Regional Geologist, Smithers | **Date Approved:** 2005.07.08 | **Off Confidential:** 2005.09.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT: 27661 | **Mining Division(s):** Omineca

Property Name:	Louis						
Location:	**NAD 27**	**Latitude:** 57 22 52	**Longitude:** 127 15 06	**UTM:**	09	6360950	605117
	NAD 83	**Latitude:** 57 22 51	**Longitude:** 127 15 12	**UTM:**	09	6361128	605013
	NTS:	094E06W					
	BCGS:	094E034					

Camp: 051 Toodoggone Camp

Claim(s): Louis 1-5

Operator(s): Stealth Minerals Limited
Author(s): Kuran, David L., Barrios, April M.

Report Year: 2005

No. of Pages: 71 Pages

Commodities Searched For: Gold, Silver

General Work Categories: GEOC

Work Done: Geochemical
ROCK Rock (531 sample(s);PIMA)
Elements Analyzed For : Multielement

Keywords: Jurassic, Toodoggone Formation, Trachyandesites, Breccias

Statement Nos.: 3216866

MINFILE Nos.: 094E 068, 094E 158, 094E 159

Related Reports: 03316, 03361, 03836, 07703, 09708, 10952, 14697, 15469, 17279, 18847, 19114, 19481, 27635

STEALTH MINERALS

COPPER SILVER

Geochemical, Geological and PIMA Alteration Report

on the

Louis 1-5 Mineral Claims

Toodoggone Lake Area
NTS (94E-034)

British Columbia

FOR

Stealth Minerals Limited
Suite 301-260 West Esplanade,
North Vancouver, BC
Canada, V7M 3G7

By
April Barrios and
David L. Kuran, P. Geo.
Kuran Exploration Ltd.
Maple Ridge, BC

February 6, 2005

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1.0 Introduction

The Louis Claims are one of 11 properties explored as part of the 2004 program by Stealth Minerals on its Toodoggone Project. The Toodoggone Project is located in north central British Columbia approximately 430 kilometers northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). Stealth Minerals and its wholly owned subsidiary, Cascadero Copper, control 256 mineral claims (3748 units) in the Toodoggone District, Omineca Mining Division, covering approximately 967 square kilometers.

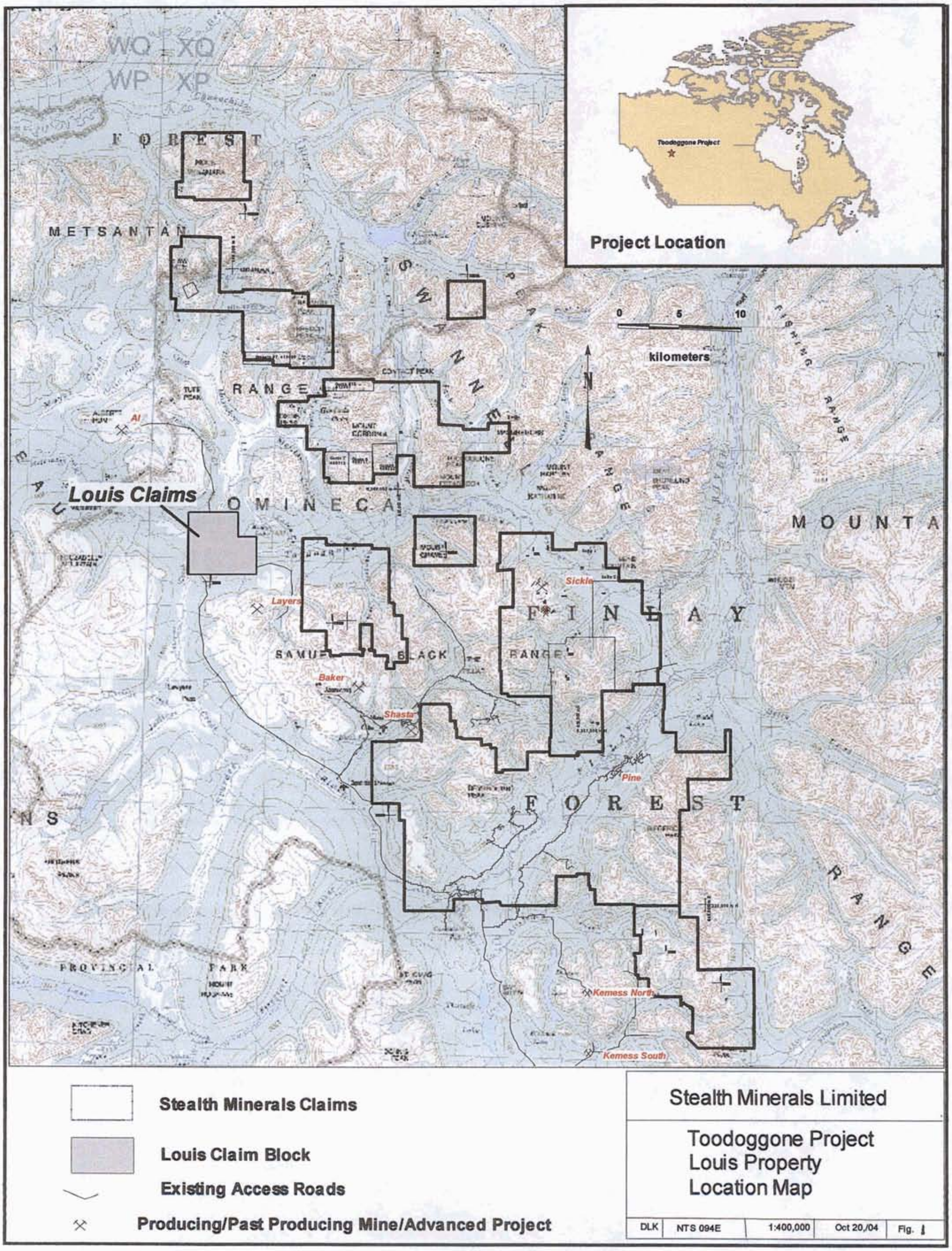
The subject of this report, the Louis property, consists of 5 adjoining mineral claims containing 98 units (Figure 2). Stealth Minerals holds a 100% interest in the Louis Claims.

During the 2004 season, PIMA spectroscopy analysis was completed on the existing 1986 and 1987 Diamond Drill Core to examine alteration (approximately 450 samples). In addition to the PIMA analysis 11 surface rock samples from outcrop and float were collected for geochemical analysis.

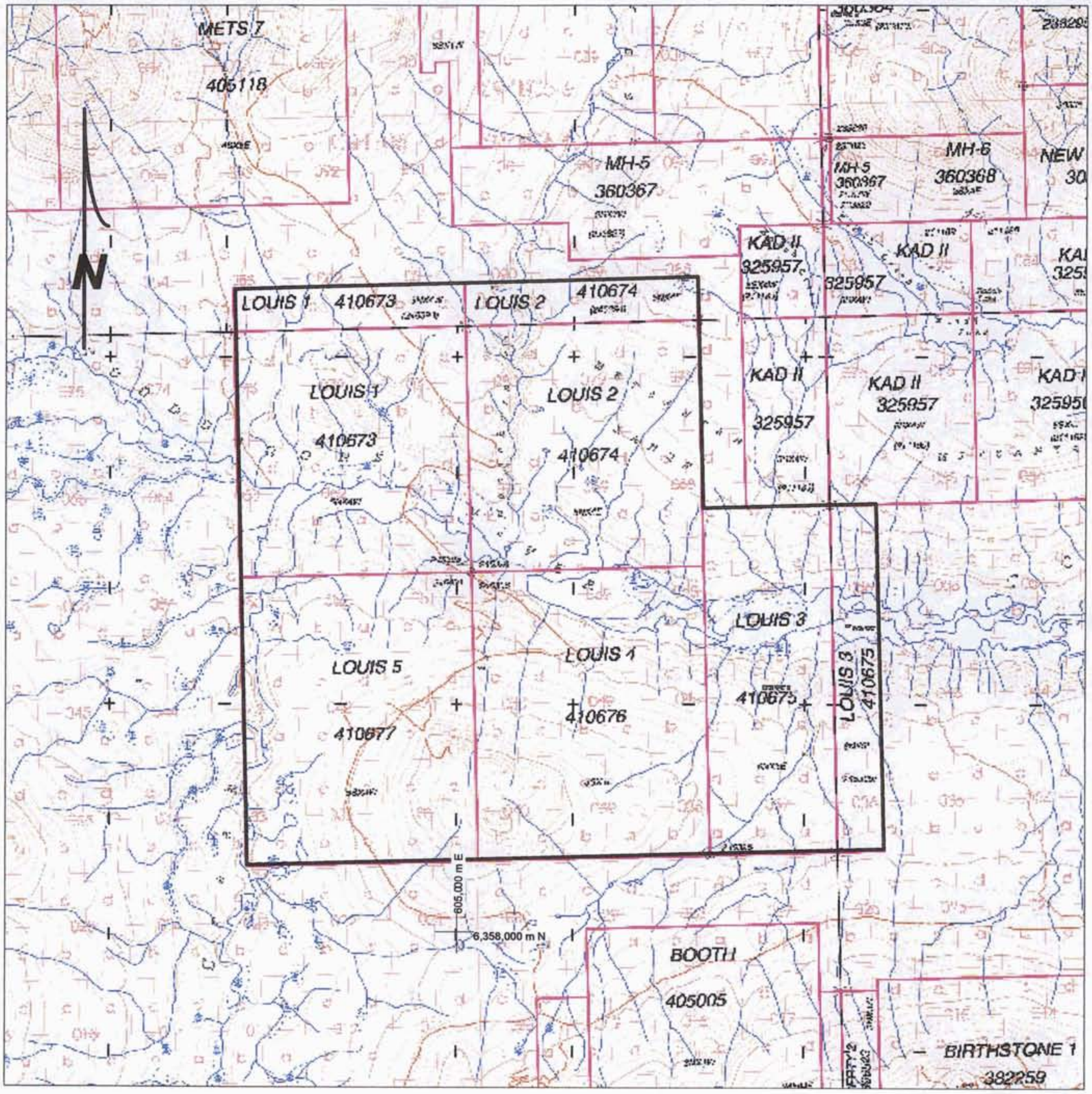
Table I

2004 Geochemical Highlights

Element	Rock Sample
Gold	3060 ppb
Silver	79 ppm
Copper	88 ppm
Lead	26 ppm
Zinc	185 ppm



WQ XQ
WP XP
F O R E S T
METSANTAN
RANGE
SWANNELL RANGE
FISHING RANGE
Project Location
Toodoggone Project
0 5 10
kilometers
N
Al
Louis Claims
OMINECA
MOUNTA
FINLAY
RANGE
Sickle
Layers
SAMUEL BLACK
Baker
Shasta
Pine
F O R E S T
RANGE
N S
PROVINCIAL PARK
Kemess North
Kemess South
Stealth Minerals Claims
Louis Claim Block
Existing Access Roads
Producing/Past Producing Mine/Advanced Project
Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
Location Map
DLK
NTS 094E
1:400,000
Oct 20,/04
Fig. 1



Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claim Group

Claim Map

DLK	1: 50,000	Sept 7 04	Fig. 2

The Toodoggone district lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in the Stikinia and in part, the Quesnellia Terrane. These Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian aged basement represented by the Asitka Group. Granitoid members of the Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite have intruded the Triassic and older rocks and are coeval with the Jurassic Volcanic rocks. Regional north-northwest trending high-angle normal and strike -slip faults cut through the Toodoggone Project area and conjugate high-angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, and may control in part, intrusive and hydrothermal activity.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Louis 1-5 claims are located 2 km West of Kadah Lake, 1.5 km east of the Lawyers Creek, and 33 km northeast of Stealth Camp (Figure 1). These claims are accessible by helicopter; a 20-30 minute flight from the Main Stealth Camp. Road access to the Louis Property is in place is via the road north of Sturdee Air Strip towards the Lawyers Mine. Louis Claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 6,361,000m North and 605,000m East on map sheets 94E.034.

The property consists of 5 mineral claims containing 98 units (Figure 2). The Claims have not been legally surveyed. Louis claim information is given in Table II. The claims are owned 100% by Stealth Minerals.

3.0 Access, Climate, Infrastructure, Physiography

Access to a new Stealth Minerals main Exploration camp at the junction of the Finlay River and Firesteel River is currently by the all-weather Omineca Resource Access Road, approximately 410 kilometers north of Windy Point, B.C., to the Kemess Mine gate, and approximately 22 kilometers of summer access road to the camp. Travel time from Prince George is approximately 10 hours, or 7 hours from Mackenzie. The Louis Property is accessible via helicopter and by road. The distance from the Stealth camp to the Louis claims is 33 km northwest, or a 20-30 minute helicopter flight. Road access is

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Table II: Louis Property; Claim Status

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner Number	Map Number	Work Recorded To	Status	Mining Division	# Units	Tag Number
410673	LOUIS 1	140187 100%	094E034	2005.05.15	Good Standing 2005.(	15 OMIN	20 un	245393
410674	LOUIS 2	140187 100%	094E034	2005.05.15	Good Standing 2005.(	15 OMIN	20 un	245394
410675	LOUIS 3	140187 100%	094E034	2005.05.15	Good Standing 2005.(	15 OMIN	18 un	245395
410676	LOUIS 4	140187 100%	094E034	2005.05.15	Good Standing 2005.(	15 OMIN	20 un	245396
410677	LOUIS 5	140187 100%	094E034	2005.05.15	Good Standing 2005.(	15 OMIN	20 un	245401
							98 units	

via the road north past Sturdee Airstrip towards the Lawyers Mine. Airstrips are in place at the Kemess South Mine and Sturdee Valley approximately 20 and 30 kilometres south and north, respectively of the Stealth camp.

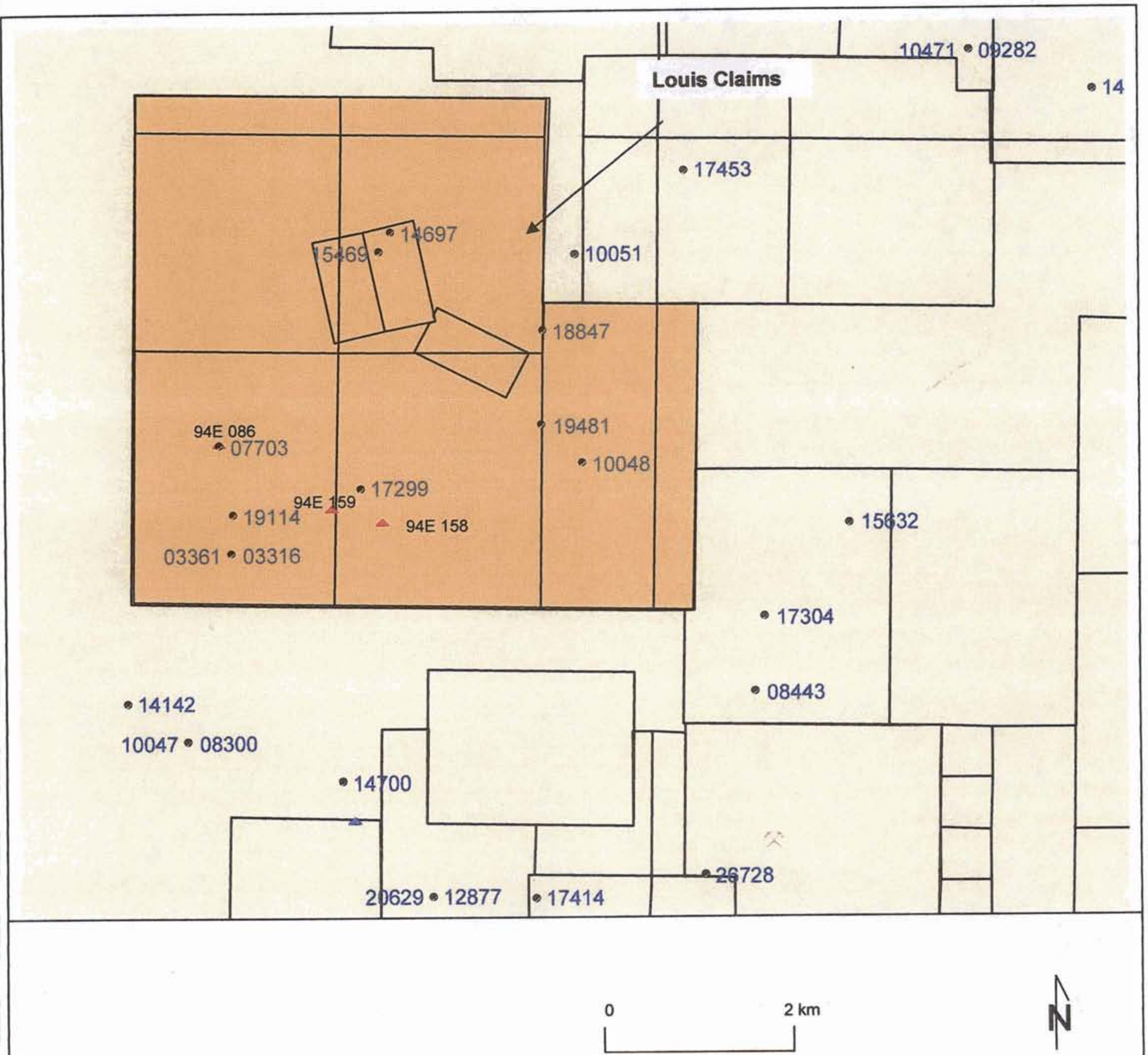
A new access road connecting with the deep-sea port of Stewart is proposed, and would significantly reduce future costs associated with development and operation of new mining ventures in the Toodoggone. Dominant economic products from the Toodoggone district are gold and silver, and more recently copper-gold concentrate.

The Louis claims cover an area of flat to moderate relief. Elevation ranges from 1180 m A.S.L in the Toodoggone River Valley up to 1620m at the highest topographic point on Round Mountain. Round Mountain is located 1.5 km south of the Toodoggone River and 1.5 km east of Lawyers Creek. Round Mountain appears as a nearly symmetrical round hill (Figure 4). Bedrock is exposed intermittently throughout the area above 1550m. Moosehorn Canyon is a steep walled canyon draining Moosehorn creek. Moosehorn creek drains south from Moosehorn Lake 21km north of Moosehorn Canyon, eventually draining in to the Toodoggone River. The Toodoggone River which occupies a broad 'U' shaped valley with gravel terraces up to 1000m wide (Tompson, 1987) and flows east-southeasterly through the center of the Louis Claims.

Seasonal temperatures vary from -35° C in winter and over 30° during the 4 months of summer. The mean daily temperatures for July and January are approximately 14° C and -15° to -20° C, respectively. Precipitation between 50 and 75 centimeters occurs annually, with most during the winter months as snow cover of approximately 2 meters. The optimal time for surface exploration on the Louis property is between mid-late June and mid-October.

4.0 History and Previous Work

Figure 3 shows the locations of the recorded historical assessment reports and Minfile occurrences within the Louis Claim group. Table III lists the historical reports and summarizes past work. Kenco Explorations initially explored the Louis Claims in the



Minfile Prospect

Minfile Showing

1234 ARIS number label

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
Historical Assessment reports
and Minfile Occurrences

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 55000	Dec. 2 2004	Fig. 3

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Table III: Historical Work on Louis Property

Aris Rpt #	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	Minfile No	CostYr$
3316	1971		Kenco Explorat	Stevenson, R.		Geoch		$32,075.00
3836	1972	Kodah	Kenco Explorat	Barr, D.; Hegge, M.	Report on Mag. Survey Kodah No. 5 group	Geophys, ground surv.		
7703	1979	Kodah	Serem	Carne, J.	Geochemical Survey Kodah Claims	Geoch		$3,845.00
10048	1981	GWP??	Great Western	Eccles, L.		Geo, Geoch		$35,075.00
10952	1982	Kodah	Serem	Crawford, W.		Geoch, Geo	094E 086	$9,049.00
14697	1985		Cassidy Resou	Tompson, W.		Geoch, Geo, Pysical	094E 086	
15469	1986		Cyprus Metals	Tompson, W.		12ddh 10668m; Geoch; Geo; Line Cutting; Trench	094E 086	$331,570.00
17299	1987	Round Mo	Cyprus Metals	Tompson, W.	Eploration of Cassidy Claims, Mineral Claims Round Mt, and R.M Fraction	11ddh 1018m; Geoch, Line Cutting,Trench,EM, IP	094E 086	$24,191.07
18847	1988	Cassidy	Cyprus Gold (C	Tompson, W.	Exploration of Cassidy Claim Groups 1, 2 and 3	13ddh 1276.6m; IP, mag surv	094E 086	$360,927.00
19114	1989	Kodah	Cheni Gold Mi	Hitchins, L	Trenchin on the Kodah 1 and 2 Claims	Geoch, Geo, Road building		$3,925.00
19481	1989	Moose	Cyprus Gold (C	Tompson, W.	Report of Diamond Drilling Program 1989 Cassidy Claim	7ddh 745.8m; Geoch	094E 086	$176,439.01
						Total of Expendatures		**$977,096.08**
Minfile #	**Names**	**Status**	**Commodities**	**Deposit Type**	**Comments**	**Location**	**Mining Division**	
094E 158	Round Mountain E	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Strong argillic alteration; 2.59gpt Ag, 2gpt Au	6359473N 605624E	Omineca	
094E 159	Round Mountain V	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Chalc. Qtz vein 7.7gpt Ag, 0.085gpt Au	6359584N 605120E	Omineca	
094E 086	Kodah	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Grey pyritic qtz vein; 1m chip 2.22gpt Au, 4.6gpt Ag	6360174N 604002E	Omineca	

early1970s. This early work involved geochemical analysis and ground geophysics. Exploration was activated again in the early 1980s and continued through to the early 1990s following the production decisions on three gold-silver mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). Government records show $977,096 have been spent on the Louis Claims. During this time geological mapping, geochemical analysis of rock, soil and silts, trenching, and drilling took place. Three epithermal Minfile showings were established from this work. The Round Mountain East showing (94E 158); a strong argillic altered zone and the Round Mountain West showing (94E 159); a chalcedonic quartz vein both had anomalous gold and silver values. The Kodah showing (94E 086); a pyritic quartz vein assayed 2.22gpt Au, and 4.6gpt Ag from a 1m chip sample.

Great Western Petroleum, Ltd. conducted a broad geochemical survey over the Moosehorn Creek claims in 1982 they also sampled rock outcrops in Moosehorn Canyon. Then in 1984 Forster conducted petrographic and fluid inclusion geothermometry on rocks from Moosehorn Canyon for his M.Sc. Thesis. Forster's fluid inclusion work concluded that that the epithermal assemblage of Moosehorn Canyon occurs well up in the epithermal system, about 100 meters beneath the paleosurface. Therefore, he predicts that if gold-silver mineralization of ore-making volumes was emplaced it has not been removed by erosion and it may be expected to exist between the present surface and 150-200m depth (Tompson 1985).

In 1985 Cassidy Resources Ltd. obtained the property where the Louis Claims now exist. Work was concentrated in the Moosehorn Creek zone. Geological mapping, rock outcrop sampling in silicified zones and trenching in the Amethyst zone were the focus for the 1985 field season. Anomalous gold values were recovered from the silicified Moosehorn and Amethyst zones.

In 1986 the claims were owned by Cyprus Metals (Canada) Ltd. Detailed geological mapping of Moosehorn Canyon and Round Mountain, silt and soil sampling, trenching and 13 diamond drill holes where completed during the 1986 season. Thirteen kilometers of stream sampling collected 108 silt samples. A stream located on the east side of Round Mountain assayed between 200ppb and 1350ppb gold over 400m. Three samples from near the mouth of Moosehorn Creek (approximately 700-900m downstream from the Moosehorn Zone) recovered between 840ppb and 2300ppb gold. Soil grids were cut on both the Moosehorn Creek area and Round Mountain. A total of 1,011 sol samples were collected in 1986 for geochemical analysis. Both hand and blast trenching was done in several locations on the west side of Moosehorn creek as well as on the east side which exposed the Moosehorn Vein. Twelve diamond drill holes for a total of 10,668m were drilled in the Moosehorn zone.

Geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, backhoe trenching and diamond drilling were conducted by Cyprus Metals Canada in 1987. Soil sampling from west of Moosehorn Creek and on Round Mountain produced 2050 soil samples. Fieldwork in 1987 also found at least two veins in the Moosehorn Creek zone. The veins displayed distinct mineralogy and attitude and are 120-150m apart (Tompson, 1987). Two float samples from Moosehorn East vein assayed 12.4gpt Au; 1010gpt Ag and 10.4gpt Au; 1280gpt Ag respectively. The vein is composed from black chalcedonic quartz, quartz breccia and grey quartz. Up to 5% fined grained pyrite occurs as subhedral grains disseminated throughout the quartz (Tompson, 1987). Black chalcedonic quartz veins thought to be the Moosehorn East vein were intersected in DDH 87-1, 87-3, 87-5, and 87-11 (Figure 20, 22, 24 and 30). Moosehorn West vein which was discovered in 1986 was encountered in DDH 86-8 (Figure 15) and assayed 1.59gpt Au; 339gpt Ag over a 3m interval. This 3m interval was described as a 2m wide quartz vein bounded above by 0.5cm of red clay and below by 2cm if grey clay quartz and pyrite.

