MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise indicated)

Dated: July 28, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") supplements, but does not form part of, the audited consolidated financial statements of Firestone Ventures Inc. ("Firestone" or the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2015 (the "Financial Statements"). The following information, prepared as of July 28, 2015, should be read in conjunction with Company's Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts have been expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Additional information relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The following MD&A is management's assessment of Firestone's operations and financial results, together with future prospects. Certain statements contained in the MD&A are considered "forward-looking statements". Please refer to "Forward-Looking Information" for a discussion on the risks and uncertainties related to such information.

CAUTIONARY NOTE – "FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION"

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities legislation. Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, information contained herein constitutes forward-looking information, including any information as to the Company's strategy, plans or future financial or operating performance. Forward-looking statements are characterized by words such as "plan," "expect", "budget", "target", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions, assumptions and estimates of management considered reasonable at the date the statements are made, and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other known and unknown factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. These factors include the Company's expectations in connection with the expected exploration on its projects, potential development and expansion plans on the Company's projects, the impact of general business and economic conditions, global liquidity, inflation, inability to raise additional funds as may be required through debt or equity markets, fluctuating metal prices (such as gold, copper, silver and uranium), currency exchange rates (such as the Canadian Dollar versus the United States Dollar), possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, changes in accounting policies, changes in mineral resources and mineral reserves, risks related to non-core mine disposition, risks related to acquisitions, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, changes in project development and commissioning time frames, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, higher prices for fuel, power, labour and other consumables contributing to higher costs and general risks of the mining industry, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, unexpected changes in mine life, unanticipated results of future studies, seasonality and unanticipated weather changes, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, if any, success of exploration activities, permitting time lines, government regulation and the risk of government expropriation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations on insurance coverage and timing and possible outcome of labour disputes and/or shortages, as well as those risk factors discussed or referred to herein. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates, assumptions or opinions should change, except as required by applicable law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The forward-looking information contained herein is presented for the purpose of assisting investors in understanding the Company's expected financial and operational performance and results as at and for the periods ended on the dates presented in the Company's plans and objectives and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Examples of such forward-looking information in this document include, but are not limited to statements with respect to the following, each of which is subject to significant risks and uncertainties and is based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect:

- Our intention to raise additional funds in the upcoming year to finance corporate and exploration expenditures (see "Liquidity and Going Concern");
- The discussions of future plans for all of our exploration properties (see "Mineral Properties").

REPORT DATED: July 28, 2015

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Firestone was incorporated on May 25, 1987 under the name "Gold Torch Resources Ltd." It has undergone a number of name changes with the current name having taken effect on December 6, 1999. Firestone is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol FV and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol F5V.

Directors & Officers

Dr. Keith Barron – Executive Chairman and Director
F. Carson Noel – President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Donna McLean – Chief Financial Officer
Dennis Peterson - Director
John Kowalchuk – Director

Corporate Offices

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The Company's registered office has been recently moved to: #1250, 639 - 5th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0M9

Nature of Operations and Company Focus

Firestone is an exploration company engaged in the search for mineral resources which could be economically and legally extracted or produced. This search typically includes the review of existing data, grid establishment, geological mapping, geophysical surveying, trenching and pitting, and reverse circulation and/or diamond drilling to test targets followed by infill drilling, if successful, to define a resource and perhaps ultimately, a reserve.

On the exploration front, the Company has been exploring for zinc, silver, and lead in certain property interests in Guatemala. *See Exploration Update.*

On the business development front, Management continues to examine and evaluate other potential prospects as industry conditions are creating opportunities for companies such as Firestone, to expand their asset base if the project meets certain investor criteria such as low operating costs, imminent cash flow or proximity to other defined resources or has near development capability.

ANNUAL COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

In March 2014 the Board of Directors appointed the current Management with the following mandate:

- Consolidate and negotiate debt settlements while reducing ongoing costs
- Review the technical merits and viability of the Guatemala projects to determine next steps
- Identify and evaluate other potential projects to broaden the Company's asset base

➢ Progress to date:
  - Continuing weakened capital markets have stymied efforts of Management to raise any new capital; short term loans from a director and planned reduced expenses have allowed the Company to meet its ongoing public company costs but there has been no new cash to settle aged trade payables
  - Technical reviews have resulted in the decision to focus primarily on the Torlon zinc project; Management believes there is sufficient evidence to advance exploration on this project when funding becomes available
  - Management continues to source and evaluate other projects for future operations

On May 5, 2015 Terry Tucker resigned his Director position. The Board thanks Mr. Tucker for his years of service to the Company.

