MAR 20070013: UBONE

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Assessment Report

Activities on Permit No. 093 9305031136, Part of ~~"Alberta Sun Uranium Project"~~, "Ubone" Fort MacLeod area, southwestern Alberta, Firestone Ventures Inc.

Part B

100% Owner: Firestone Ventures Inc.

NTS Sheets 082H/05 and 82H/06

May 8, 2007

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Summary

Roll front style uranium deposits are formed during advancement of uranium-bearing groundwater through thick permeable sandstone horizons deposited within stream paleochannels. Uranium is deposited during oxidation by groundwater of the sediments originally in a strongly reduced chemical state, commonly carbonaceous and containing fine pyrite. Roll front deposits tend to be crescent-shaped and limonitic, with grades from 0.05 to 0.4% U_3O_8.

Optimal conditions for formation of a roll front deposit are: a thickness of at least 5 metres of host channel sandstones; very high permeability of medium to coarse sandstone; strongly reduced characteristics of host units, including fine pyrite and/or carbonaceous matter; nearly flat lying stratigraphy, without significant truncation due to faulting; cross-bedding structures; and the presence of a very gentle synclinal structure, with fold limbs extending several kilometers.

The following conclusions can be made from results of this multi-phased program:

- Channel sandstones of adequate thickness belonging to the Willow Creek Formation outside of the Rocky Mountain Fold Belt provide a suitable setting for roll-front style uranium deposits. At least one such weakly carbonaceous sandstone unit occurs 5 kilometres west of Highway 810.

- The most optimal location for roll-front style mineralization occurs in the intersection area of the Waterton River and a north-northwest trending synclinal axis interpreted by Firestone geologists.

- Some deposition of uranium from fluid movement likely has occurred, indicated by replacement-style uranium, grading up to 7,540 ppm U, in carbonaceous material comprising the UBone occurrence. This suggests the potential for larger, potentially economically viable, zones elsewhere.

- The Fold Belt underlying southwestern portions of the permit area is unsuitable for formation of roll front deposits, due to structural disruption impeding groundwater flow.

An airborne electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey was flown over this and several neighbouring permit areas in late April, 2007. Further work is recommended to include detailed radon cup surveying, followed by selection of reverse circulation or rotary drill targets. A systematic pattern of drill holes spaced at 150 – 200 metres across interpreted paleochannels or other prospective targets is recommended. An initial drill program should consist of 35 to 40 holes; this can vary somewhat depending on results obtained.

Table of Contents

Part B

List of Figures

Appendices

Part C

Maps

1.0 Introduction

On March 21, 2005 Firestone Ventures Inc acquired Permit No. 093 9305031136, covering 9,031 hectares (22,307 acres), in the Fort MacLeod area of southwestern Alberta. Several other permits in the Fort MacLeod, Pincher Creek and Cardston areas were also obtained by Firestone in early May, 2005; these comprise the "Alberta Sun Uranium Project". The focus of acquisition and subsequent exploration is for "roll-front"-style uranium deposits, which occur in the United States within similar geologic terranes consisting of platformal sedimentary rock along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains.

This assessment report will cover results from several short exploration phases: a preliminary visit in April, 2005; a second visit, including geological mapping, in June, 2005; a series of meetings with experts in roll-front style deposits and local hydrology followed by further geological mapping in September, 2005; and two short programs comprising a "radon cup" survey in June and August, 2006 respectively. The work was designed to gather a sound understanding of the nature of roll-front uranium deposits and to assess the mineral potential of the area covered by the Alberta Sun permits.

2.0 Location and Access

Permit No. 093 9305031136 is located about 30 kilometres south of Fort MacLeod, Alberta, and extends from 113°, 21' 50" W to 113° 45' 40" W Longitude, and from 49°, 19' 25" N to 49° 29' 45" N Latitude. The permit is located on NTS Sheets 082H/05 and 82H/06, extending roughly along the Waterton River. Access is very good; the permit is bisected by Alberta Highway 810 and can be accessed by several concession roads extending to the edges of the Waterton River valley. Much of the surface rights on the north side of the river are held by the Ewelme hutterite colony, and most of the south side east of Highway 810 is held by the Riverside hutterite colony. Both gave permission for Firestone Ventures to explore on their land. Permission to access private land must be acquired prior to exploration, although "right of ways" along concession lines are open to public usage.

3.0 Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

The permit area covers flat to gently rolling terrain, comprised mostly of ranchland and farmland, with almost no wooded areas outside of the river valleys. The Waterton River has cut a valley up to 80 metres deep, resulting in nearly vertical cliffs along many of its cut banks, although the river's edge is easily accessible along most of its course. Cottonwood forests cover much of the valley floors. Outcrop is restricted to cut banks along major water courses.

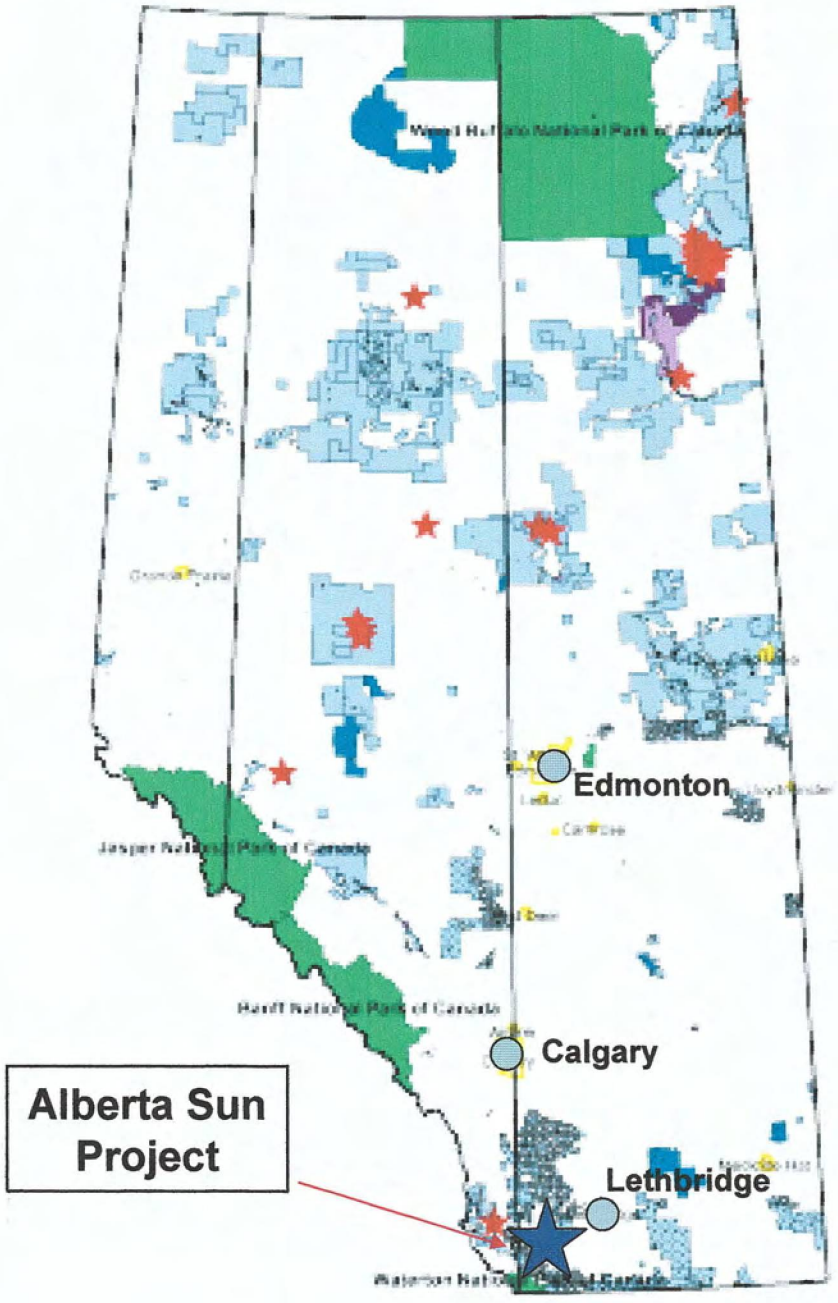
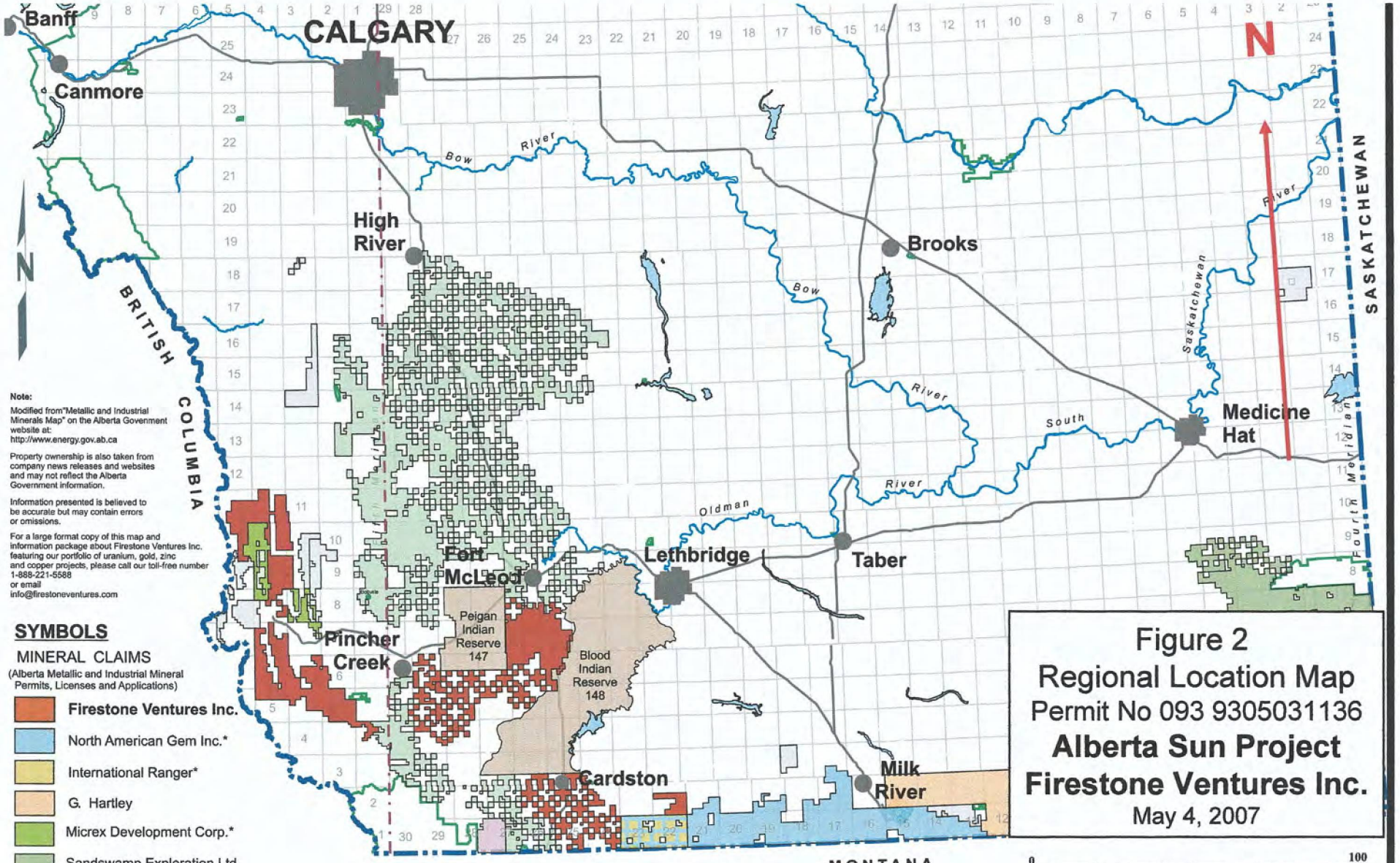


