



Geological and Geochemical Report

on the

Breccia-Claw Claim Group

Toodoggone Area  
NTS (94-E-054,55)

British Columbia

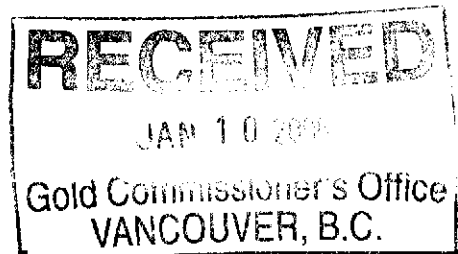
FOR

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## 1.0 Summary

The Breccia-Claw Claims are one of 10 properties explored as part of the 2005 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 305 mineral claims (109,605 ha) in the Toodoggone District, Omineca and Liard Mining Divisions.

The subject of this report, the Breccia-Claw claims, are made up of the Breccia 1-7, Claw 1-4, Moose 1-2 and Midas 1-2. The Breccia-Claw Claim group consists of 15 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 7125 ha (Figure 2). Stealth Minerals holds a 100% interest in the Breccia-Claw Claims.

Exploration during the 2005 season resulted in a total of 37 surface rock samples for geochemical analysis on the Breccia Claims as follow up 2004 results and further exploration of the large claim group. Geological mapping over a portion of the Breccia claims was completed at 1:20,000 scale.

**Table I Geochemical Highlights**

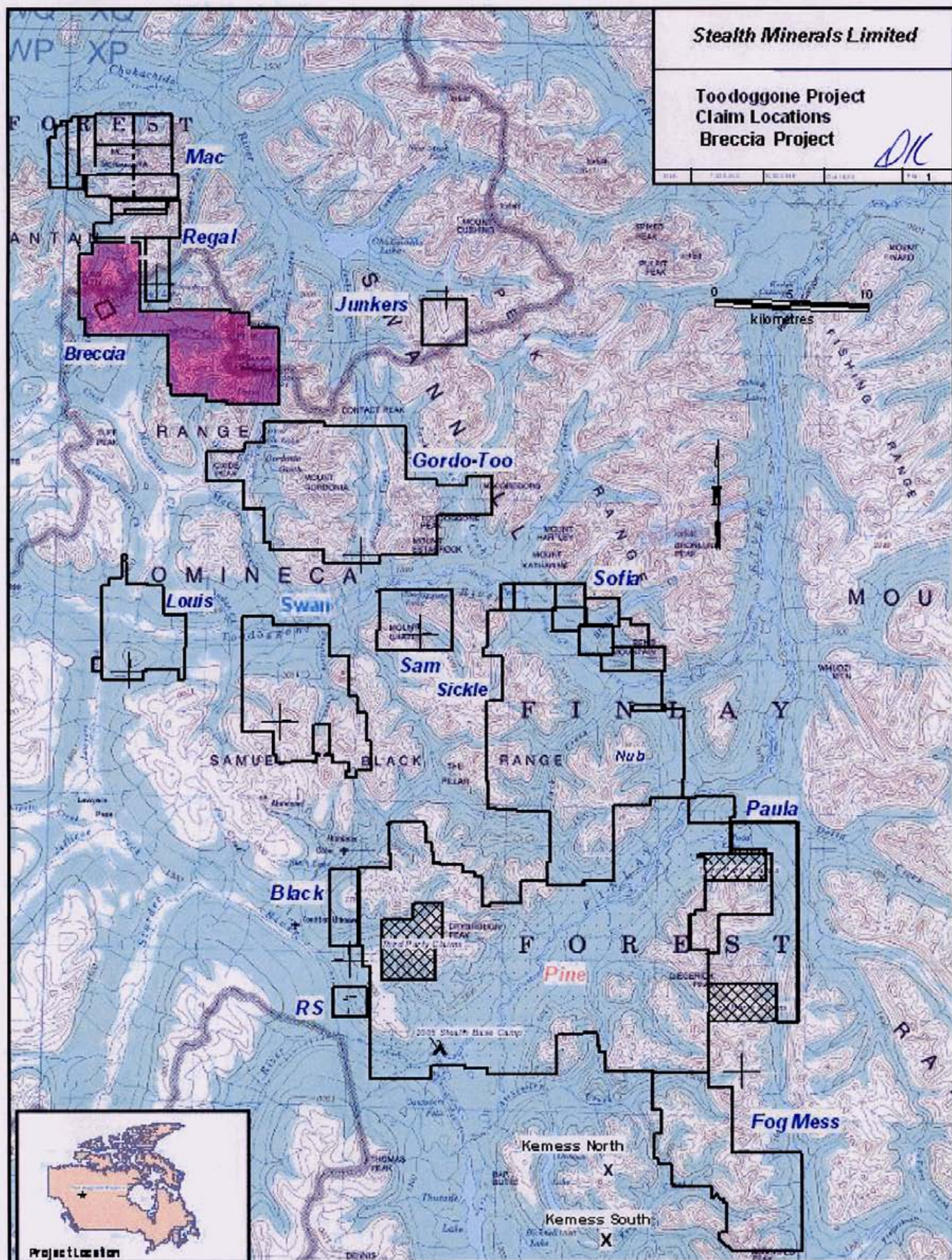
<b>Element</b>	<b>Rock Sample</b>
<b>Gold</b>	<b>820 ppb</b>
<b>Silver</b>	<b>90.5 ppm</b>
<b>Copper</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
<b>Lead</b>	<b>1.04%</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	<b>6.63%</b>

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project  
Claim Locations  
Breccia Project

*DK*

1:50,000 1:50,000 1:50,000 1:50,000





The Toodoggone district lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt in the Stikinia and in part, the Quesnellia Terrane. These Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian aged basement represented by the Asitka Group.

