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**Assessment Report on
May 2005 Exploration Program
On Claim Tenure No. 510749
Amazing Grace Property
Firestone Ventures Inc.**

MCPHEE, MCPHEE 1-9, GOLDEN STAMP 1-2 Claims
Tenure No's 501113 (MOONLIGHT), 501117 (SONATA), 501123 (CURT),
501391 (GOLDEN STAMP), 504867,
505015 (IO), 505016 (EUROPA), 505249 (TRITON), 510749

Castlegar area, Nelson Mining Division

49°16'44" N Lat, 117°34'05" W Long

BCGS Sheet 082F023

Effective Date: May 23, 2005

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Aug 20, 2005



Summary

A brief surface exploration program of prospecting and rock geochemical sampling was conducted by Mr. Bruce Doyle between May 6 and May 23, 2005 on Claim No. 510749, located on BCGS Sheet 082F023 in the Nelson Mining Division, southern British Columbia. The 7-cell claim is part of the Amazing Grace property held by Mr. Doyle. In September 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc (FV – TSX Venture Exchange) entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the property, and subsequently enlarged the property to its current size of about 3,750 hectares.

This assessment report deals with exploration results specifically on Claim 510749, although it includes a summary of geological setting and mineralization on the entire Amazing Grace property.

The numerous and diverse showings on the Amazing Grace property are all part of an intrusion-related hydrothermal system, with mineralized settings depending on phase of metal-bearing fluids, host lithology and structural setting. The Bonnington Pluton consists of multiple intrusive phases, each potentially associated with its own hydromagmatic fluid signature. Movement of this could result in separate “pulses” of mineralization resulting from fluid movement in adjacent country rock or within reactivated fault zones within the pluton.

The Maud S and Meister prospects occur along a northeast – southwest trending shear zone, indicated by strong foliation, silicification and sericitic alteration, both hosted by the feldspar megacrystic pulse of the Bonnington Pluton. The shear zone is at least 33 metres wide and more than 300 metres long. Anomalous gold values from a second 11-metre trench roughly 100 metres south suggest the mineralized system is considerably larger than this, and potentially able to host an economically viable deposit. The shear zone hosting the Maud S and Meister prospects remains undelineated.

Gold vein mineralization at the Maud S prospect is associated with weakly anomalous arsenic and variable weakly to moderately anomalous silver values, near-background lead and background tungsten values. This is a distinct mineralogy from the High Grade prospect, suggesting either metal zonation within veins or a separate emplacement pulse. More importantly, host granodiorite in the northeast - southwest trending dilational stringer zone has undergone strong sericite and variable silica and clay alteration, suggesting a strong, fairly high-temperature hydrothermal system.

The geochemistry of mineralization at the Meister showing is similar to that of the Maud S, although silver values are more variable, attaining somewhat higher levels than at the Maud S prospect.

A detailed surface exploration program of geological mapping and rock and stream silt geochemical sampling, as well as systematic soil geochemical sampling across select target areas hosting known showings, is recommended for the entire Amazing Grace

property. On Claim 510749, a flagged extension of the southwest part of a previously established grid is recommended to cover the Maud S and Meister prospects, and the fault zone extending between the Maud S and a copper showing to the north-northwest. Detailed geological and structural mapping and rock chip sampling across the stringer zone is also recommended.

A budget of CDN\$100,000, including 10% contingency, is recommended to cover field exploration across the entire property.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

A brief surface exploration program of prospecting and rock geochemical sampling was conducted by Mr. Bruce Doyle between May 6 and May 23, 2005 on Claim No. 510749, located on BCGS Sheet 082F023 in the Nelson Mining Division, southern British Columbia. In September, 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc (FV-TSX Venture Exchange) finalized its option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the McPhee Property, changed the property name to the "Amazing Grace" property, and expanded the property size to about 3750 hectares. All legacy claims have since been converted to "modern" units following the commencement of on-line mineral rights acquisition.

Claim 510749 covers the former Golden Stamp 1 and 2 claims which were set to expire in June 2005. This report was produced to comply with requirements for assessment report filing under the Mineral Tenure Act of the Department of Energy and Mines, Mines Division, of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The report deals with rock sampling results taken at the past-producing Maud S prospect and at the Meister showing found in the early 1930s and "re-discovered" during the May, 2005 program.

1.1.1 Underlying Agreements

The property is currently held by Mr. Bruce Doyle of Nelson, British Columbia. In September 2004 Firestone Ventures Inc. finalized its option agreement to earn a 100% interest through cash payments totaling \$156,000 and issuance of 250,000 common shares over four years. An initial payment of \$6,000 and 100,000 common shares of Firestone was made to Mr. Doyle following approval by the TSX-V exchange.

The following table lists annual cash and share payments provided to Mr. Doyle by Firestone.

Table 1: Annual Payments by Firestone

Due Date of Payment	Cash (CDNS)	FV Common Shares
Oct 31, 2005	\$10,000	75,000
Oct 31, 2006	\$20,000	50,000
Oct 31, 2007	\$40,000	25,000
Oct 31, 2008	\$80,000	

There are no exploration expenditure requirements by Firestone. Mr. Doyle retains a 2% Net Smelter Return, half of which may be purchased by Firestone at any time for \$1,000,000.

The newly added cells were incorporated into the option agreement.

1.2: Sources of Information

This report is based on information obtained from assessment reports and internal documents, including geological and geochemical maps, rock, soil and silt geochemical results, and results from past drilling. Much of the information used in the compilation work originated from working maps by Eagle Plains Resources through "Toklat Resources". Geological information used in the legend of Map 1 was derived largely from preliminary mapping by Mr. Charles Greig for Eagle Plains Resources, and from "The Map Place" website of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. Some local information originated from personal communication with Mr. Bruce Doyle; much originated from reports written by him.

Sample descriptions and results were supplied by Mr. Doyle, who conducted the work program. Mr. Carl Schulze, author of the report, has visited the Maud S prospect in 2004; however, he was absent during the 2005 work and relied on sample descriptions, analytical results and personal communication with Mr. Doyle for production of this report.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The road-accessible Amazing Grace property is located 15 kilometres southeast of the City of Castlegar, in southeastern British Columbia, Canada. The property consists of the 30-unit MCPHEE block covering about 750 hectares, the 2-unit GOLDEN STAMP block covering 50 hectares, and 156 recently acquired "cells" covering about 2950 hectares (Table 2). The latter figure is approximate, as some cells extend onto previously staked "legacy claims", with resulting total land coverage slightly less than 156 complete cells. The property is centered at 49°16'50" N Latitude, 112°29'57" W Longitude, on BCGS Sheets 082F023 and 082F033 in the Nelson Mining Division (Figures 1 and 2). All claims are contiguous and unpatented.

Claim 510749 specifically covers 147.50 hectares and is centered at 49°16'44" N Latitude, 117°34'05" W Longitude. It is currently in good standing until June 4, 2007.

Details of underlying agreements are stated in Section 1.1.1, "Underlying Agreements"; expiry dates are stated in Table 1. The original vendors (section 1.1.1) retain a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty, of which Firestone may purchase half at any time for CDN\$1,000,000.

The past-producing "Maud S" mine, located on the former GOLDEN STAMP 1 claim, is produced 330 oz (10,265 g) gold and 57 oz (1,772g) silver from 159 tons (144 tonnes) of ore from 1936 – 1941 (B.C. Minfile, 2004). Firestone has not verified these results. The "Meister" gold showing, located about 300 metres to the northeast, consists of several trenches and small shafts discovered and excavated in the early 1930s. The location was essentially "lost" and does not appear on recent maps of the area; it was "re-discovered" by Mr. Doyle in May, 2005.

No mineral resources under modern Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy standards exist on the property. There are no major past mine workings, existing tailings ponds, waste deposits or major bulk sample excavations; disturbances are limited to small historic shafts and pits including the Maud S site, reclaimed drill sites, some trenches and 2-wheel and 4-wheel drive forestry access roads.