Figure 1: Location Map
Permit No 093 9305031136
Alberta Sun Project
Firestone Ventures Inc.
May 4, 2007


Banff
CALGARY
Canmore
High River
Brooks
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Taber
Fort McLeod
Pincher Creek
Peigan Indian Reserve 147
Blood Indian Reserve 148
Cardston
Milk River
Bow River
Oldman River
South Saskatchewan River
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHEWAN
MONTANA
Fourth Meridian
N
Note:
Modified from "Metallic and Industrial Minerals Map" on the Alberta Government website at: http://www.energy.gov.ab.ca
Property ownership is also taken from company news releases and websites and may not reflect the Alberta Government information.
Information presented is believed to be accurate but may contain errors or omissions.
For a large format copy of this map and information package about Firestone Ventures Inc. featuring our portfolio of uranium, gold, zinc and copper projects, please call our toll-free number 1-888-221-5588 or email info@firestoneventures.com
SYMBOLS
MINERAL CLAIMS
(Alberta Metallic and Industrial Mineral Permits, Licenses and Applications)
Firestone Ventures Inc.
North American Gem Inc.*
International Ranger*
G. Hartley
Micrex Development Corp.*
Sandswamp Exploration Ltd.
S. Spelliscy
Dahrouge Geological
Other
* Some claim transfers may be pending
Figure 2
Regional Location Map
Permit No 093 9305031136
Alberta Sun Project
Firestone Ventures Inc.
May 4, 2007
0
100
kilometers
FIRESTONE VENTURES INC.
ALBERTA SUN URANIUM PROJECT
January 2007
FV : TSX-V
Toll Free: 1-888-221-5588
www.firestoneventures.com

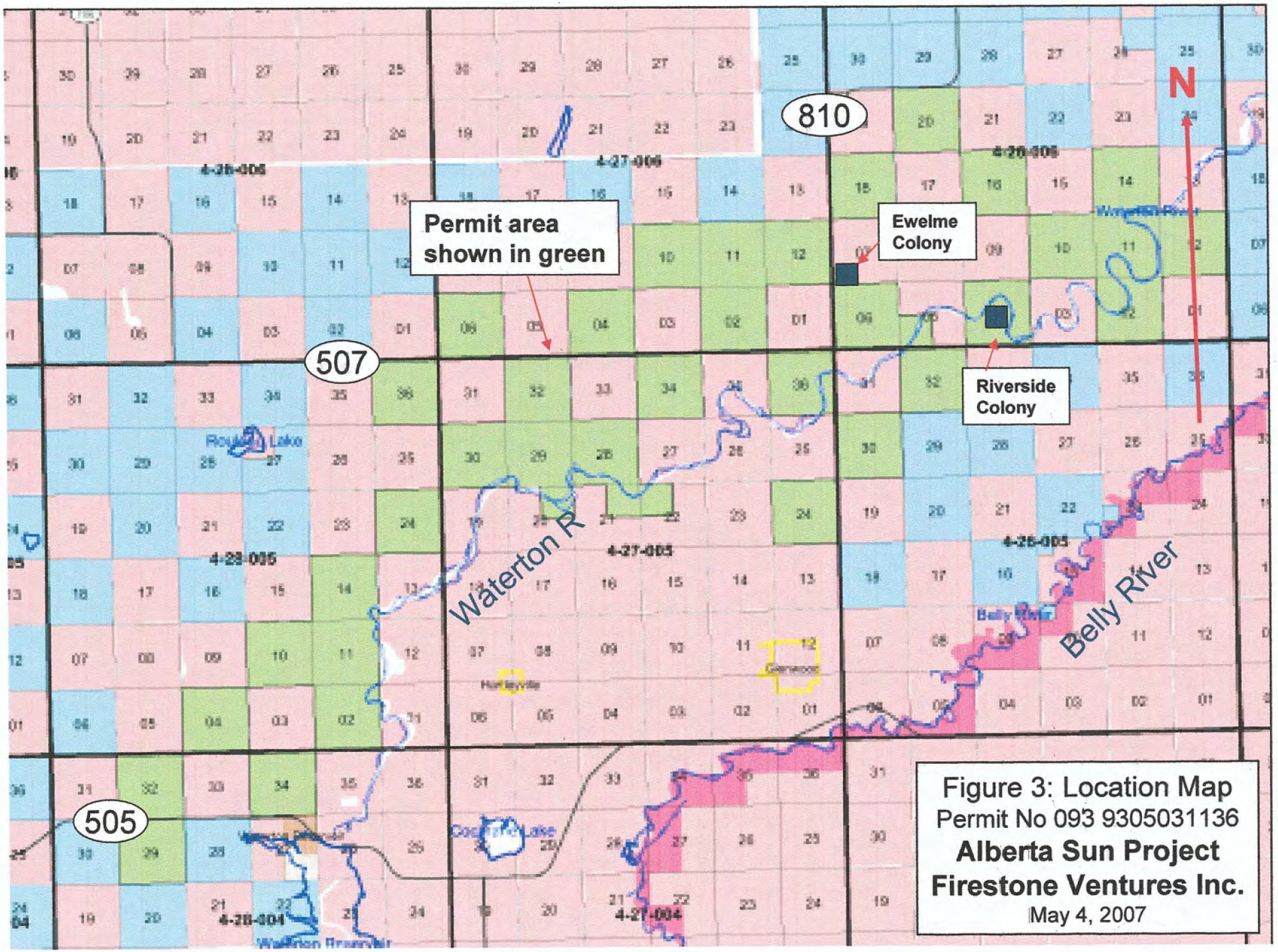


Figure 3: Location Map
Permit No 093 9305031136
Alberta Sun Project
Firestone Ventures Inc.
May 4, 2007

The property area has a generally dry continental climate, with warm summers having daily highs averaging about 24°C, and cold winters, with average highs at about -3°C. Precipitation averages about 40 cm per year, with occasional heavy "upslope" rainfall and snowfall events. Wintertime "Chinooks", consisting of incursions of warm, dry air, are fairly common in southwestern Alberta, resulting in reduction or elimination of the snowpack. Drilling should be done in wintertime conditions; other exploration is recommended to be done in the summer and fall. No work should be done during calving season from April and early May.

4.0 History

Exploration for sediment-hosted uranium deposits began in southwestern Alberta in the late 1960s and extended until the early 1980s. Open File 1994-8 (Olsen, Alberta Geological Survey, 1994) reports that Bell et al (1976) discovered radioactive bone fragments in three locations in southwestern Alberta. The report also describes that a rock sample of Willow Creek Formation silty limestone returning "greater than 2,000 ppm U" was reported by Grant in 1982 (Olsen, Alberta Geological Survey, 1994). This sample, taken from "anomaly 82H-23" about 30 km south of Fort MacLeod, also contained 13 ppm molybdenum, 78 ppm vanadium and 4 ppm selenium, typical pathfinder elements for roll-front style deposits. A second occurrence, "anomaly 82H-21", consisting of a rock sample returning 85 ppm U and a radioactivity count of 900 cps was located about 5 kilometres upstream. No further work was reported.

5.0 Deposit Setting

In September 2005 Firestone geologists met with two consultants, Mr. Douglas Underhill, PhD, a specialist in roll-front style uranium deposits, and Mr. James Letourneau, a specialist in hydrology, particularly groundwater movement. Detailed descriptions of the nature, particularly lithological characteristics, thickness and lateral extent and thickness of deposits, as well as hydrological characteristics of viable areas were provided by both consultants.

5.1 Setting of Roll-Front-style Uranium Deposits

Roll-front uranium deposits are a significant source of worldwide uranium extraction. These are formed along the "solution front" and flanking margins of a crescent-shaped movement of advancing uranium-bearing groundwater through highly reduced permeable sandstone. Groundwater advancement results in oxidation along the front, in turn resulting in exsolution of aqueous uranium and deposition of uraninite (U_3O_8) along the limbs and the frontal lobe of the channel of movement, resulting in crescent shaped deposits. Pathfinder elements include molybdenum, antimony and vanadium. Areas behind the roll-front are limonitic, due to oxidizing of fine sulphides and carbonaceous

matter. This results in a roughly crescent-shaped trend of small to medium sized, low-grade uraninite deposits (0.05 to about 0.4% U_3O_8), which may extend across several tens of kilometers.

The optimum setting for groundwater movement is a fluvial paleochannel consisting of sandstone layers from 10 – 50 metres in thickness, with source material comprised largely of volcanogenic material having a high background uranium content. This setting occur within sedimentary strata derived from the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains during the Laromide orogeny, and deposited during the Cretaceous – Tertiary boundary up to 200 km to the east. Roll-front uranium deposits occur somewhat east of the Rockies from southern Wyoming to northern Texas. The geological setting of southwestern Alberta is similar to that of the high plains of the United States.

The fluvial setting, in addition to thick main sandstone channels, is also typified by thinner sandstone horizons up to two metres thick. These are caused by "crevasse splays" whereby levees along channel banks are breached, resulting in a sudden release of sandy sediment into quiet basins. Pan-shaped sandstone deposits up to one kilometre in diameter result from this. Although too thin to host economically viable uranium deposits, these thin sandstone horizons can thus be used as indicators of a proximal thicker main paleochannel.

On a more local scale, optimum conditions are typified by:

1. Thickness of of at least 5 metres and lateral extent up to 40 – 50 km of host channel sandstones.
2. Very high permeability of medium to coarse sandstone, with no silicification and a crumbly, almost unconsolidated texture.
3. Strongly reduced characteristics, including fine pyrite and/or carbonaceous matter.
4. Nearly flat lying stratigraphy, without significant truncation due to faulting. Strongly folded and/ or faulted areas are not considered favourable as fluid movement is occluded.
5. Cross-bedding structures, and
6. Confining lithological units, such as mudstone.