On June 15, 2015 the Board appointed Dennis H. Peterson to fill Mr. Tucker's vacancy. Mr. Peterson is a seasoned securities lawyer and the principal of Peterson & Company LLP, a Toronto-based securities law boutique. He has held senior positions with a variety of public companies and the Board is confident that Dennis' skillset and expertise will be invaluable in the revitalization of Firestone.

Effective June 2015 the Board of Directors approved a Change of Auditor for the Company. Management had no dispute with the former auditor; once the corporate office was fully established in Toronto it was deemed practical to engage an auditor located in the Toronto area.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

As at March 31:	**2015** **$**	2014 $	2013 $
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,566**	3,793	28,279
Working capital (deficiency)	**(622,302)**	(585,347)	(139,480)
Total assets	**1,018,334**	1,329,187	1,414,519
Total non-current financial liabilities	**-**	-	14,558

For the years ended March 31:	**2015** **$**	2014 $	2013 $
Exploration expenses	**(28,450)**	(74,178)	(521,929)
General and administrative expenses	**(187,691)**	(374,723)	(705,758)
Change in provision	**169,926**	-	-
Write-down of mineral properties	**(283,061)**	(51,471)	(72,525)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	**(1,616)**	(8,921)	755
Realized loss on disposal of marketable securities	**-**	-	(2,673)
Loss on disposal of equipment	**-**	(19,820)	-
Rental and interest income	**-**	35,600	106,661
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**(330,892)**	(493,513)	(1,195,469)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$(0.01)**	$(0.01)	$(0.04)

OVERALL PERFORMANCE – Financial position, operating results and cash flows

Financial Position

At March 31, 2015, the Company was unprofitable and had accumulated losses of ($22,424,516) ($22,093,624) and will continue to incur losses until achieving commercial production or generating positive cash flow from other sources.

The Company had trade payables and accrued liabilities of $260,841 (2014 – $511,339). A total of $114,799 or 44% (2014 - $339,412 or 66%) of these costs are more than 180 days past due.

During the 2015 fiscal year, a total of $258,537 (2014 - $118,720) was advanced by related parties (*See Liquidity, Capital Management and Going Concern*) to help meet ongoing public company costs and reduce payables. Management continues to rely on this form of financing but there is no assurance that such funding will be available in the future.

During the 2015 audit, it was noted that the Company had a future income tax balance in share capital of $529,688 related to historical future income tax adjustments for flow-through financings from 2005 to 2007 in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. On adoption of IFRS, companies are required to reverse the future income tax amounts recorded in share capital and record a flow-through premium that is included in the statement of loss in the year the related flow-through expenditures are renounced to investors. The flow-through premium related to these financings, which were renounced from 2005 to 2007, was valued at $78,604. As a result, a net adjustment of $451,084 has been recognized (and restated) in these financial statements, to increase share capital and deficit as at March 31, 2013 and 2014.

Operating Results

For the three months and year ended March 31, 2015, the Company posted an operations loss of $177,274 and $330,892 respectively, compared to $82,003 and $493,513 for the same respective periods in the previous year, which decreased generally as a result of minimal exploration activity and planned reduced general and administrative costs. However these reductions were partially offset by mineral exploration costs write-offs of $283,061 which were recorded pursuant to the decision made by Management not to advance exploration on the Orbita and Saturno concessions in Guatemala.

Year-over-year Management realized significant savings of 60% in office and insurance costs ($43,515 compared to $107,734), 70% in professional fees ($24,380 compared to $81,800) and 86% in travel, shareholder relations and promotion ($3,471 compared to $24,050). This reduced cost trend will continue until the level of operations' activity increases.