VLF resistivity and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted along existing soil grids. Trenching and drilling in the anomalous IP and VLF areas was conducted in 1987.

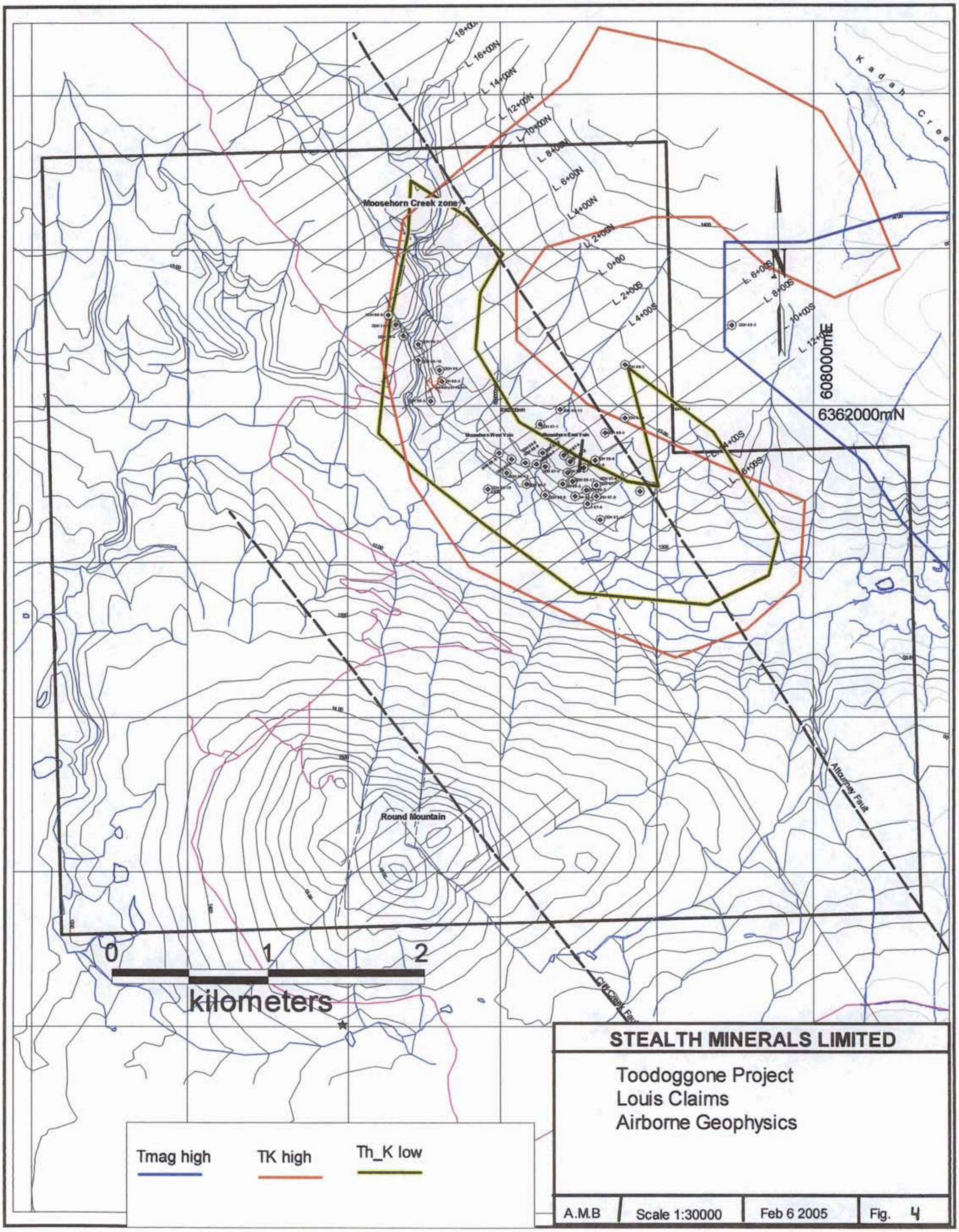
Eight trenches dug with a backhoe for a cumulative length of 237 meters with depths varying from 1.5-3.0m on the east side of Moosehorn Creek. These trenches were trying to uncover the Moosehorn Vein encountered in DDH 86-8. No veins were uncovered in any of the trenches although significant quartz float was found in muck in trench 3 (Tompson, 1987). Eleven diamond drill holes totalling1018m were drilled testing two quartz zones.

During 1988 and 1989 Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd. conducted further trench work in both the Moosehorn and Round Mountain Zones. Continued drilling attempting to locate the Moosehorn East and West veins resulted in 13 diamond drill holes totaling 1276.6m in 1988 and 7 diamond drill holes totaling 745.8m in 1989.

As part of a 2003 Private-Public Partnership (PPP) with the Government's of Canada and BC, the Louis Claims were flown as part of a multi-parameter helicopter-borne geophysical survey, which data are now publicly available on the MapPlace website. A high-total potassium anomaly and thorium-potassium ratio low was detected east of Moosehorn Creek (Figure 4).

5.0 Regional Geology

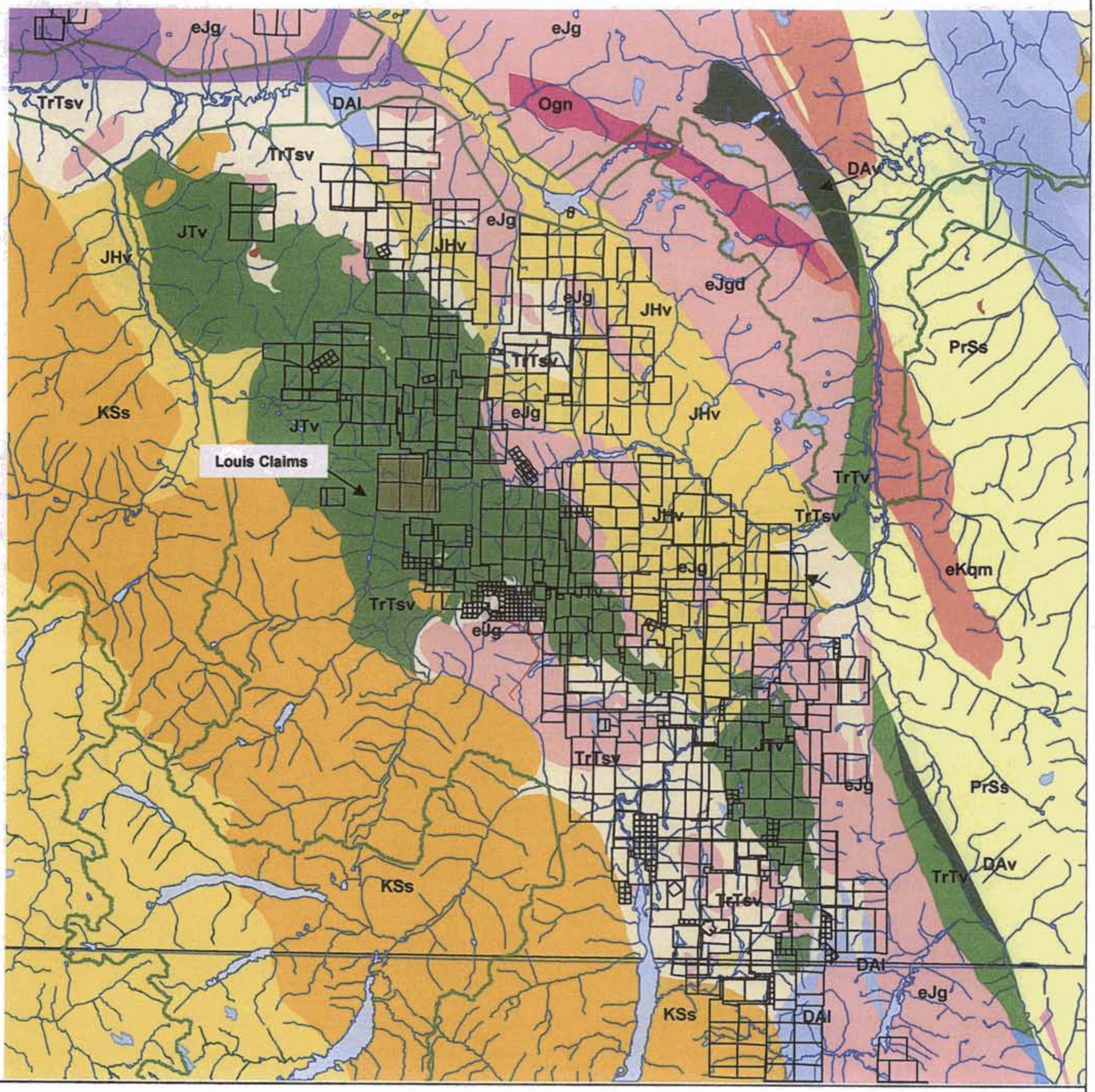
The Toodoggone project area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The Intermontane Belt is made up of four unique Terranes and the project areas lay within the Stikinia and, in part the Quesnellia Terranes. The Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian basement represented by the Asitka Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). To the east older metamorphosed Precambrian and younger strata (clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks) of the Cassiar Terrane (Omineca Belt) is separated from the Intermontane Belt by a regional system of transcurrent faults (Diakow, Panteleyev and Schroeter, 1993). The Toodoggone regional geology is shown on Figure 5, being taken from the BCDM web site MapPlace. As seen, the Toodoggone area consists of a series on NW trending volcanic belts some 90 km long and 40 km wide. The stratigraphy is fairly monoclinal with generally NW striking shallowly west dipping upright stratigraphy and therefore youngs to the west. This NW trend is common to the



STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Airborne Geophysics

A.M.B	Scale 1:30000	Feb 6 2005	Fig. 4



KSs	Cretaceous; Sustut Grp, Sediments
JTv	Jurassic; Toodoggone Fmn, Volcanics
JHv	Jurassic; Hazelton Grp.,Volcanics
TrTsv	Triassic; Takla Fmn; Volcanics,Sediments
TrTv	Triassic; Takla Fmn, Volcanics
DAv	Devonian; Asitka Fmn, Volcanics
DAl	Devonian; Asitka Fmn, Limestone
PrSs	Proterozoic; Swannell Fmn, Sediments.
eKqm	Cretaceous Quartz Monzonite
eJg	Jurassic Granodiorite
Ogn	Ortho Gneiss

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Regional Geology
Louis Claims

DLK	NTS 94 E	1:50,000	Oct.30 2004	Fig. 5

faulting, stratigraphy, plutonism, major mineralizing events and accreting of terrains implies major crustal activity along this trend. Overlying younger stratigraphic intervals such as the Sustut Group of conglomerates and sediments covered the then mineralized and altered Jurassic volcanics and plutons, therefore protecting them from erosion and glaciations. This results in whole mineralizing sequences ranging from the causative gold-copper porphyry systems up through the undeformed stratigraphy which hosts the upwardly evolving low to high sulphidation epithermal systems with their attendant clay rich alteration caps still intact

5.1 Stratigraphy

Lithology in the Toodoggone area are Permian to Cretaceous in age and are comprised, in order from oldest to youngest, of Asitka Group, Stuhini Group, Toodoggone Formation and Sustut Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997).

Lower Permian aged rocks of the Asitka Group consist of andesite, dacite and rhyolite volcanic rocks with locally prominent sections of inter-bedded marine sedimentary rocks consisting of limestone and chert at the top of the section (Diakow, pers comm., 2003). These rocks may reflect a submergent island arc sequence.

Upper Triassic rocks of the Stuhini Group (also referred to as Takla Group) unconformably overlie the Asitka Group. Stuhini Group rocks are more widespread and characterized by clinopyroxine-bearing basalt, andesite, and associated epiclastic rocks, and locally appear similar to Paleozoic rocks. These rocks may reflect an emergent submarine to sub aerial island arc sequence.

Locally, Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanic fragmental rocks of dacite-andesite composition lie in non-erosional, gently dipping unconformity with Stuhini Group rocks. Minor basalt lava flows and rare rhyolite flows and breccias occur in the Toodoggone Formation (Diakow, 2004 pers comm.). Bi-modal volcanism is associated with low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits on a worldwide scale, however its relationship with the Toodoggone epithermal deposits remains unclear.

Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group consists of conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones with minor felsic tuff and occurs in unconformable contact with Takla (Stuhini) and Hazelton Group rocks.

5.2 Intrusive Rocks

Early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite calc-alkaline plutons are apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and development of an elongated volcano-tectonic depression that is endowed with numerous precious metal-bearing occurrences (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). The composite Black Lake Intrusive Suite is generally medium grained and grades from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This intrusive suite includes the Black Lake pluton (granodiorite to quartz monzonite), Jock Creek pluton (hornblende monzonite, diorite), Geigerich/Duncan Lake plutons (hornblende-biotite granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite) and Sovereign pluton (quartz-hornblende-biotite-granodiorite/tonalite). Dykes and dyke swarms of quartz monzonite are locally proximal to and associated with copper-gold mineralization as at the Brenda occurrence. These dyke sets are usually following the NW trending structural breaks that trace several of the mineralizing events within the Toodoggone Camp. Dikes and sills of trachyandesite to latite and minor basalt cut previous lithology. Late Triassic Alaska-type ultramafic intrusions were regionally mapped east of Kemess North and possible occurrences southwest of the Mex prospect Cascadero Copper, and on the Pil prospects located northwest of the main Stealth Camp.

5.3 Structure

A system of high-angle normal and possibly contraction faults trend between 120 degrees and 150 degrees in azimuth and occurs locally with secondary faults trending from 20 to 40 degrees, and 60 to 80 degrees in azimuth. These structures may impart primary control of high-level co-magmatic plutons and deposition of the Toodoggone Formation rocks.

Regional-scale, northwest trending structures include the Saunders, Wrich, Black and Pil faults that cut the Toodoggone Project area, and occur over a distances of more than 80 kilometres. Parallel faults also display dip-slip movement, locally placing Stuhini Group in contact with Toodoggone Formation as at Kemess North (Diakow, 1997) and Asitka Group rocks adjacent to intrusive plutons.

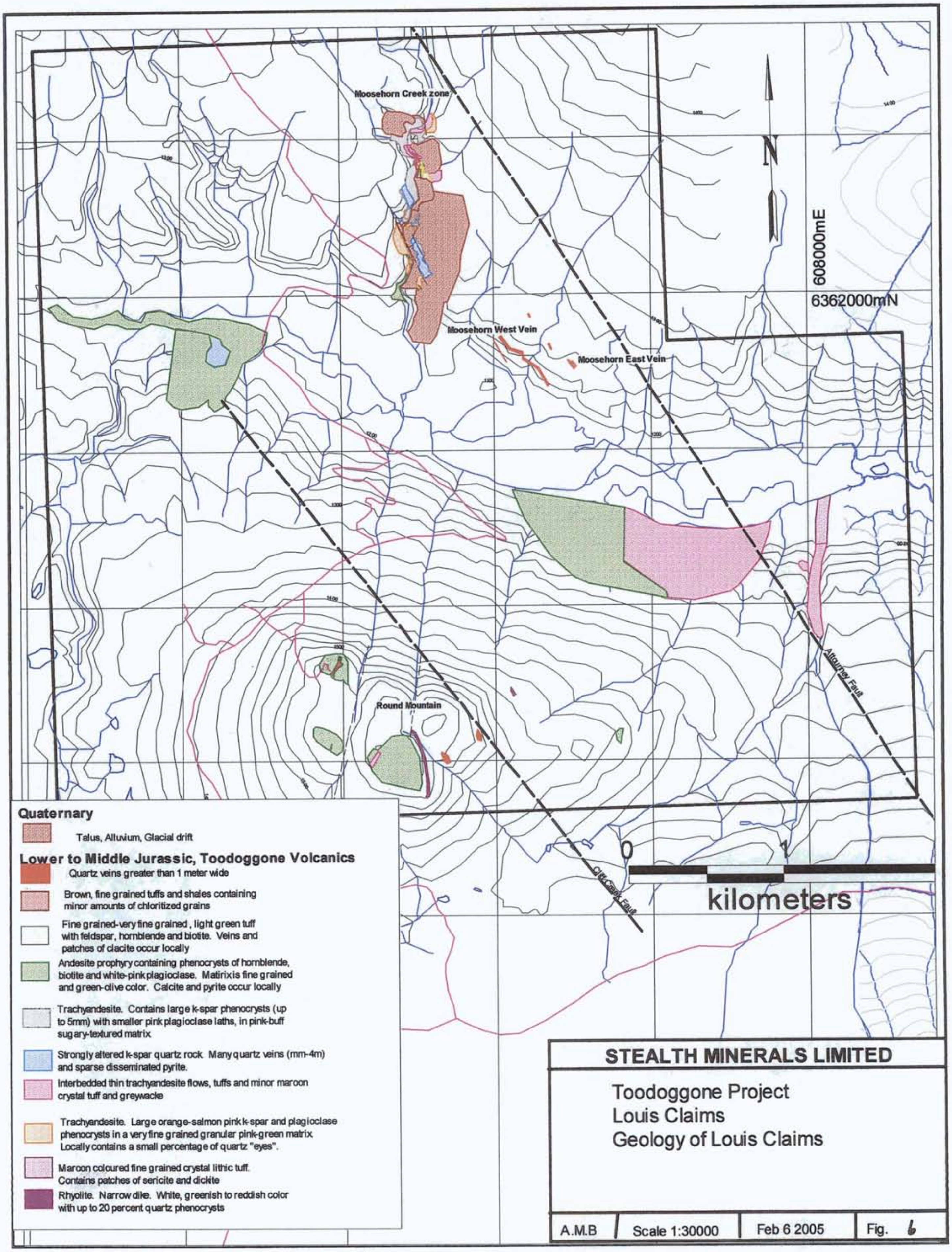
Northeasterly trending high angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinal strata (Diakow, 1986). The presence of high level epithermal mineralization at Goat-Wrich Hill, and at the Electrum prospect (Cascadero Copper) at substantially lower elevations to the north, may suggest a post-mineral, north side down displacement along a northeast trending fault system in the Finlay River valley (Blann, 2001). North trending, right-lateral strike slip faults are prominent along the eastern margin of the Geigerich Pluton, and are Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in age; these faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks to the west.

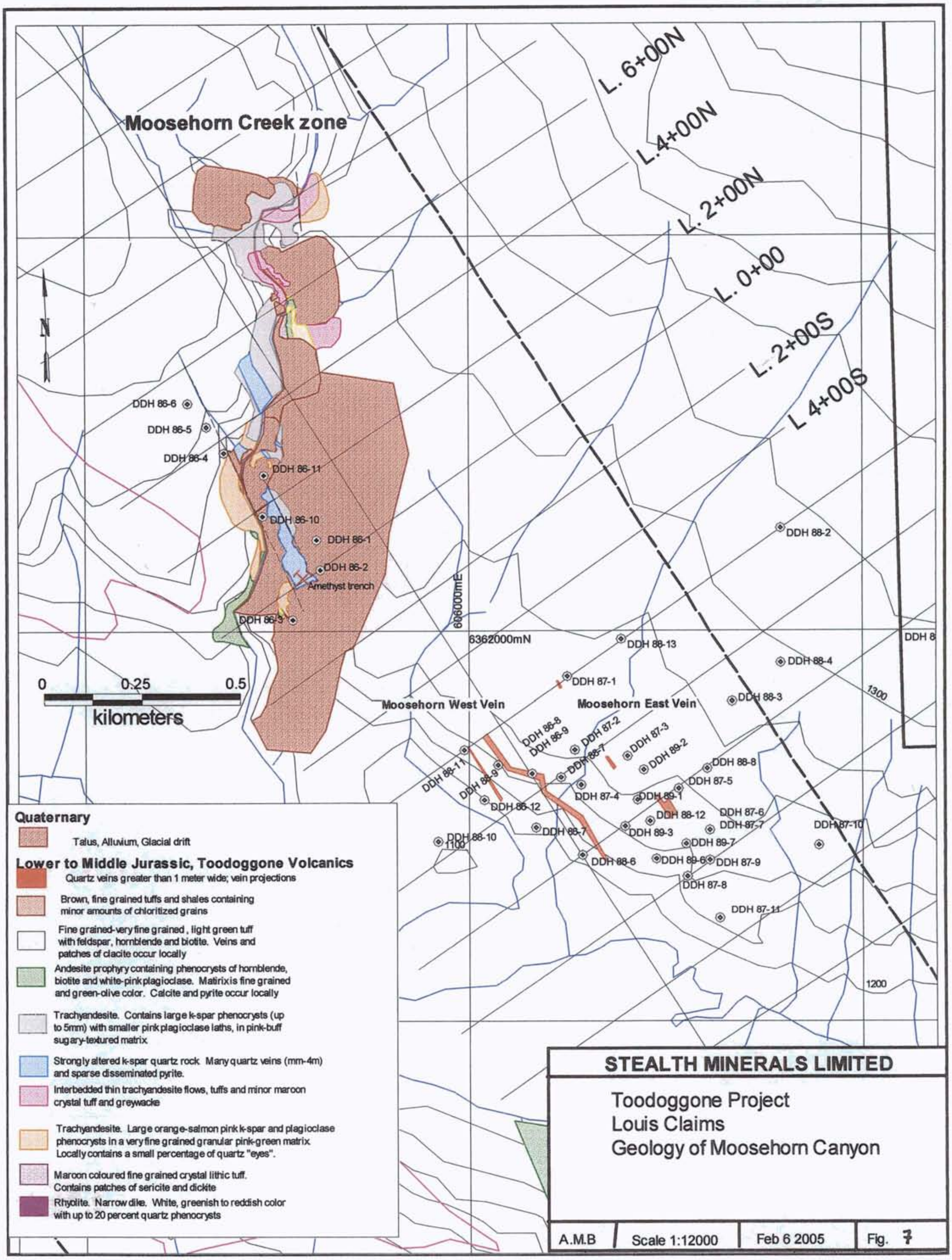
6.0 Property Geology

Detailed Geological mapping on the Louis Claims is difficult as the majority of the claims are covered in glacial till and colluvial deposits. Exposed bedrock is concentrated at the higher elevations of Round Mountain and in the exposed cliffs of Moosehorn Canyon.

Throughout the 1980's and into to the early 1990's Cyprus Metals Inc. and Cheni Gold Mines Inc. mapped the Louis Claims. Willard D. Tompson Consulting Geologist for Cassidy Resources Ltd. completed mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 in 1986. Tompson, 1986 broke the Louis claims into 7 distinct geological units described below and shown in Figure 6 and 7.

Jtq: Grey to brown, medium grained to fine grained epiclastic tuffs and greywacke. A few thin beds of dark grey to black shale. Some greywacke beds containing minor amounts of chloritized mafic minerals.


