

Geological ,Geochemical
Diamond Drilling
Report

on the

Sickle -BeeGee Claim Group

Toodoggone Area
NTS (94-E-027,037, 038)

British Columbia

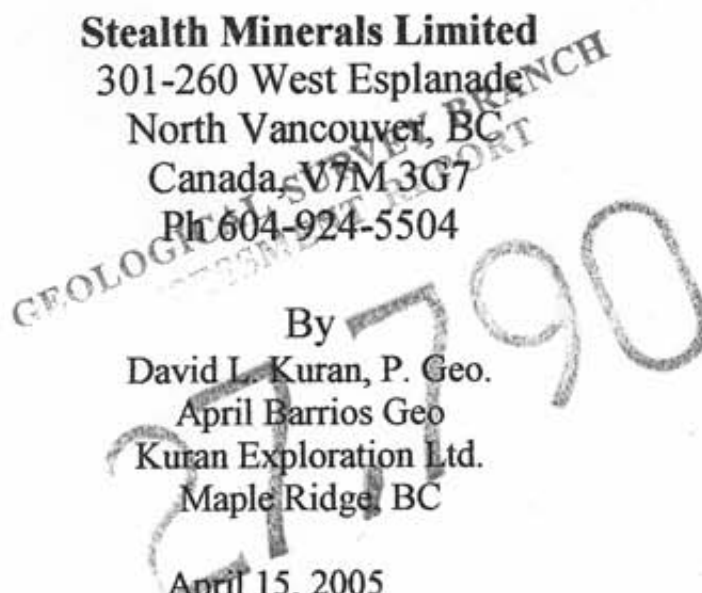
FOR

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<u>Table of Contents</u>		Page
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Property Description and Location	3
3.0	Access, Climate, Infrastructure, Physiography	3
4.0	History and Previous Work	4
5.0	Regional Geology	7
5.1	Stratigraphy	8
5.2	Intrusive Rocks	8
5.3	Structure	9
6.0	2004 Exploration Program	10
6.1	Property Geology	12
6.1.1	Stratigraphy	13
6.1.2	Alteration	15
6.2.0	Geochemistry	15
6.2.1	Gold Geochemistry	16
6.2.2	Silver Geochemistry	16
6.2.3	Copper Geochemistry	17
6.2.4	Lead Geochemistry	18
6.2.5	Zinc Geochemistry	18
6.3.0	Mineralization	18
7.0	2004 Diamond Drilling Program	21
7.1	Quartz Lake Zone	21
7.2	North Ridge Zone	24
7.3	Alunite Ridge – Quartz Breccia	24
7.4	Sickle Bowl Zone	26
8.0	Summary and Conclusions	27
9.0	Recommendations	28

<u>List of Figures</u>		after Page
Figure 1	Project Location Map	1
Figure 2	Claim Location Map	3
Figure 3	Historical Work	6
Figure 4	Regional Geology	10
Figure 5	Property Geology-Mineralization	14
Figure 6	Geological Geophysical Compilation	14
Figure 7	Nub Sickle Area Pima Alteration Map	15
Figure 8	Griz-Sickle-BG Soil Locations	15
Figure 9	Griz-Sickle-BG Rock Locations	16
Figure 10	Alexandra Rock Locations; Inset 1	16
Figure 11	Griz Sickle Soil Geochemistry; Au ppb	16
Figure 12	Sickle-BG Soil Geochemistry, Au ppb	16
Figure 13	Sickle -BG Rock Geochemistry, Au ppb.....	16
Figure 14	Alexandra Rock Geochemistry; Au ppb; Inset1	16
Figure 15	Griz Sickle Soil Geochemistry; Ag ppm	16

Figure 16	Sickle-BG Soil Geochemistry, Ag ppm	16
Figure 17	Sickle -BG Rock Geochemistry, Ag ppm.....	16
Figure 18	Alexandra Rock Geochemistry; Ag ppm; Inset1	16
Figure 19	Griz Sickle Soil Geochemistry; Cu ppm	17
Figure 20	Sickle-BG Soil Geochemistry, Cu ppm	17
Figure 21	Sickle -BG Rock Geochemistry, Cu ppm.....	17
Figure 22	Alexandra Rock Geochemistry; Cu ppm; Inset1	17
Figure 23	Griz Sickle Soil Geochemistry; Pb ppm	18
Figure 24	Sickle-BG Soil Geochemistry, Pb ppm	18
Figure 25	Sickle -BG Rock Geochemistry, Pb ppm.....	18
Figure 26	Alexandra Rock Geochemistry; Pb ppm; Inset1	18
Figure 27	Griz Sickle Soil Geochemistry; Zn ppm	18
Figure 28	Sickle-BG Soil Geochemistry, Zn ppm	18
Figure 29	Sickle -BG Rock Geochemistry, Zn ppm.....	18
Figure 30	Alexandra Rock Geochemistry; Zn ppm; Inset1	18
Figure 31	Quartz Lake Vein Locations	20
Figure 32	Quartz Lake A vein Assays	20
Figure 33	Quartz Lake 2004 Drill Hole Plan Map	21
Figure 34	North Ridge 2004 Drill Hole Location Map	21
Figure 35	Alunite Ridge 2004 Drill Hole Location Map	21
Figure 36	Sickle Bowl 2004 Drill Hole Location Map	21
Figure 37	Vertical Longitudinal Section; Quartz Lake Veins	21
Figure 38	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-01,02	23
Figure 39	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-03	23
Figure 40	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-04	23
Figure 41	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-05	23
Figure 42	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-06	23
Figure 43	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-07	23
Figure 44	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-08,09	23
Figure 45	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-05,10	23
Figure 46	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH GS 04-11	23
Figure 47	Diamond Drill Cross Section North Ridge DDH 012,13,14	24
Figure 48	Diamond Drill Cross Section Qtz. Breccia-Alunite Ridge	25
Figure 49	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH 05-20	25
Figure 50	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH 04-21	26
Figure 51	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH 04-22	26
Figure 52	Diamond Drill Cross Section DDH 04-23	26
Figure 53	Sickle Area; Geological Cross Sections, Exploration Model	27

List of Tables

After Page

Table I	Geochemical Highlights	1
Table II	Sickle BeeGee Property; Claim Status.....	3
Table III	Historical Work	6
Table IV	2004 Rock Sample Descriptions	17
Table V	Quartz Lake Veins Assay Data	19
Table VI	Sofia Channel Sample Assay Data	19
Table VII	Diamond Drill Summary	21
Table VIII	2004 Drilling Significant Assay Data.....	21

List of Appendices

Appendix I	2004 Rock Assay Certificates
Appendix II	2004 Soil Assay Certificates
Appendix III	2004 Diamond Drill Core Logs
Appendix IV	Diamond Drill Core Assay Certificates
Appendix V	2004 Statement of Expenditures
Appendix VI	Recommendations: Cost Estimate
Appendix VII	Statement of Qualifications
Appendix VIII	References



1.0 Introduction

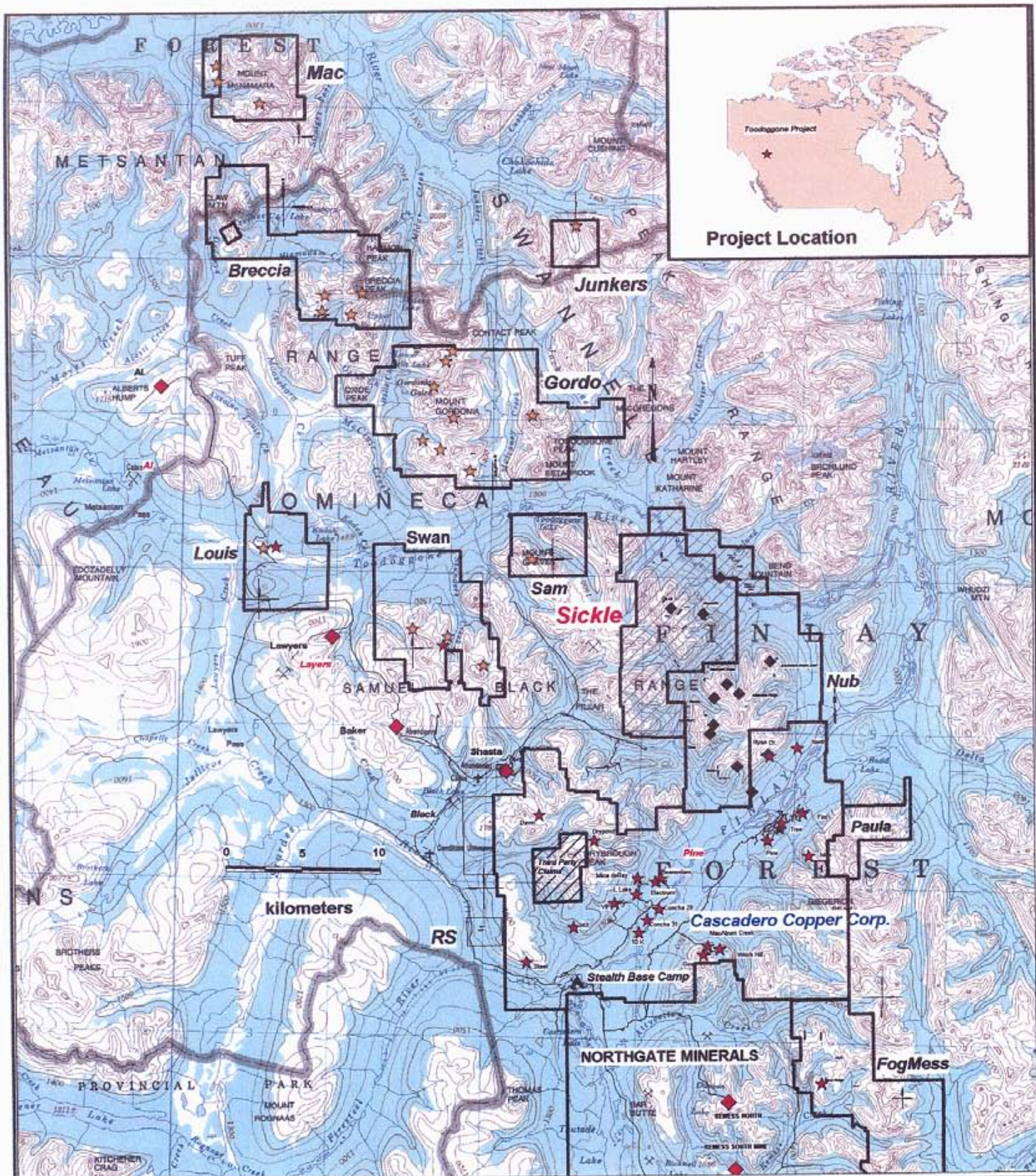
The Sickle-BeeGee Property is one of 11 properties explored as part of the 2004 program by Stealth Minerals on its Toodoggone Project. The Toodoggone Project is located in north central British Columbia approximately 430 kilometers northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). Stealth Minerals and its wholly owned subsidiary Cascadero Copper control 256 mineral claims consisting of 3,748 units in the Toodoggone District, Omineca Mining Division, which in part adjoins Northgate Mineral's Kemess copper-gold open pit mine property to the south and to the west.

The subject of this report, the Sickle-BG area, consists of 24 contiguous mineral claims containing covering 8625 hectares. Exploration over the past two field seasons has identified six areas of interest on the property. Two have potential to host large-scale bulk mineable copper gold porphyry style mineralization, the others are low and high sulphidation epithermal precious metal epigenetic deposits probably related to the underlying mineralized intrusive. The property is prospective for further discoveries. These showings each require a follow-up first phase exploration program that includes initial core drilling on four prospects.

Table I

2004 Geochemical Highlights

Element	Sickle Area		BeeGee Area	
	Soil	Rock	Soil	Rock
Gold	1,170 ppb	32.33 g/tn	589	1.86 g/tn
Silver	6,500 ppb	451 g/tn	13.8	175.3 g/tn
Copper	838 ppm	+10,000 ppm	246	+10,000 ppm
Lead	804 ppm	+10,000 ppm	2010	5161 ppm
Zinc	2,095 ppm	+10,000 ppm	1123	+10,000 ppm
# Samples	2133	728	589	109
Totals	2722	837		



Project Location

Louis

Stealth Minerals Claims



Existing Access Roads



Pine

Producing/Past Producing Mine/Advanced Project



Kemess

Stealth Minerals Limited

**Toodoggone Project
Property Location Map
Sickle-BeeGee Project**

DLK NTS 094E 1:350,000 Dec. 20/04 Fig. 1

AK



During the 2004 season, a total of 2722 “B” horizon soil samples were taken from grid and contour soil lines and 837 rock samples from outcrop and float distributed as shown in Table 1. A total of 24 diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 3323 m of BQTK sized core was completed on the Quartz Lake-Sickle Creek area. The drilling tested portions of the North Ridge to Sickle bowl vein systems. Geological mapping was conducted at a field scale of 1:10,000. A total of 725 person days was spent in the field on these claims between June 16th and Sept 25th 2004.

On the Sickle project, epithermal low-sulphidation vein systems were identified at Quartz Lake (A-C Veins), Quartz Ridge, Griz Bowl and Sickle Bowl as a follow-up to discoveries late in the 2003 season. During the 2004 season, grid geochemistry and mapping located the Alunite Ridge north gold geochemical anomaly, the Alexandra gold –copper zone associated with argillic alteration in volcanics over a monzonite and the Sofia (Minfile #094E-238) occurrence being an intrusive hosted gold/copper porphyry style of mineralization discovery. The BeeGee target was originally located as a new showing of gold bearing amethystine quartz veins in 2003. 2004 saw a systematic contour soil geochemical survey and 1:20,000 scale mapping effort identify several areas of potential porphyry style mineralization as well as expanding the epithermal vein potential.

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.

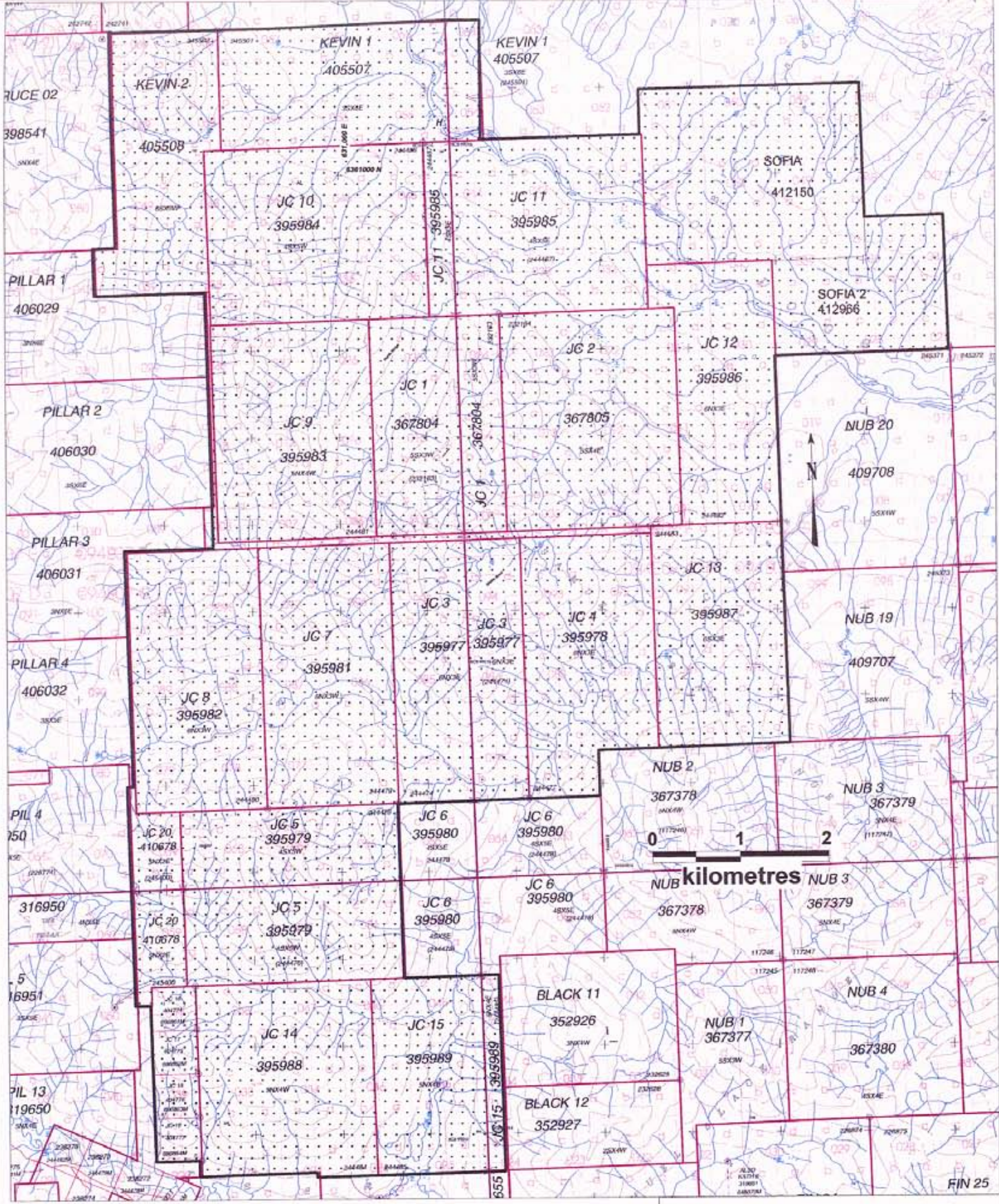


2.0 Property Description and Location

The Sickle property extends 11 km southwest from the confluence of Jock Creek and the Toodoggone River to the confluence of the Finlay and Toodoggone Rivers and 13 kilometres north to the Toodoggone River just east of Toodoggone Lake. The closest road access is 0.5 km from the southern border of the JC 14 claim via the Baker mine road, east from Sturdee strip to the Canasil Resources Brenda Camp. The claims are 40 air kilometres due north of the Kemess Mine property (Figure 1). The Sickle property is located in the Omineca Mining Division UTM NAD 83 Zone 9, centered at 6,356,900 metres north and 632,400 metres east on map sheets 094E 027, 037, and 038. The property includes the Kevin 1-2, JC 1-5, JC 7-20, Sofia, Sofia 2 mineral claims (Fig. 2, Table 2). The property consists of 24 contiguous mineral claims containing 8625 ha. The claims have not been legally surveyed. The claims are owned 100% by Stealth Minerals subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty, 1/3rd of which can be purchased for \$2 million, in favor of Electrum Resource Corp.

3.0 Access, Climate, Infrastructure, Physiography

Stealth Mineral's exploration camp is at the junction of the Finlay and Firesteel Rivers. The camp is accessible by way of the all-weather Omineca Resource Road 410 kilometres north of Windy Point, B.C. to the Kemess Mine turn-off, then approximately 22 kilometers northwest on summer access road. Travel time from Prince George is approximately 10 hours, or 7 hours from Windy Point or Mackenzie. Access to the Sickle Property is via helicopter north from the Stealth camp, a distance of 40 kilometres, which represents a 15 to 20 minute helicopter flight. The southwestern boundary of the Sickle-BeeGee property is about 0.5 kilometres east of the Brenda property road via Sturdee Airstrip and Shasta Mine roads. Future road access could be developed to the Sickle claims via this route or by an additional 18 kilometre road extension to the east from the existing road at the Electrum prospect on the (affiliated) Cascadero Copper Corp claims, along the northwest side of the Finlay River corridor. Airstrips are in place at the Kemess South Mine and Sturdee Valley approximately 20 and 30 kilometres south



Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Sickle Area
Claim Locations

OK

Sickle Claim Status Table II								
<u>Tenure Number</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Map Number</u>	<u>Good To Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Mining Division</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Tag Number</u>
405507	KEVIN 1	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	245501
405508	KEVIN 2	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	245502
367804	JC 1	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	375.0	232163
367805	JC 2	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	232164
395977	JC 3	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244474
395978	JC 4	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244477
395979	JC 5	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244476
395980	JC 6	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244478
395981	JC 7	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244479
395982	JC 8	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244480
395983	JC 9	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244481
395984	JC 10	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244486
395985	JC 11	140187 100%	9.40E+37	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244487
395986	JC 12	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244482
395987	JC 13	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	450.0	244483
395988	JC 14	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244484
395989	JC 15	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	244485
404774	JC 16	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	25.0	696861M
404775	JC 17	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	25.0	696862M
404776	JC 18	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	25.0	696863M
404777	JC 19	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2009/MAR/31	GOOD	OMINECA	25.0	696864M
410678	JC 20	140187 100%	9.40E+27	2005/MAY/15	GOOD	OMINECA	250.0	245400
412150	SOFIA	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2005/JUL/03	GOOD	OMINECA	500.0	232132
412966	SOFIA 2	140187 100%	9.40E+38	2005/JUL/27	GOOD	OMINECA	300.0	246520



and north, respectively of the Stealth camp. The Kemess Mine is connected to the BC provincial electric power grid.

A new access road connecting the Omineca Resource Road to the deep-sea port of Stewart is proposed, which would reduce transportation costs associated with development and operation of new mining ventures in the Toodoggone. Dominant economic products from the Toodoggone district have been gold and silver in dore, and more recently copper and gold in concentrate.

Topography on the Sickle Mountain claims is generally moderate with a large area of *glacio-fluvial gravel deposits along the west side of the Toodoggone River*. Highly altered rocks are generally soft and rounded ridges prevail. The western area of the Sickle area is steep and cliff forming as the rocks change to unaltered welded ignimbrites. Elevations range from 1150 m in stream valleys along Jock Creek to 2000m on Quartz Peak, just west of the camp at Quartz Lake. Slopes above tree line at 1500 m are scree and talus covered, sparsely vegetated by grasses and sedges with willows in avalanche chutes. No glaciers or permanent snowfields exist on the claims. Lower slopes to the northeast are forested with balsam at higher elevations and pine-spruce forest, with local areas of swamp at lower levels. Seasonal temperatures vary from -35° C in winter to 30° C during the 4 months of summer. The mean daily temperatures for July and January are approximately 14°C and -15°C, respectively. Precipitation between 50 and 75 centimetres occurs annually, with most during the winter months resulting in a *snow cover of approximately 2 metres*. The optimal time for surface exploration on the property is between June and October.

4.0 History and Previous Work

The Sickle-BeeGee Property is located in the central portion of Stealth Mineral's Toodoggone Project. Figure 3 shows the locations of the recorded historical assessment reports and Minfile occurrences within the claim group. Table III lists the reports and summarizes past work on Figure 3. As shown, the claims were actively explored in the 1980s by several operators when the district was explored for its epithermal gold and



silver potential following production decisions on three gold-silver mines in the Toadoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). Porphyry exploration began in the late 1960s.

During the late 1960s major companies such as Comino recognized the Toadoggone as an under explored copper-gold porphyry district. They were exploring for bulk mining opportunities similar to those porphyry deposits discovered and being prepared for production in the central interior of the province. Initial prospecting and mapping was completed in the Black Lake, Shasta, Pine, Kemess North, Brenda and Sickle areas during this time. Seven Minfile showings exist on the Sickle-BeeGee properties ranging from hydrothermal stockwork and breccias to epithermal-hydrothermal veins and porphyry deposits. In the early 1980s, Peralto Resources and Skylark Resources conducted geological and geochemical work on the Kevin, Pil-Lar and Chess Prospects located on the Sickle and BeeGee property. In the 1999 Electrum Resources conducted a geochemical program and in 2000 Stealth Mining Corporation carried out prospecting on the JC 1-2 claims. Stealth Mining Corp. discovered quartz and quartz-carbonate veins ranging from 0.5-50 cm in width with variable concentrations of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. A silicified, quartz-carbonate-pyrite flooded shear 1.0-2.0 meters wide and 25 meters long returned 396ppb gold and 4.0gpt silver. The Griz Vein, a structure which trends approximately 155/70 and is between 50-100cm wide and 100-150m long returned 5.78% lead, 14.93% zinc, 2,226.1 gpt silver and 7.99 gpt gold (Assessment Report #26252).

Interest in the JC claims and the Griz bowl area started in 1997 when Stealth staked the drainage basin covering an anomalous Government RGS silt sample. Minor follow-up work over the next few years located high grade silver float in the basin. In 2003 Stealth Minerals Ltd. prospecting efforts discovered the Sickle Creek prospect. Further work late in 2003 located the Sickle, Griz and Quartz Lake Veins. The Sickle Creek prospect (Minfile 094E 237) is a series of high-grade gold and silver epithermal veins hosted by felsic volcanic flows and tuffs. The epithermal system is over 5 kilometres in strike length consisting of quartz stockwork, silica flooding and sulphides in wall rock and



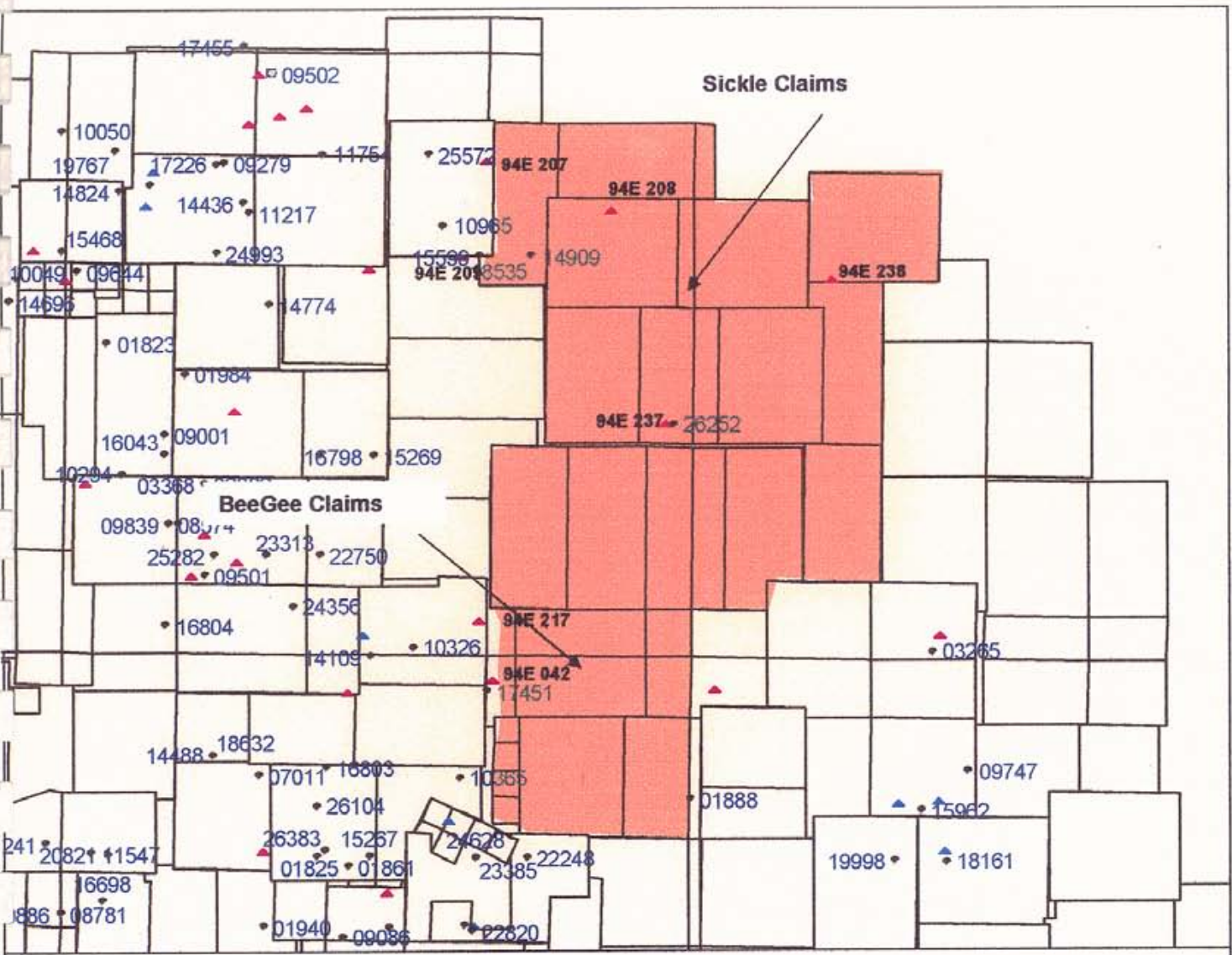
Stealth Minerals Sickle 2004

veins. Assayed wall rock samples from the Sickle Creek prospect recovered up to 0.72gpt gold, 307 gpt silver, 0.30% copper, 0.22% lead and 0.08% zinc. Sampled vein material assayed up to 78.8 gpt gold, 2,060 gpt silver, 0.51% copper, 11.4% lead and 10.5% zinc.

The Black Showing (Minfile 94E 042) and the Lar showing (Minfile 94E 217), are both located on the western boundary of the BeeGee property. The Black showing consists of chalcopyrite and sphalerite mineralization, hosted in an argillic alteration zone along an east-trending ridge. Disseminated pyrite, ranges from 3 to 5 per cent. In 1988, Skylark Resources Ltd. examined the previously documented Black showing and analysis was done on several samples taken from along an east-trending ridge, approximately 600 to 750 metres to the east of the Black showing. The best results assayed 3.3 gpt silver and 0.022 gpt gold. Several other samples analyzed 1.8 and 1.9 gpt silver (Assessment Report #17451). The Lar showing consists of an argillic alteration zone, 150 metres long by 50 metres wide, on an east-west trending ridge. Numerous quartz veins with limonite were sampled. These randomly oriented veins ranged from 2 to 4 centimetres wide. The best samples yielded 4.4 gpt silver, 0.03 g/tn gold, 0.57% lead, 0.025% zinc and 0.019% copper. Another sample assayed 5.6 gpt silver (Assessment Report #17451).

In 2003 prospecting by Stealth Minerals Ltd. uncovered an amethyst-quartz breccia zone on the BeeGee property which assayed up to 3.07 g/tn gold.

As part of a 2003 Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) with the Government's of Canada and BC, the Sickle claims were flown as part of a multi-parameter helicopter-borne geophysical survey, which data are now publicly available on the MapPlace website. Several high-total potassium anomalies and thorium-potassium ratio lows were detected. Prior to the 2004 exploration program no drilling had been completed on the Sickle property.



- ▲ Minfile Prospect
- ▲ Minfile Showing
- 1234 ARIS number label

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Sickie-BeeGee Property
Historical Assessment reports
and Minfile Occurrences

A.M.B	Scale: 1: 140000	Feb. 23 2005	Fig. 3
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Historically, there has been in the order of \$86,000 spent on the claims. No mining activity or drilling has occurred on the claims. No mineral resource or reserve exists on the claims. Stealth incurred expenditures of \$1,145,000 in 2004 in addition to the \$48,000 spent in 2003.

5.0 Regional Geology

The Toodoggone District lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, which consists of four unique Terranes. The project area lays 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 aged 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) are separated from the Intermontane Belt by a regional system of trans-current faults (Diakow, Panteleyev and Schroeter, 1993). The Toodoggone regional geology is shown in Figure 4, as displayed from the BCDM website MapPlace. Figure 4 also shows the location of current mineral claims in the district.

The Toodoggone District consists of a series of northwest trending volcanic belts some 90 kilometres long and 40 kilometres wide. The stratigraphy is fairly monoclinial with generally northwest striking, shallowly west-dipping upright stratigraphy and therefore young to the west. The large-scale northwest trending faults generally parallel the long axis of the district and illustrate the basic fabric of the accreting terrains and its internal evolution. The northwest trend is common to the stratigraphy, plutonism and major mineralizing events and therefore implies major crustal activity along this trend. Overlying younger stratigraphic intervals, such as the Sustut Group of conglomerates and sediments, covered the earlier mineralized and altered Jurassic volcanics and plutons, therefore protecting them from deeper erosion and glaciation. This resulted in the preservation of complete mineralized and altered sequences ranging from the causative copper-gold 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

Lithologies in the Toodoggone area are Permian to Cretaceous in age comprised, from oldest to youngest as follows: 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, personal communication, 2003). These rocks may reflect a submergent island arc sequence.

Upper Triassic rocks of Stuhini Group (also referred to as Takla Group) unconformably overlie the Asitka Group. Stuhini Group rocks are more widespread and characterized by clinopyroxene-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 breccia occur in the Toodoggone Formation (Diakow, personal communication, 2004). Bi-modal volcanism is associated with low-sulphidation epithermal gold and silver deposits on a worldwide scale; however, its relationship with the Toodoggone epithermal deposits remains unclear. The 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

The early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive suite of calc-alkaline plutons are apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and with the development of an elongated volcano-tectonic depression that is richly endowed with



numerous precious and base metal 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 (quartz monzonite, diorite), Giegerich and Duncan Lake plutons (hornblende-biotite granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite) and the Sovereign pluton (quartz-hornblende-biotite-granodiorite to tonalite). Dykes and dyke swarms of quartz monzonite are locally proximal to and associated with copper-gold mineralization as at the Brenda occurrence and with epithermal or transitional precious metal vein occurrences as at Northwest Breccia. These dyke sets usually follow the northwest trending structural breaks that trace several of the mineralizing events within the Toodoggone Camp. Dykes and sills of trachyandesite to latite and minor basalt cut previous lithologies. Late Triassic Alaska-type ultramafic intrusions are regionally mapped east of Kemess North with other possible occurrences southwest of the Mex prospect (Cascadero Copper) and on the Pil prospect to the northwest. Mapping by Stealth and the BCDM in 2004 outlined a new plutonic body of mainly quartz monzonite, the upper contact dips shallowly westward beneath the overlying Triassic to Jurassic stratigraphy and extends from the Findlay River area in the southeast part of Nub Mountain, north to the north end of the Kevin claims. Exposures are visible all along the northeast trending section of Jock Creek, hence the local nomenclature of the Jock Creek Pluton that is part of the Black Lake Plutonic suite.