A further contributing feature is the presence of a very gentle synclinal structure, with each fold limb extending several kilometers from the fold axis.

6.0 Geology

6.1 Regional Geology

The southwester Alberta area is underlain by a thick sequence of predominantly fine clastic sediments derived from the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains and comprising the "Foreland Basin" of the Interior Plains. This sequence attains a thickness exceeding 1,500 metres in the Porcupine Hills area northwest of the permit area (Alberta Geological Survey Open File 1994 – 8, after Yorath, 1992). The most extensive component formation is the Cretaceous – Tertiary Willow Creek Formation, consisting largely of green, red, pink or grey mudstone to siltstone, lesser grey massive to crossbedded sandstone, commonly carbonaceous, and granule to pebble conglomerate (GSC, Open File 3543, 1997). The Willow Creek Formation extends eastward roughly from the Town of Pincher Creek to the Lethbridge area. To the north, the Willow Creek Formation is overlain by the Paleocene Porcupine Hills Formation, extending from directly northeast of Pincher Creek to well beyond the Oldman River. This consists largely of medium to very thickly bedded, massive to crossbedded sandstone, with minor units of more resistant fine to medium sandstone (GSC Open File 3543).

The edge of the Cordilleran Fold Belt is roughly coincident with the northwest-southeast trending contact of the Willow Creek Formation to the northeast with the Upper Cretaceous St. Mary's Formation, the youngest and most aerially extensive of a series of Upper Cretaceous clastic sedimentary formations, to the southwest. The edge of the fold belt occurs roughly seven kilometers north of the Waterton Reservior (Map 1), and extends from just south of Pincher Creek to directly west of Cardston. Contacts within individual formations consist largely of south-dipping thrust faults, emplacing older units onto underlying younger units (Map 1). On an outcrop scale, units are commonly tightly folded, with abundant normal and reverse faulting, indicating a high level of disruption of originally flay-lying, planar sedimentary strata.

Two members constitute the St Mary's Formation sediments. The upper member consists largely of siltstone, channel-fill siltstone and shale, with bentonite and ironstone; the lower member consists of brackish grey shale, coal and sandstone (GSC Open File 3543). Other major formations, becoming progressively older towards the southwest, consist largely of siltstone, with lesser bentonite and sandstone horizons (see Map 2 for legend). Several include channelized sandstone units which are lithologically prospective for roll-front style uranium deposition; however, all occur within the fold belt and are thus unsuitable due to high levels of structural disruption.

Most areas are covered by unconsolidated Quaternary glacial material; outcrop exposures are limited to cut banks along larger water courses, roadcuts and sparse outcrops along steep hillsides.

6.2 Property Geology

The majority of area covered by Permit No. 093 9305031136, including most of the area explored by Firestone, is underlain by Willow Creek Formation clastic sediments, largely siltstone to mudstone interlayered with metre-scale sandstone units. The edge of the Fold Belt extends into the southwestern portion of the permit area (Map 1) where a series of southwest-dipping thrust faults has emplaced a succession of progressively older formations towards the southwest. From northeast to southwest, these are: a broad unit of St Mary's Formation siltstone to sandstone (Ksmr); Blood Reserve Formation massive to crossbedded arenite (Kbo); Bearpaw Formation shale and minor sandstone (Kbp); and Lundbreck Formation shale, limestone and minor channelized sandstone (Klb) (Stratigraphic setting was taken from GSC Open File 3543, 1994). Mapping by Firestone was limited to several outcrops just downstream of the Waterton Reservoir.

The bulk of exploration focused on the Willow Creek Formation proximal to Highway 810, outside of the fold belt. The initial April 2005 program located the showing described in GSC Open File 3543, which consists of a small amount of solid organic material that had undergone selective uraninite replacement, resulting in black, fairly radioactive material. This is called the UBone occurrence, although the nature of the original material is uncertain. Analysis of the material returned a value of 0.764% U (0.901% U_3O_8). Several scintillometer readings were taken along the Waterton River between Highway 810 to this occurrence, with a maximum "counts per second" (cps) value of 900 obtained from a roadcut directly east of the highway.

Subsequent field programs focused on detailed mapping and interpretation of the geological setting along the Waterton River, following seminars with experts in roll-front style uranium deposits, local hydrology, and geological settings of southwestern Alberta. Mapping in September, 2005 showed the Willow Creek Formation to consist of thin to medium bedded siltstone to mudstone, commonly hematitic with a distinctive red colour, interbedded with very permeable sandstone units, locally crossbedded and commonly somewhat carbonaceous, ranging from 1 to 3 metres in thickness. East of Highway 810, bedding dips very slightly to the west to northwest, with dips to 5 degrees (Figure 4). Stratigraphy is very continuous, with an absence of faulting and structural disruption. Minor outcrop-scale foliation, commonly striking north-west with variable, generally steep dips, was noted at several locations (Map 2).

Mapping of Willow Creek stratigraphy about 5 kilometres west of Highway 810 revealed several units of thicker sandstone, including one 7 to 8 metres thick grading from pebble conglomerate to medium grained sandstone. Sandstone units are interlayered with siltstone to mudstone. Faulting and structural disruption is absent, and bedding dips slightly to the east (Figure 5). Willow Creek stratigraphy mapped in the Town of Pincher Creek to the west dips from 15 to 20 degrees to the east. This suggests a north-northwest trending synclinal axis extending roughly two kilometers west of Highway 810 and noted by a pronounced bend of the Waterton River. Prior mapping shown in GSC Open File

3543 revealed a synclinal axis in this location, as well as a series of synclinal and anticlinal axes west of this, but east of the fold belt.

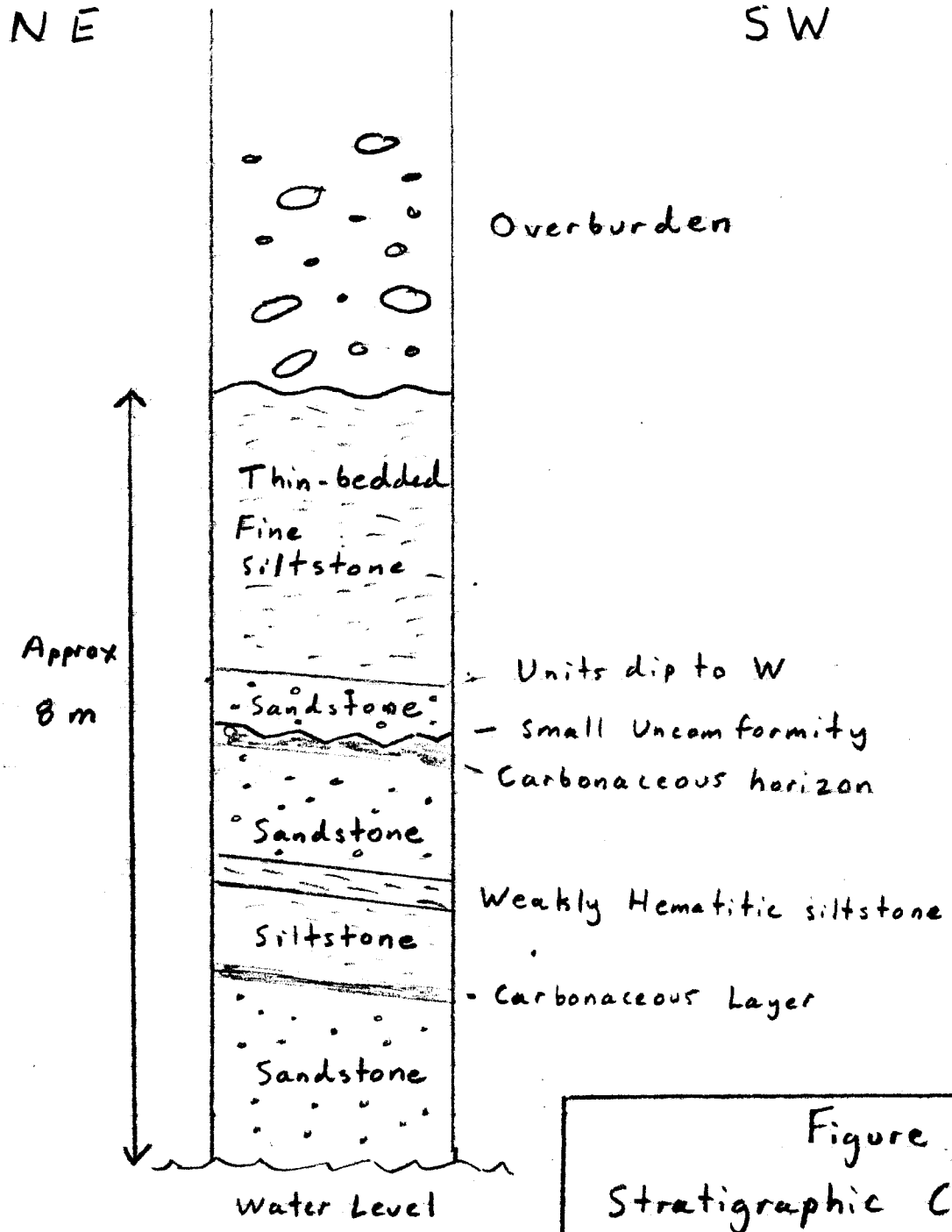


Figure 4

Stratigraphic Column

322650, 5479511 (NAD 27 C)

Permit No: 093 9305031136

Alberta Sun Project

FIRESTONE VENTURES Inc.