Moosehorn Creek zone
Moosehorn West Vein
Moosehorn East Vein
Round Mountain
Attourney Fault
Cliff Creek Fault
608000mE
6362000mN
N
0
1
kilometers
Quaternary
Talus, Alluvium, Glacial drift
Lower to Middle Jurassic, Toodoggone Volcanics
Quartz veins greater than 1 meter wide
Brown, fine grained tuffs and shales containing minor amounts of chloritized grains
Fine grained-very fine grained, light green tuff with feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Veins and patches of clacite occur locally
Andesite prophyry containing phenocrysts of hornblende, biotite and white-pink plagioclase. Matirixis fine grained and green-olive color. Calcite and pyrite occur locally
Trachyandesite. Contains large k-spar phenocrysts (up to 5mm) with smaller pink plagioclase laths, in pink-buff sugary-textured matrix
Strongly altered k-spar quartz rock. Many quartz veins (mm-4m) and sparse disseminated pyrite.
Interbedded thin trachyandesite flows, tuffs and minor maroon crystal tuff and greywacke
Trachyandesite. Large orange-salmon pink k-spar and plagioclase phenocrysts in a very fine grained granular pink-green matrix. Locally contains a small percentage of quartz "eyes".
Maroon coloured fine grained crystal lithic tuff. Contains patches of sericite and dickite
Rhyolite. Narrow dike. White, greenish to reddish color with up to 20 percent quartz phenocrysts
STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Geology of Louis Claims
A.M.B
Scale 1:30000
Feb 6 2005
Fig. 6



Moosehorn Creek zone
L. 6+00N
L.4+00N
L. 2+00N
L. 0+00
L. 2+00S
L 4+00S
N
0
0.25
0.5
kilometers
DDH 86-6
DDH 86-5
DDH 86-4
DDH 86-11
DDH 86-10
DDH 86-1
DDH 86-2
Amethyst trench
DDH 86-3
606000mE
6362000mN
DDH 88-2
DDH 88-13
DDH 88-4
DDH 87-1
DDH 88-3
Moosehorn West Vein
Moosehorn East Vein
1300
DDH 86-8
DDH 86-9
DDH 87-2
DDH 88-7
DDH 87-3
DDH 89-2
DDH 88-8
DDH 88-11
DDH 88-9
DDH 87-5
DDH 87-4
DDH 89-1
DDH 86-12
DDH 88-12
DDH 87-6
DDH 87-7
DDH 89-3
DDH 87-10
DDH 88-10
1100
DDH 89-7
DDH 88-6
DDH 89-6
DDH 87-9
DDH 87-8
DDH 87-11
1200
Quaternary
Talus, Alluvium, Glacial drift
Lower to Middle Jurassic, Toodoggone Volcanics
Quartz veins greater than 1 meter wide; vein projections
Brown, fine grained tuffs and shales containing minor amounts of chloritized grains
Fine grained-very fine grained, light green tuff with feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Veins and patches of clacite occur locally
Andesite prophyry containing phenocrysts of hornblende, biotite and white-pink plagioclase. Matirixis fine grained and green-olive color. Calcite and pyrite occur locally
Trachyandesite. Contains large k-spar phenocrysts (up to 5mm) with smaller pink plagioclase laths, in pink-buff sugary-textured matrix
Strongly altered k-spar quartz rock. Many quartz veins (mm-4m) and sparse disseminated pyrite.
Interbedded thin trachyandesite flows, tuffs and minor maroon crystal tuff and greywacke
Trachyandesite. Large orange-salmon pink k-spar and plagioclase phenocrysts in a very fine grained granular pink-green matrix. Locally contains a small percentage of quartz "eyes".
Maroon coloured fine grained crystal lithic tuff. Contains patches of sericite and dickite
Rhyolite. Narrow dike. White, greenish to reddish color with up to 20 percent quartz phenocrysts
STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Geology of Moosehorn Canyon
A.M.B
Scale 1:12000
Feb 6 2005
Fig. 7

Ja: Fine grained to very fine-grained light green tuff. Contains grains of feldspar, hornblende and biotite and clasts of fine-grained, red volcanic rocks. Veins and patches of calcite occur locally.

Jat: Light green lapilli tuff containing trachyandesite clasts. Matrix is fine grained.

Jaq: Porphyritic andesite with hornblende, pyroxene and plagioclase phenocrysts. Matrix is fine-grained and greenish. Contains a few quartz phenocrysts.

Jt: Trachyandestite porphyry. Characterized by large salmon-pink to orange k-spar phenocrysts, which are up to 8mm in diameter. Bright pink to orange plagioclase phenocrysts display albite twinning and are up to 5mm in cross section. Matrix is fine grained to slightly granular in texture and is pink to green in color. Locally a small percentage of quartz phenocrysts occur. Hornblende and biotite are slightly chloritized.

Jr: Rhyolite porphyry dike. "Quartz-eye" phenocrysts, hornblende and orthoclase. Weathers pink to buff color.

Jqd: Quartz dacite porphyry. Phenocrysts are hornblende, biotite and quartz. Contains clasts of flattened pyroclastic rocks.

Significant alteration on the rocks units above was also observed. This resulted in creating three additional rock units; Jkq, Jvk and Jh.

Jkq: Rocks in this unit display advanced potassic alteration. They probably were originally trachyandesite. The rocks are composed of k-spar and quartz with varying amounts of fine-grained pyrite, but mostly less than 0.1 percent pyrite. Specular hematite occurs in minor amounts. The rocks were mostly medium-grained, but locally are fine-grained with granular texture. Quartz occurs as small veins in stockworks and in outcrop the rocks are rusty, reddish-brown in color. Limonite is abundant on fresh surfaces. Quartz-filled vugs with euhedral quartz crystals up to 3 or 4 mm in length are common. Amethystine quartz is locally abundant.

Jvk: These rocks are altered tryachyandesites, but varying degrees of alteration commonly render them difficult to distinguish from unit Jkq. The rocks contain large k-spar phenocrysts (up to 5 mm) with smaller pink plagioclase laths, set in a pink to buff, sugary-textured matrix. Hornblende phenocrysts are commonly altered to chlorite or to clay minerals and limonite. Limonite also occurs replacing pyrite. Small masses of secondary quartz occur locally. Rocks are yellowish to buff to pink in outcrops, are resistant to weathering and stand as cliffs.

Jh: Argillic alteration in andesite. Mafic minerals and feldspars are altered to clay.

Geology of the Moosehorn Canyon Zone

Rock exposed in the walls of Moosehorn Canyon covers a distance of approximately 900m north-south. The width of the mineralized zone is about 450m (Tompson, 1986). The Moosehorn zone is shown as unit Jkq in Figure 7. This is a zone of silicification and feldspathization with some gold and silver values. The Moosehorn zone lies on the southwest margin of a broader band of hydrothermally altered rocks, which strike about N.30°W. and dip about 75° over a length of 370 meters (Tompson, 1986). Rocks of the Moosehorn zone are only subtly different from the footwall and hanging wall rocks. Quartz stockwork, quartz breccias chalcedonic quartz, quartz banding and vuggy quartz lining open spaces are all common to the Moosehorn Zone. Amethystine quartz and large quartz veins also occur in this zone. The Moosehorn West Vein (Figure 7) exposed on the surface is a 4-meter wide amethystine quartz vein. This vein was also intersected in diamond drill hole 86-8 beneath 3.6 meters of glacial drift. Another 1.5m quartz vein (Moosehorn East Vein) is located 50m north of the Amethyst trench (Figure 7). Petrographic analysis from Thompson, 1986 describes the k-spar content of rocks in the Moosehorn zone as high as 70 percent. The only visible mineralization in these rocks is 0.01 to 0.1 percent very fine grained, disseminated pyrite.

The Moosehorn zone is bounded on the west and east sides by trachyandesite porphyry. Rocks off the footwall (the western wall) are described as propyllitic altered trachyandesite porphyry with phenocrysts of pink orthoclase up to 2-3mm. The hornblende and biotite phenocrysts in the footwall are chloritized. Matrix is fine-grained and granular. Outcrop rocks are pinkish-greenish and purplish a few meters beneath the surface, as seen in drill core from diamond drill holes 86-4, 86-5, and 86-7 (Tompson, 1986). These rocks are mapped as unit Jt in Figures 6 and 7.

"The contact of the footwall forms a slightly arcuate line, striking N.23°W. where mapped on the south, to N.31°W. on the north. It is a prominent structural feature and is reflected by a topographic lineament. Moosehorn Creek follows the fault for about 150m. The fault was encountered in diamond drill holes 86-4, 86-5 and 86-6. In each intersection, the fault contained one to two meters of heavy clay, which was grey to green color in 86-4 and 86-5, and a reddish-maroon color in 86-6. Footwall rocks are strongly fractured for several meters away from the fault plane" (Tompson, 1986)

Rocks in the hanging wall (the eastern wall) are described as trachyandesite porphyry and are characterized by large, pink orthoclase phenocrysts up to 6 or 7mm, and by smaller pink plagioclase laths in a pink to buff colored, sugary textured matrix. Hornblende phenocrysts are often altered to chlorite or to clay. Pyrite is present in trace amounts and tiny quartz veinlets and small masses of quartz occur locally. Outcrop rocks are yellowish to buff to pinkish in color and often altered to limonite. These rocks are mapped as Jvk in Figures 6 and 7.

"The contact between the mineralized rocks of the Moosehorn zone and rocks in the hanging wall is poorly exposed in most of the map area. However, it is visible over a length of about 80 meters in the east wall of Moosehorn Canyon but here steep cliffs render examination very difficult.

A color distinction between the silicified rocks of the Moosehorn zone and the sericitized rocks in the hanging wall is vague, but nonetheless is perceptible. A topographic lineament through most of the length of the 80 meter exposure suggests that the contact area is strongly fractured and altered. Diamond drill holes 86-1 and 86-2 (Figures 8, 9) intersected the faulted contact at abut 70 meters and 35 meters respectively and each as a broad areas of shattered rock with narrow, brown clay seams" (Tompson, 1986).

Geology of the Round Mountain Zone

Rock exposure on Round Mountain occurs above 1550 meters. The dominant rock type is described as greenish andesite porphyry with a fine-grained matrix, plagioclase laths up to 2mm in length with a few up to 5mm and hornblende phenocrysts up to 3mm.

Quartz up to 0.5 percent occurs as round grains scattered through the rocks. Volcanic conglomerates composed of rounded to subangular clasts of volcanic rocks in a matrix of fine-grained epicalstic sedimentary rock occur in the andesite flows. A narrow northwesterly-striking rhyolite dike transects the andesite porphyry. The rhyolite is fine-grained and pale green to pink to white in color.
Tompson, 1986 describes a zone of silicification with argillic alteration striking about N.25°W. across the eastern part of the Round Mountain outcrop area. He proposes that this zone of alteration is the northwesterly extension of the Cliff Creek Fault zone, which was explored on the Lawyers property.

Major structures recognized and named on the Lawyers property are believed to cross through the Louis Claims. One such structure, well documented due to its association with the historically producing Cheney mine, is the Attorney Fault. This structure extends over approximately 40km from Baker Mine in the South to Adoogacho Creek on the north. Strike along its length is essentially constant at N.30°W and dip is vertical. Thus, the correlation between these structures and the epithermal gold-silver deposits of the Toodoggone is proposed to be the volcanic centers along which these gold rich geological provinces are centered. Such structures are more likely to be due to late stage hydrothermal activity of these volcanic centers – the same hydrothermal activity by which such deposits are born (Tompson 1987). Tompson (1987) found at least three principal fracture planes in the Moosehorn Creek Zone believed to be associated with the Attorney Fault. This fractured zone crosses the Moosehorn Creek about 1000m north of the Toodoggone River.

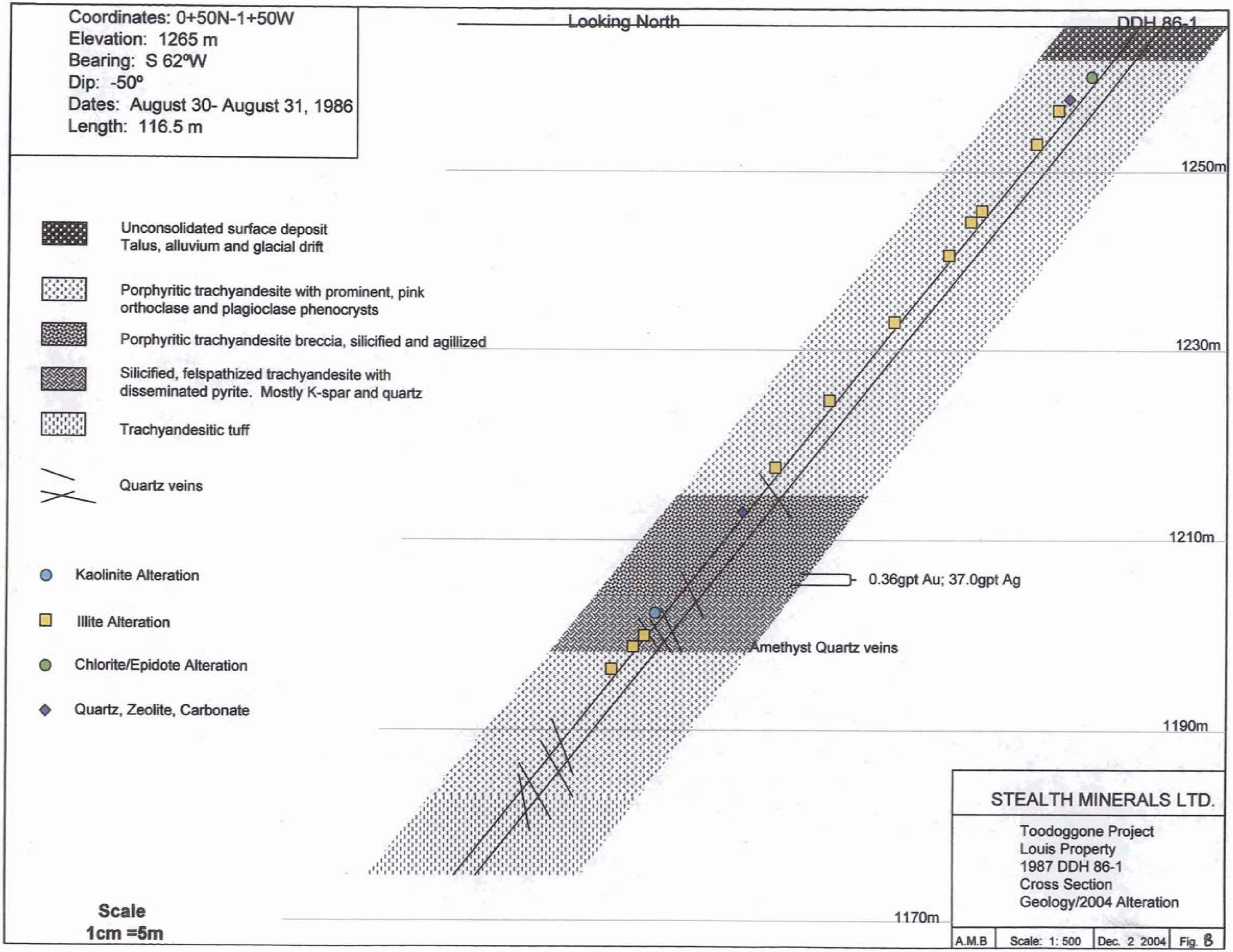
Cliff Creek fault is locally mineralized with quartz, gold, silver and minor pyrite. The Cliff Creek Fault located approximately 2200m west of the Attorney Fault and strikes N.20°W to N.30°, thus nearly parallel with the Attorney Fault.

7.0 2004 Exploration Program

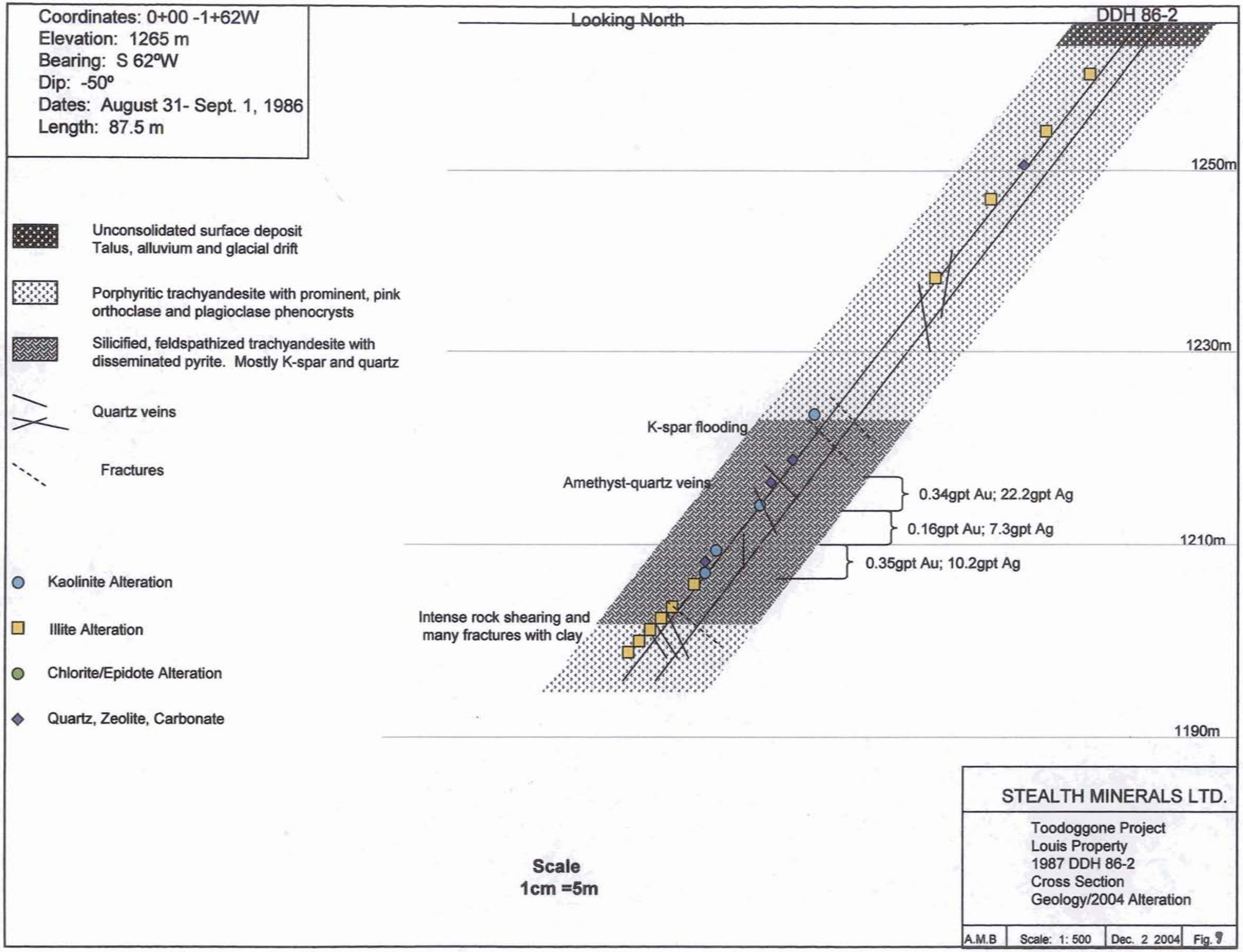
The focus for the 2004 field program completed on the Louis 1 -5 claims by Stealth Minerals was on alteration mapping of the existing 1986 and 1987 drill core. A statement of expenditures for the 2004 field program is found in Appendix II. Locations of the 1986 and 1987 drill pads are shown in Figure 7. Using a PIMA infrared spectral analyzer, the drill core was analyzed at approximate 1m intervals. Results are shown in Figure 8-30. Alteration was analyzed as kaolinite, illite and chlorite/epidote, with minor amounts of montmorillonite and muscovite/sericite alteration. The kaolinite, montmorillonite, illite mineral assemblage is indicative of argillic-intermediate argillic and chlorite/epidote and calcite is indicative of propylitic alteration of which are characteristic of high-sulfidation epithermal environments (Thompson A.J.B, Hauff P. L., Robitallie, A. J., 1999).

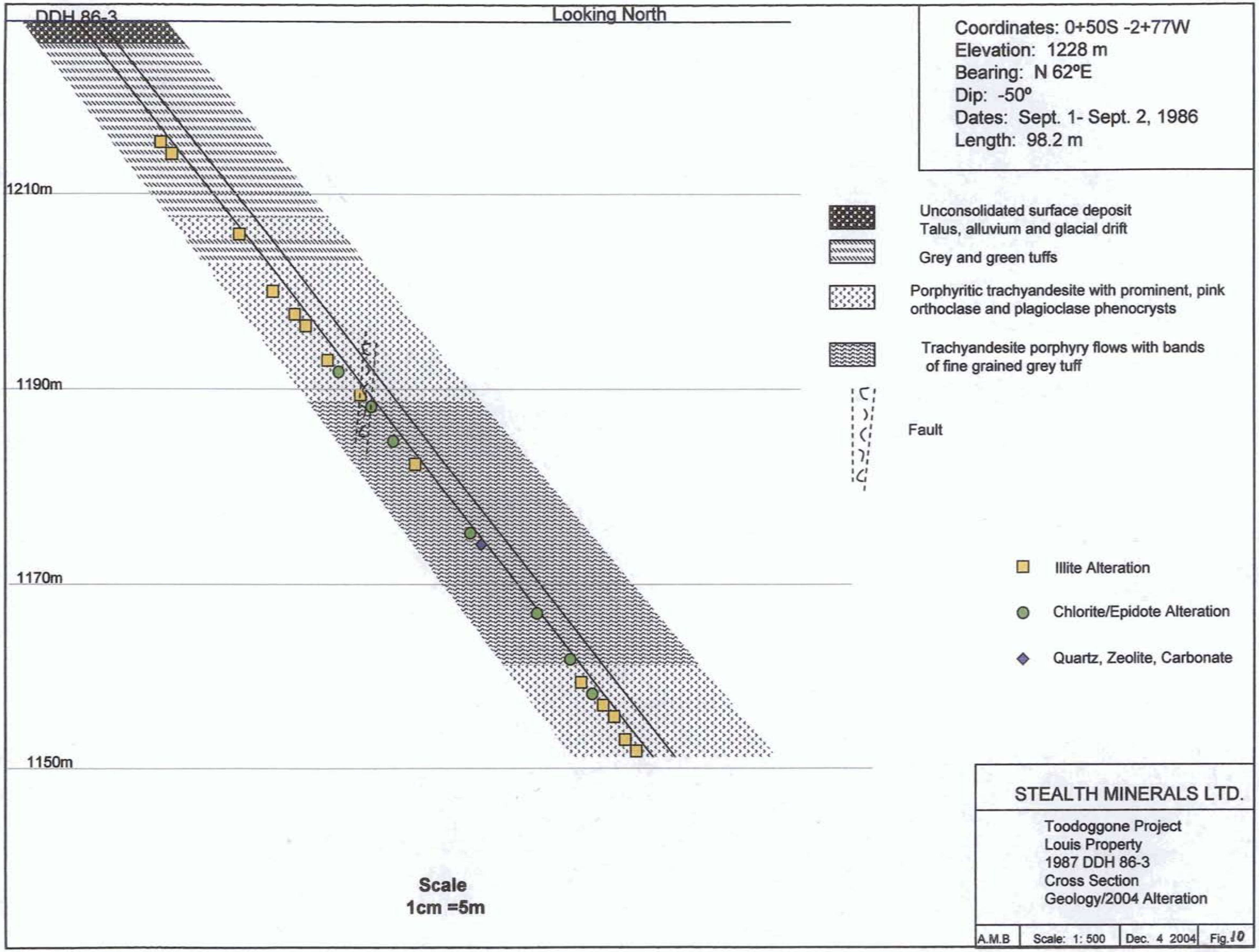
PIMA analysis on the 1987 and 1986 drill core predicts that alteration in the Louis Claims has probably come in two phases. The first phase; primarily potassic and chloritic alteration observed in the matrix of the rocks as described by Tompson, 1986 analyzed during the 2004 field season by Stealth employees. The second phase of alteration as recorded by PIMA spectral analysis on plagioclase phenocrysts describes a slightly higher hydrothermal alteration as majority of the phenocrysts are altered to kaolinite.

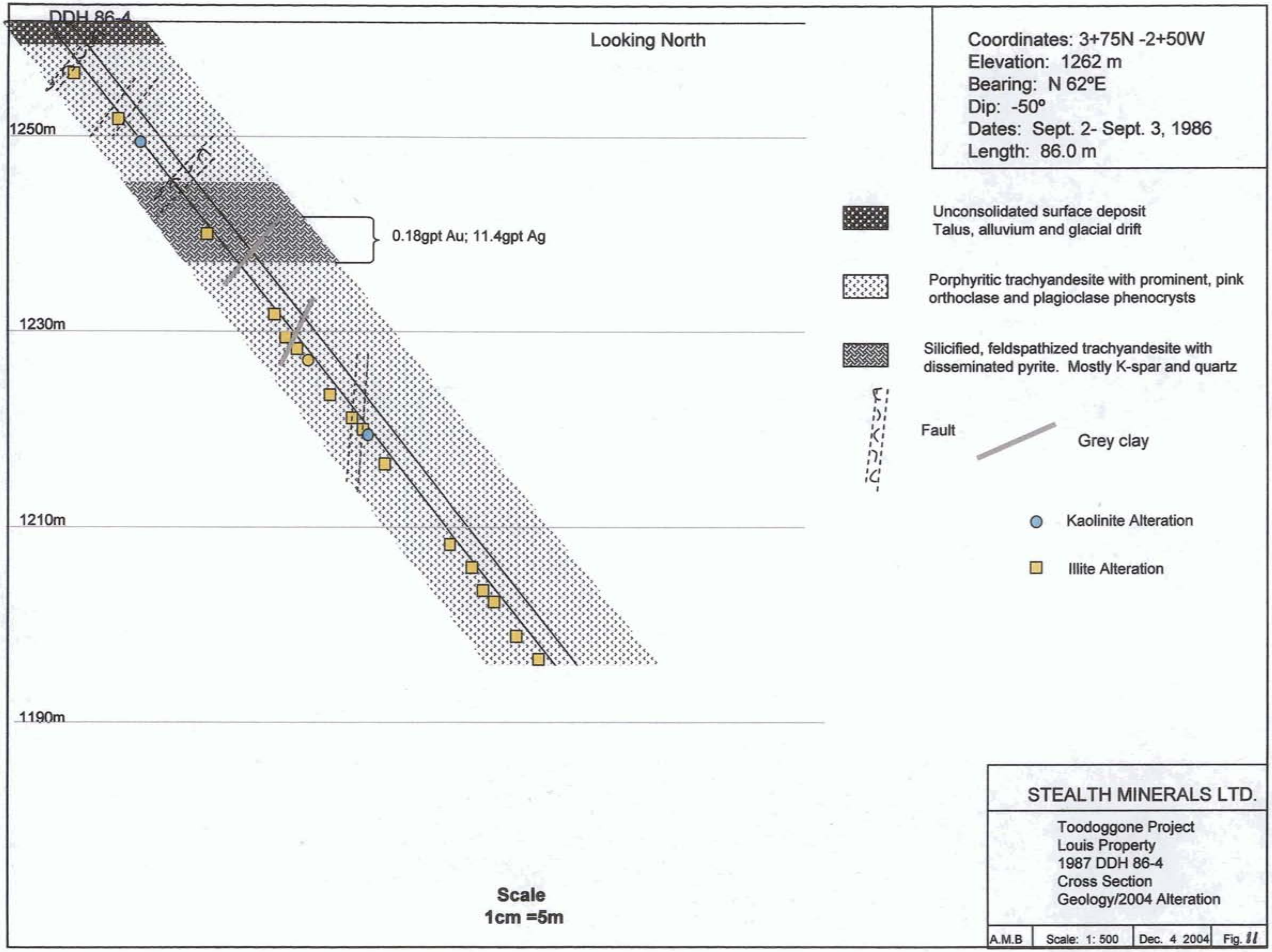
PIMA analysis in conjunction with assay analysis on the drill core shows the highest gold and silver value (9.00gpt Au and 251 gpt Ag) were from DDH 87-2 (Figure 21). These values were analyzed over 1.2 m of silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite and a 1-4mm chalcedonic quartz vein. Clay alteration in this zone was found to be illite. Other anomalous gold and silver values were found in the Moosehorn vein DDH 86-8 (1.59 gpt Au; 339.6gpt Ag) (Figure 15) and in DDH 87-5 (1.52 gpt Au; 30.4 gpt Ag) (Figure 24). It seems that the high gold and silver values are not specific to a single rock type but are typically found in zones where the rock is brecciated and silica in the form of veinlets or veins exist.