5.3 Structure

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

Regional-scale northwest trending structures include the Saunders, Wrich, Black and Pil faults that cut the Toodoggone District and occur over distances of more than 80



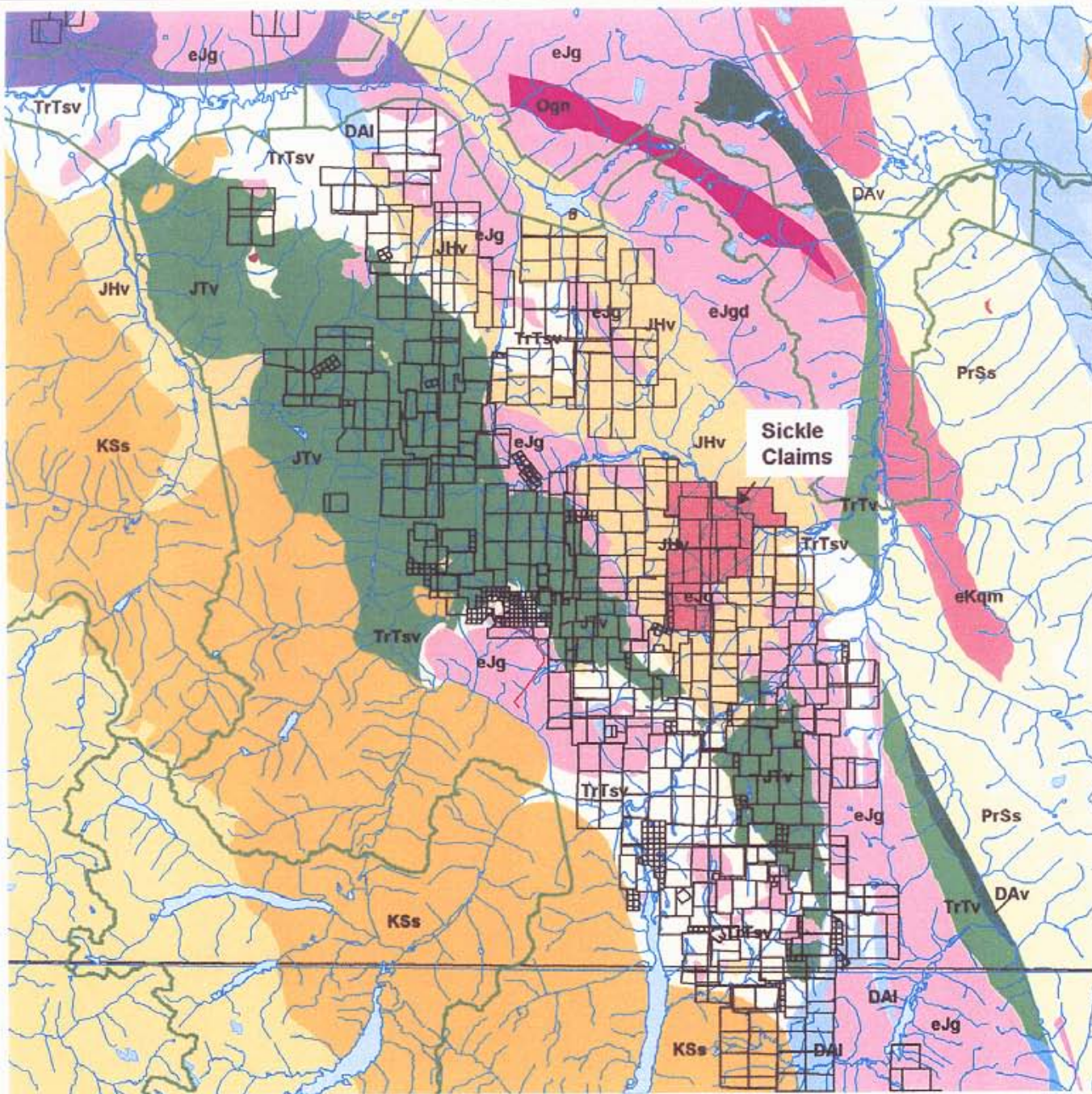
kilometres. Parallel faults also display dip-slip movement, locally placing Stuhini Group in contact with Toodoggone Formation rocks as at Kemess North (Diakow, 1997) and Asitka Group rocks adjacent to intrusive plutons.

North-easterly trending high-angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinial strata (Diakow, 1986). The presence of high-level epithermal mineralization at Goat, Wrich Hill and the Electrum prospects (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 Giegerich Pluton and are Cretaceous and early Tertiary in age. These faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks to the west.

6.0 2004 Exploration Program

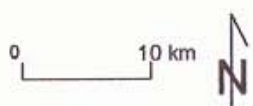
Following the successful 2003 exploration effort on the Sickle and BeeGee areas, a ground-based intensive exploration program was designed and implemented via daily helicopter support from the main Stealth base camp 20 kilometres south and from a 14 man camp located at Quartz Lake on the JC 1 claim. A property wide program consisting of 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, prospecting, contour and grid controlled soil sampling was conducted. In addition, a helicopter supported diamond drill program of 24 BQTK sized core was completed on the Quartz Lake to Sickle Bowl set of epithermal precious metal bearing veins.

Reconnaissance contour and grid soil samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon where possible or "C1" horizon where talus conditions prevailed at sample spacing of 50 metres along lines run with altimeter and GPS and a hip-chain device for the contours and hip chained and flagged 200m spaced lines turned off a cut and picketed base line located at the west edge of the Sickle grid. Sample holes were dug by shovel or mattock with sample stations marked by flagging tape with the identifying unique sample number identifying the sampler and number with project code in the field. Samples were placed in fold-top kraft paper sample bags. Sample data recorded were soil



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
DAI	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
Sickie Claims

DLK	NTS 94 E	1:50,000	Oct 30 2004	Fig. 4
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ML



description, geography, geology, sample number and UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 location of each sample. The majority of the BEE GEE area was covered by contour sample with a small grid covering the extensions of the amethyst veins discovered at the center of the JC 14 claim. Samples were air dried on site in the main camp drying room on steel racks and strung, bagged and sealed in 15-20 kilogram sacks for shipment by truck to Vancouver once per week.

Rock samples were taken as float and grab or chip samples from outcrop over a described width and placed in a plastic sample bag along with a unique paper assay tag numbered sequentially. The sample site was flagged for re-location and the tag number recorded on colored flagging tape at the site. 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. Sample descriptions and abbreviated assay results are found in Table IV with assay certificates for soil results found in Appendix II and rock assay certificates in Appendix III.

Geochemical analysis was completed by Assayers Canada Limited of Vancouver, BC. Analysis for gold in both soil and rock chips was by 30 gram (one assay ton sample) fire assay followed by atomic absorption reading finish. This technique was chosen to produce a reliable and comparable gold assay. Silver and the values of 29 other elements were determined by analyzing a 0.5 gram sample by dissolving it in aqua regia and determinations read via ICP-MS technology. Standards and duplicates were inserted at the lab and any deviation from acceptable analytical error resulted in the whole batch being re-assayed from a new split.

Historically, geochemical soil sampling of the "B" soil horizon provided reproducible geochemical patterns in trace or pathfinder elements as well as in gold and silver values. ICP multi-element techniques are suitable for these pathfinder elements but care must be taken when interpreting the gold results. The size of the sample being analyzed is only 0.5 grams which is roughly 1/2000 of the original sample. For this reason the sample was fire assayed using a 30 gram sub-sample of -80 mesh material for soils. The



resulting assay is far more reliable producing a more representative gold database more correlative to the rock geochemistry analyzed by the same technique. A 30 gram sample of 95% -200 mesh pulp was analyzed for gold-in-rock with the remaining 400 grams of pulp and -1/4" crushed reject stored for check assays.

6.1 Property Geology

During 2004, the Sickle claim group was mapped and prospected at a reconnaissance scale of 1:10,000 in the field by Stealth Minerals staff and the BCDM geological mapping teams. Figure 5 is a compilation of the field works. Figure 6 adds a compilation of the 2003 regional airborne geophysical anomalies as another layer. The geology was mapped based upon formational and internal stratigraphic members, if of significant size, as well as an emphasis on mineralized trends, alteration and structures as indicated by 2003 field work and assay data received from 2004 soil and rock geochemistry. Rock geochemical samples for assay were taken as float and outcrop grab samples or outcrop chip samples with a representative hand sample taken and retained at camp for review when assay analyses were returned. Channel samples of the Quartz lake veins were completed prior to drilling. The Alexandra hand trench was completed as a follow-up to the gold-copper soil geochemical results returned midway through the season. Outcrop chip samples were also taken over the Sofia porphyry copper gold showing located on the Sofia claim.

The claims are underlain by extrusive volcanic flows and pyroclastic rock ranging from rhyolite to basalt in composition of the Early Jurassic aged Hazelton Group; Toodoggone Formation and directly overly the Jock creek monzonite stock. The adjacent area to the south, refereed to as Nub mountains is underlain by the whole stratigraphic package consisting of Permian Asitka Group carbonates, Triassic aged Takla Group mafic marine volcanics and the upper volcanic cycle being the Toodoggone formation, similar to the Sickle claim stratigraphy. The Nub mountain area is underlain by the same shallow westerly dipping Jock Creek monzonite stock. There as well, hydrothermal systems driven by the underlying porphyries can be seen affecting the overlying volcanics



adjacent to large scale faults producing precious metal high and low sulphidation style mineral occurrences.

6.1.1 Stratigraphy

The lowest portion of the stratigraphy mapped on the claims is the intrusive rocks Bqm, Bqm2 exposed along the Jock Creek drainage and along the Toodoggone River along the east side of the claims. This previously unmapped Black Lake Intrusive Suite stock sized body (Jock Creek Stock) consists of quartz monzonite, monzonite and included minor diorite phases(Bd) located south of Sickle Bowl and on the BeeGee area. As seen in the geological cross sections Fig.53 this intrusive stock dips shallowly to the west and shallowly underlies the Jurassic volcanics hosting the epithermal mineralization. The monzonite is similar to other mineralized stocks in the district (Diakow; pers. com.). Porphyry style alteration consisting of 5 stages of cross cutting potassic alteration, magnetite, quartz magnetite and magnetite -chalcopyrite veins and stringers exist at the Sofia Minfile Occurrence (094E 238). This occurrence was located by Stealth Prospectors in July 2004. Elsewhere sheeted magnetite veins and are found. Numerous .5-5 m wide steeply dipping fine grained hornblende monzonite dykes cut the flat lying volcanics at high angles. These dykes usually follow and illustrate the location of the northwest trending normal faults which step down on the eastern side.

The base of the volcanic stratigraphy on the claims is the Tm unit consisting of andesite flows, minor lithic tuff with accessory hornblende, minor biotite and quartz. Local sandy to bedded conglomerate members are part of the stratigraphy. This unit is generally shallowly west dipping and hosts the Quartz Lake low sulphidation adularia quartz-carbonate veins. The rocks are light grey to green grey on fresh surfaces. Local destruction of protolith is seen in the areas indicated by the hatched ovals on the geology map. These alteration zones are of high sulphidation-advanced argillic character and contain alunite, illite and silica. The alignment of these zones along the break in slope indicates their position along a structure that is obscured by talus but is parallel to the regional mineralizing trend. The mapped unit on the eastern portion of



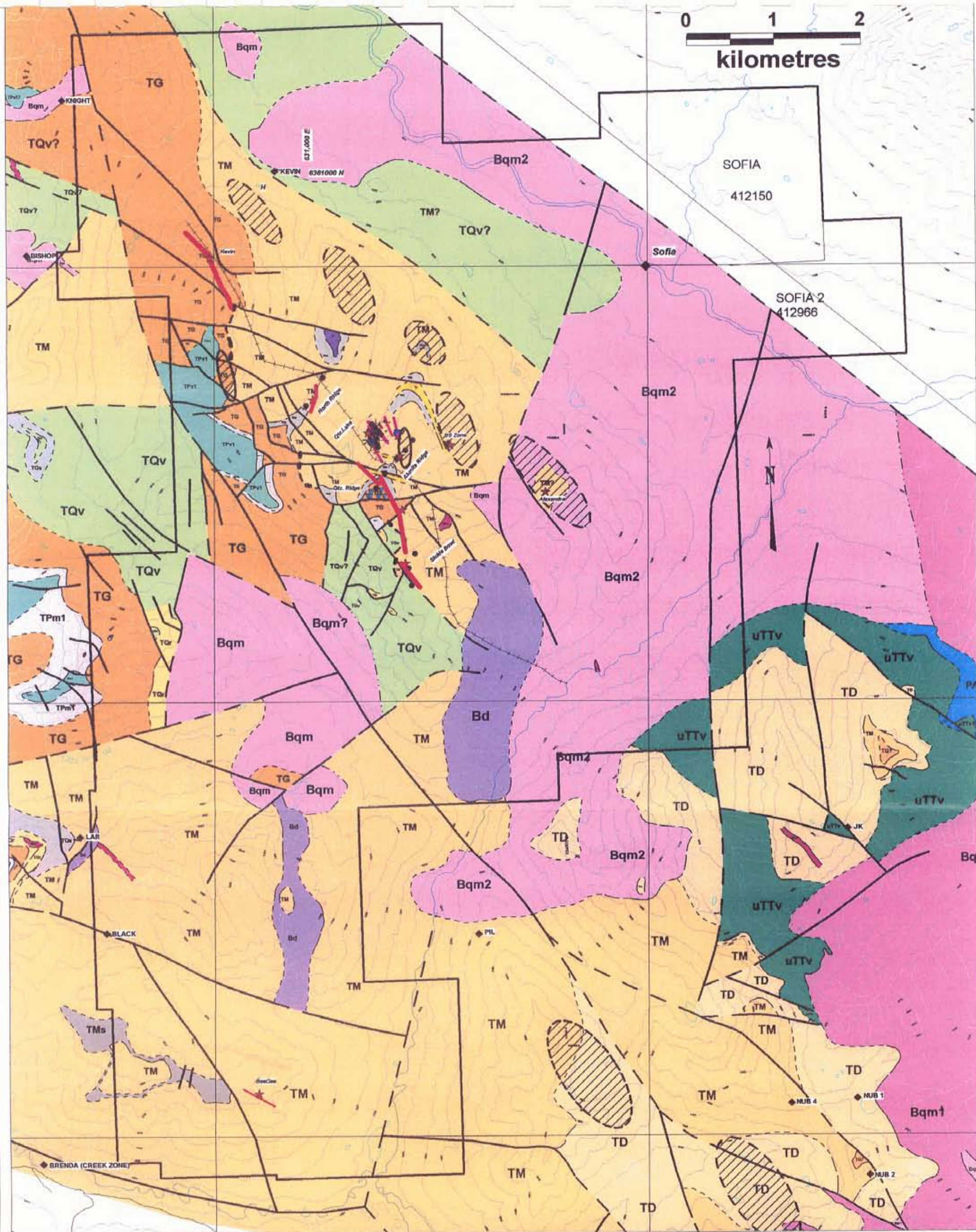
Stealth Minerals Sickle 2004

the claims includes minor flow banded rhyolite flows and or sills (Qr) and conglomerate units (Qs). The Tm unit covers most of the BeeGee area to the south west of Sickle where it is intruded by the Jock Creek Pluton and is argillically altered over much of the area. The unit hosts the gold bearing amethystine silica veins at the BeeGee showing just north of the Brenda camp.

The overlying Quartz Lake volcanic member consists of basaltic to andesitic flows and lithic to heterolithic lapilli tuff and rare andesite dykes. The unit contains minor maroon and grey sandstone and conglomerate units and flow banded rhyolite flows. The Quartz Lake Member may be laterally equivalent to the Tm interval. At the top of the Tm unit local paleosurface mudpools exist. The thickest is 1-2 m of black sericitic mudstone overlying a sericitized fragmental. There is probably an unconformity at this point in the section as sedimentation was taking place in quiet pools and this is overlain by the TG dacitic pyroclastic ash flow member.

The TG dacite is a thick, variably welded pyroclastic unit consisting of thickly bedded heterolithic lapilli to blocky ash flow tuffs. The unit is resistant cliff former and forms the headwall of the Quartz Lake cirque. On the Sickle claims, the unit hosts the north end of the Kevin-Sickle vein system which extends over 5 km in length. The Tg member hosts the low sulphidation epithermal silica breccia on the peak just southwest of Quartz Lake. Several phases of cross cutting chalcedonic silica and amethystine silica veins and floods are associated with wall rock selvages of adularia. Banded and brecciated carbonate veins are rare.

Unit Tp member consists of three units and forms the top of the local stratigraphy. The basal member (Tpm1) contains flows, crystal lithic tuff, tuffs and derived sediments containing fresh pyroxene crystals. Minor maroon conglomerate and sand beds exist. Overlying this is, unit Tpv1 consisting of basaltic andesite flows containing fresh pyroxene. This forms the top of the stratigraphic package on the claims.



Legend

Jurassic Intrusives

- Jd Duncan Creek, g/d Granodiorite, g/m Quartz Monzonite, m Monzonite, s Syenite
 - Jg Geopline Pluton, g/d Granodiorite, g Granite, m Monzonite, g/d Quartz Diorite
 - B Black Lake Pluton, g/m Quartz Monzonite, g Diorite, g/d Granodiorite
- Jurassic Hazelton Group Volcanics; Toadoggonne Formation**
- TP Basaltic andesites, pyroxene bearing flows and bedded tuffs and derived sandstones
 - Te Diabase ash flow tuff, moderate welding, pink rhyolite and granitic fragments
 - TQ Basalt-andesite flows and tuffs, local rhyolite flows, silt(s), red conglomerates and sandstones(Qs)
 - Ts Diabase ash flow tuffs, hornfels and tuffite phenocrysts
 - Tm Andesite lava flows, coarse Ndd, bio, rare sandstone to conglomerate beds
 - Td Diabase crystal tuff, siltstone tuff, trace rhyolite, minor sandy units
 - Tc Basal conglomerate containing granitic and Tuffs volcanic clasts

Triassic Volcanics

- TTv Tuffs and/or basalt flows
- TTs Tuffs sandstone, siltstone, limestone
- TuB Alaskan Type ultra mafic intrusion, Fe oxides, no garnets, pyroxene

Paleozoic

- PA1 Ashes Chert
- PA2 Ashes Silts
- PA3 Ashes Limestone
- PA4 Ashes Basalt, andesite flows, tuff tuff, siltstone



Advanced Argillic/High Sulphidation alteration (alunite, illite, pyrophyllite)



**Low Sulphidation Vein Systems
Qtz, Carb, Chalcidony, Amethyst, Adularia + Ag, Au Veins**



BCDM Minfile Location



Fault structure



Mineralized Target



Intense polyphase silica breccia



2004 DDH Collar



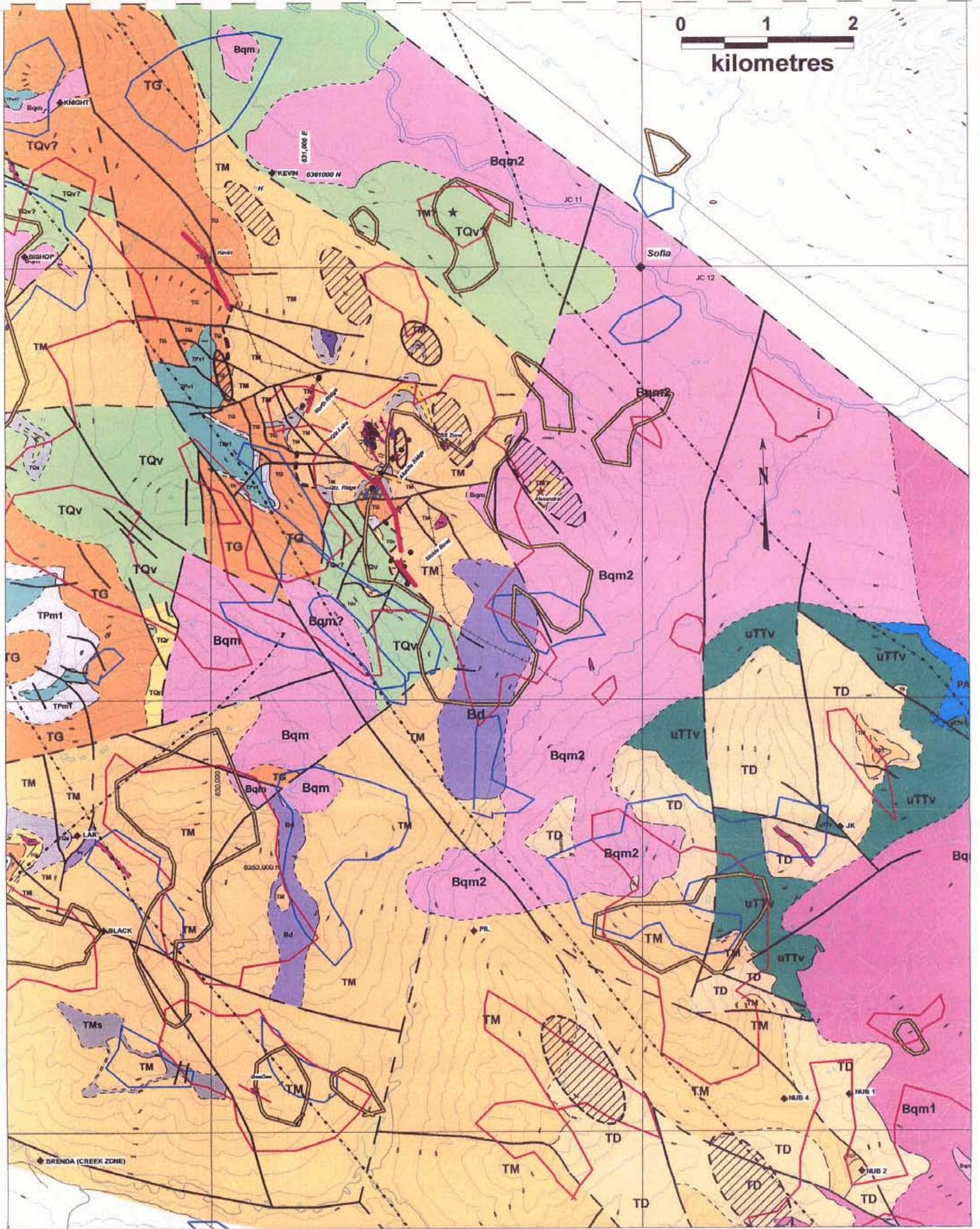
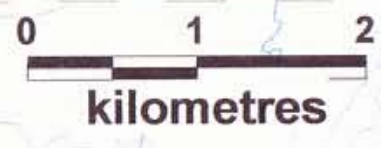
Sickie Claim Area

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toadoggonne Project

**Sickie Property
Geology
Geophysical Compilation
Mineral Occurrences**

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Legend

- Jurassic Intrusives**
- J1 Duncan Stock, g1 Granodiorite, g2 Quartz Monzonite, m Monzonite, s Syenite
 - J2 Gegench Pluton, g1 Granodiorite, g Granite, m Monzonite, g1 Quartz Diorite
 - B Black Lake Pluton, g1 Quartz Monzonite, d Diorite, g1 Granodiorite
- Jurassic Hazelton Group Volcanics; Toodoggone Formation**
- Tp Basaltic andesites, pyroclastic bearing flows and bedded tuffs and derived sandstones
 - Tg Dacite ash flow tuff, moderate welding, pink rhyolite and granitic fragments
 - Tq Basalt andesite flows and tuffs, local rhyolite flows, silt/clay, red conglomerates and sandstones (Ca)
 - Ts Dacite ash-flow tuffs, hornblende and biotite phenocrysts
 - Tm Andesite lava flow, contains 1661, bio, rare sandstone to conglomerate beds
 - Td Dacite crystal tuff, siliceous tuff, trace sil, breccia, minor sandy units
 - Tu Basalt conglomerate containing granitic and Tals volcanic clasts
- Triassic Volcanics**
- Ttv Tals augite basalt flows
 - Tts Tals sandstone, siltstone, limestone
 - Tub Alaskan Type ultra mafic intrusion, py, diorite, hb gabbro, pyroxenite
- Paleozoic**
- PA1 Aulika Chert
 - PA2 Aulika Siltstone
 - PA3 Aulika Limestone
 - PA4 Aulika Basalt, andesite flows, lapilli tuff, exhalations

- Advanced Argillic/High Sulphidation alteration (alunite, illite, pyrophyllite)
- Low Sulphidation Vein Systems
Qtz, Carb, Chalcedony, Amethyst, Adularia + Ag, Au Veins
- BCDM Minfile Location
- Fault structure
- Mineralized Target
- Airborne Magnetic High
- Airborne Potassium High
- Airborne Th/K Low
- Airborne Vertical Grad. Mag. Feature
- Sickle Claim Area
- Intense polyphase silica breccia
- 2004 DDH Collar

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project

Sickle Property
Geology
Geophysical Compilation
Mineral Occurrences

DLK 1:45,000 Nov. 30, 04 Fig 6

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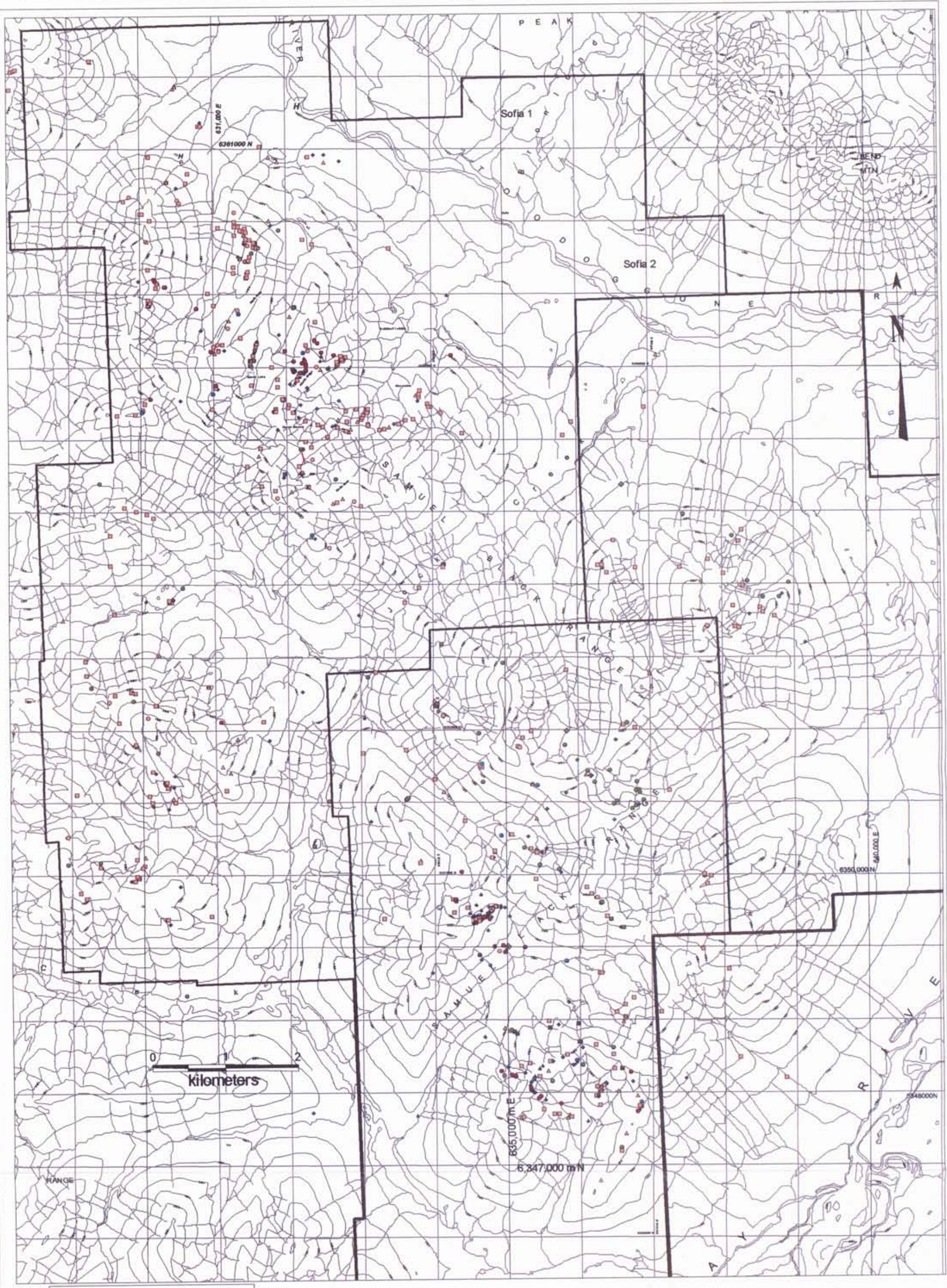


6.1.2 Alteration

During the 2003 and 2004 exploration programs in the Toodoggone, Stealth minerals employed a PIMA portable xrf machine to analyze clay species in the altered rock. A total of 188 samples were analyzed either of samples specifically taken to check alteration or systematic scanning of assay sample representative specimens. Alteration on the Sickle claims varies from alunite, illite, pyrophyllite, dickite species within the advanced argillic or high sulphidation systems to silica, adularia in the low sulphidation areas hosted by volcanic rocks. These alteration systems overprint the regional weak to moderate propylitic assemblage of epidote, calcite chlorite. The high sulphidation alteration appears to predate the low sulphidation quartz adularia systems. Specific dates on these alteration assemblages are in progress by the BCDM. The alteration in the intrusive rocks consists of minor chlorite adjacent to shears to intense K spar flooding in mineralized areas such as Sofia. The upper edge of the monzonite in the area of the Alexander zone is sericite, illite altered with alunite, illite, pyrophyllite associated with the copper-gold mineralization hosted in the overlying volcanics. These analytically determined alteration species locations are shown on Figure 7.

6.2.0 Geochemistry

Soil sample locations for the three areas displayed, the Griz-Sickle Grid, and Sickle BG are shown on Figure 8. Rock sample locations for Griz-Sickle-BG areas are shown on Figure 9 with Alexander (Inset 1) rock locations on Figure 10. The detailed Quartz Lake channel samples are shown on Figure 32 with assays shown in Table 5. Plan maps for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are shown for soils and rocks. Assay certificates are found in Appendix 1, 2 and rock sample descriptions in Table IV.