ANALYSIS OF EXPLORATION COSTS

				Year ended March 31, 2015
		Guatemala	**Nunavut**	
	Torlon	**Other**	**Whale Cove**	**Total**
Engineering	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Salaries and geological consulting	23,560	-	-	23,560
Transportation	809	-	-	809
Equipment rentals	2,640	-	-	2,640
Environmental	1,441	-	-	1,441
	$28,450	$ -	$ -	$28,450

				Year ended March 31, 2014
		Guatemala	**Nunavut**	
	Torlon	**Other**	**Whale Cove**	**Total**
Engineering	$9,262	$ -	$ -	**$9,262**
Salaries and geological consulting	30,796	18,420	1,110	**50,326**
Transportation	(3,455)	5,947	-	**2,492**
Camp & accommodations	7,025	1,348	-	**8,373**
Drafting, maps & printing	2,202	5,558	-	**7,760**
Equipment rentals	1,205	787	-	**1,992**
Geochemistry	438	-	-	**438**
Fuel	644	-	-	**644**
Environmental	413	-	-	**413**
	$48,530	$32,060	$1,110	**81,700**
Less reclamation deposit refund - Black Mountain (USA)				**(7,522)**
				$74,178

Until such time as the Company is successful in securing additional funding to advance the exploration on its projects, the lower exploration spending trend should continue.

General and Administrative costs ("G&A") for the three months and year ended March 31, 2015 were $55,594 and $187,691 (2014 - $49,282 and $374,423) There was a decrease in certain G&A, quarter-over-quarter and year-over year, primarily attributable to reduced office costs including lower insurance premiums and less corporate activity which resulted in reduced consulting and professional fees; however these savings were offset by increased audit costs, payroll source deductions and penalties paid for late government filings . Measures to be taken by Management to further reduce costs include: the President going off salary effective August 2015 and minimal consulting fees to be incurred for the CFO as she is engaged only 'as needed' in order to ensure timely reporting. The Country Manager in Guatemala is a contractual employee and provides both technical and administrative services. Management will continue to explore ways to reduce ongoing costs while ensuring that the project maintenance and reporting requirements of the Company are met on a timely basis.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

	March 31	
	2015	2014
	($)	($)
Management fees	**112,000**	96,630
Office and insurance	**43,515**	107,734
Professional fees	**24,380**	81,800
Travel, shareholder relations and promotion	**3,471**	24,050
Depreciation	**3,330**	4,389
Consulting fees	**995**	60,120
	187,691	374,723

Cash Flows and Financing Activities

For the three months and year ended March 31, 2015, Management has relied on advances from a related party in the amount of $43,000 and $258,537 (2014 - $60,000 and $118,720) respectively to meet the obligations of the Company, which were used for working capital and to reduce trade payables. The advances are non-interest bearing promissory notes that are repayable within 30 days of a written notice of demand by the lender.

For the short-term, the Company continues to rely on related party advances to meet the Company's financial obligations although there is no written commitment from the Lender to continue such funding. Therefore in the long-term, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern will be dependent on its ability to obtain additional financing. Attracting new capital continues to be a challenge for the Company as mining equities investors continue to shy away from investing in projects other than those with positive cash flow and low capital costs.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Exploration Update

The following discussion of our mineral properties includes a summary of activities during the current fiscal year to the date of this MD&A.

1. TORLON HILL ZINC-LEAD-SILVER PROJECT, GUATEMALA

The Torlon Hill Project consists of the Torlon Hill of which the Company owns 100%.

To date 105 drill holes totaling 8,591 metres have been completed at the Torlon Hill project. A Mineral Resource estimate was completed in 2009 for Torlon Hill by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited in compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' NI 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties". The combined measured and indicated zinc-lead-silver oxide mineral resource was estimated, at a 3% zinc-equivalent cutoff, to be 1,891,636 tonnes grading 7.32% zinc, 2.41% lead and

14.3 g/t silver. An additional 170,000 tonnes is classified as inferred resources grading 4.42% zinc, 1.96% lead and 12.5 g/t silver. The Torlon deposit also contains a basal zone of unoxidized sulphide material which is not yet well defined by drilling to date. This includes a combined measured and indicated sulphide resource totaling 76,000 tonnes averaging 3.23% zinc, 2.6% lead and 12.5 g/t silver and a further 36,000 tonnes classified as inferred resources averaging 2.79% zinc, 2.03% lead and 10.5 g/t silver. A copy of the full technical report ("PEA") is available on SEDAR. The deposit remains open to the west and the south.

