranging from 2.8 to 6.8 gpt Ag, 8 to 21 ppm Mo and 71 to 259 ppm Pb. Antimony values are also elevated, ranging from 12 to 55 ppm; many of the highest antimony values were returned from sampling upstream of the main gold anomalies.

Several samples of silt, about the same size as a typical sample sent for analysis, were panned for visible gold. Most returned at least one or two specks of visible gold; some returned up to 20 "colours". An RGS sample taken at the outlet of Elvira Creek returned a gold value of 29 ppb (re-analyzed at 52 ppb), and an antimony value of 170 ppm.

Silt sampling was done along the entire extent of Little Klines Gulch, returning high gold values towards its source from 0.033 to 0.104 g/t gold. A sample taken about 500 metres upstream of the confluence with Hayes Creek returned 0.367 gpt Au; the balance of samples returned weakly anomalous gold values. Copper values are sub-anomalous, in the area of the Jupiter Zone, but increase downstream to a maximum of 478 ppm near the confluence (Maps 2 b and d).

8.4 2007 Surface Geochemical Results Outside of Soil Grid

8.4.1 Bear Hill Anomaly

Year-2007 rock grab and composite grab sampling at the Bear Hill anomaly returned gold values ranging from background to 0.337 gpt gold with 0.4 gpt silver, 1.670 ppm arsenic and 16 ppm antimony. A composite grab rock sample of a nearby limestone skarn pod returned a value of 0.171 gpt gold with 760 ppm copper (Map 1).

A soil contour line revealed weakly elevated gold values to 0.018 gpt directly in the vicinity of the gulch. Several samples taken near the chalcedonic rubblecrop returned background values, as did soil sampling outside of the gulch.

Silt sampling along the gulch returned elevated gold values from 0.016 gpt gold with 0.4 gpt silver to 0.082 gpt gold with 1.2 gpt silver. These are associated with anomalous chrome values from 167 to 348 ppm, and anomalous nickel values from 100 to 212 ppm. A silt sample taken from a stream draining the western side of the ridge hosting the anomaly, and roughly along strike with the gulch, returned a value of 0.133 gpt gold with 0.4 gpt silver, but lacked the anomalous chrome – nickel signature.

8.4.2 Concerto Creek Anomaly

The Concerto Creek anomaly was identified from results of a north-south trending soil line extending into the headwaters of ``Concerto Creek``, the first stream east of the Amadeus Zone. The northernmost samples returned values of 0.123 gpt gold with 3.6 gpt silver and 0.160 gpt gold with 4.3 gpt silver respectively, with strongly anomalous arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc values (Map 1). These values are typical of the eastern Amadeus Zone. Silt sampling directly downstream returned values of 0.014 gpt gold with 0.4 gpt silver and 0.086 gpt gold with 1.4 gpt silver respectively, with similar pathfinder element signatures. A silt sample from a tributary originating from the southwest roughly 0.7 km downstream of the above values returned a value of 0.250 gpt gold with 0.3 gpt silver with weakly elevated pathfinder values. Background values were returned from further downstream, with a single weak anomaly of 0.027 gpt gold with 0.3 gpt silver obtained 0.8 km further downstream of the anomalous tributary.

The soil traverse crossed a small quartz porphyritic monzonite stock about 0.8 km south of the stream headwaters. No elevated gold values were returned from associated rock and soil sampling.

8.4.3 Silt Sampling West of the Sonora Gulch

Three silt samples were taken while ``post tagging`` along north-south extending claim lines. All returned strongly anomalous gold values from 0.064 to 0.545 gpt, the latter obtained from the stream directly west of the Sonora Gulch, where visible gold was panned. However, silver values were only slightly elevated, and no other significant pathfinder anomalies were detected, despite the proximity of samples to the interpreted ultramafic horizon.

9.0 Diamond Drilling Results

9.1 Year 2006 Drilling Results

A total of 1,821.1 metres of diamond drilling of “NTW” – sized core in 12 holes was drilled from September to October, 2006. One hole, DDH SG-06-01, targeted the Figaro Zone; this hole was abandoned at 22.2m due to poor rock conditions and re-drilled at a steeper dip. Five holes, DDH SG-06-02, 03, 05, 06 and 07 targeted various portions of the Amadeus Zone; DDH SG-06-02 was abandoned at 47.2m due to poor rock conditions and re-drilled at a steeper angle. DDH SG-06-08 was a vertical hole targeting a strong Induced Polarization chargeability anomaly, called the Giovanni Anomaly. One hole, DDH SG-06-09 targeted the Jupiter Anomaly. This was also abandoned due to blocky ground, re-drilled at a steeper angle as SG-06-10, and also abandoned due to blocky ground. Drill hole locations and collar data are listed in Table 3a.

Hole SG 06-01, drilled at a dip of -50° , intersected quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyritic monzonite, with moderate late quartz veining hosting minor molybdenite. Although weakly anomalous gold, copper, silver and molybdenum values were returned throughout the hole, no significant intercepts were returned (Appendix 4a: Weighted averages).

Hole SG-06-01A, drilled at the same site as SG-06-01, but at a dip of -60° , intersected hornblende-feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 138.3m; then potassic feldspar porphyritic monzonite, with a strongly developed breccia-hosted quartz stockwork, to the end of hole at 251.5m (Appendix 3a). Again, elevated values of copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, and strongly elevated arsenic values were returned throughout the hole. Gold values exceeding 0.300 gpt were returned from short intervals only, accompanied by elevated silver, suggesting minor late base metal veining. The best value was 0.654 gpt gold with 17.0 gpt silver across 1.0m from 37.1 to 38.1m. Molybdenum values are somewhat higher near surface than at depth.

Hole SG-06-02, targeting the western Amadeus Zone and drilled due south at a dip of -50° , intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite that has undergone moderate to strong argillic alteration and limonite staining, indicating oxidation of pyrite. Hole SG-06-02A was drilled at the same site and azimuth, but at a -60° dip. This intersected moderately to strongly altered feldspar porphyritic monzonite from surface to the end of hole at 213.4m. Of note are short intervals of “xenolithic breccia”, consisting of variable amounts of meta-igneous clasts within strongly clay-altered zones. These suggest fault zones occurring along or near a contact with, or rafted block of, meta-igneous country rock. “Background” gold and silver values are considerably higher in both holes than at the Figaro Zone, with more abundant narrow higher grade zones. The best gold results occur in a 7.6-metre interval from 41.2 to 47.8m, which grades 0.361 gpt gold with 16.2 gpt silver, including a 1.6-metre subinterval grading 1.03 gpt gold and 35.9 gpt silver. A separate 19.9-metre interval from 86.8 to 106.7m returned 0.321 gpt gold with 50.1 gpt silver and 771 ppm copper, including 3.1 metres grading 0.582 gpt gold with 118 g/t silver, 1,259 ppm Cu and 574 ppm antimony (Sb). Gold values are commonly associated with anomalous copper values, and strongly anomalous antimony values, although arsenic values are only weakly to moderately elevated.

Hole SG-06-03, collared at the same location as Holes SG-06-02 and 02A but drilled due north at a dip of -60° , intersected variably altered and limonitic feldspar porphyritic monzonite from surface to the end of hole at 185.2 metres. The stock extends farther north than determined from surface mapping; it may be overlain here by Paleozoic meta-igneous rocks. This may partially explain the high gold-in-soil values extending westwards beyond known surface boundaries of the intrusion. Gold values are somewhat lower than those from Hole SG-06-02A, with somewhat fewer high-grade zones; values decrease gradually with depth to the north. The best intercepts was returned from 130.0 to 136.0m, grading 0.838 gpt gold with 18.9 gpt silver, including a 2.0-metre subinterval grading 1.960 gpt gold with 38.9 gpt silver. Anomalous gold values are associated with anomalous copper and antimony values at shallow depths, but less so with increased depth.

Hole SG-06-04 was collared about 350 metres east of SG-06-02, just north of the northern boundary of the Amadeus Zone intrusion, and drilled at an azimuth of 020° and a dip of -60° . This intersected a package of alternating units of basalt gneiss and granite gneiss, with rare

narrow grey dykes and a feldspar porphyritic dyke from 112.1 to 121.0m of depth. The hole intersected a strongly arsenical zone along a contact of granite gneiss and metabasalts from 29.7 to 33.1 metres. This returned 1.132 gpt gold with 45.5 gpt silver, 91 ppm antimony, 2,895 ppm lead and 3,816 ppm zinc. Background to near-background values were returned from the balance of the hole, with the exception of the feldspar porphyritic dyke, which returned anomalous gold, silver, antimony and arsenic values. Background bismuth values were returned from the mineralized zone.

Hole SG-06-05 was collared at the same site as SG-06-04, but drilled at an azimuth of 200° and a dip of -60°. This intersected the same package of intercalated granite gneiss and metabasalts, with an increased amount of high grade vein-style zones, to a depth of 76.1 metres. The best grades were returned from a narrow high-grade pyritic vein, providing a value of 28.8 gpt gold with 94.5 gpt silver from 18.8m to 19.3m of depth, part of a wider intercept grading 3.60 gpt gold and 14.6 gpt silver across 4.5 metres. Arsenic, lead and zinc values were also strongly anomalous. The hole entered the feldspar porphyritic monzonite intrusion at 76.1m and remained within it to the end of hole at 219.4m. The intrusive rocks are moderately altered, with minor xenolithic breccia zones. Strongly elevated arsenic, lead and zinc values were returned from the intrusive material, although gold and silver values were weakly anomalous only, decreasing gradually with depth. The best intrusive-hosted interval extends from 107.2 to 109.1m, grading 0.598 gpt gold with 2.5 gpt silver.

Hole SG-06-06 was collared between Holes SG-06-02 and SG-06-05, and drilled at an azimuth of 180° and a dip of -55°. This intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite throughout its length, except for a short unit of metabasalt from 211.9 to 218.6m. Feldspar porphyritic monzonite just up-hole from the metabasalt unit has undergone strong brecciation, with up to 30% basaltic xenoliths. The final 0.8m from 218.6 to 219.4m was of heterolithic xenolithic breccia with abundant silica stringer within an intrusive host. The 15.3-metre interval from 204.1m to the end of hole at 219.4m, beginning within the brecciated monzonite, returned a grade of 6.21 gpt gold with 3.0 gpt silver, including a 5.0-metre subinterval, largely within metabasalts, grading 12.188 gpt gold with 4.8 gpt silver. Background copper, arsenic and zinc values, and weakly elevated antimony and lead values, were returned from this interval. Mineralization consists of moderate fine silica flooding with very fine pyrite, locally producing a banded appearance, and has an unremarkable appearance. This is the only sizable high grade zone intersected at the Sonora Gold project to 2006, and represents a new target setting. The hole was terminated due to lack of drill steel.

Also in Hole SG-06-06, strongly anomalous gold and silver values were returned from most of the overlying rock from 113.3 to 204.1m, including a 29.8-metre interval from 151.6 to 181.4m grading 0.294 g/t gold and 13.0 g/t silver. Grade of gold mineralization tends to increase with depth, towards the footwall contact. The high grade zone apparently occurs along the mineralized footwall side of the Amadeus Zone intrusion.

Hole SG-07-07 was collared about 250 metres southwest of SG-06-06, at an azimuth of 360° and dip of -55°, and tested the southern portion of the Amadeus Zone stock. This intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite and minor quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 114.8m, and extends into footwall basalt and granite gneiss until the end of hole at 227.1m. This suggests

an intermediate meta-igneous unit, possibly a rafted block, within the intrusion. Surface mapping indicates a small similar unit within the stock. Gold and silver values were merely anomalous in the intrusive portion, with the best intercept occurring from 49.2 to 62.5m and grading 0.334 g/t gold and 4.7 g/t silver. Values from the meta-igneous footwall side were near-background to locally weakly anomalous, and are slightly higher in granite gneiss units. A 2.1-metre intercept from 208.2 to 210.3m of moderately silicified granite gneiss returned 0.587 g/t gold with near-background pathfinder element values.

Hole SG-06-08, was a vertical hole targeting the Giovanni chargeability anomaly along the Hayes Creek valley floor. This intersected weakly altered granite gneiss to 19.3m, nearly pristine metabasalt to 114.1m, and granite gneiss from 114.1 to the end of hole at 158.5m. No significant results were returned.

Holes SG-06-09 and SG-06-10 targeting the Jupiter Anomaly were drilled at an azimuth of 020° and dips of -55° and -62° respectively. Both were terminated due to poor rock conditions strongly fractured basalt, likely representing the edge of the Big Creek Fault. Both holes intersected basalt, moderately to strongly limonitic with local ankeritic zones, but lacking the strong foliation of metabasalts east of Hayes Creek. Short feldspar porphyritic monzonite dykes with minor copper mineralization were intersected in Hole SG-06-10. Gold and silver values are weakly elevated only, with the exception of a 1.8-metre zone from 29.4 to 31.2m in Hole SG-06-09 grading 1.24 gpt gold, and a 3.9-metre zone from 32.0 to 35.9m grading 0.239 gpt gold in Hole SG-06-10, likely representing the same zone. Molybdenum values are consistently anomalous, ranging from 4 to 166 ppm. Arsenic values are locally weakly anomalous and copper values are at background levels, except for intrusive sections, where values to 511 ppm copper across 2.0m were returned.

9.2 Year 2007 Diamond Drilling Results

A total of 2,024.9 metres of “NTW”-sized core in 12 holes was drilled from July to August 2007. Of these, Holes SG-07-11 through SG-07-17 totaling 1,730.0 metres targeted the Amadeus Zone, Holes SG-07-18 through 21 totaling 149.9 metres targeted the Jupiter anomaly, and Hole SG-07-22, drilled to a depth of 145.0m, targeted the Ultramafic Horizon. All four holes on the Jupiter anomaly were terminated at shallow depths due to poor rock conditions; all other holes were drilled to target completion.

Hole SG-07-11 was collared about 130 metres east-northeast of DDH SG-06-06, at an azimuth of 180° and dip of -55°, to test for eastern continuity of the discovery intercept (Table 2b, Figure 4a). The hole encountered feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 203.6m, with a small interval of granite gneiss, possibly a rafted block, from 120.3 to 129.7m. The final 0.9 metres to the end of hole at 204.5m intersected granite gneiss. Three intercepts were encountered, including one near-surface zone grading 0.59 gpt gold (Au) and 11.8 gpt silver (Ag) across 15.95m from 11.05 to 27.0 metres of depth, in turn including a 2.0-metre sub-intercept grading 1.64 gpt gold with 14.2 gpt silver from 13.0 to 15.0m. Arsenic (As) and antimony (Sb) values are strongly anomalous; lead and zinc values are moderately to strongly elevated. Two other significant intervals were intersected: the upper is a 2.0-metre intercept from 53.0 – 55.0m

grading 1.04 gpt Au and 9.8 g/t Ag with 0.131% lead (Pb) and 0.562% zinc (Zn); the lower is a 14.2-metre intercept from 114.0 to 128.2m grading 0.54 gpt Au with 4.0 gpt Ag. Both intercepts returned strongly anomalous arsenic values. Consistently anomalous gold and silver values were returned from throughout the hole; highly variable, largely strongly anomalous lead, zinc and moderately anomalous antimony values were also returned throughout the hole.

Hole SG-07-12, collared along section of SG-07-06, at the same azimuth of 180° and at a dip of -60°, was designed to test for up-dip continuity of the 2006 discovery intercept. This hole intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 235.0m, of which the interval from 112.0 to 190.0 consisted of heterolithic breccia (Appendix 3b). The hole intersected granite gneiss from 235.0 to the end of hole at 272.8m, indicating it had penetrated the footwall contact.

Hole SG-07-12 returned an 88.0-metre intercept grading 0.85 gpt gold with 5.8 gpt silver from 56.0 to 144.0m. This includes several higher-grade sub-intervals, most notably one of 16.0m grading 2.10 gpt gold with 10.9 gpt silver from 120.0 to 136.0m. This in turn includes a 4.0-metre interval from 120.0 to 124.0m grading 5.22 gpt gold with 8.3 gpt silver. The interval returned near-background arsenic and copper values, and moderately to strongly anomalous antimony values. Some high-grade sub-intervals returned high lead and zinc values, largely associated with elevated silver values.

Three other significant intervals were returned; the upper 14.0-metre interval from 205.0 to 219.0m returned 1.05 gpt gold with 1.2 gpt silver with near-background pathfinder elements. The middle 16.0-metre interval from 240.0 to 256.0m returned 0.48 gpt gold with 3.8 gpt silver and 0.065% copper and elevated arsenic and antimony values. The lower interval, representing the final 2.5m of the hole, returned a value of 0.254 gpt gold with 162 gpt silver, 0.162% Cu, 0.249% Pb, 0.334% Zn, and 0.129% Sb.

Hole SG-07-13, collared 145m to the south along section of SG-07-12 and drilled at an azimuth of 360° and dip of -75°, was cored entirely in feldspar porphyritic monzonite, and returned three notable intercepts. The uppermost of these is an 8.0-metre interval from 174.8 to 182.8m grading 0.343 gpt Au and 24.2 gpt Ag, including a 2.0-metre sub-interval grading 0.575 gpt Au and 82.7 gpt Ag with 0.45% Pb and 1.06% Zn, and strongly elevated antimony values. The middle intercept consists of 6.0m from 214.8 to 220.8m grading 0.229 gpt Au and 53.2 gpt Ag with strongly elevated copper and antimony values. The lowest intercept consists of 11.9 metres from 254.8 to 266.7m, the end of hole, grading 0.282 gpt Au and 3.7 gpt Ag, with weakly elevated arsenic, copper and lead values. Again, anomalous gold and weakly to strongly elevated silver values were returned from throughout the hole.

Hole SG-07-14 was collared about 175 metres southeast of SG-06-06 at an azimuth of 360° and dip of -60°. It intersected granite gneiss to a depth of 66.0m, then extended through feldspar porphyritic monzonite until the end of hole at 262.1m. One notable 14.9-metre interval, extending from 188.2 to 203.1m, and grading 0.493 gpt Au with 8.1 gpt Ag, was returned; this included a 2.0-metre sub-interval from 197.1 to 199.1m grading 1.93 gpt Au and 30.0 gpt Ag. Moderately anomalous arsenic, zinc and lead, and weakly elevated antimony values were also

returned. Weakly to moderately anomalous gold and silver values were returned from throughout the hole.

Hole SG-07-15 was collared 65 metres to the south of, and along section of Hole SG-07-11, with an azimuth of 180° and dip of -60° . It intersected quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 135m, then extended through feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 222.4m, finally extending through a heterolithic breccia zone from 222.4 to the end of hole at 230.1m. A single significant interval was returned, consisting of 10.0 metres from 132.7 – 142.7m grading 0.294 gpt Au with 3.6 gpt Ag. Gold and silver values were moderately anomalous throughout the hole; arsenic and lead values were both consistently strongly anomalous, and zinc and antimony values were consistently weakly elevated.

Hole SG-07-16 was collared about 60 metres southwest of Hole SG-06-06, at an azimuth of 180° and dip of -60° . It intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite to a depth of 243.3m, with several intervals of heterolithic breccia, most notably from 57.7 to 65.5m and 85.5 to 118.0m. The hole intersected footwall granite gneiss from 243.3 to the end of hole at 254.5m. Most intervals in this hole were silver-enriched, and include an 8.0-metre interval from 91.5 to 99.5m grading 0.291 gpt Au with 24.9 gpt Ag, followed by a 2.0-metre interval from 120.0 to 122.0m grading 1.12 gpt Au with 817.0 gpt Ag, 0.37% Cu, 1.58 gpt Pb and 0.30% Zn. Further down-hole, a 9.3-metre interval from 186.2 to 195.5m returned 0.355 gpt Au with 14.7 gpt Ag. The final significant interval of 6.0 metres from 235.9 to 241.9m graded 0.107 gpt Au with 50.8 gpt Ag, including a 2.0-metre sub-interval grading 0.079 gpt Au with 97.0 gpt Ag, with 0.15% Cu, 0.93% Pb and 0.09% Zn. Although anomalous gold and silver values were returned from the entire hole, arsenic values were only weakly elevated. Antimony values increased down-hole and are strong in high-grade zones.

Hole SG-07-17, collared roughly 200 metres west of the Discovery Hole, intersected feldspar porphyritic monzonite throughout the entire hole, ending at 239.3m. A brecciated zone was intersected from 64.0 to 108.0m, and heterolithic breccia zones were intersected from 137.3 to 152.0m and from 189.5 to 213.4m. The hole intersected a 2.0-metre sample from 7.1 to 9.1m returning 91.7 gpt (2.95 opt) silver with 0.464 gpt gold and 0.93% lead. This hole also returned anomalous copper values and strongly anomalous molybdenum values across much of its extent, the latter occurring as quartz-molybdenum veining.

Holes SG-08-18 through 21, targeting the Jupiter anomaly, did not intersect significant mineralized intercepts, although anomalous molybdenum values were returned throughout and the holes.

Hole SG-07-22, targeting the Ultramafic Horizon, was collared directly south of the pyroxenite sill at an azimuth of 020° and dip of -60° , about 1.6 km west-northwest of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence (Figure 4a). The hole intersected strongly altered basalt gneiss to a depth of 14.5m, then pyroxenite to a depth of 103.1m, and then altered and intermittently sheared basalt gneiss to the end of hole at 145.4m. Anomalous gold and silver values were returned from surface to the upper pyroxenite contact, including a value of 0.66 gpt gold with 6.5 gpt silver across 2.0m

from 7.6 to 9.6m, and another of 0.939 gpt gold with 2.7 gpt silver across 1.5m from 13.0 to 14.5m. A second analysis of the latter interval, which occurs directly at the upper contact of the sill, by a methodology employed for platinum-group metals, returned 1.125 gpt gold. No significant metal values were returned below the upper contact. Several samples of pyroxenite were analyzed for platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd); the highest value returned was of 0.031 gpt Pt with 0.031 gpt Pd from 20.5 to 22.5m. Strongly elevated nickel and chrome values represent silicate phases of these elements.

Table 3a: 2006 Diamond Drill Hole Locations

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Hole No.	Easting (Nad 83)	Northing (Nad 83)	Elevation (metres)	Zone	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	Proposed Depth (m)	Mineralized Zone	Sample Nos
SG-06-01	346272	6949486	738	8	200°	-50	22.2	Figaro	C443501 - 443512
SG-06-01A	346272	6949486	738	8	200°	-60	251.5	Figaro	C443513 - 443600
									C319004 - 319028
SG-06-02	347270	6949805	834	8	180°	-50	47.2	Amadeus	C443601 - 443625
SG-06-02A	347270	6949805	834	8	180°	-60	213.4	Amadeus	C443626 - 443769
SG-06-03	347270	6949808	834	8	360°	-60	189.0	Amadeus	C443770 - 443873
SG-06-04	347490	6949772	898	8	020°	-60	218.8	Wolfgang Anomaly	C443874 - 443972
SG-06-05	347490	6949772	898	8	200°	-60	176.8	Amadeus	C-443973 - 444000
									C-443001 - 443067
SG-06-06	347361	6949705	890	8	180°	-55	219.4	Amadeus	C443068 - 443207
SG-06-07	347178	6949578	828	8	360°	-55	227.1	Amadeus	C443208 - 443341
SG-06-08	346678	6040148	675	8	Vertical	-90	158.5	Giovanni Anomaly	C443342 - 443380
SG-06-09	652910	6949564	877	7	20°	-55	44.2	Jupiter Anomaly	C443381 - C443403
SG-06-10	652910	6949564	877	7	20°	-62	53.0	Jupiter Anomaly	C443404 - 443440
						Total:	1821.1		

Drill Hole Specifications, 2007 program

Sonore Project, Firestone Ventures Inc

Hole	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Zone	Azimuth	Dip	Start	End	Total	Mineralized
	NAD 83	NAD 83	(m)				Date	Date	Depth (m)	Zone
SG07-11	347487	6949730	919	8	180	-55	08-Jul	12-Jul	204.5	Amadeus Zone
SG07-12	347365	6949655	895	8	180	-60	12-Jul	15-Jul	272.8	Amadeus Zone
SG07-13	347360	6949550	898	8	360	-75	15-Jul	19-Jul	266.7	Amadeus Zone
SG07-14	347430	6949550	940	8	360	-60	19-Jul	23-Jul	262.1	Amadeus Zone
SG07-15	347480	6949665	935	8	180	-60	24-Jul	27-Jul	230.1	Amadeus Zone
SG07-16	347315	6949675	883	8	180	-60	27-Jul	30-Jul	254.5	Amadeus Zone
SG07-17	347165	6949775	817	8	180	-60	30-Jul	04-Aug	239.3	Amadeus Zone
SG07-18	652905	6949539	878.4	7	20	-65	04-Aug	06-Aug	53.3	Jupiter Anomaly
SG07-19	652905	6949539	878.4	7	20	-80	06-Aug	08-Aug	46.4	Jupiter Anomaly
SG07-20	652979	6949528	860.0	7	20	-85	08-Aug	09-Aug	24.3	Jupiter Anomaly
SG07-21	652979	6949528	860.0	7	20	-65	09-Aug	10-Aug	25.9	Jupiter Anomaly
SG07-22	652489	6950229	969.2	7	20	-60	10-Aug	13-Aug	145.0	Ultramafic Horizon
							Total:		2024.9	