All_Pima_Aug29c by COLOR

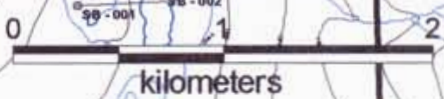
- 10 to 10 Qtz,Zeo,Carb (167)
- 9 to 9 Chlorite (44)
- 8 to 8 Montmorillonite (50)
- 7 to 7 Jarosite (15)
- 6 to 6 Illite (187)
- 5 to 5 Kaolinite (33)
- ▲ 4 to 4 Muscovite/Sericite (95)
- 3 to 3 Dickite (43)
- 2 to 2 Pyrophyllite (13)
- 1 to 1 Alunite (46)
- all others (1)

Stealth Minerals Limited		
Toodoggone Project Nub Sickle Area Pima Alteration Data		
DLK	1:50,000	Sept 29 04



Sofia 1

Sofia 2



● Assayed Soil Sample

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED			
Toodoggone Project Griz-Sickle and BeeGee Claims Soil Sample Location			
A.M.B	Scale 1:35000	Feb 10 2005	Fig. 8

AK

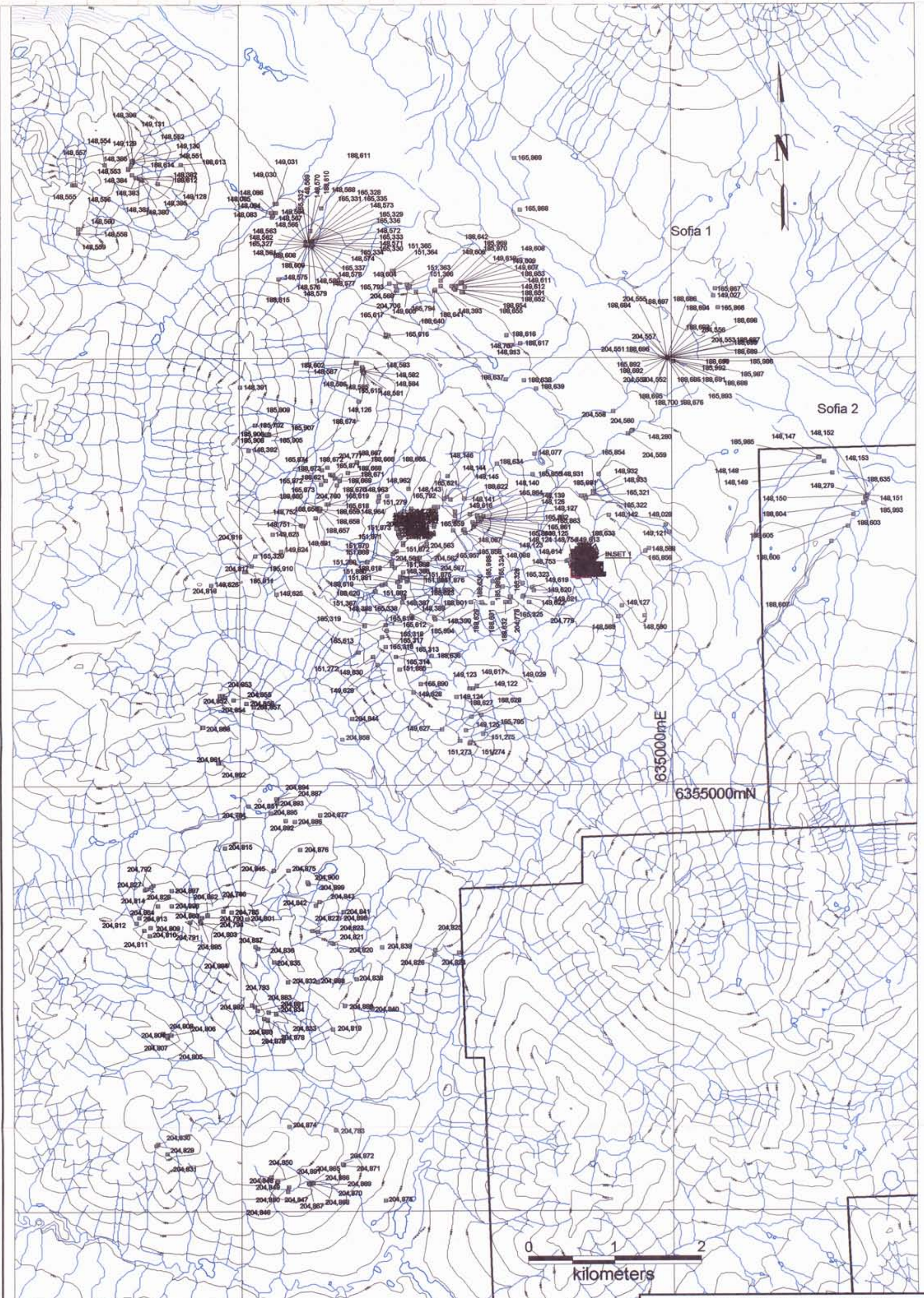


6.2.1 Gold Geochemistry

Gold-in-soil geochemistry is shown on Figures 11, 12 with gold-in-rocks on Figures 13 and 14. Anomalous threshold at >90% for soils is 60 ppb gold. Gold-in-soil values ranged from 10 ppb to 1,790 ppb. Gold-in-rock has an anomalous >90% threshold at 400 ppb and range from 10 ppb to 32.33 g/tn. There are five areas with highly anomalous concentrations of gold values in both rock and soil; Griz-Sickle Veins, North Ridge, Alexandra, Sofia and BeeGee. The Griz-Sickle Veins are described by anomalous gold-in-soil values south of the veins along the baseline where values ranged between 90 ppb to 260 ppb. High gold values were also recorded over a 600m interval along L 9,800N approximately 700m east of the Griz-Sickle veins. This contour line returned an average of 525 ppb Au along 350 m of soil line (BS Zone). Other anomalous gold-in-soil values were recovered from the BeeGee target (up to 489 ppb) and from the Alexandra Zone where samples in approximately a 300mx 500 area ranged from 117 ppb to 1,037ppb, averaging 125 ppb over the whole area. The eastern portion of the lines 11+000 N and 11+200 N at 10+100 east there is an area of 200mx200m returning an average of 200 ppb Au. The highest concentration of anomalous gold-in-rocks for the Alexandra Trenches was from the eastern margin of the south trench which returned up to 680 ppb. A ridge located north of the BeeGee and east of the Black Showing, is situated in a Th/K low and K high. Samples from this ridge recorded high gold values in soils along contour lines located on the northeast and southwest side of the ridge and outcrop samples from the ridge; a quartz vein and a quartz stockwork zone recovered 98 ppb and 117 ppb respectively. This ridge has been mapped as an andesite flows which is above a narrow diorite body. Gold values from near Jock Creek in the Sofia porphyry zone recovered between 661 ppb and 32.33 g/tn gold from hematite-chalcopyrite veins through quartz monzonite host.

6.2.2 Silver Geochemistry

Figures 15, 16 show silver-in-soil values with rock chip assays on Figures 17, 18. The main cluster of silver-in-rock anomalies are found in the Griz-Sickle Vein area, North



■ Assayed Rock Sample

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

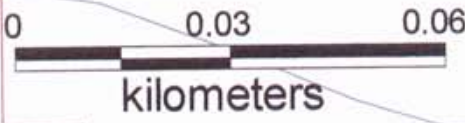
Toadoggonne Project
 Sickie-BG Claims
 Rock Sample Location

A.M.B	Scale 1:40000	Feb 9 2005	Fig. 9
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Inset 1

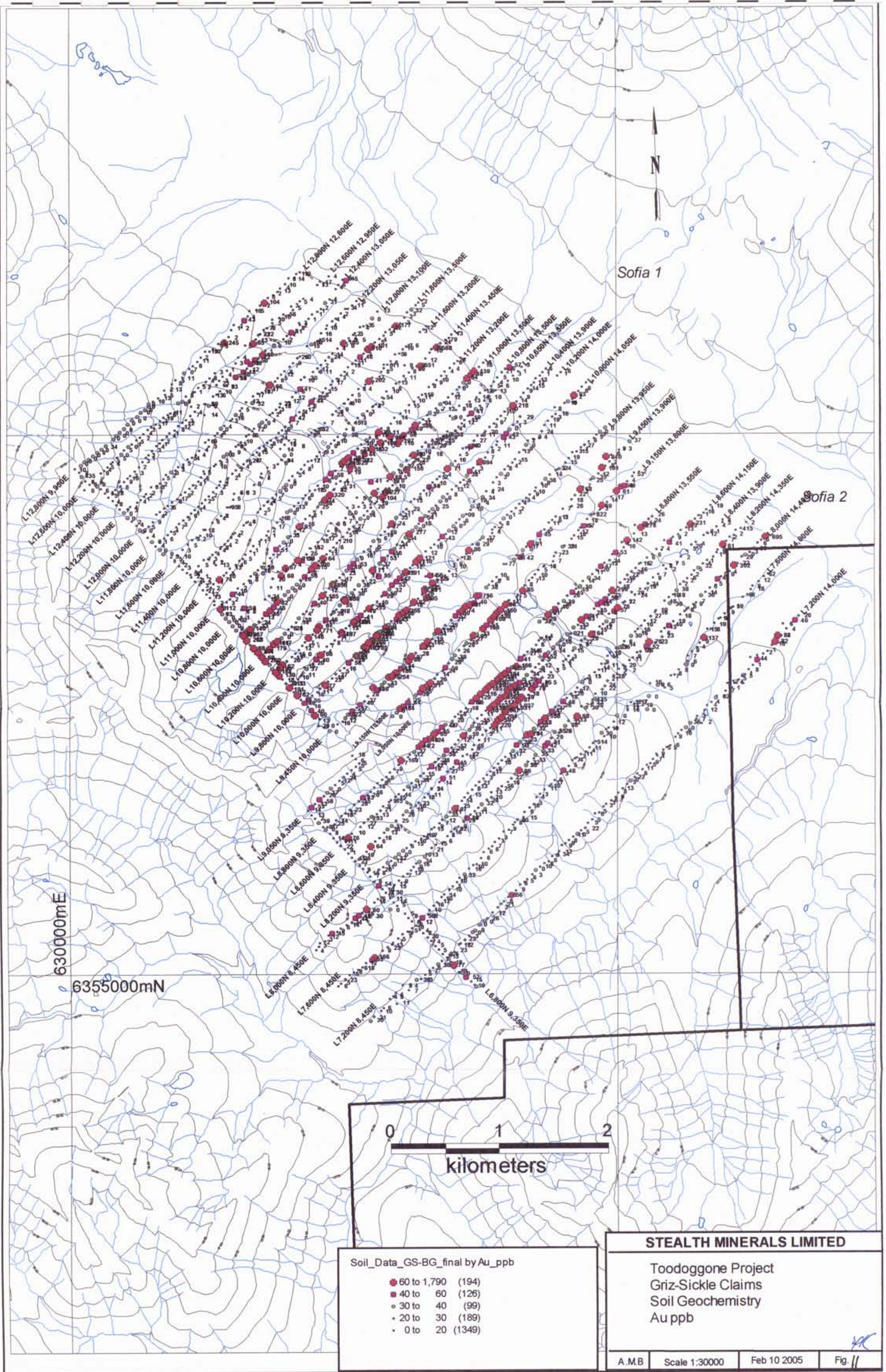
634000mE

6357555mN



▣ Assayed Rock Sample

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Alexandria Trenches
Rock Sample Location



Sofia 1

Sofia 2

630000mE

6355000mN

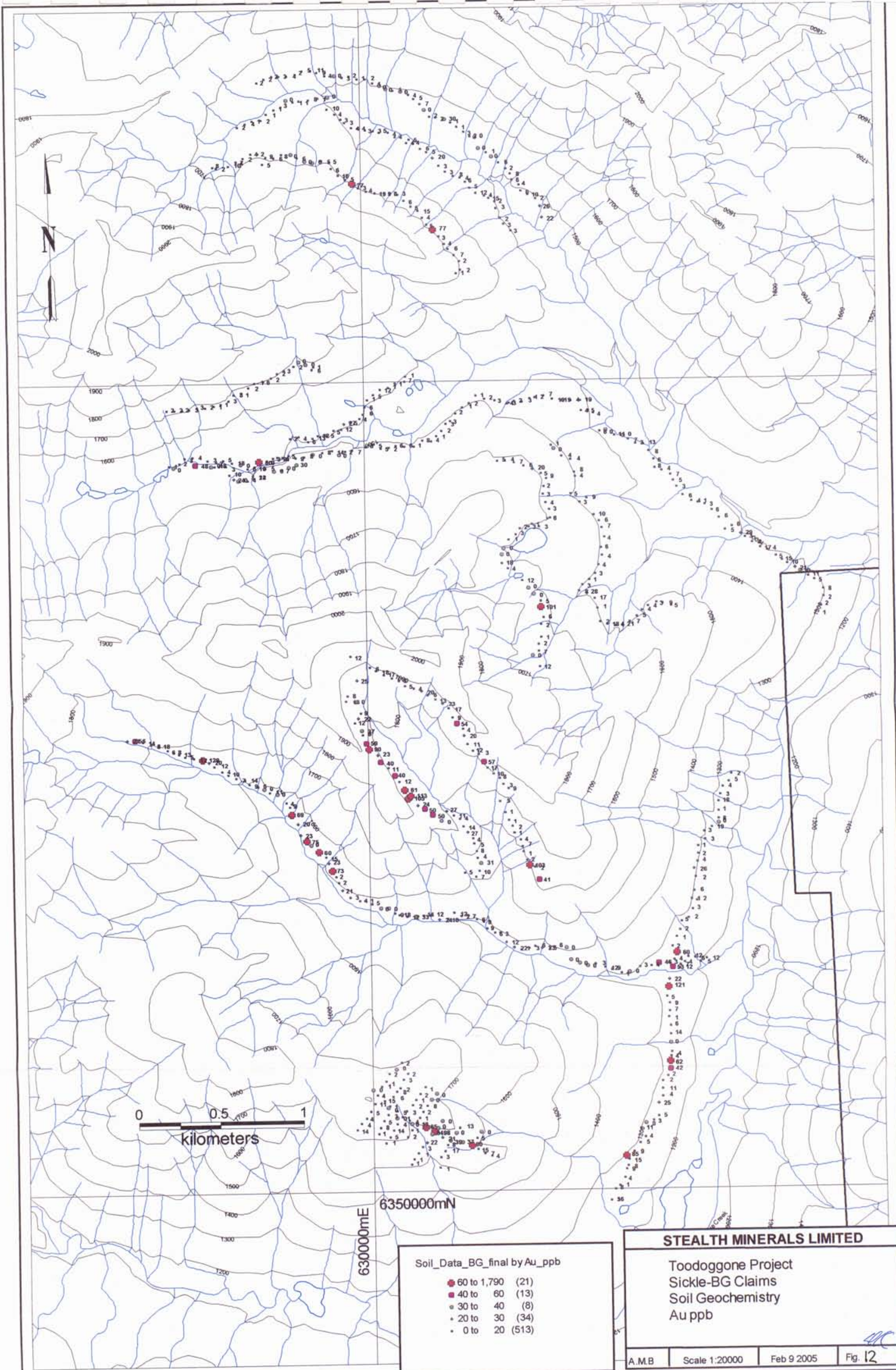
0 1 2
kilometers

Soil_Data_GS-BG_final by Au_ppb

- 60 to 1,790 (194)
- 40 to 60 (126)
- 30 to 40 (99)
- 20 to 30 (189)
- 0 to 20 (1349)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toadoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Soil Geochemistry
Au ppb



0 0.5 1
kilometers

630000mE
6350000mN

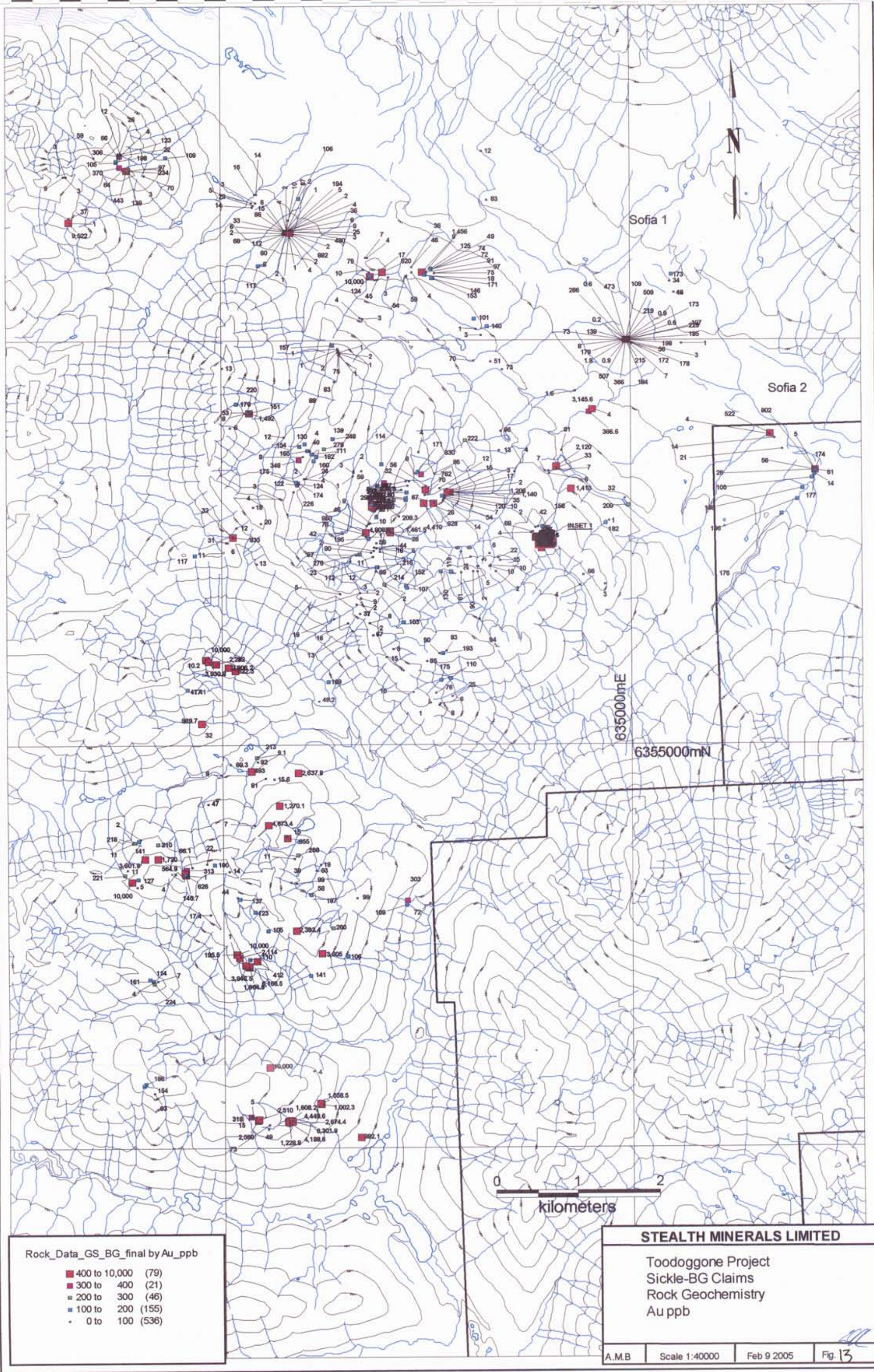
Soil_Data_BG_final by Au_ppb

● 60 to 1,790	(21)
● 40 to 60	(13)
● 30 to 40	(8)
● 20 to 30	(34)
● 0 to 20	(513)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Sickle-BG Claims
Soil Geochemistry
Au ppb

A.M.B Scale 1:20000 Feb 9 2005 Fig. 12

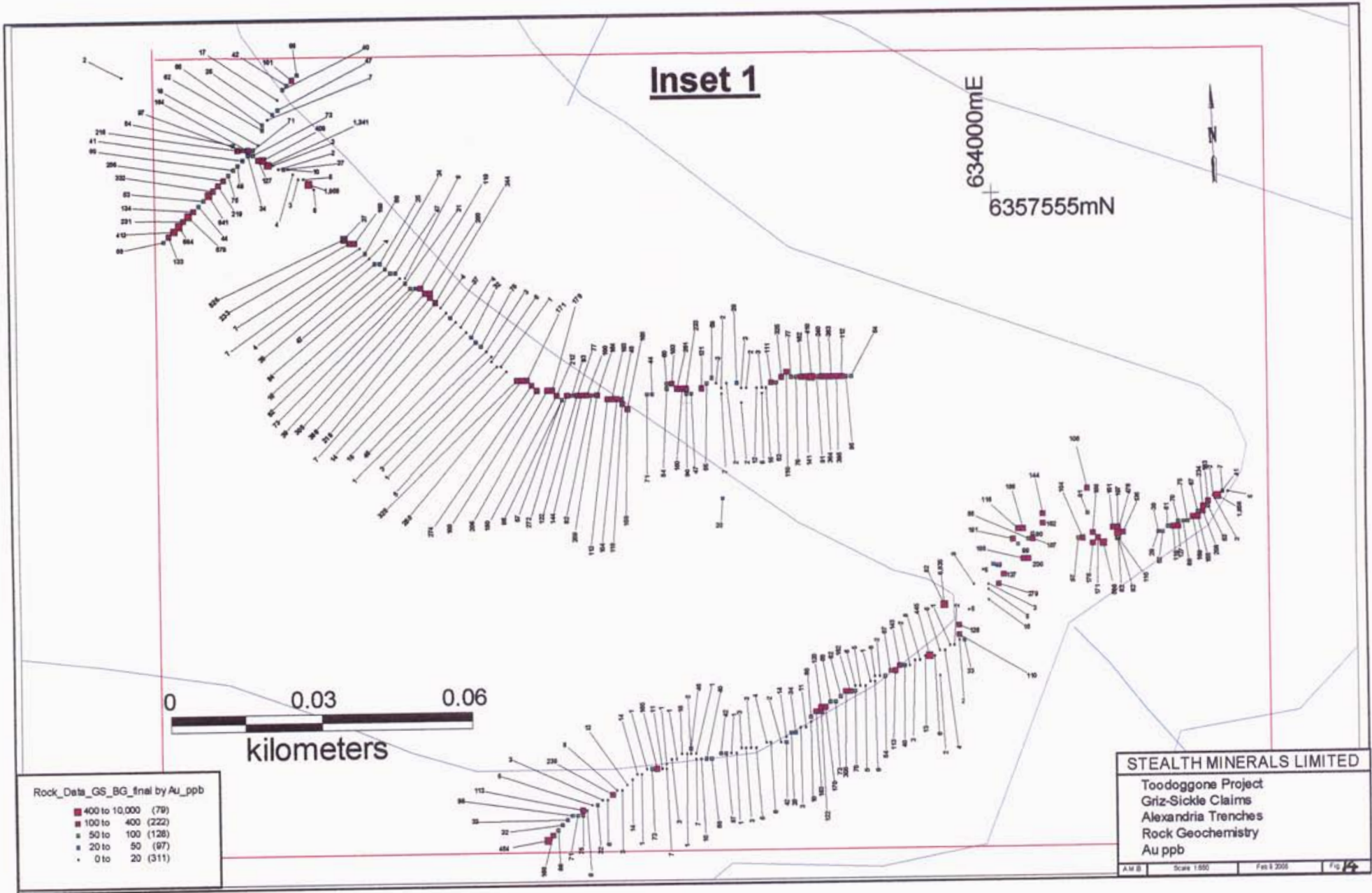


Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Au_ppb

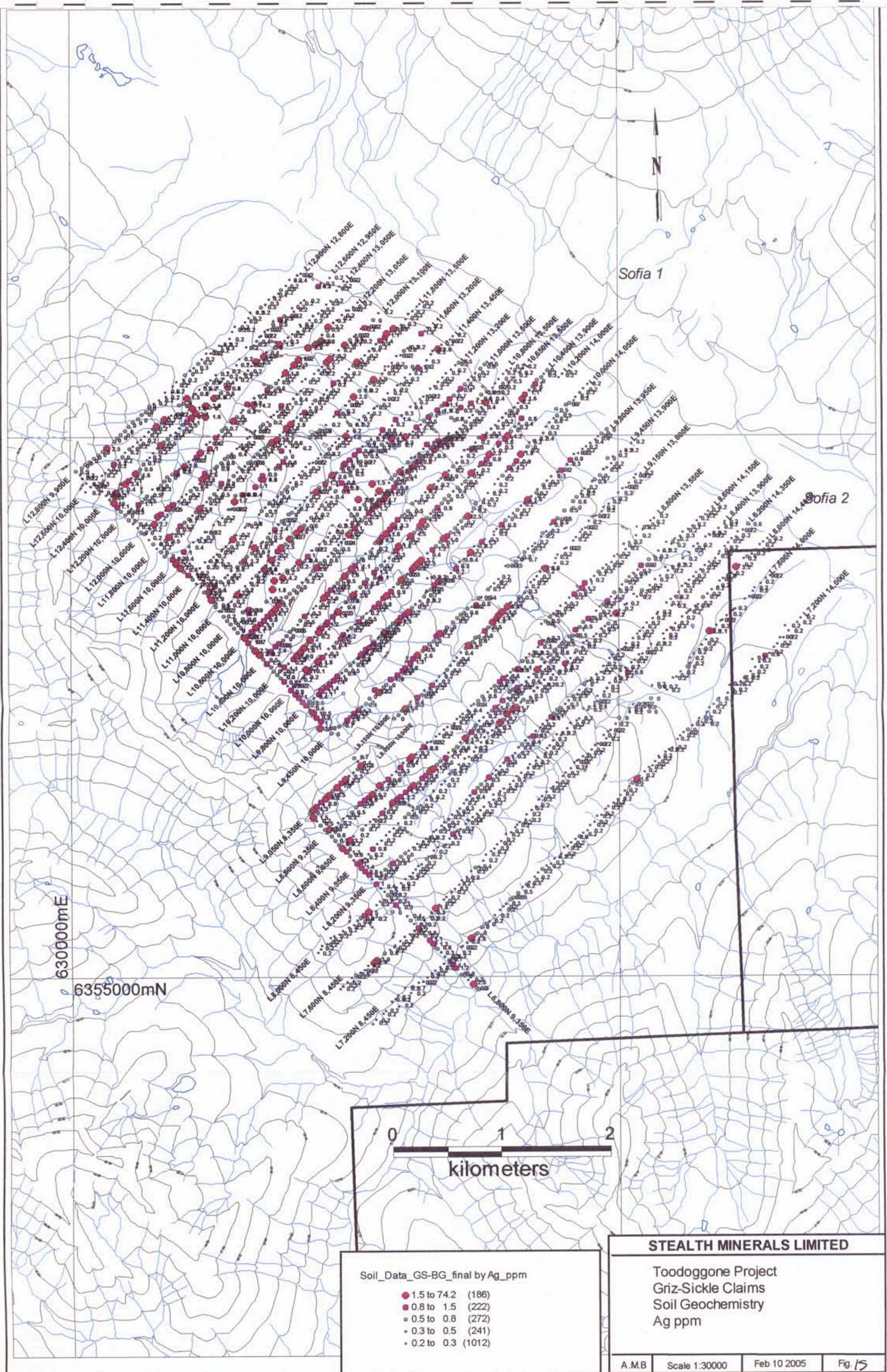
- 400 to 10,000 (79)
- 300 to 400 (21)
- 200 to 300 (46)
- 100 to 200 (155)
- 0 to 100 (536)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
 Sickie-BG Claims
 Rock Geochemistry
 Au ppb



all



Soil_Data_GS-BG_final by Ag_ppm

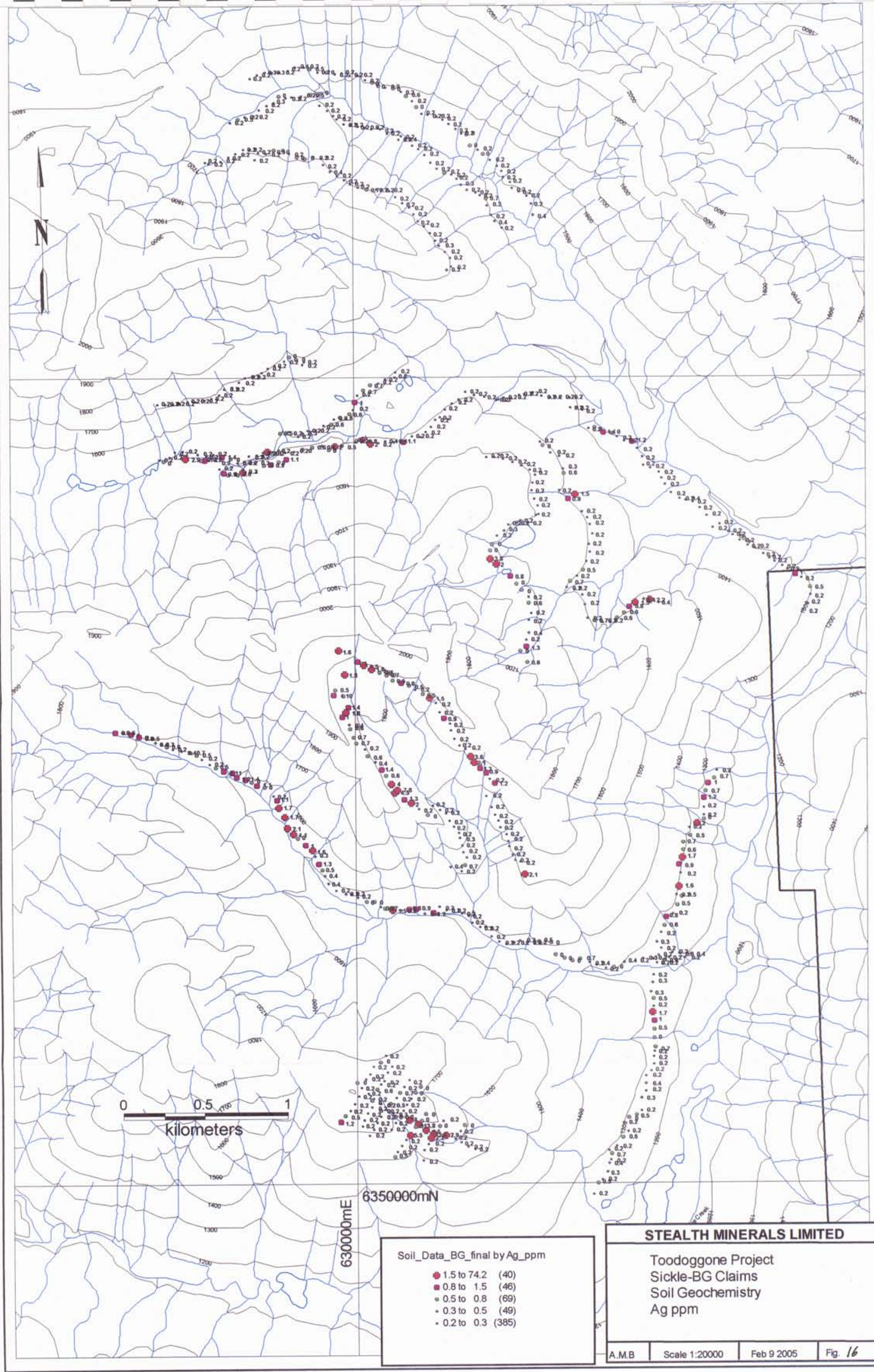
● 1.5 to 74.2	(186)
● 0.8 to 1.5	(222)
● 0.5 to 0.8	(272)
● 0.3 to 0.5	(241)
● 0.2 to 0.3	(1012)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
 Griz-Sickle Claims
 Soil Geochemistry
 Ag ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:30000	Feb 10 2005	Fig. 15
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AMC



0 0.5 1
kilometers

630000mE
6350000mN

Soil_Data_BG_final by Ag_ppm

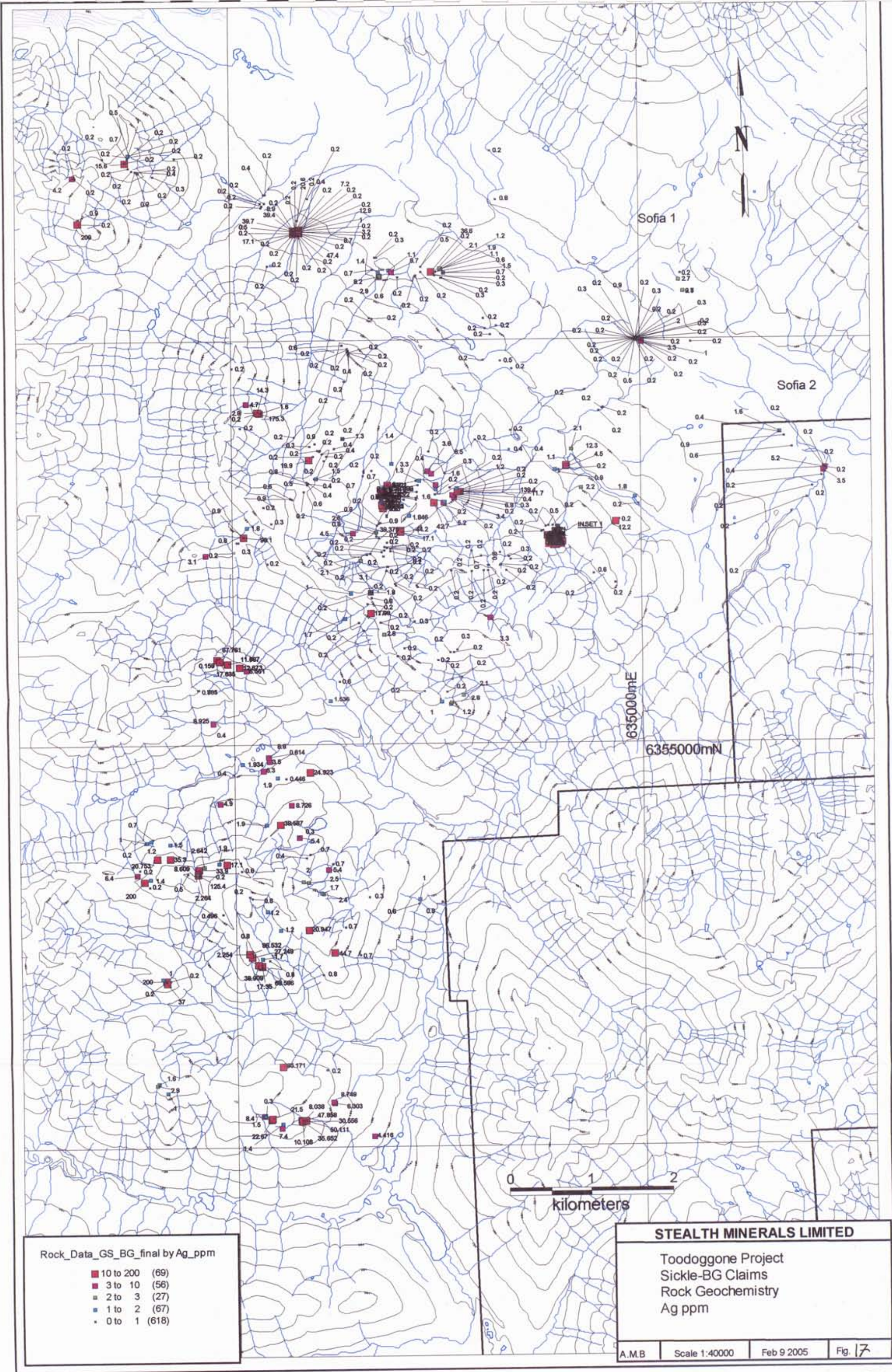
● 1.5 to 74.2	(40)
● 0.8 to 1.5	(46)
● 0.5 to 0.8	(69)
● 0.3 to 0.5	(49)
● 0.2 to 0.3	(385)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Sickle-BG Claims
Soil Geochemistry
Ag ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:20000	Feb 9 2005	Fig. 16
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AK



Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Ag_ppm

- 10 to 200 (69)
- 3 to 10 (56)
- 2 to 3 (27)
- 1 to 2 (67)
- 0 to 1 (618)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toadoggone Project
 Sickle-BG Claims
 Rock Geochemistry
 Ag ppm