Next Steps

A series of recommendations have been outlined in the PEA to meet a potential 18-24 month project execution timeline. The budget for this work is $1.2 Million. These areas include:

- Resource optimization to identify additional mineral resources including remodeling for a total metal content to include low grade ore
- Remodel the resource using a new block and geological model
- Quantification and design of the upgrades to the existing road access route
- Continue environmental baseline studies, socioeconomic studies and completion of an EIA
- Additional metallurgical analysis to quantify the key design criteria to include but not limited to crushing work, milling liberation, screening performance, flotation tests and upgrade test work on the zinc concentrates
- Geotechnical studies and finalize formal off take agreements.

Other Challenges

On December 9, 2014, the Guatemalan President signed into law, Congress' proposed increase in mining royalties (3% to 10%). The change to mining royalties is one of a package of changes to laws that also affect other industrial sectors and all are intended to help balance the 2015 national budget. Management performed some investigation into the legality of the changed law and possible solutions to have the law amended or cancelled but was unsuccessful in this effort. Management believes this to be a new impediment to raising new investment in the Company in order to advance exploration at Torlon, at this time.

Additionally, constrained by low cash balances, Management has decided to focus primarily on the Torlon Hill project and not to advance exploration on the Orbita and Saturno concessions. This decision resulted in the Company recording write-downs of $189,726 for the Orbita project and $93,335 for the Saturno project, being their carrying values.

2. OTHER PROPERTIES, GUATEMALA

In December 2008, the Company acquired a 100% interest in 12 exploration concessions in Guatemala for total consideration of 310,000 common shares. The concessions are subject to a 2% NSR in favour of the vendors, of which 1% may be purchased by Firestone for US$1,250,000. The Company has retained 2 out of the 12 original properties.

The Company continues to hold a number of other property interests in Guatemala. In total, the Company has 11 exploration concessions awaiting final approval from the Guatemala government.

During the year ended March 31, 2015 there was nil costs associated with the Company's Other Properties (2014 - $1,698).

Quetzal Project

The Quetzal project is located in the historic Coban zinc-lead-silver belt with excellent potential for limestone replacement-type zinc-lead-silver sulphide and oxide deposits. The geological setting at Quetzal is Permian dolomite and limestone host rocks with zinc-lead-silver mineralization exposed in a north-south structurally controlled corridor exposed for 500m and open in both directions.

La Luna Project

The La Luna project is located on the San Joaquin concession, 80 km north of Guatemala City. Zinc-lead-silver mineralization at La Luna is hosted in brecciated dolomite within the lowest stratigraphic unit in a sequence of Jurassic to Cretaceous carbonate rocks. Mineralization consisting of smithsonite and galena is exposed in rare surface outcrops and in old mine workings. Five mineralized zones are of interest and the main mineralized zone trends east-southeast for 3 km.

Rome Project

The Rome project is located on the Nova concession in central Guatemala near the city of Coban and is easily road-accessible. Zinc-lead-silver mineralization is hosted in Cretaceous dolomite, brecciated limestone and phyllite. The Rome prospect is interpreted to be part of a larger prospective zinc area that trends northwest-southeast covering a 10km strike length with confirmed anomalous zinc samples and occurrences.

Future Plans
Further exploration programs will depend on availability of funding.

3. WHALE COVE, NUNAVUT

In order to focus its resources on the Guatemala projects, at March 31, 2014, the Company elected not to conduct any future exploration programs on the Whale Cove property and wrote off the carrying amount of $29,494. To date, Management has not completed the termination of Firestone's option with the Optionor.

B. Financial Performance

Year ended March 31, 2015 ("Fiscal Year" or "Reporting Period")

As at Fiscal Year End, the Company had $2,566 cash to meet current accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $260,841 (2014 - $3,793 cash and current liabilities (other than promissory notes) of $511,339). The Company incurred a net loss of $330,892 for the Reporting Period compared to a net loss of $493,513 for the same period in the prior year. The decreased net loss, year-over-year of $162,621 is primarily due to:

i) a decrease of $45,728 in exploration program spending. Due to fiscal constraints, the Company suspended exploration activity at the Guatemala projects and operated principally in a "care and maintenance" mode; and

ii) a decrease of $187,032 in G&A costs. Due to reduced activity and cost conservation, the Company recorded savings in office and insurance ($64,219), consulting fees ($59,125), travel, shareholder relations and promotion ($20,579) professional fees ($57,420) and slightly lower depreciation ($1,059). This was partially offset by a nominal increase in management fees (14% or $15,370).