There are no known environmental liabilities on the property. The 2004 work required no permitting due to its minimal environmental impact. Permitting will be required for drilling programs planned for late 2005; these will be secured prior to onset of these programs.

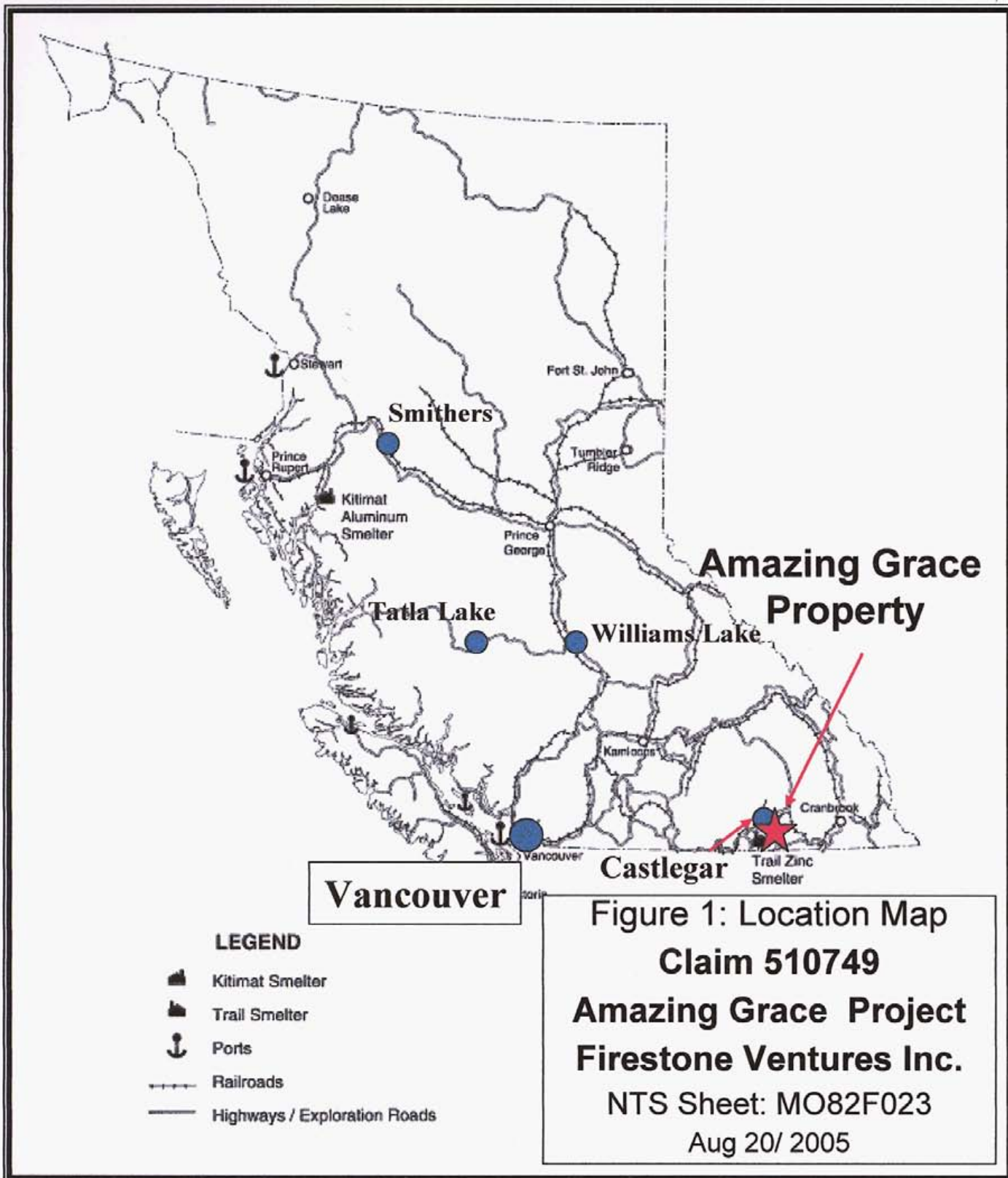
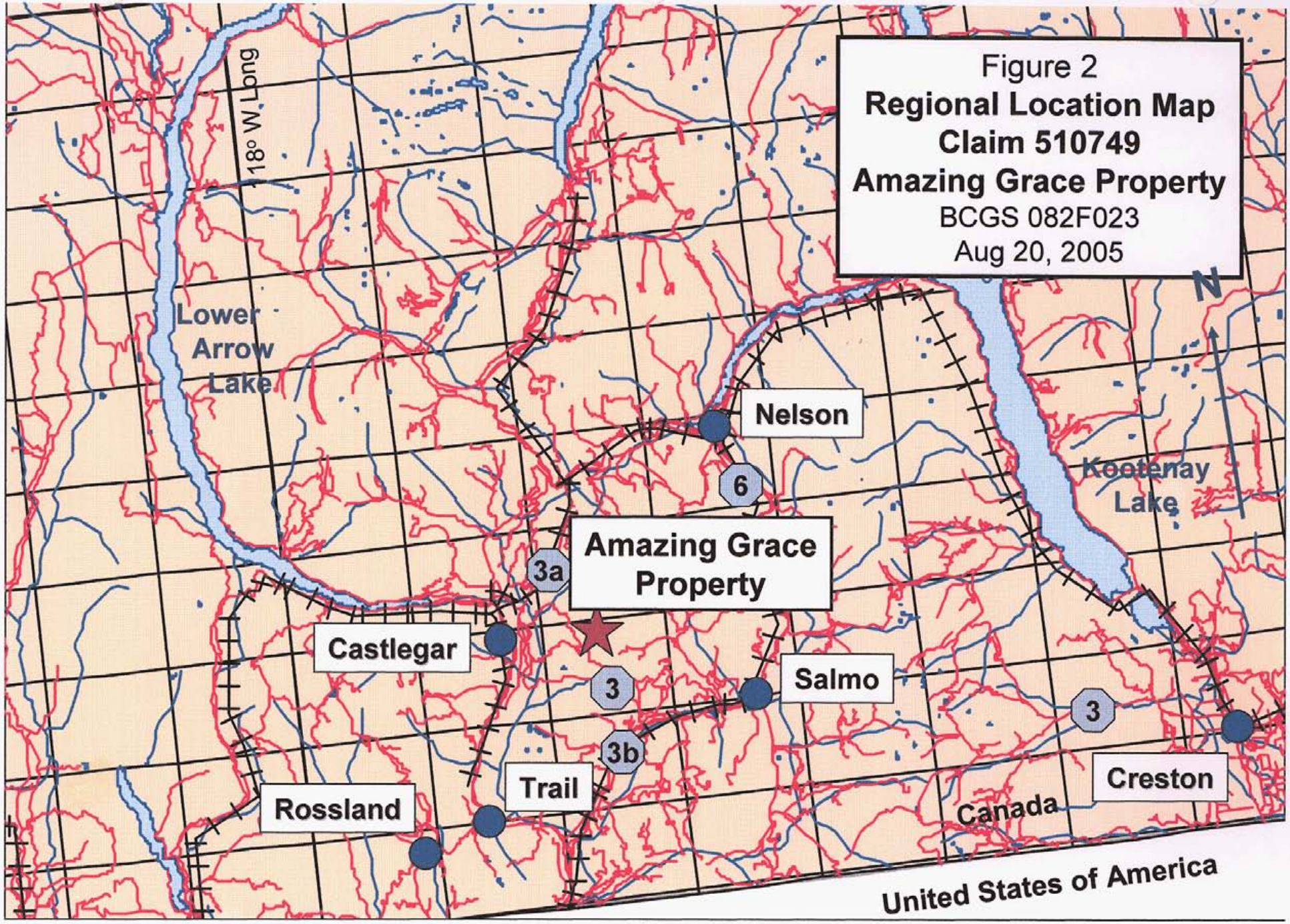


Figure 2
Regional Location Map
Claim 510749
Amazing Grace Property
BCGS 082F023
Aug 20, 2005



3.0 Access, Physiography and Climate

The Amazing Grace property, including Claim 510749, is located within moderate to locally steep terrain with elevations ranging from 1200 to 1620m. Fairly abundant although variable outcrop exposure exists on Claim 510749. Mapping by Greig suggests moderately abundant outcrop throughout the entire present Amazing Grace property.