Table 4a: Significant Intercepts, 2006 Drilling Program, Sonora Property

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Hole	Zone	Total Depth (m)	Intercept	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
SG-06-01	Figaro	22.2 *	No significant intercepts			
SG-06-01A	Figaro	251.5	37.1 – 38.1m	1.0	0.654	17.0
SG-06-02	Amadeus	47.2*	13.7 – 15.0m 33.5 – 35.0m	1.3 1.5	0.925 0.604	22.2 14.0
SG-06-02A	Amadeus	213.4	12.2 – 13.7m 41.2 – 47.8m Includes: 47.2 – 48.8m 86.8 – 106.7m Includes: 91.4 – 94.5m 172.2 – 173.8m	1.5 7.6 1.6 19.9 3.1 1.6	0.538 0.361 1.03 0.321 0.582 0.617	10.3 16.2 35.9 50.1 118 1.7
SG-06-03	Amadeus	189.0	38.0 – 42.6m 56.4 – 57.9m 130.0 – 136.0m Includes: 134.0 – 136.0m	4.6 1.5 6.0 2.0	0.584 0.741 0.838 1.960	26.8 1.9 18.9 38.9
SG-06-04	Wolfgang Anomaly	218.8	29.7 – 33.1 Includes: 31.8 – 33.1m	3.4 1.3	1.132 2.410	45.5 117
SG-06-05	Amadeus	176.8	11.5 – 14.8m 18.8 – 23.3m Includes: 18.8 – 19.3m 67.2 – 69.6m 88.9 – 90.5m 107.2 – 109.1m	3.3 4.5 0.5 2.4 1.6 1.9	0.505 3.60 28.80 1.133 0.298 0.598	3.4 14.6 94.5 91.2 199 2.5
SG-05-06	Amadeus	219.4	5.2 – 7.2m 61.7 – 67.7m 113.3 – 124.1m 134.1 – 144.3m 151.6 – 181.4m 193.3 – 204.1m 204.1 – 219.4m Includes: 210.1 – 215.1m	2.0 6.0 10.8 10.2 29.8 10.8 15.3 5.0	0.602 0.667 0.550 0.315 0.294 0.333 6.21 12.19	20.3 5.0 2.0 3.7 13.0 15.3 3.0 4.8
SG-06-07	Amadeus	227.1m	31.6 – 34.8m 49.2 – 62.5m 208.2 – 210.3m	3.2 13.3 2.1	0.531 0.334 0.587	0.9 4.7 0.7
SG-06-08	Giovanni Anomaly	158.5m	No significant intercepts			
SG-06-09	Jupiter Anomaly	44.8m*	29.4 – 31.2m	1.8	1.24	0.4
SG-06-10	Jupiter Anomaly	50.9m*	32.0 – 35.9m	3.9	0.239	3.4

* Hole abandoned due to poor rock conditions

Table 4b: Significant Intercepts, 2007 Drilling program, Sonora project

Hole	Interval (m)		Width (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)*	Lead (%)*	Zinc (%)*
SG-07-11	11.05 – 27.0m		15.95	0.59	11.8			
	Includes:	13.0m – 15.0m	2.0	1.64	14.2			
	53.0 – 55.0m		2.0	1.04	9.8			
	114.0 – 128.2m		14.2	0.54	4.0			
SG-07-12	72.0 – 136.0m		64.0	1.00	6.9			
	Includes:	74.0 – 80.0m	6.0	1.91	30.7			
	And:	120.0 – 136.0m	16.0	2.10	10.9			
	In turn, includes:	120.0 – 124.0m	4.0	5.22	8.3			
	205.0 – 219.0m		14.0	1.05	1.2			
	240.0 – 256.0m		16.0	0.48	3.8	0.065		
	270.0 – 272.5m (EOH)		2.5	0.25	162	0.162	0.249	0.334
SG-07-13	174.8 – 182.8m		8.0	0.343	24.2			
	Includes:	178.8 – 180.8m	2.0	0.575	82.7		0.447	1.06
	214.8 – 220.8m		6.0	0.229	53.2	0.048		
SG-07-14	188.2 – 203.1m		14.9	0.493	8.1			
	Includes:	197.1 – 199.1m	2.0	1.93	30.0	0.102		
SG-07-15	132.7 – 142.7m		10.0	0.294	3.6			
SG-07-16	91.5 – 99.5m		8.0	0.291	24.9			
	120.0 – 122.0m		2.0	1.12	817	0.371	1.58	0.302
	186.2 – 195.5m		9.3	0.355	14.7			
	235.9 – 241.9m		6.0	0.107	50.8			
	Includes:	237.9 – 239.9m	2.0	0.079	97.0	0.151	0.202	0.172
SG-07-17	7.1 – 9.1m		2.0	0.464	91.7	0.112	0.933	0.095
SG-07-18 to 21 incl:	No significant intercepts							
SG-07-22	7.6 – 9.6m		2.0	0.660	6.5			
	13.0 – 14.5m		1.5	0.939**	2.7			

* Shown where significant

** Separate analysis returned 1.125 g/t gold

10.0 Sampling Method and Approach

10.1 Surface Geochemical Sampling Procedures

All geochemical sampling was subject to rigorous parameters, including detailed descriptions of each sample. Rock samples were obtained using an 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 83), 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 (Appendices 4a-4c). Minimum sample weight was 0.5 kg, although samples tend to be larger than this.

Soil samples were recorded as to location (UTM – NAD 83), 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 for 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. The minimum original sample weight was 0.25 kg. Sample numbers supplied by ALS Chemex Labs were written in grease pencil on a Tyvex tag or scratched onto a small metal “butter tag” and tied on to the station picket. Samples were placed in kraft bags, with a 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-83 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. “Standard” samples of known gold grades were placed into the sample stream at variable intervals, to test accuracy of sampling procedures at ALS Chemex.

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 routine and repetitive methodology of soil and silt sampling should eliminate any chance of bias; metal values should accurately represent actual amounts per site. Soil anomalies may be transported, depending on slope and groundwater conditions; detailed records of slope, vegetation, soil conditions are used to determine probability of transportation. Care was taken during rock sampling to obtain as representative a sample as possible, including a comprehensive description of sample types. Chip samples are most representative of true grades, followed by composite grabs, then by single piece grab samples.

10.2 Drill Core Sampling Procedures

The core was delivered at the end of each shift by helicopter to logging facilities at the camp. All boxes were laid out in order and photographed, prior to any measurements or sample layouts.

In 2006, all drill intervals sampled were split using a manual core splitter, with one half placed in the core box as originally oriented and stored on site. In 2007, the splitter was replaced by a high-power rock saw; otherwise sampling protocol was the same as for 2006. No unsplit portions were allowed to be shipped, guaranteeing availability of core for re-sampling, if necessary. Detailed and accurate records of sample lengths were retained, as were records of box intervals. Core recoveries were noted for all intervals, with 100% recovery representing a reasonable maximum length of core when placed in the core box, rather than the actual measured interval (recoveries for measured intervals shorter than drilled intervals are thus automatically less than 100%). The vast majority of recoveries per each 5' (1.5m) drill rod exceeded 90% throughout the drilled program.

Samples were taken at regular intervals, most commonly 1.5 or 2.0m, due to relative uniformity of mineralization. Individual sample lengths were also determined by changes in lithology, alteration, structural zones, such as faults, or amount of quartz veining; thus not all sample lengths are identical. All sample intervals were laid out prior to sampling, with sample numbers marked with small wooden blocks, and intervals carefully documented. A tag with a specific identification number supplied by ALS Chemex for each sample taken was stapled into the core tray within the respective sample interval.

The core trays on either side of the splitter, including the groove underlying the blade, were thoroughly cleaned after each sample. The splitting area, including tables and floors, was swept clean at the end of each day.

In 2006, "standard" samples with known gold and/or grades, were placed into the sample stream at intervals of about 30 regular core samples. Two sets of standards having different gold values were used. "Blank" samples, having background economic metal values, were also placed in the sample stream at about the same frequency, commonly directly after the standard samples. Duplicate samples were taken at a frequency of about one per 50 samples. In 2007 this quality

assurance regimen was modified so that a duplicate sample, immediately followed by a standard and then by a blank sample, was emplaced after every 33 samples, ensuring one type of Quality Assurance sample was placed in each sample batch of 36 samples. The same standards were used; however in 2007 blanks were taken from bags of dolomitic sand to ensure uniformity of blank values.

All sample intervals and associated gold and silver values were tabulated in “Excel” spreadsheet format. Weighted averages were taken of all mineralized intervals, including sub-economic ones, and included in the 2006 and 2007 cross sections (Figures 4b-k and 5a-l). Weighted Averages were taken of copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc where applicable.

No inherent bias during core sampling is likely to have occurred, as all core was sawn into equal halved portions, with the same “side” of each sawn piece placed into the respective sample bag. Rigorous quality-assurance procedures (Sec. 11.2) would eliminate contamination-based biases.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Surface Sample Preparation

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., an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2000 certification. Sealed rice bags were personally handed to the courier, Greyhound Bus Lines, by the qualified person or by agents of that person, and were delivered by the courier directly to ALS Chemex. In 2007 Byers Transport was utilized; here rice bags were placed on pallets, covered with “shrink-wrap” plastic, shipped by truck and delivered directly to the lab. 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 provides gold analysis ranging from 0.005 to 10.0 gpt gold.

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 gpt. Individual samples were placed in “kraft bags” and also sealed with a “Zap Strap”; samples were placed in properly labeled rice bags, also sealed with a “Zap Strap”, and shipped to ALS Chemex in the same manner as rock samples.

All samples were 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. Additional standards were placed by Firestone into the sample stream (section 10.1).

11.2 Core Sample Preparation

All core samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags, sealed with thick plastic serrated “Zap Straps” and sent in similarly sealed rice bags to ALS Chemex Laboratories. In 2006, sealed rice bags were personally handed to the courier, Greyhound Bus Lines, by the qualified person or agent thereof, and were delivered by Greyhound directly to ALS Chemex. In 2007 Byers Transport was used.

All core and rock samples underwent crushing so that a minimum of 70% of the sample size was passed through a 2.0mm screen. The resulting material was then thoroughly mixed, and a 250-gram portion of this underwent pulverization ensuring that a minimum of 85% of material is less than 75 microns in length. From this, a 50-gram sample underwent analysis by fire assay with atomic absorption finish.

All samples were 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. In this case, a 0.5g sample within 10 ml of solution was submitted. The detection limit for gold was 0.005 ppm (1 ppm = 1 g/t) the upper limit of analysis by this technique was 9.995 g/t. “Overlimit” analysis by gravimetric analysis (“GRA 22”) was automatically done for all gold values exceeding 9.995 g/t. Silver values exceeding 100 g/t were re-analyzed by atomic absorption (AA-46).

Several samples in Hole SG-07-22 were also analyzed for Pt and Pd.

This author feels that both the Quality Assurance (“QA”) procedures, focusing on rigorous cleaning of sampling gear and supplies to prevent contamination, and Quality Control (“QC”) procedures employed by Firestone and by ALS Chemex are sufficient to ensure that results returned are representative of true values within the mineralized horizons intersected by drilling. All intervals of mineralized core were sampled; it is unlikely that significantly mineralized zones remain unsampled.

12.0 Data Verification

Pulps of all samples comprising the high grade gold interval in Hole SG-06-06 were re-analyzed by ALS Chemex, providing a strong correlation of most values (Table 4). The same analytical procedures, consisting of 50-gram fire assay with atomic absorption finish, and gravimetric analysis for values exceeding 10.0 g/t, were used. This suggests very fine grained, evenly dispersed gold.

Within this high grade interval, a greater variability resulted from reanalysis of Sample C443199, consisting of brecciated feldspar porphyritic monzonite, directly overlying the narrow metabasalt unit. Re-analysis of the original value of 15.6 gpt gold provided a value of 12.45 gpt, with a check assay of 13.15 gpt; this suggests a slight degree of nugget effect gold rather than analytical imprecision. Similarly, a “nugget effect” is suspected from analysis of Sample C443204, taken of brecciated monzonite comprising the final 0.8-metres of Hole SG-06-06. Sample C443205, returning a value of 3.68 gpt Au, is a duplicate of C443204, which provided a value of 4.51 gpt. Re-analysis provided a wider range of values, specifically of 5.35 and 2.74 gpt gold; check assays of this re-analysis provided identical values (Table 5).

The pulps were again re-analyzed at a separate ALS Chemex lab specializing in platinum-group element analysis, also providing gold analysis by the same PGE-analytical methodology. Results were similar, although correlation of values was somewhat poorer. A similar range of results was obtained from Samples C443204 and C443205. No overlimit values were provided for the two highest grade samples, although both returned >10.0 gpt gold. All analytical procedures confirmed that high grade gold is present and, for the large part, highly repeatable during analysis. No anomalous platinum group element values were returned.

In 2007 several samples from Hole SG-07-22 were analyzed for platinum and palladium, also with no significantly anomalous values. However, re-analysis of the interval grading 0.939 gpt gold analyzed by this same technique provided a value of 1.125 gpt gold, confirming the presence of gold and suggesting some “nugget effect” may exist, although the variability may lie in the techniques employed.

Five 2006 soil sample locations along L 10900E were repeated in 2007. Of these, three showed strong gold correlations, and two showed weak correlations, although all were in the “ball park”. Three also showed strong silver correlations, and two showed only vague correlations; interestingly it is not the same three as had strong gold correlations. Samples may not have been taken at exactly the same locations, which may account for some of the deviation in results.

Table 5: Comparison of Original and Check Gold Values

DDH SG-06-06, Sonora Gold Project

Firestone Ventures Inc.

Original Assays

Check Assays

PGM and Au Check Assay

	Au-AA24		Au-AA24	Au-AA24	Au-GRA22	Au-GRA22	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26	PGM-MS26
SAMPLE	Au		Au	Au Check	Au	Au Check	Pt	Pd	Ir	Os	Rh	Ru	Au
DESCRIPTION	ppm		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb
C443196	1.57		1.65				28	17	<2	<2	3	4	1250
C443197	0.848		0.833				8	5	<2	<2	<2	<2	687
C443198	4.87		4.76				5	4	<2	<2	<2	2	3260
C443199	>10.0	15.6	>10.0		12.45	13.15	7	9	<2	3	<2	<2	>10000
C443200	>10.0	11.65	>10.0		11.7		4	6	<2	2	<2	<2	>10000
C443201	9.44		9.31				6	6	<2	<2	<2	3	7180
C443202	5.1		5.29				7	7	<2	<2	<2	<2	8220
C443203	4.03		4.24				6	6	<2	<2	<2	3	3480
C443204	4.51		5.35	5.35			5	4	<2	<2	<2	<2	5440
C443205	3.68		2.74	2.74			7	7	<2	<2	<2	2	2830

13.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no immediate adjacent properties to the Sonora property, nor are there any in the vicinity hosting mineralization pertinent to this property or report.

14.0 Mineral Processing and Metallogenic Testing

No mineral processing or metallogenic testing is known to have been done on the Sonora property.

15.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource or reserve estimates compliant with current resource standards under National Instrument 43-101 have been calculated.

16.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information was involved in compilation of this report. The report was based on information from the 2004 surface program and 2006 assessment report by Firestone Ventures, previous assessment reports, and various government publications.

17.0 Discussion and Conclusion

17.1 Discussion

Results of the 2006 and 2007 programs, combined with results from earlier exploration, suggest that the high-level stock represents the core of a low-grade porphyry-style copper-gold mineralizing system. Although metal values are generally low, the geochemical setting, consisting of copper, gold, silver and some molybdenum, is typical of porphyry-style settings.

The late Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyritic monzonite was derived from highly evolved magma, and likely emplaced at a shallow depth, suggested by its porphyritic nature. The stock had a large amount of water and volatile gases, as indicated by the strongly altered nature of marginal areas of the stock, and the zonal alteration extending several hundred metres into the meta-igneous country rock. Quartz stockwork zones, similar to the breccia-hosted quartz stockwork intersected in Hole SG-06-01A targeting the Figaro Zone, commonly occur towards marginal areas of the core stock. The “Gold Vein System” towards the western margin and the abundance of quartz veining, particularly in the Figaro zone along the eastern limits, support this hypothesis. Copper and molybdenum values are strongest along the eastern and northern margins. Copper occurs as chalcopyrite, finely disseminated and associated with veining in the Figaro Zone area. Molybdenum is largely vein-hosted, also a typical porphyry-style setting; in the Figaro Zone the veins appear to post-date disseminated mineralization.

Minor sphalerite-galena veining within the stock appears to have resulted from a late event. This is another typical porphyry-style feature, where such veins crosscut earlier intrusive-hosted mineralization and tend to extend beyond the boundaries of the main deposit. The veins identified within the Tetradymite Vein System are largely quartz-arsenopyrite-galena-sphalerite veins, typical of base metal veins located outbound of core areas. Doherty (1998) determined that mineralization within the Gold Vein System and Tetradymite Vein System has a common origin. Veins comprising the Tetradymite Vein System represent this outbound setting, although gold values are higher than normal. The Tetradymite Vein System is comprised of small, high-grade base-metal-silver-gold veins, likely of limited strike length, emplaced along a zone of structural preparation, namely the Big Creek Fault. It is unlikely that economically viable metal resources occur in this zone.

Detailed geological mapping and core logging indicate that the meta-igneous package east of Hayes Creek has a strongly gneissic fabric, suggesting amphibolite-facies metamorphism. The package consists of easily distinguishable intercalated granite augen gneiss and metabasalt to meta-andesite. Metavolcanics west of Hayes Creek, although strongly foliated near the creek itself, lack the clearly distinguishable metamorphic gneissic fabric. This suggests lateral movement along an interpreted north-south trending fault along the Hayes Creek valley. The distinct ultramafic dykes west of Hayes Creek have not been noted east of the creek. Coincident antimony, lead and arsenic anomalies obtained from RGS silt sampling occur several kilometers north along the east side of Hayes Creek than similar anomalies along the west side. Although far from conclusive, this suggests sinistral movement, with a northward displacement of stratigraphy east of the creek. Mapping by Firestone, which extended northward to roughly the

eastern strike extension of the sills east of the creek detected no evidence of ultramafic rocks, but may not have extended sufficiently northward to be conclusive.

Results of Induced Polarization chargeability surveying indicate that the strong chargeability high detected in the 2005 program along L10200E extends to at least 10400E, from 9650 to 9900N. No detailed mapping was performed in this area, although soil sampling results from flagged line 10500E indicate a moderate gold anomaly with values from 0.051 to 0.104 gpt gold extending from 9600N downslope to a small gully at about 9900N. No geophysical surveying was done east of L10400E; thus the anomaly is considered open to the east. A coincident strong molybdenite and moderate copper-in-soil anomaly, with sporadic high gold values, occurs along L 10400E from 10000N to about 10250N; this is similar to the geochemical signature of the northern portion of the stock along the west side of Hayes Creek (Maps 2a through 2c). Although no intrusive rocks were mapped on surface, this also suggests continuation, possibly subsurface, of the stock east of Hayes Creek. If so, emplacement occurred after the interpreted north-south faulting and displacement event along the present Hayes Creek valley.

Hole SG-06-08, although collared in the central part of the strong chargeability high “Giovanni geophysical anomaly” along Hayes Creek, failed to intersect intrusive rock. Granite gneiss units were only weakly to moderately altered, and metabasalts were almost pristine, suggesting the hole was collared some distance from an intrusion. The hole may have been collared south of the main stock, at a point where weak alteration extends into the granitic gneiss, which is apparently more reactive than the nearly unaltered metabasalts.

Holes SG-06-09 and SG-06-10 were both terminated due to poor drilling conditions in very strongly fractured limonitic meta-andesites with minor copper-enriched feldspar porphyritic monzonite dykes. Both holes targeted the Big Creek fault; the strong fracturing suggests the holes were terminated in the western margins of the fault zone. Further drilling is required to properly test this zone.

17.1.1 Amadeus Zone

The high-level feldspar porphyritic monzonitic stock hosting most of the Amadeus Zone is likely to represent a somewhat more evolved cupola of the main late Cretaceous stock (Map 3). The geochemistry and mineralogy differ somewhat from the main stock; copper and molybdenum values in the Amadeus Zone are at or near background levels, with the exception of anomalous copper values along the west-flowing gulch, suggesting a minor lineament. Arsenic levels in soil are much lower; however antimony, lead and zinc values are higher. Gold and silver values in soil are higher than within the main stock, although white-gray quartz veining is less abundant. Intrusion – hosted minor lead-zinc-silver veining is also more abundant than within the main stock. Strongly arsenical silicification with high silver, lead and zinc values occur within host meta-igneous strata outbound of the north contact of the intrusion.

The intrusion-hosted gold-silver mineralization within the Amadeus Zone stock represents emplacement from more evolved hydrothermal fluids than those forming deposition within the main stock. The late lead-zinc-silver veins indicate a higher amount of late fluid movement

within the stock. The presence of high antimony values indicate a common origin, although the Amadeus Zone represents deposition from a separate pulse of more evolved fluids, enriched in precious metals and depleted in copper and molybdenum.

Overall metal grades are higher than those of the main stock. All drill holes encountered moderately to strongly anomalous gold and silver values throughout the intersected portions of the stock, except for Hole SG-07-17, where more weakly elevated gold values are associated with anomalous copper and molybdenum values. All holes returned at least one notable intercept of strongly anomalous gold mineralization, associated with variable and commonly very anomalous silver values. However, outside of Section 347365E, hosting Holes SG-06-06 and SG-07-12, grades are sub-economic; correlation between or along sections are generally inconclusive. Anomalous gold values are commonly associated with strongly anomalous arsenic and antimony values. Narrow strongly anomalous silver values are commonly associated with high lead, zinc, copper and antimony values, suggesting late base metal-silver veining.

The 2006 “discovery intercept” in Hole SG-06-06 grading 6.21 gpt gold across 15.3 metres, open at depth has a distinct geochemistry from that of other mineralized settings within the project area. Gold values approach bonanza-grade, although no distinct quartz veining exists. The most pronounced alteration consists of fine banded silicification, hosting very fine pyrite. Silver and antimony values are only weakly elevated, arsenic values are not elevated at all, providing a favourable metallogenic setting compared to the main stock. The moderate to strong silicification, very fine pyrite mineralization within both intrusive and metavolcanic country rock and relative absence of other alteration suggests an epithermal setting. No deposit model is immediately applicable, although this most closely resembles a “Carlin”-style setting. An alternative setting is epithermal veining signifying the most outbound setting of a porphyry system. This setting may be temporal as well as spatial, with late fluid movement and emplacement along permeable zones, including lithological contact zones, formed after the main mineralizing event.

In 2007, Hole SG-07-12, collared along section about 50 metres due south, returned a 64-metre interval grading 1.0 gpt gold and 6.9 gpt silver. Arsenic and copper values are comparable to those of the Discovery Intercept; silver values are similar also, outside of narrow, strongly enriched sections. The overall geochemical signature is similar to that of the Discovery Intercept. Plotting along section indicates this high grade intercept almost directly overlies the Discovery Creek intercept. Surface soil and rock geochemical anomalies, including the highest surface rock value of 1.195 gpt gold with 6.7 gpt silver, suggest the high grade horizon may extend to surface with a dip of -75° to the south. Lower grade anomalous gold zones intersected in Hole SG-06-06 (Figure 4g) have much lower gold: silver ratios, and somewhat higher arsenic values, suggesting a separate geochemical pulse. A 16.0-metre intercept in Hole SG-07-12 grading 1.05 gpt gold with 1.2 gpt silver from 205.0 to 221.0m also has a similar geochemical signature to the Discovery intercept. Both intercepts are centered on a metabasaltic interval, and are at about the same elevation, suggesting the possibility of either a separate control of mineralization, or migration of epithermal-style fluids along a horizontal permeable conduit.

Although strong evidence exists for vertical continuity, the strike of the zone has not been ascertained, and no similar intercepts have been noted in any other holes.

Short intervals of moderate to high grade gold mineralization, commonly associated with high to very high silver values, were returned from proximal country rock slightly north of the north boundary of the Amadeus stock in eastern areas, and from Hole SG-07-12 beyond the footwall contact. Plotting along section suggests the former occurs as a gently north-dipping zone. Plotting of intercepts in Section 347270E, hosting Holes SG-06-02A and SG-06-03 suggests a similar north-dipping setting, although intervals are widely spaced rendering this finding inconclusive.

The dimensions of the Amadeus stock have not been delineated, although drilling in 2006 and 2007 indicate a minimum east-west extent of 350 metres, probably considerably longer. Drill cross section analysis suggests widths in west-central areas exceed 300 metres. The stock narrows somewhat to the east to roughly 150 metres in width, with a sub-vertical south (hanging wall?) boundary. Hole SG-06-07, drilled from south to north, was collared in altered intrusive rock with the same fabric as the Amadeus stock; however it extended through the contact with meta-igneous rocks to the north (Figure 4h). No meta-igneous rocks have been identified at a corresponding point on surface; this suggests either that the south margin may dip shallowly to the north or the stock may have two east-west trending lobes separated by Wolverine Creek Suite meta-igneous rock.

Drilling in 2006 and 2007 revealed a zonation extending from copper and molybdenum enriched in western areas, as shown by Hole SG-07-17 (Figure 4a, 5g) eastward through an area of stronger arsenic, gold and silver values in central areas, to an area of lead, zinc and antimony enrichment with lower gold and silver values in extreme eastern areas. This is typical of zonation extending outbound from central areas of porphyry systems from core copper and molybdenum enriched zones to outbound lead-zinc enriched areas.

The very high Wolfgang gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly, originally believed to signify a subsurface intrusion because of high bismuth values, may alternatively represent gold-tetradymite veining. This setting would differ from the silica-enriched arsenic-base metal zones intersected near-surface in Hole SG-06-04, which lack a bismuth signature. To date, no tetradymite or other tellurides have been reported east of Hayes Creek.

17.1.2 Bear Hill Anomaly

The Bear Hill anomaly, discovered through geochemical sampling at the head of a small gulch where silt sampling by Deltango Gold Ltd. returned strongly anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony values, consists of rubblecrop exposures of abundant chalcedonic veining and flooding of Wolverine Creek Suite granite gneiss. Analysis returned a similar geochemical signature to the anomalous Deltango silt sample. Small limestone skarn pods occurring directly to the south returned anomalous copper, gold and silver values. Fairly abundant quartz veining elsewhere within the granite gneiss returned background gold values. However, silt samples along the gully returned anomalous gold and weakly anomalous silver values, associated with strongly anomalous nickel and chrome values, suggesting a proximal ultramafic horizon. If so, although

this horizon may or may not be the source of the gold, it would indicate potential extension of the ultramafic horizon a further 2.5 to 3.0 km west of its inferred western limit.

A silt sample taken from a small stream draining the west side of the ridge hosting the zone returned a strongly anomalous value of 0.133 gpt gold, but lacks elevated nickel and chrome values. The stream is on strike with the gully extending to the east, suggesting the zone extends at least to the west flank of the ridge. The high value suggests either a broad mineralized source zone, or that mineralization extends close to the sample location.