iii) a change of provision of $169,926. This resulted from a) the write-off of $129,926 being compensation owed to a former officer and director; during the audit the Company was advised that the creditor had already deemed the receivable to be uncollectible and b) the termination of a $40,000 provision for legal and other costs associated with the Melior proposed transaction. *See Commitments and Contingencies.*

These reductions were partially offset by:

i) reduced rental income of $nil (2014 - $35,600) as the Company no longer earns rental income, and
ii) higher write-downs of mineral properties of $283,061.

In 2015, the carrying value of $283,061 related to the Orbita and Saturno concessions, Guatemala were written off as Management has decided to focus on the exploration potential of the Torlon Hill project.

In 2014, mineral exploration costs of $29,494 related to the Whale Cove, Nunavut project and $21,977 mineral property costs related to minor properties in Guatemala were written off as we have no further exploration activity planned for these properties.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following summary of quarterly results is derived from audited consolidated financial statements prepared by Management.

	2015				2014			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	$	$	$	$
General and administrative expenses	**(55,594)**	(42,003)	(47,908)	(42,186)	(49,282)	(81,582)	(127,794)	(116,065)
Exploration expense	**(6,283)**	(14,013)	(8,006)	(148)	(6,345)	5,557	(29,713)	(43,677)
Recovery (write-down) of mineral properties	**(283,061)**	-	-	-	-	(21,977)	(29,494)	-
Change in provision	**169,926**							
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**(2,262)**	(181)	(57)	884	(6,076)	(2,032)	638	(1,451)
Loss on disposal of equipment	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	480	-
Rental and interest income	**-**	-	-	-	(20,310)	-	8,900	26,700
Net loss	**(177,274)**	(56,197)	(55,971)	(41,450)	(82,003)	(100,034)	(176,983)	(134,493)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$(0.01)**	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.00)	$(0.01)

The quarterly results of the Company fluctuate due to variations in the above categories. Cuts in G&A spending for fiscal 2014/2015 will continue as staffing will be engaged on an 'as needed' basis only, and overhead costs will be minimal. While the costs of maintaining Firestone as a public company are somewhat fixed in nature, (e.g. tariffs for Exchange listing and annual fees and transfer agent fees are mandated), Management will continue to economize wherever possible and negotiate consulting and other fees when discretionary.

Exploration expense varies from quarter to quarter depending on the scale and timing of exploration programs. Weak capital markets for junior mineral exploration companies continue to constrain exploration programs and the Company will continue to review the viability of its exploration projects and only maintain 'in good standing' those projects which the Company intends to explore, in the future.

Foreign exchange gains and losses result primarily from the translation of US dollar denominated monetary assets to Canadian dollars and vary with changes in prevailing foreign exchange rates and cash balances. Historically, foreign exchange gains and losses have not been significant. Please refer to "Financial Instruments" for further discussion on the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on our annual consolidated financial statements.

LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND GOING CONCERN

The Company didn't generate cash from operations and are currently relying on advances from related parties to support general and administrative costs and our mineral property "care and maintenance" activity. Historically, operations have been funded primarily from the issue of share capital, and our ongoing ability to continue as a going concern is highly dependent on our ability to obtain additional financing, albeit there is no assurance that we will be successful with any future financing ventures.

Fluctuations in commodity prices, along with political and economic uncertainties in Guatemala, have influenced financial markets and made it more difficult to raise capital to fund exploration (see "Risks and Uncertainties" for more information). While we are expending our best efforts to achieve our plans by curtailing operations and examining various financing alternatives including reorganizations, mergers, sales of assets, and other forms of debt and equity financing, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate funds that will be available for operations.

The Company considers its capital structure to include equity. The Company's capital management objective is to ensure that there are adequate capital resources to fund planned exploration, sustain operations, and continue as a going concern.