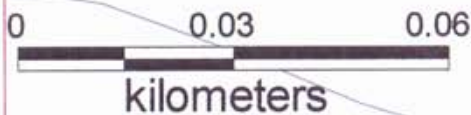
A.M.B Scale 1:40000 Feb 9 2005 Fig. 17

Handwritten initials

Inset 1

634000mE

6357555mN



Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Ag_ppm

- 10 to 200 (69)
- 3 to 10 (56)
- 2 to 3 (27)
- 1 to 2 (67)
- 0 to 1 (618)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Alexandria Trenches
Rock Geochemistry
Ag ppm



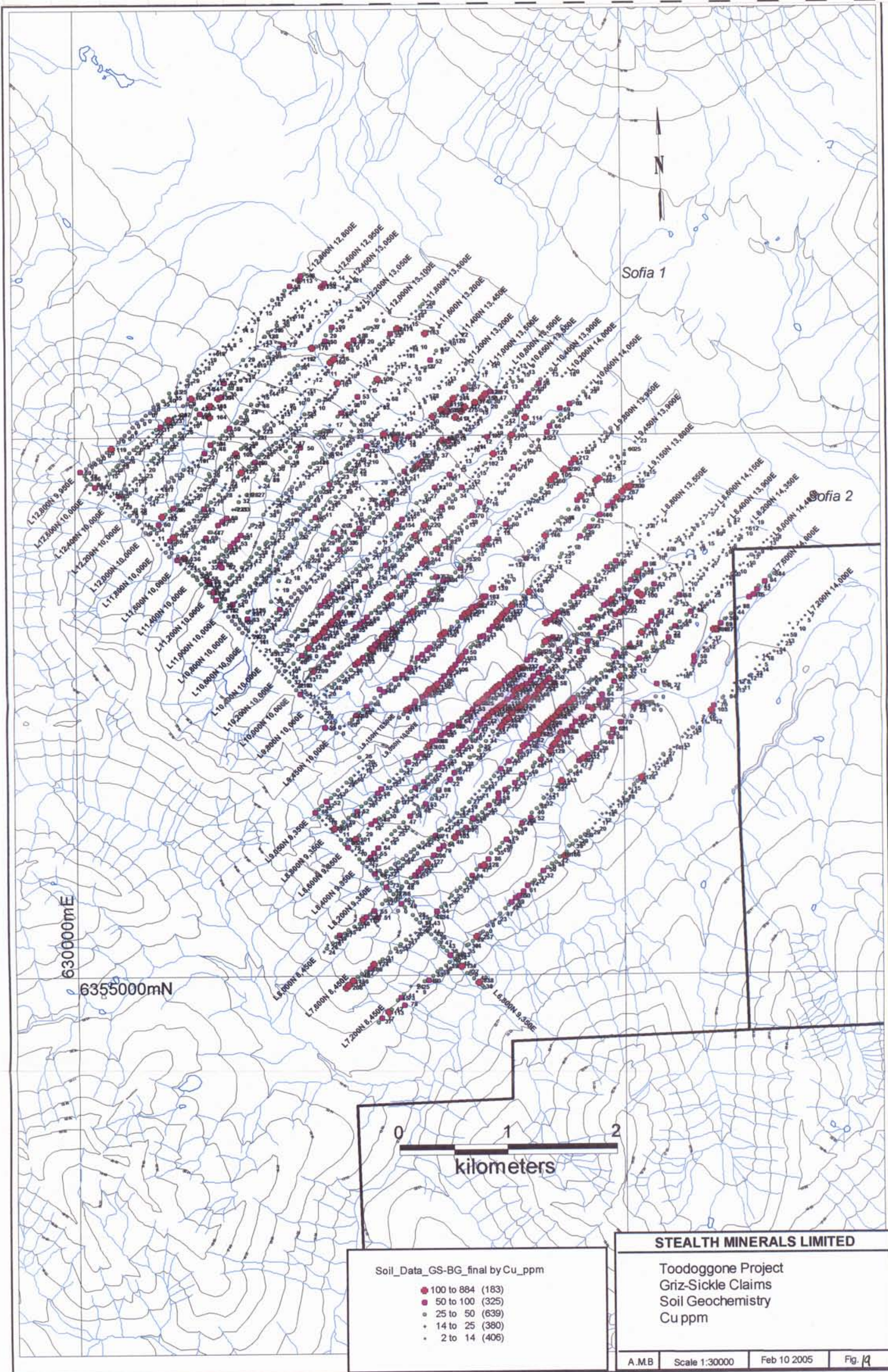
Stealth Minerals Sickle 2004

Ridge, Knight zone and the ridge east of the Black showing with anomalous >90% threshold values between 10 ppm and 281 g/tn. Griz-Sickle Vein area and south hosted the highest concentration of anomalous silver values from various quartz and quartz-carbonate veins recovering up to 281g/tn. Quartz and quartz-carbonate veins (1-20cm wide) with chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite and pyrite mineralization near the Knight showing recovered up to 44.8 ppm silver. The ridge east of the Black showing returned several silver assays in the 11.9 ppm to 175 ppm range, from narrow quartz veins and quartz stockwork outcrop samples. Silver-in-soil values were anomalous >90% between 1.5 ppm and 74.2 ppb. No one area showed a concentration of silver-in-soil. Anomalous silver samples were scattered throughout the Sickle Grid. Similar to gold-in-soil values elevated silver values were recorded on both the northeast and southwest of the ridge east of the Black showing.

6.2.3 Copper Geochemistry

Copper values are shown on Figure 19, 20 for soils and on Figures 21 and 22 for rocks. Copper-in-soil values in grid lines L11,000N and L10,8000N recorded an average of 213 ppm over 400 meters and 293 ppm over 400 meters respectively. This anomalous copper-in-soil zone is located immediately southeast of a Th/K low and K high. Anomalous copper values in a 600m² area were recorded in the Alexandra Target soils (Figure 22). Elevated copper-in-soil values from the south side of a east-west trending creek located in the northern region of the BeeGee claims, recovered up to 136ppm over 660 meters of a contour soil line. This soil line is located above a gossanous outcrop of sheared rock exposed in the creek. A contour soil line along Jock Creek north of the BeeGee zone recorded several samples with >100 ppm copper from near the contact between quartz monzonite and andesite flow volcanics. Copper-in-rock (Figures 21, 22) is mainly associated with the veins in the Sofia, Griz-Sickle Vein and Knight areas where grades between 0.50% and >1% copper are common. Copper anomalies in the Alexandra Target are concentrated in the south trench where values are consistently > 100ppm for the entire length of the trench. The area is underlain by a 400mx600m >325

Sample	Sample #	UTM N	UTM E	Area	Type	Length	Rock	Colour	Text 1	Text 2	Alt 1	Occur	Min%	Alt Type	Mass	Comments	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppt	Au ppt
LL	204874	8357944	831833	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							15.54	110.03	187.1	66.2	10000		10.01
LL	204875	8357944	831833	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							19.25	388.58	464.3	36.8	4873.4		
LL	204876	8357966	831836	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							36.99	382.89	828.4	6.7	1270.1		
LL	204877	8357966	831835	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							2.66	80.99	49.7	24.9	2637.8		
LL	204878	8357966	831835	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							8.63	361.82	184.9	68.8	8186.6		
LL	204879	8357966	831834	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)		Ag Gn	5%		334/70 340/80		3.68	422.47	127.4	17.4	1994.9		
LL	204880	8357966	831834	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							3.76	113.9	63.8	38.9	3848.6		
LL	204881	8357966	831834	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							3.4	11.41	42.4	27.2	2114		
LL	204882	8357966	831834	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							4.31	26.88	122.2	2.3	196.5		
LL	204883	8358006	831828	GS570A	c	0.80	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)		Ag Gn	5%				8.14	38.89	56.9	86.6	10300		10.31
LL	204884	8358006	831828	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							4.47	70.81	164	0.5	17.4		
LL	204885	8358006	831828	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							6.39	15.85	71.8	2.3	146.7		
LL	204886	8358006	831828	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)							5.5	11.11	66.8	0.4	16.8		
LL	204887	8358006	831828	GS570A	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)		Py Gn	5%				5.17	14.82	78.2	0.8	9.1		
LL	204888	8358113	831863	GS670B	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)		Ag Gn	5%				9.21	31.84	140.3	20.9	2383.4		
CD	204889	8358114	831850	GS 570B	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		1-2m	8	36	85	44.7	3606		
LL	204890	8358113	831863	GS670B	c	1.00	qtz calc	WT	fa (qtz)	ca (calc)		Ag Gn	5%				4.91	22.08	74.9	22.7	2580		
CM	204891	8358114	831850	GS 570B	c	1.00	qtz/calc	GY				PERV	5%	CONT		3-4m	10	41	100	21.5	2610		
CM	204892	8358114	831850	GS 570B	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		4-6m	9	72	163	1.9	81		
CD	204893	8358114	831850	GS 570B	c	1.00	qtz/calc	GY				PERV	5%	CONT		5-8m	39	197	398	3.5	92		
CD	204894	8358114	831850	GS 570B	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		8-7m	12	65	148	8.8	213		
CM	204895	8358193	831894	GS 570C	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		0-1m	3	25	57	5.3	493		
CM	204896	8358193	831894	GS 570C	c	1.00	qtz/calc	GY				PERV	5%	CONT		1-2m	5	17	43	35.3	1720		
CM	204897	8358193	831894	GS 570C	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		2-3m	8	20	38	1.5	210		
CD	204898	8358193	831894	GS 570C	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		3-4m	27	59	93	5.4	83		
CD	204899	8358193	831894	GS 570C	c	1.00	qtz/calc	WT				PERV	5%	CONT		4-5m	22	60	105	5.4	655		
CD	204900	8358921	831872	GS	g		qtz	WT	x				5%			small amount of mineralization	7	93	74	0.3	15		



Sofia 1

Sofia 2

630000mE

6355000mN

0 1 2
kilometers

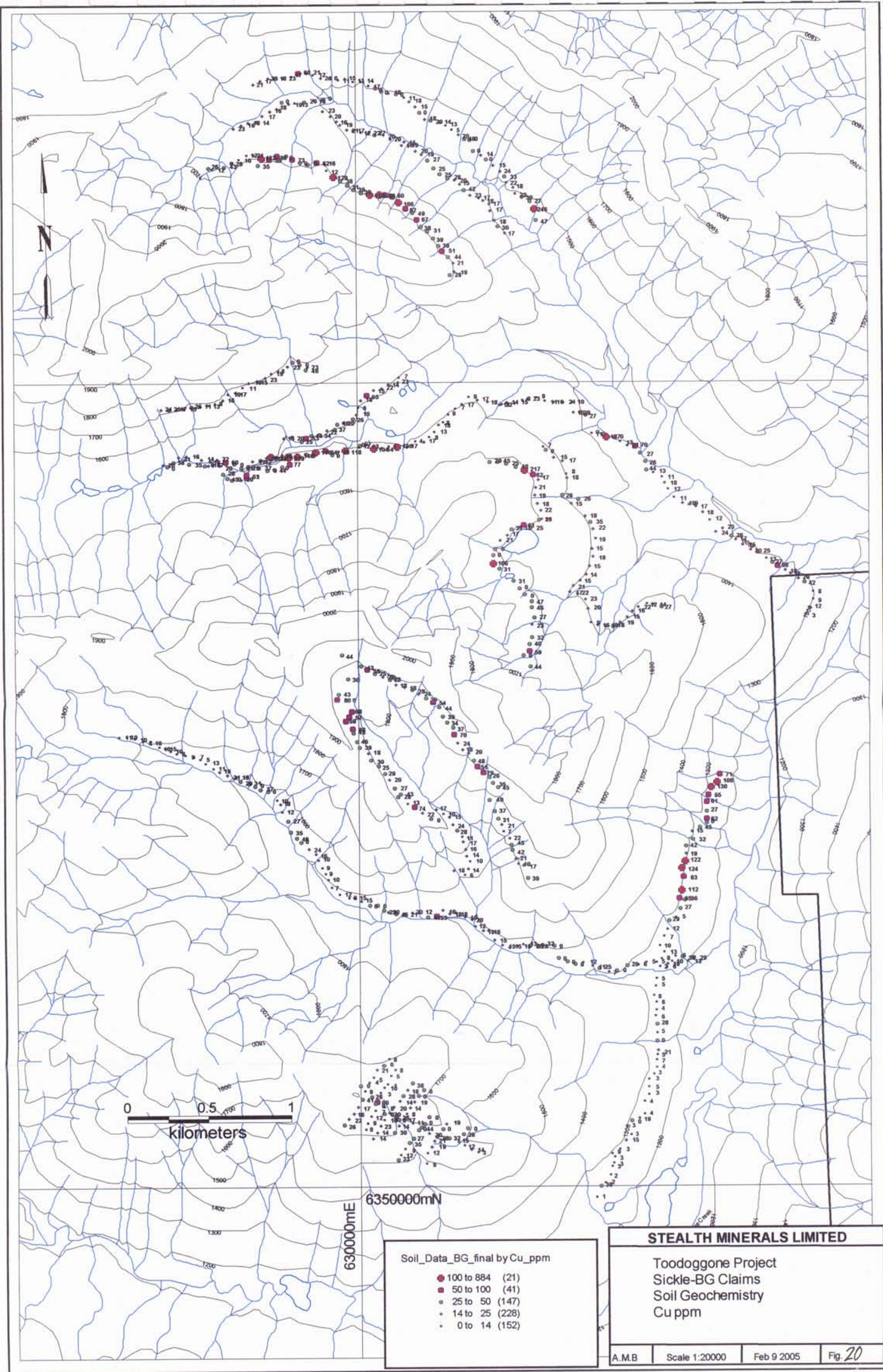
- Soil_Data_GS-BG_final by Cu_ppm
- 100 to 884 (183)
 - 50 to 100 (325)
 - 25 to 50 (639)
 - 14 to 25 (380)
 - 2 to 14 (406)

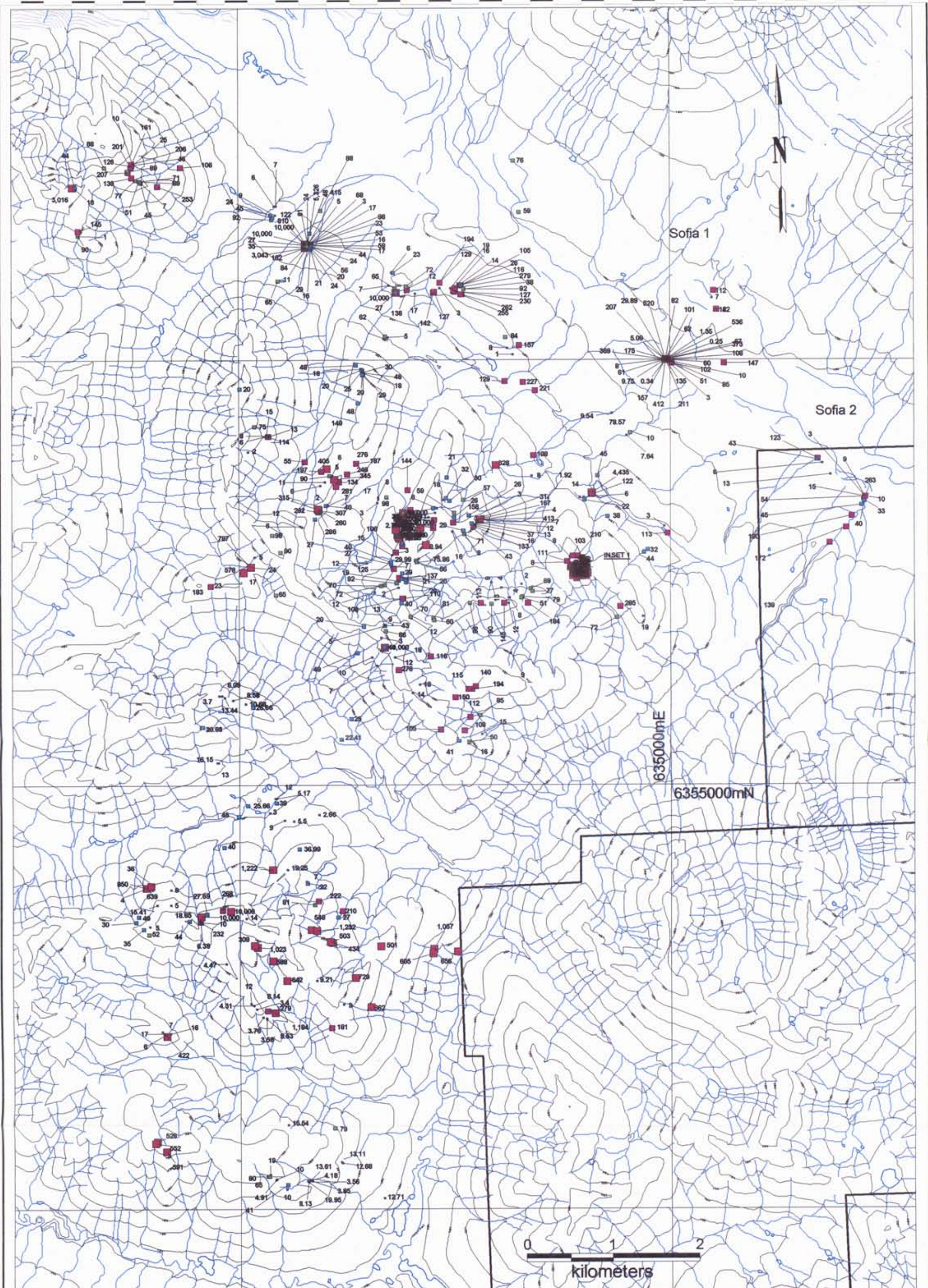
STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toadoggone Project
 Griz-Sickle Claims
 Soil Geochemistry
 Cu ppm

A.M.B Scale 1:30000 Feb 10 2005 Fig. 19

Handwritten initials





Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Cu_ppm

■	300 to 10,000	(85)
■	100 to 300	(208)
■	50 to 100	(136)
■	20 to 50	(150)
●	0 to 20	(258)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
 Sickie-BG Claims
 Rock Geochemistry
 Cu ppm

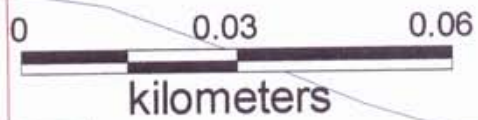
A.M.B	Scale 1:40000	Feb 9 2005	Fig. 21
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AK

Inset 1

634000mE

6357555mN



Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Cu_ppm

- 300 to 10,000 (85)
- 100 to 300 (208)
- 50 to 100 (136)
- 20 to 50 (150)
- 0 to 20 (256)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Alexandria Trenches
Rock Geochemistry
Cu ppm

A.M.B. Scale 1:500 Feb 9 2005 Fig 22

AM



ppm copper soil anomaly. Several samples with chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite mineralization from the BeeGee zone assayed up to 1,627 ppm copper.

6.2.4 Lead Geochemistry

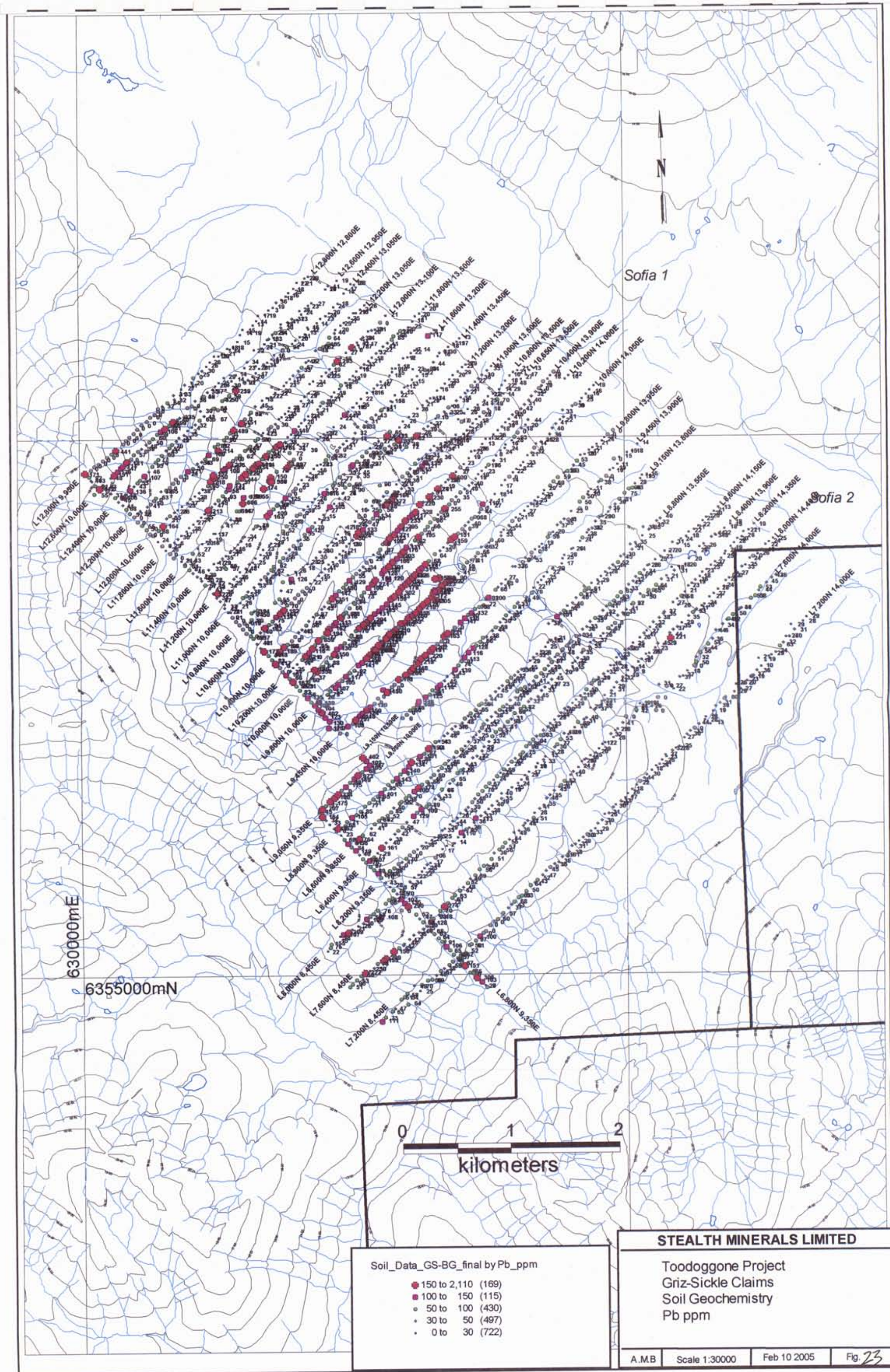
Lead-in-soil is shown on Figures 23 and 24. Maximum lead value, 2,110 ppm, was from a contour line in the northern section of the BeeGee property along the creek which also hosted anomalous copper-in-soil values. Contour soil line along Jock Creek which recovered high copper values also had lead values up to 570 ppm. The most significant lead soil-in-lead values were from an 850m x 1km area encompassing the advanced argillic-high sulphidation regions of Alunite Ridge, the BS zone and north from the BS zone. The lead-in-rock anomalies are shown in Figure 25 and 26. Kevin, Knight, Alunite Ridge and the Griz-Sickle Vein zones all recovered significant lead values in the top 10% ranging from 0.20% to >1%.

6.2.5 Zinc Geochemistry

Zinc-in-soils is shown on Figures 27 and 28 with an anomalous threshold of 300 ppm and a maximum value of 5,556 ppm from a sample in Sickle Bowl. The largest cluster of anomalous zinc soil samples were from Alunite Ridge as well as from the Jock Creek contour soil line in the BeeGee property. Rock geochemistry is shown on Figures 29 and 30. The Griz-Sickle Veins area hosted the highest concentration of values over >1% zinc. The rocks sampled near the Knight and Kevin showing also had high levels of zinc. Rocks from the BeeGee target also recovered zinc samples ranging from 200ppm to >10,000ppm.

6.3 Mineralization

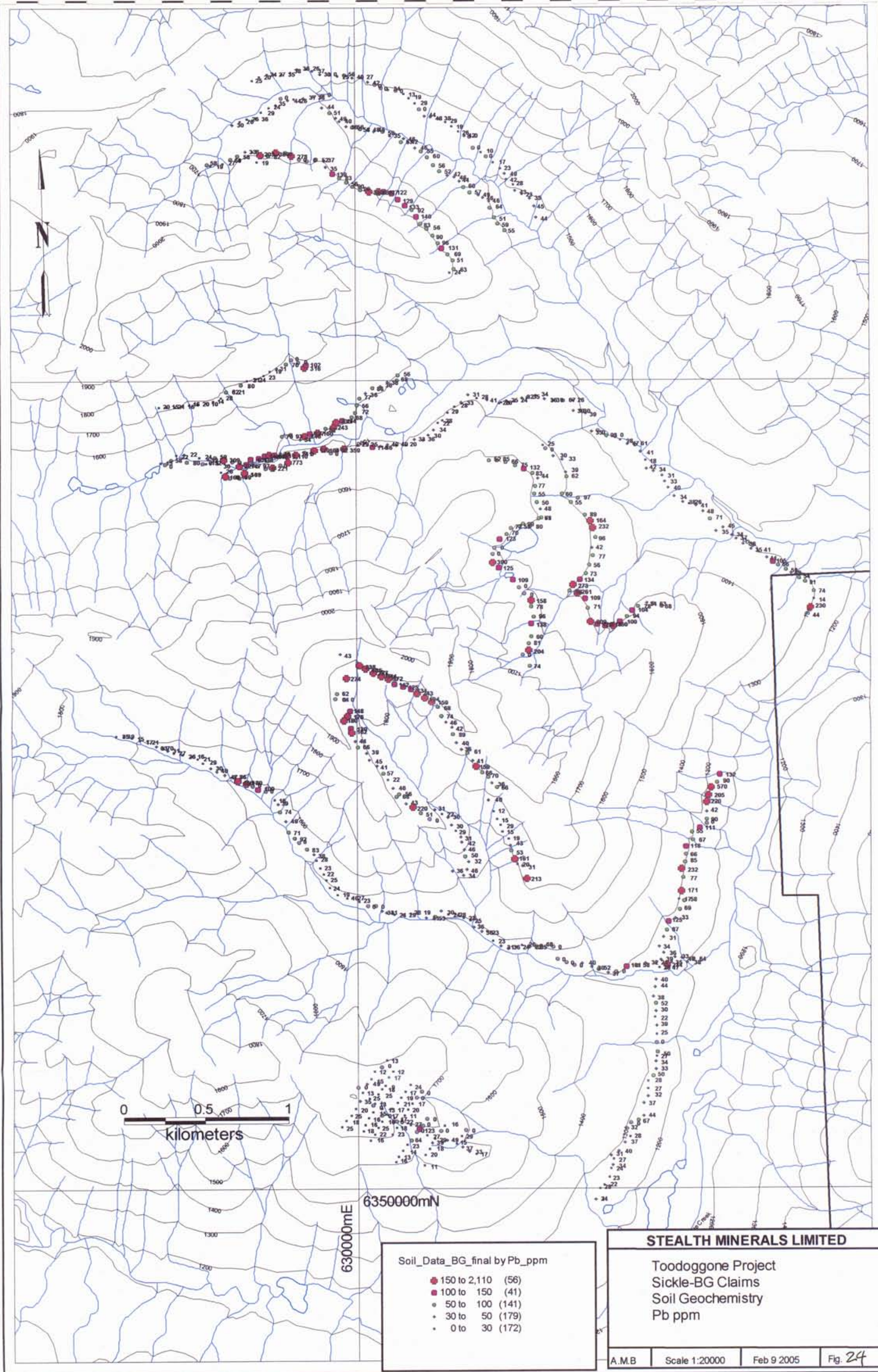
Mineralization discussed here will focus on the Quartz Lake Veins, and Sophia which was the most significant areas where systematic channel sampling and or diamond drilling was completed. Areas of significant mineralization detected during soil sample follow up and prospecting will also be discussed briefly.



Soil_Data_GS-BG_final by Pb_ppm

- 150 to 2,110 (169)
- 100 to 150 (115)
- 50 to 100 (430)
- 30 to 50 (497)
- 0 to 30 (722)

DC



0 0.5 1
kilometers

630000mE
6350000mN

Soil_Data_BG_final by Pb_ppm

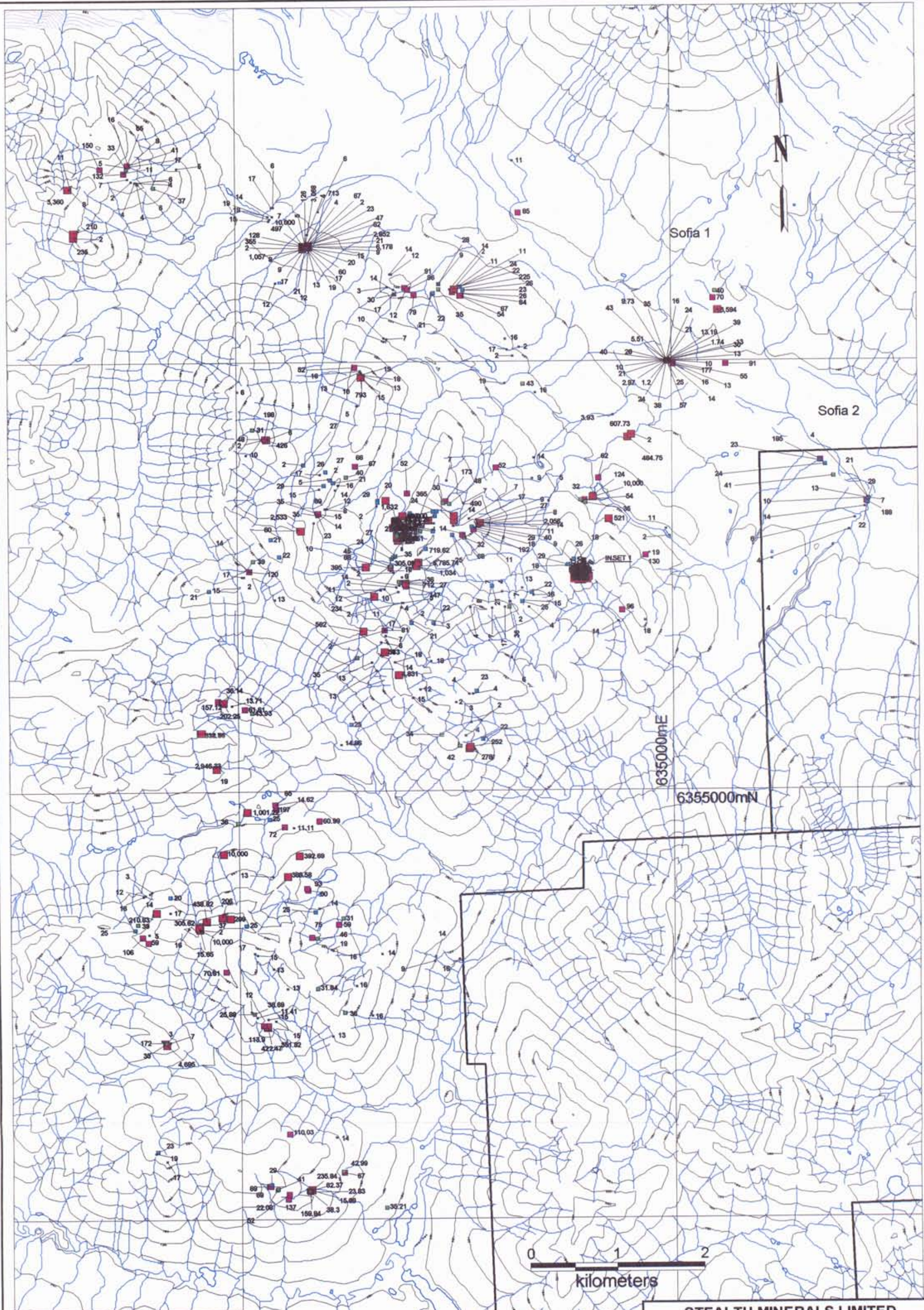
●	150 to 2,110	(56)
■	100 to 150	(41)
○	50 to 100	(141)
+	30 to 50	(179)
.	0 to 30	(172)

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Toodoggone Project
Sickle-BG Claims
Soil Geochemistry
Pb ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:20000	Feb 9 2005	Fig. 24
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Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Pb_ppm

- 200 to 10,000 (79)
- 50 to 200 (99)
- 30 to 50 (85)
- 20 to 30 (126)
- 0 to 20 (448)

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Toodoggone Project
 Sickie-BG Claims
 Rock Geochemistry
 Pb ppm