17.1.3 Concerto Creek Anomaly

The Concerto Creek anomaly consists of contiguous anomalous gold-in-soil and silt samples at the head of “Concerto Creek 1.5 km east of the Amadeus Zone. Limited sampling east of the single north-south traverse line returned background values, suggesting the source, which has a very similar geochemical signature to the Amadeus Zone, lies somewhat to the west. Several small intrusive units occur along the ridgeline between the two zones; sampling in this area in 2006 returned low to background gold values with the exception of a single sample of brecciated basalt with ankeritic alteration which returned 0.124 gpt gold with strongly elevated arsenic values. The source of the Concerto Creek anomaly is likely to be a more strongly mineralized stock, part of the same suite hosting the Amadeus stock and the barren stocks along the ridgeline. The high gold-in-soil grades from areas of fairly deep soil cover suggest a significant source.

17.1.4 Ultramafic Horizon

Drilling of the “Ultramafic Horizon” at the approximate location of a strong coincident gold-in-soil anomaly yielded strongly anomalous gold values directly along the hanging wall contact. The hole, SG-07-22, was collared very close to a hole drilled by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development, but sufficiently farther south to intersect 14.5 metres of hanging wall country rock, although the exact hole ID of the earlier could not be determined. The appendix of the 1999 Davidson report listed two holes in the immediate area having intercepts of similar nature; one, from Hole HB 80-2 described a five foot intercept grading 1.945 gpt gold with 2.0 gpt silver directly overlying a “listwanite” horizon indicating an ultramafic host; the other, from Hole HB 84-1 consisting of a 0.5 foot intercept from 424 to 424.5’ grading 3.6 gpt gold with 9.1 gpt silver again directly overlying “fuchsite-bearing quartzite” underlain by peridotite. The latter hole also returned a 2.5-foot intercept from 375 to 377.5’ grading 7.1 gpt gold with 11 gpt silver, followed by a 5-foot interval from 395 to 400’ grading 3.0 gpt gold with 2.1 gpt silver. This hole returned several of the best gold intercepts of the project, all within 145 feet (44.2m) of the hanging wall contact. Several other holes returned short, moderate to high grade gold intervals fairly close to the hanging wall contact.

Hole HB 84-1 suggests that several zones of gold mineralization occur up to 45 metres into the hanging wall country rock of the Ultramafic Horizon, considerably more than the 8.4 metres of hanging wall rock intersected in Hole Sg-07-22 (the upper 6.1 metres consisted of overburden). These zones may have formed through emplacement of precious metals from hydrothermal

fluids emanating from a central intrusive source such as the Gold Vein System to the south. The fluids would have been deflected along the hanging wall of the impermeable ultramafic horizon, acting as an “aquiclude” and forming a series of narrow, linear zones. The most likely target area for metal emplacement would be the optimal distance from source for the physiochemical characteristics of the fluids to allow gold and/or silver deposition. This likely would occur fairly close to the source stock; however the entire horizon may represent an exploration target, due to the large size of the source intrusion.

The Ultramafic Horizon is traceable through airborne magnetic surveying for at least five kilometers, with a dextral offset along the Big Creek fault. The association of high nickel and chrome values with gold in silt samples in the Bear Hill area suggests the ultramafic horizon may extend up to eight kilometres west of Hayes Creek, roughly three kilometers further west than the terminus of the magnetic signature. No intrusions are known in this area other than small dykes; however, the presence of anomalous gold suggests the ultramafic horizon, if present, may represent a target for gold mineralization.

17.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from exploration by Firestone Ventures from 2004 to date:

- The main late Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyritic stock, hosting the “Gold Vein System” and the “Figaro Zone” is the core intrusion of a low-grade copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry system. The stock extends somewhat east of Hayes Creek, with a trend of increasing copper and molybdenum grades to the east.
- Mapping of Paleozoic stratigraphy suggests sinistral displacement along a north-south trending fault underlying the Hayes Creek flood plain in this area. However, local geochemical results suggest continuity of the stock across the fault, suggesting post-movement emplacement.
- The northwest – southeast trending “Big Creek fault” has likely caused a dextral displacement of the main stock, and is the locus of emplacement of small occurrences of high grade gold mineralization.
- The “Tetradymite Vein System” consists of a limited number of small quartz-arsenic-lead-zinc veins with high silver and atypically high gold values along the Big Creek fault north of the stock. The veins are likely of limited extent, and are unlikely to comprise economically viable precious-metal deposits.
- An alteration zonation occurs within Paleozoic footwall metabasalts comprising the K-467 Zone along the northern contact of the main stock. This consists of a silica-enriched, weakly copper-bearing zone adjacent to the contact, grading outwards through an argillic-phyllitic alteration zone, with minor molybdenite, into a zone of phyllic alteration only. No economic-grade mineralization has been encountered in the K-467 Zone to date.

- Geochemical sampling and geological mapping identified the “Figaro Zone” and the “Jupiter Anomaly”. The Figaro Zone represents slight metal enrichment and increased quartz veining in eastern areas. The high degree of quartz stockwork veining encountered during diamond drilling is typical of marginal portions of the core intrusion of a porphyry system. No economic grades were encountered in drilling to date.
- The Jupiter copper-gold geochemical anomaly was identified in 2006. This extends along the north boundary of the eastern portion of the stock, as well as westward across the Big Creek Fault. All drill holes in 2006 and 2007 were terminated at shallow depths due to poor rock conditions. The bedrock source has not been explained.
- Geochemical sampling and geological mapping identified the gold-rich “Amadeus Zone” east of Hayes Creek. The zone is centered on a stock interpreted as a “cupola” of the main high-level stock, with enrichment of gold and silver, and depletion of arsenic, copper and molybdenum. A mineral zonation extending eastwards from copper-molybdenum enriched areas through gold-arsenic zones and into base metal-silver enriched areas occurs across a strike length of about 300 metres. The Amadeus Zone stock is more strongly mineralized overall than the larger late Cretaceous stock just to the west.
- A high grade intercept in Hole SG-06-06 grading 6.21 gpt gold across 15.3 metres, open at depth, occurs along the southern, “hanging wall” side of the Amadeus Zone stock. This has textural and geochemical attributes of epithermal or possibly “Carlin”-style gold settings, distinct from most other mineralization in the Amadeus stock. Hole SG-07-12, collared along section 50m to the south, encountered a 64-metre zone grading 1.0 gpt gold, with higher grade sections up to 5.22 gpt gold across 4.0m. The geochemical signatures of the two are quite similar, except for short silver-enriched sections in Hole SG-07-12. This, together with surface rock and soil results almost directly overlying the zone, suggests a steeply south dipping to subvertical mineralized horizon.
- The Bear Hill anomaly, discovered in 2007, consists of chalcedonic veining and flooding within granite gneiss, as well as small limestone skarn pods along the east face of a ridgeline about eight kilometers northwest of the Hayes Creek – Little Klines Gulch confluence. A strongly anomalous gold-in-silt value from a stream draining the west side of the ridge suggests mineralization extends beyond the ridgeline.
- The Concerto Creek anomaly, also discovered in 2007, consists of strongly anomalous gold values from contiguous soil and silt values about 1.5 km east of the Amadeus Zone. Several small intrusive stocks occur between these zones, suggesting the source may be a mineralized member of the suite of upper level stocks which includes the Amadeus stock.
- A single hole, DDH SG-07-22, targeting the hanging wall side of the Ultramafic Horizon, intersected two narrow zones of strongly anomalous gold mineralization. Previous drilling by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development in the same area encountered auriferous zones in similar settings, with grades to 7.0 gpt Au across 2.5 feet (0.8m). The

Ultramafic Horizon, forming an “aquiclude” to gold bearing fluid movement, represents a “new” target setting for gold exploration. The ultramafic horizon is traceable through its airborne magnetic signature for at least five kilometers, and may extend three kilometers further westward to the Bear Hill anomaly area.

18.0 Recommendations

A two-phased program is recommended for the 2008 field season at the Sonora property. Phase 1 is to consist of a surface exploration phase, consisting of reconnaissance style systematic soil and silt sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and rock sampling. This phase is budgeted at about CDN\$300,000 (see Section 18.1.1: Recommended Budgets).

Two areas of the property are recommended to undergo systematic grid soil sampling at a 100-metre line spacing and 50-metre sample spacing: the Bear Hill and the Concerto Creek anomalies. Detailed mapping and rock sampling are also recommended to occur across these areas to determine presence of drill targets, if any. Elsewhere, traverses may occur along claim lines and parallel traverse lines midway between claim lines, to provide a line spacing of about 460 metres. A soil sample spacing of 100 metres is recommended; all streams encountered en route should undergo silt sampling. Also, silt sampling traverses extending along the tributaries of Hayes Creek should also be conducted, particularly crossing the projected trace of the Ultramafic Horizon.

The intrusive units between the Amadeus Zone and Concerto Creek anomaly should also be mapped in detail, with several soil sample traverses conducted, extending parallel to the cut grid covering the Amadeus Zone. Lines on the existing grid should also be extended northwards sufficiently to cover the trace of the Ultramafic Horizon, including areas east of Hayes Creek, to determine whether a sinistral offsetting has occurred. The Sonora Gulch watercourse itself should also undergo detailed silt sampling to determine the origin of placer gold.

Some detailed rock sampling and geological mapping is also recommended for the vertical expression of the high grade intercepts obtained in Holes SG-06-06 and SG-07-12.

The Phase 2 program, set at about CDN\$1.5 million, is recommended to consist of about 2,460 metres of “NTW”-sized diamond drilling, using small heli-portable drills. The entire program should be helicopter supported. The main target areas are the Amadeus Zone and the Ultramafic Horizon, with at least one to two holes targeting each of the Jupiter anomaly and the western margin of the Gold Vein System. Four to five 200 to 250-metre holes are recommended for the Amadeus Zone, to test for continuity of the high-grade intercepts, now interpreted as a sub-vertical zone of unknown strike orientation. At least four 125 to 200-metre holes, depending on depth of intercept of the hanging wall of the pyroxenite sill, are recommended for the “Ultramafic Horizon”. Holes targeting the Gold Vein System should be at least 300 metres deep, to test for higher grade mineralization at depth. Any holes targeting the Jupiter Zone should be collared at least 100 metres away from the 2006 and 2007 holes, to avoid the poor rock

conditions previously encountered. The precise hole locations will be determined following results of an ongoing compilation program contracted out by Firestone.

A permit application has been filed to mobilize 300 barrels of diesel fuel for the drill and camp, and “Jet-A” helicopter fuel to the Hayes Creek valley. If permitted, fuel should be transported overland along the Casino Trail during March, 2008.

Phase 1 expenditures, including project planning, preparation and report writing, together with a 15% contingency, are estimated at **CDN\$304,279**; Phase 2 expenditures, using the same parameters, stand at **CDN\$1,498,366**. Phase 1 may begin about June 8th, extending to about July 2nd; Phase 2 may commence directly after that, mobilizing on about July 6th and continuing until roughly August 27th. Alternatively, Phase 2 could be done in 2009, allowing time for results from the Phase 1 program to be compiled.

The Phase 2 program is not contingent on Phase 1 results, as Phase 1 is focusing on property-scale surface exploration outside of the areas targeted for drilling in 2008. It is possible that additional targets may be selected from Phase 1 surface results; these would be additional to, rather than replacing present Phase 2 targets.

18.1 Recommended Budgets

18.1.1 Recommended Budget, Phase 1

Data Compilation (contracted out):	\$ 15,000.00
Wages: Project Geologist (including program planning): 30 days @ \$680/day:	\$ 20,400.00
Senior Firestone staff: 3 days @ \$700/day:	\$ 2,100.00
Field Geologist: 5 days @ \$550/day:	\$ 2,750.00
Senior Technician: 25 days @ \$468.75/day:	\$ 11,718.25
Technician: 25 days @ \$375/day:	\$ 9,375.00
Technician: 25 days @ \$315/day:	\$ 7,875.00
Cook: 25 days @ \$437.50	\$ 10,937.50
Helicopter: 80 hours @ \$1,250/hr, incl. fuel:	\$100,000.00
Expediting:	\$ 6,000.00
Rock sampling: 310 rocks @ \$35/rock:	\$ 10,850.00
Soil, silt sampling: 780 samples @ \$32/sample:	\$ 24,960.00
Sample shipping:	\$ 1,600.00
Sample standards:	\$ 320.00
Groceries:	\$ 6,200.00
Fuel for camp:	\$ 6,200.00
Truck rental:	\$ 630.00
Gear (most previous purchased, stored on site):	\$ 2,000.00
Gear rental:	\$ 1,300.00
Mileage:	\$ 135.00
Satellite dish rental:	\$ 1,300.00
Travel fuel:	\$ 1,300.00
Travel meals:	\$ 320.00
Travel expenses (including flights):	\$ 3,800.00
Accommodations:	\$ 3,000.00
Office supplies:	\$ 700.00
Equipment, including expendables:	\$ 1,100.00
Field totals:	\$251,870.75
Report writing:	\$ 9,520.00
Digitizing:	\$ 3,200.00
Sub-total:	\$264,590.75
<u>15% Contingency:</u>	<u>\$ 39,688.61</u>
Phase 1 Total:	\$304,279.36

18.1.2 Recommended Budget, Phase 2

Fuel mobilization (March):	\$ 95,000.00
Compilation (contracted out):	\$ 15,000.00
Wages: Project Geologist: 68 days @ \$680/day, incl. preparation:	\$ 46,240.00
Senior Staff, Firestone: 3 days @ \$700/day:	\$ 2,100.00
Field Geologist: 61 days @ \$550/day:	\$ 33,550.00
Senior Technician: 66.5 days @ \$468.75/day:	\$ 31,170.88
Technician: 62.5 days @ \$375/day:	\$ 23,437.50
Technician: 62.5 days @ \$315/day:	\$ 19,650.00*
Sampler: 59 days @ \$275/day:	\$ 16,218.75*
First Cook: 49.5 days @ \$437.50/day:	\$ 21,656.25
Second Cook: 42 days @ \$437.50/day:	\$ 18,375.00
Pad Builder: 22 days @ \$475/day:	\$ 10,450.00
Pad Builder's Assistant: 22 days @ \$375/day:	\$ 8,200.00
Drilling: 2,460m @ \$135/m:	\$332,100.00
Drilling hourly charges:	\$ 24,600.00
Mobe/Demob (excluding helicopter costs:	\$ 5,000.00
Drill Equipment rental:	\$ 3,920.00
Helicopter support 286.0 hours @ \$1,250/hr:	\$357,500.00
Pad building supplies:	\$ 2,500.00
Bentonite, drill lubricants:	\$ 4,100.00
Down-hole testing:	\$ 1,300.00
Travel time:	\$ 5,740.00
Drill survey instrument rental:	\$ 4,400.00
Core sampling: 1,376 samples @ \$35/sample:	\$ 48,160.00
"Metallic screen" sampling: 20 samples @80/sample:	\$ 1,600.00
Shipping:	\$ 7,500.00
Standards, blanks:	\$ 800.00
Groceries:	\$ 28,260.00
Accommodations (non-camp):	\$ 6,300.00
Expediting:	\$ 19,600.00
Fuel for drilling:	\$ 33,000.00
Fuel, Camp:	\$ 20,400.00
Truck rental:	\$ 2,250.00
Gear Purchasing (most stored on site):	\$ 4,000.00
Gear rental:	\$ 3,060.00
Mileage:	\$ 303.90
Satellite dish rental:	\$ 1,800.00
Fuel (Travel) + meals:	\$ 4,000.00
Travel expenses, incl. flights:	\$ 4,200.00
Office supplies:	\$ 1,200.00
Equipment, incl. expendables:	\$ 7,600.00
Core boxes: 615 @ \$15 each:	\$ 9,225.00
Field Total:	\$1,285,467.28
Report writing:	\$ 11,960.00
Digitizing:	\$ 5,500.00
Sub-total:	\$1,302,927.28
15% Contingency:	\$195,439.09
Phase 2 Total:	\$1,498,366.39

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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 “National Instrument 43-101 Report on the 2006 and 2007 Exploration Programs on the Sonora Property, Dawson Range, Yukon” on the entire property area comprising the Sonora project. I was active on-site during the majority of the 2006 exploration programs and for a large part of the 2007 program.
- 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 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.
- 12) The effective date of this report is October 25, 2007.

Dated this 1st Day of December, 2008.

“Carl Schulze”

Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeo
Address: 35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6
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CONSENT OF AUTHOR

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allterrane@northwestel.net

To: TSX Venture Exchange
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission

I, CARL SCHULZE, B.Sc., P. GEO. (APEGBC), do hereby consent to the filing, with the regulatory authorities referred to above, of the Independent Technical Report titled “2006 and 2007 Exploration Programs, Sonora Property Dawson Range-Yukon” dated October 15, 2007 (the “**Technical Report**”) and to the written disclosure in the Firestone Ventures Inc. Information Circular dated May 23, 2008 (the “**Information Circular**”).

I also certify that I have read the written disclosure being filed and I do not have any reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information derived from the Technical Report or that the written disclosure in the Information Circular contains any misrepresentations of the information contained in the Technical Report.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 2008.

“Carl Schulze”

CARL SCHULZE, B.Sc., P. GEO. (APEGBC)
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services

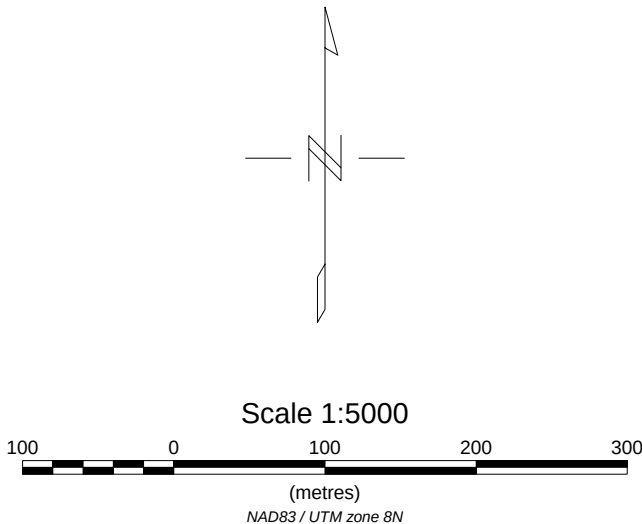
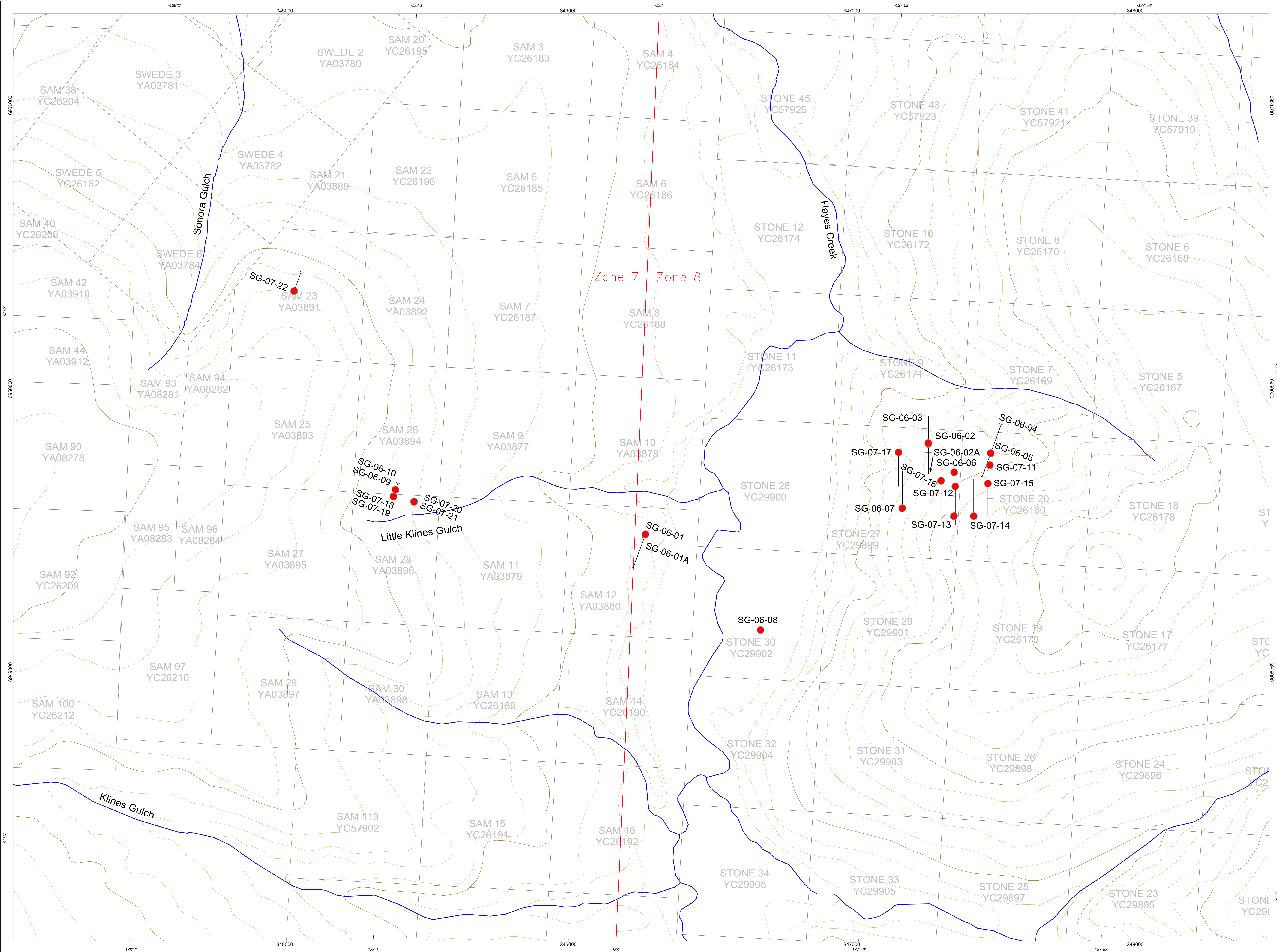
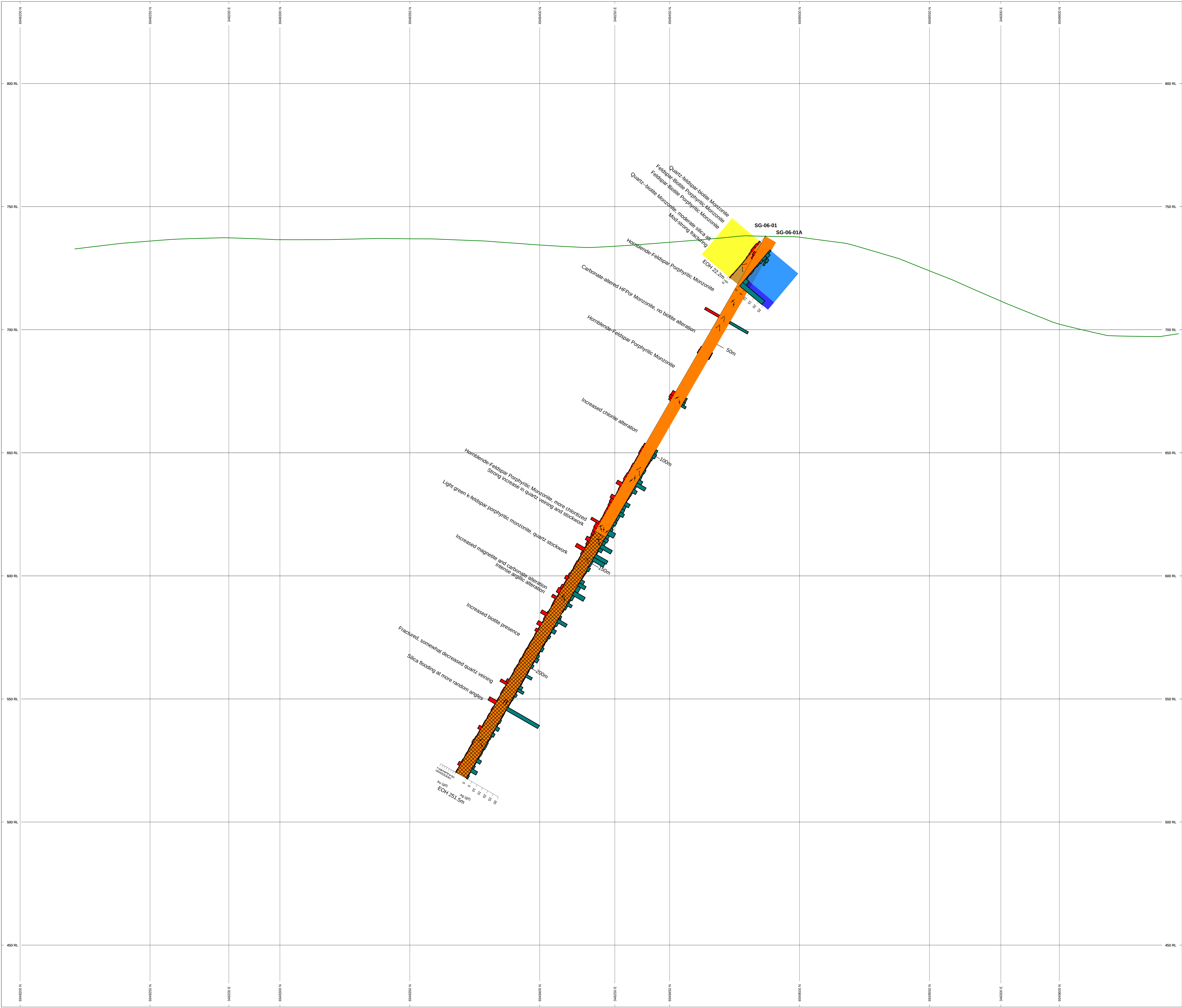


Figure 4a
Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
Plan Map, 2006 and 2007 diamond drill locations
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V12, J09
Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N
February 19, 2008



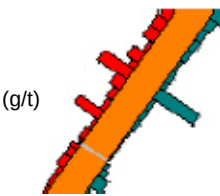
LEGEND

- Overburden
 - Quaternary Gravel
 - Quartz Vein
 - Fault
 - Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE**
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
 - Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
 - Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
 - Thin-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
 - Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
 - Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
 - Sheared FP Monzonite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?**
- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed mesogranitic features of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
 - Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE**
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
 - Brecciated Granite Gneiss
 - Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
 - Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
 - Brecciated metabasalt
 - Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM



SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone

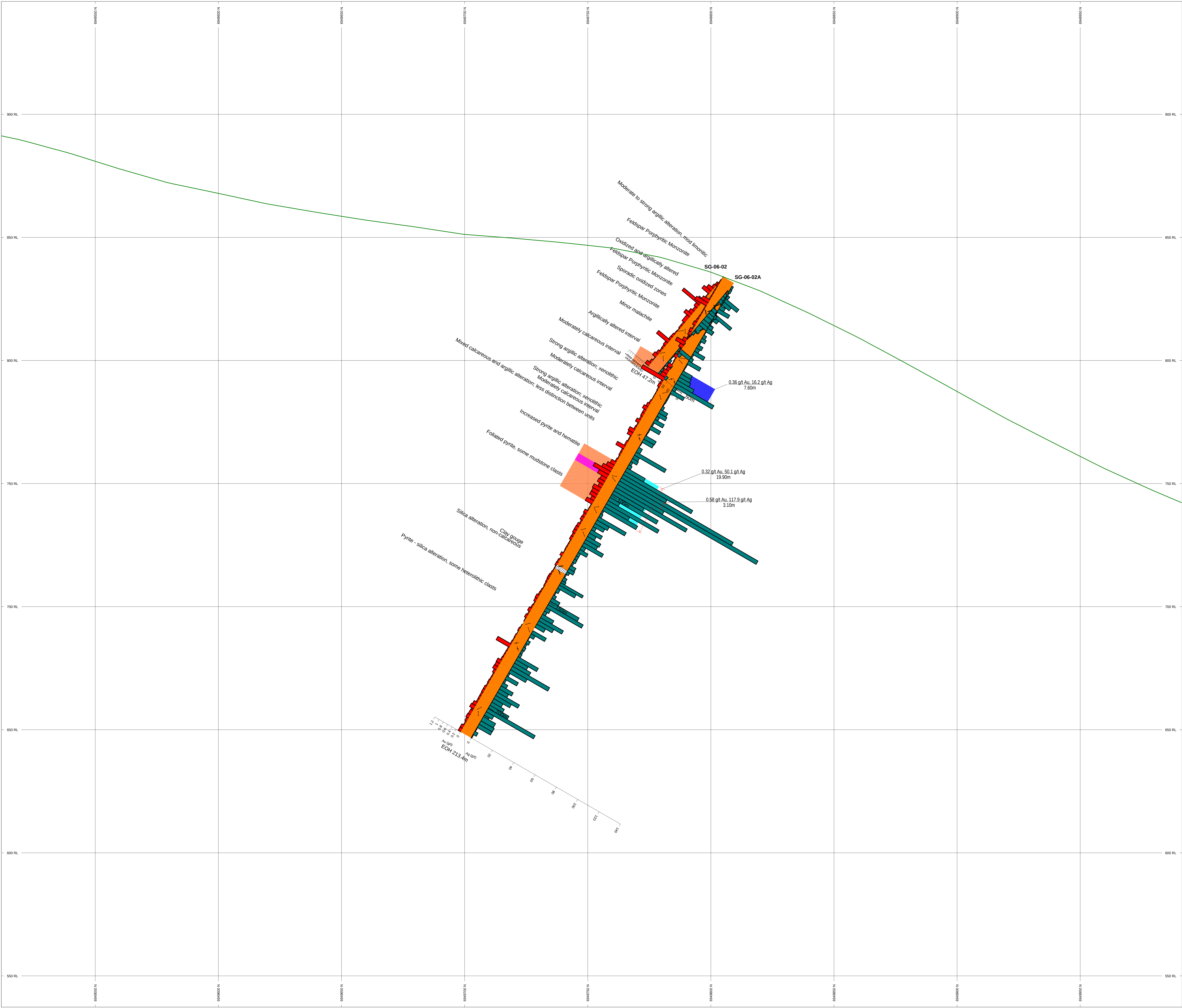
SECTION SPECS:
REF. PT. E.N. 345347 m 6949420 m
EXTENTS 479.5 m 408.5 m
SECTION TOP BOT 832.4 m 424.8 m
TOLERANCE +/- 8.7 m

Scale 1:500
NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

Section Orientation: AZIMUTH = 18.6°

Firestone Ventures Inc.
SONORA GOLD PROJECT
Cross Section of Holes SG-06-01 and SG-06-01A
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 290 degrees
Figure 4b

NTS: 11512/115.309 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 7/8
Date: February 19, 2008



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Quartz Vein
- Fault
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.) incl. Dykes fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed mesogranitic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite

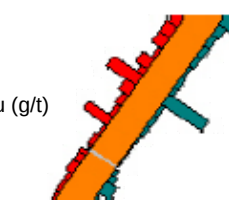
DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicaation +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM



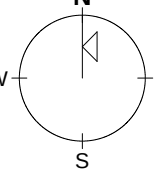
SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 347210 m 6649752 m
EXTENTS 479.5 m 408.5 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 945.9 m 537.3 m
TOLERANCE +/- 0.587 m

AZIMUTH = 0°



Scale 1:500

(metres)
NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

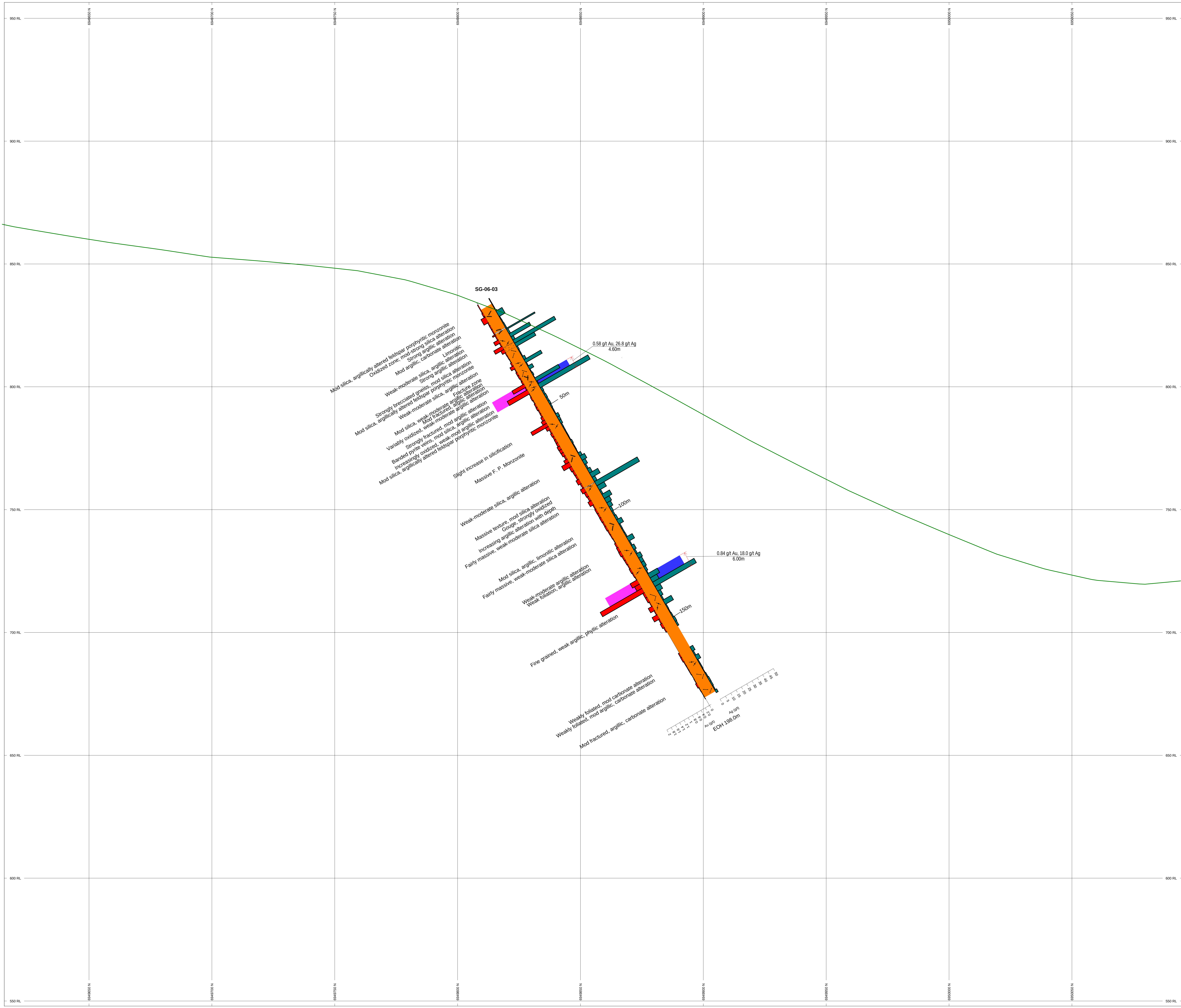
Firestone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT

Cross Section of Holes SG-06-02 and SG-06-02A
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 270 degrees
Figure 4c

NTS: 115112/115309
Datum: NAD 83
Date: February 19, 2008

Mining District: Whitehorse
Projection: UTM Zone 78



LEGEND

Overburden

Quaternary Gravel

Quartz Vein

Fault

Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite

Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite

Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass

Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts

Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite

Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lands well developed mesogenic features of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metagabbros

Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common

Brecciated Granite Gneiss

Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss

Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss

Brecciated metabasalt

Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

>50 g/t Ag

5 - 50 g/t Ag

<5 g/t Ag

>0.5 g/t Au

0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au

<0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM

Au (g/t)

Ag (g/t)

SYMBOLS

Foliation, incl. Fracturing

Schistosity

Gneissosity

Geological Contact

Vein

Shear Zone

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N
EXTENTS
SECTION TOP, BOT
TOLERANCE +/-

3472.0 m 6948855 m
479.5 m 408.5 m
956.5 m 547.2 m
0.52 m

Scale 1:500

0 10 20 30

(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

NTS: 115112/115J09
Datum: NAD 83
Date: February 19, 2008

Minning District: Whitehorse
Projection: UTM Zone78

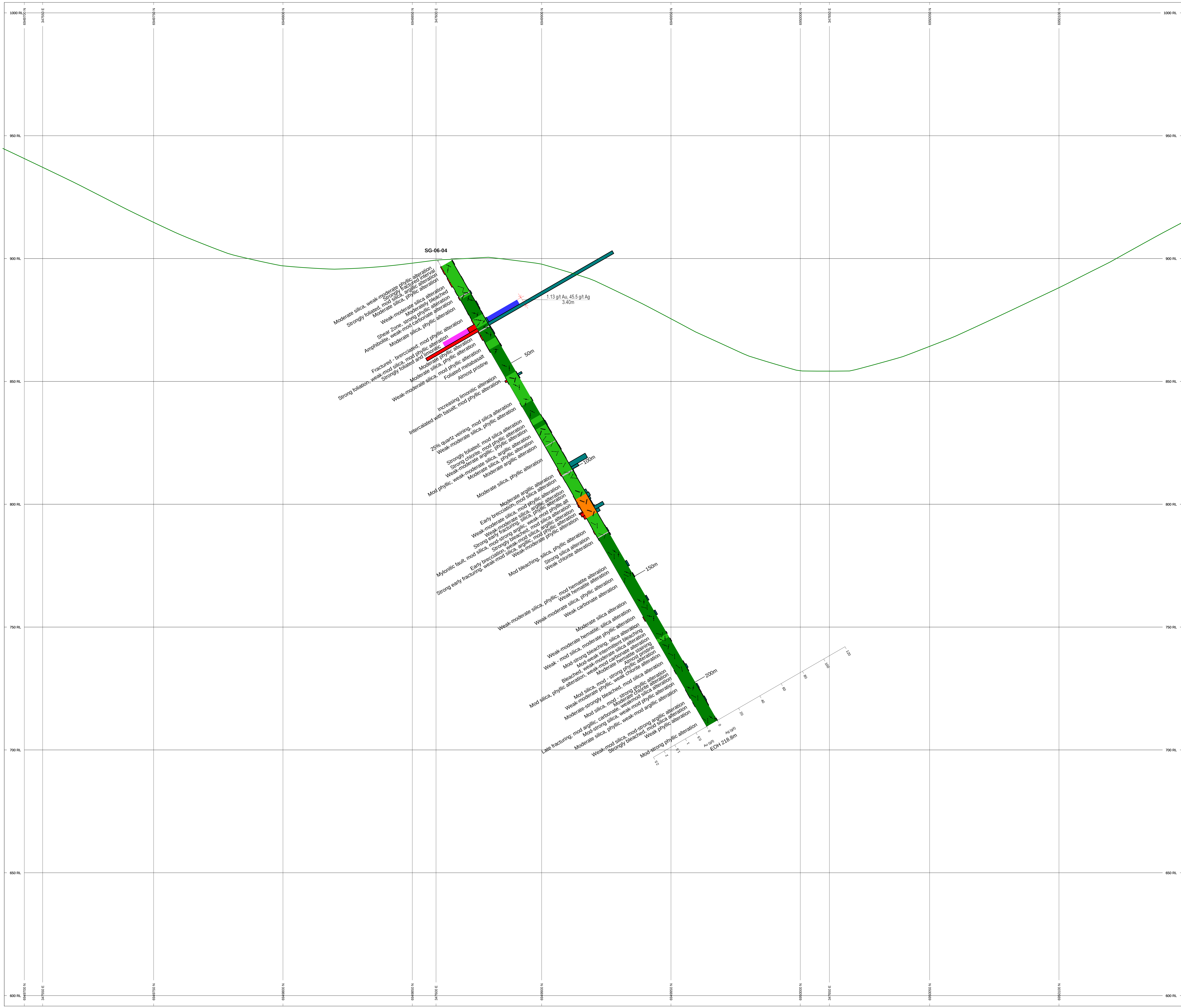
Firestone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT

Cross Section of Hole SG-06-03

Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 270 degrees

Figure 4d



LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Quartz Vein
- Fault
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar-porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
Two-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed mesogranitic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite

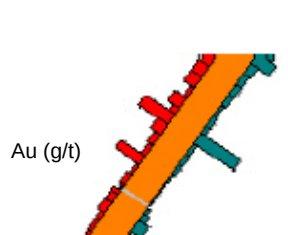
DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- <0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM



SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N
EXTENTS
SECTION TOP, BOT
TOLERANCE +/-

347620 m 6949620 m
475.5 m 493.5 m
1004 m 595.7 m
7.6 m

AZIMUTH = 18.2°

N
W
E
S

Scale 1:500

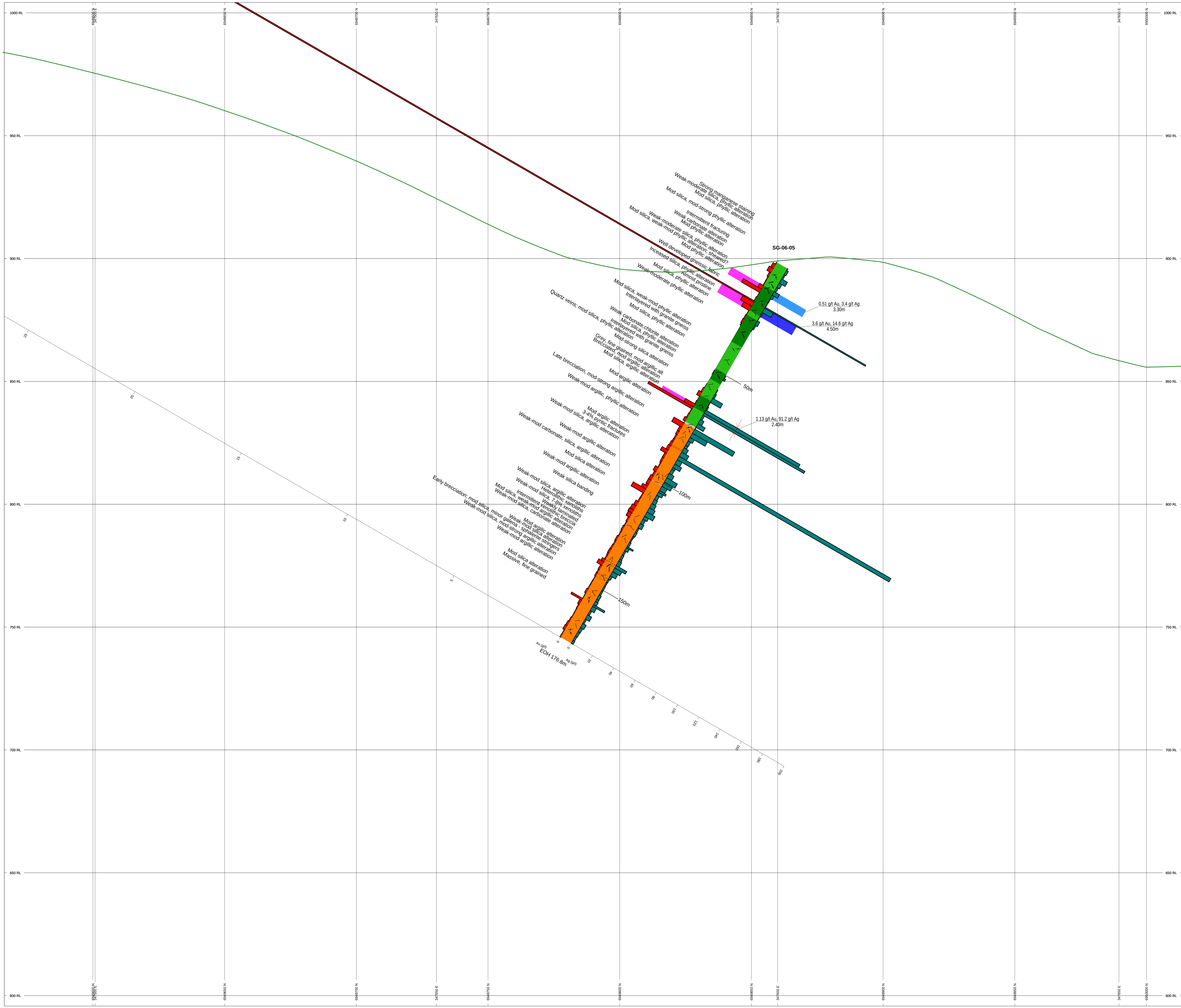
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

Firestone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT
Cross Section of Hole SG-06-04
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 290 degrees
Figure 4e

NTS: 115112/115J09 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone78
Date: February 19, 2008



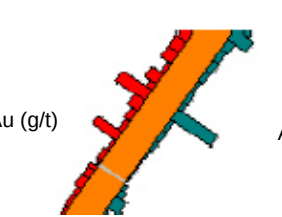
LEGEND

- Overburden
 - Quaternary Gravel
 - Quartz Vein
 - Fault
 - Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE**
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
 - Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
 - Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
 - Fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
 - Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
 - Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
 - Sheared FP Monzonite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?**
- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed mesomorphic features of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
 - Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE**
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
 - Brecciated Granite Gneiss
 - Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
 - Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
 - Brecciated metabasalt
 - Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

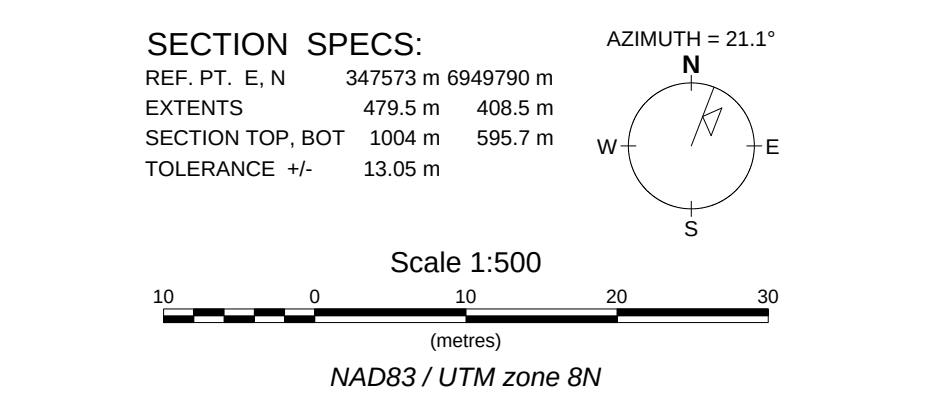
- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

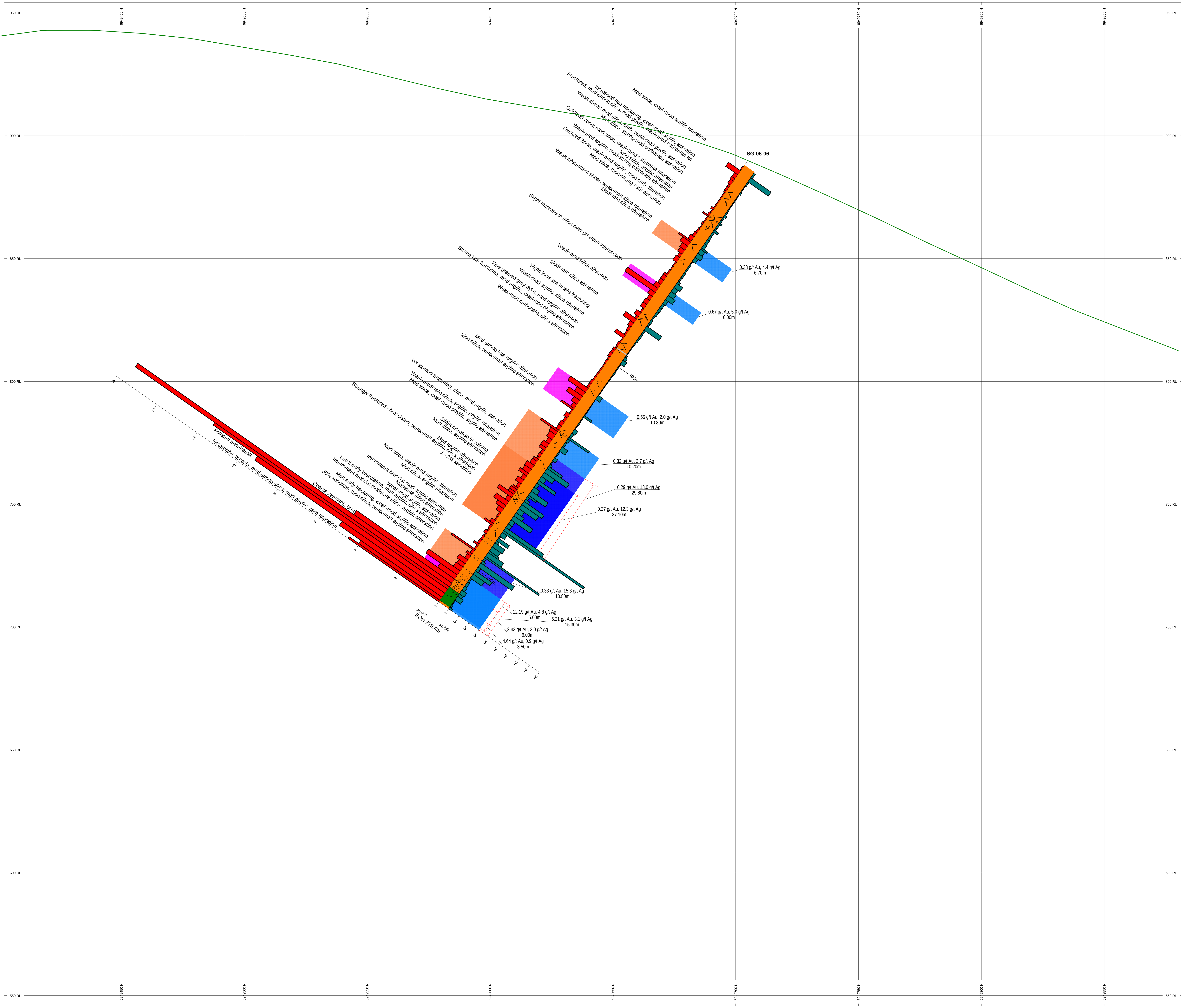
HISTOGRAM



SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone





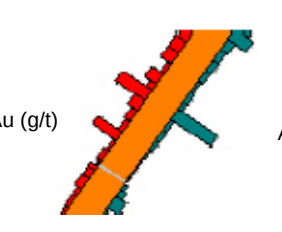
LEGEND

- Overburden
 - Quaternary Gravel
 - Quartz Vein
 - Fault
 - Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE**
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
 - Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
 - Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
 - Fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
 - Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
 - Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
 - Sheared FP Monzonite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?**
- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed mesogranitic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
 - Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE**
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
 - Brecciated Granite Gneiss
 - Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
 - Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
 - Brecciated metabasalt
 - Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

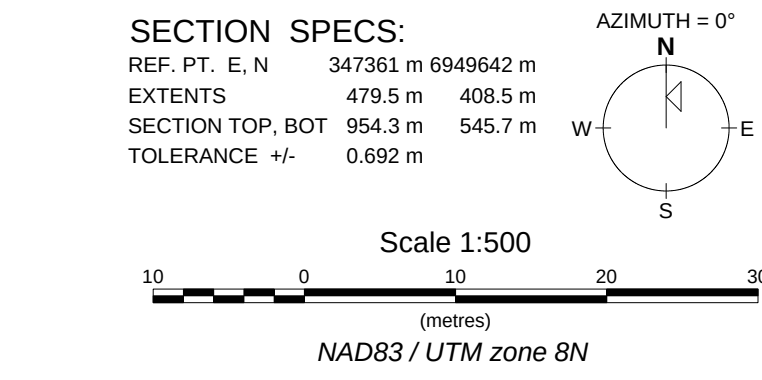
- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