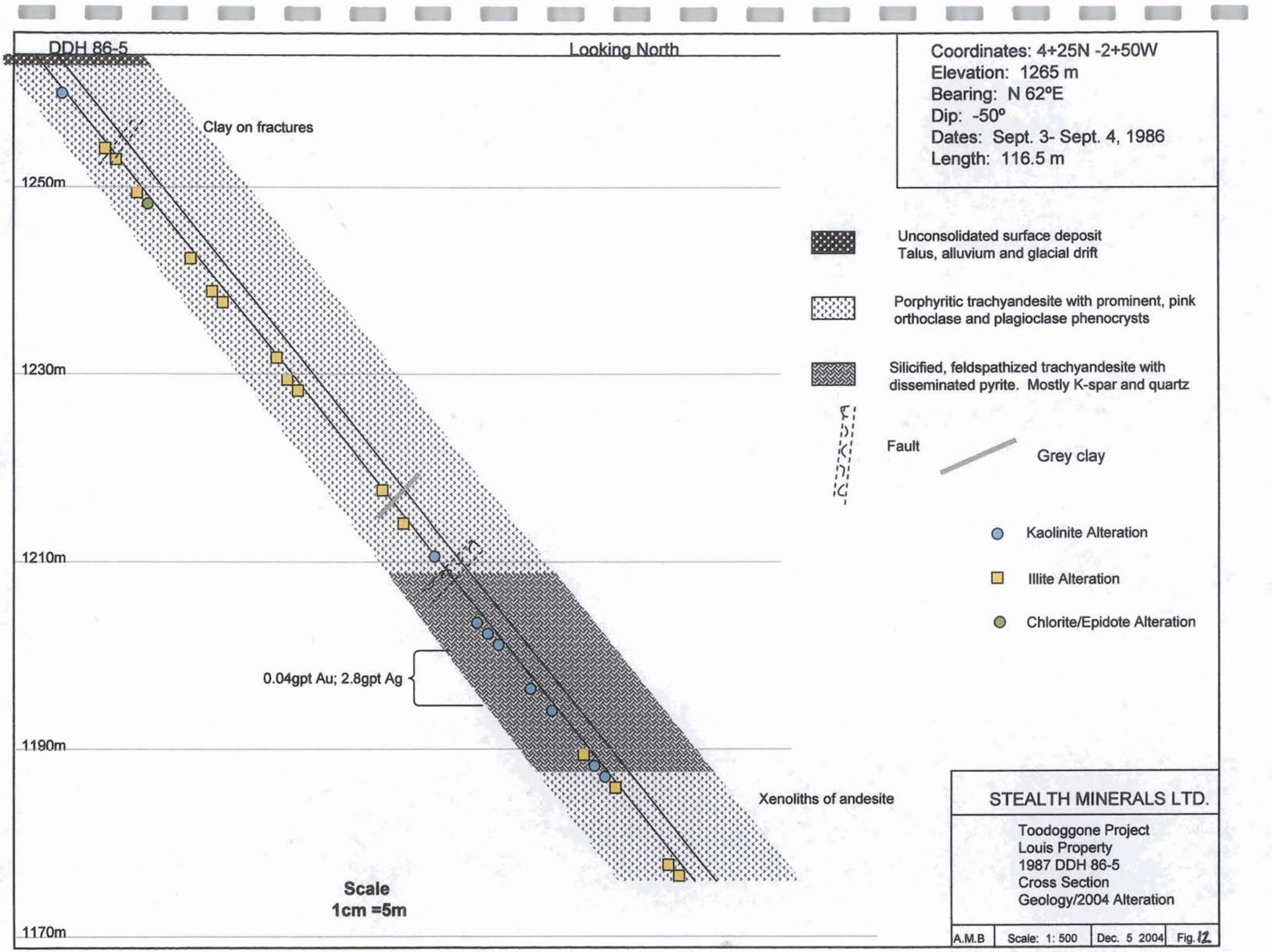
Coordinates: 0+50N-1+50W
Elevation: 1265 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: -50º
Dates: August 30- August 31, 1986
Length: 116.5 m
Looking North
DDH 86-1
1250m
1230m
1210m
1190m
1170m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Porphyritic trachyandesite breccia, silicified and agillized
Silicified, felspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Trachyandesitic tuff
Quartz veins
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
0.36gpt Au; 37.0gpt Ag
Amethyst Quartz veins
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-1
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 2 2004
Fig. 8

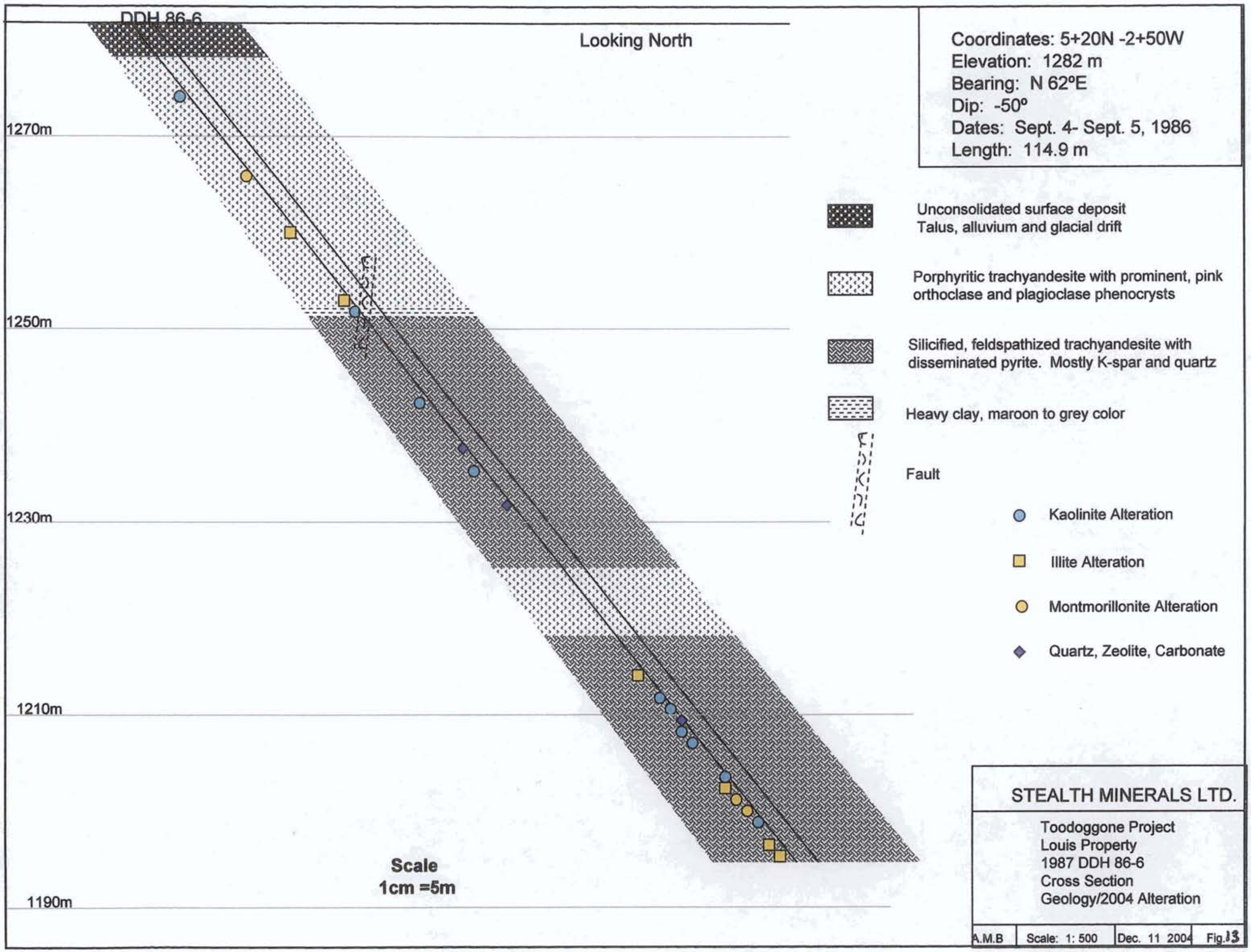

Coordinates: 0+00 -1+62W
Elevation: 1265 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: -50º
Dates: August 31- Sept. 1, 1986
Length: 87.5 m
Looking North
DDH 86-2
1250m
1230m
1210m
1190m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Quartz veins
Fractures
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
K-spar flooding
Amethyst-quartz veins
0.34gpt Au; 22.2gpt Ag
0.16gpt Au; 7.3gpt Ag
0.35gpt Au; 10.2gpt Ag
Intense rock shearing and many fractures with clay
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-2
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 2 2004
Fig. 7

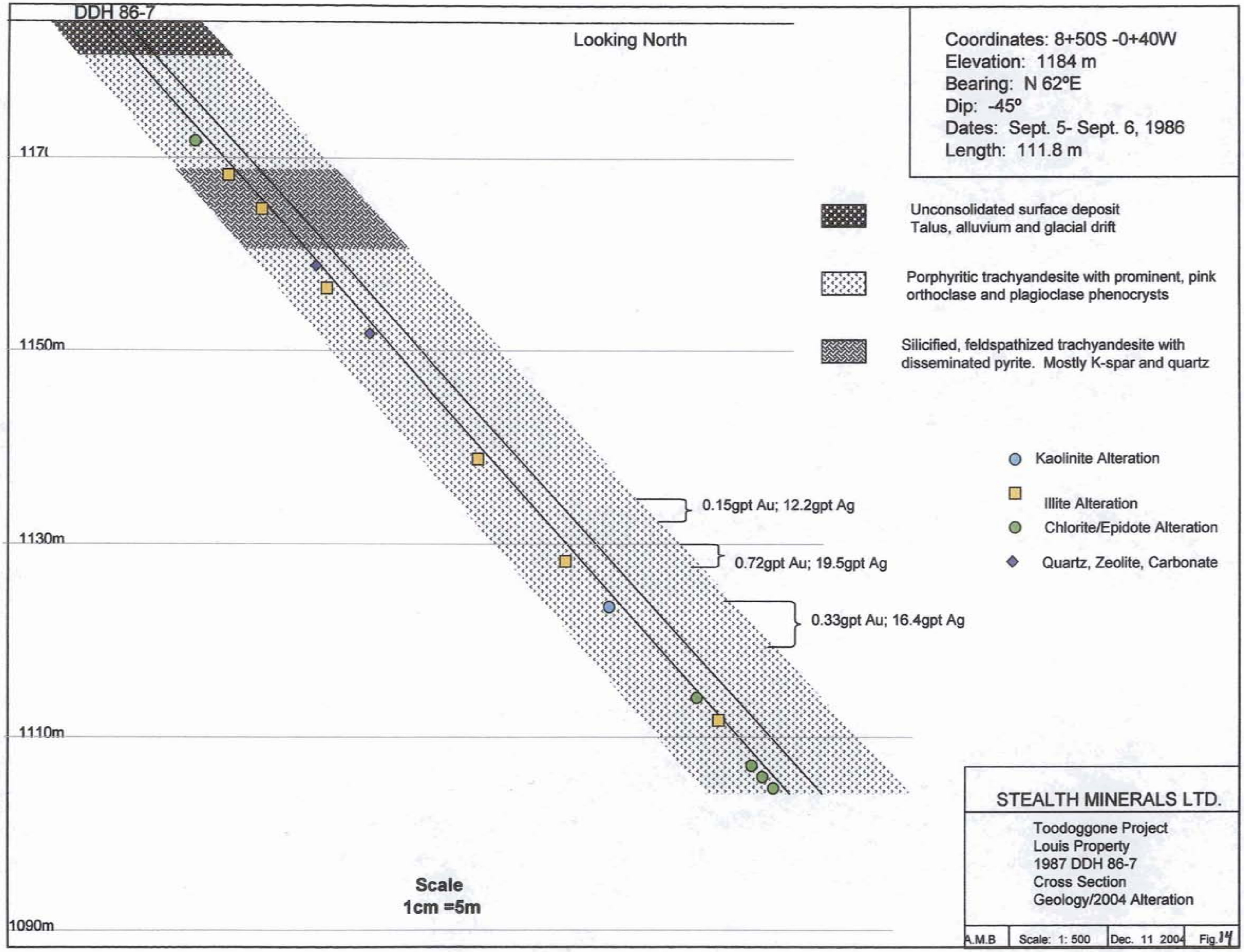

DDH 86-3
Looking North
Coordinates: 0+50S -2+77W
Elevation: 1228 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -50º
Dates: Sept. 1- Sept. 2, 1986
Length: 98.2 m
1210m
1190m
1170m
1150m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Grey and green tuffs
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Trachyandesite porphyry flows with bands of fine grained grey tuff
Fault
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-3
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 4 2004
Fig. 10



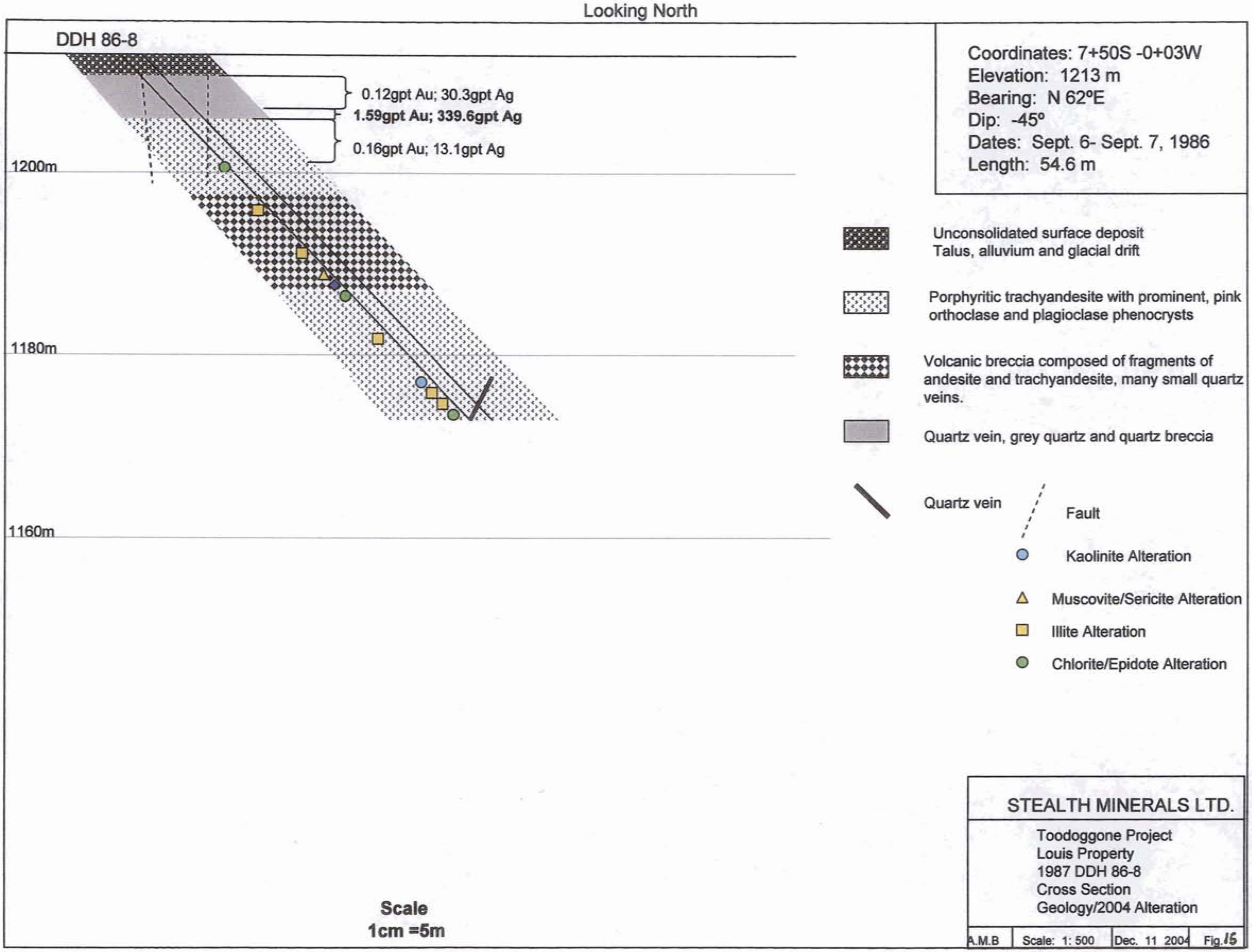
DDH 86-4
Looking North
1250m
1230m
1210m
1190m
0.18gpt Au; 11.4gpt Ag
Coordinates: 3+75N -2+50W
Elevation: 1262 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -50º
Dates: Sept. 2- Sept. 3, 1986
Length: 86.0 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Fault
Grey clay
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-4
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 4 2004
Fig. 11

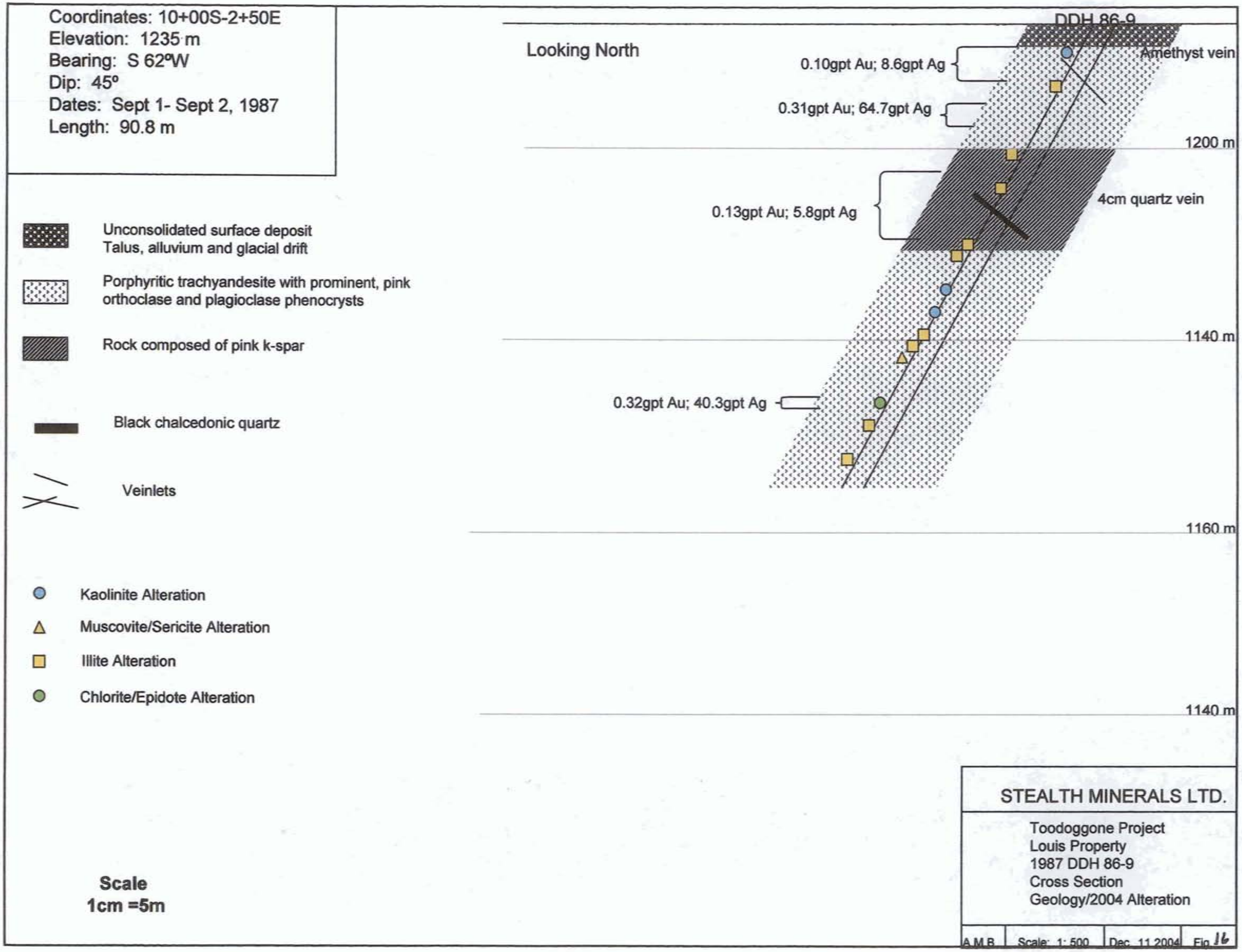

DDH 86-5
Looking North
Coordinates: 4+25N -2+50W
Elevation: 1265 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -50º
Dates: Sept. 3- Sept. 4, 1986
Length: 116.5 m
Clay on fractures
1250m
1230m
1210m
1190m
1170m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Fault
Grey clay
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
0.04gpt Au; 2.8gpt Ag
Xenoliths of andesite
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-5
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 5 2004
Fig. 12


DDH 86-6
Looking North
Coordinates: 5+20N -2+50W
Elevation: 1282 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -50º
Dates: Sept. 4- Sept. 5, 1986
Length: 114.9 m
1270m
1250m
1230m
1210m
1190m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Heavy clay, maroon to grey color
Fault
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-6
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 11 2004
Fig.13