A.M.B

Scale 1:40000

Feb 9 2005

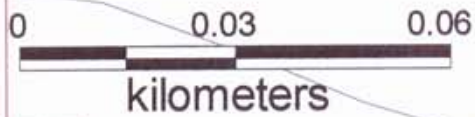
Fig 25

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634000mE

6357555mN



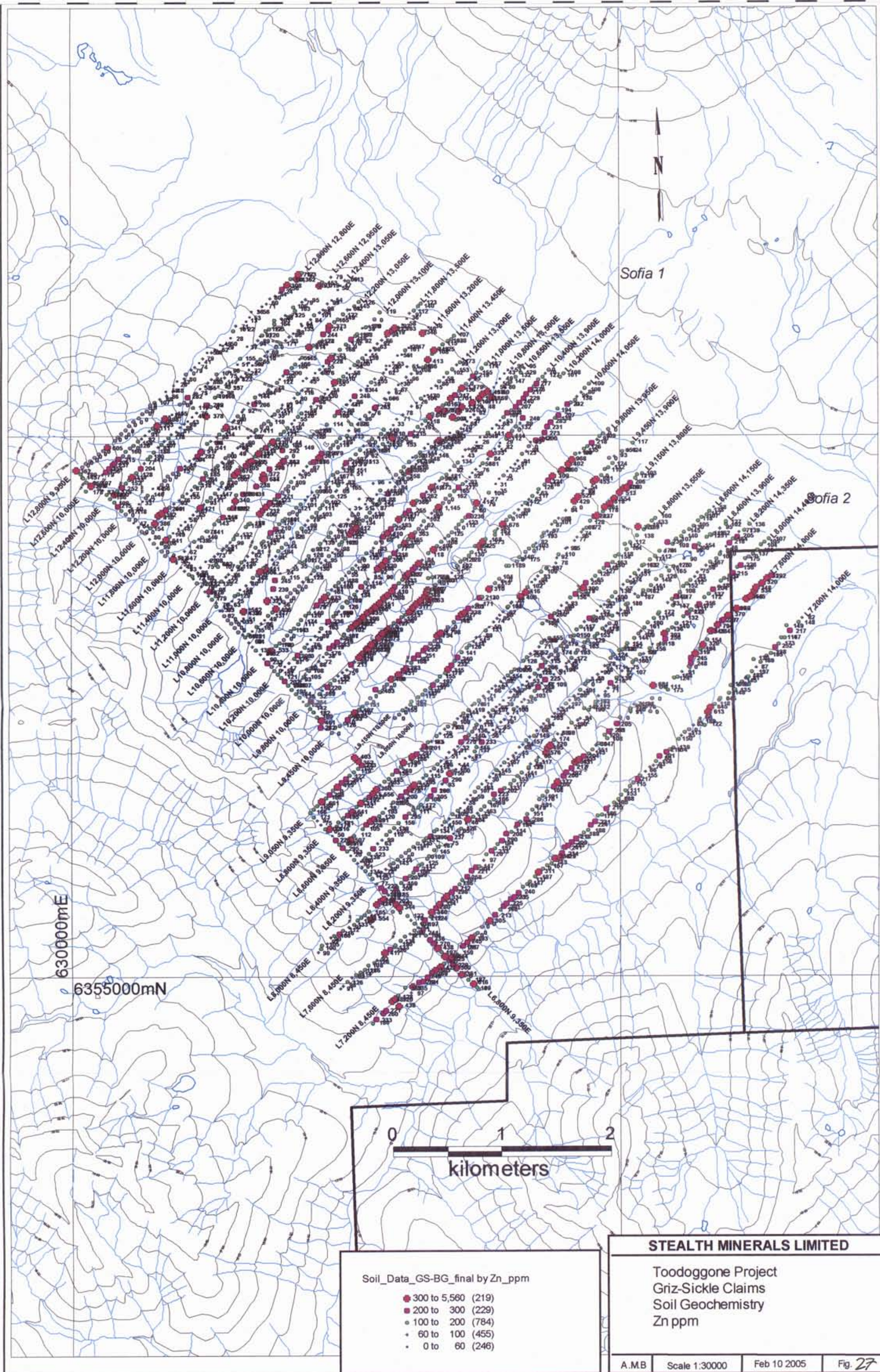
Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Pb_ppm

- 200 to 10,000 (79)
- 50 to 200 (99)
- 30 to 50 (85)
- 20 to 30 (128)
- 0 to 20 (448)

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Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Alexandria Trenches
Rock Geochemistry
Pb ppm

A.M.B. Scale 1:500 Feb 9 2006 Fig 26

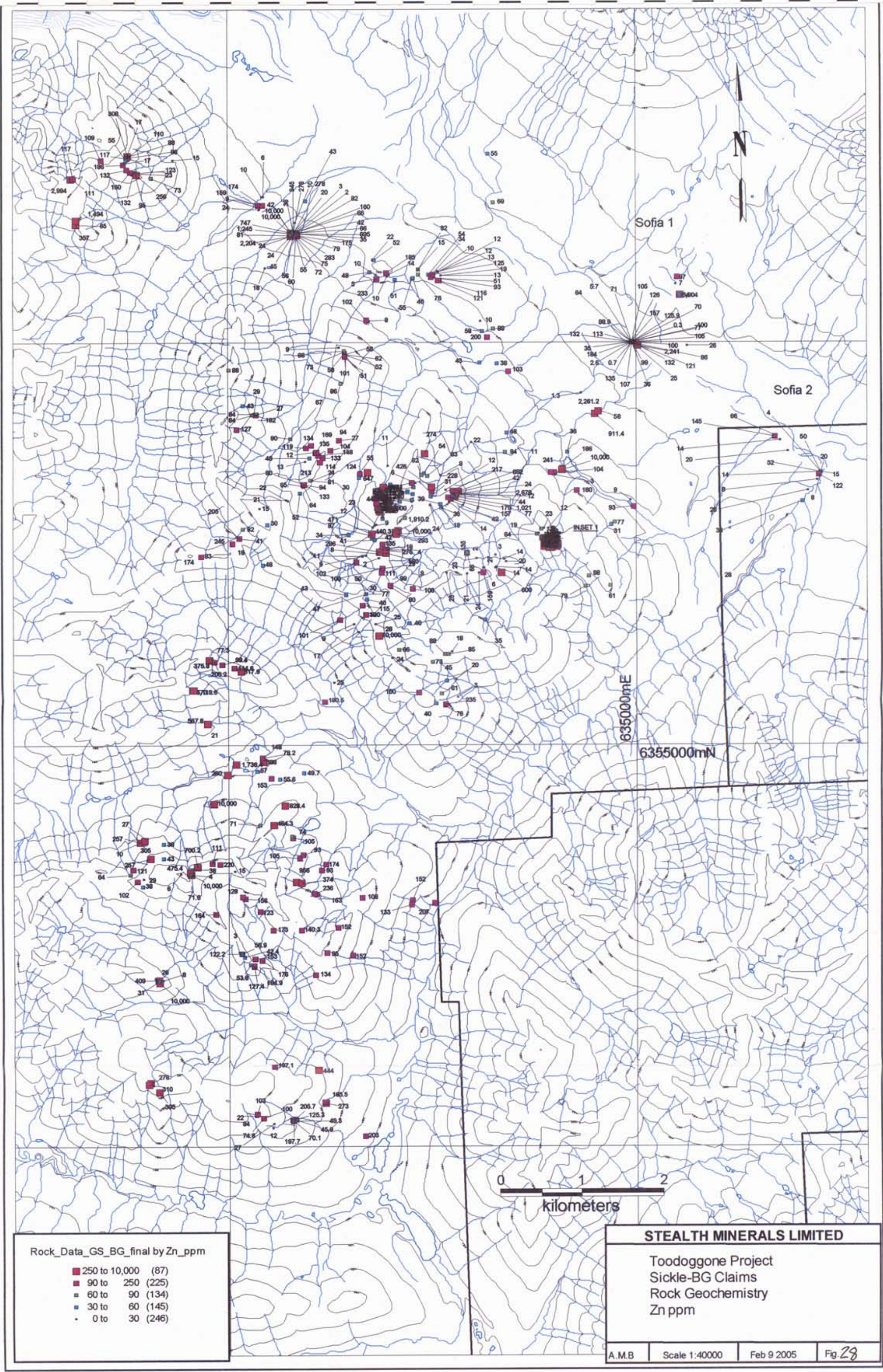


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Toodoggone Project
 Griz-Sickle Claims
 Soil Geochemistry
 Zn ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:30000	Feb 10 2005	Fig. 27
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DK



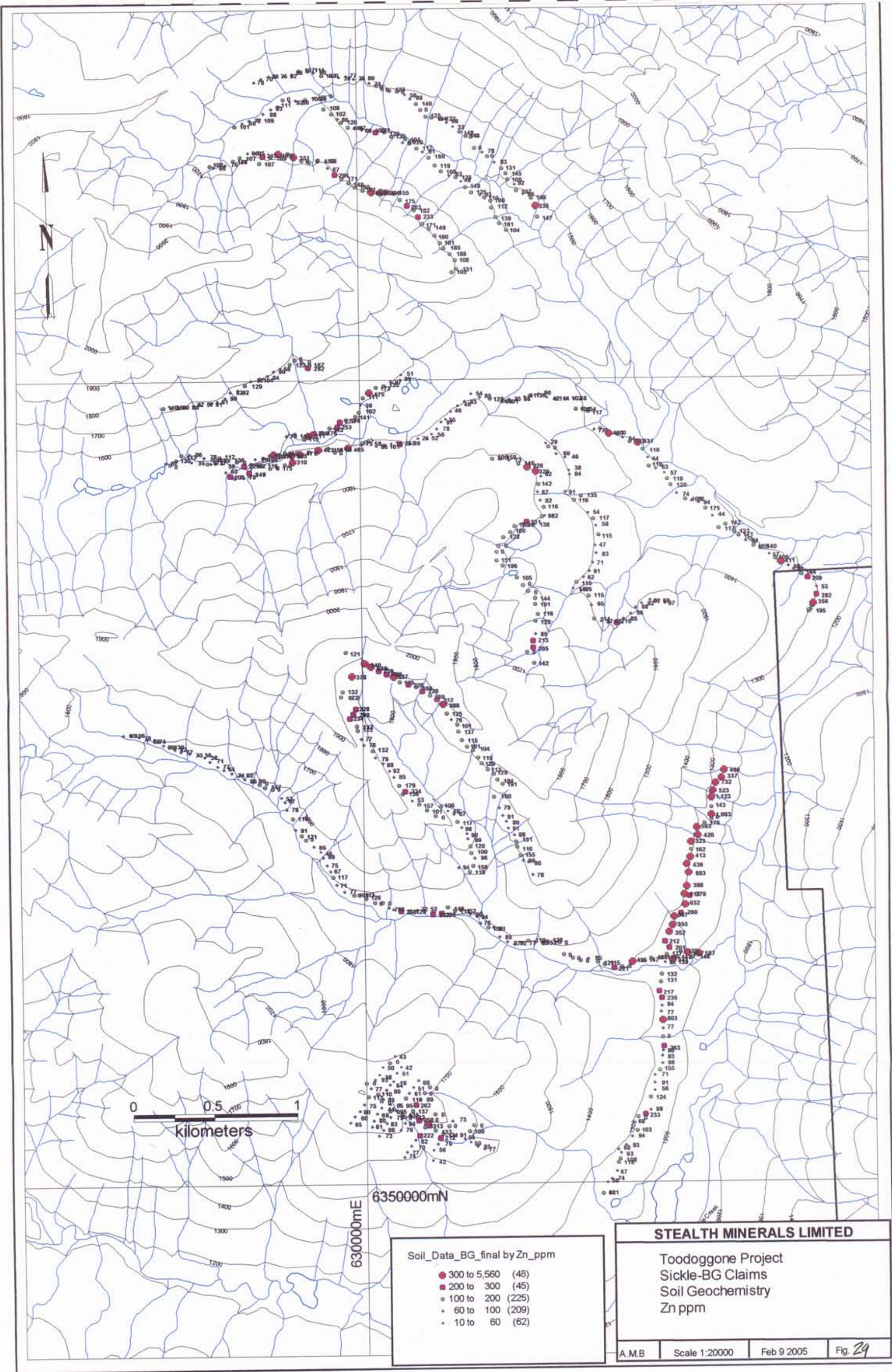
Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Zn_ppm

- 250 to 10,000 (87)
- 90 to 250 (225)
- 60 to 90 (134)
- 30 to 60 (145)
- 0 to 30 (246)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
 Sickle-BG Claims
 Rock Geochemistry
 Zn ppm

AK



0 0.5 1
kilometers

630000mE
6350000mN

Soil_Data_BG_final by Zn_ppm

- 300 to 5,560 (48)
- 200 to 300 (45)
- 100 to 200 (225)
- + 60 to 100 (209)
- 10 to 60 (62)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED

Toodoggone Project
Sickle-BG Claims
Soil Geochemistry
Zn ppm

A.M.B	Scale 1:20000	Feb 9 2005	Fig 29
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GA

Inset 1

634000mE

6357555mN



Rock_Data_GS_BG_final by Zn_ppm

■	250 to 10,000	(87)
■	90 to 250	(225)
■	60 to 90	(134)
■	30 to 60	(145)
●	0 to 30	(246)

STEALTH MINERALS LIMITED
Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Claims
Alexandria Trenches
Rock Geochemistry
Zn ppm

AM



Quartz Lake

The Quartz Lake low sulphidation epithermal veins were discovered in late 2003 and a few chip samples were taken returning up to 2.8 gptAu/9.0m. Several grab samples returned up to 8 gpt Au and 800 gpt Ag. As seen on Fig 31 the Quartz Lake vein set is composed of the A, B, and C veins with indications of D and E veins. The veins are parallel, striking at 330 deg, parallel to the district mineralizing structures, dipping 60 deg. to the northeast. The A, B, and C veins are spaced at roughly 50 metres and roughly 12-14 m in true thickness at surface. The surface exposures trace the A vein for a strike length of some 125 m. The B vein has an excellent exposure on a steep outcrop face before it disappears beneath talus slopes to the southwest and forest cover and bog to the north. Early in 2004 these veins were channel sampled by hammer and chisel in 1.0 m increments normal to the dip of the veins. Table V displays the assay sample value with their locations plotted on Fig. 32. Figure 37 shows the composite values for the A vein in vertical cross section. The A vein show small amounts of base metal sulphides consisting of galena and sphalerite with fine specs of argentite or acanthite along the carbonate/quartz boundaries. The textures exhibited indicate a rapid opening of the zone as wall selvages of chalcedonic silica are seen as collapsing blocks into coarse grained carbonate. The composite channel assays range up to 4.16 g/tn Au, 29.94 g/tn Ag/8.0 m.

The footwall 5 m section of the B veins is mineralized by 2-10% banded galena and sphalerite. This 5.0 m section returned up to 4.8 g/tn Au, 39.4 g/tn Ag/ 1.0 m included in 1.98 Au, 17.6 Ag/ 5.0 m. The sulphide poor hangingwall portion of the B vein returned 2.33 g/tn Au, 29.6 g/tn Ag /3.0 m resulting in a value of 2.33 g/tn Au and 21.8 g/tn Ag /8.0 m.

The C vein returned low precious metal values reaching a maximum of 1.1 g/tn Au, 20.3 g/tn Ag/2.0 m.

The majority of the Griz Bowl to Sickle Creek portion of the vein set was sampled and reported in 2003. The Griz Bowl section contains sheeted quartz/carbonate veins with 2-10 cm massive galena/sphalerite stringers returning up to 8.0 gpt Au and 2100 gpt Ag. The Sickle Bowl veins returned up to 100 gpt Au in 2003 grab samples.

Table V
Quartz Lake Veins Channel Data

Sickle Target Quartz Lake A vein Chips Samples						Quartz Lake B Vein											
Channel	tag #	Fr-To(m)	Gpt Au	Gpt Ag	Wt. Ave Au	Channel	tag #	Fr-To(m)	Gpt Au	Gpt Ag	Wt. Ave Au						
A	204852	0-0.8	0.01	0.16		1	204559	Fwall 4-5	0.37	0.2							
	204851	0.8-2.3	0.07	1.93	0.049/2.3m		204560	Fwall 4-3	3.15	0.2							
B	204853	0-1.5	16.23	67.76	16.23/1.5m		204561	Fwall 3-2	4.81	39.4							
							204562	Fwall 2-1	1.46	44.2							
C	204854	0-1	3.93	17.64			2	204563	Fwall 0-1	0.21	1.8	1.98/5.0m					
								204855	1-2	2.28	11.69						
								204856	2-3	2.81	12.67	3.00/ 3.0 m	204890	0-1m	2.58	22.7	
								204857	3-4	0.62	6.57		204889	1-2m	3.61	44.7	
								204858	4-5	0.05	1.54		204891	2-3m	2.51	21.5	2.9/3.0m
								204859	5-6	0.04	0.80		204892	3-4m	0.08	1.9	
								204860	6-7	0.18	0.77	1.41/7.0 m	204893	4-5m	0.09	3.5	
D	204863	0-1	0.56	8.61			Quartz Lake C Vein										
							Channel	tag #	Fr-To(m)	Gpt Au	Gpt Ag	Wt. Ave Au					
							1	204895	0-1m	0.49	5.3						
E	204864	0-1	3.60	20.75			204896	1-2m	1.72	35.3	1.1/2.0m						
							204865	1-2	1.61	8.04							
							204866	2-3	4.45	47.86							
							204867	3-4	1.23	10.11	2.72/ 4.0 m	204897	2-3m	0.21	1.5		
F	204875	0-1	4.67	38.59				204898	3-4m	0.06	5.4						
								204874	1-2	10.02	65.17	7.35/2.0m	204899	4-5m	0.66	5.4	
								204873	2-3	0.88	4.42						
								204872	3-4	1.56	8.75						
								204871	4-5	1.00	6.30						
								204870	5-6	8.30	50.11						
								204869	6-7	2.67	30.56						
								204868	7-8	4.19	35.65	4.16/8.0m					
G	204878	0-1	6.17	68.56													
							204877	1-2	2.64	24.93							
							204876	2-3	0.13	8.70	3.36/3.0 m						
H	204882	0-1	0.20	2.20													
							204881	1-2	2.11	27.25							
							204880	2-3	3.85	3.89							
							204879	3-4	1.96	1.73	2.03/4.0 m						
I	204887	0-1	0.09	0.61													
							204886	1-2	0.02	0.44							
							204885	2-3	0.15	2.20	0.06/3.0 m						
J	204884	0-1	0.02	0.50	0.02/1.0m												
K	204883	0-0.5	10.02	65.17	10.02/0.5 m												

Table VI
Sofia Chip Samples

Sickle Target Sofia Outcrop Chips Samples						
Channel	tag #	Fr-To(m)	ppb Au	ppm Cu	Wt. Ave Au	Wt. Ave Cu
1	204816	1.00	32	787	32	787
2	204817	1.00	31	578	31	578
3	204818	1.00	117	183	117	183
4	204819	1.00	141	181	141	181
5	204820	1.00	187	434	187	434
6	204821	1.00	58	503	58	503
7	204822	1.00	39	548	39	548
8	204823	1.00	99	1232	99	1232
9	204824	1.00	72	656	72	656
10	204825	1.00	303	1057	303	1057
11	204826	1.00	109	605	109	605
12	204827	1.00	218	850	218	850
13	204828	1.00	141	639	141	639
14	204829	1.50	154	552	231	828
15	204830	2.00	186	528	272	1056
16	204831	1.00	93	591	93	591
17	204832	1.00	105	642	105	642
18	204833	1.00	412	1184	412	1184
19	204834	1.00	110	279	110	279
20	204835	1.00	123	588	123	588
21	204836	1.00	137	1023	137	1023
22	204837	1.00	44	309	44	309
23	204838	1.00	260	729	260	729
24	204839	1.00	99	501	99	501
25	204840	1.00	106	662	106	662
		26.5 m			3539	16645
				Wt Av.	134.7	628.1



Stealth Minerals Sickle 2004

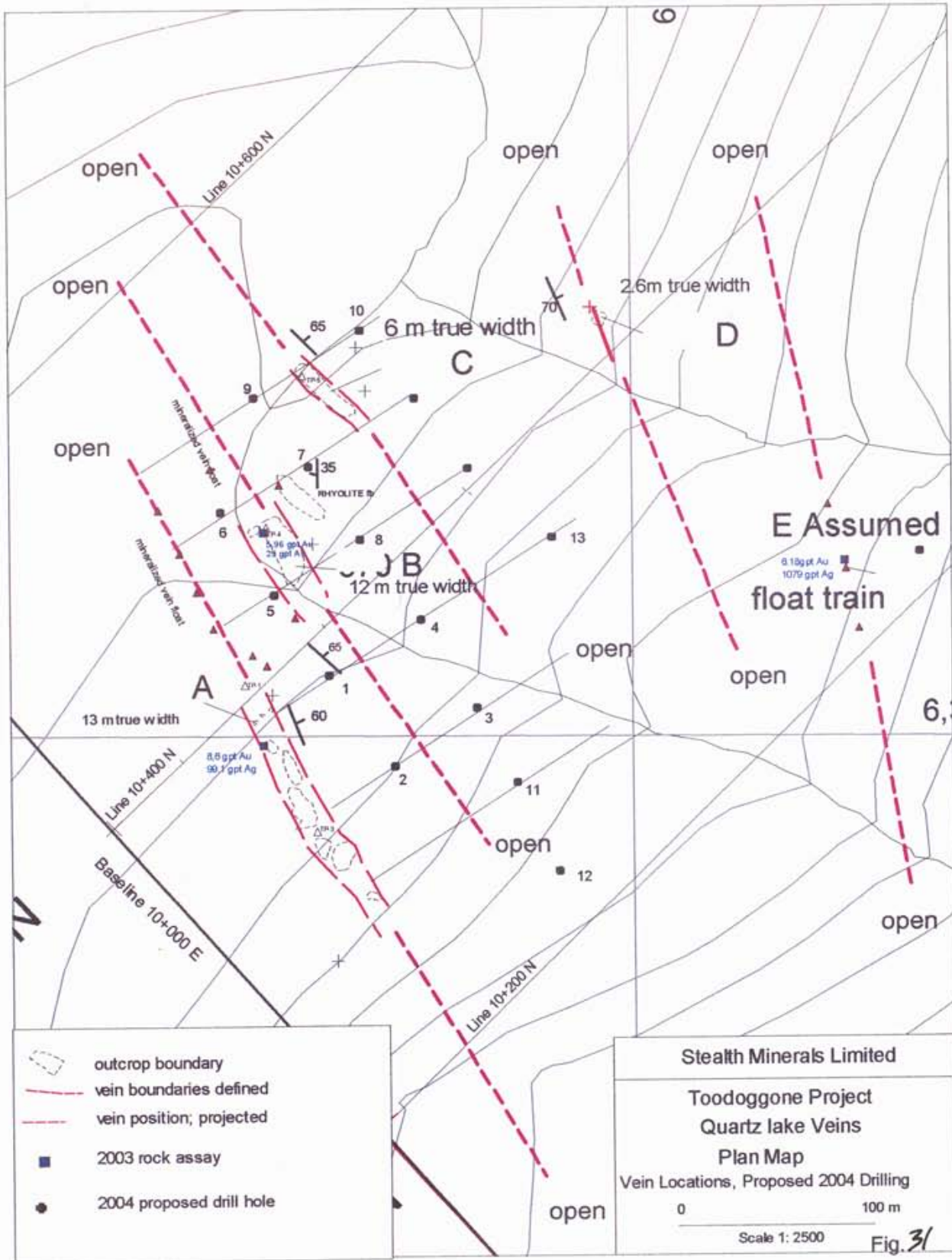
The Quartz Lake mineralization, including Qtz. Lake A-C veins, Quartz Ridge and the Back Bowl are a low sulphidation quartz/carbonate-adularia style epithermal precious metal vein system developed during extensional tectonics. This system is exposed along strike for at least 3.2 km. This style appears to be younger than and overprints an older high sulphidation silica-alunite-sericite alteration occurring in roughly the same physical location. The low sulphidation style mineralization is exposed over a 300 m vertical extent from the top of Quartz Ridge to the base of the A vein.

Sofia

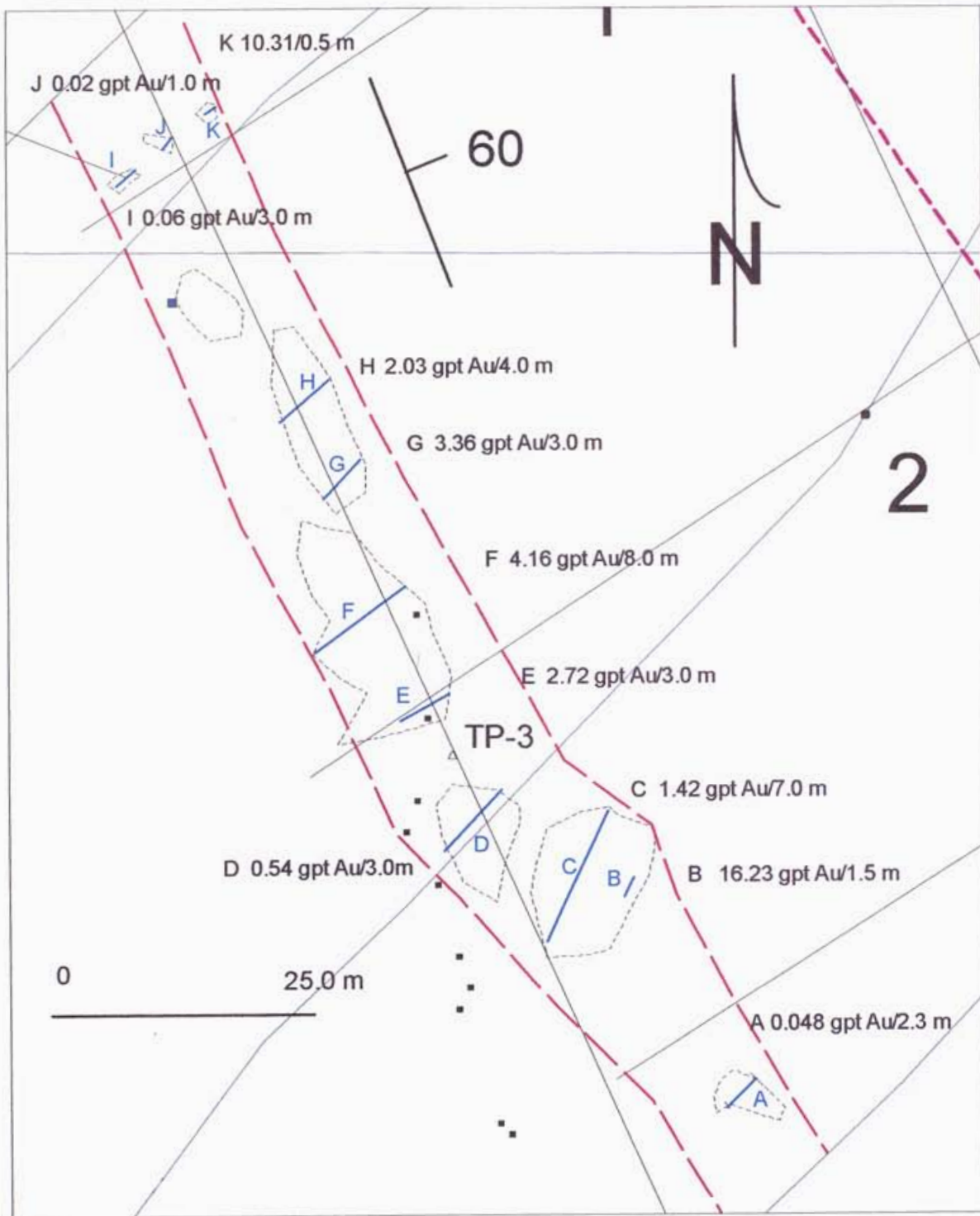
In July 2004, prospecting teams located a highly altered outcrop on the southwestern bank of the Toodoggone River that contained significant magnetite and chalcopyrite mineralization. Geological evaluation of the 10x 40 m outcrop identified it as a highly potassically altered and veined portion of the Jock Creek quartz monzonite pluton. There are five stages of cross cutting alteration and veining in this newly discovered porphyry style mineralization. Table VI shows the gold and copper assays for the individual chips and the composite weighted average for Au (ppb) and Cu(ppm) chip sample results taken across the outcrop. As seen the maximum value is 135 ppb Au and 1184 ppm Cu/1.0m within the 135 ppb Au and 628 ppm Cu value over the 25.6 m composite. Further work downstream of the Sofia outcrop resulted in the location of chalcopyrite bearing veins and shears up to 1.0 m wide within the monzonite that returned up to 32 gpt Au and 5% copper. The flat glaciofluvial covered area that could contain a porphyry style gold/copper deposit is roughly four x two kilometers with mineralized monzonite being exposed on two sides (Toodoggone River and Jock Creek).

Alexandra

The Alexandra showing is a direct result of following up 2004 soil geochemistry. As seen on Fig. 11 and 19 the gold and copper soil geochemical values are extremely anomalous within a section of Jurassic volcanics shallowly underlain by a fault bounded panel of the Jock Creek monzonite. The soil geochemistry outlined an area 500mx600 m averaging >325 ppb Au (up to 1038 ppb) and 600mx1000m copper >200 ppm. Rock sampling along shallow hand dug trenches returned essentially the same values with



AK



Stealth Minerals Limited
 Toodoggone Project
 Sickie Area, Quartz Lake A Vein
 Channel Sample Results

DLK	July 2004	Scale 1:500	Fig. 32
-----	-----------	-------------	---------

DLK



Au ranging from 50-684 ppb and 50-684 ppm Cu. The alteration consists of moderate to strong sericite and adularia overprinting an earlier illite-montmorillonite with local alunite. This alteration pattern is commonly seen along the structures which trend NW and are associated with the topographic steep slope between the upper volcanic/epithermal zone and the lower flat lying porphyry (Sofia) area.

BS Zone

The BS Zone is located along the SE trending fork of the east trending Alunite ridge. The area is a rounded ridge underlain by a 200 m long high grade gold soil anomaly with gold averaging 300 ppb. Quartz-barite veins cross cut earlier alunite alteration.

North Zone

The North Ridge Zone, consists of altered andesitic volcanic rocks and silica replacements. Surface float in 2003 returned 26.9 g/tn Au. Prospecting in 2004 located several 30x20 cm blocks of epithermal style chaledonic quartz which returned up to 18.3 g/tn Au in grab samples. Soil samples returned spotty highs of up to 221 ppb Au. Diamond drilling of three holes failed to intersect significant values or veining. The target is still open and unexplained.

7.0 2004 Diamond Drilling Program

Between July 30 and Sept 18, 2004, a total of 3323 metres of BQTK diamond drilling was completed by Falcon Drilling of Prince George BC in 24 holes testing a 3.2 km strike length of the North Ridge to Sickle Bowl epithermal gold zone. The drilling was helicopter supported based out of a 12 person camp established at Quartz Lake on the JC claims. Table VII gives the drilling summary; collar location, attitude, depth, surveys. Figures 33-36 show the plan map location of the holes with Figures 38-52 showing the drill hole cross sections with significant assays and interpreted geology. Diamond drill hole logs are given in Appendix III with full assay sheets in Appendix IV.

7.1 Quartz Lake Zone

The Quartz Lake vein system was initially targeted by a total of 11 drill holes (SG 04-01 to SG04-11) designed to test the down dip extensions of the Quartz Lake A and B veins.