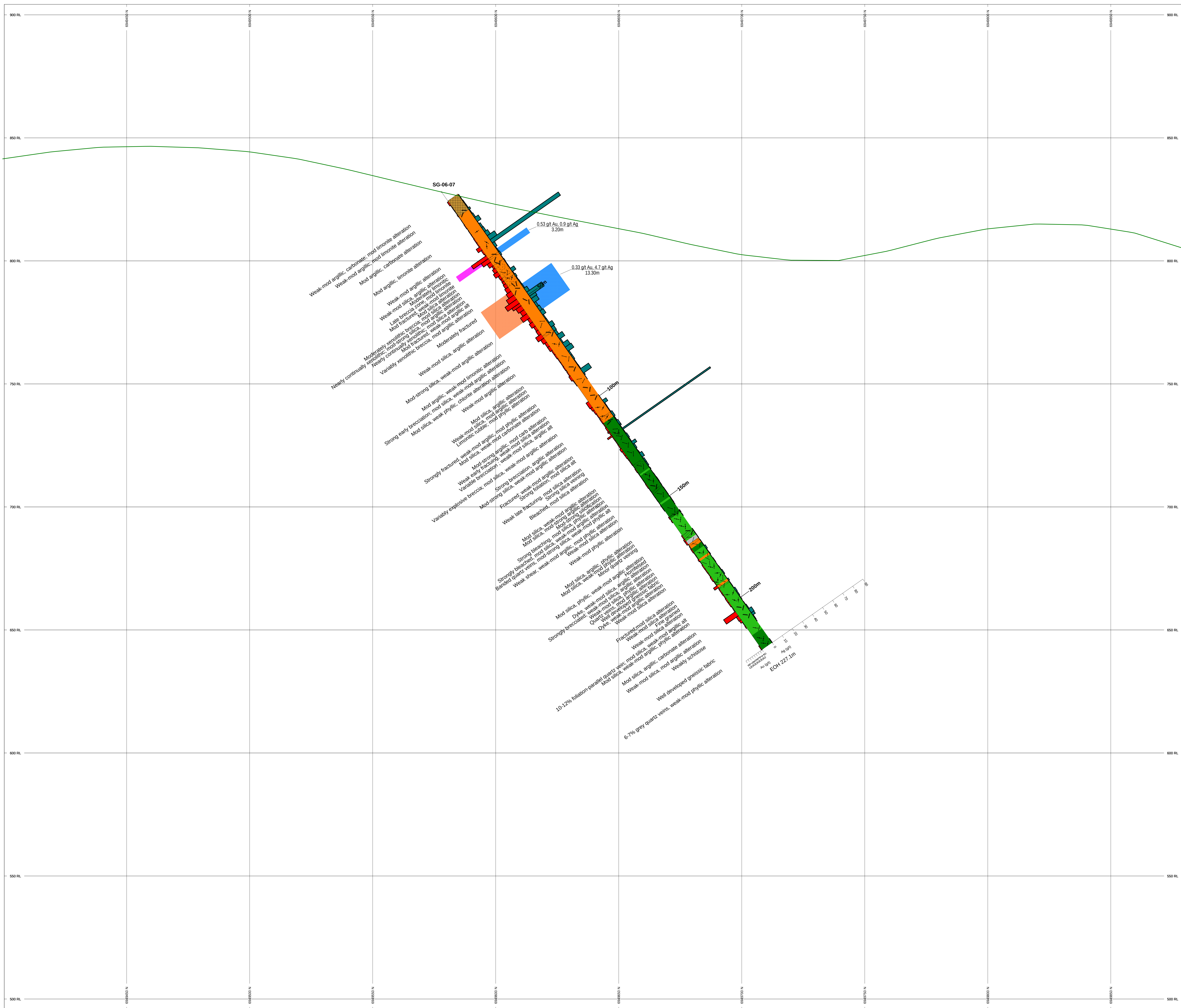
HISTOGRAM



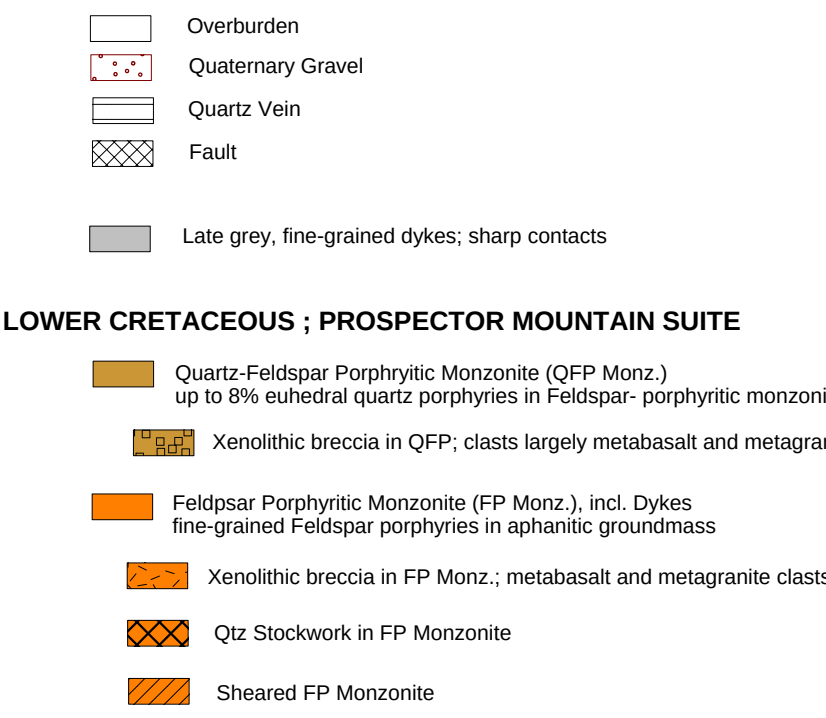
SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone

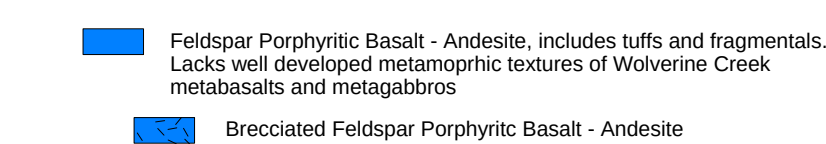




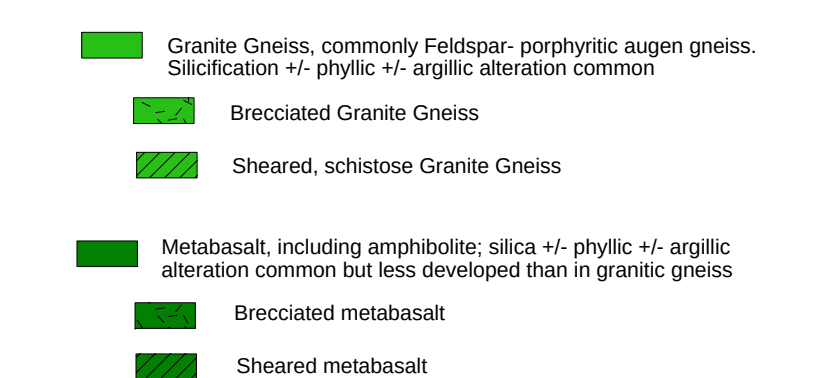
LEGEND



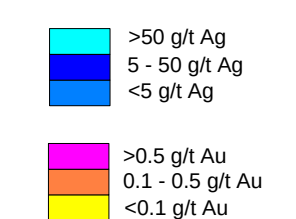
LOWER CRETACEOUS?



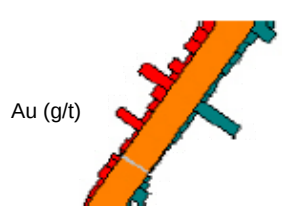
DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE



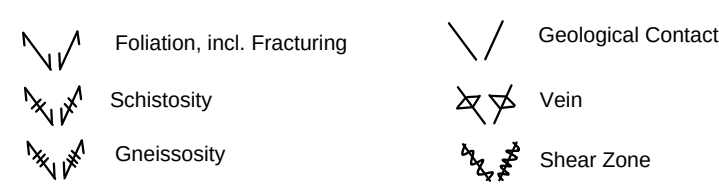
COMPOSITES



HISTOGRAM

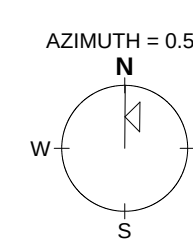


SYMBOLS



SECTION SPECS:

SECTION SPECS.		
REF. PT. E, N	347178 m	6949640 m
EXTENTS	479.5 m	408.5 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	904.3 m	495.7 m
TOLERANCE +/-	11.5 m	

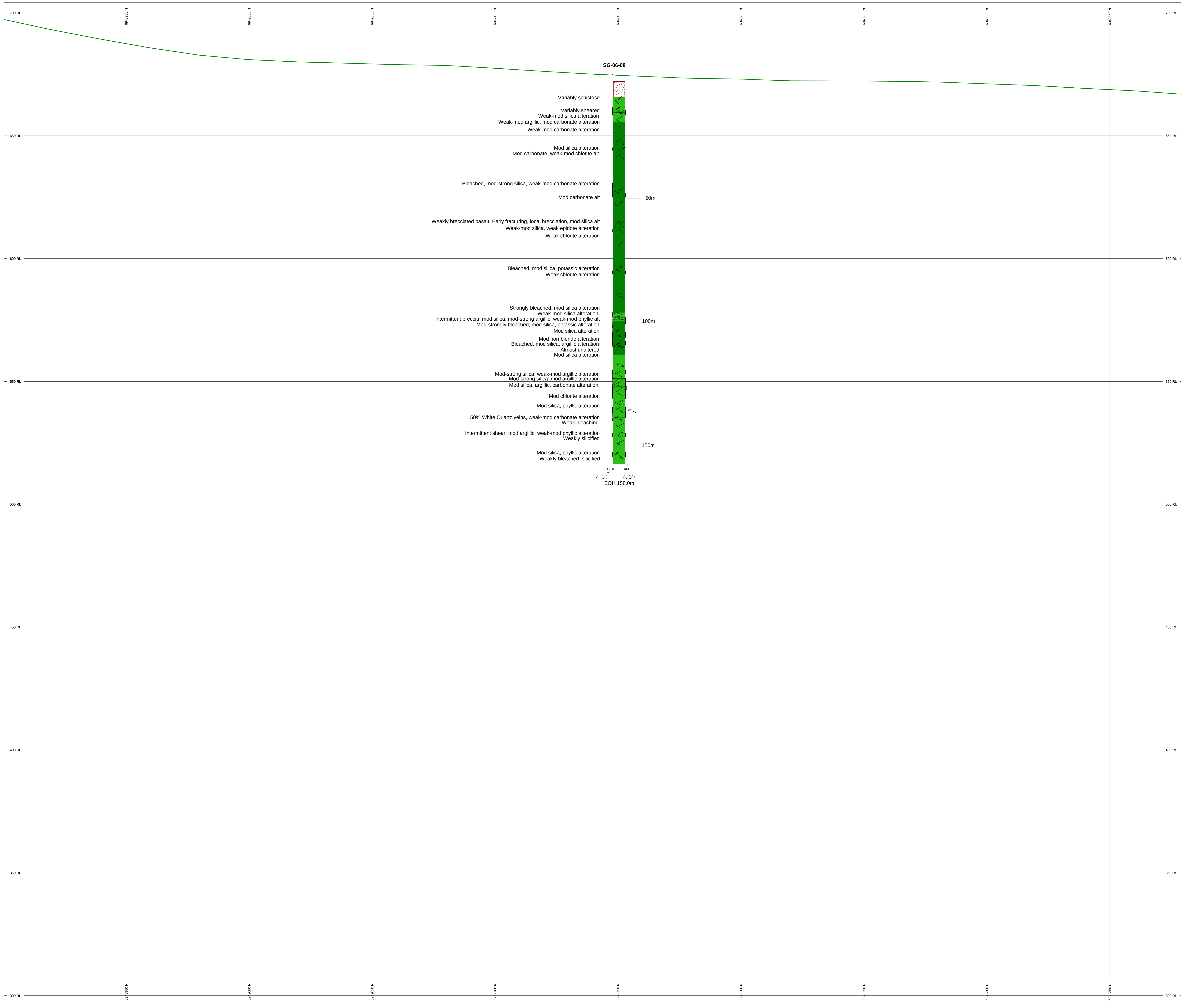


Scale 1:500

restone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT
Cross Section of Hole SG-06-07
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 270 degrees
Figure 4h

NTS: 115112/115J09	Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83	Projection: UTM Zone7N



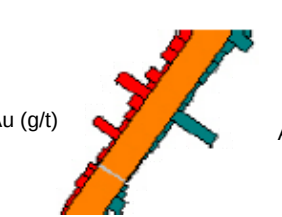
LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Quartz Vein
- Fault
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE
 - Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar-porphyritic monzonite
 - Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
 - Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes Fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
 - Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
 - Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
 - Sheared FP Monzonite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?
 - Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed mesogranitic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
 - Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE
 - Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar-porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
 - Brecciated Granite Gneiss
 - Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
 - Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
 - Brecciated metabasalt
 - Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

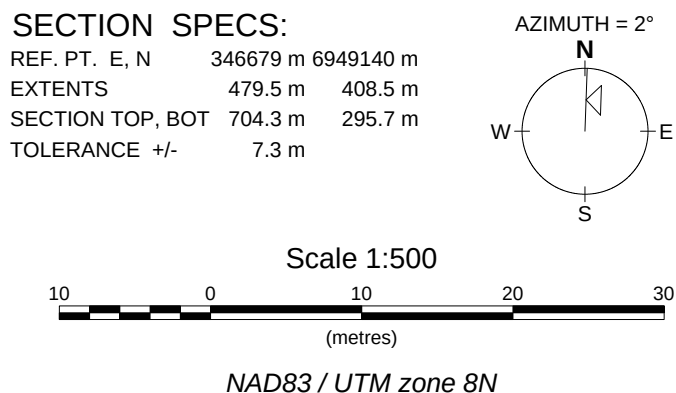
- >50 g/t Ag
- 5 - 50 g/t Ag
- <5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
- 0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
- <0.1 g/t Au

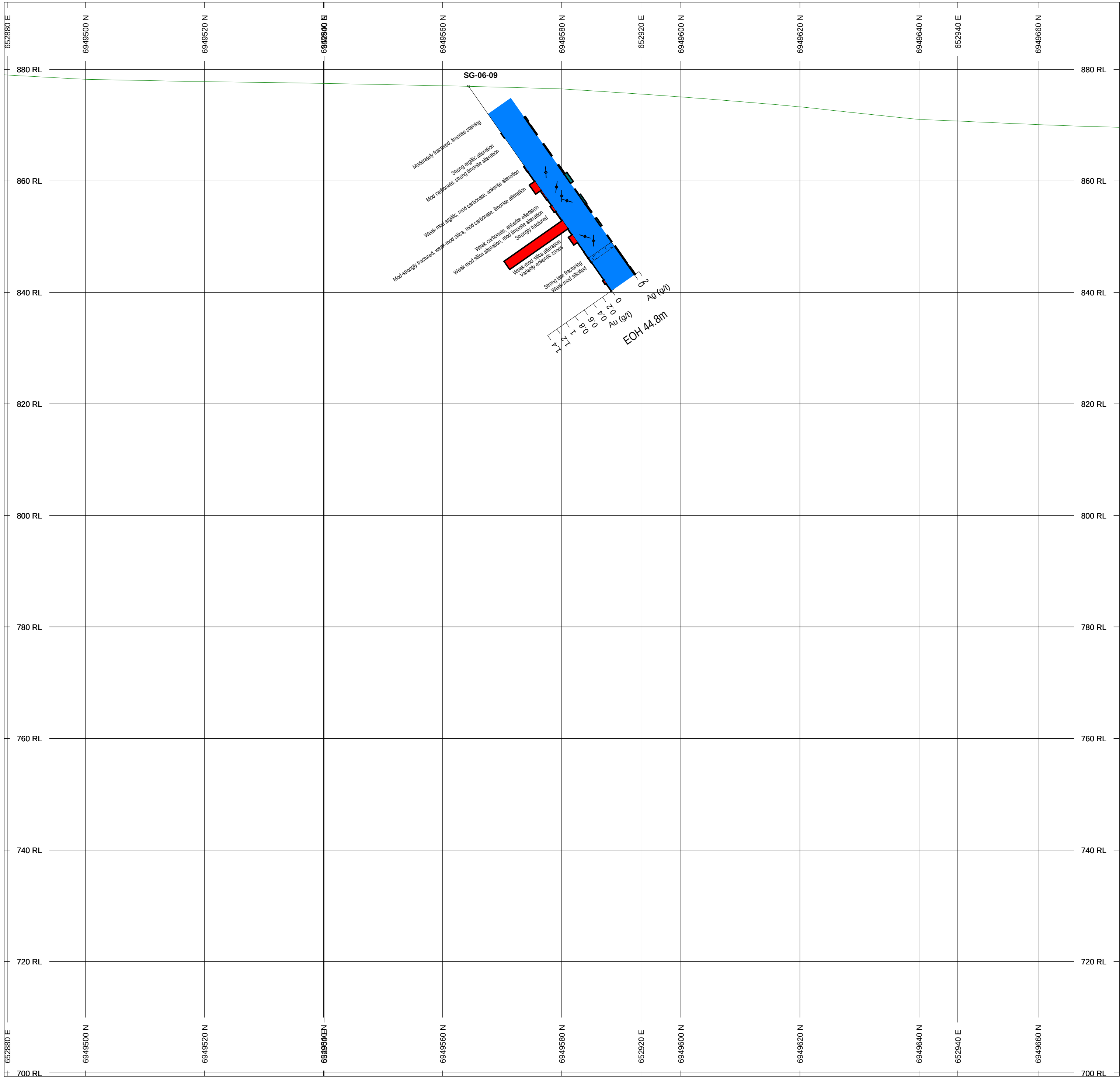
HISTOGRAM



SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
- Schistosity
- Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
- Vein
- Shear Zone





LEGEND

- Overburden
Quaternary Gravel
Quartz Vein
Fault
Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE**
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

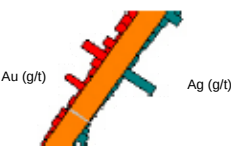
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?**
- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalt and metagabbro
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite

- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE**
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

- >50 g/t Ag
5 - 50 g/t Ag
<5 g/t Ag
- >0.5 g/t Au
0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
<0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM



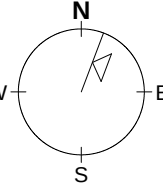
SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
Schistosity
Gneissosity
- Geological Contact
Vein
Shear Zone

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 652915 m 6949580 m
EXTENTS 200.1 m 192.6 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 892.1 m 699.4 m
TOLERANCE +/- 2.145 m

AZIMUTH = 20.6°



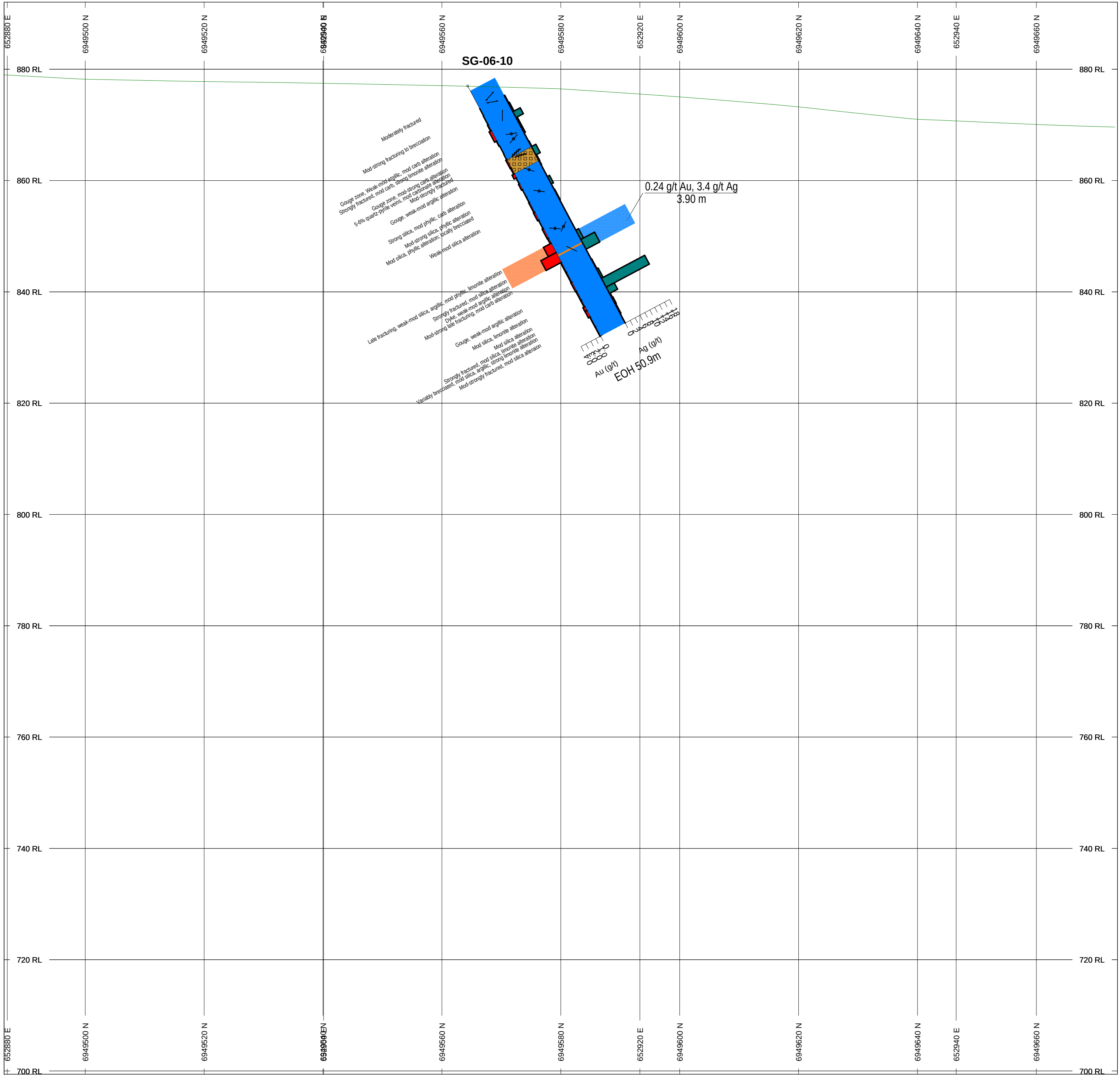
Scale 1:500
(metres)

NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

Firestone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT
"Jupiter Zone" Cross Section of Hole SG-06-09
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 290 degrees
Figure 4j

NTS: 115112/115J09 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone7/8
Date: February 19, 2008



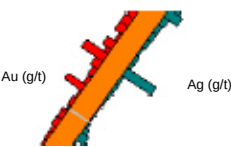
LEGEND

- Overburden
Quaternary Gravel
Quartz Vein
Fault
Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE**
- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
Sheared FP Monzonite
- LOWER CRETACEOUS?**
- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metagabbros
Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE**
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
Brecciated Granite Gneiss
Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
Metabasalt, including amphibolite; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
Brecciated metabasalt
Sheared metabasalt

COMPOSITES

- >50 g/t Ag
5 - 50 g/t Ag
<5 g/t Ag
>0.5 g/t Au
0.1 - 0.5 g/t Au
<0.1 g/t Au

HISTOGRAM



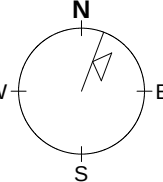
SYMBOLS

- Foliation, incl. Fracturing
Schistosity
Gneissosity
Geological Contact
Vein
Shear Zone

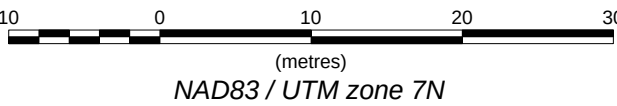
SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 652915 m 6949580 m
EXTENTS 200.1 m 192.6 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 892.1 m 699.4 m
TOLERANCE +/- 2.145 m

AZIMUTH = 20.6°



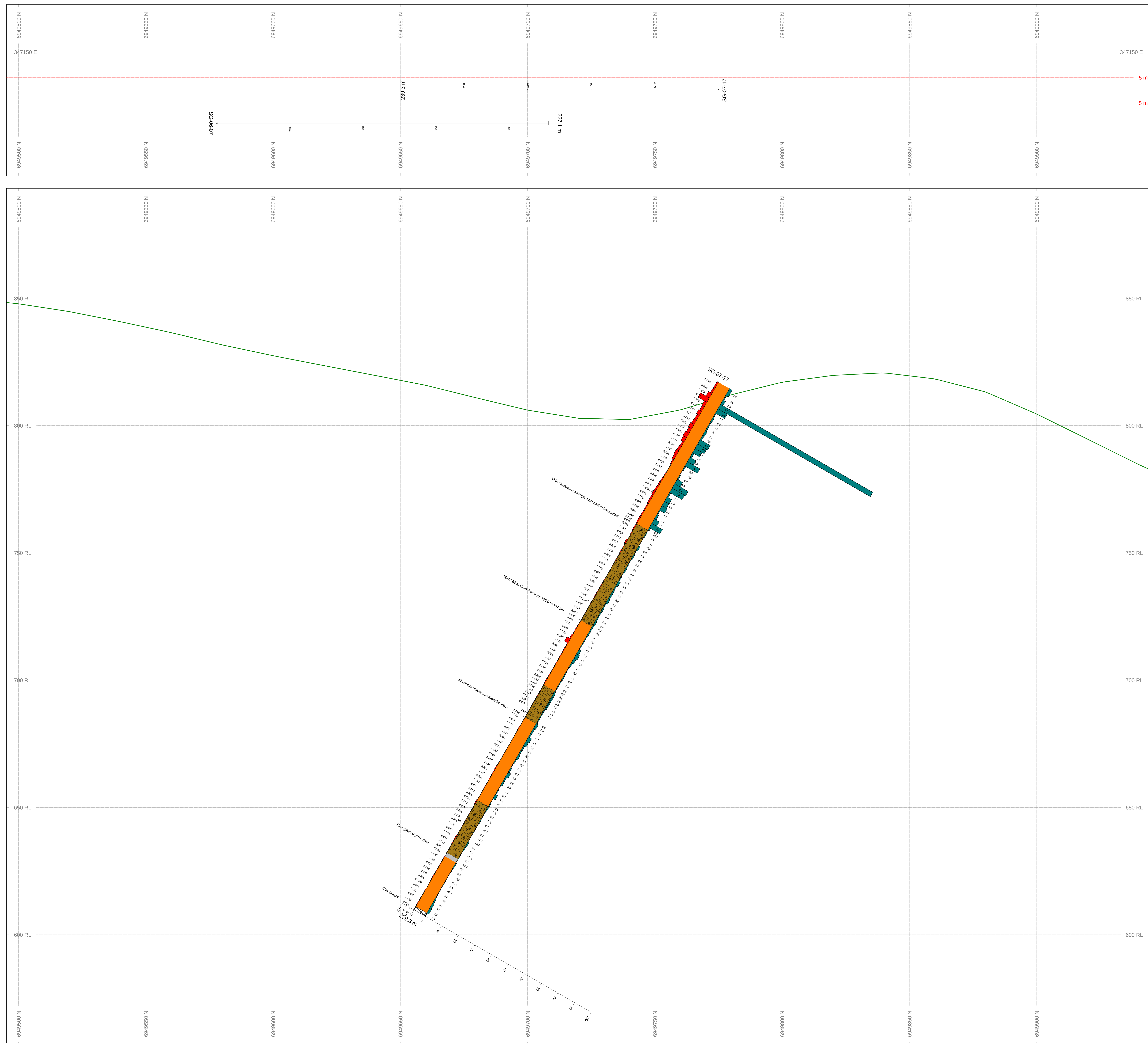
Scale 1:500



Firestone Ventures Inc.