May 8, 2007

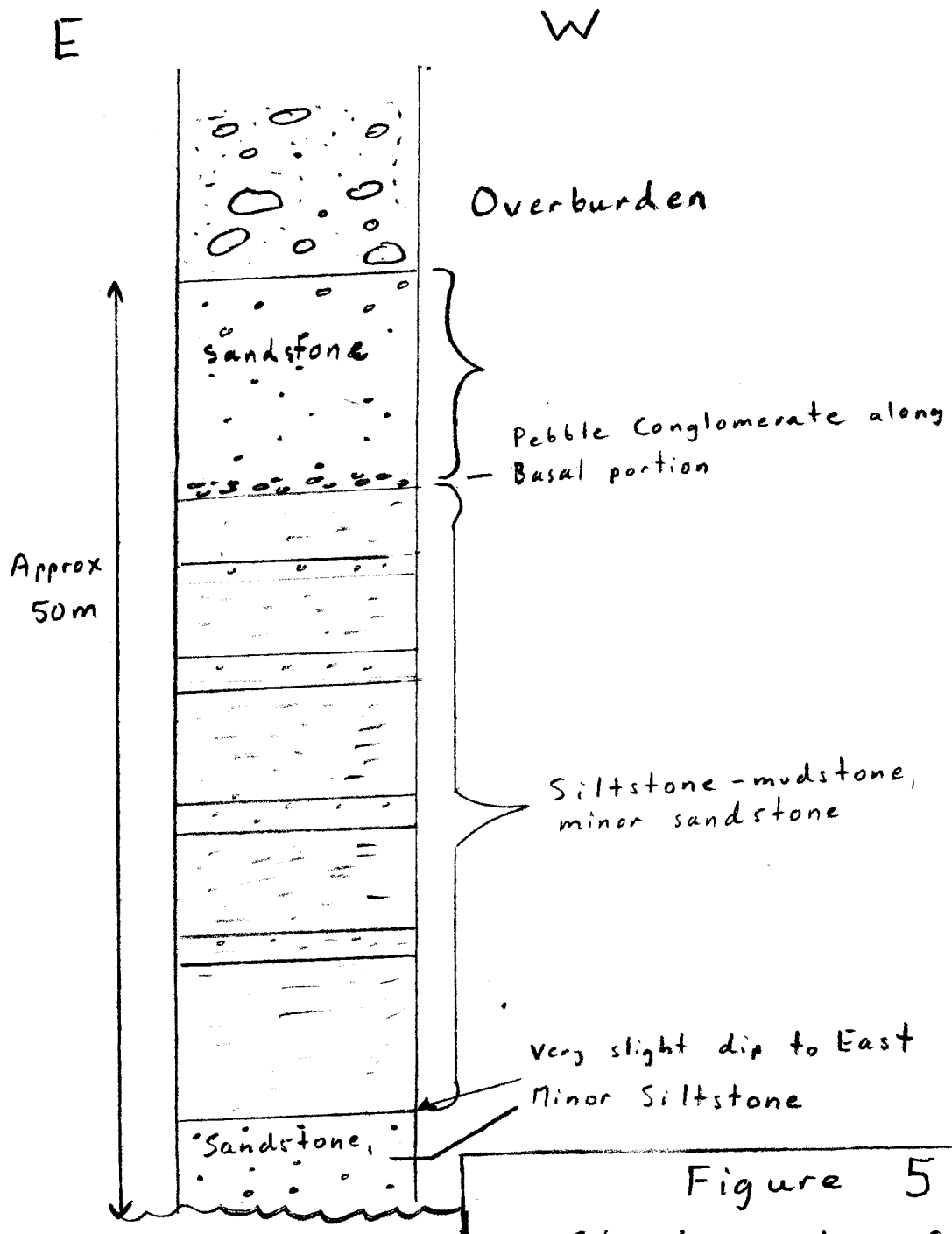


Figure 5

Stratigraphic Column

UTM: 313832E, 5475337 (NAD 27 C)

Permit No: 093 9305031136

Alberta Sun Project

FIRESTONE VENTURES Inc

May 8, 2007

7.0 Work Programs

The following is a detailed description of activities on Permit No 093 9305031136.

April 8-9, 2005: A preliminary visit to the Waterton River area from Highway 810 to the UBone Occurrence area was done by two Firestone geologists. Activities included sampling of the UBone occurrence and scintillometer readings at several sites along the Waterton River. Five rock samples were submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; results are shown in Appendix 4.

June 1 – 7: Further mapping along the same portion of the Waterton River was done by two Firestone geologists, as well as meetings with the Ewelme and Riverside Hutterite Colonies, in order to obtain permission to explore their private land, and to establish working relationships with Firestone Ventures Inc. This program was terminated due to extremely heavy rainfall, resulting in flooding along the Waterton River.

September 13 – 15, 2005: Several seminars were held with Mr. Douglas Underhill, PhD, a specialist in roll-front style uranium deposits, and Mr. James Letourneau, a specialist in hydrology, particularly groundwater movement. Detailed descriptions of the nature, particularly lithological characteristics, thickness and lateral extent and thickness of deposits, as well as hydrological characteristics of viable areas were provided by both consultants. Mr. Letourneau indicated that areas of maximum groundwater movement occur along present major watercourses, although these extend beyond present river valleys. The meetings were concluded with field visits to the UBone and Highway 810 areas.

September 23 – 25, 2005: Further detailed mapping of the Waterton River from about 5 km west of Highway 810 to the UBone occurrence area was done by two geologists. This phase also included reconnaissance mapping of the Pincher Creek and Fold Belt areas, outside of this specific permit area. The interpretation by Firestone geologists of a synclinal axis west of Highway 810 resulted from this phase.

September 26 – 28: Further meetings with Mr. Letourneau were held, as well as with Mr. Derald Smith, of the University of Calgary, to improve knowledge of the stratigraphy of southwestern Alberta. These established that paleochannels, including those formed at the Cretaceous – Tertiary boundary, are roughly the same as present channels.

June, 2006: A series of "radon cups", provided by "AlphaTrack" were emplaced along Highway 810 at the Waterton River bridge to test for viability of radon cup surveying as a tool to detect areas of anomalous radioactivity originating from uranium-bearing mineralization. The measurements are based on detection, on a sheet of thin film, of alpha particles resulting from the decay of radon gas, itself a decay product of uranium, but with a much shorter half-life. The cups are removed after 30 days, and the number of impressions on each sheet of film counted. Anomalous counts may indicate proximal anomalous uranium, potentially signifying roll-front style mineralization. Results

suggested a high background of radiation and the presence of several anomalies, not detected by scintillometer readings at the same locations (Appendix 5).

August 12 – 13, 2006: The cups emplaced in July were removed and sent for analysis. Results included two anomalous values just north of the Waterton River (Figure 6).

An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic "frequency domain" survey has just been completed over this and several neighbouring permit areas. The work was done in late April, 2007, and cannot be included in applicable expenditures for this program. Results and interpretation are pending.

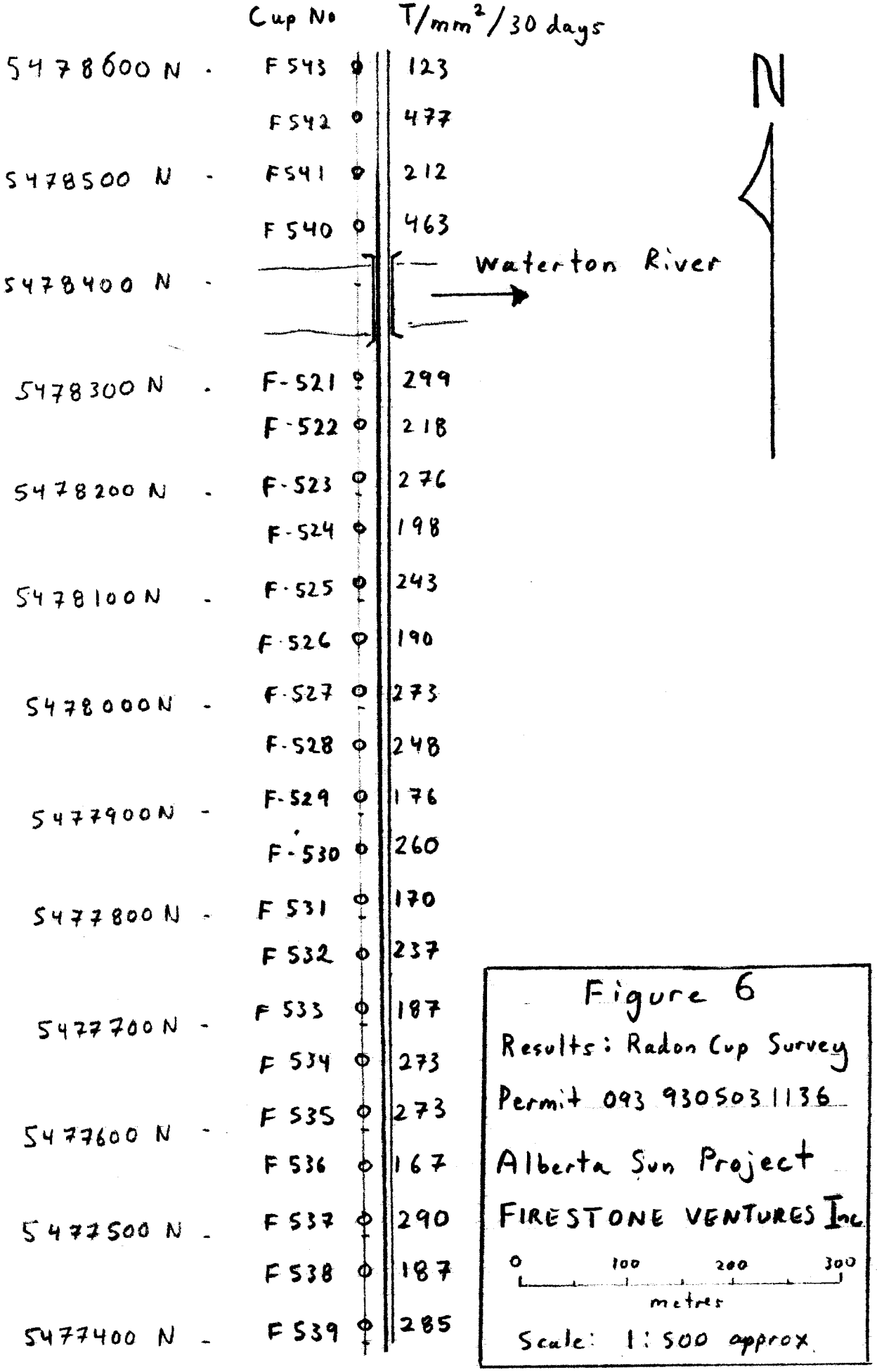


Figure 6

Results: Radon Cup Survey

Permit 093 930503 1136

Alberta Sun Project

FIRESTONE VENTURES Inc.

Scale: 1:500 approx.

8.0 Discussion of Results

Optimal conditions for the geological setting of roll-front style uranium deposits have been determined to exist within the bounds of Permit No 093 9305031136, particularly along the Waterton River valley. The permeable, weakly carbonaceous sandstone unit up to 8 metres thick in outcrop along the Waterton River five kilometers west of Highway 810 (Map 2, Figure 5) is of sufficient size, although no mineralization was identified. The undisrupted setting is also favourable, as uranium-bearing fluids would be allowed unimpeded flow. Also, the gently west-dipping stratigraphy, in contrast to gently east-dipping stratigraphy east of Highway 810, suggests that a district-scale synclinal axis, possibly representing the axis of the Foreland Basin, occurs somewhere slightly west of the highway. Firestone geologists interpreted a north-northwest trending axis extending along a pronounced bend in the river about two kilometers west of the highway (Map 2). Interestingly, this almost perfectly matches a synclinal axis shown in GSC Open File 3543, but not realized by Firestone until after the in-house geological interpretation.

Discussions with Mr. Derald Smith indicate that paleochannels are likely to occur in roughly the same location as modern large watercourses. Thick paleochannels may be "stacked" due to the long history of deposition in the same general watercourse. Discussions with Mr. Letourneau indicate groundwater flow conditions are optimized here also, and are likely to have been so since the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary. The thinner sandstone horizons common along the riverbank exposures may represent crevasse splays of the main paleochannel. During a September 2005 field visit Dr. Underhill felt that metre-scale sandstone units at the Highway 810 bridge were too small to be commercially viable but otherwise were suitable host units for roll-front style mineral emplacement. They also suggest proximity to much thicker main channels.