The property has a fairly dry montane climate typical of southern British Columbia with warm summer temperatures typically in the +25° to +30° C range, and winter temperatures typically from -8° to +4° C. The field season extends from mid May to late October; maximum snowfall amounts on the ground are in the 1.2m – 1.4m range. The area is covered by locally thick montane spruce, hemlock and pine forests, although much of the area has been recently logged. Numerous streams and occasional small ponds, particularly near the High Grade occurrence, occur throughout the property.

The property has seasonal 2WD road access, with 4WD vehicles required on certain rough access roads. The property is roughly 25 road kilometers from Castlegar, accessed from a logging road extending north from B.C. Highway 3 (Crow's Nest Highway). Castlegar is a full service community with access to major highway, railway and power line infrastructure, and an available work force. A major power line extends across eastern portions of the property, although local transformer facilities would need to be constructed to service potential mining operations.

The Maud S workings are accessible by roughly 0.5 km of trail suitable for all-terrain vehicles extending northward from a seasonal access road usable by 2WD trucks. A second road extends close to the Maud S workings from the north.

The Amazing Grace property is large enough to host potential mining, milling, heap-leach facilities and processing plant sites. Some areas of gentle to moderate terrain suitable for tailings ponds also exist, particularly in southern property areas, although northern areas may be too rugged for such sites.

4.0 History

The Maud S area along Champion Creek was first explored and developed in 1896, and "Crown-Granted" to B.A. True, C.B. Etnier and David Crombie in 1897. By 1900 the property consisted of six claims: the Maude S, Yellow Jacket, Touch-me-not, Standard, Eric and Syracuse, held by The Onondaga Mining Company based in Breckenridge, Colorado (B.C. Minfile, 2005). A 10-stamp mill was installed and about 157m of development work was completed (B.C. Minfile). The workings produced 330 oz (10,265 g) gold and 57 oz (1,772g) silver from 159 tons (144 tonnes) of ore from 1936 – 1941 (B.C. Minfile, 2004).

The Minfile report states the Maud S property was acquired by Pearson, Gallagher Ltd. of Nelson, B.C. in 1981, but no further descriptions are provided. The Maude S was re-discovered by Bruce Doyle in the mid-1990s.

A second high-grade showing with values to 85.7 g/t gold on the "WOLF" claims was described in a 1933 letter to the Chamber of Mines in Nelson, B.C. Although the location was stated in the B.C. Minfile report as "about 1.5 km east of the Maud S", the claim recording application states that the claim was located "on the northeast side of the Maud S mineral claim and mines, southwest of Iron Creek" (Mcister, 1933), suggesting the WOLF claim adjoined the Maud S claim to cover the northeast strike extension of the Maud S zone. The location was confirmed in 2005.

Recent exploration began in 1995 with prospecting by Mr. Bruce Doyle, leading to discovery of the High Grade and Cordierite showings and identification of the old Maud S workings. Mr. Doyle staked 108 units covering these showings. In October 1996 the Phelps-Dodge Corporation of Canada optioned a contiguous block of 108 units consisting of the MAG 1 - 2, MCPHEE 1-9, MCPHEE 1, AARONS HILL, AARON STAR and the AARONS ROD 1-4 claims. In June 1997 Mr. Doyle staked the ROD 1-14 claims which became part of the option agreement (Kulla, 1997). Small portions were allowed to lapse; by October 1997 the property consisted of 113 units.

The work program by Phelps Dodge consisted of soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting, leading to delineation of a weak 1200 – 2500m linear gold anomaly, roughly coincident with an anomalous molybdenum trend and elevated copper, silver, cobalt and nickel values. Soil profiling at the western end indicate gold values increase with depth. Anomalous copper and lead values were obtained from the easternmost lines, partially contained within the present property. The final report recommended further deep sampling along the gold trend; however Phelps-Dodge discontinued its option in late 1997.

Towards the end of 1997 the property was optioned by Eagle Plains Resources and Miner River Resources, with results submitted by subsidiary "Toklat Resources". In the spring of 1998 Eagle Plains conducted grid soil sampling across northwestern property areas hosting pyrrhotite-scheelite skarns, identifying two coincident molybdenum-antimony anomalies, several weak tungsten anomalies and scattered high gold values, in places coincident with other anomalies. Eagle Plains also conducted detailed geological mapping and some rock sampling; however the option was dropped in late 1998 and no assessment report was filed. Data from this program was submitted directly to Mr. Doyle.

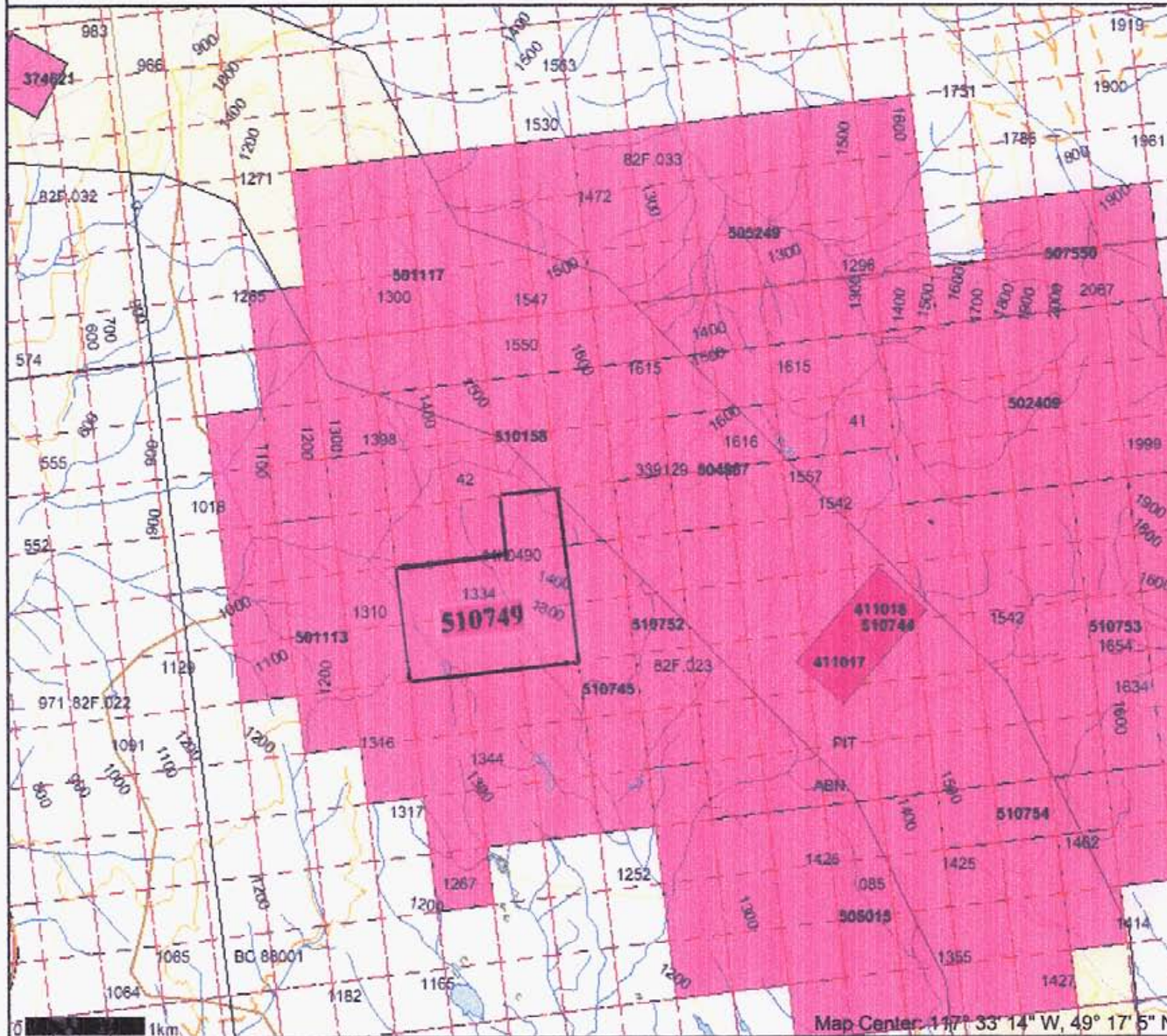
In 1999 Mr. Doyle continued prospecting the property and had discovered several other occurrences, including molybdenum-tungsten showings, by late 1999. Mr. Doyle also conducted detailed soil sampling just west of the High Grade prospect. Gold values ranged from background levels to 621.8 ppb, and included abundant strongly anomalous values. Grid sampling was also done to the northwest on the "Doyle Grid Extension", returning gold values ranging from background to 312.2 g/t (Map 3).