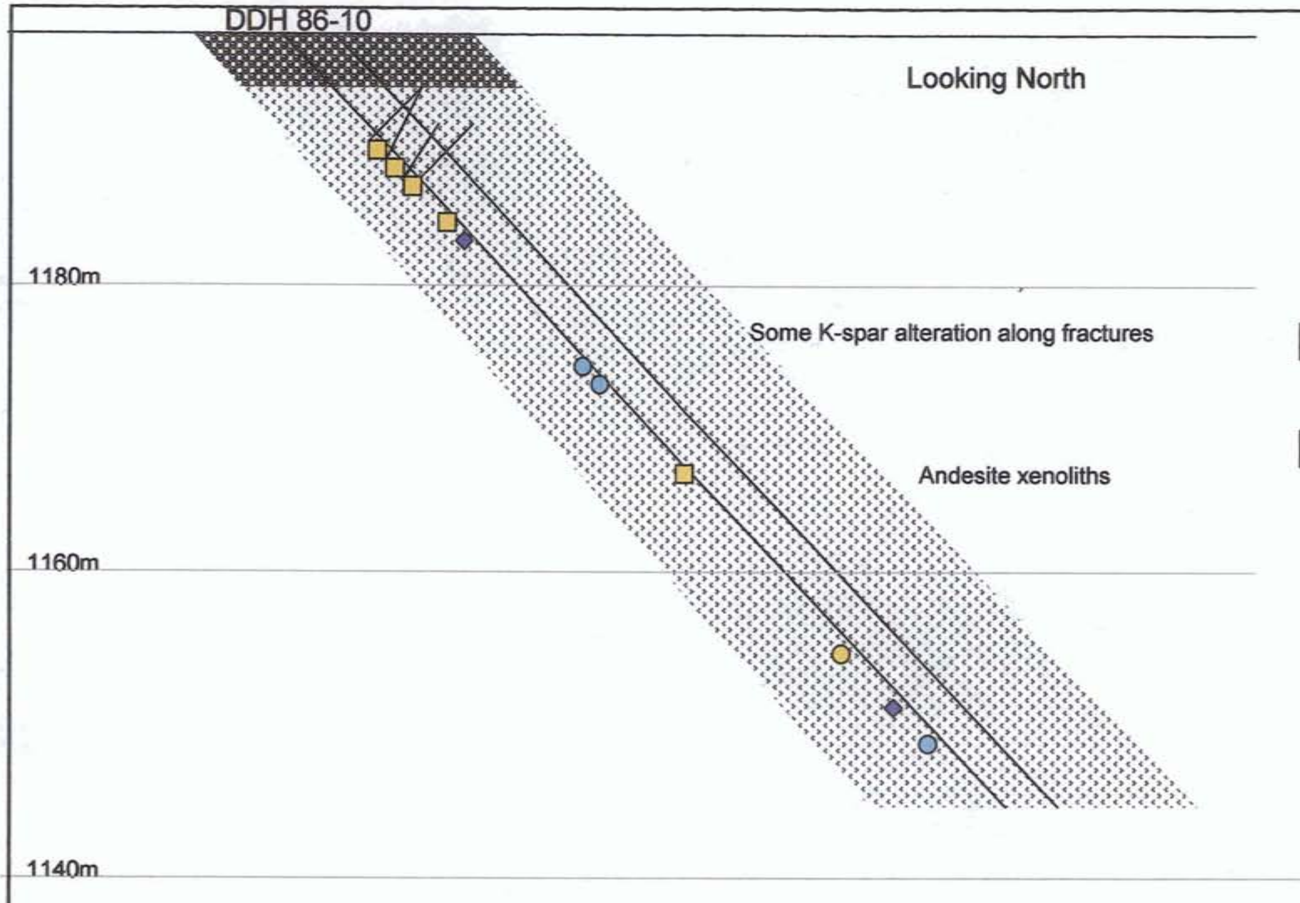


DDH 86-7
Looking North
Coordinates: 8+50S -0+40W
Elevation: 1184 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept. 5- Sept. 6, 1986
Length: 111.8 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Silicified, feldspathized trachyandesite with disseminated pyrite. Mostly K-spar and quartz
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
117(
1150m
1130m
1110m
1090m
0.15gpt Au; 12.2gpt Ag
0.72gpt Au; 19.5gpt Ag
0.33gpt Au; 16.4gpt Ag
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-7
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 11 2004
Fig. 14


Looking North
DDH 86-8
0.12gpt Au; 30.3gpt Ag
1.59gpt Au; 339.6gpt Ag
0.16gpt Au; 13.1gpt Ag
1200m
1180m
1160m
Coordinates: 7+50S -0+03W
Elevation: 1213 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept. 6- Sept. 7, 1986
Length: 54.6 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Volcanic breccia composed of fragments of andesite and trachyandesite, many small quartz veins.
Quartz vein, grey quartz and quartz breccia
Quartz vein
Fault
Kaolinite Alteration
Muscovite/Sericite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-8
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 11 2004
Fig. 15



Coordinates: 10+00S-2+50E
Elevation: 1235 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Sept 1- Sept 2, 1987
Length: 90.8 m
Looking North
DDH 86-9
Amethyst vein
0.10gpt Au; 8.6gpt Ag
0.31gpt Au; 64.7gpt Ag
1200 m
0.13gpt Au; 5.8gpt Ag
4cm quartz vein
1140 m
0.32gpt Au; 40.3gpt Ag
1160 m
1140 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Rock composed of pink k-spar
Black chalcedonic quartz
Veinlets
Kaolinite Alteration
Muscovite/Sericite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-9
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B.
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 11 2004
Fig 16



Coordinates: 1+85N -2+13W
Elevation: 1196 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept. 7- Sept8, 1986
Length: 71.8 m

Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Quartz veinlets

Kaolinite Alteration

Illite Alteration

Montmorillonite Alteration

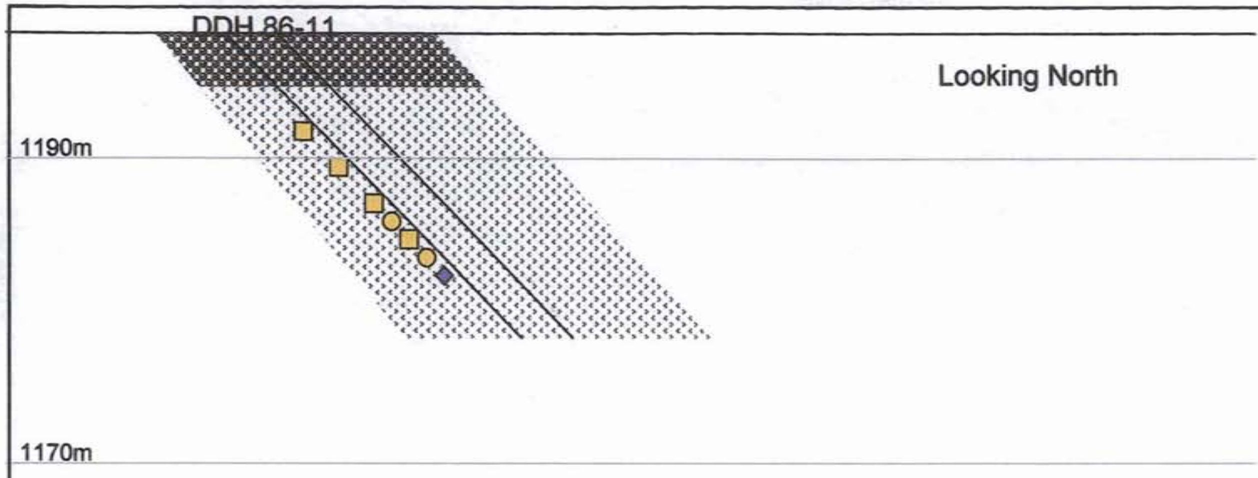
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

Scale
1cm =5m

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-10
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 500	Dec. 11 2004	Fig. 12



Coordinates: 2+51N -1+83W
Elevation: 1198 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept. 8, 1986
Length: 21.8 m

Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Illite Alteration

Montmorillonite Alteration

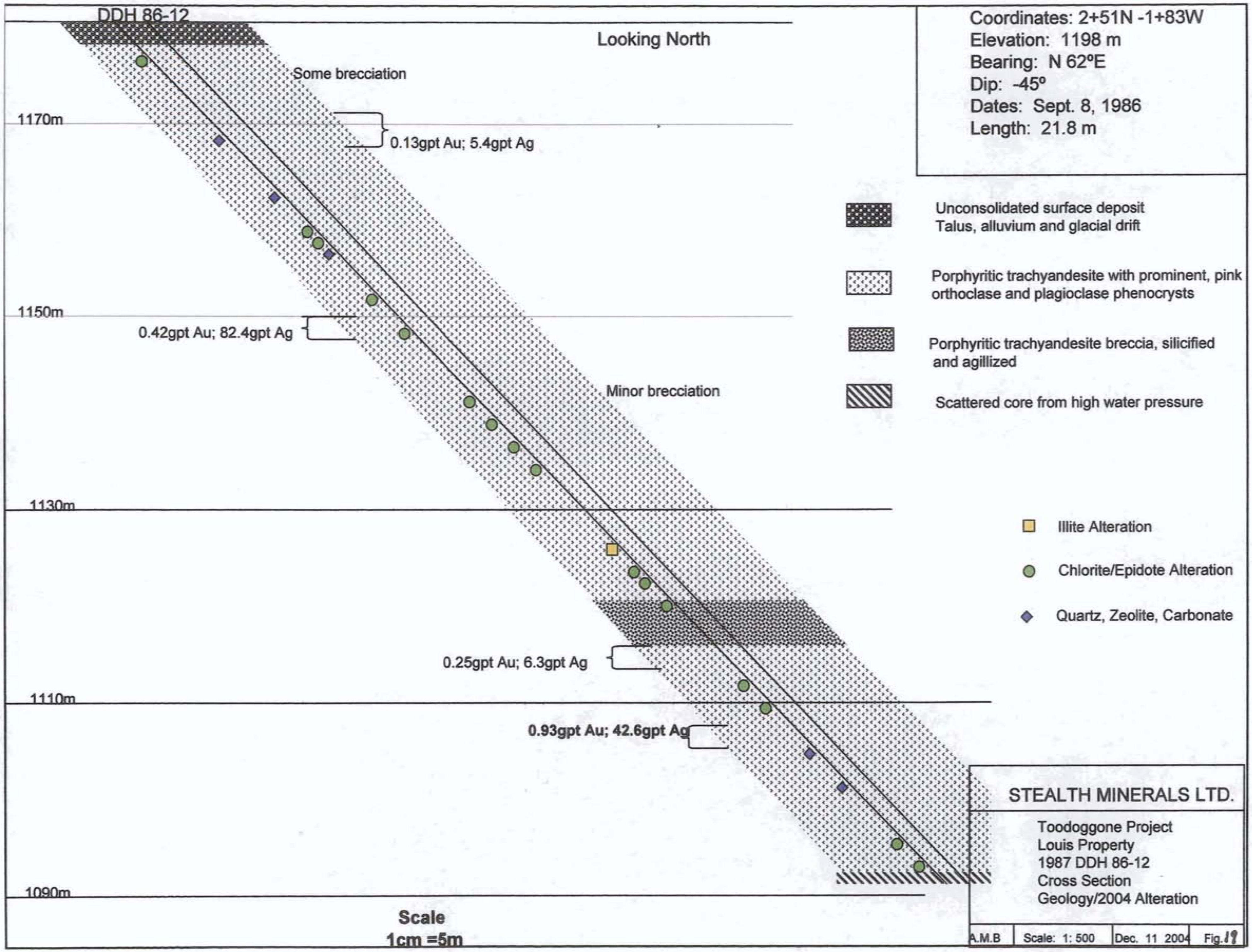
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

Scale
1cm =5m

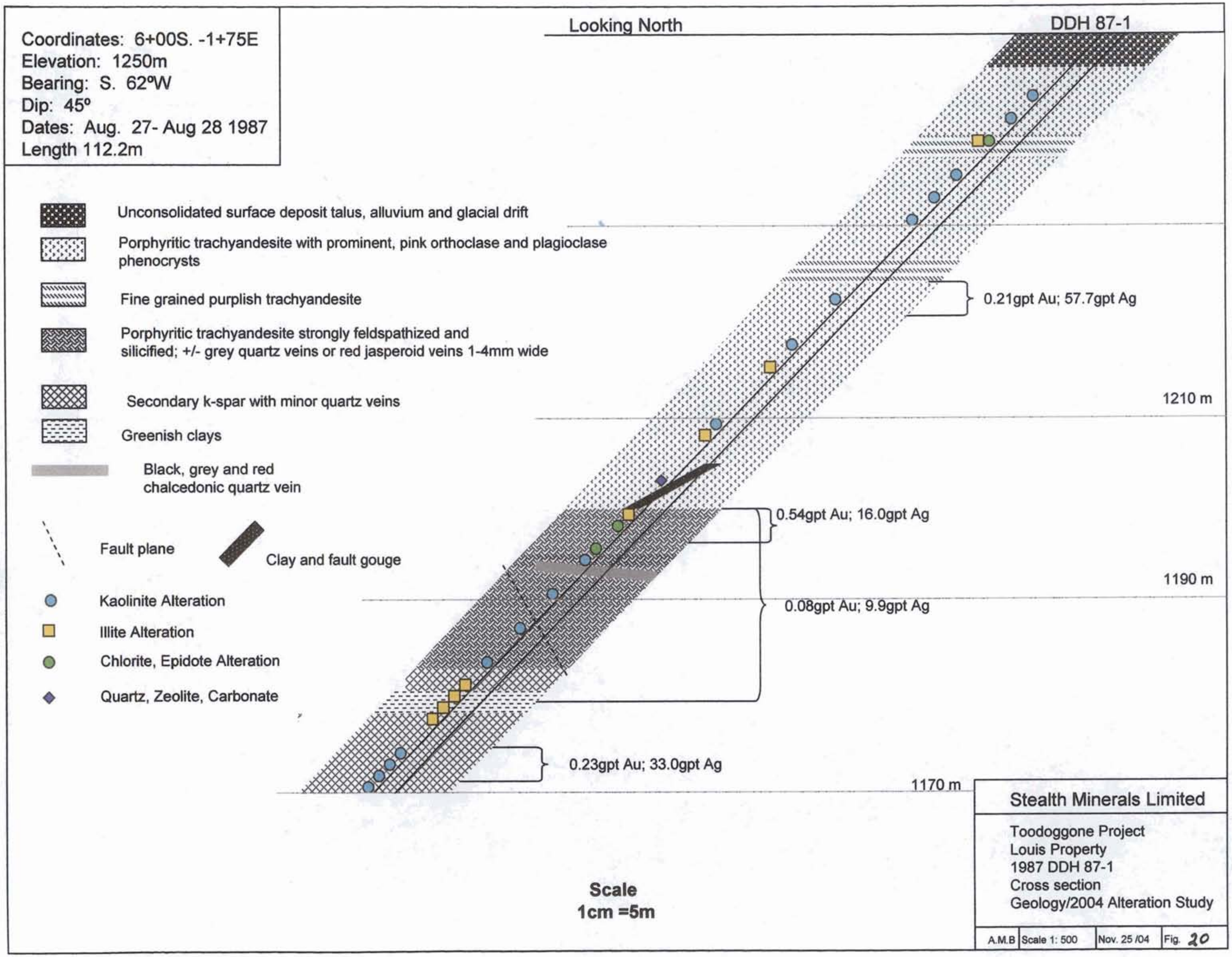
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-11
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

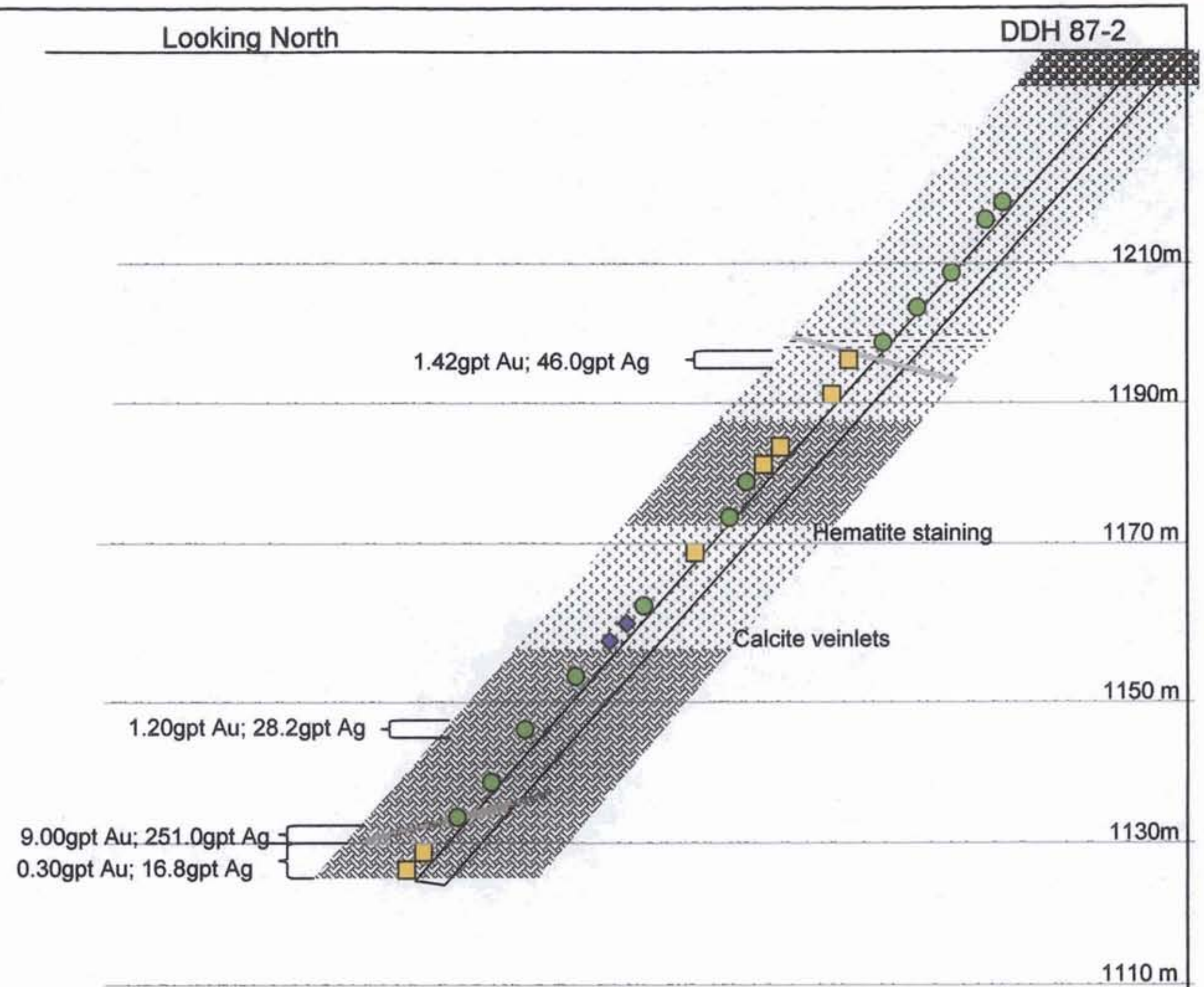
A.M.B	Scale: 1: 500	Dec. 11 2004	Fig.18



DDH 86-12
Looking North
Coordinates: 2+51N -1+83W
Elevation: 1198 m
Bearing: N 62ºE
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept. 8, 1986
Length: 21.8 m
Some brecciation
1170m
0.13gpt Au; 5.4gpt Ag
1150m
0.42gpt Au; 82.4gpt Ag
Minor brecciation
1130m
0.25gpt Au; 6.3gpt Ag
1110m
0.93gpt Au; 42.6gpt Ag
1090m
Scale
1cm =5m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Porphyritic trachyandesite breccia, silicified and agillized
Scattered core from high water pressure
Illite Alteration
Chlorite/Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 86-12
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 11 2004
Fig. 19


Coordinates: 6+00S. -1+75E
Elevation: 1250m
Bearing: S. 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Aug. 27- Aug 28 1987
Length 112.2m
Looking North
DDH 87-1
Unconsolidated surface deposit talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Fine grained purplish trachyandesite
Porphyritic trachyandesite strongly feldspathized and silicified; +/- grey quartz veins or red jasperoid veins 1-4mm wide
Secondary k-spar with minor quartz veins
Greenish clays
Black, grey and red chalcedonic quartz vein
Fault plane
Clay and fault gouge
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite, Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
0.21gpt Au; 57.7gpt Ag
1210 m
0.54gpt Au; 16.0gpt Ag
1190 m
0.08gpt Au; 9.9gpt Ag
0.23gpt Au; 33.0gpt Ag
1170 m
Scale
1cm =5m
Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-1
Cross section
Geology/2004 Alteration Study
A.M.B
Scale 1: 500
Nov. 25 /04
Fig. 20

Coordinates: 7+50S- 0+89E
Elevation: 1237 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Aug 28- Aug 29, 1987
Length: 152.4 m



Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Porphyritic trachyandesite strongly feldspathized and silicified; +/- grey quartz veins 1-4mm wide

Zone of brecciation with clay alteration

Black, grey and red chalcedonic quartz veins

Illite Alteration

Montmorillonite Alteration

Chlorite, Epidote Alteration

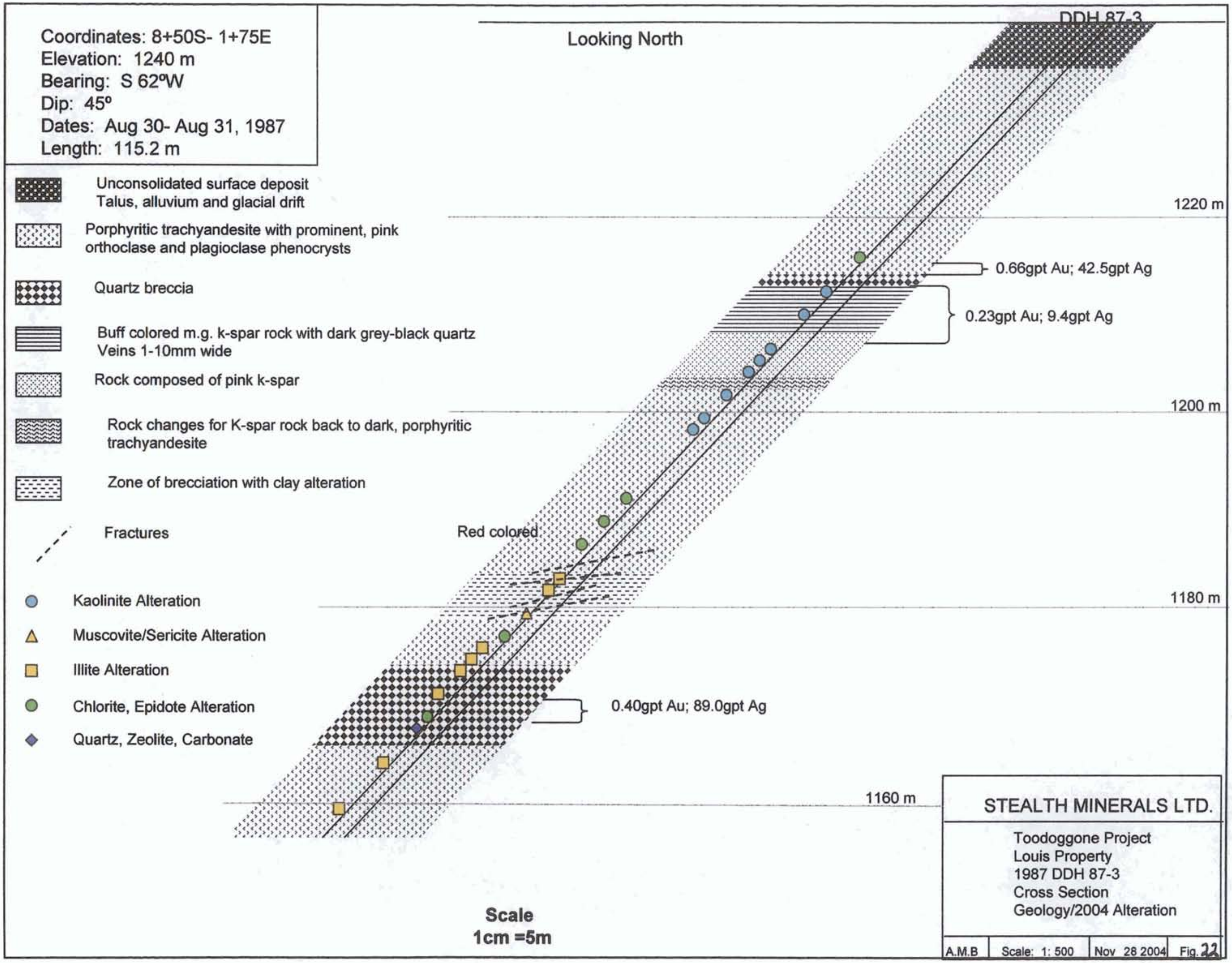
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