No actual roll front style mineralization was identified during this program, which was designed to identify optimal settings, rather than actual zones. The existence of uranium, and potential for this deposit type, is indicated by the mineralized organic matter comprising the UBone showing. The replacement of the organic matter with uraninite would require considerable uranium-bearing fluid movement, and selective emplacement in targets having favourable chemical and physical compositions. Three sample of replacement-style mineralization obtained in April, 2005 returned uranium values ranging from 5,340 to 7,540 ppm (0.754%) U. Typical roll-front style pathfinder element contents are also elevated. Antimony values from partial digestion ICP analysis range from 56.7 to 64.2 ppm; molybdenum values range from 7.9 to 11.7 ppm and vanadium values ranged from 48.8 to 262 ppm. Arsenic values are also elevated, ranging from 75.3 to 465 ppm; selenium values range from 4.1 to 320 ppm (Appendix 4). Total digestion values for antimony and molybdenum are very similar. High "cps" counts suggest uranium-bearing mineralized zones elsewhere, improving the potential for roll-front style mineralization.

The fold belt was not investigated in detail during this program, as the structural disruption would impede fluid movement leading to the formation of roll front-style deposits. Thus, channel sandstone units within the Willow Creek Formation, and similar units in the Porcupine Hills and St Mary's Formations outside of the fold belt are considered most prospective for formation of this deposit type.

9.0 Conclusions

The following conclusions have been made from results of this program:

- Channel sandstones of adequate thickness belonging to the Willow Creek Formation outside of the fold belt provide a suitable setting for roll-front style uranium deposits. At least one such weakly carbonaceous sandstone unit occurs five kilometres west of Highway 810. Thinner sandstone units elsewhere along the river may represent "crevasse splays" from the main channel and indicate proximity to it.

- The most optimal location for roll-front style mineralization occurs in the intersection area of the Waterton River and associated paleochannels, and a north-northwest trending synclinal axis interpreted by Firestone geologists to occur about two kilometres west of Highway 810. The synclinal axis was also indicated in GSC Open File 3543.

- Some deposition of uranium from fluid movement likely has already occurred, indicated by replacement-style uranium, grading up to 7,540 ppm U, in carbonaceous material comprising the UBone occurrence. Although very small, the UBone occurrence suggests the potential for larger, potentially economically viable, zones elsewhere in the permit area.

- The Fold Belt underlying southwestern portions of the permit area is unsuitable for formation of roll front deposits, due to structural disruption impeding groundwater flow.

10.0 Recommendations

Prospective features from the April airborne geophysical survey, including interpreted paleochannels, are recommended to undergo a radon cup surface survey similar to that done in 2006. Results can be used to supplement prospective features outlined from the airborne geophysical survey, leading to selection of drill targets.

Following this, a rotary, reverse circulation or sonic drilling program involving 35 to 40 short drill holes is recommended to test prospective features. If bedrock exposure exists "ground truthing", involving geological mapping and evaluation of sedimentary strata, is also recommended for all geophysical targets prior to drilling. Planning of the drill program, and preparation of a budget, should not be finalized until all sites have been investigated.

The drill program is recommended to consist of a systematic pattern of vertical holes to a maximum depth of about 100 metres, with a spacing of 150 to 200 metres between holes

across strike of the paleochannel. The drill cuttings should be scanned with a scintillometer to test for radioactivity levels. Even if no anomalous levels are detected, at least one sample should be taken and analyzed by per twenty metres of core, and of all sandstone horizons, Samples should undergo ICP analysis by 16-element partial digestion and 46-element total digestion, to determine trace element and rare earth element composition, to help identify host lithologies. Any cuttings showing anomalous radiation levels should be analyzed.

Permission to access private land must be secured prior to any activities, particularly drilling. If the drill sites are along a "right of way", permission must be given by the Government of Alberta, to ensure no damage occurs to gas lines or other infrastructure due to exploration activity. The best time to drill is from late October to early March, when the ground is most likely to be frozen and no agricultural activities are occurring. No activities are recommended during April and early May, due to calving season.

11.0 References

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Appendix 1. Certificate of Author

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

1) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist and sole proprietor of:
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services
35 Dawson Rd
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5T6

2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in geology from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, in 1984.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC).

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 23 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 Activities on Permit No. 093 9305031136, Part of "Alberta Sun Uranium Project", Fort MacLeod area, southwestern Alberta, Firestone Ventures Inc." on the entire property area comprising Permit No. 093 9305031136. I was active on-site during the June and September 2005 phases of the program of roughly 16 days from June 1 – 7, and Sept 12 - 16 and Sept 25 – 28th, 2005.

7) I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Assessment Report prior to March 2005.

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; this Assessment Report is not in compliance with that instrument and form, but was prepared to fulfill requirements by the Government of Alberta.

11) The effective date of this report is Mar 1, 2007.

Dated this 8th Day of May, 2007

"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

MINERAL ASSESSMENT
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF WORK

☐ **Estimated Expenditure** (submitting with **Statement of Intent to File**)

☒ **Actual Expenditure** (for **Part B of Report**; must match total filed in Part A)

Project Name: UBone

Expenditure Period (Month/Year) From: Apr-07 To: 2/2007

TYPE OF WORK	AMOUNT
1. Prospecting	$
2. Geological Mapping & Petrography	$ 38,098.58
3. Geophysical Surveys	$
a. Airborne	$
b. Ground	$ 2,844.00
4. Geochemical Surveys	$ 9228.54
5. Trenching and Stripping	$
6. Drilling	$
7. Assaying & whole rock analysis	$
8. Other Work: Drafting, map printing:	$ 9,500.00
Report writing	
SUBTOTAL	$ 59,671.04
9. Administration (up to 10% of subtotal)	$ 5967.10
TOTAL	$ 65,638.22

Carl Schulze
SUBMITTED BY (Print Name)

2007-08-17
DATE

Appendix 3:

Location Maps, April 2005 Rock Sampling

Field Sample Descriptions *

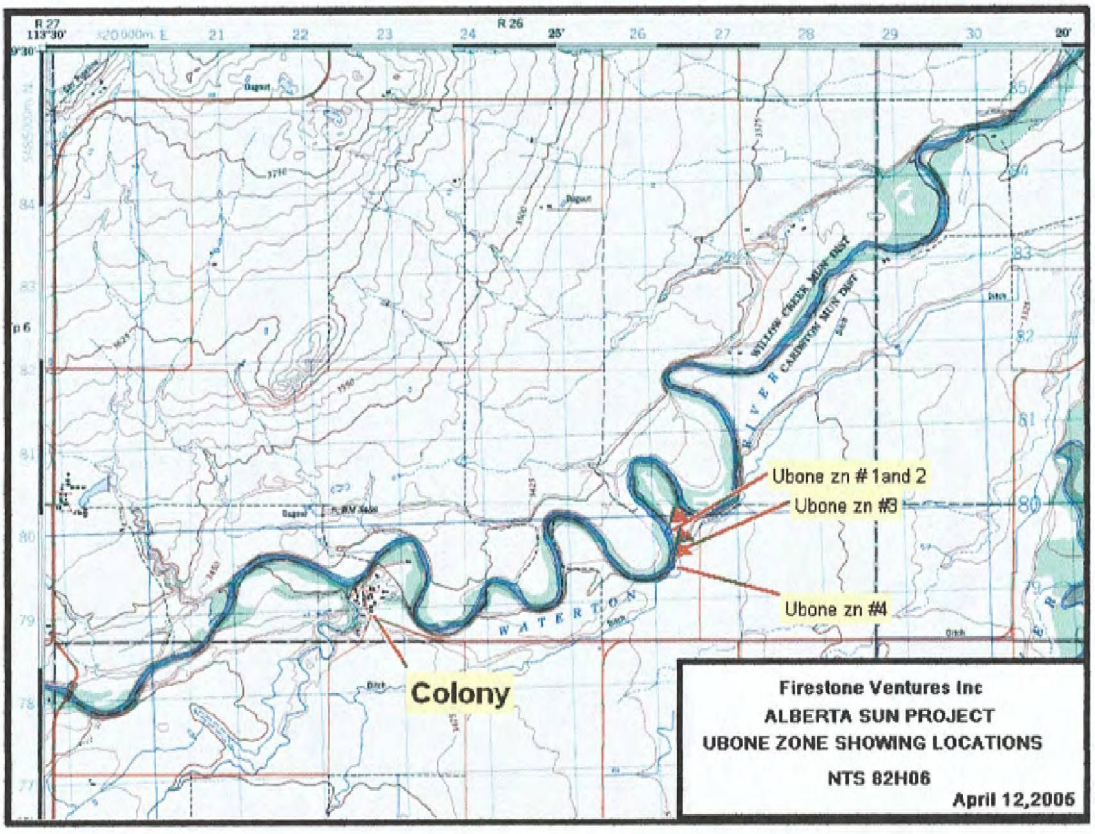

Figure 2 Map showing location of Ubone zone sample locations

Sample Descriptions

Sample 1 **Bentonitic mudstone** Grey to green ,unaltered 60cps in outcrop

Sample 2 **Hematite mudstone**, Hematitic dark red to maroon in color, white calcite layer
Immediately below, along the contact of the altered front, zone appears to dip out of the face, toward the creek.