Late in 1999 the Cassidy Gold Corporation entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in the property. In September 2000 Cassidy drilled three holes totaling 211.23m targeting the High Grade Prospect, and two holes totaling 395.63m targeting the Maud S prospect. No significant intervals were encountered at the High Grade Occurrence; however, short intervals of anomalous gold-zinc-arsenic mineralization were returned from the Maud S, including intercepts of 2.47 g/t gold across 0.40m in DDH MP0004 and 0.53 g/t gold across 0.8m in DDH MP0005. The holes were collared to the west and may not have fully penetrated the zone; the short mineralized intercepts were encountered west of down-dip extension of the surface workings. Cassidy Gold identified a relationship between gold and sphalerite, arsenopyrite and to a lesser extent galena within quartz veins and recommended further exploration focusing on this geochemical relationship (Augsten, 2000).

The property was again returned to Mr. Doyle; however, due to an oversight in assessment filing, the claims were allowed to lapse. In December 2002 Doyle staked the CURT 1-2 claims and in June 2003 staked the GOLDEN STAMP 1 - 2 claims. In September 2004 Mr. Doyle staked the MCPHEE and MCPHEE 1-9 claims just prior to completion of the option agreement with Firestone. The CURT claims were allowed to lapse late in 2004; however, the former ground, including the High Grade prospect, has been reacquired through "map staking".

Map created Sat Aug 20 16:11:54 PDT 2005

Legend



- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid
- Mineral Tenure Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- BCBS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Areeal Exclusion
- Areeal Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport, Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - U/C - 2 Lanes
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Divided) - U/C - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes Each Way
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane

Figure 3
Claim Location Map
Claim 510749
Amazing Grace Property
Firestone Ventures Inc.
BCGS Sheet: 082F 023
Aug 20, 2005

Scale: 1:50,000
DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION

Map Center: 117° 33' 14" W, 49° 17' 5" N

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The Amazing Grace is located within the Quesnellia terrane of the southern Omineca Belt. The property area is underlain by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Bonnington Pluton, part of the calc-alkaline Nelson Intrusive Suite, consisting of feldspar porphyritic hornblende-biotite granite, hornblende-biotite granodiorite and quartz diorite. The Nelson Suite is part of a continental magmatic arc emplaced during obduction of Quesnellia terrane onto the Ancestral North American craton. The Bonnington Pluton has intruded Lower to Middle Jurassic Rossland Group metavolcanic and metaclastic rocks, part of the upper Triassic to lower Jurassic Nicolai Volcanic assemblage, occurring primarily to the south and east. Pendants of Rossland Group rocks occur within the pluton, including an andesitic unit within the property.

The Rossland Group is comprised of lower Jurassic Archibald Formation siltstone, argillite, quartzite and minor volcanics, overlain by lower Elise Formation agglomerates, augite porphyritic andesite flows, breccias and tuffs (Kulla, 1997). The Elise Formation is overlain conformably by the Hall Formation, comprised of argillite, siltstone, conglomerate and minor volcanics.

The Amazing Grace property is located roughly 20 to 25 km west of mineral claims held by Anglo Swiss Resources Inc, which has reported its discovery of the "McAllister Diatreme. In recent news releases Anglo Swiss reported this as "the host of a potentially diamondiferous lamproite", and also that it may have found a second diatreme (Anglo Swiss Resources News Release Feb 3, 2005).

5.2 Amazing Grace Property Geology

The Amazing Grace property is underlain primarily by the Bonnington Pluton, as well as a pendant of metavolcanic and minor clastic sedimentary rocks to the southeast, and a unit of metaclastic sediments, particularly quartz-pebble-conglomerate, to the northwest. In an unpublished paper, Greig divided the plutonic rocks into several phases classed into three broad categories: feldspar porphyritic to megacrystic biotite-hornblende granodiorite, non-megacrystic hornblende monzodiorite to granodiorite; and fine grained diorite. Claim 510749 itself is underlain entirely by megacrystic hornblende monzodiorite to granodiorite.

The megacrystic granodiorite, itself consisting of several phases, is the most aerially extensive, underlying most of the central, western and southern property areas (Map 1) and is the host rock for the High Grade and Maude S prospects. The non-megacrystic monzodiorite underlies eastern and northeastern areas; the diorite phase occurs as small units marginal to a volcanic roof pendant in southeastern areas. Greig interpreted the

non-megacrystic phase as the youngest, and possibly the least related to other phases, the megacrystic phase as intermediate, and the diorite phase as likely the oldest, crosscut by more evolved intrusive phases.

The metavolcanic pendant, likely belonging to the Elise Formation, extends east-west across a minimum length of 2.5 km. Greig identified the pendant as consisting predominantly of coarse fragmentals, largely tuff breccia and medium to coarse grained lapilli tuff. The matrix is largely pyroxene phyric, with smaller areas having a dioritic matrix, possibly as a result of recrystallization following emplacement of the Bonnington pluton. Cordierite schist or phyllite is described by Greig as subordinate. Foliation orientation is roughly east-southeast, with subvertical dips. The entire package has undergone ductile shearing, with strain increasing in intensity to the north (Greig).

Most past authors have categorized the metaclastic sediments as belonging to the Hall Formation; however Greig suggests they may also be correlative with older clastic units, possibly the Paleozoic Mt. Roberts Formation, or alternatively a facies variation of the Archibald Formation of the Rossland Group (Greig). The metasediments consist largely of fine to medium grained clastic rocks, mostly foliated metasiltstone, fine grained quartzite and pelite. These are typically black, contain disseminated pyrite, very fine grained biotite, and may locally contain cordierite porphyroblasts. The metaclastics also include several extensive east-west trending lenticular units of quartz-pebble conglomerate, with grains generally rounded to subrounded and from several millimeters to one centimeter in length. The poorly sorted conglomerate is matrix supported, with a black, siliceous and very fine grained matrix (Greig). Doyle has also identified limestone members within this package (Doyle, pers comm).

A suite of mafic metaigneous rocks, occurring largely as dykes, sills and possible flow units occurs in outcrop near Aaron Hill, along margins of the megacrystic pluton and as float throughout the northwestern grid. These are foliated, suggesting emplacement prior to the Bonnington Pluton, which is unfoliated. Greig also identified a second suite of undivided plutonic rocks, including pegmatite, aplite and felsic dykes, particularly within metasediments near the Bonnington Pluton contact. Late lamprophyre, andesite and basalt dykes crosscut all other major lithological units.