Scale
1cm =10m

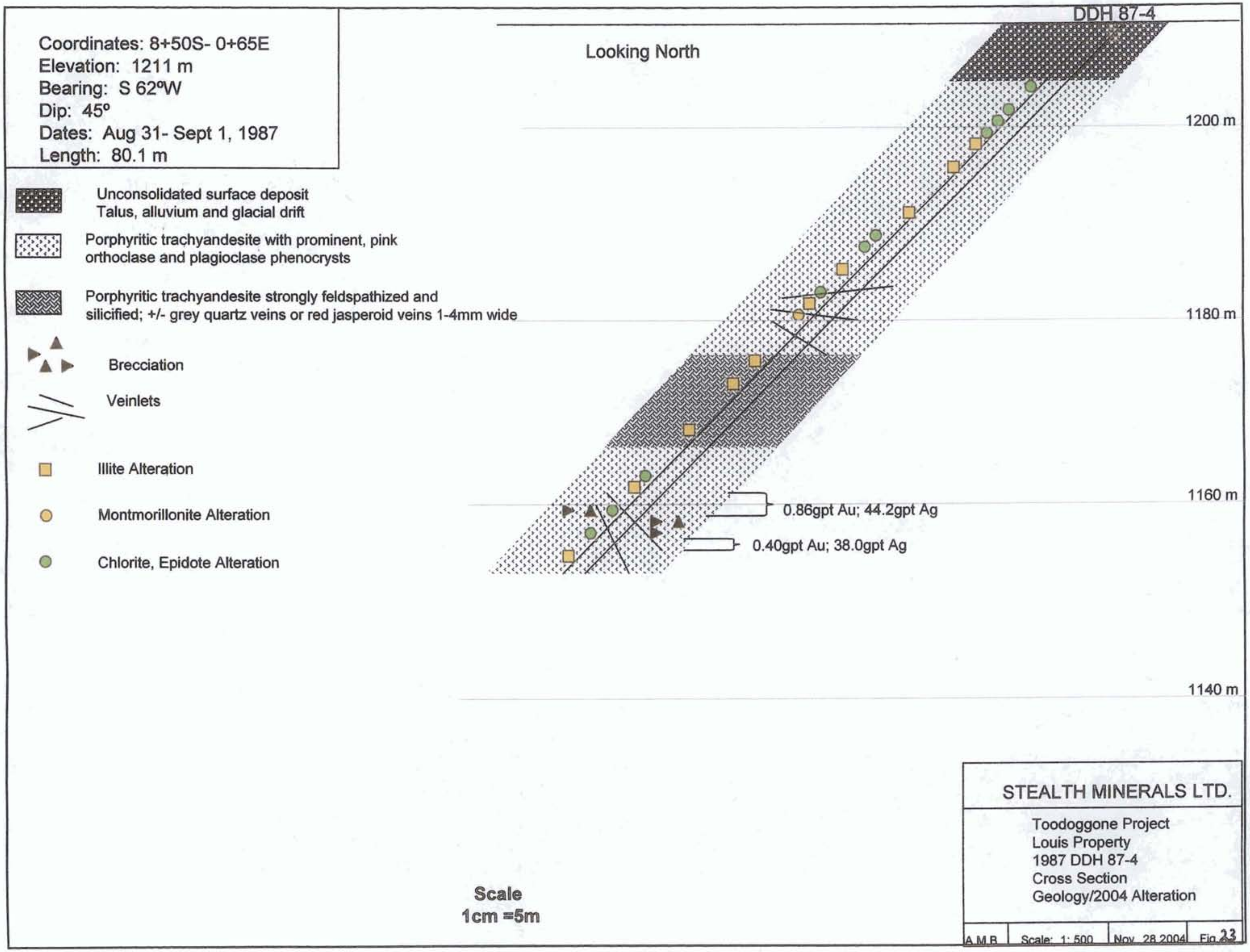
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

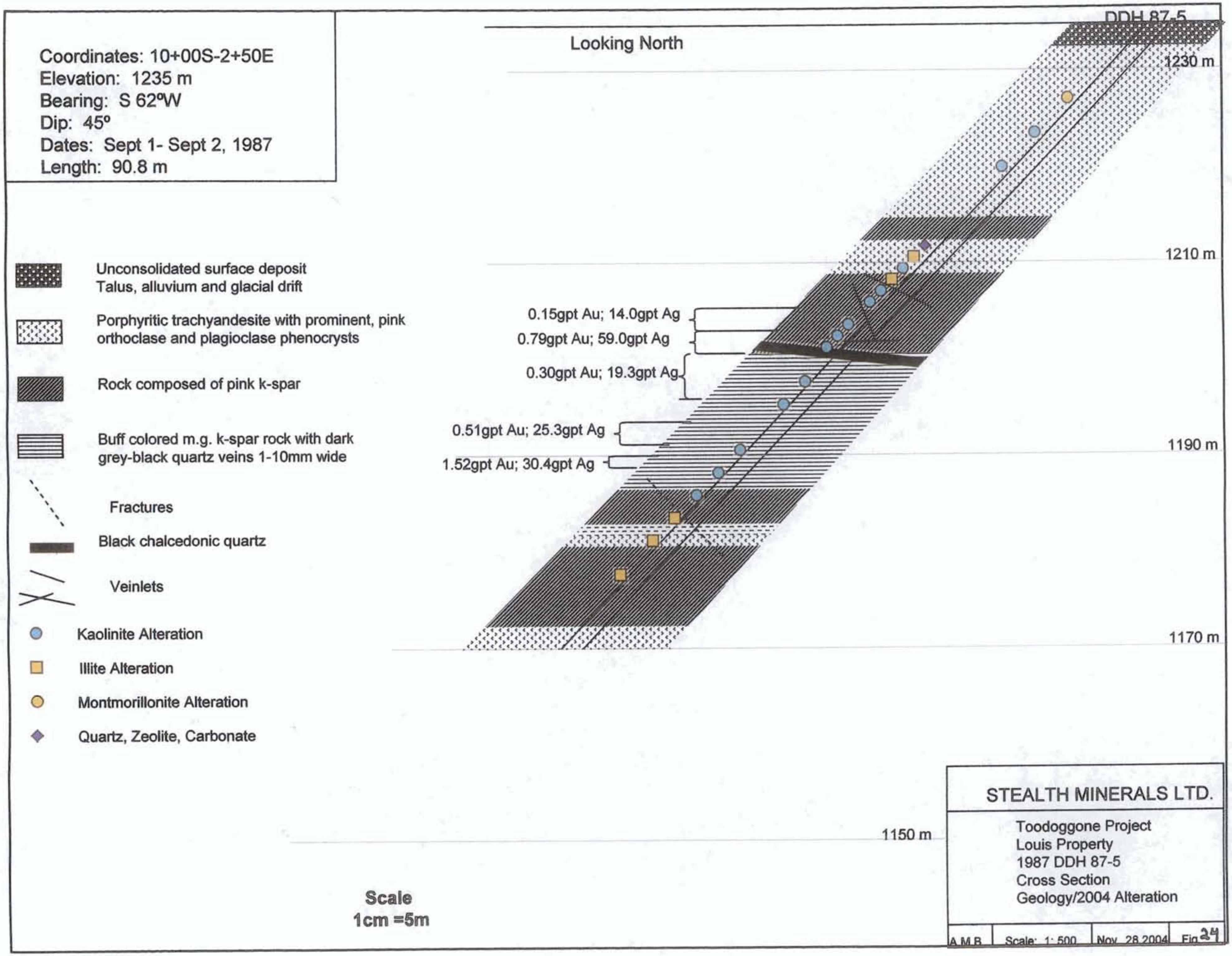
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-2
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 1000	Nov 28 2004	Fig. 21

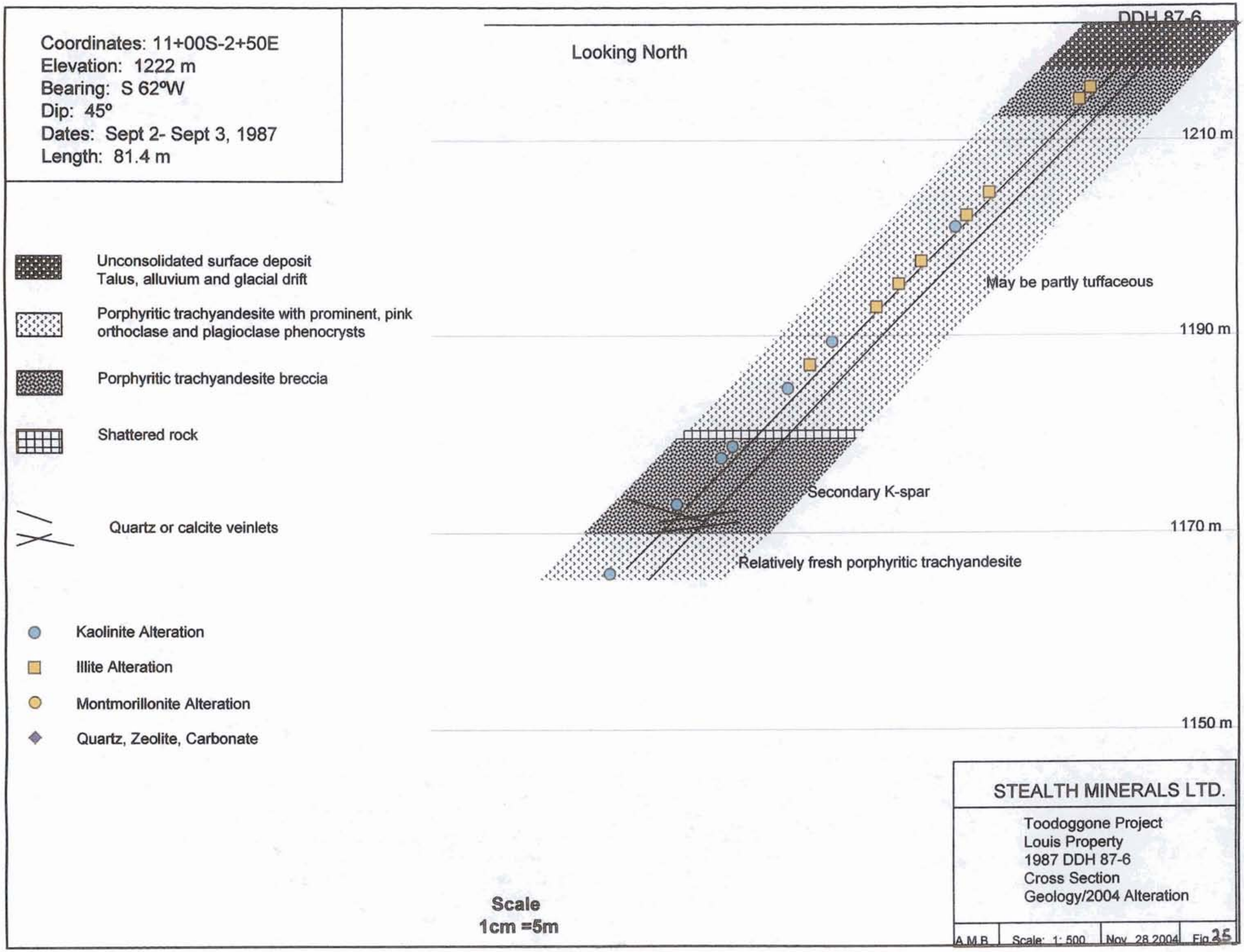


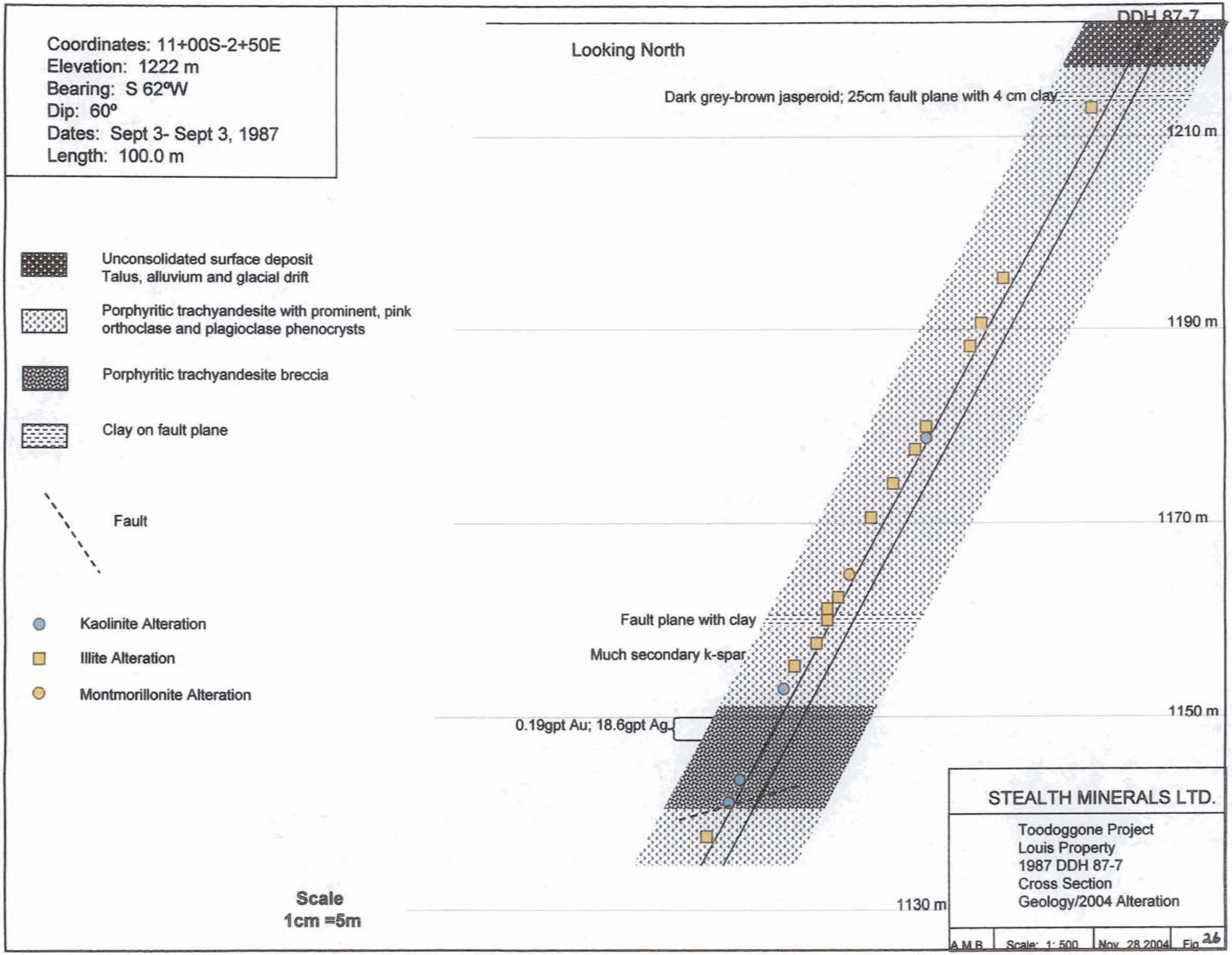
Coordinates: 8+50S- 1+75E
Elevation: 1240 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Aug 30- Aug 31, 1987
Length: 115.2 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Quartz breccia
Buff colored m.g. k-spar rock with dark grey-black quartz Veins 1-10mm wide
Rock composed of pink k-spar
Rock changes for K-spar rock back to dark, porphyritic trachyandesite
Zone of brecciation with clay alteration
Fractures
Kaolinite Alteration
Muscovite/Sericite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Chlorite, Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Looking North
DDH 87-3
1220 m
0.66gpt Au; 42.5gpt Ag
0.23gpt Au; 9.4gpt Ag
1200 m
Red colored
1180 m
0.40gpt Au; 89.0gpt Ag
1160 m
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-3
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Nov 28 2004
Fig. 22

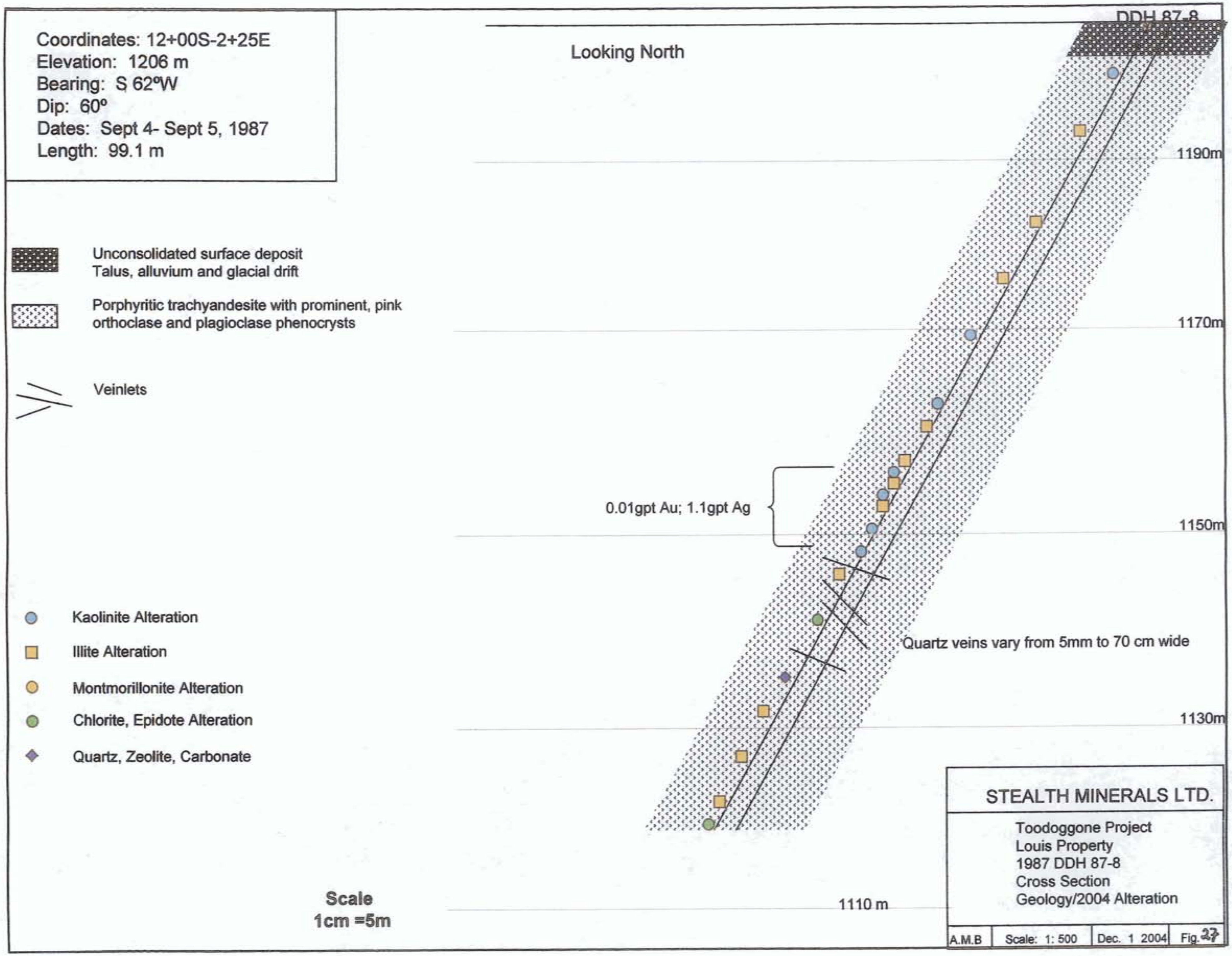

DDH 87-4
Looking North
Coordinates: 8+50S- 0+65E
Elevation: 1211 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Aug 31- Sept 1, 1987
Length: 80.1 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink
orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Porphyritic trachyandesite strongly feldspathized and
silicified; +/- grey quartz veins or red jasperoid veins 1-4mm wide
Brecciation
Veinlets
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Chlorite, Epidote Alteration
1200 m
1180 m
1160 m
1140 m
0.86gpt Au; 44.2gpt Ag
0.40gpt Au; 38.0gpt Ag
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-4
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B.
Scale: 1: 500
Nov. 28 2004
Fig. 23



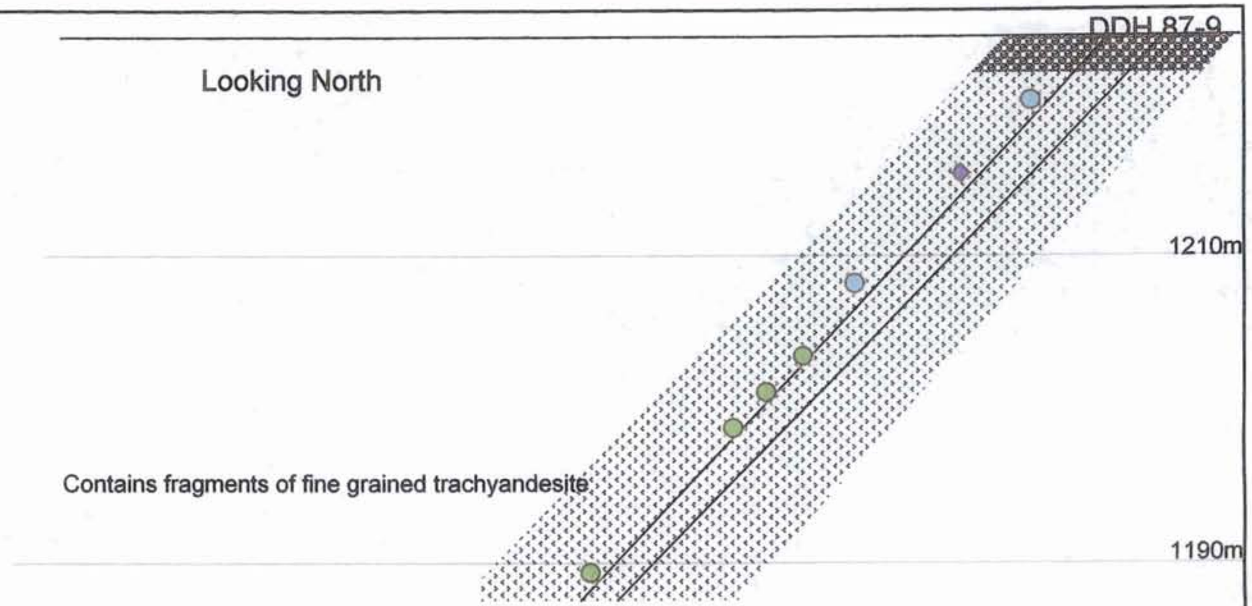
Coordinates: 10+00S-2+50E
Elevation: 1235 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Sept 1- Sept 2, 1987
Length: 90.8 m
Looking North
DDH 87-5
1230 m
1210 m
1190 m
1170 m
1150 m
0.15gpt Au; 14.0gpt Ag
0.79gpt Au; 59.0gpt Ag
0.30gpt Au; 19.3gpt Ag
0.51gpt Au; 25.3gpt Ag
1.52gpt Au; 30.4gpt Ag
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Rock composed of pink k-spar
Buff colored m.g. k-spar rock with dark grey-black quartz veins 1-10mm wide
Fractures
Black chalcedonic quartz
Veinlets
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-5
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B.
Scale: 1: 500
Nov. 28 2004
Fig 24


Coordinates: 11+00S-2+50E
Elevation: 1222 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Sept 2- Sept 3, 1987
Length: 81.4 m
Looking North
DDH 87-6
1210 m
May be partly tuffaceous
1190 m
Secondary K-spar
1170 m
Relatively fresh porphyritic trachyandesite
1150 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Porphyritic trachyandesite breccia
Shattered rock
Quartz or calcite veinlets
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-6
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B.
Scale: 1: 500
Nov. 28 2004
Fig. 25


Coordinates: 11+00S-2+50E
Elevation: 1222 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 60º
Dates: Sept 3- Sept 3, 1987
Length: 100.0 m
Looking North
DDH 87-7
Dark grey-brown jasperoid; 25cm fault plane with 4 cm clay
1210 m
1190 m
1170 m
1150 m
1130 m
Fault plane with clay
Much secondary k-spar
0.19gpt Au; 18.6gpt Ag
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Porphyritic trachyandesite breccia
Clay on fault plane
Fault
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-7
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B.
Scale: 1: 500
Nov. 28 2004
Fig 26


Coordinates: 12+00S-2+25E
Elevation: 1206 m
Bearing: S 62°W
Dip: 60°
Dates: Sept 4- Sept 5, 1987
Length: 99.1 m
Looking North
DDH 87-8
1190m
1170m
1150m
1130m
1110 m
Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift
Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink
orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts
Veinlets
0.01gpt Au; 1.1gpt Ag
Quartz veins vary from 5mm to 70 cm wide
Kaolinite Alteration
Illite Alteration
Montmorillonite Alteration
Chlorite, Epidote Alteration
Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate
Scale
1cm =5m
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-8
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration
A.M.B
Scale: 1: 500
Dec. 1 2004
Fig. 27

Coordinates: 12+00S-2+78E
Elevation: 1226 m
Bearing: S 62°W
Dip: 45°
Dates: Sept 5- Sept 5, 1987
Length: 51.2 m



Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Kaolinite Alteration

Chlorite, Epidote Alteration

Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

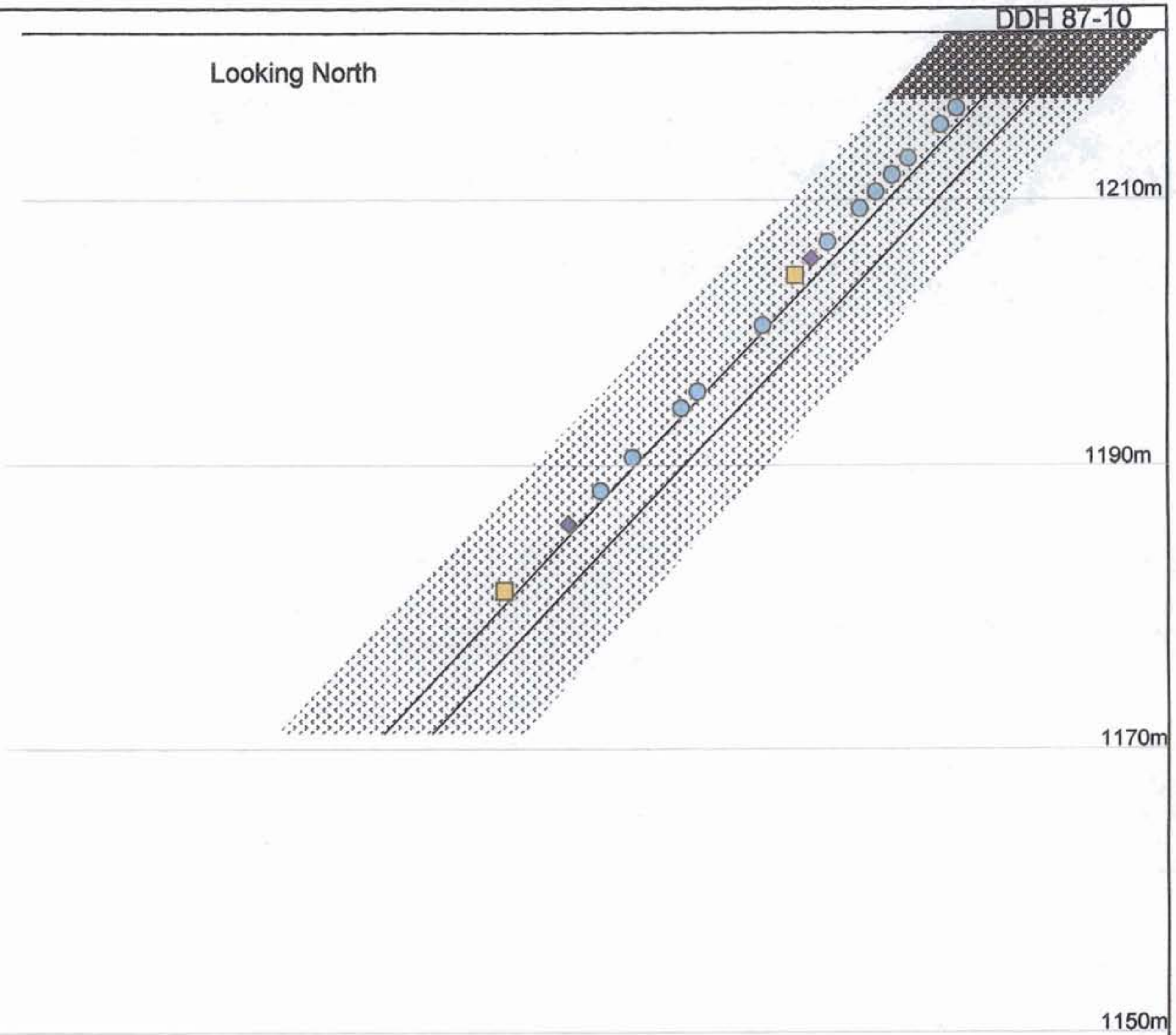
Scale
1cm =5m

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-9
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 500	Dec. 1 2004	Fig. 28

Coordinates: 13+00S-5+20E
Elevation: 1221 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: 45º
Dates: Sept 6- Sept 7, 1987
Length: 68.6 m



Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Kaolinite Alteration

Illite Alteration

Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

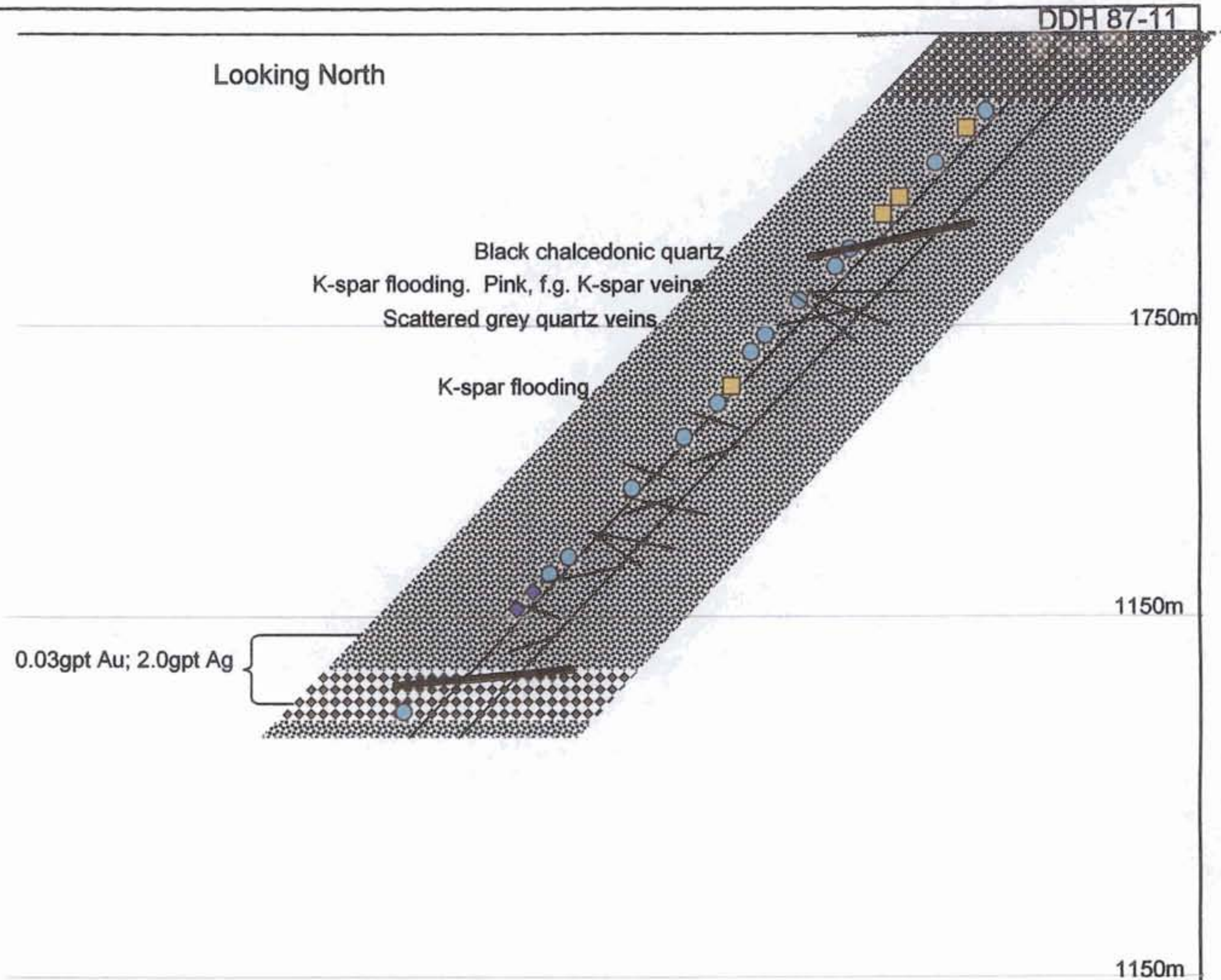
Scale
1cm =5m

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-10
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 500	Dec. 2 2004	Fig 29

Coordinates: 13+00S-2+60E
Elevation: 1195 m
Bearing: S 62ºW
Dip: -45º
Dates: Sept 6- Sept 6, 1987
Length: 67.2 m



Unconsolidated surface deposit
Talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Porphyritic trachyandesite with prominent, pink orthoclase and plagioclase phenocrysts

Quartz breccia

Porphyritic trachyandesite breccia

Quartz or calcite veinlets

Quartz Vein

Kaolinite Alteration

Illite Alteration

Quartz, Zeolite, Carbonate

Scale
1cm =5m

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
1987 DDH 87-11
Cross Section
Geology/2004 Alteration

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 500	Dec. 2 2004	Fig.30

PIMA analysis on hand samples from outcrops on Round Mountain were found to range from alunite and dickite to chlorite and silica (Figure 31). The high temperature advanced-argillic alteration associated with alunite and dickite is possibly associated with fluids from the cliff creek fault or from local faulting. Further PIMA analysis would be needed to determine actual alteration zones in this area.

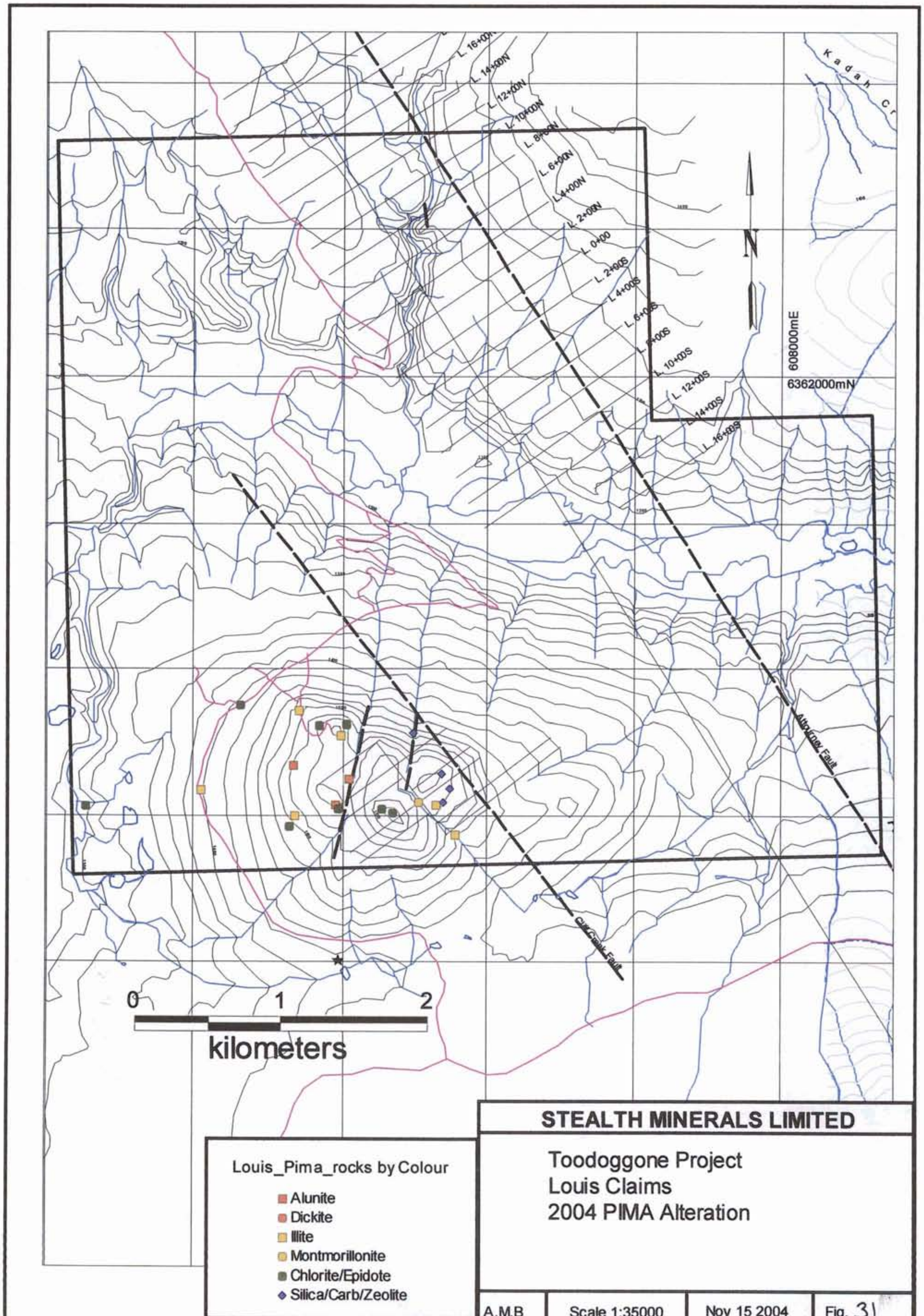
In addition to the alteration analysis of drill core 11 surface rock samples were taken as float or outcrop samples so as to represent the mineralization encountered during each traverse. Each sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a unique assay tag number. The sample site was flagged with the corresponding assay sample tag number and the location recorded by hand held GPS units. A representative hand sample was also taken and retained at the main camp as a further check when an assay for that sample was received, and for PIMA analysis. Rock sample locations are shown in Figure 32. The rock samples were ground shipped to Assayers Canada Labs in Vancouver for analysis by 34 element ICP and gold and silver by fire-AA. The rock geochemical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are shown in Figure 33-37. Rock sample descriptions and abbreviated assay results are found in Table IV and assay certificates in Appendix I.

7.1 Geochemical Results

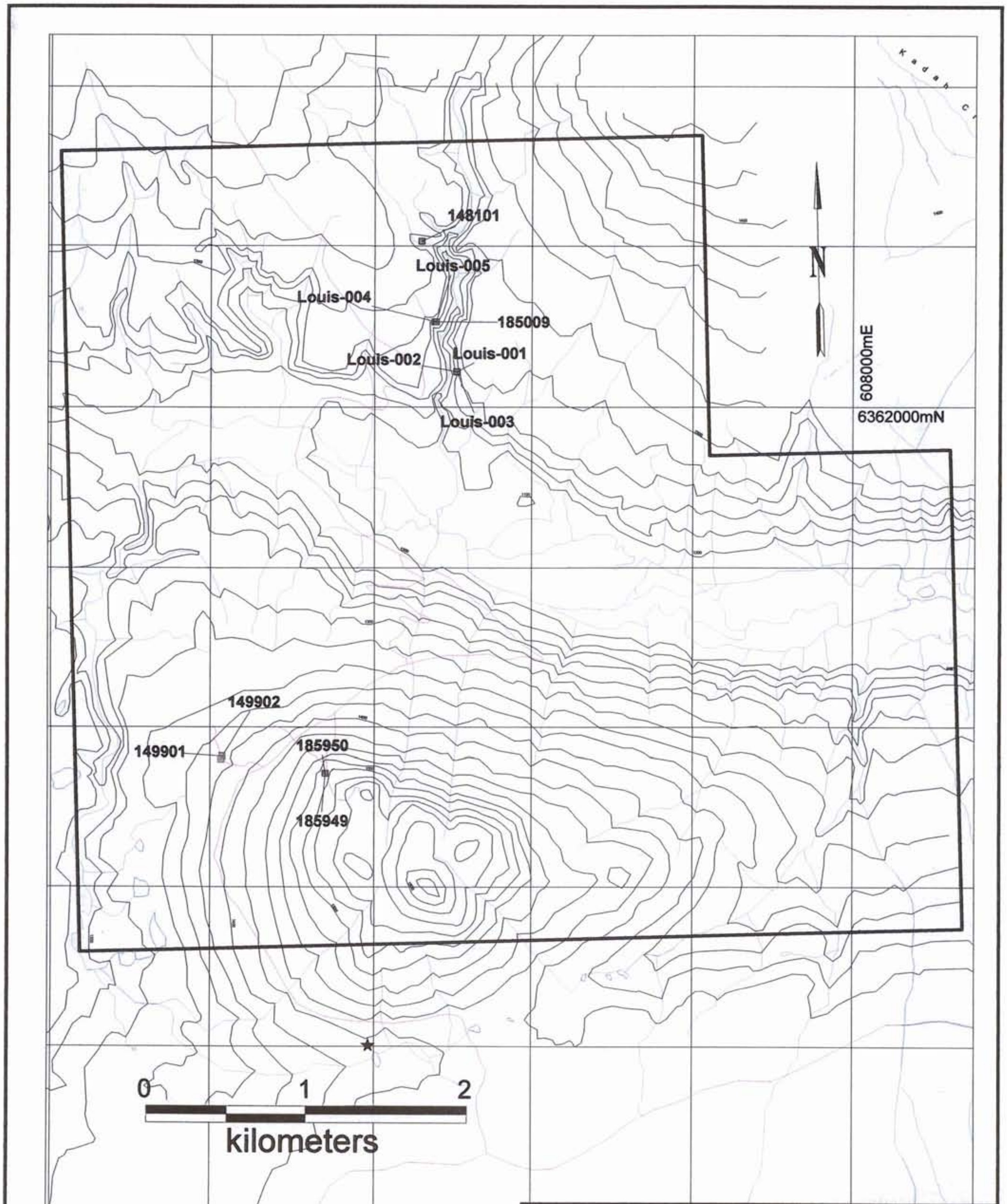
Figure 32 shows the location and sample number of silt and rock samples. Figure 33-37 show the interpreted display for soil rock and silt analysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Other elements are available in Appendix I; Rock Assay Certificates.

7.2 Gold and Silver Geochemistry

Figures 33 and 34 show the gold and silver results. Three samples from the same location on the east side of Moosehorn Canyon assayed 577.3 ppb Au, 33.5 ppm Ag; 811.2 ppb Au, 9.7ppm Ag and 3,055.8 ppb Au, 79 ppm Ag respectively. Each of these samples was from a 1m wide chip sample from a 1.5m quartz vein and k-spar altered rock with and quartz veinlets. Also visible were disseminated pyrite.



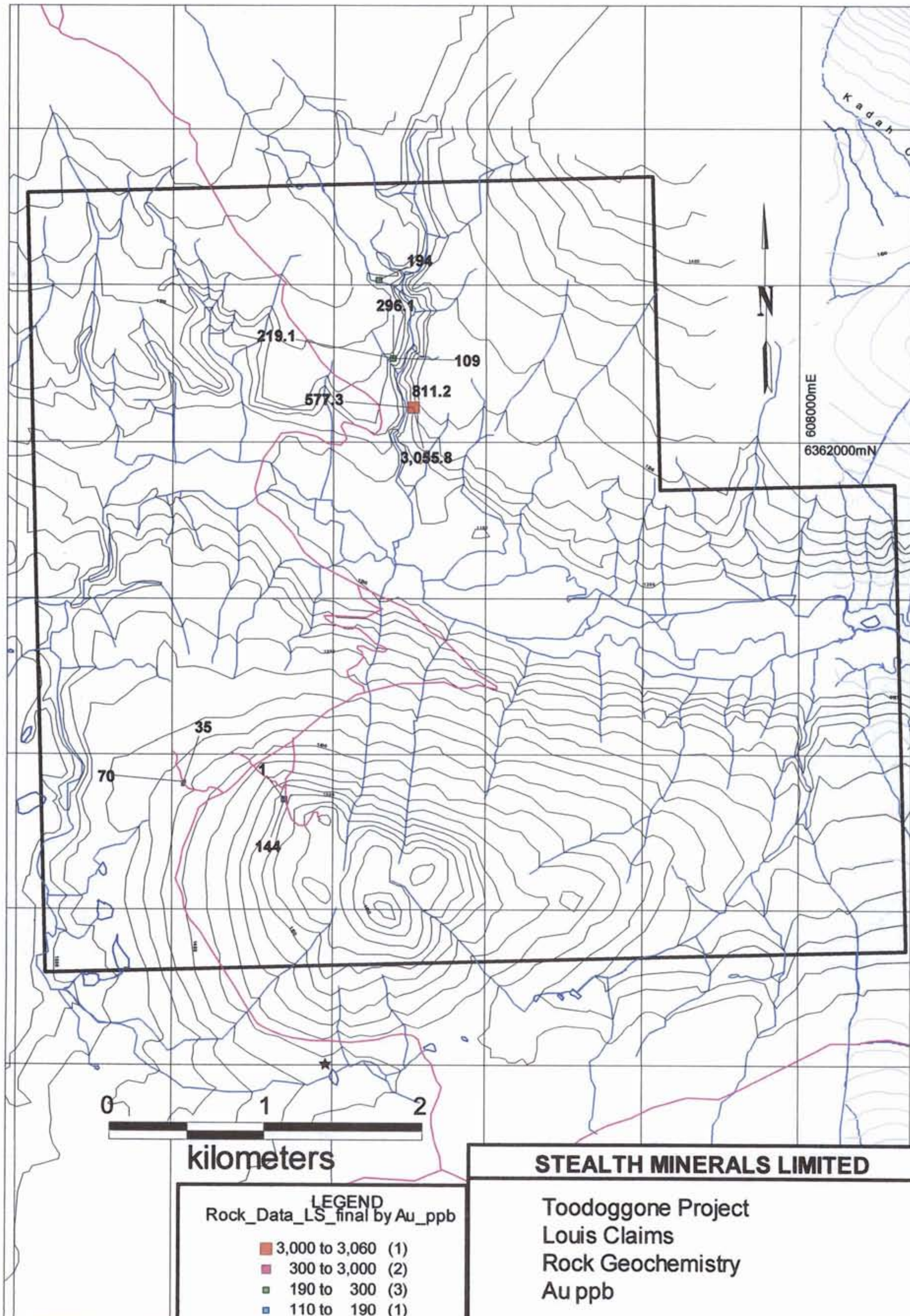
L. 16+00N
L. 14+00N
L. 12+00N
L. 10+00N
L. 8+00N
L. 6+00N
L. 4+00N
L. 2+00N
L. 0+00
L. 2+00S
L. 4+00S
L. 6+00S
L. 8+00S
L. 10+00S
L. 12+00S
L. 14+00S
L. 16+00S
Kadah Cr
N
608000mE
6362000mN
Attycelley Fault
Gill Creek Fault
0
1
2
kilometers
Louis_Pima_rocks by Colour
Alunite
Dickite
Illite
Montmorillonite
Chlorite/Epidote
Silica/Carb/Zeolite
STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
2004 PIMA Alteration
A.M.B
Scale 1:35000
Nov 15 2004
Fig. 31



STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Sample Location

A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Nov 15 2004	Fig. 32



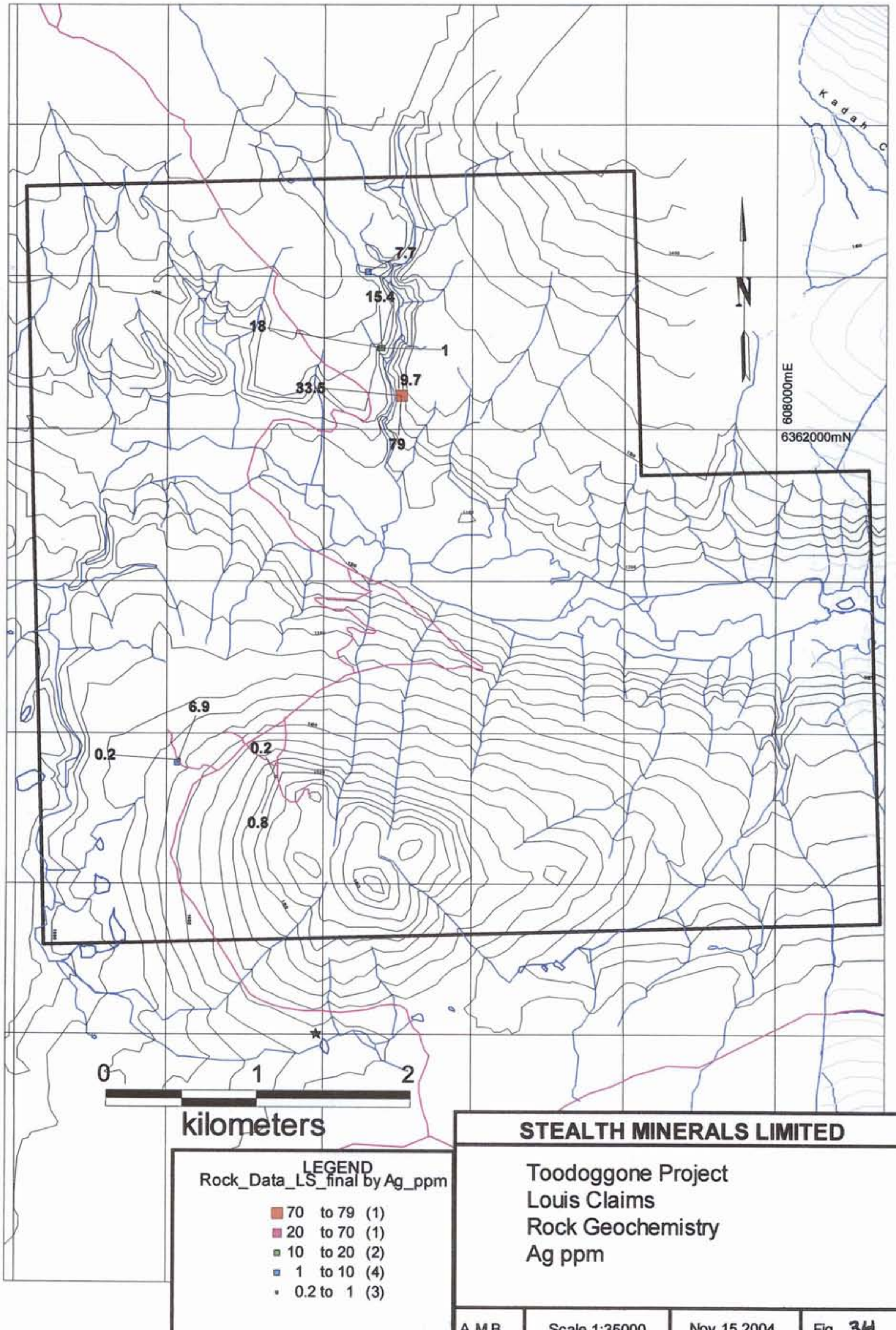
LEGEND
Rock_Data_LS_final by Au_ppb

- 3,000 to 3,060 (1)
- 300 to 3,000 (2)
- 190 to 300 (3)
- 110 to 190 (1)
- 0 to 110 (4)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Geochemistry
Au ppb

A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Nov 15 2004	Fig. 33



LEGEND
Rock_Data_LS_final by Ag_ppm

- 70 to 79 (1)
- 20 to 70 (1)
- 10 to 20 (2)
- 1 to 10 (4)
- 0.2 to 1 (3)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Geochemistry
Ag ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Nov 15 2004	Fig. 34

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Table IV: Rock Descriptions and Geochemistry

Sampler	Sample #	UTM N	UTM E	Area	Claim	Type	Lngth	Rock	Colour	Text 1	Text 2	Altn 1	Occur	Min/%	Alt Type	Meas.	Comments	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
AB	148101	6363033	605312	Louis		o/c	15m	Afp	og/bn	stk				1% py, tr cpy			FeOx + Mg staining	32	26	99	7.7	194
EH	149901	6359819	604073	LS	LS5	o/c		andFP	DGR	fg		chl	diss	py 3%			small o/c beside road	77	14	185	0.2	70
EH	149902	6359801	604065	LS	LS5	f		andFP	GY	fg		clay	diss	py 1%			Strong clay alt in talus pile on road	62	21	53	6.9	35
JW	185009	6362533	605396	LS	LS1	o/c		and	PK	p	vnts	kspar	diss	py 1%				47	10	95	1	109
AB	185949	6359713	604719	Louis		f	.15m	Afp	pk/or	vug		si		2% py			many similar float rx on road	11	4	6	0.8	144
GoldenDawn	Louis-001	6362218	605535	Louis		c	1m										Amethyst visible in sample	49	4	64	9.7	811.2
GoldenDawn	Louis-002	6362221	605532	Louis		c	1m					kspr,al		py 1%			1.5m wide quartz vn altered rock with vnts.	83	10	44	33.5	577.3
GoldenDawn	Louis-003	6362221	605532	Louis		c	1m					kspr,al		py 1%			1.5m wide quartz vn altered rock with vnts.	88	9	56	79	3055.8
GoldenDawn	Louis-004	6362533	605403	Louis		g											Altered silicified quartz material with Amethyst	61	25	12	18	219.1
GoldenDawn	Louis-005	6362533	605403	Louis		g											Altered silicified quartz material with Amethyst	31	11	22	15.4	296.1

7.3 Copper Geochemistry

Copper values from assayed samples were low. Figure 35 shows the highest copper value at 88 ppm. This sample was from the same chip sample that assayed 3,055.8 ppb Au and 79 ppm Ag.