Sample 3 Mineralization located in place and as pieces below zone at waters edge to 300 Cps on individual fragments. (Collected by gh lv april9)

Sample 4 Ubone discovery location, 450cps and 150 cps on organic fragments in float
Sample 4 A (collected by gh lv april9)
Sample 4 B (collected by rao,gh april8)

* Reproduced from in-house report by G. Hartley, PGeol, April, 2005

Detailed Field Location *

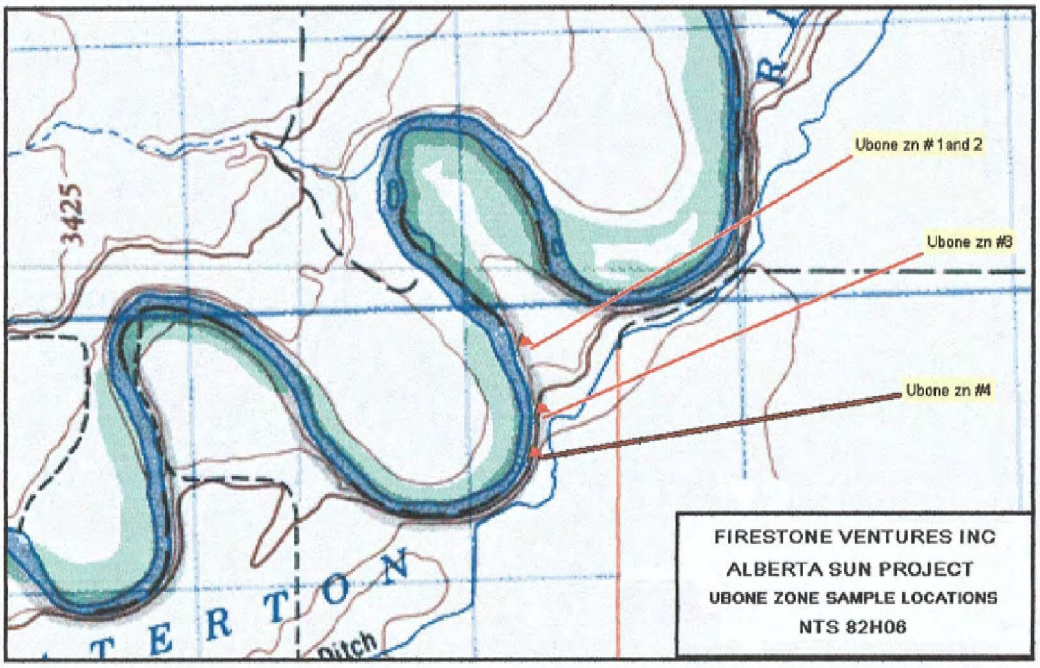

Figure 3 Map of the Ubone zone showing detailed sample locations

GPS data (NAD 83)

Sample 1 N 49 26.891 W 113 23 915
UTM 12U 03356142 E: 5480041N

Sample 2 As above samples separated by about 20 cm

Sample 3 N 49 26 .755 : W 113 23 .885

Sample 4a+b 12U 0326167E 5479830 N (from rao)
N 49 26 .704 W 113 23 .894

* Reproduced from in-house report by G. Hartley, PGeol, April, 2005

Appendix 4:

Analytical Results, April 2005 Samples

Appendix 4a: Partial Digestion
Appendix 4b: Total Digestion

NB: UBone samples only are applicable

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
125 - 15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 2X8
Tel: (306) 933-8118 Fax: (306) 933-5656 Email: geochem@src.sk.ca

FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3R Partial Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Arsenic in ppm (As)
Bismuth in ppm (Bi)
Cobalt in ppm (Co)
Copper in ppm (Cu)

Germanium in ppm (Ge)
Mercury in ppm (Hg)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)
Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Lead in ppm (Pb)

Antimony in ppm (Sb)
Selenium in ppm (Se)
Tellurium in ppm (Te)
Uranium in ppm (U, ICP)
Vanadium in ppm (V)

Zinc in ppm (Zn)

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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3R Partial Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Ge ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	Zn ppm
CG509/LS3	<0.1	8.7	0.5	40.9	52.5	0.6	0.2	15.1	54.3	19.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	37.3	108	211
UBONE 1	0.3	2.1	<0.2	3.4	21.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	9.5	11.6	0.2	<0.2	0.3	1.9	5.4	42.5
UBONE 2	0.3	11.1	<0.2	1.4	11.3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.1	5.1	9.83	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	4.9	3.2	19.8
UBONE 3	<0.1	140	<0.2	57.9	20.5	1.4	1.5	7.9	33.5	139	56.7	46.3	<0.2	6540	265	267
UBONE 4A	<0.1	465	<0.2	30.1	62.1	4.2	1.3	9.1	23.1	164	61.8	4.1	1.6	5340	48.8	81.3
UBONE 4B	<0.1	75.3	<0.2	24.2	42.8	0.8	0.6	11.7	11.8	730	64.2	320	0.6	7540	282	336
SMR KIMBALL 1	<0.1	2.5	<0.2	4.3	8.5	<0.2	<0.2	1.9	3.0	20.6	26.2	<0.2	0.8	146	20.8	23.7
SMR KIMBALL 2	0.2	213	<0.2	2.4	12.7	<0.2	0.3	8.2	2.2	18.8	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	42.8	2.7	50.1
SMR KIMBALL 3	<0.1	984	<0.2	16.8	32.0	1.6	0.5	24.8	22.3	21.5	0.6	0.8	1.9	87.8	34.5	80.2
SMR KIMBALL 1 R	<0.1	2.7	<0.2	3.7	8.6	<0.2	0.2	2.0	3.1	19.4	25.2	<0.2	0.9	140	19.1	23.1

Partial Digestion: A 1.00 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 9:1 HNO3:HCl for 1 hour at 95C.
The standard is LS3.

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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Silver in ppm (Ag)
Aluminum in wt % (Al2O3)
Barium in ppm (Ba)
Berylium in ppm (Be)
Calcium in wt % (CaO)

Cadmium in ppm (Cd)
Cerium in ppm (Ce)
Cobalt in ppm (Co)
Chromium in ppm (Cr)
Copper in ppm (Cu)

Dysprnnosium in ppm (Dy)
Erbium in ppm (Er)
Europium in ppm (Eu)
Iron in wt % (Fe2O3)
Gallium in ppm (Ga)

Gadolinium in ppm (Gd)
Hafnium in ppm (Hf)
Holmium in ppm (Ho)
Potassium in wt % (K2O)
Lanthanum in ppm (La)

Lithium in ppm (Li)
Magnesium in wt % (MgO)
Manganese in wt % (MnO)
Molybdenum in ppm (Mo)
Sodium in wt % (Na2O)

Niobium in ppm (Nb)
Neodymium in ppm (Nd)
Nickel in ppm (Ni)
Phosphorus in wt % (P2O5)
Lead in ppm (Pb)

Praseodymium in ppm (Pr)
Scandium in ppm (Sc)
Samarium in ppm (Sm)
Tin in ppm (Sn)
Strontium in ppm (Sr)

Tantalum in ppm (Ta)
Terbium in ppm (Tb)
Thorium in ppm (Th)
Titanium in wt % (TiO2)
Uranium in ppm (U, ICP)

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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Column Header Details

Vanadium in ppm (V)
Tungsten in ppm (W)
Yttrium in ppm (Y)
Ytterbium in ppm (Yb)
Zinc in ppm (Zn)

Zirconium in ppm (Zr)

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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al2O3 wt %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	CaO wt %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Dy ppm	Er ppm	Eu ppm	Fe2O3 wt %	Ga ppm	Gd ppm	Hf ppm
CG509/LS3	<0.2	11.7	892	1.5	2.77	0.4	76	7	239	4	2.7	1.6	1.3	3.36	14	4.3	4.7
UBONE 1	<0.2	15.8	1200	2.0	4.73	0.8	76	5	25	23	4.0	2.6	1.2	2.79	20	6.3	6.3
UBONE 2	0.2	18.5	896	1.5	4.81	0.8	158	9	3	12	6.3	4.0	1.9	5.21	20	10.5	8.9
UBONE 3	<0.2	1.84	2310	3.9	41.7	9.9	685	57	2	21	46.1	24.5	12.9	0.63	13	63.5	4.8
UBONE 4A	0.9	2.21	2210	3.7	39.8	5.7	109	31	8	63	20.2	13.2	3.4	6.61	10	17.4	4.6
UBONE 4B	<0.2	0.80	4940	6.8	45.8	22.2	1010	25	4	44	86.9	46.4	24.1	0.51	12	123	5.6
SMR KIMBALL 1	1.0	6.46	663	0.9	22.5	0.8	41	5	5	8	6.0	1.2	0.7	0.87	11	3.0	1.2
SMR KIMBALL 2	<0.2	15.7	429	2.6	0.61	<0.2	56	4	29	19	2.4	1.9	1.0	3.76	21	4.3	4.0
SMR KIMBALL 3	0.9	13.2	489	2.8	6.24	0.4	52	17	53	33	4.2	2.2	1.4	9.79	17	6.8	2.6
SMR KIMBALL 1 R	1.0	6.57	645	0.9	23.0	1.1	39	6	6	9	6.1	1.1	0.6	0.88	10	2.7	1.8

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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Sample Number	Ho ppm	K2O wt %	La ppm	Li ppm	MgO wt %	MnO wt %	Mo ppm	Na2O wt %	Nb ppm	Nd ppm	Ni ppm	P2O5 wt %	Pb ppm	Pr ppm	Sc ppm	Sm ppm	Sn ppm
CG509/LS3	1.3	2.58	40	16	1.27	0.051	2	2.92	5	31	17	0.243	8	6	6	5.1	5
UBONE 1	1.6	1.36	41	36	4.30	0.018	<1	0.49	14	34	19	0.096	33	6	8	6.3	<1
UBONE 2	2.1	0.419	86	38	5.05	0.027	<1	0.36	16	67	17	0.062	39	15	7	10.2	1
UBONE 3	9.9	0.278	599	13	0.910	0.925	8	0.38	2	321	33	18.9	158	75	12	44.2	<1
UBONE 4A	5.4	0.398	144	15	0.870	0.705	9	0.39	5	52	24	19.6	196	23	12	7.6	<1
UBONE 4B	18.5	0.114	757	13	0.524	0.689	11	0.53	<1	535	11	26.5	813	112	12	89.8	<1
SMR KIMBALL 1	0.6	1.12	22	14	2.17	0.612	2	1.22	5	14	3	0.133	22	3	6	<0.5	<1
SMR KIMBALL 2	1.1	3.21	29	22	1.71	0.008	48	0.99	11	22	6	0.048	22	5	8	4.4	<1
SMR KIMBALL 3	1.3	2.95	27	38	2.22	0.058	31	1.03	8	22	23	0.157	23	6	11	4.5	<1
SMR KIMBALL 1 R	0.5	1.13	21	14	2.18	0.627	2	1.25	4	14	3	0.131	23	3	6	0.8	<1

SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories
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FIRESTONE VENTURES INC
Attention: Glenn Hartley
PO #/Project:
Samples: 10

Report No: 05-374
Date: April 29, 2005

ICP6.3 Total Digestion

Sample Number	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Tb ppm	Th ppm	TiO2 wt %	U, ICP ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Yb ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
CG509/LS3	347	<1	0.5	8	0.441	5	60	5	15	1.7	30	213
UBONE 1	324	<1	1.4	18	0.442	4	75	<1	27	2.8	96	240
UBONE 2	444	<1	1.3	28	0.342	9	28	<1	44	3.9	81	362
UBONE 3	1000	<1	11.3	7	0.047	6830	245	<1	559	16.7	271	34
UBONE 4A	868	<1	4.4	12	0.067	5630	53	<1	238	13.9	98	125
UBONE 4B	1460	<1	19.3	<1	0.013	7640	248	<1	1080	28.4	342	150
SMR KIMBALL 1	144	<1	0.8	7	0.202	150	57	<1	16	1.4	42	46
SMR KIMBALL 2	206	<1	<0.3	11	0.454	57	52	<1	18	2.3	77	153
SMR KIMBALL 3	172	<1	<0.3	9	0.375	92	117	<1	26	2.9	94	103
SMR KIMBALL 1 R	145	<1	0.7	6	0.189	146	57	<1	15	1.4	42	46

Total Digestion: A 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a mixture of HF/HNO3/HClO4 until dry and the residue is dissolved in dilute HNO3.
The standard is CG509.