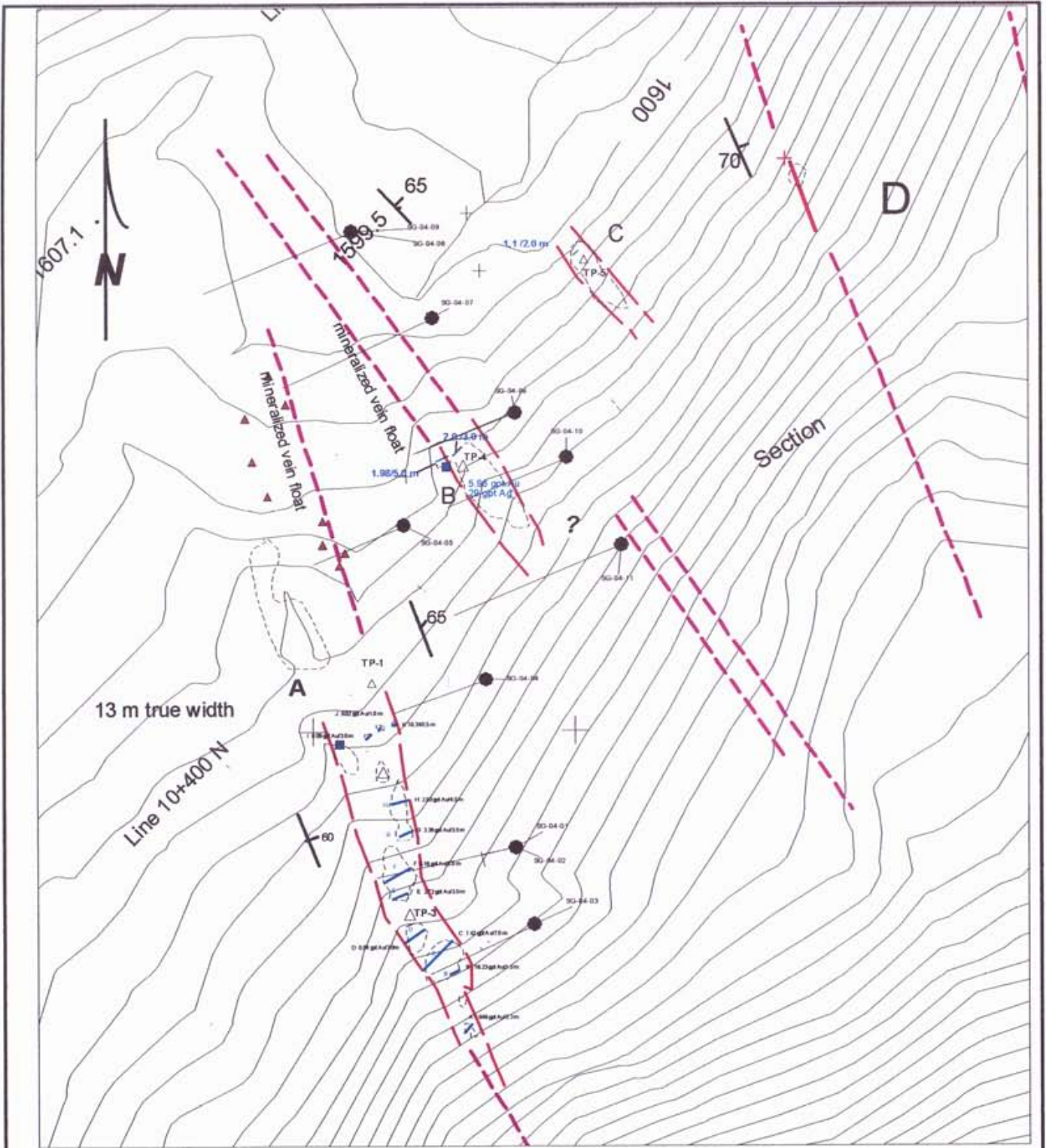
Stealth Minerals Ltd.													
Griz - Sickle Diamond Drill Summary													
Hole #	Target	Date Start	Date Completed	EOH	Azim.	Dip	Dip Test	Elevation	UTM E	UTM N	Recovery	RQD	# of Samples
SG-04-01	Qtz. Lk.A	July 31, 2004	August 3, 2004	91.77	245	-55	-61	1665	631877	6357956	94.00	80.00	59
SG-04-02	Qtz. Lk.A	August 3, 2004	August 6, 2004	132.62	245	-85	-83	1665	631877	6357956	91.00	80.00	86
SG-04-03	Qtz. Lk.A	August 6, 2004	August 7, 2004	96.31	245	-65	-61	1674	631884	6357927	96.40	65.90	60
SG-04-04	Qtz. Lk.A	August 7, 2004	August 8, 2004	87.2	245	-65	-62	1645	631866	6358020	96.00	88.00	43
SG-04-05	Qtz. Lk.A	August 8, 2004	August 9, 2004	90.55	245	-70	-66	1637	631835	6358079	91.00	84.00	49
SG-04-06	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 9, 2004	August 10, 2004	93.26	230	-50	-62	1630	631877	6358122	90.00	84.00	85
SG-04-07	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 10, 2004	August 11, 2004	92.99	240	-50	-62	1615	631846	6358158	94.00	85.00	83
SG-04-08	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 11, 2004	August 13, 2004	92.99	240	-50	-53	1611	631815	6358191	93.40	85.00	88
SG-04-09	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 13, 2004	August 14, 2004	120.73	240	-80	-84	1611	631815	6358191	90.60	76.80	120
SG-04-10	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 14, 2004	August 16, 2004	114.43	240	-65	-68	1650	631897	6358105	94.30	85.00	106
SG-04-11	Qtz. Lk.A/B	August 16, 2004	August 18, 2004	126.52	245	-55	-58	1657	631930	6358074	95.90	88.50	39
SG-04-12	North Rdg	August 18, 2004	August 20, 2004	193.1	30	-65	-58	1705	631057	6358419	89.10	54.00	6
SG-04-13	North Rdg	August 20, 2004	August 22, 2004	150.1	225	-45	-47	1695	631246	6358720	84.65	23.91	10
SG-04-14	North Rdg	August 22, 2004	August 24, 2004	167.03	30	-45	-46	1695	631246	6358720	92.00	28.00	13
SG-04-15	Alunite Rdg.	August 24, 2004	August 27, 2004	183.64	220	-55	-65	1801	632285	6358007	86.60	37.20	65
SG-04-16	Alunite Rdg.	August 27, 2004	August 28, 2004	15.9	220	-55	-55	1805	632203	6357894	37.10	3.20	3
SG-04-17	Alunite Rdg.	August 28, 2004	August 31, 2004	247.5	240	-55	-61	1810	632096	6357795	92.20	80.20	35
SG-04-16A	Alunite Rdg.	August 31, 2004	September 2, 2004	175.2	225	-60	-63	1804	632200	6357895	78.20	45.50	48
SG-04-18	Bx Rdg	September 3, 2004	Sept. 8, 2004	260	205	-50	MIA	1869	631866	6357453	97.48	88.30	164
SG04-19	BxRdg	September 9, 2004	Sept. 11, 2004	224	215	-50	-54	1808	631958	6357605	92.87	75.11	67
SG04-20	Griz bowl	September 11, 2004	Sept 13, 2004	204.2	220	-50	-51	1715	632086	6357410	98.00	78.77	30
SG-04-21	Sickle bowl	September 13, 2004	Sept 15, 2004	203	245	-50	-57	1772	632310	6356704	90.90	65.50	56
SG-04-22	Sickle Trench2	September 15, 2004	Sept 16, 2004	83.6	250	-45	-48	1792	632237	6356543	88.30	64.30	24
SG-04-23	Sickle Tr 1	September 17, 2004	Sept 18, 2004	76.2	50	-45	-42	1782	632270	6356337	91.81	54.36	30
		September 18, 2004	Sept 19 demob										
24			Total Meters	3322.84							Total # of Samples		1369

**Table VIII
Griz-Sickle 2004 Drill Assay Summary**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Int	Ag (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Int. width m	Ave Ag gpt	Av. Au gpt
82	Quartz Lake	SG04-07	193328	43.5	44.5	1	17.9	1.491	5	142	206			
83			193329	44.5	45.5	1	162.7	3.736	23	132	363	2.0	90.3	2.6
84			193330	45.5	46.5	1	22.8	0.808	4	38	40			
85			193331	46.5	47.5	1	8.4	1.061	2	21	49			
86			193332	47.5	48.2	0.7	13.1	1.974	1	27	29			
87			193333	48.2	48.8	0.6	10.6	1.782	3	48	49	5.3	42.89	1.80
88														
89														
90	Quartz Lake	SG04-08	193413	47.8	49	1.2	9.6	2.09	0.001	0.01	0.01	1.2	9.6	2.09
91														
92			193420	55	56	1	3.2	0.99	0.001	0.01	0.01			
93			193421	56	57	1	97.8	11.6	0.001	0.01	0.01	1	97.8	11.6
94			193422	57	58	1	3.6	0.62	0.001	0.01	0.02			
95			193423	58	59	1	7	1.61	0.001	0.02	0.01			
96			193424	59	60	1	3.2	1.01	0.001	0.05	0.04	5.0	22.96	3.17
97														
98			193432	66.7	68.4	1.7	6.9	1.04	0.001	0.01	0.01	1.7	6.9	1.04
99														
100	Quartz Lake	SG04-09												
101			193493	36.6	37.5	0.9	16.3	4.29	0.001	0.01	0.03			
102			193494	37.5	38.5	1	0.5	0.31	0.001	0.02	0.03	1.9	7.98	2.20
103														
104			193010	55	56	1	8.1	1.64	0.001	0.01	0.02			
105			193011	56	57	1	0.2	0.77	0.001	0.02	0.04			
106			193012	57	58	1	1.8	1.09	0.001	0.01	0.04	3.0	3.37	1.17
107														
108			193027	71.7	73	1.3	24.6	2.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
109			193028	73	74	1	2.6	0.51	0.004	0.01	0.03	2.3	15.03	1.37
110														
111	Quartz Lake	SG04-10	193116	22.5	24	1.5	2.5	2.94	0.003	0.01	0.01	1.5	2.5	2.94
112														
113			193123	30	31	1	8.9	2.76	0.005	0.01	0.03	1	8.9	2.76
114														
115			193139	45.5	46.4	0.9	10.8	1.07	0.001	0.03	0.06			
116			193140	46.4	46.9	0.5	536	0.61	0.164	3.19	8.9	1.4	198.37	0.91
117														
118			193155	64.6	65.7	1.1	9.3	2.09	0.001	0.02	0.01			
119			193156	65.7	67	1.3	6.5	0.43	0.002	0.05	0.09			
120			193157	67	68	1	12.1	1.31	0.002	0.02	0.04	3.4	9.05	1.23
121														
122			193162	71.8	72.6	0.8	26.3	2.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
123			193163	72.6	73.5	0.9	9	1.51	0.001	0.01	0.01			
124			193164	73.5	74.5	1	5.8	1.27	0.001	0.01	0.01			
125			193165	74.5	75.5	1	19.6	1.84	0.001	0.01	0.01			
126			193166	75.5	76.3	0.8	17	1.09	0.001	0.01	0.01			
127			193167	76.3	77.2	0.9	30.2	2.71	0.001	0.01	0.01	5.4	17.65	1.74
128														
129			193188	96.5	97	0.5	23.9	3.28	0.001	0.01	0.02			
130			193189	97	97.5	0.5	11.5	1.38	0.001	0.01	0.18	1.0	17.7	2.33
131														
132			193196	103.2	104.2	1	22.5	1.43	0.001	0.01	0.01			
133			193197	104.2	105.2	1	16	2.19	0.001	0.02	0.01	2.0	19.25	1.81
134														
135	Quartz Lake	SG04-11	193079	33	34.5	1.5	2.5	1.06	0.002	0.004	0.01	1.5	2.5	1.06
136														
137			193080	38	39.5	1.5	6.8	1.25	0.007	0.003	0.01	1.5	6.8	1.25
138														
139			193082	50.5	52	1.5	9.4	1.41	0.009	0.003	0.01	1.5	9.4	1.41
140														
141			198091	104.5	105.5	1	6.1	3.99	6.1	0.001	0.04	1	6.1	3.99
142														
143														
144	North Ridge	SG 04-12	No Significant Results											
145														
146	North Ridge	SG 04-13	No Significant Results											
147														
148	North Ridge	SG 04-14	No Significant Results											
149														
150	Alunite Ridge	SG 04-15	193243	11	12	1	5.5	0.06	0.012	0.03	0.01			
151			193244	12	13	1	6.8	0.05	0.014	0.02	0.01			
152			193245	13	14	1	11.4	0.05	0.007	0.11	0.01			
153			193246	14	15	1	8.7	0.19	0.018	0.09	0.01			
154			193247	15	16	1	16.3	0.16	0.019	0.04	0.01	5.0	9.74	0.102
155														
156			49506	24	25	1	8.6	0.03	0.002	0.03	0.01			
157			49507	25	26	1	7.7	0.04	0.001	0.01	0.01			
158			49508	26	27	1	6.1	0.03	0.001	0.03	0.01	3.0	7.47	0.03
159														
160	Alunite Ridge	SG 04-16	No Significant results, Lost at 15.8 m											

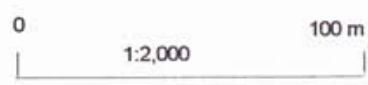
Table VIII
Griz-Sickle 2004 Drill Assay Summary

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Target	Hole #	Tag #	From (m)	To (m)	Int	Ag (g/mt)	Au (g/mt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Int. width m.	Ave Ag gpt	Av. Au gpt
161	Alunite Ridge	SG 04-16A	49588	1.5	3	1.5	3.5	0.02	0.002	0.02	0.01			
162			49589	3	4.5	1.5	4.1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.01			
163			49590	4.5	6	1.5	5.9	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.01			
164			49591	6	7.5	1.5	2.5	0.02	0.002	0.01	0.01			
165			49592	7.5	9	1.5	3.6	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.01			
166			49593	9	10.5	1.5	2.2	0.02	0.003	0.01	0.01	9.0	3.6	0.018
167														
168														
169			49609	33	34.5	1.5	7.3	0.03	0.001	0.01	0.01			
170			49610	34.5	36	1.5	22.6	0.08	0.001	0.01	0.01			
171			49611	36	37.5	1.5	81.8	0.13	0.002	0.01	0.01			
172			49612	37.5	39	1.5	13.9	0.09	0.002	0.01	0.01			
173			49613	39	40.5	1.5	10.1	0.12	0.001	0.01	0.01	7.5	27.14	0.09
174														
175	Alunite Ridge	SG 04-17	No Significant results											
176														
177	Quartz Ridge	SG 04-18	49672	43	44	1	33.2	0.48	0.001	0.01	0.01			
178			49673	44	45	1	18.8	0.27	0.001	0.01	0.01	2	26.00	0.38
179														
180			49681	52	53	1	8.5	0.32	0.001	0.01	0.01			
181			49682	53	54	1	3.2	0.21	0.001	0.01	0.01			
182			49683	54	55	1	3.4	0.13	0.001	0.01	0.01	3	5.03	0.22
183														
184			49693	64	65	1	27.2	1.19	0.001	0.01	0.02			
185			49694	65	66	1	36.4	0.82	0.002	0.01	0.02	2	31.8	1.01
186														
187	Quartz Ridge	SG 04-19	49808	20.5	22	1.5	1.3	1.01	0.003	0.03	0.07	1.5	1.3	1.01
188														
189			49825	69.9	71	1.1	4.3	2.4	0.015	0.34	0.76	1.1	4.3	2.4
190														
191	Griz Bowl	SG 04-20	No Significant Results											
192														
193	Sickle Bowl	SG 04-21	49927	153.5	155	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01			
194			49928	155	155.9	0.9	10.8	0.1	0.007	0.12	0.09	2.4	4.99	0.05
195														
196	Sickle Bowl	SG 04-22	No Significant Results											
197														
198	Sickle Bowl	SG 04-23	49993	31.4	32.7	1.3	382	0.72	0.172	0.7	1.48			
199			49994	32.7	34	1.3	59.8	0.14	0.016	0.06	0.09	2.6	220.9	0.43
200														

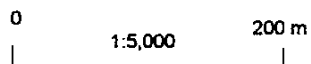
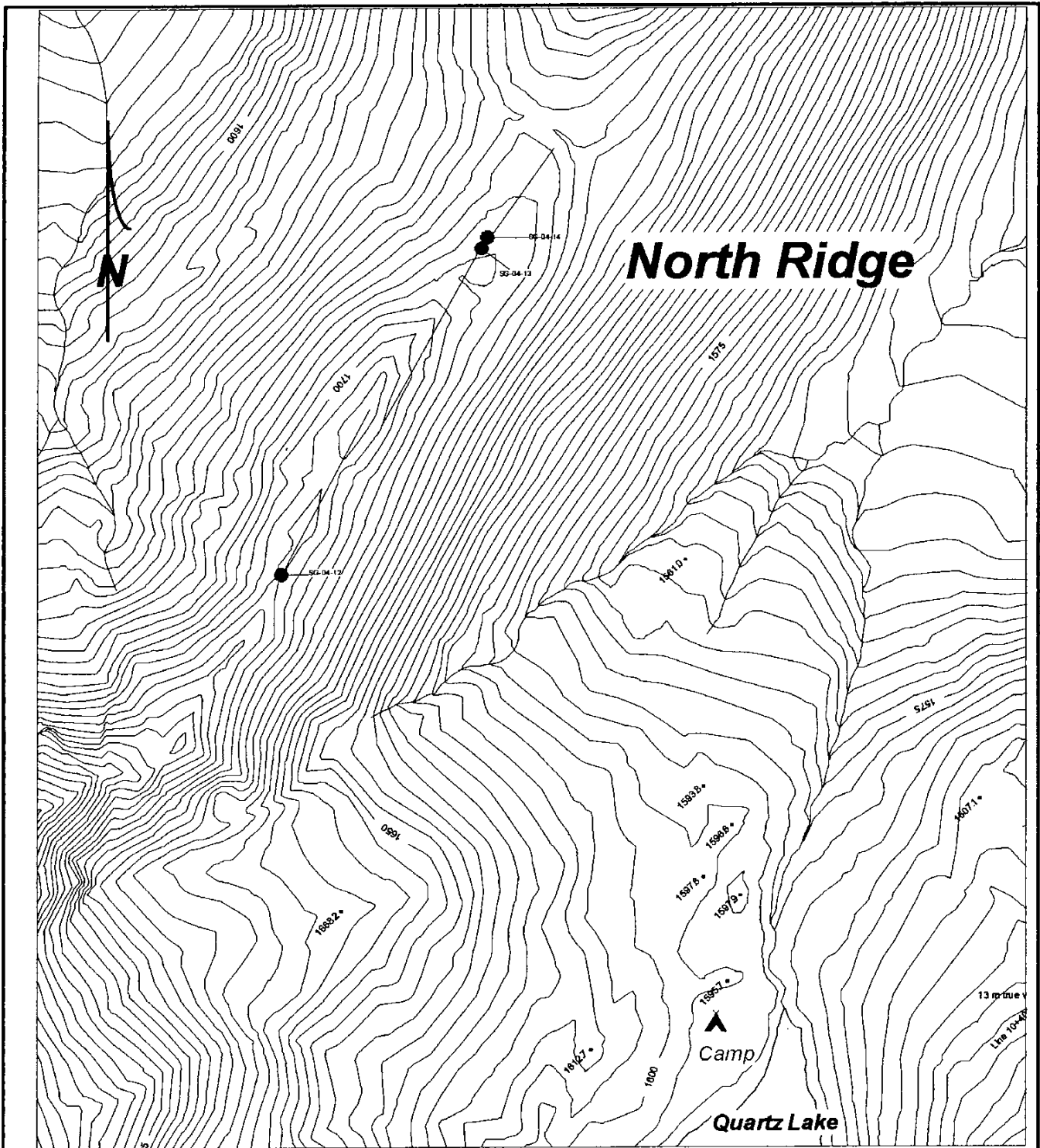


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Toodoggone Project
 Quartz Lake Area
 2004 DDH Plan



DLK

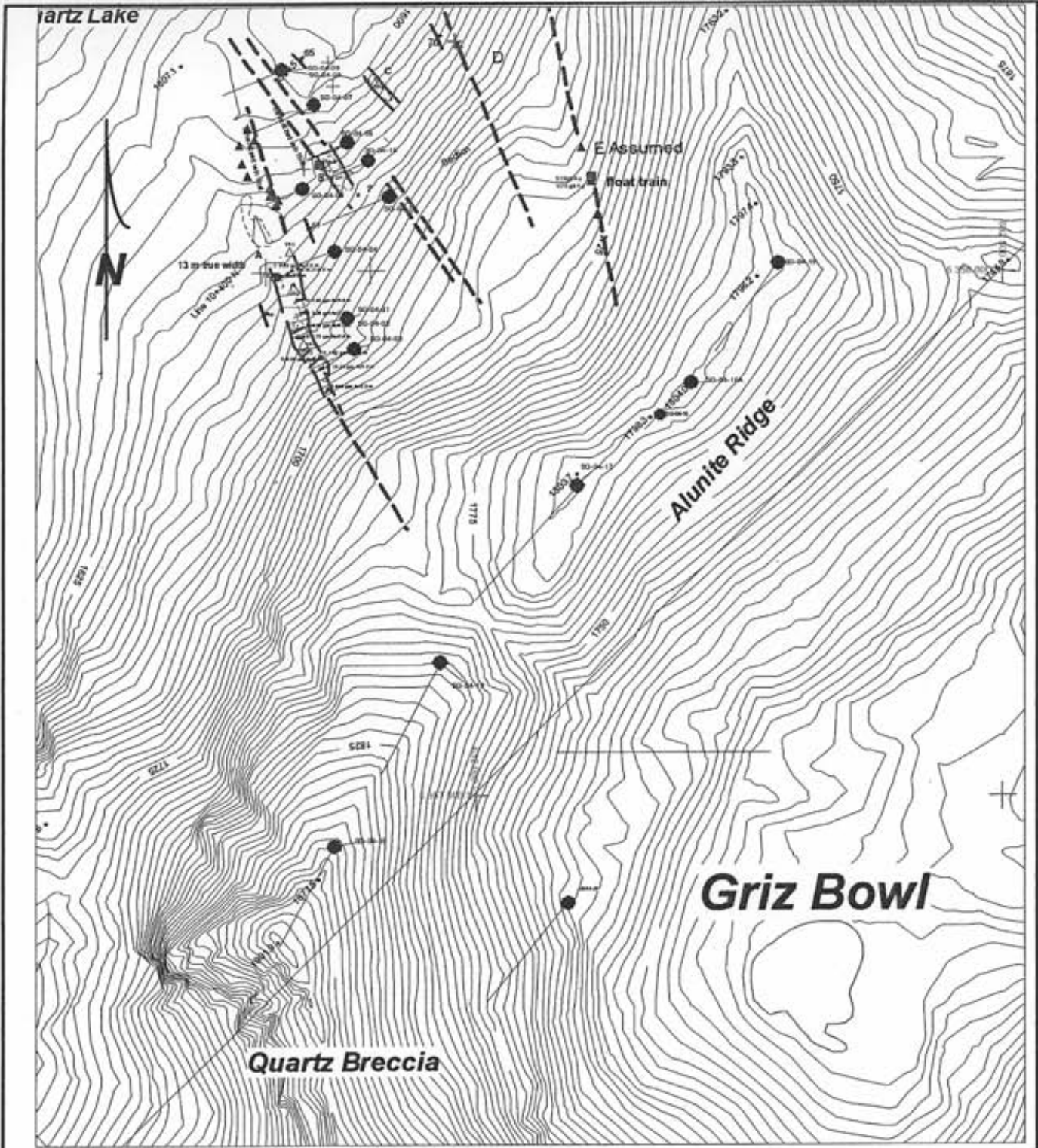


5 m contour

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Toodoggone Project
 North Ridge Area
 2004 DDH Plan

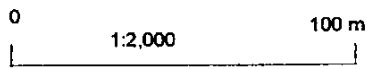
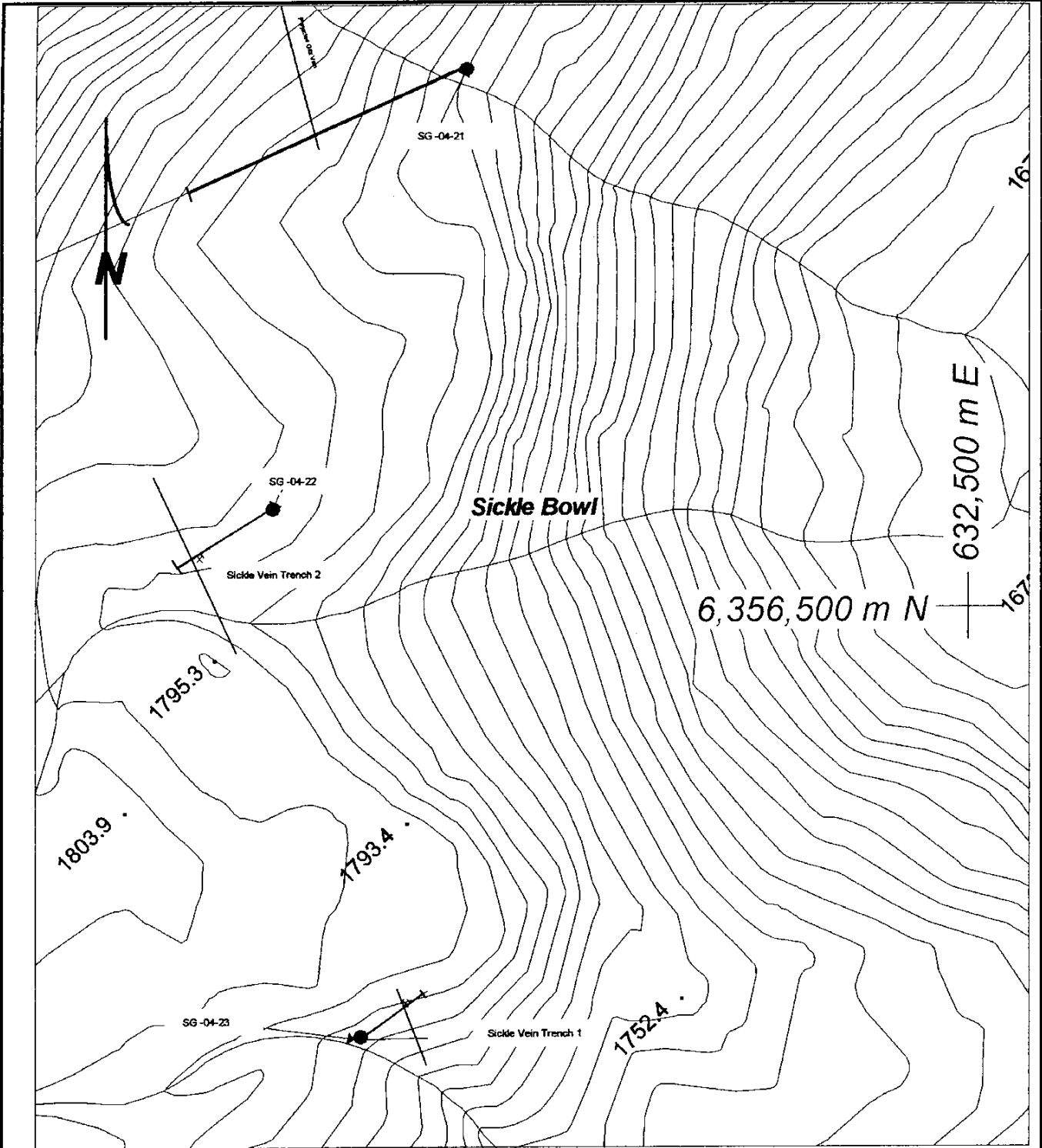
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Toodoggone Project
 Griz-Sickle Area
 Quartz Lake, Alunite Ridge
 2004 DDH Locations

OK



5 m contour

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Toodoggone Project
Sickle Bowl Area
2004 DDH Plan

DLK

1:2,000

Sept 9 04

Fig. 3/2

DLK

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Toodoggone Project
 Griz-Sickle Property
 Quartz Lake Veins
 Vertical- Long Section
 Surface Assays,
 2004 ddh Intercepts *ML* **Fig. 37**

04-04 A Hole #, Vein Intersection
 1.74 Au, 17.65 Ag/5.4 m Au gpt, Ag gpt / m intersected

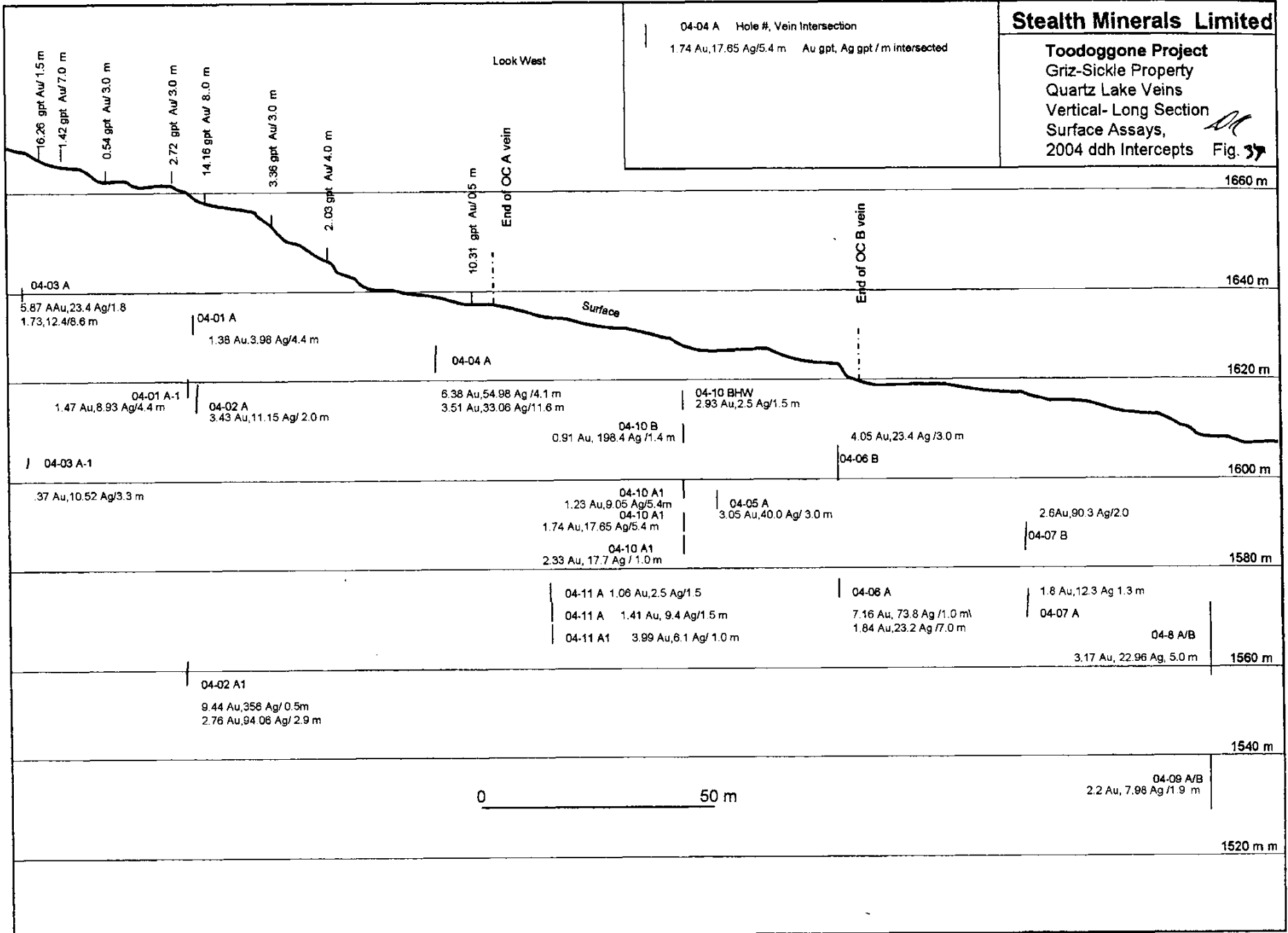




Figure 37, a vertical longitudinal section shows the vertical and along strike distribution of the drill hole pierce points with assays relative to surface channel assays. Figure 33 shows the DDH plan distribution and Figures 38–44 show the interpreted geological cross sections. Table VII shows the significant assays within the holes and composite assays. As seen, Holes 04 01 to 05 were designed to test the A vein. Surface channels at this location returned up to 4.6 g/tn Au/8 m. Holes 01, 02 intersected the A vein at 30 and 50 m down dip respectively. The holes intersected a thinner and lower grade section of the veins consisting of banded chalcedonic and faintly amethystine quartz and carbonate breccias with abundant adularia selvages. Mineralization consisted of fine specs of galena and what is suspected to be argentite. A lower vein (A-1) was intersected in the footwall of A vein. The vein is not exposed at surface but abundant float indicated the possible presence. This vein returned 0.147 g/tn Au and 8.93 g/tn Ag/4.4 m in Hole 01 and 2.76 Au, 94.06 Ag/7.0 m including 9.44 Au and 356 Ag/0.5 m in Hole 02, hosted by andesite tuffs. The Holes bottomed in a flow banded felsic rock which may be a flow or sill. Hole 04-03 intersected the A vein 35 m down dip encountering a 2.2 m thick vein with 10 m of intense quartz stockwork on the FW side. The A vein intersection returned 1.73 g/tn Au, 12.4 g/tn Ag/8.6 m including a 5.87 g/tn Au, 23.4 g/tn Ag/1.8 m. The A-1 vein was intersected returning 0.37 g/tn Au, 10.5 g/tn Ag/3.3 m. Hole 04-04 intersected a 11.6 m thick, slightly post-minerals offset portion of the A vein that returned 3.51 g/tn Au, 33.06 g/tn Ag/11.6m including 6.38 g/tn Au, 54.98 g/tn Ag/4.1 m intersection. This is a 7.38 g/tn AuEq (0.237 opt Au eq)/4.1 m intersection. Hole 05 which targeted the A vein 50 m north along strike from its lowest surface exposure intersected a 3.0 m section of A vein with numerous 1-2 m vein and stockwork sections on the footwall. The best intersection was 3.05 g/tn Au, 40.0 g/tn Ag/ 3.0 m.