Foliation within the metasediments strikes roughly east-west, dipping steeply southwards to subvertically. Within the metavolcanic pendant, foliation extends ESE – WNW, with subvertical dips. A district scale lineation, consisting of major fault lineaments, extends north-northwest – south-southeast across the property. A major fault lineament, part of this lineation, extends at about N 20°W through the Maud S prospect; a second lineament is interpreted to extend at about the same orientation just west of the High Grade prospect, east of the strong gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly.

Certain portions of the property are covered by extensive, locally thick glacial till and glaciifluvial deposits, particularly north-facing slopes near Aaron Hill. Mr. Doyle has identified an easterly ice movement direction.

6.0 Deposit Types

The Amazing Grace property hosts a wide variety of intrusive-related mineralized settings, largely related to emplacement from hydrothermal or hydromagmatic fluid movement. These include gold vein and vein stockwork showings, breccia-hosted zones, skarns, including pyrrhotite-tungsten skarns, and copper-molybdenum vein showings. Prime deposit setting targets on Claim 510749 consist of quartz stringer and stockwork-hosted mineralization, and also include quartz vein settings.

6.1 Vein Gold Deposits

Veins are narrow, low-tonnage sheet-like structures, commonly fairly linear, and usually require high grades of precious metal mineralization to be economically viable. Veins result from "hydrothermal" (hot water) activity, formed from progressive deposition of silica, metals, metal sulphide complexes and various other minerals from metal and silica rich fluids at high pressures and temperatures. Metals and sulphide minerals, the primary type of ore bearing minerals, are deposited under particular chemical and physical conditions; thus particular metal associations are typical within certain phases of hydrothermal systems.

6.2 Stringer and Stockwork Deposits

A related deposit setting is the vein "stringer" deposit, consisting of a network of smaller, largely irregular mineralized quartz veins. The "host rock" is also commonly altered, and may host lower grades of the same economic mineral assemblage as the veins. The deposition mechanism is similar; however it occurs within host rock which has undergone a high degree of fracturing or coarse brecciation resulting in an extensional setting. Ductile deformation is also common, resulting in an irregular, "swirling" vein texture. Deposits of this type tend to be lower-grade than vein deposits, intermediate in tonnage between vein and "stockwork" deposits. The Maud S prospect is an example of this mineralized setting.

Stockwork deposits are essentially lode deposits, with fine fracture-filling quartz and quartz-carbonate veins occurring across a broad area, potentially leading to lower-grade "bulk tonnage" deposits. Stockwork zones occur within host rock that has undergone "brecciation" or intense fracturing, commonly due to faulting or tectonic activity, resulting in creation of open space and high permeability for hydrothermal fluid movement. Metallogeny of fine veining can be similar to large veins; however, overall ore grades tend to be lower due to incorporation of a high proportion of low grade "host rock".

The Maud S prospect consists primarily of stringer and stockwork mineralization, although a series of subparallel quartz veins were mined in the early 20th Century. The Meister showing consists of quartz veining and stringers within altered, foliated intrusive rock.

7.0 Mineralization

7.1 Maud S Prospect

The Maud S prospect consists of several north-northwest - south-southeast striking parallel quartz veins, the target of past excavations, hosted by feldspar porphyritic granodiorite. The veins extend across a dilational zone extending at N 20°E hosting stringer veins within silicified, sericite and weakly clay-altered granodioritic wallrock. The wallrock contains up to 3% pyrite; arsenopyrite commonly occurs in wallrock adjacent to veins. The dimensions of the zone are not known, although it is at least 20m wide and 150m long.

The Maud S mine produced 330 oz (10,265 g) gold and 57 oz (1,772g) silver from 159 tons (144 tonnes) of ore from 1936 – 1941 (B.C. Minfile, 2004).

Past chip sampling by Doyle returned a value of 7.94 g/t gold across 3.5m (Doyle, pers comm.). A grab sample of apparently “bull” white quartz taken by Mr. Doyle returned 6.4 g/t gold was re-sampled by Firestone in 2004, returning a value of 8.12 g/t gold with 2.2 g/t silver. Two other grab samples of wallrock containing quartz vein material (as opposed to vein material only) taken by Firestone returned values of 1.415 and 2.5 g/t gold respectively. In 2005 Mr. Doyle took five rock grab samples at the Maud S prospect, obtaining values ranging from 0.51 g/t gold with 0.7 g/t silver to 9.58 g/t gold with 0.7 g/t silver.

7.2 Meister Prospect

The Meister showing consists of small quartz veins and stringers hosted by strongly foliated intrusive rock which underwent silicification and sericitic alteration, with localized carbonate alteration (B. Doyle sample descriptions). Sampling in the 1930s returned values to 85.7 g/t gold (B.C. Minfile, 2005). The showing, located about 300 metres northeast of the Maud S prospect, likely occurs along the same northeast – southwest trending structure hosting the Maud S. The Meister showing is exposed in a 33-metre trench excavated in the 1930s revealing mineralized intrusive rock along its entire length. Sample results range from 0.59 g/t gold with 13.3 g/t silver to 5.75 g/t gold with 4.3 g/t silver (Map 2, Appendix 4).

A second 11-metre trench about 100m to the south exposed a similar setting of quartz veins in altered intrusive (Doyle, 2005 descriptions). Two grab samples returned 0.25 g/t gold with 0.4 g/t silver, and 0.32 g/t gold with 2.0 g/t silver respectively.

A small shaft targeting quartz veins with minor galena occurs about 300 metres south of the main 33-metre trench. A grab sample of a 3-cm wide quartz vein with minor galena returned 1.05 g/t gold with 2.1 g/t silver and 504 ppm lead.

8.0 Work Program

Mr. Bruce Doyle conducted the three-day exploration program at various times from May 6 to 23, 2005 on Claim 510749, with some direction supplied by Mr. Carl Schulze. Mr. Doyle, the only person conducting the actual field work, collected 12 rock grab and composite grab samples from the actual claim, as well as 5 more from elsewhere on the Amazing Grace property (Map 2). Results are discussed in Sections 7.1 and 7.2; rock descriptions and analytical results are provided in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM - NAD 83), sample type (grab or composite grab), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc) and compositional and textural features (Appendix 3). Rock samples were obtained using a 22-oz Estwing rock hammer, and located in the field using a non-differential Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. A tag with the unique sample number was placed in the bag; the sample number was written on both outsides of the bag using "Magic Markers".

The author cannot verify the adequacy and quality of historical sampling, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures for work performed before 2004; the author was not involved in past exploration. Documents describing adequate sampling methods and results by Mr. Doyle and Phelps Dodge, and soil sampling by Eagle Plains, were made available to Firestone, improving reliability of results.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

All rock samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags and shipped in rice bags to ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C., a certified analytical laboratory. Sealed rice bags were personally handed to the courier, Greyhound Bus Lines, by Mr. Doyle, and were delivered by the courier directly to ALS Chemex.

All rock samples were crushed to ensure that a minimum of 70% of the material was less than 2.0 mm in size; this material was thoroughly mixed. From this, a 250g sample was pulverized to 75-micron size; then a 50-gram sample of this underwent fire assay analysis with atomic absorption finish. This technique provides gold analysis ranging from 0.005

to 10.0 g/t gold; samples exceeding these values (overlimits) were re-analyzed by 30-gram gravimetric finish.

All 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.

11.0 Data Verification

Sampling of the Maud S prospect in 1999 returned values from 1.94 to 4.54 g/tonne gold, comparable to two of three 2004 samples returning 1.415 and 2.500 g/t gold respectively. The third 2004 grab sample returning 8.12 g/t gold was an exact re-sampling of a separate earlier grab sample by Doyle returning 6.40 g/t gold. The fairly even nature of overall grades from all sampling indicates good repeatability and suggests the "coarse gold effect" may be low to moderate.

The 2005 samples from the Maud S area were taken at various locations, with a considerable range in values (Section 7.1). These were not specifically taken for data verification purposes and do not necessarily reflect high levels of "coarse nugget effect".

Results from the Meister showing are not usable as "data verification" due to the age of past sampling and lack of detailed sampling information.