Appendix 5:

Report and Results of Radon Cup Survey, AlphaTrack

Appendix 5a: Brief Report, AlphaTrack
Appendix 5b: Results of Survey

NB: Edited to show results of Profile One only

ALPHATRACK

Memorandum

To: Lori Walton, Firestone Ventures Inc.

From: Gennen McDowall, ALPHATRACK

CC: Sean McDowall, ALPHATRACK

Date: 20th October 2006

Re: Preliminary Alphatrack Results - Batch one

Dear Lori,

We have completed the processing of your first batch of detectors.

The results are reported in tracks per square millimeter (T/mm^2) and are shown on the attached spreadsheet. No exposure times were supplied by you and so it has been assumed that all of the detectors have been exposed for a 30 day period. For this reason the results are viewed as preliminary. If in fact they were not exposed for 30 days then could you please provide me with the actual exposure times and I will normalize all of the results to a 30-day exposure time.

In general all of the detectors were exposed evenly over the entire exposure windows and there was a "spread" of results.

In evaluating these results it is best to view all of the results in terms of the background value. In other words, is a result 3 times background or is it say 10 times background? The background value will be determined by the geology and will be different for different areas. From the UTM positions for the detectors it appears that there are three separate N-S profiles. I will briefly discuss the results in terms of these profiles. From west to east:

Profile One: This is the most westerly of the profiles and cups F521 to F543 were used along this profile at 50-meter intervals. The average value was found to be 249 tracks per mm^2 (T/mm^2) with a high of 477 T/mm^2 from Cup No F-539. There appears to be an anomalous area at the north end of the line.

Profile Two: Cups F-505 to F-520 were used along this N-S line. The average value for this line was 255 T/mm^2 with a high of 379 T/mm^2 from Cup No F-519. The southern end of the line has a number of anomalies.

Profile Three: This profile contains the largest anomalous zone of the three profiles, this zone extends for approximately 200 meters. Cups used on this line are F-544 to F-560. The average value for this profile was 292 T/mm^2. A high of 689 T/mm2 was noted from Cup No F-553.

All of the scintillometer readings taken were rather low and gave no indication of the radon levels in the sample holes.

In conclusion, it appears that this test has identified a number of anomalous zones and that the background radon values are quite high. The method appears to be working and further work is recommended. With regard to the exposure times, if the cups were exposed for 30 days then these results can be viewed as final, however if the exposure times were different for each cup and were not 30 days then the results will have to be recalculated and normalized to a 30 day exposure. This should not affect the overall results.

I hope that you find these results of some assistance and should you have any questions regarding them please do not hesitate to contact me.

Gennen McDowall

ALPHATRACK

Cup No	T/mm2	COMMENT	EASTING	NOTHING	Scint(CPS)
	30 Days				
Profile One					
F-521	299		318811	5478311	60
F-522	218		318807	5478268	55
F-523	276		318804	5478218	55
F-524	198		318799	5478169	55
F-525	243		318796	5478117	55
F-526	190		318799	5478064	55
F-527	273		318803	5478015	55
F-528	248		318799	5477965	55
F-529	176		318794	5477912	60
F-530	260		318788	5477864	70
F-531	170		318783	5477815	50
F-532	237		318780	5477766	55
F-533	187		318778	5477712	60
F-534	273		318778	5477664	60
F-535	273		318780	5477615	65
F-536	167		318782	5477565	55
F-537	290		318779	5477515	70
F-538	187		318771	5477469	50
F-539	285		318761	5477413	70
F-540	463		318802	5478455	60
F-541	212		318804	5478505	60
F-542	477		318804	5478555	65
F-543	123		318805	5478605	55
Average	**249**				

Appendix 6

Detailed Statement of Work Performed

Detailed Statement of Work Performed

April 8-9, 2005: A preliminary visit to the Waterton River area from Highway 810 to the UBone Occurrence area was done by two Firestone geologists. Activities included sampling of the UBone occurrence and scintillometer readings at several sites along the Waterton River. Five rock samples were submitted to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada; results are shown in Appendix 4.

June 1 – 7: Further mapping along the same portion of the Waterton River was done by two geologists, supervised by All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services. Also, meetings with the Ewelme and Riverside Hutterite Colonies were held, in order to obtain permission to explore their private land, and to establish working relationships with Firestone Ventures Inc. This program was terminated due to extremely heavy rainfall, resulting in flooding along the Waterton River.

September 13 – 15, 2005: Several seminars were held with Mr. Douglas Underhill, PhD, a specialist in roll-front style uranium deposits, and Mr. James Letourneau, a specialist in hydrology, particularly groundwater movement. Detailed descriptions of the nature, particularly lithological characteristics, thickness and lateral extent and thickness of deposits, as well as hydrological characteristics of viable areas were provided by both consultants. Mr. Letourneau indicated that areas of maximum groundwater movement occur along present major watercourses, although these extend beyond present river valleys. The meetings were concluded with field visits to the UBone and Highway 810 areas on Sept 15, 2005.

September 23 – 25, 2005: Further detailed mapping of the Waterton River from about 5 km west of Highway 810 to the UBone occurrence area was done by two geologists, again supervised by All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services. This phase also included reconnaissance mapping of the Pincher Creek and Fold Belt areas, outside of this specific permit area. The interpretation by Firestone geologists of a synclinal axis west of Highway 810 resulted from this phase.

September 26 – 28: Further meetings with Mr. Letourneau were held, as well as with Mr. Derald Smith, of the University of Calgary, to improve knowledge of the stratigraphy of southwestern Alberta. These established that paleochannels, including those formed at the Cretaceous – Tertiary boundary, are roughly the same as present channels.

June, 2006: A series of "radon cups", provided by "AlphaTrack" were emplaced along Highway 810 at the Waterton River bridge to test for viability of radon cup surveying as a tool to detect areas of anomalous radioactivity originating from uranium-bearing mineralization. The measurements are based on detection, on a sheet of thin film, of alpha particles resulting from the decay of radon gas, itself a decay product of uranium, but with a much shorter half-life. The cups are removed after 30 days, and the number of impressions on each sheet of film counted. Anomalous counts may indicate proximal anomalous uranium, potentially signifying roll-front style mineralization. Results

suggested a high background of radiation and the presence of several anomalies, not detected by scintillometer readings at the same locations (Appendix 5).

August 12 – 13, 2006: The cups emplaced in July were removed and sent for analysis. Results included two anomalous values just north of the Waterton River (Figure 6).

Feb 5 – 12, 2007: Meetings between Firestone geologists and senior staff, consultant from All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services to plan further work. Data compilation and writing of assessment report was begun.

Apr 26 – May 8, 2007: Maps produced and assessment report completed.

Personnel:

Firestone Ventures Inc:	Lori Walton, MSc, President and CEO Dennis Ouellette, BSc, Geologist Cameron Ouellette: Technician Anisha DeSouza: Technician Amy Armet: Technician
Consultants:	Glenn Hartley, PGeol
All-Terrane Mineral Exploration Services:	Carl Schulze, BSc, PGeol, Qualified Person Darwin Wreggitt, Senior Technician Craig Tervit: Technician
Douglas H. Underhill, PHd,	Specialist in Roll Front-style Uranium Deposits
Jim Letourneau, PGeol,	Big Picture Geoscience Inc. Hydrology Specialist

Assessment Report

Activities on Permit No. 093 9305031136, Part of "Alberta Sun Uranium Project", Fort MacLeod area, southwestern Alberta, Firestone Ventures Inc.

Part C

Sample Location Sheets and Maps

100% Owner: Firestone Ventures Inc.

NTS Sheets 082H/05 and 82H/06

May 8, 2008

For: Firestone Ventures Inc.
Suite 220 – 17010 103rd Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1K7
Phone (780) 428-3465 Fax (780) 428-3476
Email: lawalton@telus.net

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

Part C

Table of Contents

Maps

Assessment Report

Activities on Permit No. 093 9305031136, Part of "Alberta Sun Uranium Project", Fort MacLeod area, southwestern Alberta, Firestone Ventures Inc.

Part C

Sample Location Sheets and Maps

100% Owner: Firestone Ventures Inc.

NTS Sheets 082H/05 and 82H/06

May 8, 2008

For: Firestone Ventures Inc.
Suite 220 – 17010 103rd Ave.
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Part C

Table of Contents

Maps

Field Sample Descriptions *

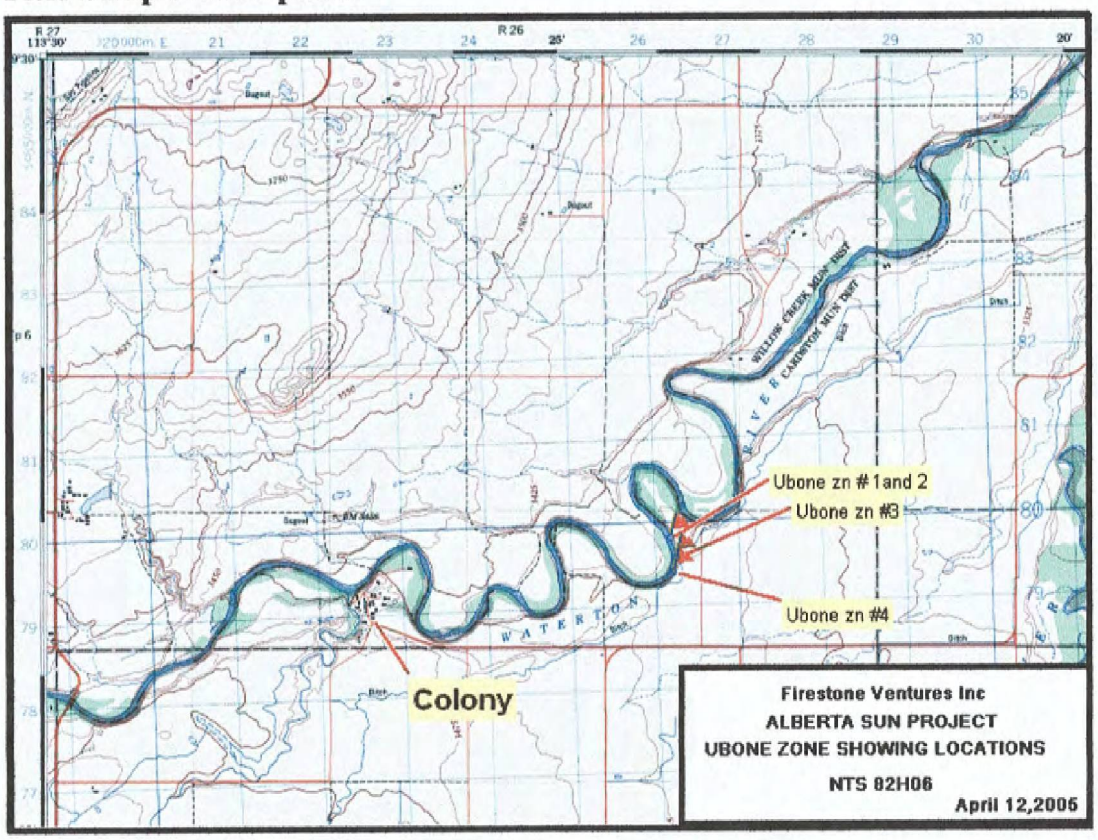

Figure 2 Map showing location of Ubone zone sample locations

Sample Descriptions

Sample 1 **Bentonitic mudstone** Grey to green ,unaltered 60cps in outcrop

Sample 2 **Hematite mudstone**, Hematitic dark red to maroon in color, white calcite layer
Immediately below, along the contact of the altered front, zone appears to dip out of the face, toward the creek.