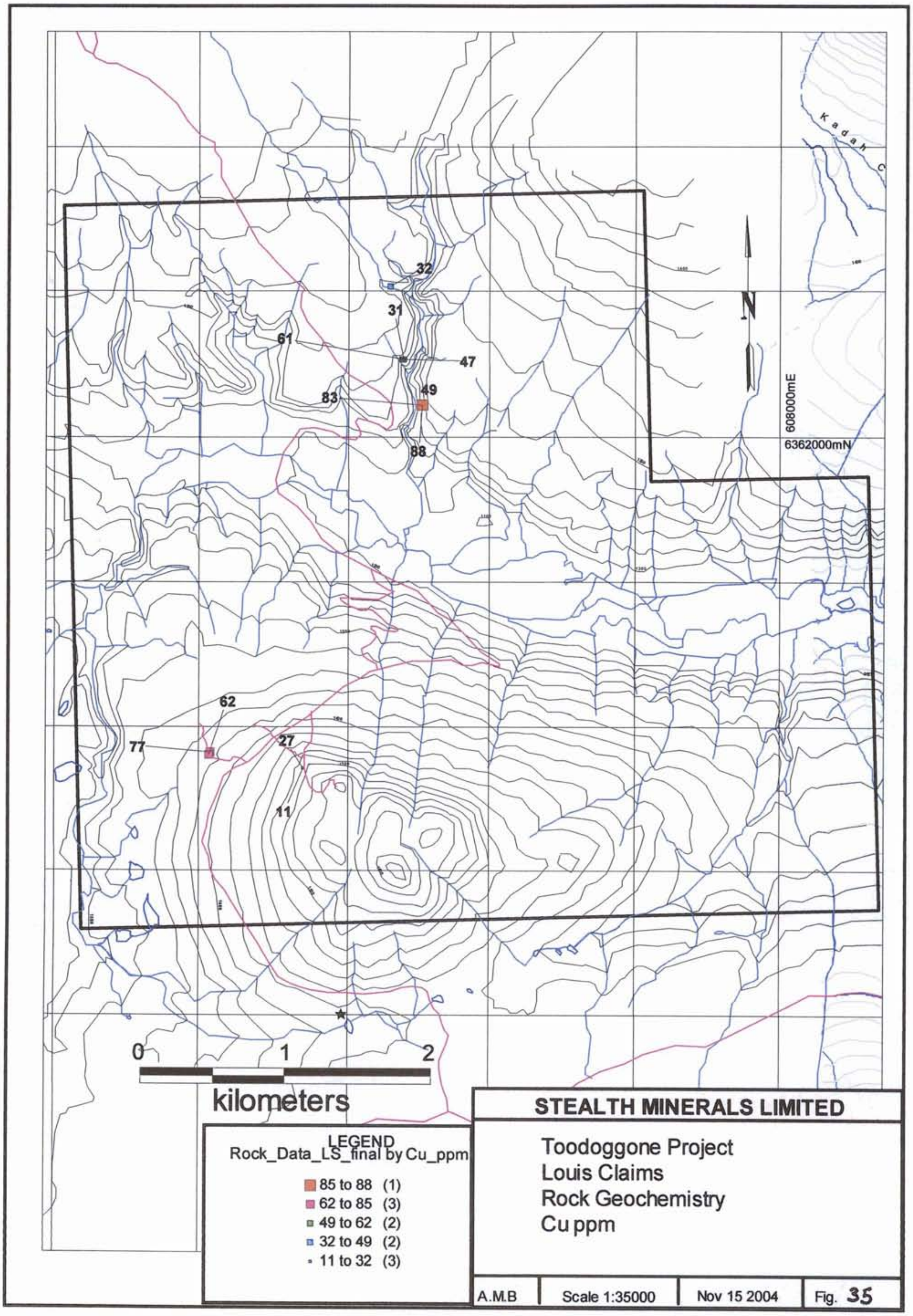
7.4 Lead and Zinc Geochemistry

Similarly with as with copper values, lead (Figure 36) and zinc (Figure 37) values were low. Sample 148101 assayed the highest lead values at 26ppm and sample 149901 assayed the highest zinc with 185 ppm.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

The 2004 Stealth Minerals exploration program on Louis claim group was aimed at identifying the type of alteration on the surface as well as in the 1986 and 1987 drill core. This work has identified two phases of alteration possibly associated with the Attorney and Cliff Creek Faults. Primary alteration appears to be chloritic and potassic while the second phase is more argillic (illite, kaolinite). Anomalous gold in the 1986 and 1987 drill core appears to be associated with quartz veins, quartz veinlets and brecciation. High temperature (alunite, dickite) alteration was noted on Round Mountain. This alteration may have occurred with the cracking of the Cliff Creek Fault or from more local faulting. Both the Cliff Creek Fault and the Attorney fault which trend northwest through the Louis Claims are known mineral producers (Baker Mine and Lawyers Mine respectively) the alteration work may suggests that fluids carrying mineralization may be associated with these faults and therefore further work is warranted along these structures.

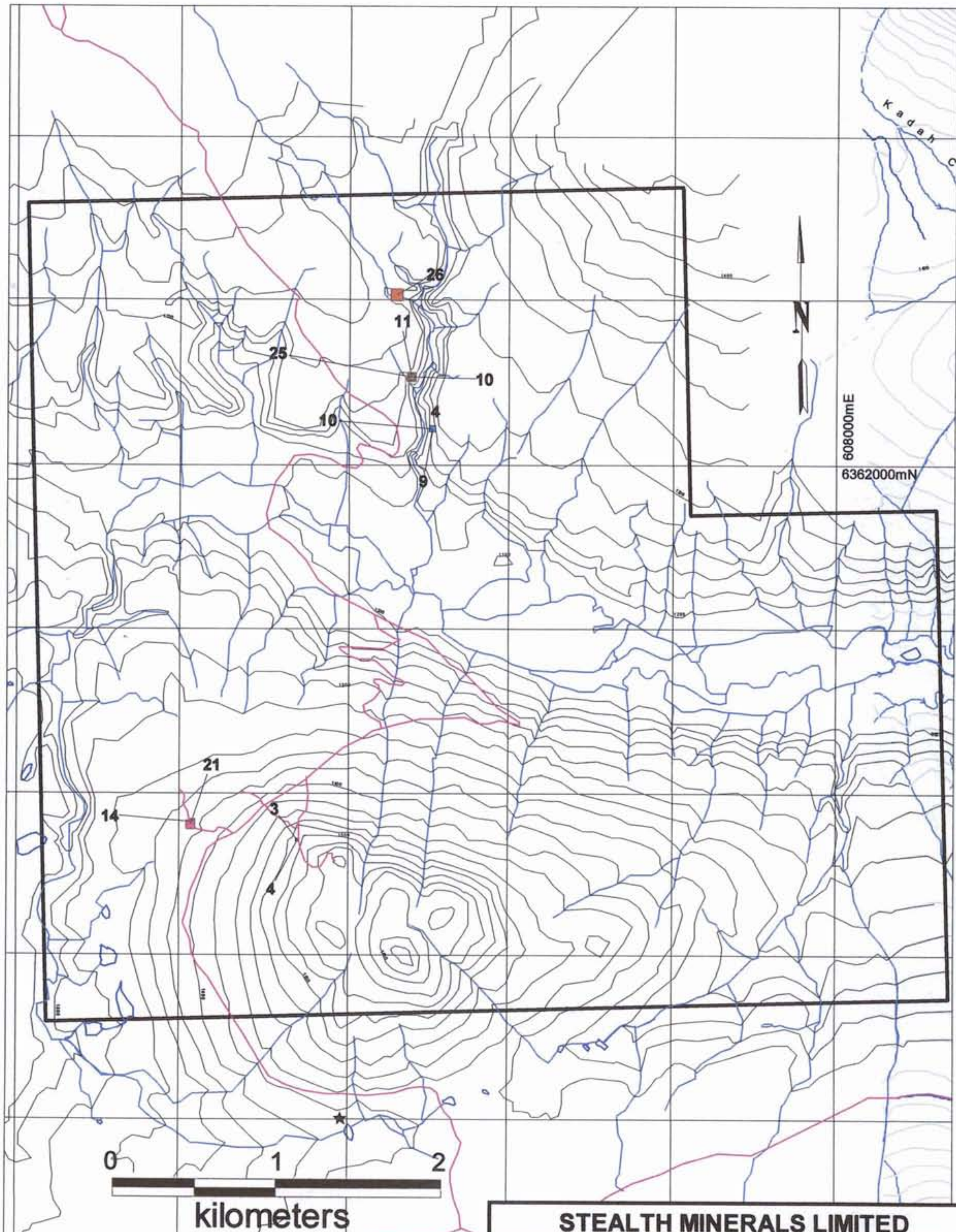
As shown in Figure 4 the Th/K low and K high anomalies from the 2003 airborne geophysical survey are situated above the Moosehorn zone. PIMA work from Stealth



STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Geochemistry
Cu ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Nov 15 2004	Fig. 35



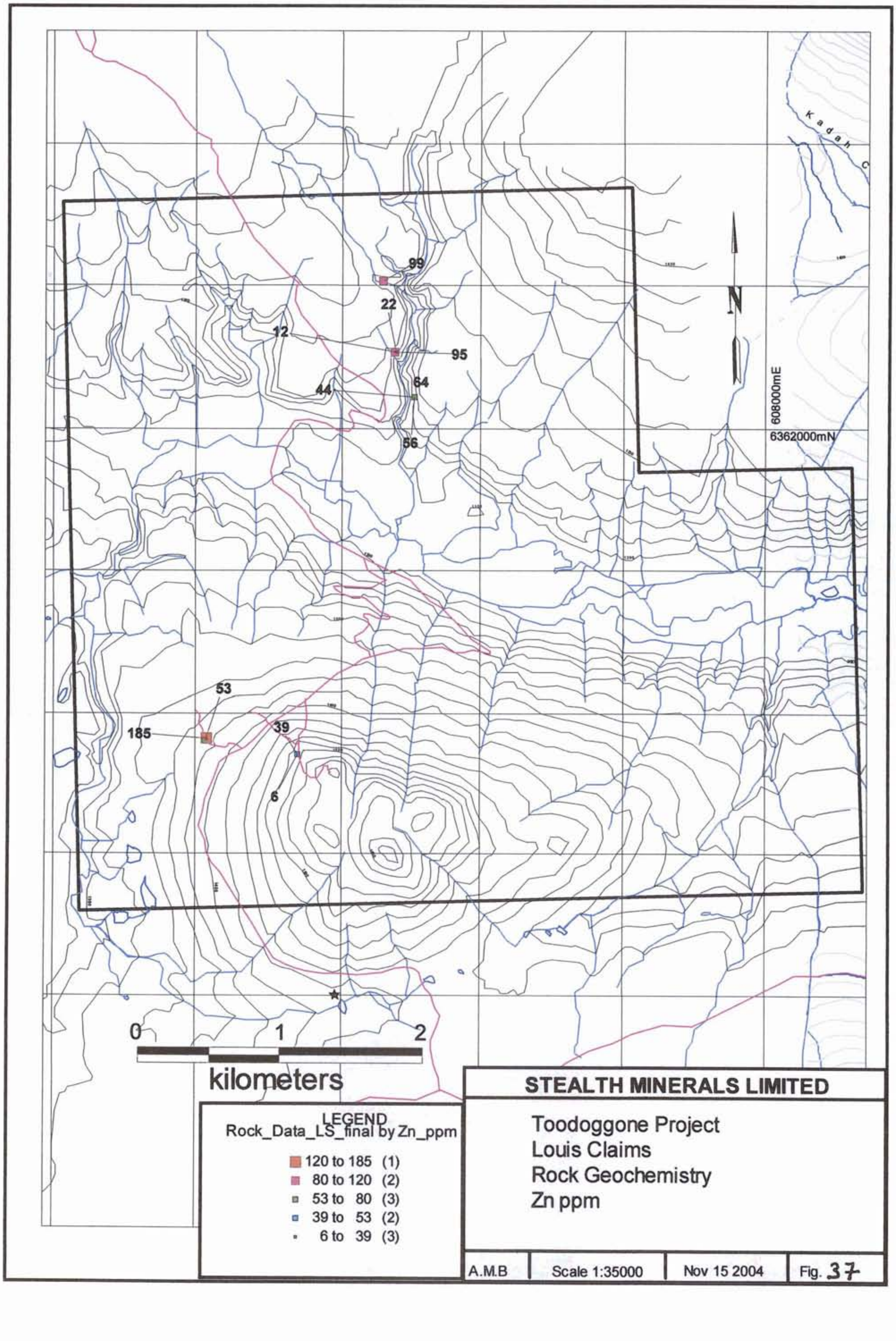
LEGEND
Rock_Data_LS_final by Pb_ppm

- 26 to 26 (1)
- 20 to 26 (2)
- 11 to 20 (2)
- 9 to 11 (3)
- 3 to 9 (3)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Geochemistry
Pb ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Nov 15 2004	Fig. 36


Kadah C
608000mE
6362000mN
99
22
12
95
64
44
56
53
185
39
6
0
1
2
kilometers
LEGEND
Rock_Data_LS_final by Zn_ppm
120 to 185 (1)
80 to 120 (2)
53 to 80 (3)
39 to 53 (2)
6 to 39 (3)
STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Rock Geochemistry
Zn ppm
A.M.B
Scale 1:35000
Nov 15 2004
Fig. 37

Minerals 2004 field season and historical work including geochemical analysis of rock and soil, VLF and IP surveys, drilling and fluid inclusion may all be suggestive of an upper epithermal system. Therefore, future work in this region should concentrate on drilling deeper than those holes drilled in 1986-1989.

9.0 Recommendations

Based upon the results from the 2004 field season and historical work further exploration work is warranted and recommended. As explained above exploration work to date suggests that the epithermal system may be located deeper than has been drilled. Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd. drilled 43 diamond drill holes for a total of 13,708m. It is highly recommended that this data be entered into a digital database in order to examine the geology and mineralization. This digital information would be highly beneficial for determining where to drill future holes. A Phase II drilling program consisting of roughly 5 x 250m diamond drill holes in the region of the Moosehorn Veins would be subsequent to the digital drill hole analysis of the existing 43 holes. Minor road upgrades would also be necessary on the existing road and would allow easy and less expensive access to the Louis property. Expenses for such a program are found in Appendix III.

April Barrios

Dave Kuran P. Geo.
February 6, 2005

APPENDIX I
2004 Rock Assay Certificates

Assayers Canada
8282 Sherbrooke St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436
Fax: (604) 327-3423

Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

4V-0788-RG1

Sep-17-04

Company: **Stealth Minerals Ltd.**
Project: Louis
Attn: Bill McWilliam/ Dave Kuran

We *hereby certify* the following geochemical analysis of 6 rock samples submitted Aug-17-04 by Cindy.

Sample Name	Au PPB
148101	194
149901	70
149902	35
185009	109
185949	144
185950	1

Certified by ____________________

Assayers Canada

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4R6
Tel: (604) 327-3436 Fax: (604) 327-3423

Stealth Minerals Ltd.
Attention: Bill McWilliam/ Dave Kuran
Project: Louis
Sample: Rock

Report No : 4V0788 RJ
Date : Sep-17-04

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
148101	7.7	0.27	73	89	<0.5	<5	0.90	<1	14	81	32	3.94	0.15	0.84	1223	<2	0.02	5	823	26	<5	6	<10	27	<0.01	70	<10	11	99	8
149901	<0.2	1.53	43	84	<0.5	<5	0.46	<1	16	47	77	3.30	0.07	1.45	1611	<2	0.03	8	829	14	<5	3	<10	25	0.08	56	<10	5	185	8
149902	6.9	0.53	<5	96	<0.5	<5	0.07	<1	7	85	62	2.57	0.17	0.34	541	11	0.01	6	216	21	<5	1	<10	5	0.02	20	<10	2	53	8
185009	1.0	0.26	45	165	<0.5	<5	0.09	<1	13	33	47	4.50	0.17	0.03	1052	<2	0.01	4	964	10	<5	4	<10	<1	<0.01	103	10	5	95	7
185949	0.8	0.21	<5	491	<0.5	<5	0.01	<1	<1	120	11	1.05	0.15	0.01	25	3	<0.01	4	27	4	<5	<1	<10	6	<0.01	4	<10	<1	6	6
185950	<0.2	0.71	<5	209	<0.5	<5	0.63	<1	8	90	27	2.88	0.22	0.45	380	<2	0.09	6	785	3	<5	2	<10	19	0.12	76	<10	4	39	3

A .5 gm sample is digested with 5 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

Signed:

APPENDIX II

2004 Statement of Expenditures

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Appendix II: Statement of 2004 Expenditures

EXPLORATION Louis Claims				
AUGUST 8-14 2004				
				Balance
Category	Account Description	Rate	days	
Salaries				
	D.Kuran (P.Geo) planning,Supervision	600	3	1800
	April Barrias(Geo)	225	4	900
	Pat McDowel(Prosp.)	175	2	350
	Devin Wade (Student)	175	2	350
	Emily Hanson (Geologist)	225	2	450
	Sarah Wakeland (Student)	175	3	525
	Gary Sidhu (Geol)	200	1	200
	Darren Shields (Student)	175	2	350
	Joanne Woodhouse(Student)	175	2	350
Consultants				0
	Geological			0
				0
Analysis, Assay				0
	Geochem Analysis:Rocks	20	5	100
	Metallurgical Testwork			0
	Other Lab/PIMA	10	526	5260
				0
Field/Camp				
	Field Supplies			100
	Camp Costs	100	18	1800
	Camp Construction(Prorated)	20	18	360
	Expediting			0
				0
Surface Work				0
	Linecutting, Site Prep			0
	Trenching/Pitting			0
				0
Environment/Reclamation				0
	Permitting			0
	Reclamation			0
				0
Property Maintenance				0
	Staking			0
	Land Surveying			0
	Option, Acquisition Pmts			0
	Claim Holding Costs			0
				0
Travel				0
	Lodging			0
	Meals, Groceries			0
	Airfare(prorated)	100	9	900
				0
Transportation/Air Support				0
	Vehicle Lease/Rental	2	150	300
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp		50	0
	Helicopter	900	8	6750
	Helicopter - Fuel			0
				0
Support Activities				0
	Communication			50
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports			50
	Freight/Shipping			50
				0
Other A&G/Management Fee				0
	Legal			0
	Rent - Office, Storage			0
	Management Fees			0
	Insurance			0
	report	4	600	2400
	contingency			0
	TOTAL COSTS:			23395

APPENDIX III

Recommendations: Cost Estimate

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.
Appendix V: Estimated Costs for 2005 work on Louis Claims

	A	B	C	Q	R
1	**Stealth Minerals Ltd; Louis 2005 Cost Estimate**				
2					
3	**Louis 2005**				
4					
5	**Category**	**Account Description**	**$ Rate**	**days/hr/unit**	**$ Balance**
6					
7	**Salaries**	**Senior geo**	**600**	**5**	**$ 3,000**
8		**Project geo**	**450**	**10**	**$ 4,500**
9		**geo**	**300**	**0**	**$ -**
10		**prosp 1/tech**	**250**	**10**	**$ 2,500**
11		**prosp2/tech**	**250**	**0**	**$ -**
12		**Cook**	**250**	**0**	**$ -**
13					
14	**Analysis, Assay**				
15		**rock geochem**	**20**	**100**	**$ 2,000**
16		**silt/soil geochem**	**18**	**0**	**$ -**
17		**Core**			**$ -**
18	**Field/Camp**				
19		**Field Supplies**		**500**	**$ 500**
20		**Camp Costs**	**75**	**25**	**$ 1,875**
21		***Camp Construction***		**500**	**500**
22		**Expediting**	**1**	**200**	**$ 200**
23					
24	**Surface Work**				
25		**Linecutting, Site Prep**			**$ -**
26		**Trenching/Pitting**	**200**	**100**	**$ 20,000**
27		**Diamond drilling**			**$ -**
28		**Road Building**	**1000**	**4**	**$ 4,000**
29	**Travel**				
30		**Lodging**	**100**	**3**	**$ 300**
31		**Meals, Groceries**	**50**	**15**	**$ 750**
32		**Airfare**	**700**	**3**	**$ 2,100**
33					
34	***geophysics***				**$ -**
35					**$ -**
36					**$ -**
37	**Transportation/Air Support**				
38		**Vehicle Lease/Rental**	**100**	**10**	**$ 1,000**
39		**Vehicle Qaud**	**50**	**10**	**$ 500**
40		**Helicopter**	**1000**	**5**	**$ 5,000**
41	**Support Activities**				
42		**Communication**	**25**	**2**	**$ 50**
43		**Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports**			**$ 1,000**
44		**Freight/Shipping**	**300**	**1**	**$ 300**
45	**Other A&G/Management Fee**				
46		**Legal**			
47		**Rent - Office, Storage**			
48		**report**			**$ 7,000**
49		**contingency**			**$ 5,000**
50					
51		TOTAL COSTS:			$ 62,075
52					
53	**Phase 2**	**drilling**	**175**	**2500**	**$ 437,500**
54					
55					
56	**TOTAL:**				$ 499,575
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					

APPENDIX IV
Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, April M. Barrios of 1738 Judd Rd in the Municipality of Brackendale in the Province of British Columbia, certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria (2004) and hold a B. Sc. Degree in Earth and Ocean Science.

2) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist.

3) I have been employed in my profession as Geologist continuously since graduation, and worked periodically in geology while attending University.

4) This report is based upon data collected during field work completed on the Stealth Minerals Toodoggone claims, including the **Louis** Property in the Omenica/Liard Mining Divisions during 2004 by A. M. Barrios and others under my supervision, and a thorough research of available information, and personal experience in the district.

5) I hold no interest in the Toodoggone Project Claims. I hold an Employees Option to Purchase shares in Stealth Minerals Limited.

Dated this 6 th day of February, 2005 at Brackendale BC, Canada.

April M.Barrios.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David L. Kuran of 25630 Bosonworth Avenue in the Municipality of Maple Ridge in the Province of British Columbia, certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1978) and hold a B. Sc. Degree in Geology.

2) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist.

3) I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Registration # 19142.

4) I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

5) I have been employed in my profession as Geologist continuously since graduation by various mining companies and consulting firms in Canada, USA, Mexico and Europe.

6) This report are based upon data collected during field work completed on the Stealth Minerals Toodoggone claims, including the **Louis** Property in the Omenica/Liard Mining Divisions during 2004 by D.L Kuran and others under my supervision, and a thorough research of available information, and personal experience in the district.

7) I hold no interest in the Toodoggone Project Claims. I hold an Employees Option to Purchase shares in Stealth Minerals Limited.

Dated this 6 th day of February, 2005 at Maple Ridge BC, Canada.

David L. Kuran P.Geo.

APPENDIX V

List of References

List of Reference:

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