SONORA GOLD PROJECT
"Jupiter Zone" Cross Section of Hole SG-06-10
Phase 2, 2006 Program Looking @ 290 degrees
Figure 4k

NTS: 115112/115J09 Mining District: Whitehorse
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 7/8
Date: February 19, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1
SG-07-17

LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | Overburden |
|  | Quaternary Gravel |
|  | Heterogeneous Rubble |
|  | Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts |
|  | Quartz Vein |
|  | Fault |

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

-  Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
-  Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
-  Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
-  Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
-  Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
-  Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

-  Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite: Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
-  Granite Gneiss, commonly Felsopar: porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
-  Brecciated Granite Gneiss
-  Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
-  Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
-  Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
-  Brecciated metabasalt
-  Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS		LIR	COL
Au (g/t)		L	
Ag (g/t)		R	

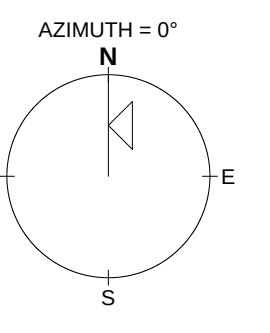
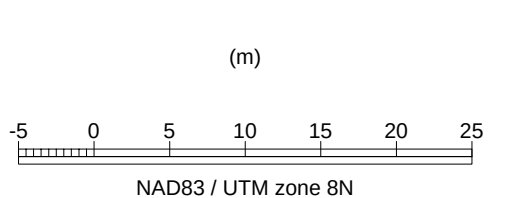
ROCK CODES		PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code			DYKE	Dyke
			FAULT	Fault
			XFPM	Brecc FP Monzonite
			FPM	FP Monzonite

POSTED TEXT		LIR	TEXT	ITEMS
Au (g/t)		L	-----	All
Ag (g/t)		R	-----	All
Description		L	-----	All

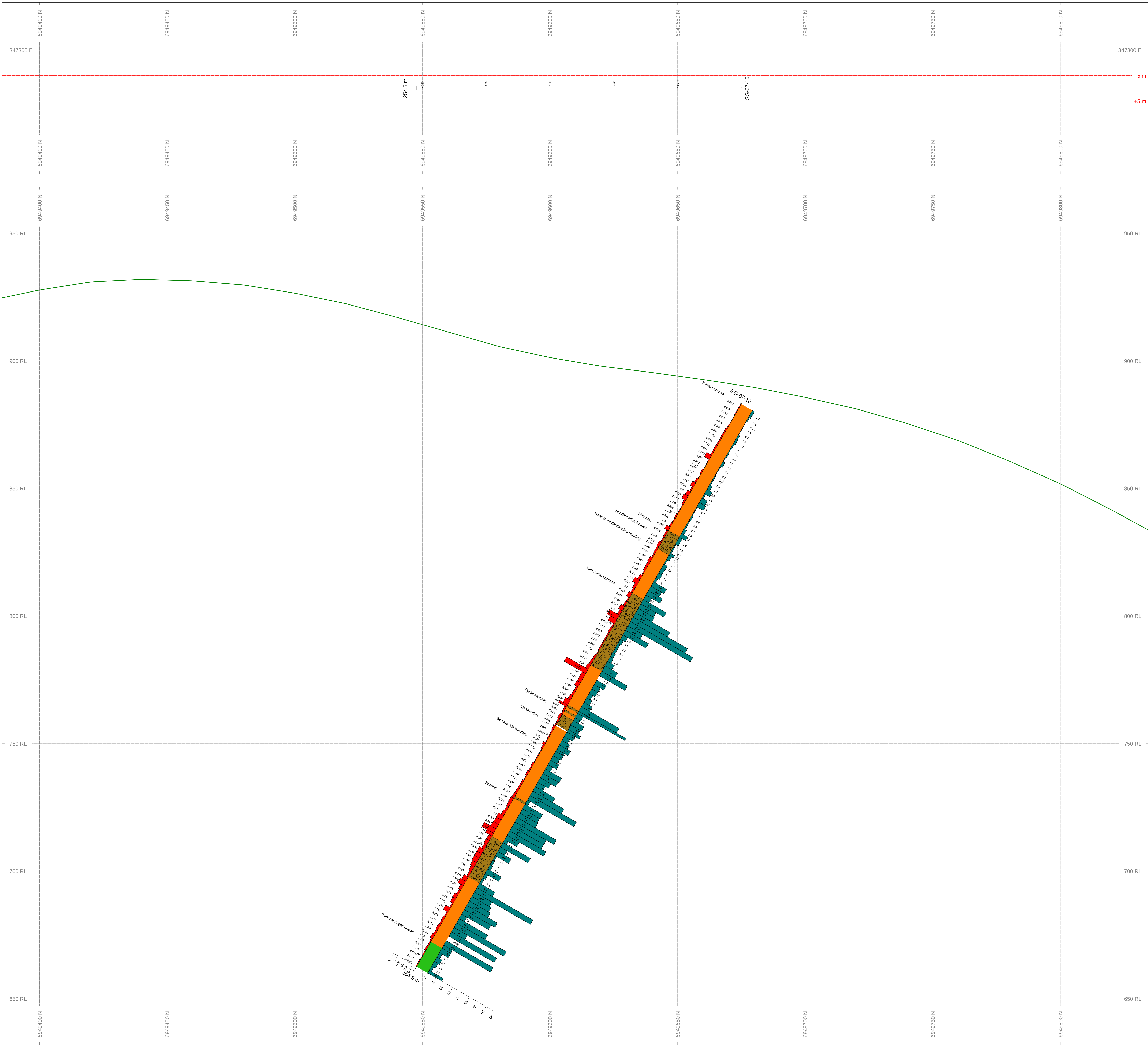
SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	347200 m	6950000 m
EXTENTS	449.5 m	336.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	893.1 m	556.9 m
TOLERANCE +/-	5 m	

SCALE 1 : 500



Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gold Project
2007 Drill Program
SG-07-17 Mar. 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1
SG-07-16

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 10% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "isotaxitic" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic
intermediate intrusives, unaltered
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS

Au (g/t) L COL

Ag (g/t) R

ROCK CODES

UNIT CODE

DESCRIPTION

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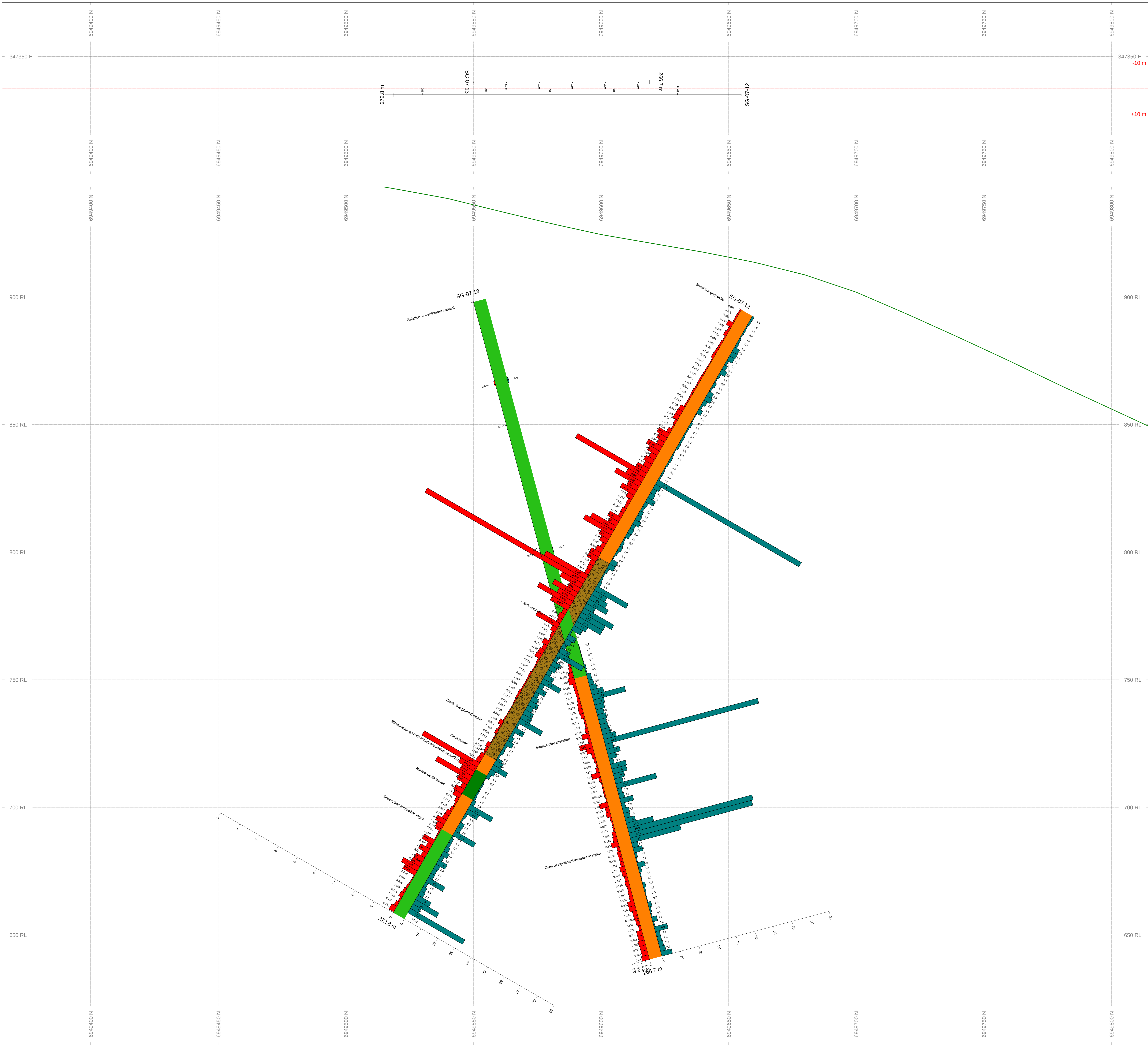
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HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2

SG-07-12 SG-07-13

LEGEND

Overburden

Quaternary Gravel

Heterogeneous Rubble

Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts

Quartz Vein

Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)

up to 10% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite

Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite

Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes

fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass

Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts

Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite

Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.

Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros

Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite

Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "isotaxial" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusions, unaltered

Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common

Brecciated Granite Gneiss

Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss

Brecciated Hornblende Diorite

Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss

Brecciated metabasalt

Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS

LR COL

Au (g/t) L

Ag (g/t) R

ROCK CODES

PAT LABEL DESCRIPTION

Unit_code

XFPM Brecc. FP Monzonite

QFPM QFP Monzonite

FPM FP Monzonite

GG Granite Gneiss

MV Mafic Metavolcanics

POSTED TEXT

LR TEXT ITEMS

Au (g/t) L

Ag (g/t) R

Description L

All

All

All

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 347400 m 695000 m

EXTENTS 449.5 m 336.3 m

SECTION TOP, BOT 943.3 m 606.9 m

TOLERANCE +/- 10 m

SCALE 1:500

(m)

NADES / UTM zone 8N

AZIMUTH = 0°

N

E

S

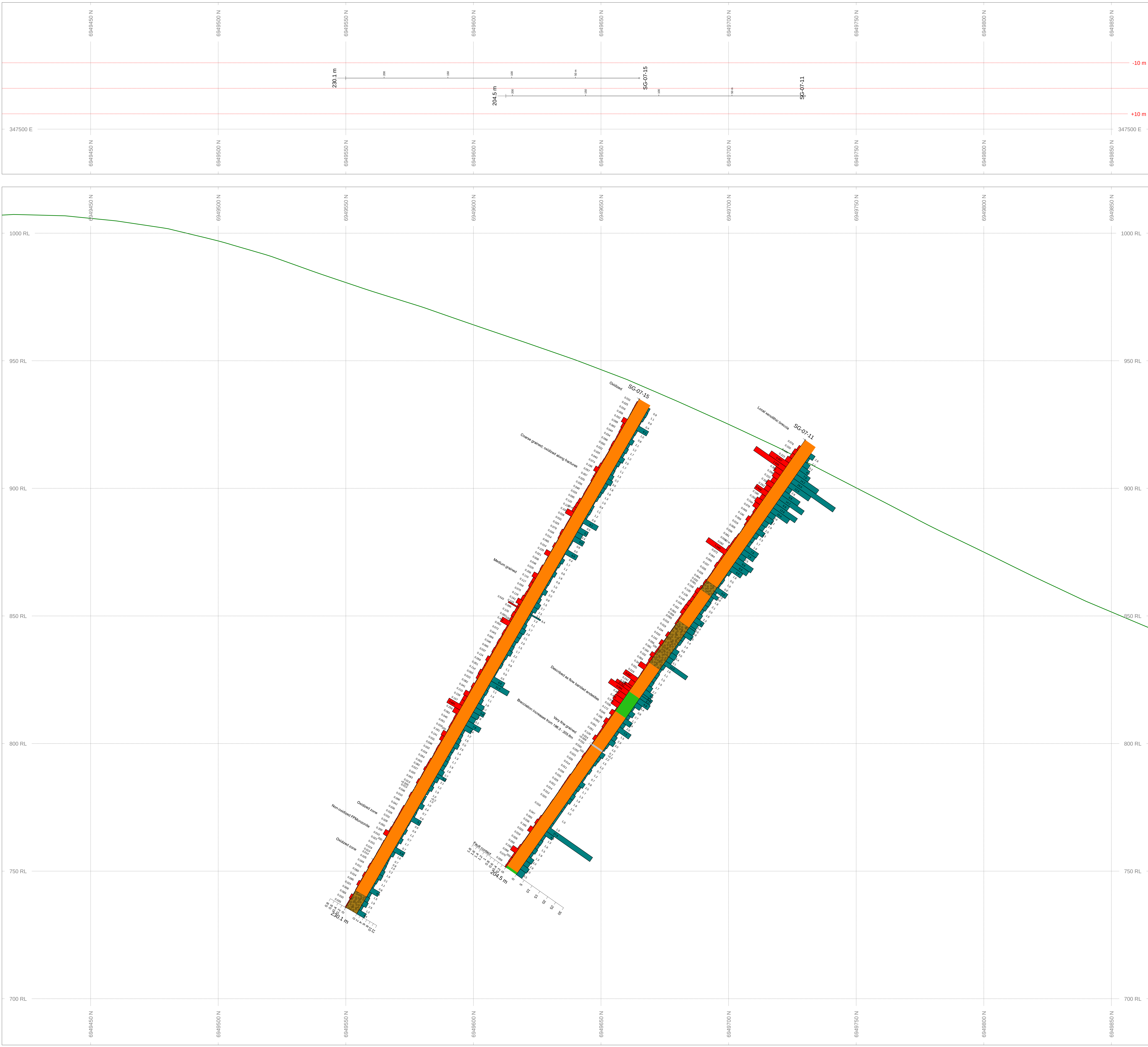
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Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sonora Gold Project

2007 Drill Program

SG-07-12, SG-07-13 Mar. 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 2
SG-07-11 SG-07-15

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 10% rounded quartz porphyries in Feldspar porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "isotaxitic" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic
intermediate intrusives, unaltered
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar porphyritic augen gneiss.
Stilification +/- phylitic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phylitic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS

Au (g/t) L COL
Ag (g/t) R COL

ROCK CODES

Unit_code PAT LABEL DESCRIPTION
XPFM DYKE Dyke
QFPM Brecc FP Monzonite
FPM QFP Monzonite
GG Granite Gneiss

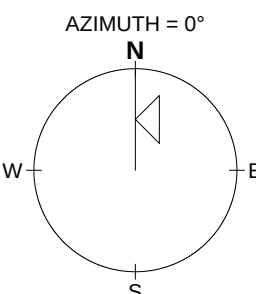
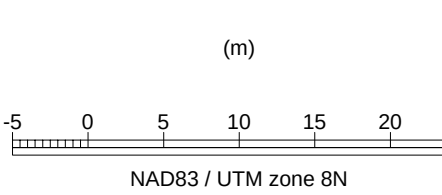
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Au (g/t) L All
Ag (g/t) R All
Description L All

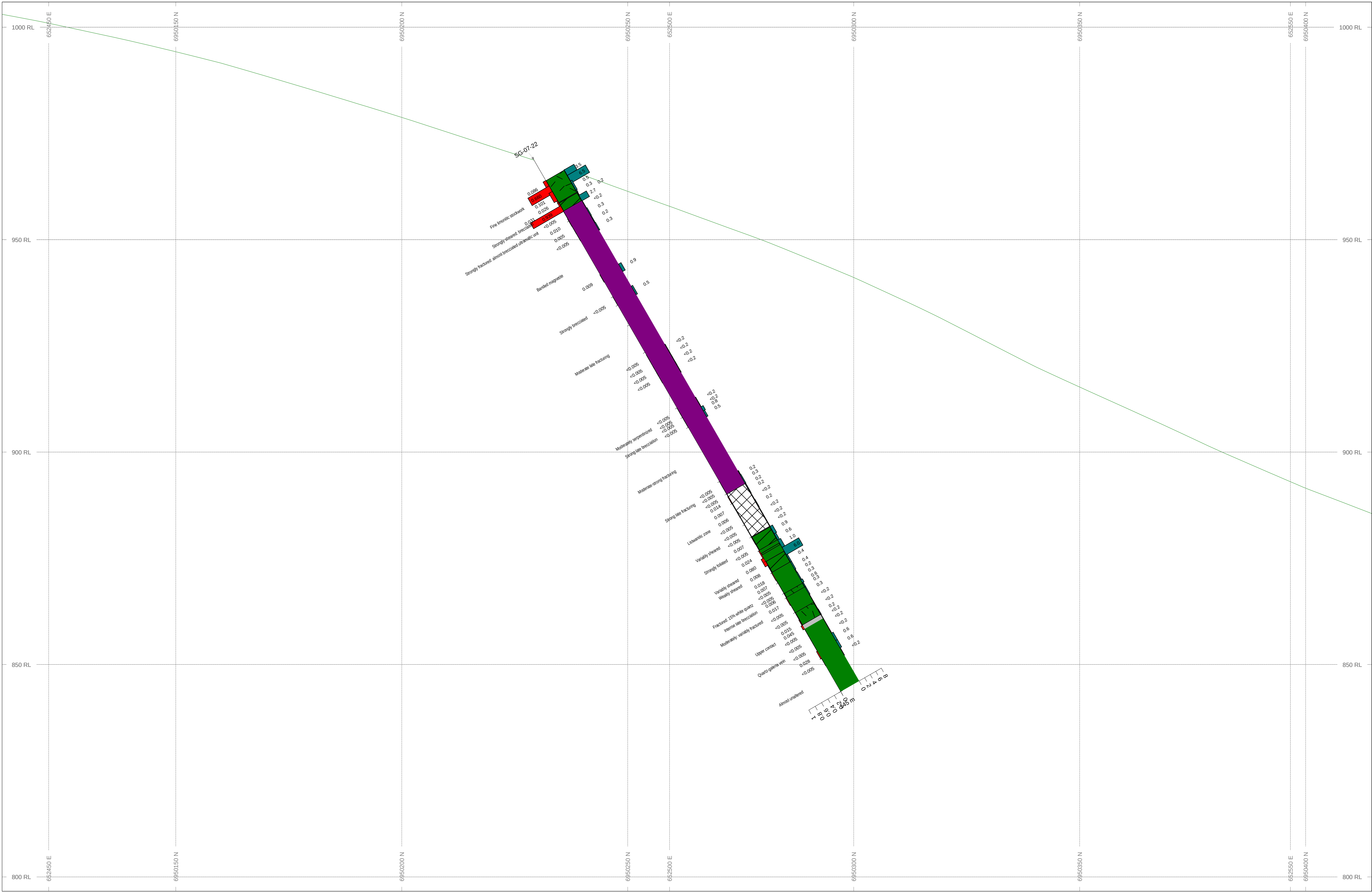
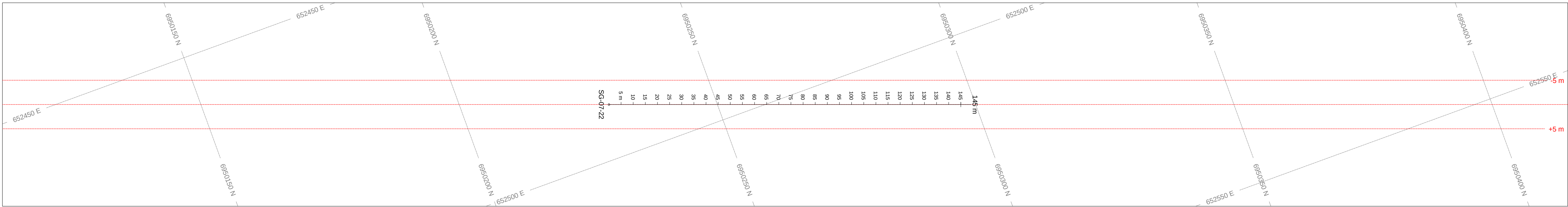
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REF. PT. E, N 347500 m 660000 m
EXTENTS 448.5 m 336.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 1018 m 681.9 m
TOLERANCE +/- 10 m

SCALE 1 : 500



Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gold Project
2007 Drill Program
SG-07-11, SG-07-15 Mar. 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED
TOTAL 1
SG-07-22

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.)
up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes
fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals.
Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek
metabasalts and metapabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

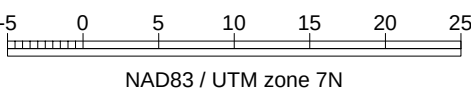
- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic
intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss.
Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic
alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS		L/R	COL	
Ag (g/t)		R		
Au (g/t)		L		
ROCK CODES		PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code			OVB	Overburden
			DYKE	Dyke
			FAULT	Fault
			PYX	Pyroxenite
			SHBSL	Shear Basalt
			XBSL	Brecc Basalt
			BSL	Basalt
POSTED TEXT		L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Ag (g/t)		R	-----	All
Au (g/t)		L	-----	All
COMMENTS		L/R	TEXT	
Description		L	-----	

SECTION SPECS:
REF. PT. E, N 652500 m 6950000 m
EXTENTS 322.5 m 209.3 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 1006 m 796.6 m
TOLERANCE +/- 5 m

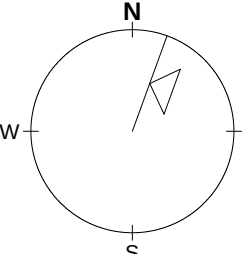
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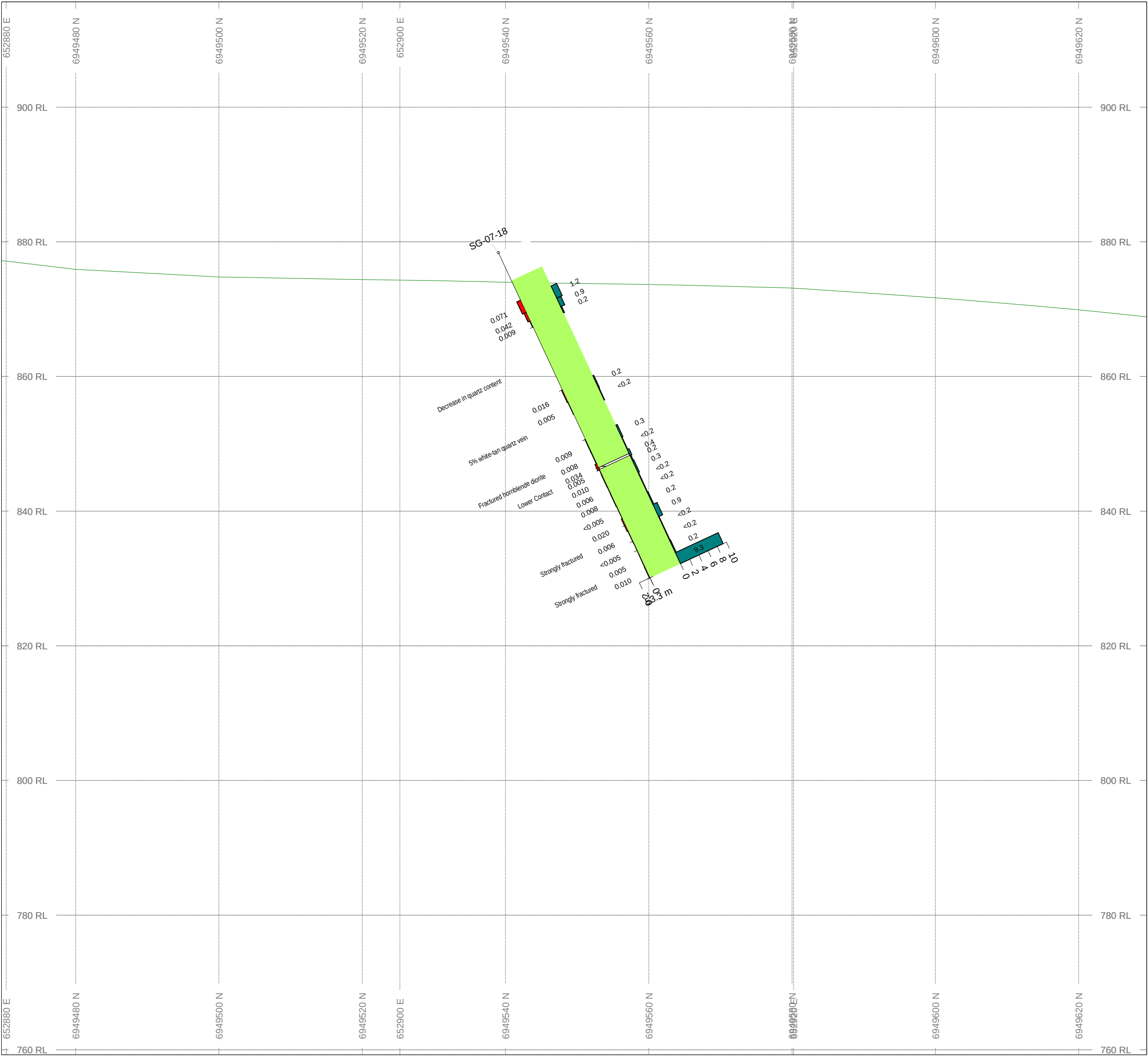
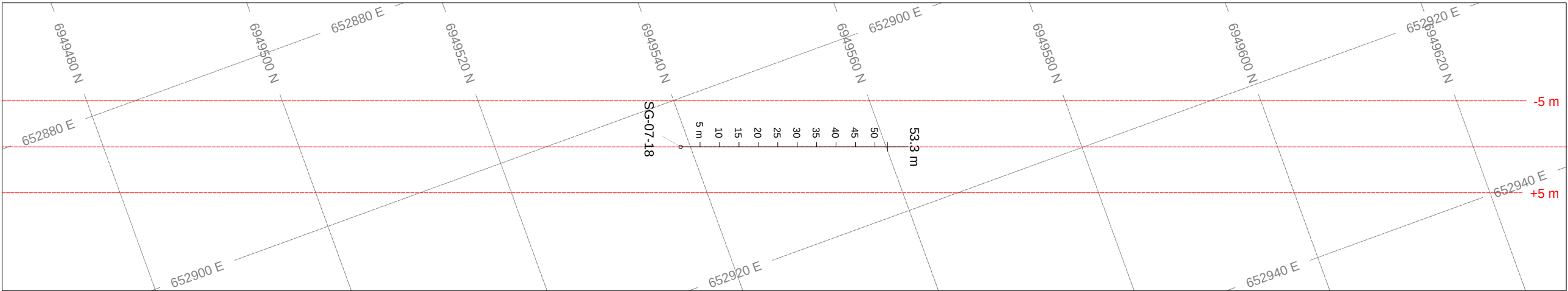


NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

AZIMUTH = 20°



Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gold Project
2007 Drill Program
SG-07-22 March 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

SG-07-18

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Ag (g/t)	R	
Au (g/t)	L	

ROCK CODES	PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code		OVB	Overburden
		QTZV	Quartz Vein
		QHB	Quartz-Hornblende Diorite
		HB	Hornblende Diorite

POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Ag (g/t)	R	-----	All
Au (g/t)	L	-----	All

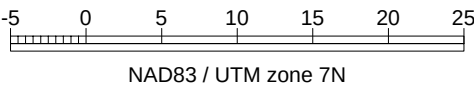
COMMENTS	L/R	TEXT
Description	L	-----

SECTION SPECS:

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EXTENTS 170.1 m 156.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 915.6 m 759.3 m
TOLERANCE +/- 5 m

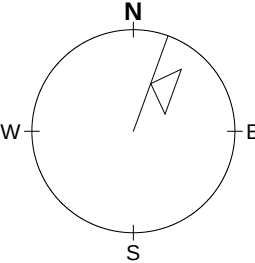
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NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

AZIMUTH = 20°

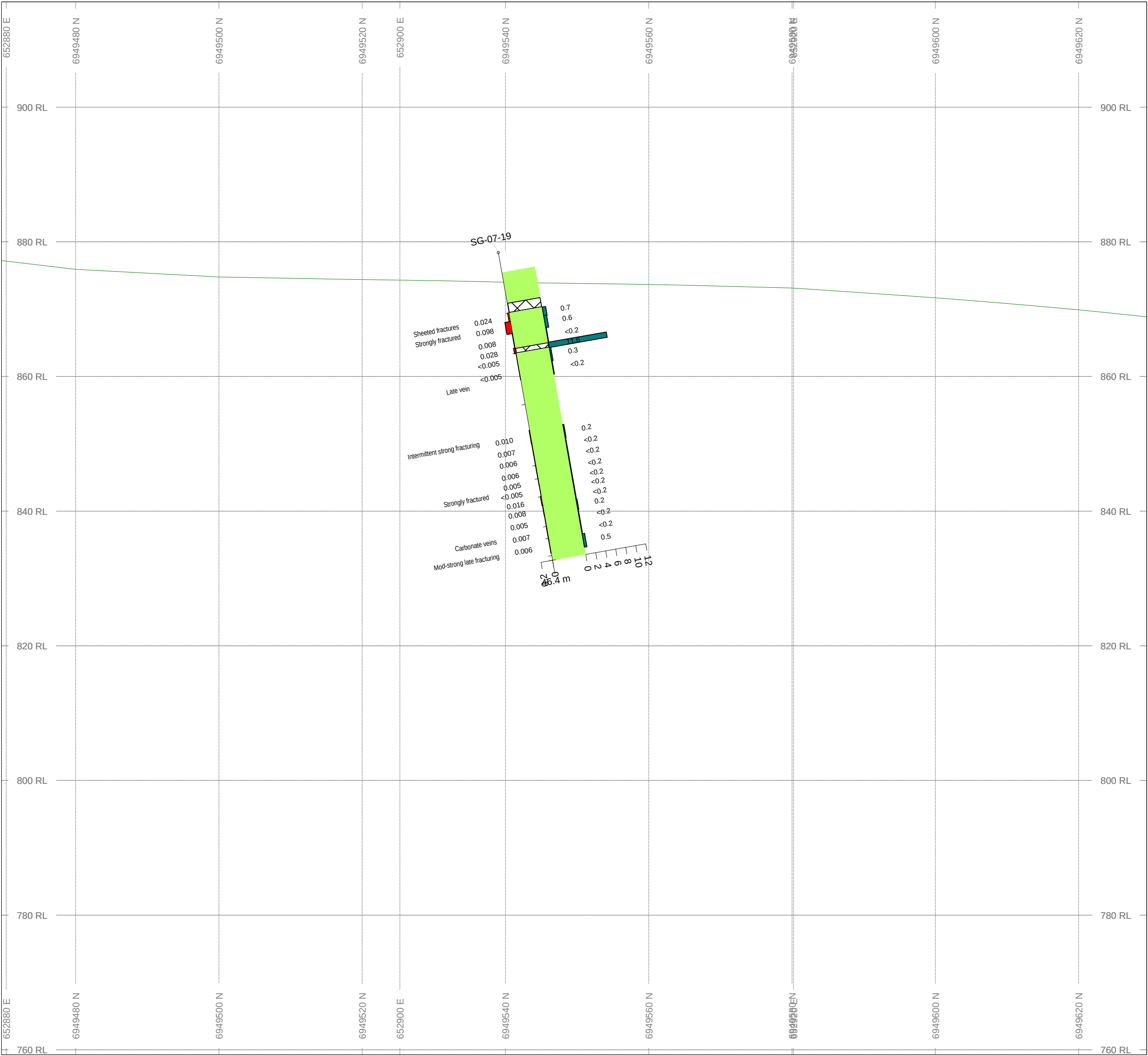
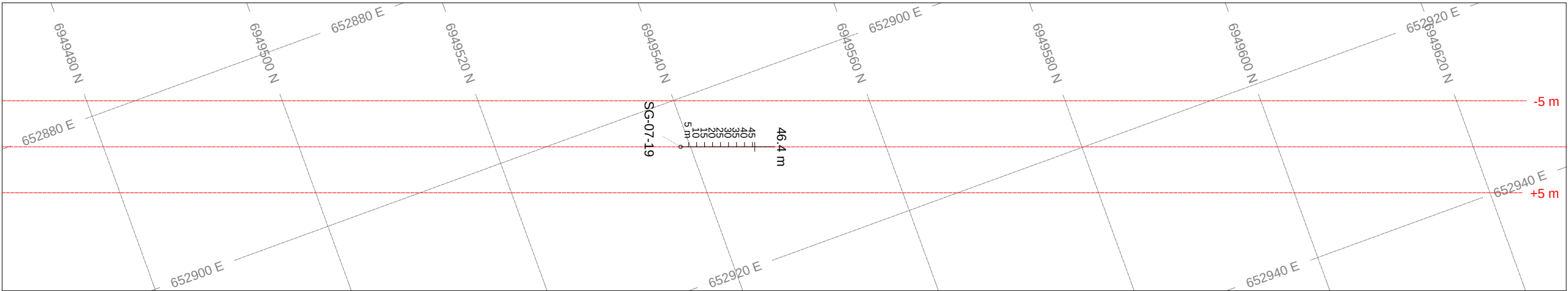


Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sonora Gulch Project

2007 Drill Program

SG-07-18 March 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1
SG-07-19

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Ag (g/t)	R	
Au (g/t)	L	

ROCK CODES	PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code		OV	Overburden
		FA	Fault
		HB	Hornblende Diorite

POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Ag (g/t)	R	-----	All
Au (g/t)	L	-----	All

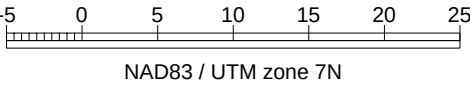
COMMENTS	L/R	TEXT
Description	L	-----

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 652900 m 6950000 m
EXTENTS 170.1 m 156.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 915.6 m 759.3 m
TOLERANCE +/- 5 m

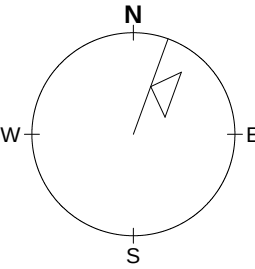
SCALE 1 : 500

(m)



NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

AZIMUTH = 20°

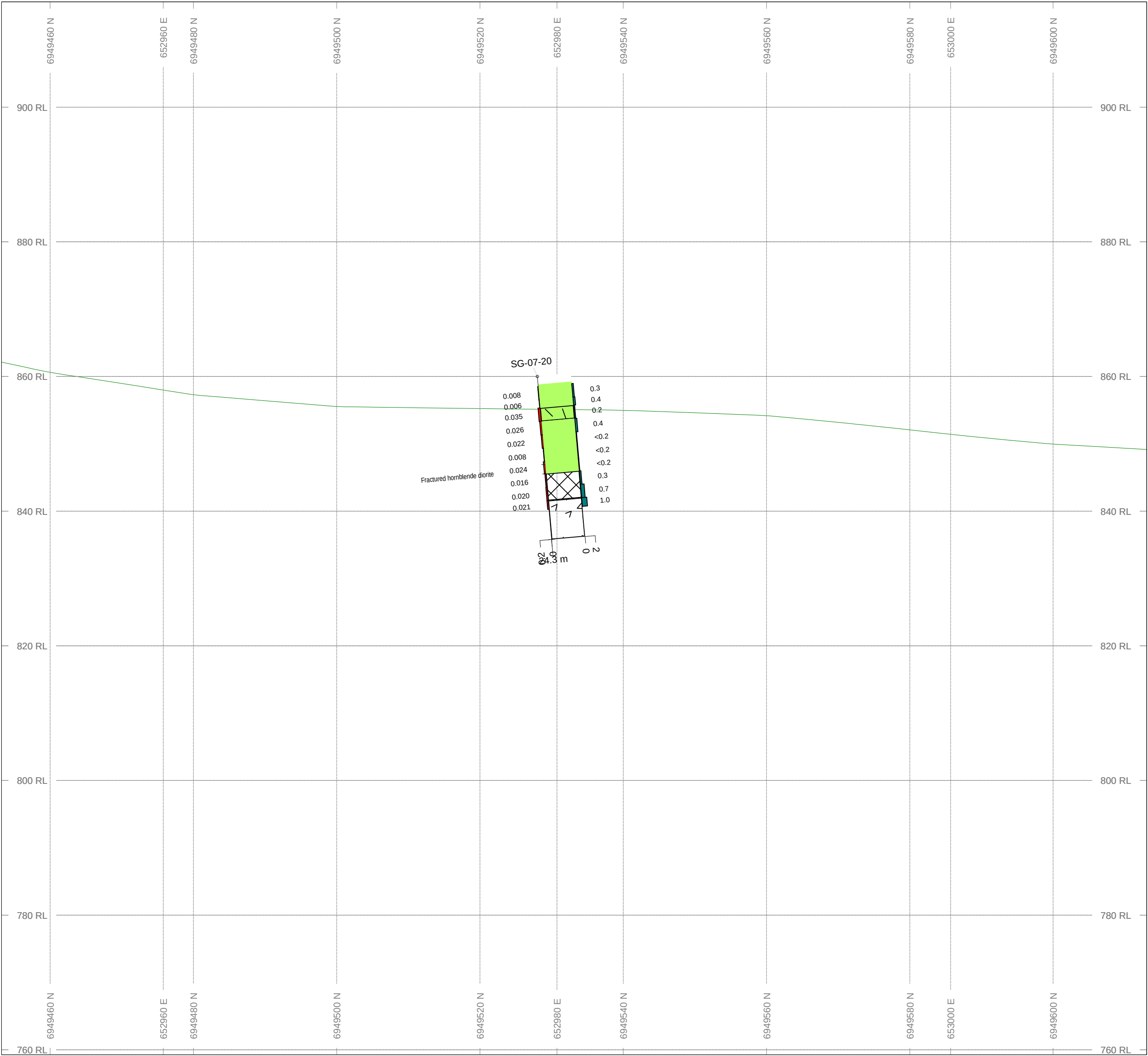
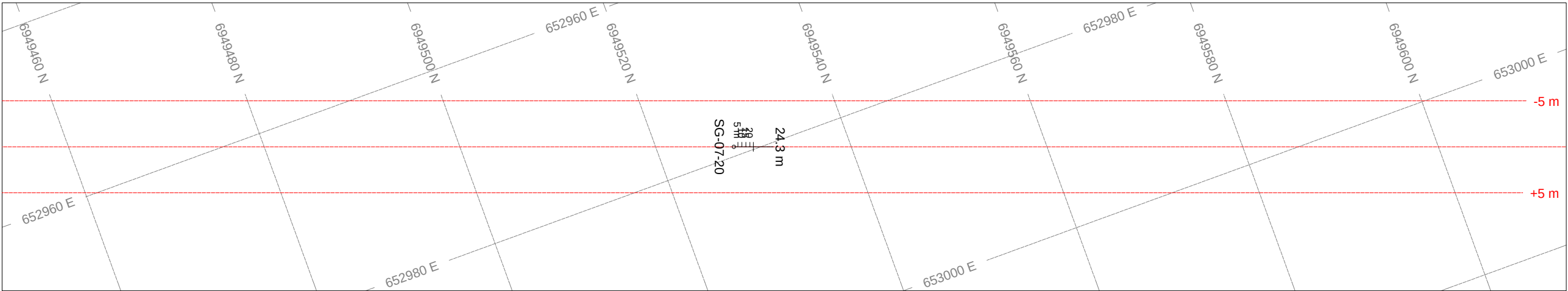


Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sonora Gulch Project

2007 Drill Program

SG-07-19 March 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

SG-07-20

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tufts and fragmentals. Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Ag (g/t)	R	
Au (g/t)	L	

ROCK CODES	PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code		OVB	Overburden
		Rubble	Heterogeneous Rubble
		FAULT	Fault
		BHB	Brecc Hornblende Diorite
		HB	Hornblende Diorite

POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Ag (g/t)	R	-----	All
Au (g/t)	L	-----	All

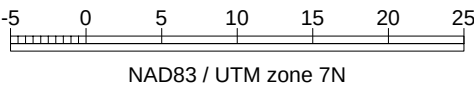
COMMENTS	L/R	TEXT
Description	L	-----

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N 653000 m 6950000 m
EXTENTS 170.1 m 156.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT 915.6 m 759.3 m
TOLERANCE +/- 5 m

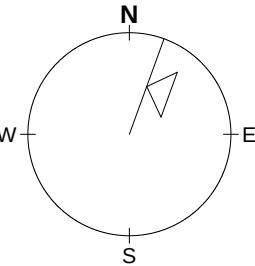
SCALE 1 : 500

(m)



NAD83 / UTM zone 7N

AZIMUTH = 20°

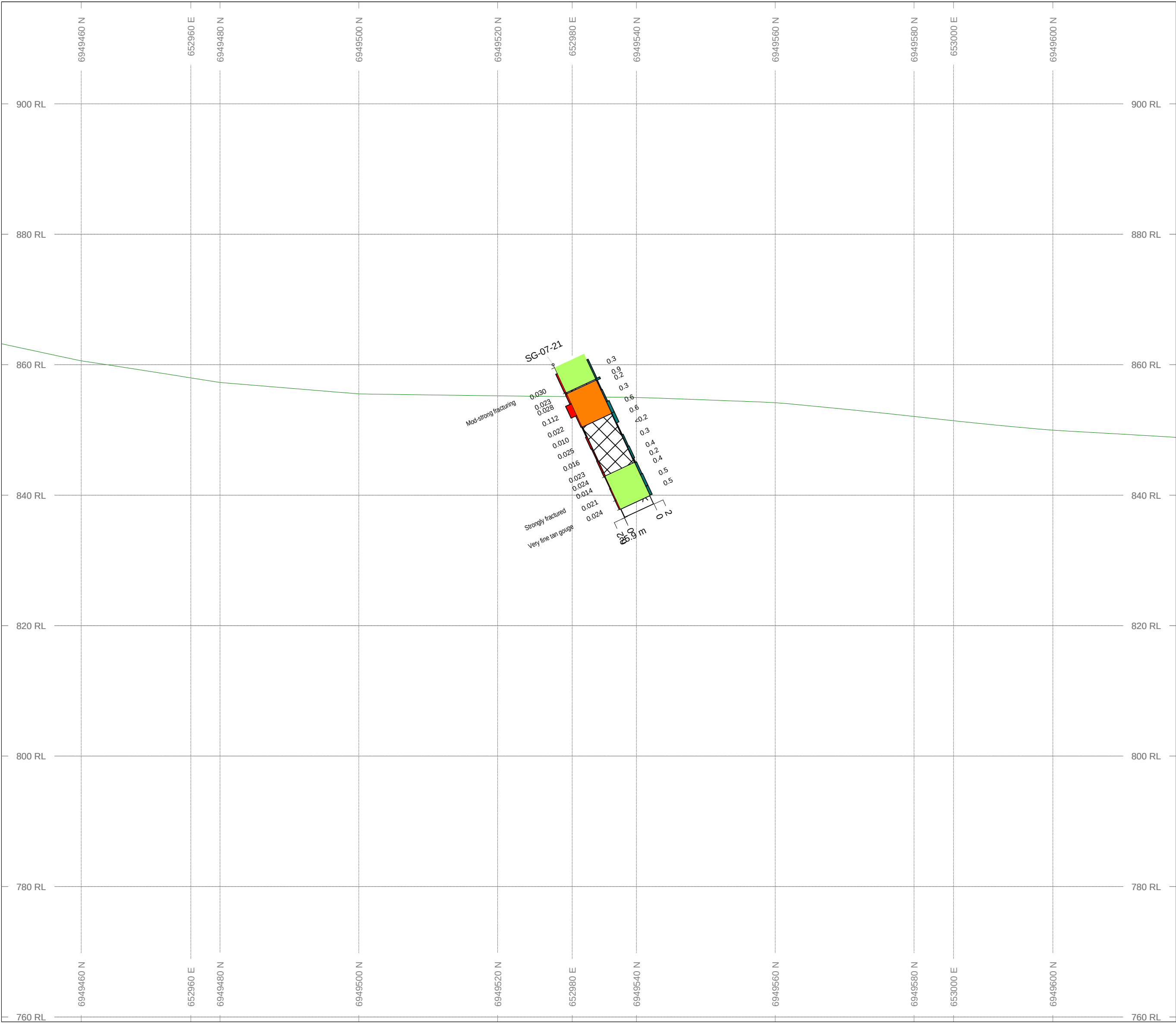
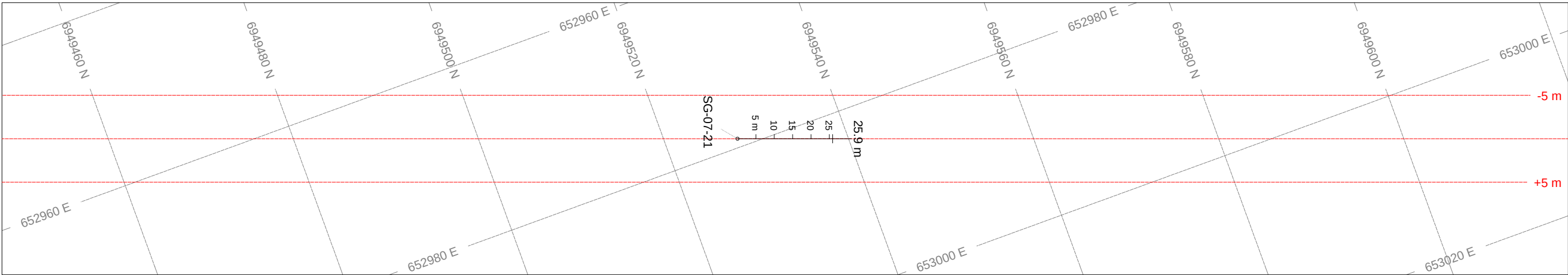


Firestone Ventures Inc.

Sonora Gold Project

2007 Drill Program

SG-07-20 March 21, 2008



HOLES PLOTTED

TOTAL 1

SG-07-21

LEGEND

- Overburden
- Quaternary Gravel
- Heterogeneous Rubble
- Late grey, fine-grained dykes; sharp contacts
- Quartz Vein
- Fault

LOWER CRETACEOUS ; PROSPECTOR MOUNTAIN SUITE

- Quartz-Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (QFP Monz.) up to 8% euhedral quartz porphyries in Feldspar- porphyritic monzonite
- Xenolithic breccia in QFP; clasts largely metabasalt and metagranite
- Feldspar Porphyritic Monzonite (FP Monz.), incl. Dykes fine-grained Feldspar porphyries in aphanitic groundmass
- Xenolithic breccia in FP Monz.; metabasalt and metagranite clasts
- Qtz Stockwork in FP Monzonite
- Sheared FP Monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS?

- Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite, includes tuffs and fragmentals. Lacks well developed metamorphic textures of Wolverine Creek metabasalts and metagabbros
- Brecciated Feldspar Porphyritic Basalt - Andesite
- Ultramafic Sills (Pyroxenite); very fine grained, "listwanite" horizons common

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN; WOLVERINE CREEK METAMORPHIC SUITE

- Hornblende Diorite, Quartz-Hornblende Diorite; Fine to medium grained porphyritic intermediate intrusives, unfoliated
- Granite Gneiss, commonly Feldspar- porphyritic augen gneiss. Silicification +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common
- Brecciated Granite Gneiss
- Sheared, schistose Granite Gneiss
- Brecciated Hornblende Diorite
- Metabasalt, including amphibolite, mafic volcanics; silica +/- phyllic +/- argillic alteration common but less developed than in granitic gneiss
- Brecciated metabasalt
- Sheared metabasalt

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Ag (g/t)	R	
Au (g/t)	L	

ROCK CODES	PAT	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code		OVB	Overburden
		Rubble	Heterogeneous Rubble
		FAULT	Fault
		QFPM	QFP Monzonite
		HB	Hornblende Diorite

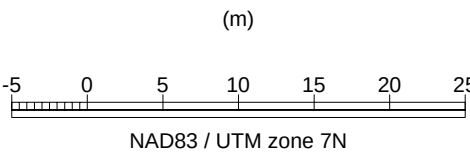
POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Ag (g/t)	R	-----	All
Au (g/t)	L	-----	All

COMMENTS	L/R	TEXT
Description	L	-----

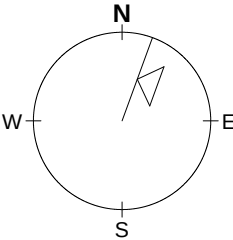
SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT.	E, N	653000 m	6950000 m
EXTENTS		180.1 m	156.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT		915.6 m	759.3 m
TOLERANCE +/-		5 m	

SCALE 1 : 500



AZIMUTH = 20°

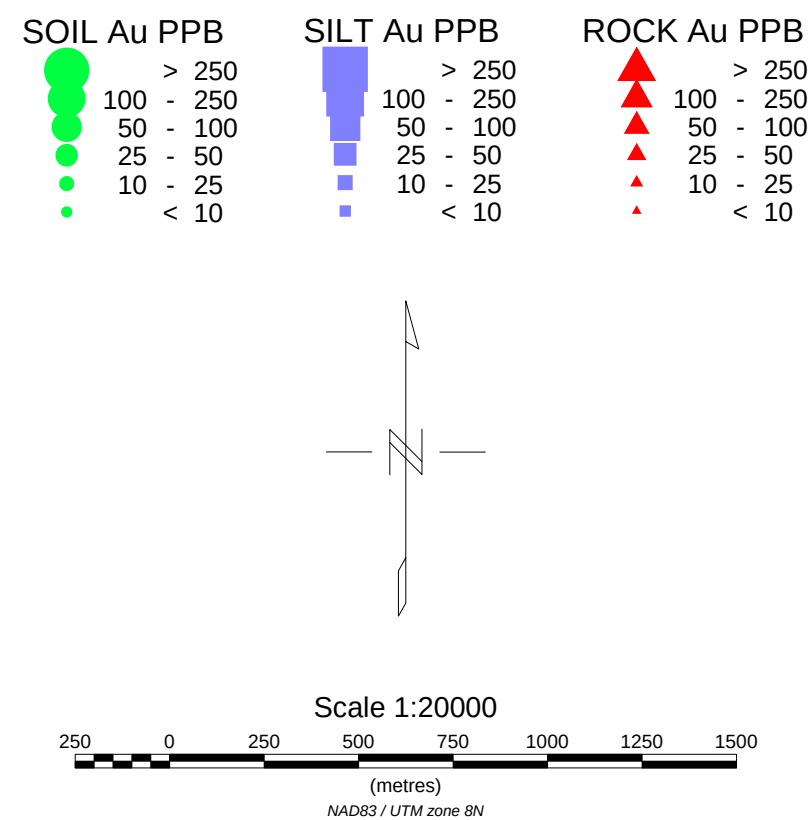
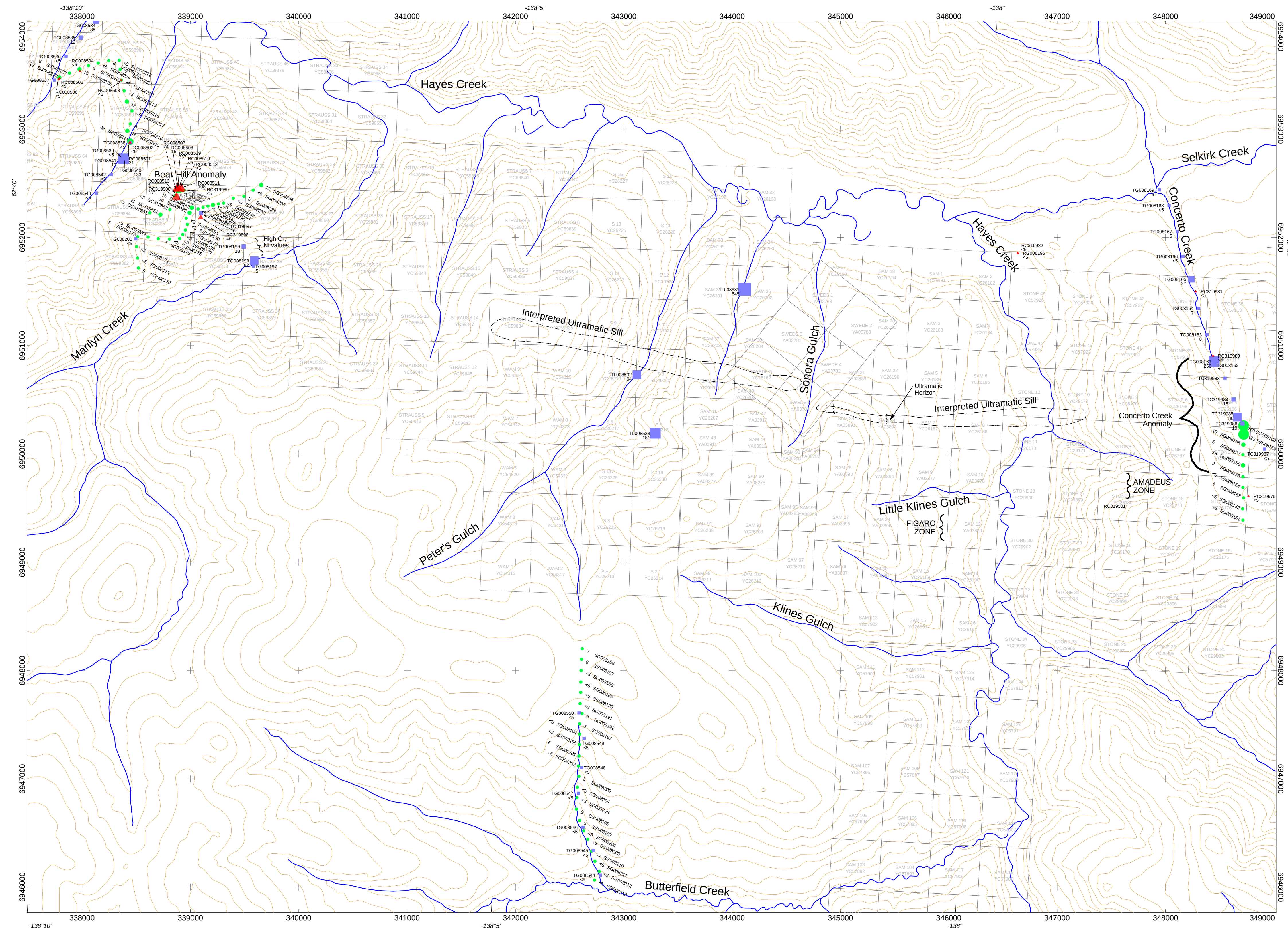


Firestone Ventures Inc.