Holes 06-11 were designed to test both A and B veins which are sub parallel and may converge at the Hole 08-09 intersection. Hole 06 intersected the B and A veins 25 and 50 m down dip respectively. The B vein intersection of quartz /carbonate carried 2.8 g/tn Au and 16.2 g/tn Ag/5.0 m including 4.05 Au and 23.4 Ag/3.0m. The A vein intersection returned a value of 1.8 g/tn Au and 23.2 g/tn Ag /7.0 m including 7.16 Au,

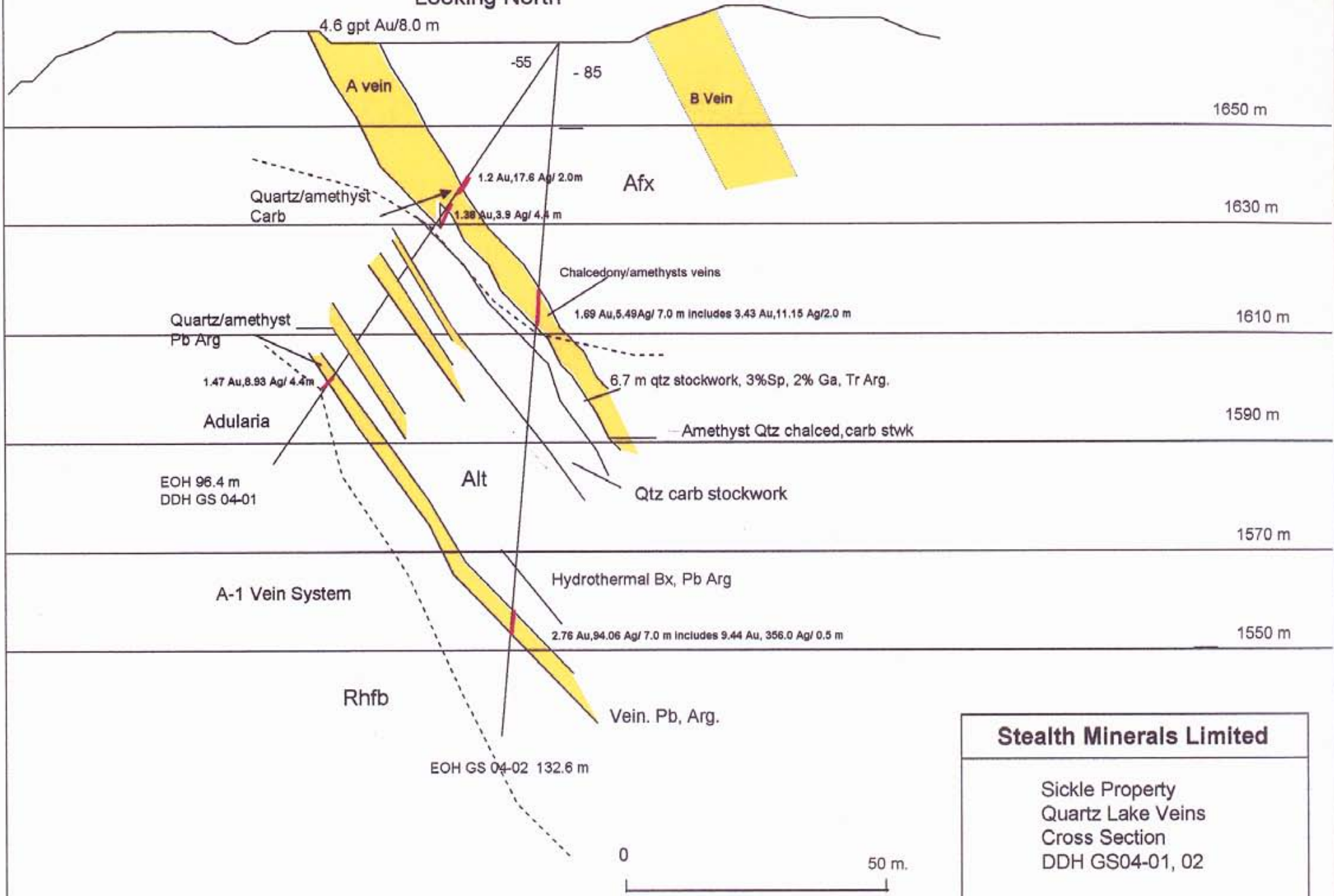


Stealth Minerals Sickle 2004

73.8 Ag/1.0 m in the HW section. Hole 07 intersected both veins although the B vein returned only 2-5 g/tn Au/4.0m while the A vein intersection returned 1.8 g/tn Au, 43.9 g/tn Ag including 2.6 Au, 90.3, Ag/2.0m the footwall section of A vein contains a strong qtz. stockwork/20m which contains roughly 5 gpt Ag and 0.3 g/tn Au.

The Holes 08-09 section is the furthest north test of the Quartz Lake vein system. Both veins are overburden covered. Projection of surface trends indicates a possible convergence of the two veins. Hole 04-08 intersected a massive quartz/carbonate vein zone from 46-59.4 m enveloped on the hangingwall (19.0m-46.0m) quartz stockwork and again from 59.4-100.0m on the footwall. The main vein contains traces of fine galena and argentite and chalcedonic banding. The vein carries three mineralized areas such as 2.1 g/tn Au, 9.6 /gtm Au/1.2 m or 3.17 g/tn Au, 23 g/tn Ag including 11.6 g/tn Au, 97.8 g/tn Ag/1.0m. The zone is open to the north and down dip. Hole 04-09 which intersected the vein zone a further 30 m downdip is split by a fault bounded section of andesitic volcanoclastics returned 1.17 g/tn Au, 3.37 g/tn Ag/3.0m on the HW and 1.37 g/tn Au, 15.03 g/tn Ag /3.0m on the FW. Hole GS 04-10 tested the B vein and possibly the A vein. In the hangingwall of the B vein, several veins and vein breccias are present and returned 2.94 g/tn Au, 2.5 g/tn Ag/1.5 m and 2.76 g/tn Au, 8.9 g/tn Ag/1.0m. The hole intersected a 1.4 m section of high sulphide content similar to that seen on surface in the B vein footwall. As well in the interval, two occurrences of **native silver** were noted. This interval returned 0.91 g/tn Au and 198.4 g/tn Ag/1.4 m including a program high of 536 gpt Ag/0.5 m. The base metal content for this high silver interval is 3.19% Pb and 8.9% Zn. The A vein section in this hole is possibly represented by a series of 1-3 m veins and breccias in the footwall of B vein which returned 1.23 g/tn Au, 9.05 g/tmAg/3.4m. Hole 11 tested the A-B vein set a further 30 south along strike from 04-10 and apparently the B vein has been offset to the east as it was not intersected in the upper portions of the hole. Several narrow vein breccias were intersected which returned 1.5 g/tn Au and 2.5 g/tm Ag/1.5 m. Lower in the hole another set of narrow veins which may represent the A vein system was intersected and returned up to 3.99 g/tn Au and 6.1 g/tn Ag/1.0m

Looking North

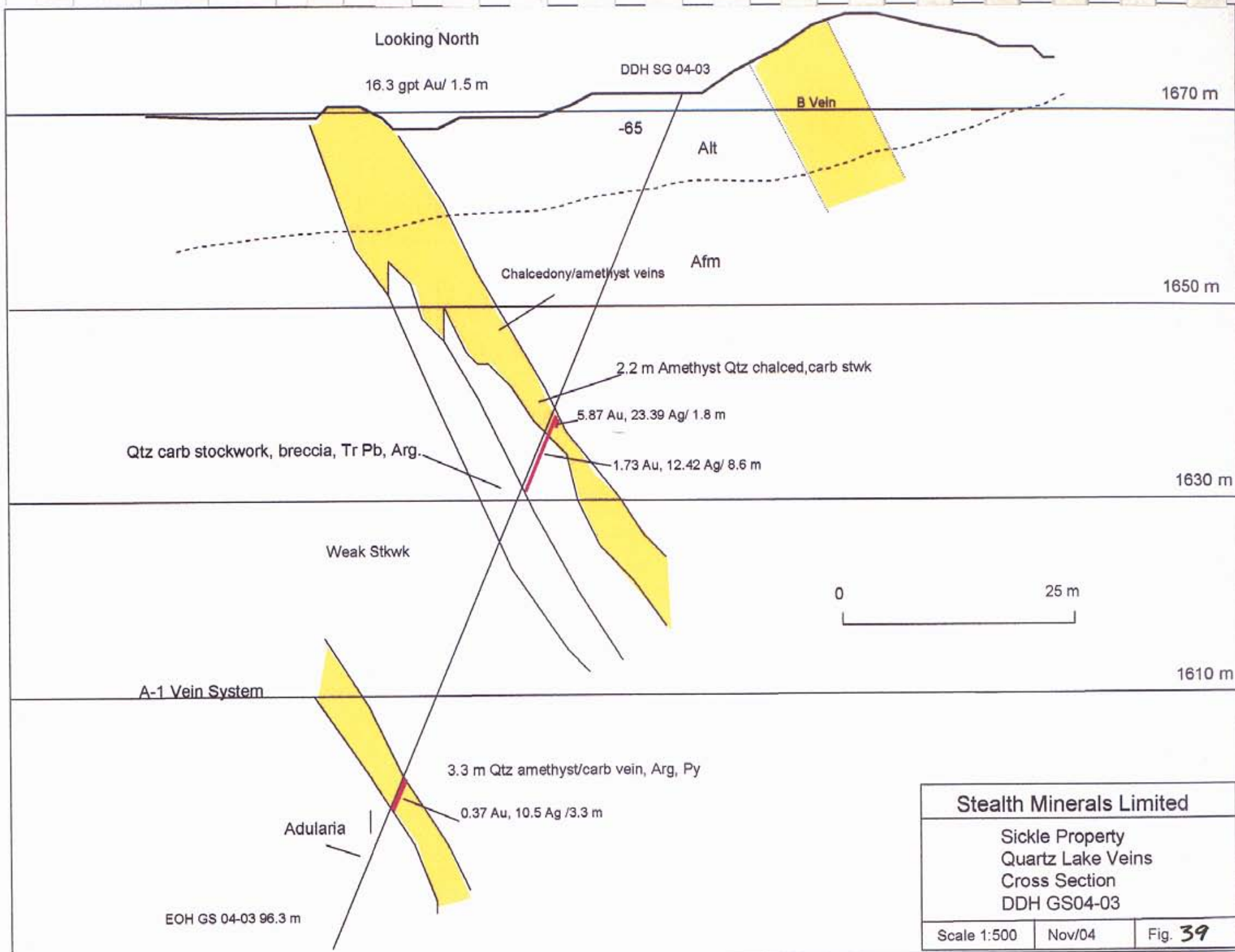


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Sickle Property
 Quartz Lake Veins
 Cross Section
 DDH GS04-01, 02

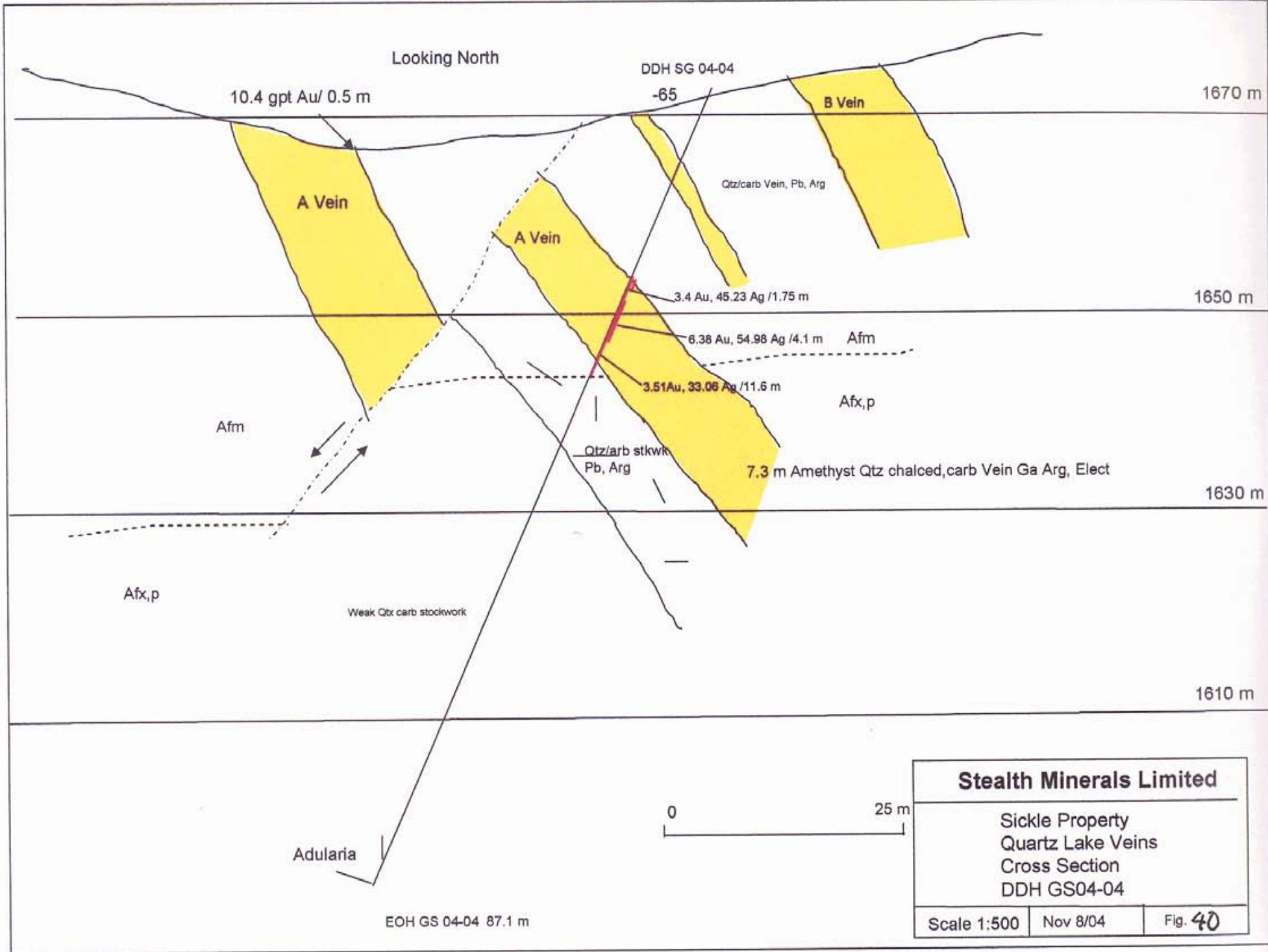
Scale 1:1000 Nov /04 Fig. 38

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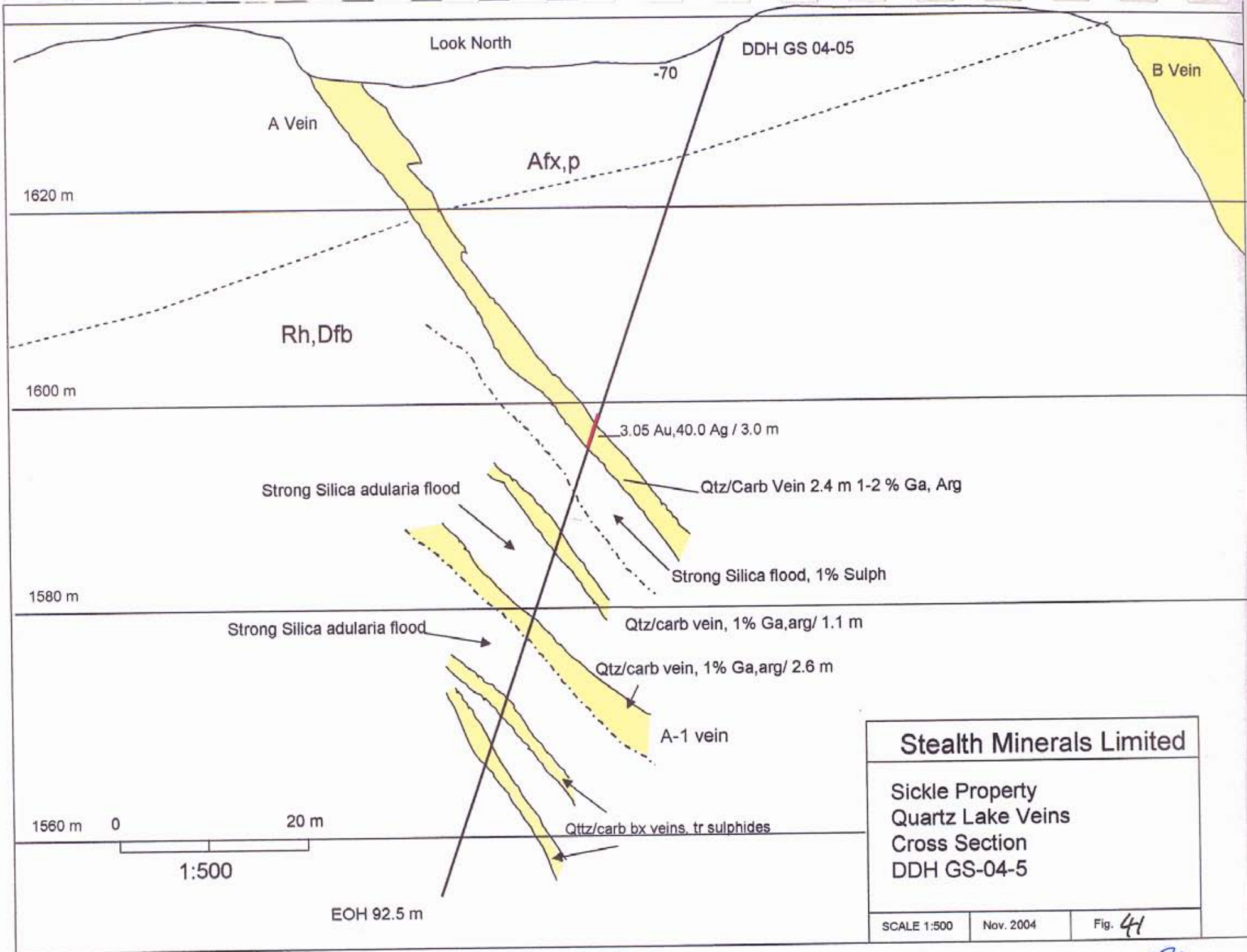


Stealth Minerals Limited		
Sickle Property Quartz Lake Veins Cross Section DDH GS04-03		
Scale 1:500	Nov/04	Fig. 39

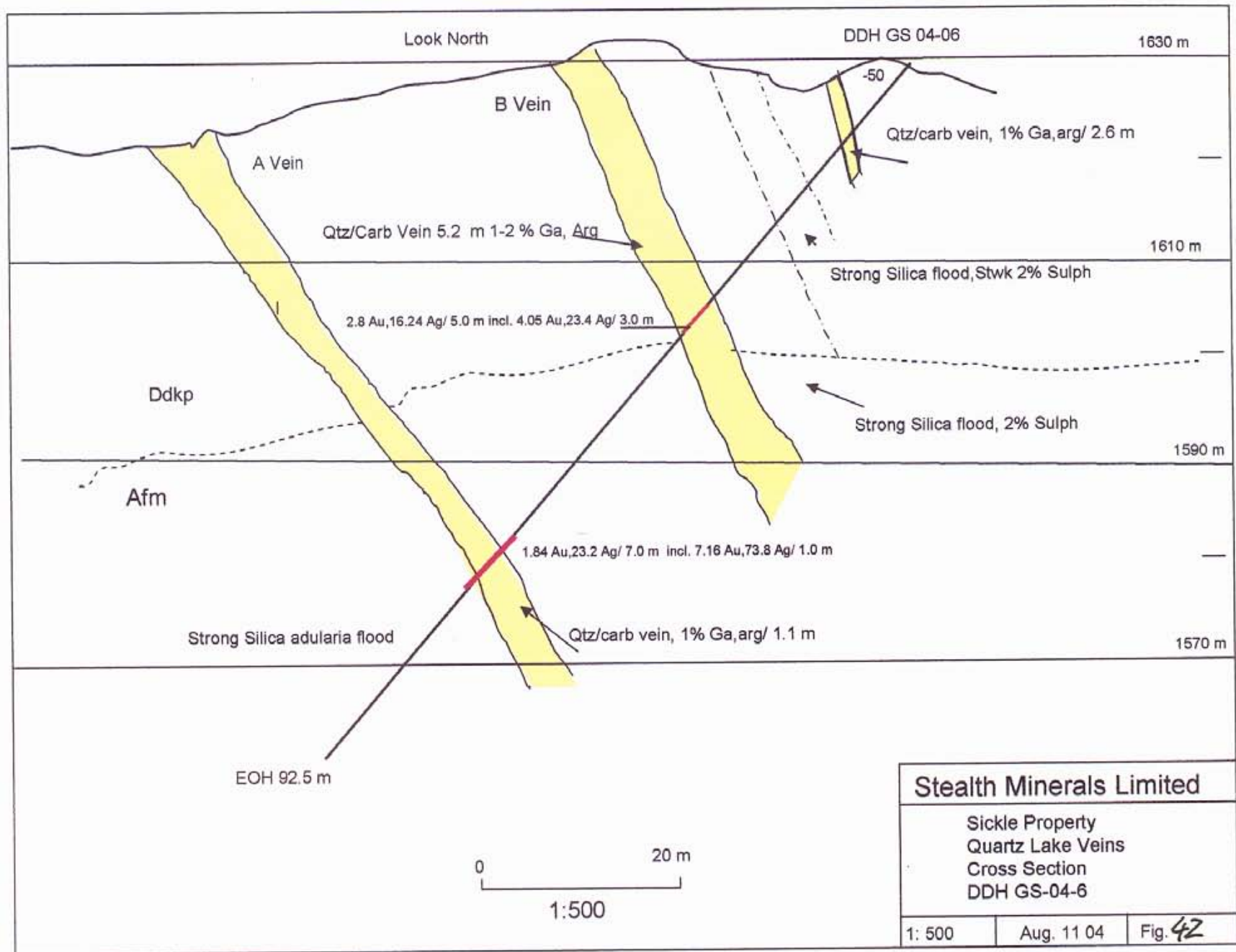
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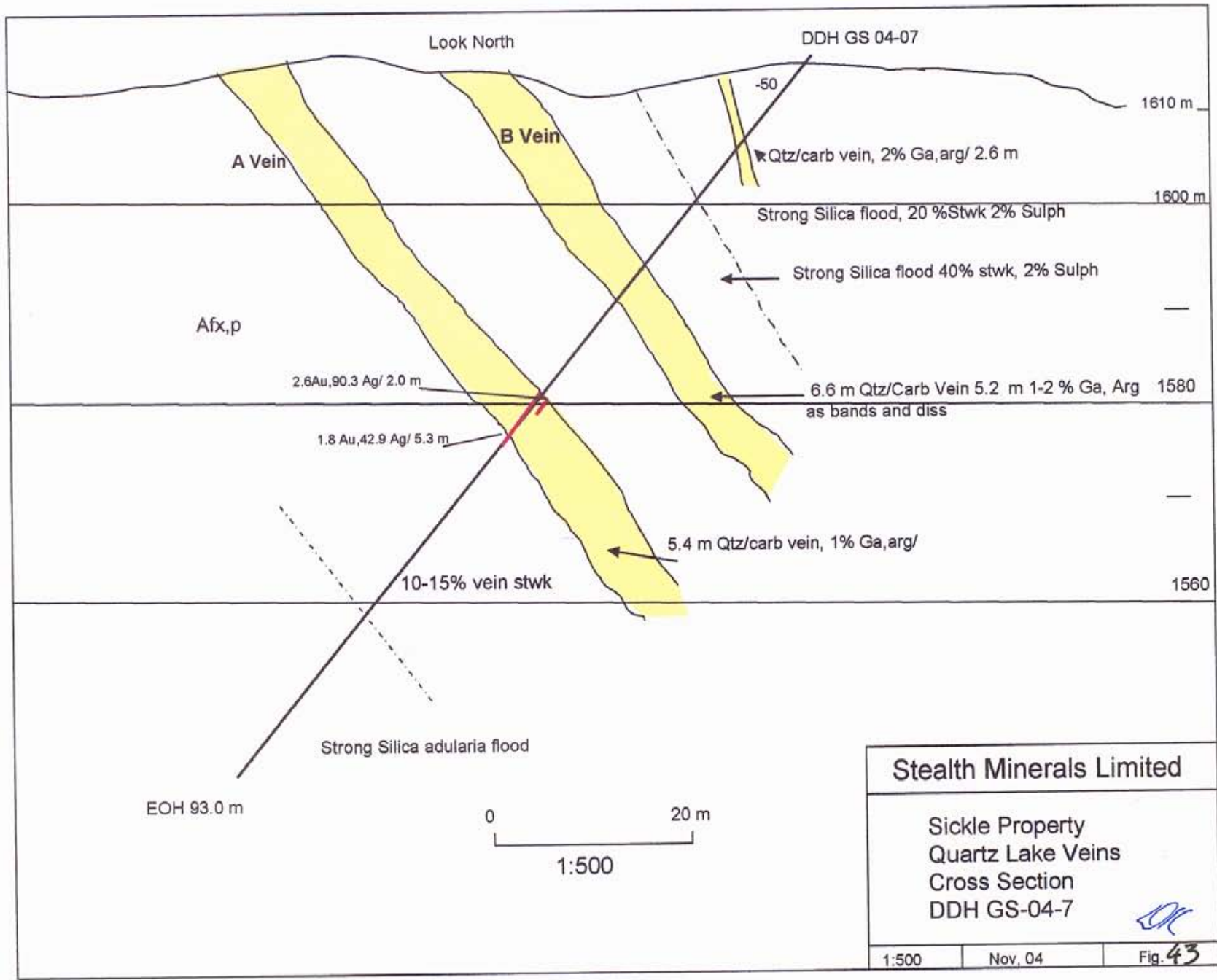
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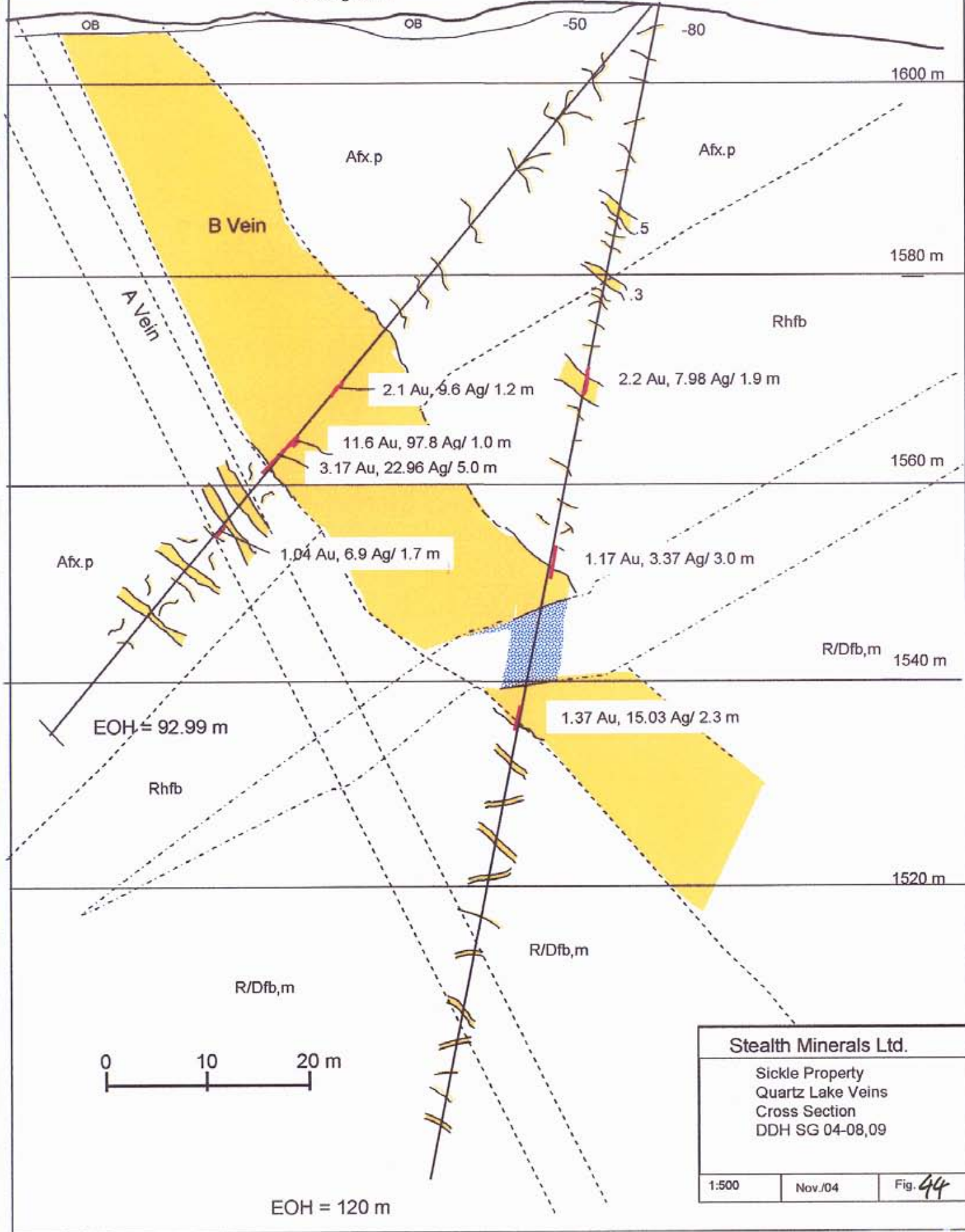
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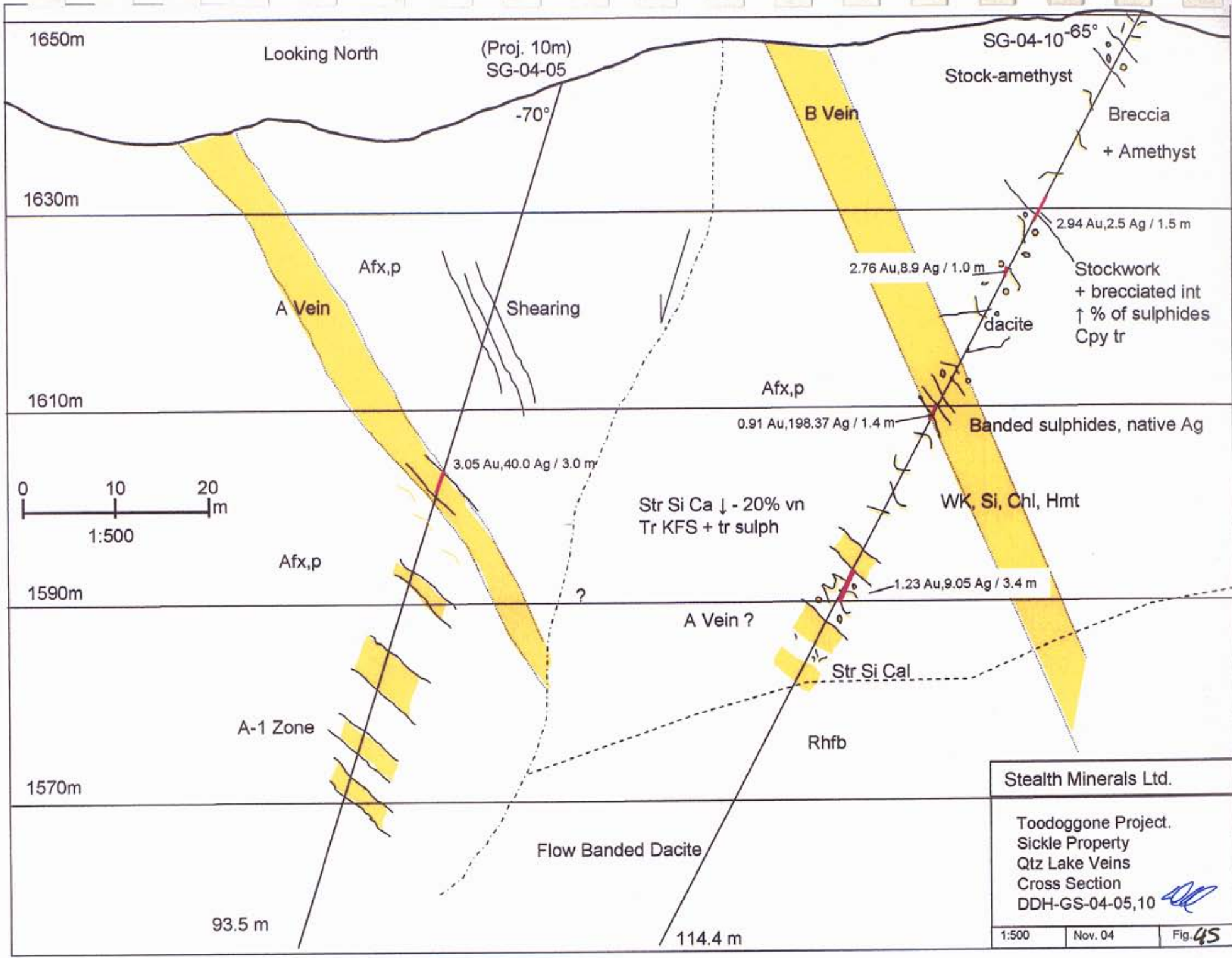
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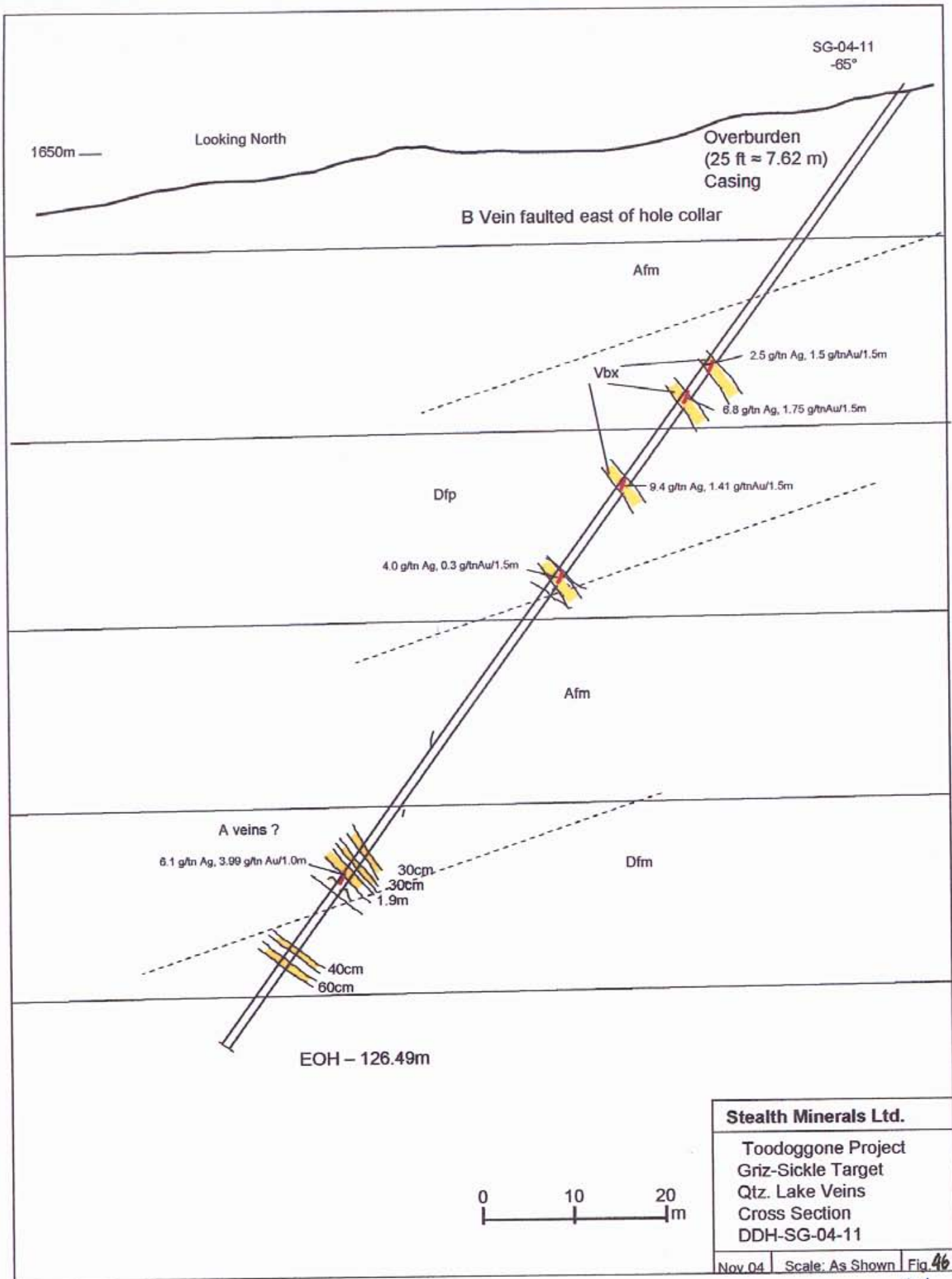


Looking North DDH - 04 - 08 DDH 04 - 09



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OK



The Quartz Lake A-B vein system was tested over a strike length of 250 m and a down dip distance of 110 m. The vein character in respect to mineral species or alteration did not change over these dimensions and therefore the extent of the epithermal precious metal zone has not been fully explored. No or only trace amounts of chalcopyrite were observed. The native silver in hole 10 was central of the extent tested and may indicate that further bonanza grade zones will exist in the system. Several very small specs of visible gold or electrum were noted during logging the core but the size limited positive identification. The strength and size, possibly the widest continuous veins locate to date in the Toodoggone indicate the potential for further exploration.