12.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

12.1 Interpretation

The numerous and diverse showings on the Amazing Grace property are all part of an intrusion-related hydrothermal system, with mineralized settings depending on phase of metal-bearing fluids, host lithology and structural setting. The Bonnington Pluton consists of multiple intrusive phases, each potentially associated with its own hydromagmatic fluid signature. Movement of this could result in separate "pulses" of mineralization resulting from fluid movement in adjacent country rock or within reactivated fault zones within the pluton. Both the metavolcanic pendant and the clastic metasedimentary units appear to be good hosts for mineral emplacement.

The Maud S and Meister prospects occur along a northeast – southwest trending shear zone, indicated by strong foliation, silicification and sericitic alteration, both hosted by the feldspar megacrystic pulse of the Bonnington Pluton. At the Maud S prospect quartz veining occupying open space created during a dilational event indicates an extensional setting. Vein mineralization was obviously deposited following emplacement of the pluton. The shear zone is at least 33 metres wide and 300 metres long. Anomalous gold values from a second 11-metre trench roughly 100 metres to the south suggest the mineralized system is considerably larger than stated above, potentially able to host an economically viable deposit.

Vein geochemistry differs with location. Gold at the High Grade prospect is associated with strongly anomalous lead, high and variable silver values, anomalous tungsten and weakly anomalous arsenic values. Gold vein mineralization at the Maud S prospect is associated with weakly anomalous arsenic and variable weakly to moderately anomalous silver values, near-background lead and background tungsten values. This is a distinct mineralogy from the High Grade prospect, suggesting either metal zonation within veins or a separate emplacement pulse. More importantly, host granodiorite in the northeast - southwest trending dilational stringer zone has undergone strong sericite and variable silica and clay alteration. This suggests a strong hydrothermal system, with moderate to high temperature fluids moving through reactive host rock.

The geochemistry of mineralization at the Meister showing is similar to that of the Maud S, although silver values are more variable, attaining somewhat higher levels than at the Maud S prospect. Limited rock sampling suggests an inverse gold: silver relationship, with higher silver values associated with merely anomalous gold values. This may reflect a separate silver-rich, gold-poor pulse, although the sample size is too small to conclusively ascertain geochemical relationships.

The shear zone hosting the Maud S and Meister prospects remains undelineated.

12.2 Conclusions

Preliminary examination of the Maud S and Meister showings, and compilation and analysis of previous data led to the following conclusions:

1. All mineralization is likely intrusion-related, originating or re-activated by the Bonnington Pluton.
2. The Bonnington Pluton is comprised of several phases of emplacement, possibly associated with distinct pulses of hydrothermally-derived mineralization.
3. The Maud S and Meister prospects occur along a northeast - southwest trending shear zone hosting mineralized quartz stringers. The Maud S prospect also hosts north-northwest – south-southeast striking quartz veins parallel to a major lineament to the

southwest. A dilational setting at the Maud S prospect resulted in emplacement of a network of quartz stringers. The dimensions of this shear zone remain undetermined, although the zone may be large enough to host economically viable lode gold-silver deposits.

4. Abundant intrusion-related showings throughout the Amazing Grace area indicate a large mineralized system centered on the Bonnington Pluton and including the shear zone hosting the Maud S and Meister prospects.

13.0 Recommendations

13.1 Recommendations

A detailed surface exploration program of geological mapping and rock and stream silt geochemical sampling, as well as systematic soil geochemical sampling across select target areas hosting known showings is recommended for the entire Amazing Grace property. On Claim 510749, a flagged extension of the southwest part of a grid previously established by Eagle Plains Resources is recommended to cover the Maud S and Meister prospects and other proximal gold occurrences. This should also cover the fault zone extending between this and the copper showing to the north-northwest. Systematic soil sampling at 50m spacings, and at 25m spacings across the immediate projected extension of the shear zone, is recommended. Detailed geological and structural mapping and rock chip sampling across the stringer zone is also recommended.

A budget of CDN\$100,000, including 10% contingency, is recommended to cover field exploration across the entire property. Expenditures are estimated at about \$98,000, including 10% contingency.

13.2 Expenditures

13.2.1 Phase 1 Expenditures

Project preparation: 3 days at \$480/day:	\$ 1,440
Geologist (27 days @ \$480/day, incl. travel time):	\$12,960
Geologist (22 days @ \$475/day):	\$10,450
Geologist (7 days @ \$400/day):	\$ 2,800
Technician: (38 days @ \$275/day):	\$10,450
Assistant (13days @ \$250/day):	\$ 3,250
Expediting (including tours by vendor):	\$ 600
Rock sampling (264 samples at \$32/sample):	\$ 8,448
Soil/silt sampling: (484 samples @ \$29/ sample):	\$14,036
Accommodation (\$100/person/day):	\$ 6,300
Sample shipping:	\$ 900
Truck rental (\$70/day + \$100/day):	\$ 2,240
Mileage: (when exceeding \$70/day) 5,400km @ \$0.35/km:	\$ 1,890
Radio rental @ \$20/day, \$10/day during travel:	\$ 610
Travel fuel:	\$ 1,240
Travel expenses (includes airfare for assistant):	\$ 1,460
Equipment and supplies:	\$ 700
Digitization:	\$ 2,500
Data compilation/ report writing:	\$ 7,000
	<hr/>
Sub-total:	\$89,274
10% Contingency:	\$ 8,927
Total, Phase 1:	\$98,201

14.0 References

- Anglo-Swiss Resources Inc, 2005: News Release, Feb 3, 2005, "Anglo Swiss Resources Inc. increases its 31,000 hectare Diamond Exploration Property.
- B. Augsten, 2000: Diamond Drilling Report on the McPhee Property; In-house report for Cassidy Gold Corporation.
- B. Doyle, 1999: Rock and Soil Geochemical Report on the McPhee Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia.
- B. Doyle, 2003: McPhee Property, Castlegar B.C; Private report intended for promotion Eagle Plains Resources Inc: In-house geology and compilation maps, 1998.
- Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 2005: British Columbia Geological Survey digital geology map, on "The Map Place" website.
- Geological Survey of Canada, 1991: Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the United States of America; Geological Survey of Canada Map 1712A; Energy Mines and Resources Canada.
- C. Greig, 1998: Geology of the McPhee Property, Castlegar area, southeast B.C.; Unpublished report for Eagle Plains Resources Inc.
- J.F. Harris, 1995: Report on thin section analysis, Cordierite Showing, by Vancouver Petrographics Ltd, Langley, British Columbia.
- G. Kulla, 1997: Geological and Geochemical Report on the McPhee Property; In-house report for Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited.
- J. McFaul, 2004: Report on a Property Examination of the McPhee and Bradshaw Hill Properties, Southern British Columbia, In-house report for Firestone Ventures Inc.
- B.W. Meister, 1932: Affidavit for Full-Sized Claim (Wolf Mineral Claim), Nelson B.C. Mining Recorder.
- B.W. Meister, 1933: Letter to Secretary, Nelson Chamber of Mines, Sept 5, 1933.
- "Minfile" Mineral Inventory, 2005: Reports on McPhee and Maud S Minfile occurrences, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, 2005:

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 20 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 assessment report titled Assessment Report on May 2005 Exploration Program On Claim Tenure No. 510749 Amazing Grace Property Firestone Ventures Inc. on the entire property area comprising the Amazing Grace Project. I was active on-site during part of the program of one day on September 27, 2004, but was not in attendance during the May, 2005 program.
- 7) I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Assessment Report prior to September 2004.
- 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 issuers 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, however this Assessment Report is not in complete compliance with that instrument and form and should not be filed 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.
- 12) The effective date of this report is May 23, 2005.