The Company manages its capital and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the characteristics of mineral property assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares to finance its exploration spending and operational needs. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) $50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of six months. As of March 31, 2015 the Company may not be compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this possible non-compliance is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

At March 31, 2015 and 2014, Firestone had no commitments for the purchase of capital assets.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management compensation

Key management personnel are the Company's directors and officers. The compensation paid or payable to key management for management services provided is as follows:

	2015	2014
Short-term compensation	**$112,000**	$96,630

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the amount of consideration established by the related parties, except for share-based payments which are measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

b) Other transactions

During the year ended March 31, 2015, a company controlled by a director of the Company provided rent-free office space to the Company. Accordingly, the Company recorded a $12,000 (2014 - $nil) benefit, being the estimate of rent the Company would have paid on normal commercial terms. This amount was charged to general and administrative expense and contributed surplus.

c) Balances outstanding

At March 31, 2015, there is $10,411 due to related parties recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (2014 - $201,458).

RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has restated its previously issued consolidated statements of financial position and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the following error:

- The tax deductions related to the issuance of flow-through shares that were charged to equity in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Standards were not reversed upon transition to IFRS and the flow-through premium in accordance with IFRS was not recognized.

The following tables summarize the effect of the above-noted corrections on certain balances included in the financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity as at March 31, 2014

	Previously Reported ($)	***Effect of Change ($)***	***Restated ($)***
Share capital	*18,260,808*	*451,084*	*18,711,892*
Deficit	*(21,642,540)*	*(451,084)*	*(22,093,624)*

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity as at April 1, 2013

	Previously Reported ($)	***Effect of Change ($)***	***Restated $***
Share capital	*18,254,808*	*451,084*	*18,705,892*
Deficit	*(21,149,027)*	*(451,084)*	*(21,600,111)*

There was no material impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2014.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Environmental Contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes it conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment. Accordingly, the Company has lodged a 500,000 Quetzal ($80,500) environmental bond of which the Company has paid $12,531 (2014 - $9,644) and is included in prepaid expenses and deposits, in connection with any potential reclamation costs to be incurred by the Company in connection with its projects in Guatemala.

b) Melior Proposed Transaction

On July 5, 2013, the Company entered into a letter of intent ("LOI") in connection with a proposed transaction ("Proposed Transaction") pursuant to which Melior Resources Inc. ("Melior") would acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Firestone in consideration for the issuance to Firestone shareholders of one Melior common share for each 2.895 Firestone common shares held. The Proposed Transaction also contemplated a revolving credit facility ("Bridge Loan") pursuant to which Melior agreed to provide Firestone up to $500,000 for certain stipulated corporate purposes.

On August 30, 2013 Melior informed the Company that it would not be proceeding with the Proposed Transaction nor the aforementioned Bridge Loan (under which no funds were advanced). No formal claim was ever lodged against the Company and has reversed a $40,000 provision for legal costs associated with the Bridge Loan as the Company believes that the allegations and costs claimed ($292,710) are unsubstantiated and without merit.

DISCLOSURE OF OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

At July 28, 2015 Firestone has:

- ✓ 36,823,991 common shares outstanding
- ✓ no warrants outstanding and
- ✓ 50,000 stock options with an exercise price of $.50, expiring on March 22, 2017

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Changes in accounting policies:

The Company has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective April 1, 2015. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions. The nature and effect of the changes are explained below.

IAS 32 - *Financial Instruments: Presentation* ("IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The Company conducted a review of the amendment to this standard and determined that it did not result in any material change to the consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 21 - *Levies* ("IFRIC 21") sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy that is not income tax. The interpretation addressed what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when should a liability be recognized.

The Company conducted a review of this standard and determined that it did not result in any material change to the consolidated financial statements

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after April 1, 2015 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 8 - Operating Segments ("IFRS 8") was amended to require an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in aggregating segments. IFRS 8 was also amended to clarify that an entity needs to present reconciliation between the total reporting segment's assets to the entities' total assets if this information is usually provided to the chief operating decision maker. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11") was amended in May 2014 to require business combination accounting to be applied to acquisitions of interests in a joint operation that constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13") was amended to clarify that the exception which allows fair value measurements of a group of financial assets and liabilities on a net basis applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures ("IAS 24") was amended to clarify that an entity providing key management services to the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments to IAS 24 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 39 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39") was amended by the IASB in June 2013 to clarify that novation of a hedging derivative to a clearing counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations does not terminate hedge accounting.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash, certain accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and promissory note. The fair values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and promissory note approximate their carrying amounts due to the short terms to maturity. The Company has no unrecognized financial instruments or derivative financial instruments.

b) Risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its current obligations as they become due. As at March 31, 2015, the Company had current assets of $15,796 (2014 - $44,712) including cash of $2,566 to settle current liabilities of $638,098 (2014 -$630,059). The majority of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are payable in less than 90 days however as at March 31, 2015, the Company had $284,725 of accounts payable aged more than 180 days (2014 - $321,400). Historically the Company has relied on private equity financings and loans from related parties to secure sufficient capital to allow the Company to meet its obligations. Working capital will continue to fluctuate until the Company has achieved profitable levels of operation and profitability will not occur within the next twelve months; therefore Management will need to raise additional funds in the upcoming year to finance corporate and exploration expenditures.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and accounts receivable. To minimize this risk, cash has been placed with a major financial institution. Cash is available on demand and is not invested in commercial paper or asset-backed security programs.

Certain accounts receivable are due from companies which operate in the mining exploration industry and, accordingly, are subject to the credit risks associated with this industry. The Company regularly monitors the activities and balances in these accounts to manage its credit risk and to assess the need for an allowance for any doubtful accounts.

At March 31, 2015, the maximum exposure to credit risk is $2,566 (2014 - $8,123).

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds its cash resources principally in Canadian dollars with a secondary amount held in United States dollars and Guatemalan quetzals. The Company regularly incurs general and administrative expenses and exploration expense in United States dollars and Guatemalan quetzals. A strengthening Canadian dollar relative to these currencies decreases the Company's reported expenses. However, a strengthening Canadian dollar results in a foreign exchange loss on the Company's non-Canadian monetary assets. The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchanges rates.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Canadian dollar declined against the United States dollar which resulted in a net foreign exchange loss of $1,616 (2014 - $8,921).

At March 31, 2015, the Company has United States dollar denominated cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of US$274 and US$31,527 respectively (2014 – US$500 and US$49,162 respectively). Based on these net exposures at March 31, 2015 a 10% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar would result in a decrease of approximately $3,100 in the Company's net loss (2014 - $5,255).

Other price risk

The Company is in the exploration stage and commodity prices are not reflected in operating financial results. However, fluctuations in commodity prices may influence financial markets and may indirectly affect the Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration.

OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTANTIES

The success of Firestone's business is subject to a number of factors including, but not limited to, those risks normally encountered by junior resource exploration companies such as exploration uncertainty, operating hazards, increasing environmental regulation, competition with companies having greater resources, fluctuations in the price and demand for minerals, fluctuations in exchange rates and lack of operating cash flow. Firestone's ongoing ability to finance corporate and exploration costs will depend on, amongst other things, the viability of equity markets.

An investment in the common shares of the Company is speculative in nature and involves a high degree of risk.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risk

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration and development, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to the property, and possible environmental damage. None of the properties in which Firestone has an interest has a known body of commercial ore. Mining involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that any of Firestone's mineral exploration and development activities will result in discoveries of commercially viable bodies of ore. In addition, operating in a foreign jurisdiction such as Guatemala exposes the Company to additional risks including potential political change, arbitrary changes in law or policies, inability or delays in getting government permits, limitations on foreign ownership and other risks not specified here. Foreign currency fluctuations may also adversely affect the Company's financial position and operating results.

Management of Guatemala attempts to mitigate all the risks associated with exploration and mining and minimize their effect on the Company's financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future.

Title

Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance of regulatory requirements.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the title to the permitted properties.

Environmental Matters

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various federal, cantonal and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive.

The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has arranged for the deposit of a guarantee to ensure adequate funding to meet any future expenditure to comply with such laws and regulations. How much the Company will pay and when the Company will pay such expenditures is undetermined.

Foreign Country Risk

The property interests are located outside of Canada and are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of permits and currency exchange fluctuations.

The Company mitigates foreign country risk by keeping apprised of Guatemala's economic and political climate and by relying on certain advisors, including technical and financial consultants to inform Management of any proposed change to the laws and regulations that could significantly impact the financial results of the Company.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

From April 1, 2015 to July 28, 2015 the Company received further advances in the amount of $29,600 from a company controlled by a director, to be used for working capital purposes. The advances take the form of promissory note which is non-interest bearing and repayable within 30 days of a written notice of demand by the lender.