7.2 North Ridge Zone

The North Ridge was originally identified as a target in 2003 when a small quartz float sample returned 25.9 g/tn Au and 784 g/tn Ag. Further prospecting turned up several more anomalous pieces of chalcedonic quartz float from the same area. Investigation of the sparse outcrop identified what appeared to be bedding parallel opalescent silica layers within the clay altered tuffs. In 2004 further float assaying up to 18.4 gpt Au was located. Soil sampling along the ridge returned anomalous but spotty highs. Three drill holes were designed to test for precious metal bearing quartz bodies of significance. Holes GS04-12, 13 and 14 were drilled along the trend of north ridge at various angles to test for stratabound and cross cutting gold bearing silicified zones. The drill hole layout is seen on Figure 34 and interpreted geological cross section on Figure 47. The holes intersected highly weathered surface rocks and with propylitically altered and carbonate veined andesite further down hole. The zone seems anomalously low in mineralization as there is no precious or base metals reported or barite either. Alteration species are illite-montmorillonite in the western and central portions of the ridge grading to more epidote and muscovite towards the east.

7.3 Alunite Ridge-Quartz Breccia Zone

The Quartz Breccia-Alunite ridge zone is located along the ridge between Quartz Lake Bowl and Griz Bowl. This ridge gives a cross section through the northerly trending

W

Look Northwest

E

Dacite Pyroclastic

Lahar Breccia

SG-04-12
030°/-65°

BL 10+00E
11+200 N

SG-04-13
225°/-45°

SG-04-14
030°/-45°

25 g Au

Lahar Breccia

1700m

Weathering

Weathering

Andesite

Stockwork Zeolite
Ca + Ep, more
Competent Rock

Fracture +
stockwork
Ca + Ep + Zeolite

EOH=150.6

EOH=167.03

EOH=193.1

No Significant assays

1600m

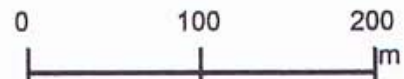
1500m

Strongly fractured
Andesite, fine grained
Mod- strongly magnetic.
Sections with flow
banded tx. Wk-mod chl, wk
propylitic with Py tr-2%;
Epidote/Calcite/Zeolite
Veinlets (Stockwork-thin,
worms or 1-2cm veins)
Major orientations 60° or 40°
veins show fracture
fill textures. (Some banding)
Intervals of more calcite
within rock. (using existing
porosity) and veins. Sections
with Py up to 5%, diss, on those
intervals rock looks black.

=Py - 2-5%

1400m

1300m



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Target
North Ridge
Cross Section
DHH-SG-04-12, 13, & 14

Scale: As Shown Nov. 2004 Fig. 47



Stealth Minerals Sickie 2004

Kevin to Sickie epithermal zone. The Quartz Ridge (Quartz Breccia) section is located west of the pass separating Qtz. Ridge from Alunite Ridge. This ridge is underlain by andesite flows and lithic breccias with flow banded felsic rocks at lower levels. The Ridge is host to a spectacular silica breccia exhibiting two phases of silica flooding and brecciation. Banded chalcedonic silica with amethyst and adularia selvages cut the stratigraphy at high angles. Local carbonate boiling zones are evident. 2003 rock sampling in the Qtz. Lake Back Basin showed gold values to 9.22 gpt and 491 g/tn silver. Lower on the slope veins associated with the 330 degree trending Griz Vein set are seen in outcrop and are mineralized by sphalerite and galena. The location of drill holes GS-04-18, 19, 20 are shown on Figure 35. The eastern Alunite Ridge section is underlain by a conspicuous yellow-orange clay rich gossan. It is slightly offset from the along strike direction of the A-B veins but is in line with the C, D E veins. The alteration consists of massive illite, pyrophyllite with silica and minor alunite. The silicification in part appears to be following the lithologies and is a massive chalcedonic variety. The source for this silica and altering fluids of this high sulphidation zone may be near the east end of the ridge in the BS area with downdip migration to the west from a high angle structure that the intersection of is now eroded. At the breakslope between the ridge and the steep east facing slope, several faults have been mapped and are interpreted to be normal faults implying extensional tectonics allowing fluid to migrate up and laterally from the underlying intrusive known to exist at lower elevations (Sofia) and the Alexandra. The Alexandra, BS and east end of North Ridge all exhibit similar alteration signatures. It is felt that the low sulphidation Quartz Lake zones and the Quartz Breccia are younger and overprint the earlier high sulphidation alteration seen at Sickie and at the Nub West Alunite Zone which appear to be related to the underlying mineralized porphyries. Age dates by BCBM on altered rocks and intrusives would prove the relationships but at the time of writing these date determinations have yet to be published.

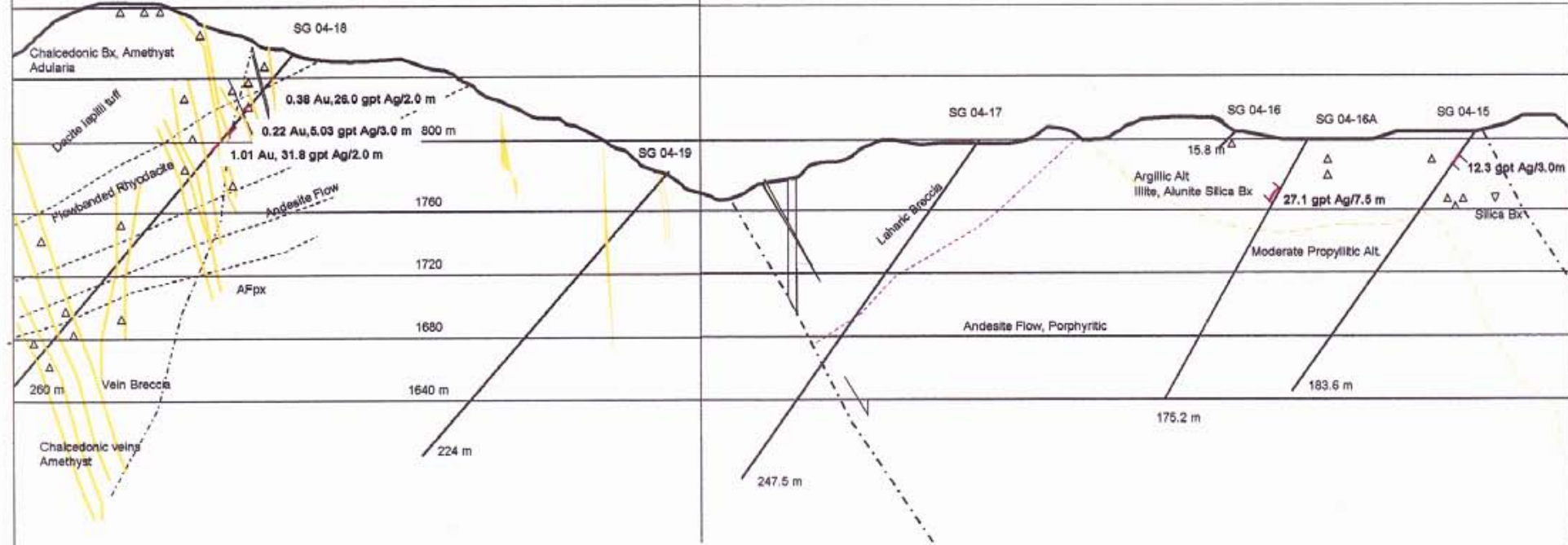
The fence of holes, GS 04-15-19 tested a 700 m wide section across the Kevin-Sickie alteration zone. Holes GS 04-18, 19 tested the Quartz Breccia (Fig. 35 plan map and Fig. 48 composite section) portion of the ridge. Hole 18 intersected 50-75 m thick zones of

Looking Northwest

Breccia Ridge

Alunite Ridge

Base Line
10+00E, 10+00N

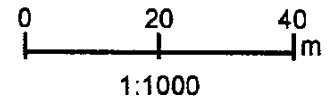
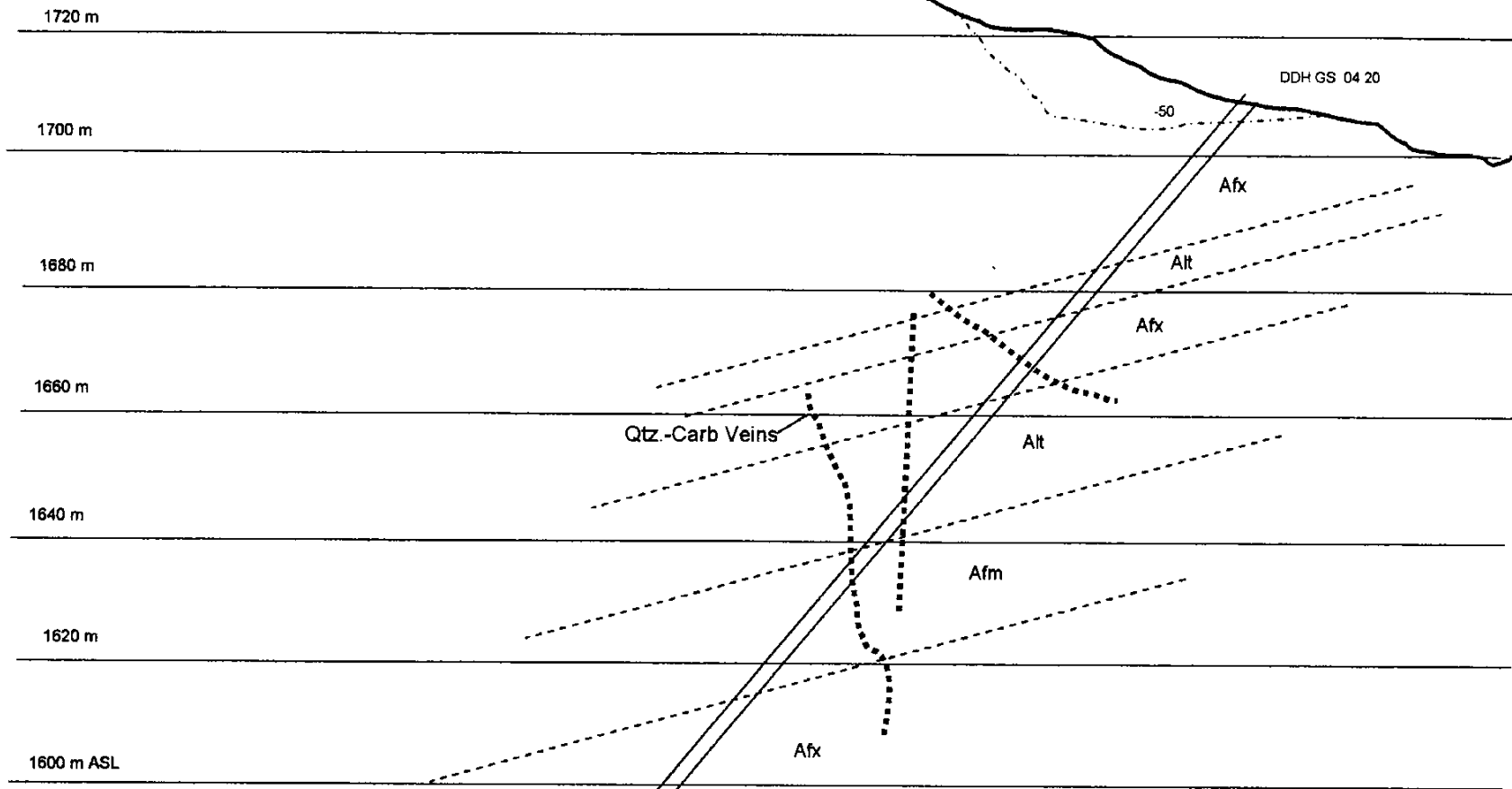


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Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Property
Breccia-Alunite Ridge Section

As Shown Nov 04 Fig 48

Look North



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Toodoggone Project. Griz-Sickle Target Griz Bowl Cross Section DHH-GS-04-20	
Nov. 04	Scale: As Shown Fig 49

LLK



single and polyphase silicification and brecciation with abundant white or orange adularia and amethystine selvages. Metal values are narrow and relatively low, as 0.5-1.0 g/tn Au and 30 gpt Ag/2-3 m. It appears to be fairly high in the low sulphidation system as the style of silica and alteration does not change over the 120 vertical metres tested. Holes GS04-19 and 20 tested lower in elevation and at the north end of the Griz Bowl vein set which is seen as a 10-30 m wide set of sheeted veins containing high basemetal and gold/silver values 1.2 km to the south. The holes intersected minor quartz carbonate veins but failed to intersect any significant assay values.

Holes GS-04-15, 16,16A and 17 tested the Alunite Ridge section of the ridge. Drilling difficulties in the weathered surface material containing the siliceous material caused the abandonment of Hole 16, to be drilled further to the east as Hole 16 A. These holes were designed to test the alteration and potential for strike extensions of the Quartz Lake veins to the south. The holes intersected highly altered and silicified material but no significant low sulphidation veins. However, the silicified material (high sulphidation zone) in Holes 15 and 16A did contain highly anomalous silver values with minor gold and essentially no base metals. Assays recorded include 21.1 g/tn Ag/7.5 m in Hole 16A and 12.3 g/tn Ag/ 3.0 m in Hole 15.

7.4 Sickle Bowl Zone

Drill hole GS04-21 was drilled on the Sickle Bowl side of the ridge between Sickle and Griz Bowls. Exposed in the cliff are numerous sheeted and massive quartz carbonate veins. The hole drilled to test these veins failed due to a fault, unexposed in the talus which moved the projected trace of the veins 150m west to align with the Sickle Bowl Vein set as seen on Figure 36. Cross sections are seen on Figures 50-52. Holes GS04-22, 23 were designed to test the Sickle vein set. Surface samples in 2003 returned up to 9.6 g/tn Au and 407 g/tn Ag/3.0 m or 100.2 g/tn Au, 2435 g/tn Ag in 30 cm prospector grab samples. Hole 04-22 intersected minor veins and Stockwork quartz on the HW side of the monzonite dyke (pre-mineral) but did not carry significant assay values such are seen on surface, 35 m up dip.

Look North

1780 m

1760 m

1740 m

1720 m

1700 m

1680 m

1660 m ASL

SG 04-21

-50/245

Adk

Fz

Afp

Afp

Qtz VnBx

Amethyst

Afm

Qtz VnBx

Afp

Afm

Qtz VnBx

5.0 g/th Ag/ 2.4 m

Alt

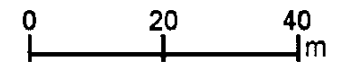
5.1 g/th Ag/ 1.5 m

Dffb

Fz

Afp

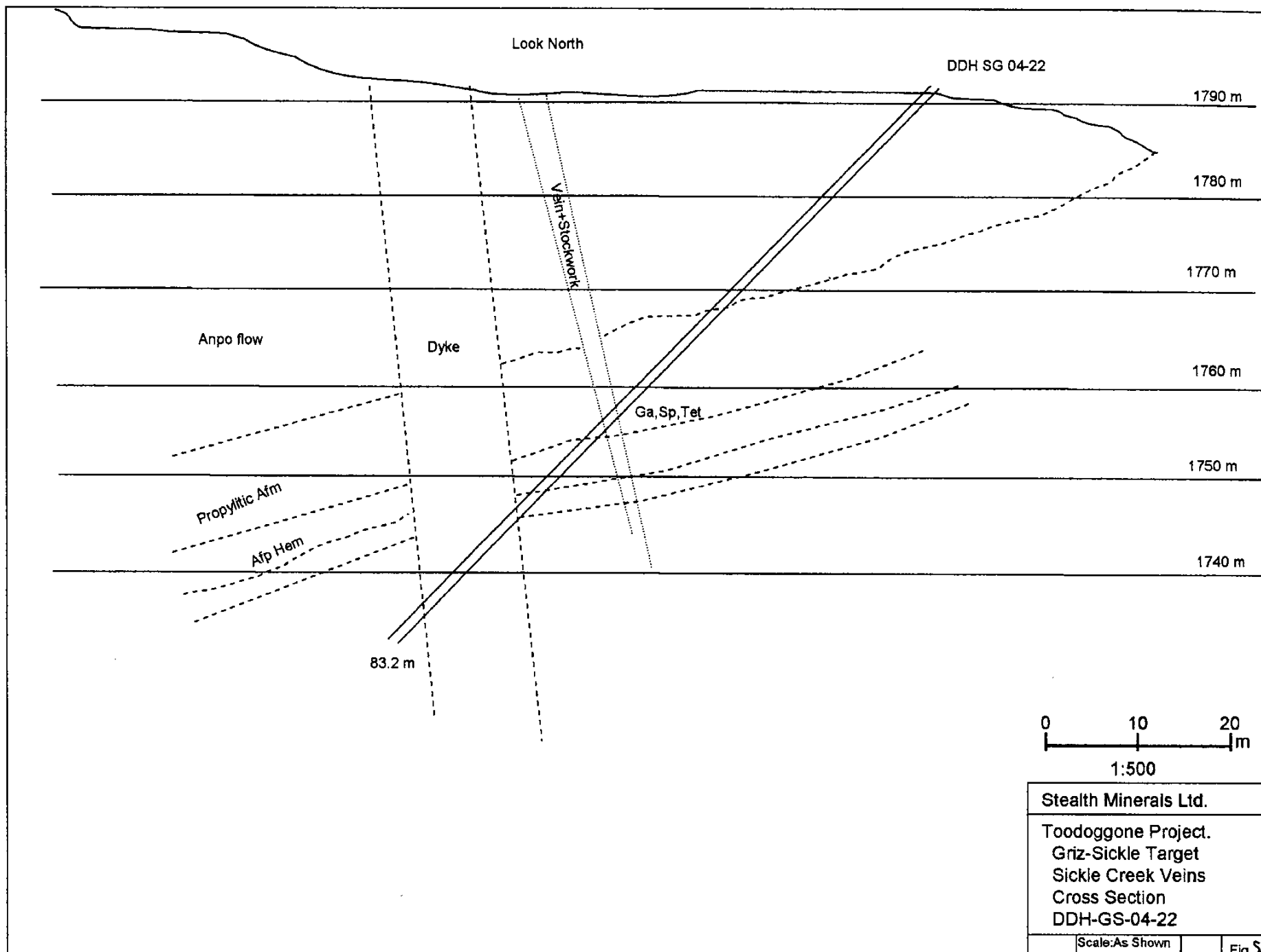
EOH 203.3 m



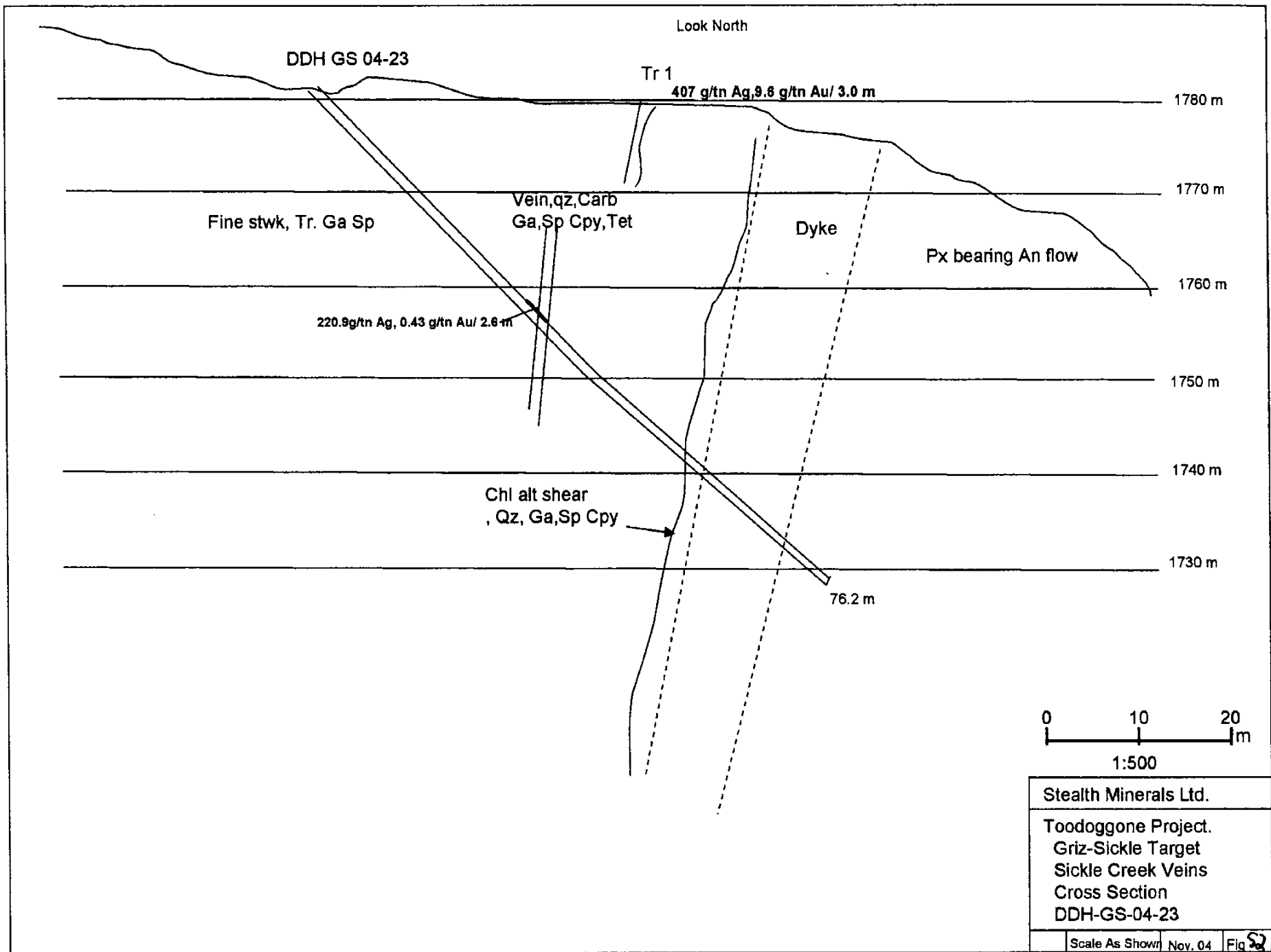
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Stealth Minerals Ltd.
Toodoggone Project
Griz-Sickle Target
Sickle Bowl
Cross Section
DHH-GS-04- 21

Nov. 04 | Scale As Shown | Fig 50



LM



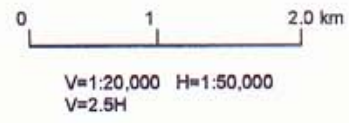
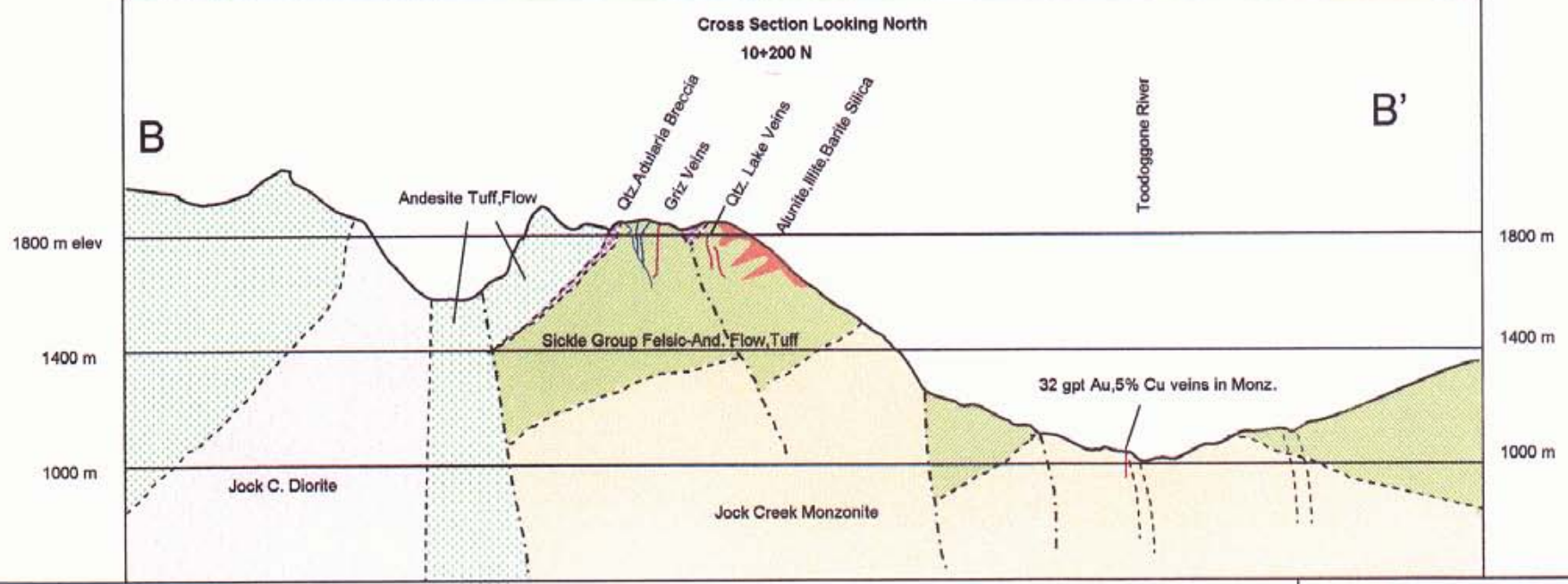
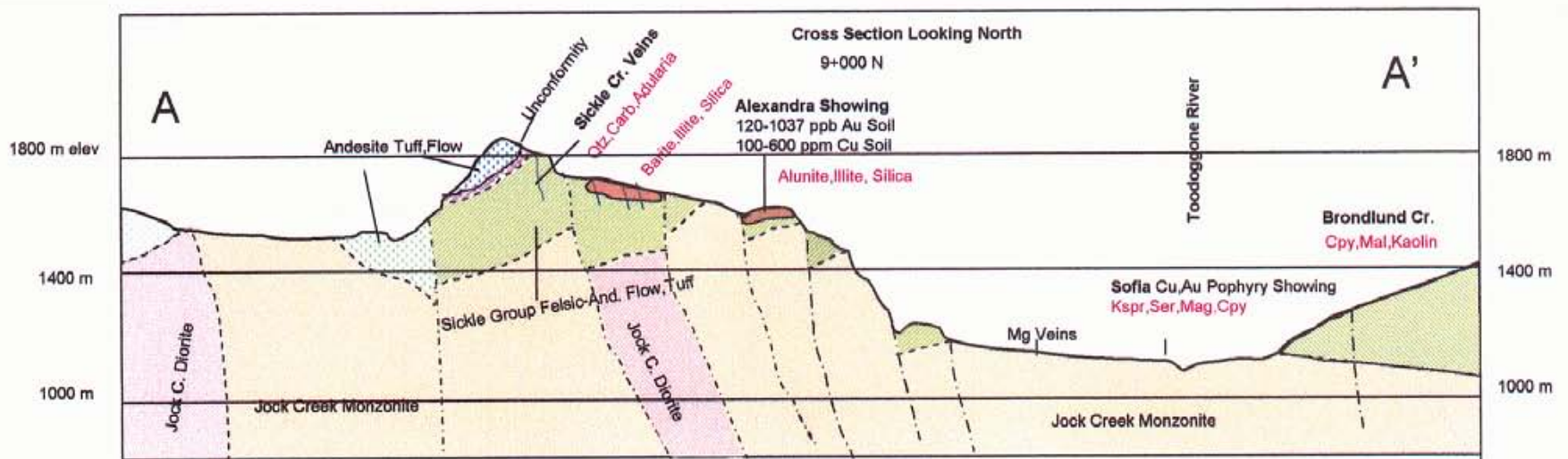
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Hole 23, located 200 m south along strike intersected 2.6 m which returned 0.43 g/t Au with 220.9 g/t Ag. Further south roughly 30 m from hole 23, the vein contains a 4 m wide zone of carbonate breccias, similar looking to the footwall of the B vein at quartz lake. Further drill testing could be directed to down plunge to the SE of this zone.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

The Sickle Property, including the BeeGee claims is a large project covering approximately 140 square kilometres within which several large-scale mineralized areas exist. The project area is underlain by Jurassic andesite to rhyolite volcanics and their coeval Jurassic monzonite and monzodiorite intrusive equivalents. The newly recognized Jock Creek Pluton underlies the entire area and is host to the newly discovered Sophia gold copper porphyry style mineralization. Veins cutting the intrusive at low elevations (1100 m) contain up to 32 g/t Au and 5% copper. The underlying geology showing geological and structural relationships of the exploration model developed to date is shown on Fig. 53. As seen in the geological cross sections, the distribution of lithologies describes a continuum of geological process ranging from the causative intrusive porphyries at low (1100m ALS) elevations to the overlying epigenetic high sulphidation alteration and mineralization (1700-2000 m ASL) cut by the younger low sulphidation style gold and silver bearing extensional tectonic generated veins. The exploration model shows that although the plan view geological historically depicted a panel of unsubdivided Hazelton Group volcanic rocks on the under explored eastern margin to the Toodoggone Volcanic Arc, new mapping indicates the majority of the volume to be composed of intrusive rocks, especially at lower elevations where no historical work had been completed. The discover of the Sofia Porphyry Zone when viewed in a large scale, is associated with the intrusives south of Jock Creek that host the Pine North, Ryan Creek and Pine West gold copper porphyry occurrences. Therefore the potential to discover world class intrusive hosted gold/copper porphyry systems is supported by new data. The overlying high and low sulphidation alteration and precious metal systems are only part



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Toodoggone Project
Sickie Property
Geological Cross Sections



of the geological model, being highly visible indications of larger, deeper seated intrusive related mineralization potential on the claims.

9.0 Recommendations

To further examine and determine the potential of the Sickle BeeGee Property, a staged and multifaceted exploration program should be undertaken. This Phase I program includes further grid construction over the flat gravel covered terrain from the Toodoggone River west to the steep slope change and south to Jock Creek. This covers part of the existing flagged grid. The new grid will be supplementary to the original, using the same coordinate system but be cut to IP standard for the completion of an IP and Magnetic survey to be completed prior to final drill target selection on the Sofia Target area. There would be 36 line km of survey in a 4.0 km long x 1.8 km wide area at 200 m spaced lines. Area Two would include further mapping of the alteration and mineralization system of the Alexandra Target prior to selecting possible drill holes. Further drilling both north of and down dip in the GS-04-8, 9 area of the Quartz Lake veins is recommended. Further detailed mapping and hand trenching the BS and along the East Ridge zone with careful attention to structure and alteration should be completed. Geochemical follow-up on the BeeGee claims will be undertaken as detailed prospecting at lower elevations. A good correlation between copper and silver exists along several sections of the contour soil lines which need to be followed up by prospecting and geological mapping. The Phase II drilling portion of the program will include drilling on the following areas. An itemized cost for the combined Phase I and II program is found in Appendix IV.

• Quartz Lake;	4 holes @ 250 m	1000 m
• Sofia	6 holes @ 300 m	1800 m
• Alexandra	3 holes @ 200m	600 m
• Griz Bowl	2 holes @ 250 m	500 m.