Dated this 20th Day of August, 2005

"Carl Schulze"

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

Statement of Qualifications

I, Bruce Anthony Doyle, of Castlegar, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I have worked for various mining companies during a ten-year period ending in 1990.
2. I completed an advanced prospecting course at Cowichan Lake, British Columbia, in 1990.
3. I have been self-employed in the mineral exploration industry since 1990.
4. I personally conducted all field work in May, 2005 on Claim 510749 applicable in this assessment report.

Respectfully submitted

Bruce Anthony Doyle
August 19, 2005

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

Personnel: Bruce Doyle; 3 days @ \$325/day:	\$ 975.00
Rock Sampling: 12 samples @ \$29/sample, incl. shipping:	\$ 348.00
Truck Rental: 3 days @ \$75/day:	\$ 225.00
	<hr/>
Total:	\$1,548.00

**Appendix 3: Rock Sample Descriptions,
Claim 510749, Amazing Grace Property**

(All UTM locations in NAD 83, Zone 11)

Sample No

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 128170 | Location: 0459290E 5458836N, Zone 11 (NE of Maude S mine). Grab of 3cm wide quartz veins, trace pyrite and galena. |
| 128171 | Maude S mine above north adit. Grab sample of quartz veins with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. |
| 128172 | Maude S mine, talus slope above north adit. Grab sample of silicified intrusive with quartz veining, trace galena and disseminated pyrite. |
| 128173 | Maude S mine above north adit. Grab sample of silicified intrusive with small quartz vein disseminated pyrite. |
| 128174 | Maude S mine. Grab sample from quartz vein in outcrop with trace arsenopyrite and disseminated pyrite. |
| 128175 | Maude S mine, north adit dump. Composite grab of 50 pieces of quartz, with trace pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite. |
| 128176 | UTM Loc: 0459288E 5458985 (NE of Maude S mine at 11-metre long trench). Grab sample of quartz |
| 128177 | Same sample location as 128176. Grab sample of small quartz veins in altered intrusive. |
| 128178 | UTM Loc: 0459261 5459094 (NE of Maude S mine at 33-metre wide trench excavated in highly altered intrusive). Grab sample of iron carbonate, disseminated pyrite with quartz veining from shaft dump. |
| 128179 | Same location as Sample 128178. Grab sample from shaft dump of altered intrusive with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite in wall rock. |
| 128180 | Same location as Sample 128178. Grab sample from shaft dump of altered intrusive with quartz veining and disseminated pyrite in wall rock. |
| 128181 | Same location as Sample 128178. Silicified and sericitized intrusive with 5-10% disseminated pyrite. |

Appendix 4:
Original Rock Sampling Results



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Page: 1
Finalized Date: 20-JUN-2006
Account: FIRVEN

CERTIFICATE VA05044873

Project: Amazing Grace

P.O. No.:

This report is for 17 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 10-JUN-2005.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

BRUCE DOYLE

LORI WALTON

SAMPLE PREPARATION

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

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	34 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
Au-AA28	Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA finish	AAS

To: FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
ATTN: LORI WALTON
#52 10203-178 STREET
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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:



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Project: Amazing Grace

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05044873

Clasificación S10749

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LQA	WEI-21	AJ-AA28	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41
		Reclt Wt	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Ba	Bi	Ca	Ca	Co	Co	Cr	Cu
		kg	gms/ha	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
		0.02	0.01	0.2	0.01	1	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
128170		1.14	<0.01	0.2	0.59	<2	<10	30	<0.5	<2	1.54	<0.5	7	32	17	1.88
128170		1.18	1.05	2.1	0.18	29	<10	20	<0.5	<2	0.03	0.9	1	10	4	0.89
128171		1.98	0.31	0.7	0.34	174	<10	60	0.5	<2	0.05	<0.5	<1	18	5	0.93
128172		1.48	9.58	7.8	0.15	115	<10	40	<0.5	2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	14	4	0.89
128173		1.40	0.85	0.7	0.30	180	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.02	<0.5	1	22	1	1.16
128174		1.10	1.57	9.1	0.30	141	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	<1	5	4	1.54
128175		2.78	0.61	3.7	0.13	275	<10	30	<0.5	<2	0.34	3.4	<1	45	5	0.70
128176		2.02	0.25	0.4	0.27	37	<10	740	<0.5	<2	0.04	<0.5	<1	12	3	1.32
128177		1.20	0.32	2.0	0.22	119	10	180	0.5	<2	0.07	<0.5	3	28	3	1.32
128178		0.96	5.75	4.3	0.24	211	<10	40	<0.5	<2	0.04	1.2	1	5	3	2.39
128179		1.48	1.91	10.0	0.37	123	<10	50	0.4	<2	0.43	2.4	1	27	10	1.48
128180		1.44	2.01	0.6	0.56	145	<10	80	0.6	<2	0.24	<0.5	3	3	4	2.44
128181		1.82	0.59	13.3	0.42	147	<10	60	1.2	<2	2.04	5.7	2	11	20	1.86
128184		0.68	0.02	0.7	0.36	16	<10	60	<0.5	<2	0.09	<0.5	15	20	38	2.55
128185		1.52	0.01	0.6	0.59	17	<10	90	<0.5	<2	0.12	<0.5	5	70	43	2.77
128186		1.74	<0.01	0.3	0.74	36	<10	60	<0.5	<2	1.40	0.8	10	38	62	2.43
128187		1.00	<0.01	<0.2	0.66	<2	<10	1080	<0.5	<2	1.53	<0.5	2	19	30	2.13



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05044873

Clay 510749

Sample Description	Method Analyt Units LOD	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1	ME-CP#1
		Ca ppm	Mg ppm	K %	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	N ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Si ppm
128170		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.60	365	<1	0.02	6	330	12	0.11	2	2	85
128171		<10	<1	0.07	<10	0.05	172	4	<0.01	1	50	504	0.06	12	<1	4
128172		<10	<1	0.31	10	0.02	17	<1	<0.01	1	310	25	0.41	<2	<1	4
128173		<10	<1	0.15	<10	0.01	23	1	<0.01	<1	110	391	0.18	6	<1	10
128174		<10	<1	0.29	10	0.01	32	<1	<0.01	1	130	27	0.95	<2	<1	4
128175		<10	<1	0.25	10	0.01	31	<1	<0.01	<1	240	43	0.49	3	<1	5
128176		<10	<1	0.08	<10	0.02	127	<1	<0.01	2	36	60	0.16	2	<1	29
128177		<10	<1	0.19	10	0.01	377	1	0.01	<1	280	7	0.29	2	1	18
128178		<10	<1	0.25	10	0.01	153	1	<0.01	2	610	9	0.22	<2	<1	9
128179		<10	<1	0.18	10	0.01	239	<1	<0.01	1	270	27	1.10	2	<1	7
128180		<10	1	0.28	10	0.02	447	<1	<0.01	2	820	52	0.57	<2	1	17
128181		<10	<1	0.24	20	0.06	690	<1	0.01	2	730	9	0.43	<2	1	15
128182		<10	<1	0.32	10	0.11	681	<1	0.01	2	910	109	1.10	2	1	150
128183		<10	<1	0.11	<10	0.20	85	16	<0.01	29	380	9	1.24	2	1	7
128184		<10	1	0.11	<10	0.35	184	200	<0.01	26	690	9	0.38	<2	2	17
128185		<10	<1	0.03	10	0.44	408	22	0.01	17	6720	8	<0.01	<2	3	18
128186		<10	<1	0.23	20	0.21	714	1	0.05	1	700	5	0.17	<2	2	153



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA05044873

Claim 510749

Sample Description	Method Analyte Unit LOQ	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41	ME-CP41
		Ti %	Fe ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
193701		0.01	<10	<10	29	<10	43
128170		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	66
128171		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	26
128172		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	18
128173		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	9
128174		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	34
128175		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	277
128176		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	9
128177		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	7
128178		<0.01	<10	<10	2	<10	50
128179		<0.01	<10	<10	3	<10	135
128180		<0.01	<10	<10	6	<10	32
128181		<0.01	<10	<10	4	<10	220
128184		0.04	<10	<10	14	<10	9
128185		0.03	<10	<10	28	<10	21
128186		0.04	<10	<10	38	<10	34
128187		0.01	<10	<10	27	<10	30