Sample 3 Mineralization located in place and as pieces below zone at waters edge to 300 Cps on individual fragments. (Collected by gh lv april9)

Sample 4 Ubone discovery location, 450cps and 150 cps on organic fragments in float
Sample 4 A (collected by gh lv april9)
Sample 4 B (collected by rao,gh april8)

* Reproduced from in-house report by G. Hartley, PGeol, April, 2005

Detailed Field Location *

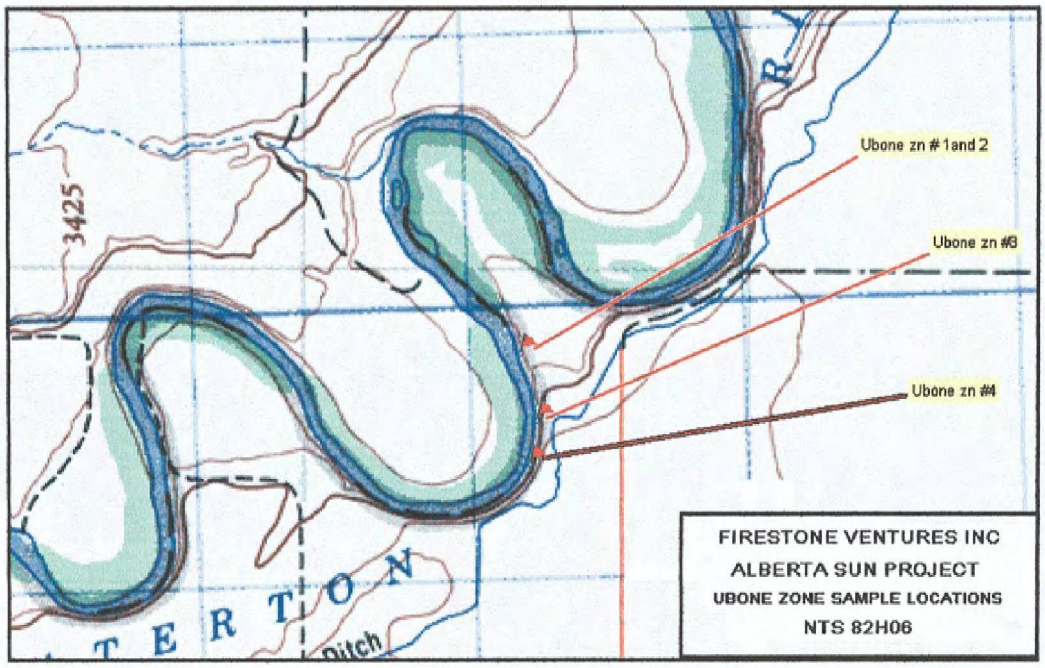

Figure 3 Map of the Ubone zone showing detailed sample locations

GPS data (NAD 83)

Sample 1 N 49 26.891 W 113 23 915
UTM 12U 03356142 E: 5480041N

Sample 2 As above samples separated by about 20 cm

Sample 3 N 49 26 .755 : W 113 23 .885

Sample 4a+b 12U 0326167E 5479830 N (from rao)
N 49 26 .704 W 113 23 .894

* Reproduced from in-house report by G. Hartley, PGeol, April, 2005

MIN20070013

300000 305000 310000 315000 320000 325000 330000

-113°45' -113°40' -113°35' -113°30' -113°25' -113°20'

5480000 5475000 5470000 5465000

49°25' 49°20'

KTwc

Ksmr

Kbo

Kbp

Klb

Synclinal / Anticlinal axes identified by

Approx. boundary of Fold Belt

LEGEND

Upper Cretaceous - Paleocene

KTwc : Willow Creek Formation
Green, red, pink and grey mudstone; soft, massive to crossbedded grey sandstone, commonly carbonaceous; granule to pebble conglomerate

Upper Cretaceous

Ksmr : St. Mary's Formation
Siltstone, channel-fill siltstone, shale, bentonite

Kbo : Blood River Formation
Massive and cross-bedded arenite, sandstone concretions, shale partings

Kbo : Bearpaw Formation
Dark grey to brown shale, minor thin sandstone, bentonite, ironstone.

Kbo : Lundbreck Formation
Greenish grey and red shale limestone, channelized sandstone bodies

All areas in white underlain with KTwc

Legend & geology of Fold Belt area (SW area) from GSC, Open File 3543

SYMBOLS

- Thrust Fault
- Geological Contact
- Strike and Dip of Foliation (i 60)
- Outcrop Boundary
- Interpreted Synclinal Axis
- Interpreted Anticlinal Axis
- Boundary of section belonging to Permit No: 093 9305031136
- Driveable Road

ABBREVIATIONS

Carb / Carbon : Carbonaceous
hem : Hematite
lim : Limonite
mst : Mudstone
slt : Siltstone
sst : Sandstone
x-bed : Cross-bedding

Scale 1:50000

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

metres

UTM Datum NAD27 Canada
NTS Map Sheet #: 82 H/05,06

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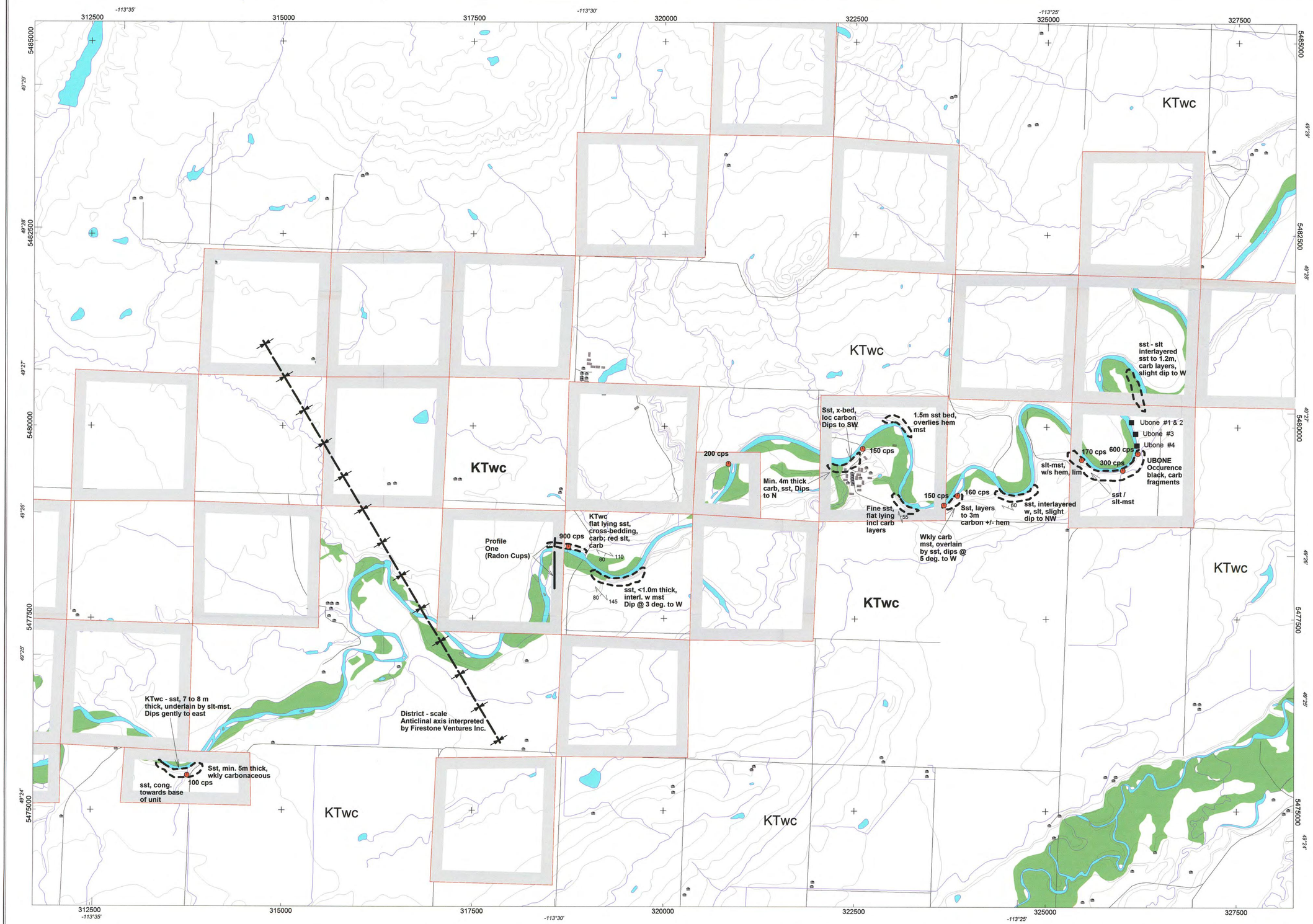
MAP 1
ALBERTA SUN PROJECT
GEOLOGY MAP
Ubone Area Permit #093 9305031136

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

MIN20070013



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All areas in white underlain by KTwc

Legend & geology of Fold Belt area (SW area) from GSC, Open File 3543

SYMBOLS

- Thrust Fault
- Geological Contact
- Strike and Dip of Foliation (60)
- Outcrop Boundary
- Interpreted Synclinal Axis
- Interpreted Anticlinal Axis
- Boundary of section belonging to Permit No: 093 9305031136
- Driveable Road
- Scintillometer reading (counts per second)
- Sample Locations

ABBREVIATIONS

Carb / Carbon : Carbonaceous	slt : Siltstone
hem : Hematite	sst : Sandstone
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mst : Mudstone	

Scale 1:25000

500 0 500 1000 1500

metres

UTM Datum NAD27 Canada
NTS Sheet #: 82 H/05, 06

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MAP 2
ALBERTA SUN PROJECT
DETAIL GEOLOGY MAP
Ubone Area Permit #093 9305031136

AURORA GEOSCIENCES