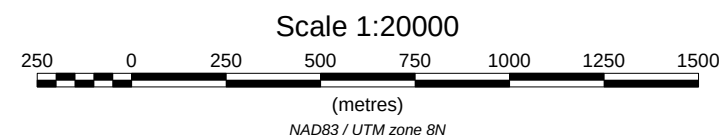
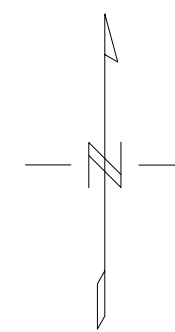
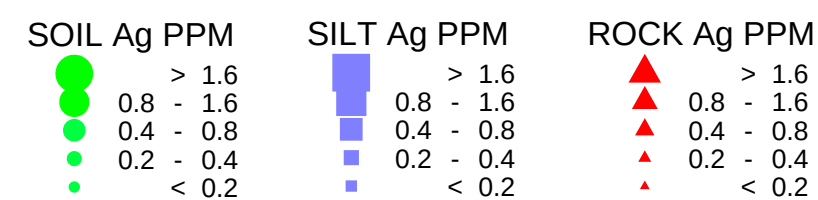
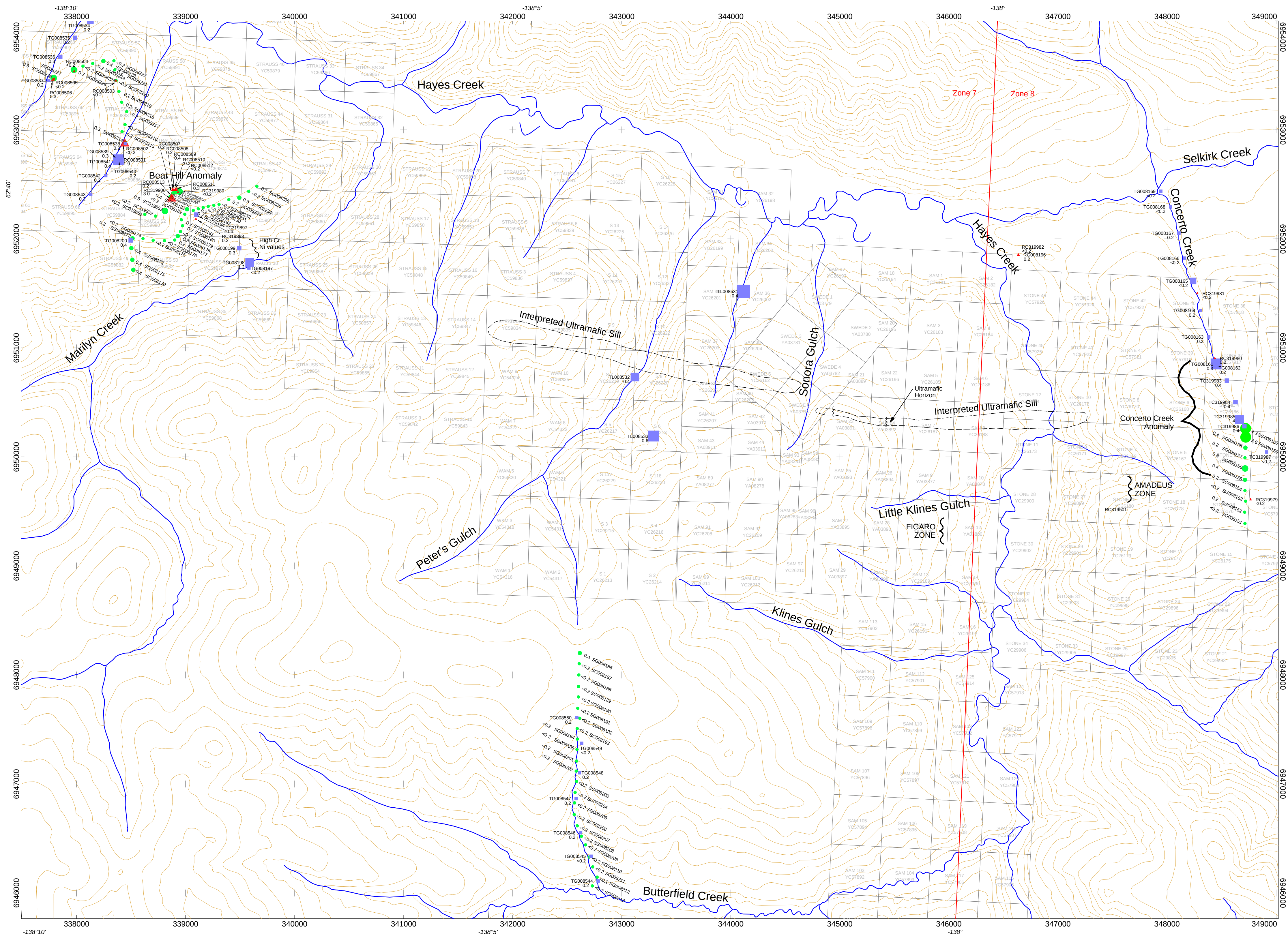
Sonora Gold Project

2007 Drill Program

SG-07-21 March 21, 2008



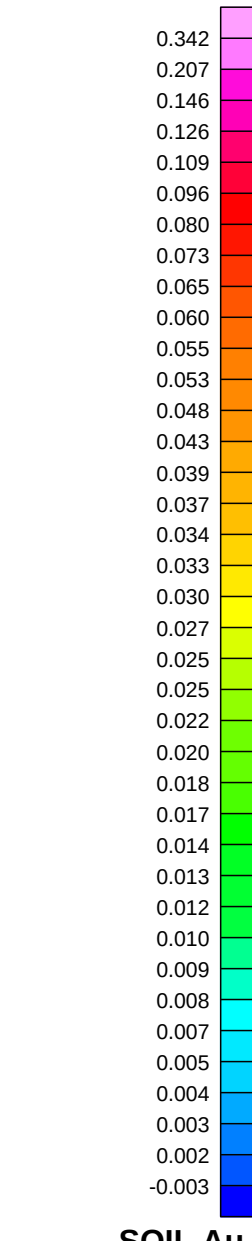
Map 1a
Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
Reconnaissance Sample Location Map, Gold
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V/12, J09
Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N
February 23, 2008



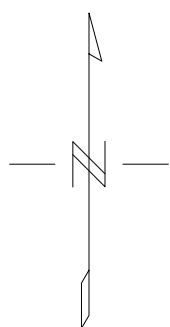
Map 1b
Firestone Ventures Inc. Sonora Gulch Project Reconnaissance Sample Location Map, Silver
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V/12, J/O9 Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N February 23, 2008



LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AU PPM
CONTOUR INTERVALS (PPM)
0.005
0.05
0.5

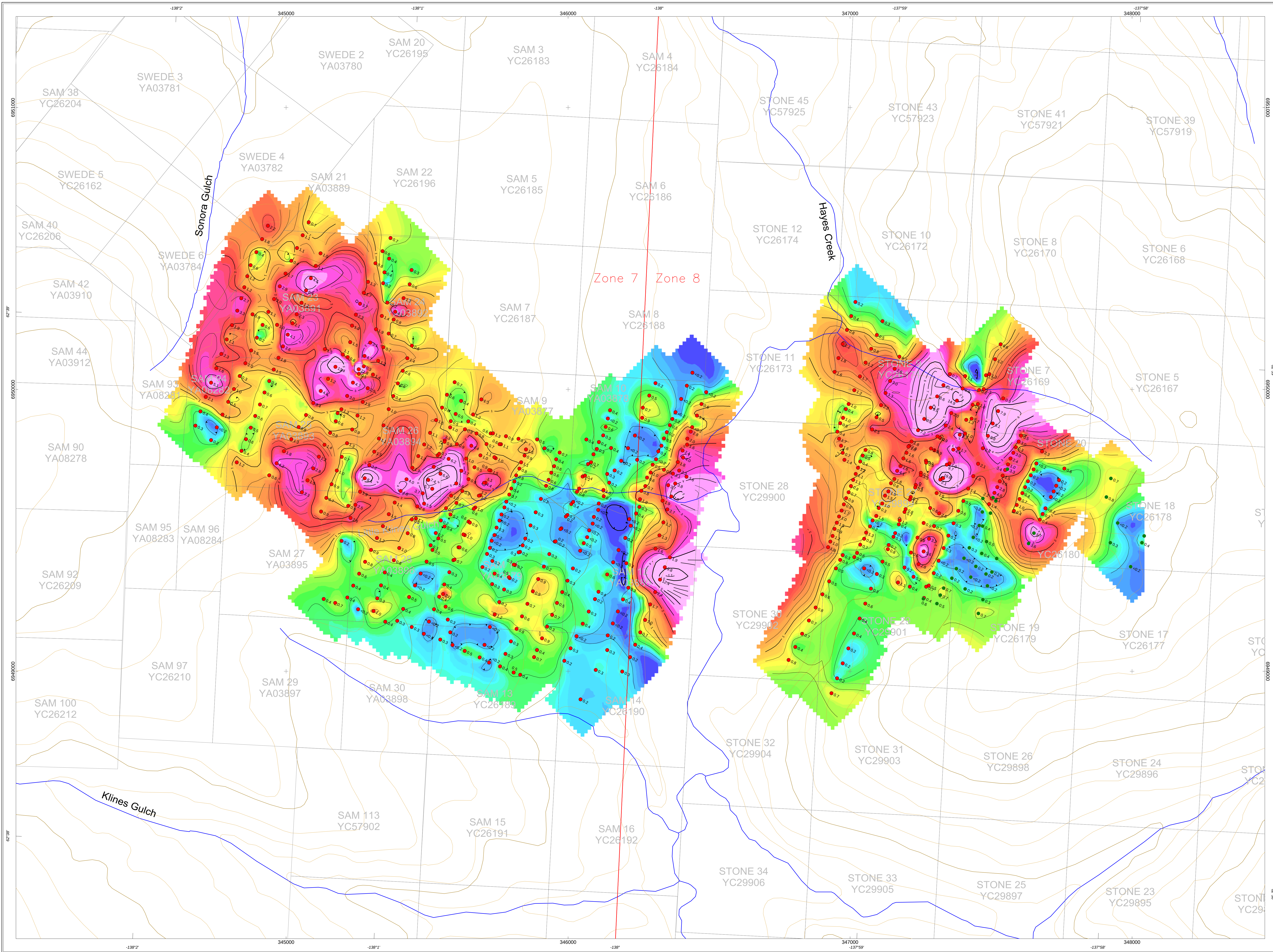


SM269933 ● 2006 Soil Sample
C319825 ● 2007 Soil Sample

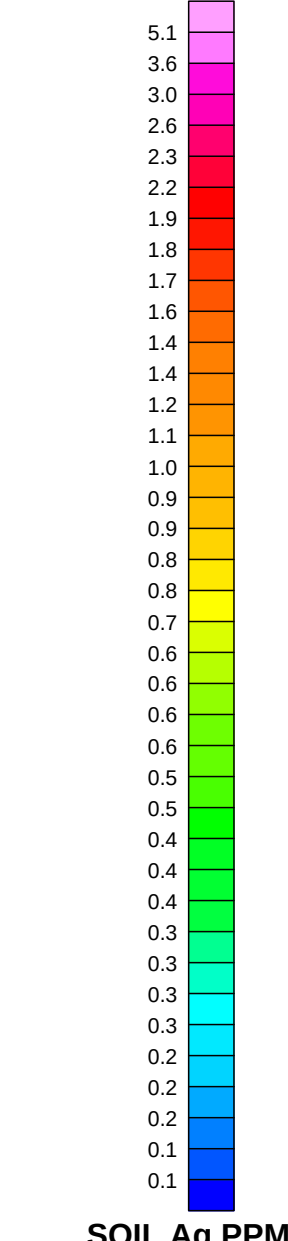


Scale 1:5000
(metres)
100 0 100 200 300

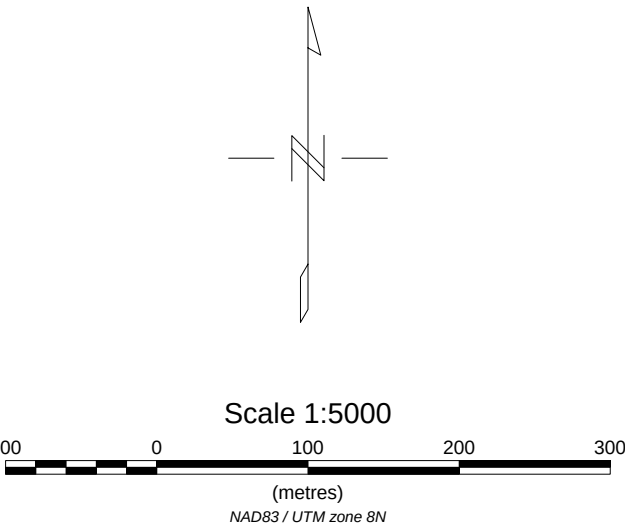
Map 2a
Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
2006 and 2007 Grid Soil Geochemical Map, Gold
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V12, J09
Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N
February 19, 2008



LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AG PPM
CONTOUR INTERVALS (PPM)
0.2
1
5



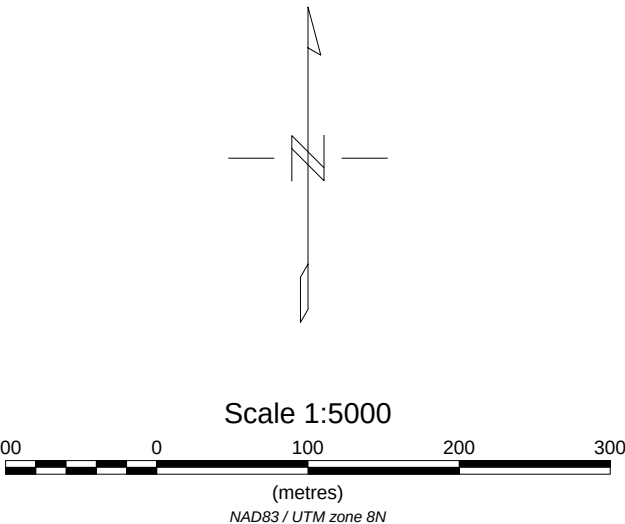
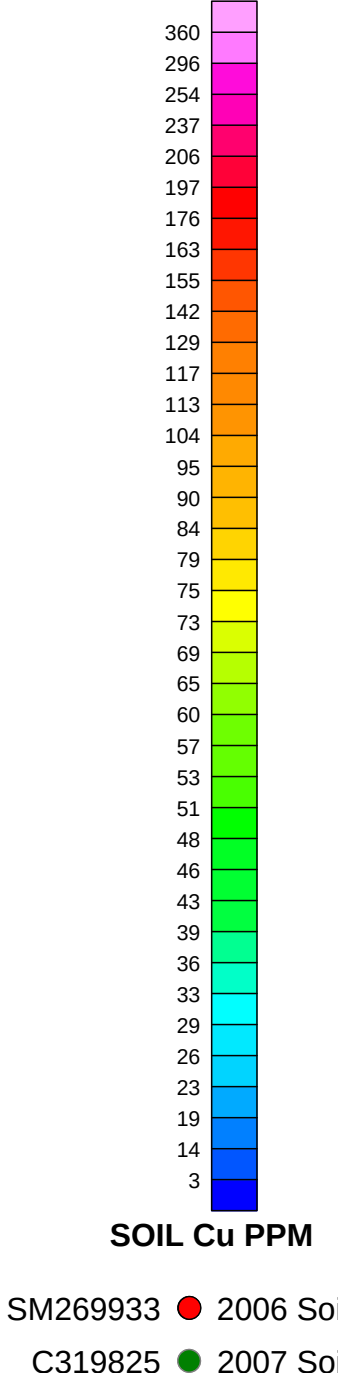
SOIL Ag PPM
SM269933 ● 2006 Soil Sample
C319825 ● 2007 Soil Sample



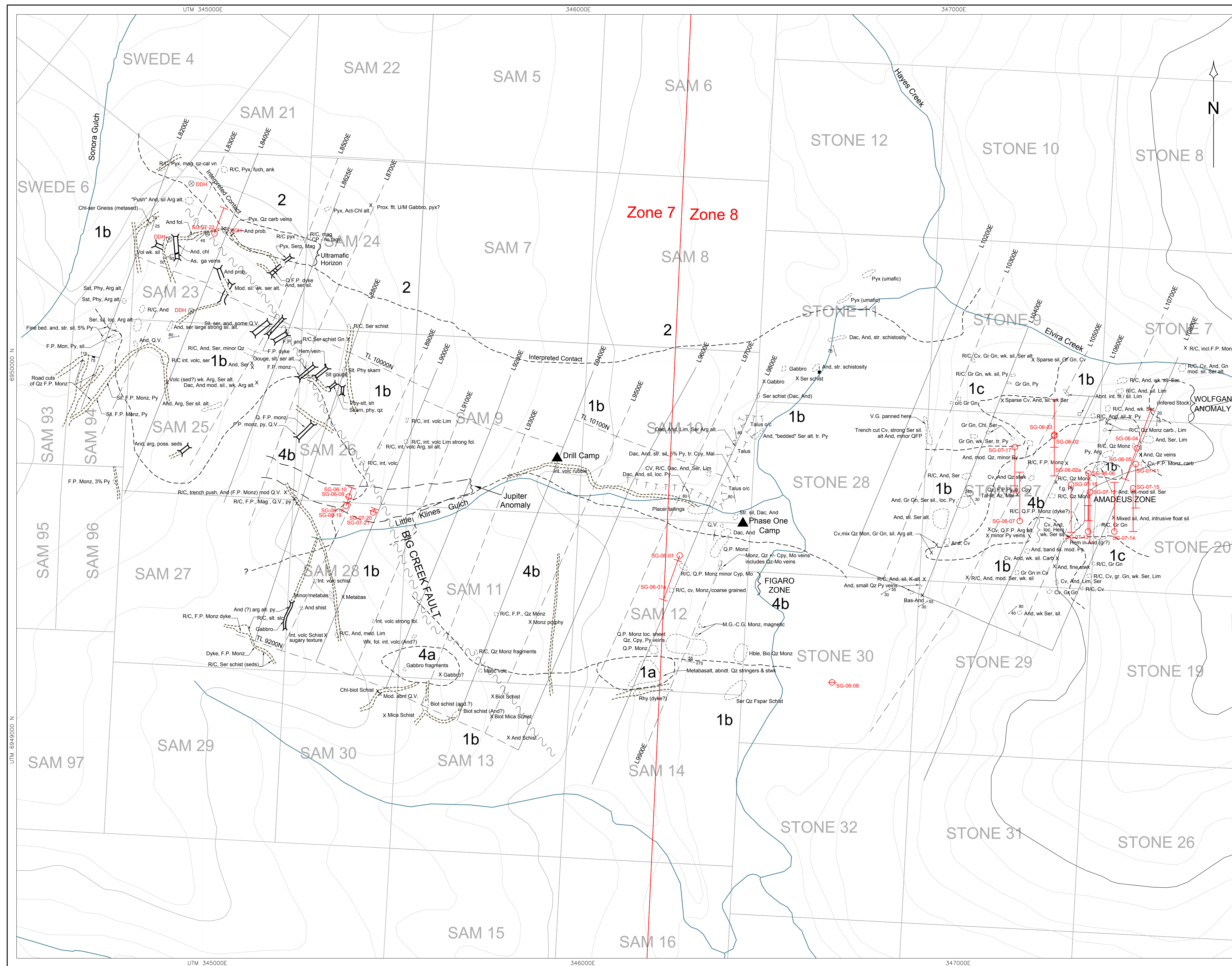
Map 2b
Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
2006 and 2007 Grid Soil Geochemical Map, Silver
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V12, J09
Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N
February 19, 2008



LEGEND
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY CU PPM
CONTOUR INTERVALS (PPM)
25
50
100



Map 2c
Firestone Ventures Inc.
Sonora Gulch Project
2006 and 2007 Grid Soil Geochemical Map, Copper
Mining District: Whitehorse NTS: 115 V12, J09
Data obtained in Zones 7 and 8N
February 19, 2008



LEGEND

UPPER-CRETACEOUS

- | | | |
|----|------|---|
| 4b | LKpm | Prospector Mountain Plutonic Suite
Quartz feldspar porphyritic monzonite |
| 4a | LKpd | Unfoliated-diorite gabbro, medium grained |

LOWER - MIDDLE CRETACEOUS

- 3 mKd Dawson Range Batholith
Quartz feldspar porphyritic monzonite

LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)

- 2 LKuP Ultramafic sills: Pyroxenite, gabbro commonly
Serpentinized: High magnetite content

DEVONO-MISSISSIPPIAN

- 1c DMiWg Wolverine Creek Metamorphic Suite
Metagranite: Granite gneiss, foliated weakly developed
feldspar "augens"

- 1b DmiWv Wolverine Creek Suite: Dacite to andesite strongly foliated, variable, commonly strong sericite, +/- silica alteration

- 1a DMiWb Metabasalt (possibly including meta-gabbro): foliated gneissic texture, may include basaltic tuffs

SYMBOLS

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| | Strike & dip of primary feature |
| | Strike & dip of foliation |
| | Strike & dip of fault / shear zone |
| | Strike & dip of vein |
| | Strike & dip of joint |
| | Fault |
| | Cliff |
| | Geological contact |
| | Outcrop |
| | Rubblecrop or talus field |
| | Small exposure, undifferentiated |
| | Trench |
| | Trail |
| | Cut Line |
| | Flagged line |
| | Claim boundary (approximate) |
| | Creek, stream |
| | Pre-2006 drill hole |
| | 2006, 2007 drill hole |

ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| And | Andecite |
| Ank | Ankerite |
| As | Arsenopyrite |
| Az | Azurite |
| Bas | Basalt |
| Bed | Bedded |
| Biot | Biotite |
| Brecc | Brecciated |
| Cal | Calcite |
| Cpy | Chalcopyrite |
| Chl | Chlorite |
| Cv | Colluvium |
| Dac | Dacite |
| Dior | Diorite |
| F.P. | Feldspar porphyrite |
| Fol | Foliated |
| Ga | Gabbro |
| Gr gn | Granite Gneiss |
| Hble | Hornblende |
| Hem | Hematite |
| Int | Intrusive |
| K-alt | Potassic alteration |
| Lim | Limonitic |
| Mag | Magnetite |
| Monz | Monzonite |
| Py | Pyrite |
| Pyx | Pyroxenite |
| Q.F.P. | Quartz-feldspar porphyritic |
| Qz | Quartz |
| Q.V. | Quartz vein |
| R/C | Rubblecrop |
| Rhy | Rhyolite |
| Sch | Schistose |
| Ser | Sericite |
| Serp | Serpentinite |
| Sil | Silicified |
| Slt | Siltstone |
| Str | Strong |
| Tal | Talus |
| Tr | Trace |
| Vn | Vein |
| Volc | Volcanic |
| Wk | Weak |

Scale: 1:5,000

0 500

metres

Field Exploration and Compilation by
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services

Firestone Ventures Inc.
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY
2007 Geology Map
Sonora Gulch Project
MAP 3

NTS: 115 I/12, 115 J/09

Datum: NAD 83 Canada, Zones 7 and 8

Date: February 23, 2008

Revised by Stewart Basin Exploration