- ### LEGEND
- MIDDLE JURASSIC: BONNINGTON PLUTON**
- MJBqm** Quartz Monzonite - monzonite, largely megacrystic, includes hornblende - biotite quartz monzonite
 - MJBgd** Granodiorite, fine medium grained largely biotite - hornblende granodiorite
 - MJB2** Diorite, fine to medium grained hornblende diorite possibly pyroxene bearing
- LOWER JURASSIC (ROSSLAND GROUP)**
- IJRv** Elise Formation ?
Mafic volcanic rocks, predominantly coarse grained fragmentals, including tuff breccia and coarse grained lapilli tuff
- EARLY MESOZOIC**
- IJRa** Hall Formation?
Siliceous metaclastic rocks, includes quartz-pebble conglomerate, metasilstone, fine grained quartzite, pelite

- ### SYMBOLS
- Strike & dip of bedding, vertical bedding
 - Strike & dip of foliation
 - Strike & dip of vein
 - Fault or shear zone
 - Outcrop boundary
 - Float Location
 - Mineral showing
 - Past workings
 - Geological contact
 - Major Fault
 - Claim boundary
 - Claim boundary of Amazing Grace property
 - Temporary open ground to be incorporated into property
 - Pond or lake, stream
- *Legend and lithological contacts based on C. Greig report, 1998: "Map Labels" by British Columbia Geological Survey

ABBREVIATIONS

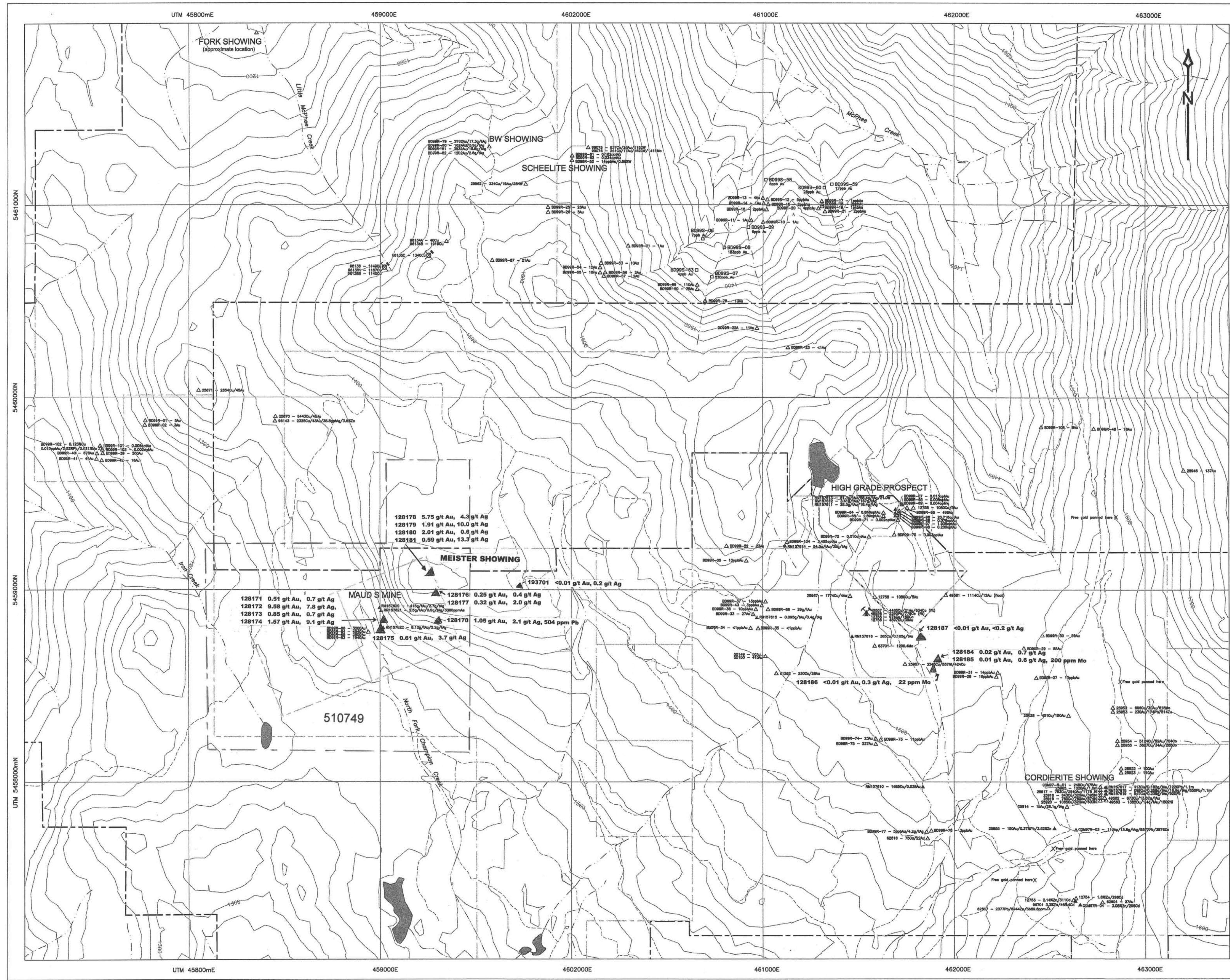
Abnt	Abundant
Alt	Altered
And	Andesite
Bio	Biotite
Brecc	Breccia
Chl	Chlorite
Cpy	Chalcopyrite
Cu	Copper
Gdr	Granodiorite
Hbl	Hornblende
Mag	Magnetite
Mang	Manganese
Mo	Molybdenite
Musc	Muscovite
Po	Pyrrhotite
Py	Pyrite
Qz	Quartz
Stwk	Stockwork
Sil	Silicified
Tr	Trace
VG	Visible Gold
VMS	Volcanogenic massive sulphide
Vns	Veins
Wk	Weak
W	Tungsten



Field Exploration and Compilation by
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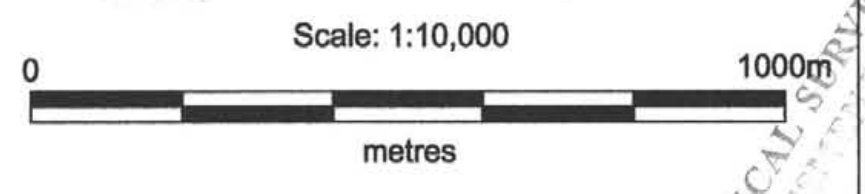
MAP 1
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAP
Amazing Grace Property
Firestone Ventures Inc.
(Includes 2004 Geology)

B.C. Trim Maps: 82F 023/033
Datum: NAD83 Canada, Zone 10
Date: August 19, 2005
Drafting: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.



- LEGEND**
- ▲ 2005 Rock Sample Location
Au (g/t), Ag (g/t), Pb (ppm)
 - ▲ 2004 Rock Sample Location
Au (g/t) / Ag (g/t) / Cu, Pb, W, As (ppm)
 - △ Pre - 2004 Rock Sample Location
Au (ppb) unless otherwise stated
Au value not shown if <20 ppb
Cu, Mo, Pb, Ni, Co (ppm)
 - ▲ Pre - 2004 Rock "float" Sample
Au (ppb) unless otherwise stated
Cu, Mo, Pb, Ni, Co (ppm)
 - Pre - 2004 Silt or Mossmat Sample
Au (ppb) unless otherwise stated

- - - Claim boundary
- - - Claim boundary of Amazing Grace property
- - - Temporary open ground to be incorporated into property



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MAP 2
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
Amazing Grace Property
Firestone Ventures Inc.
(Includes 2005 Samples)

B.C. Trim Maps: 82F 023/033
Datum: NAD83 Canada, Zone 10
Date: August 19, 2005
Drafting: Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR
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