Granitoid members of the Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite have intruded the Triassic and older rocks and are coeval with the Jurassic Volcanic rocks. Regional north-northwest trending high-angle normal and strike-slip faults cut through the Toodoggone Project area and conjugate high-angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, and may control in part, intrusive and hydrothermal activity.

## **2.0 Property Description and Location**

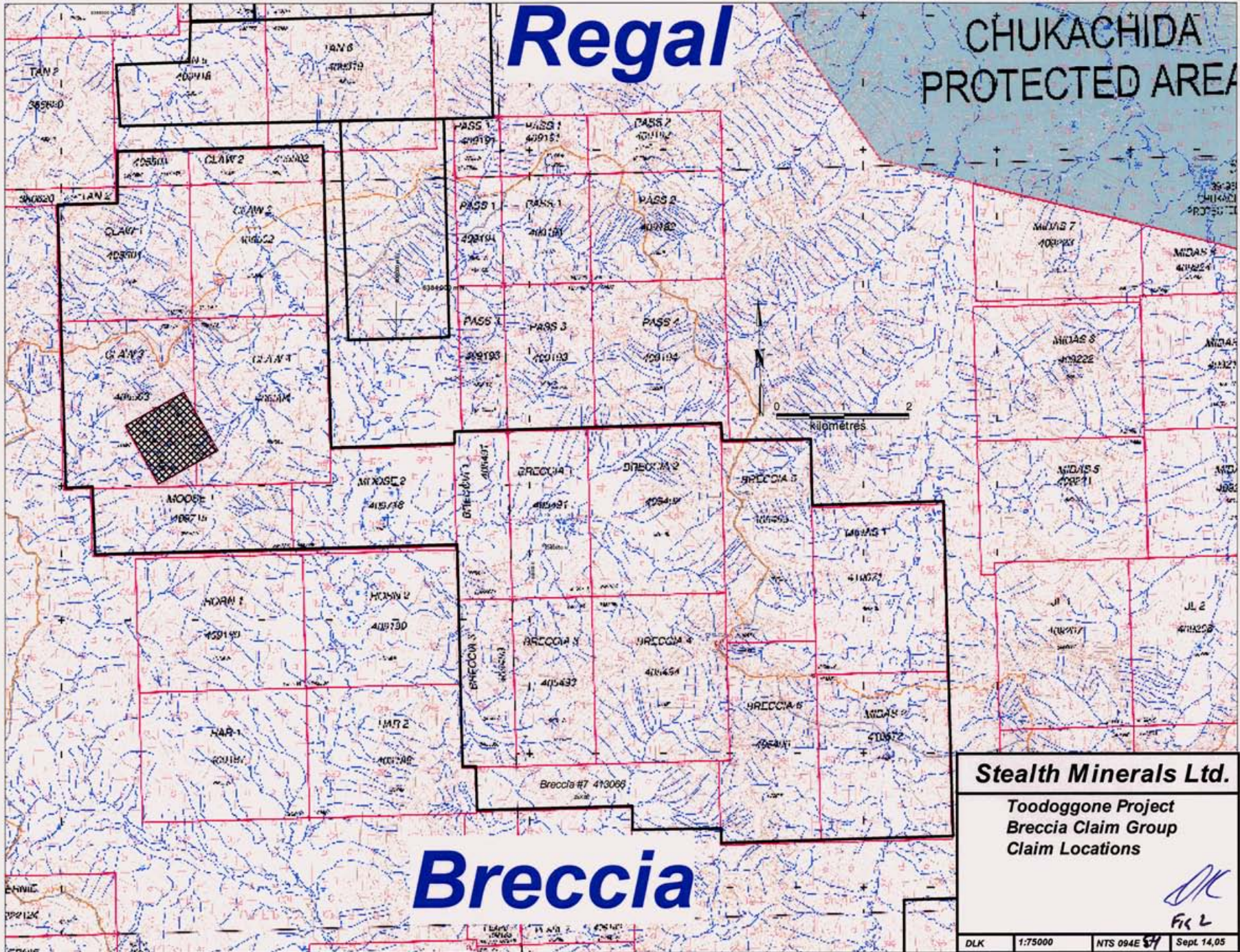
The Breccia-Claw claims are located 15 km north east of Alberts Hump, 8 km southwest of the Chuckachida Lake, straddling Moosehorn creek as it flows south from Moosehorn Lake (Figure 1). These claims are only accessible by helicopter. The Midas 1 and 2 Claims are located in the **Liard** Mining Division UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 6,379,000m North and 613,000m East on map sheet 094E.055. The Moose 1-2, Claw 1-4 and Breccia 1-7 Claims are located in the **Omineca** Mining Division UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 6,381,000m North and 606,000m East on map sheets 094E.054 and 094E.055. The property consists of 15 mineral claims containing 285 units or as cell claims 7125 ha (Figure 2). Breccia-Claw claim information is summarized in Table II. The Claims have not been legally surveyed. The claims are owned 100% by Stealth Minerals.

## **3.0 Access, Climate, Infrastructure, Physiography**

Access to a new Stealth Minerals main Exploration camp at the junction of the Finlay River and Firesteel River is currently by the all-weather Omineca Resource Access Road, approximately 410 kilometers north of Windy Point, B.C., to the Kemess Mine gate, and approximately 22 kilometers of summer access road to the camp. Travel time from

# Regal

## CHUKACHIDA PROTECTED AREA



# Breccia

**Stealth Minerals Ltd.**

Toodoggone Project  
Breccia Claim Group  
Claim Locations

*DLK*  
FIG 2

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area	Tag Number
405491	BRECCIA 1	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	245503
405492	BRECCIA 2	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	245504
405493	BRECCIA 3	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	245505
405494	BRECCIA 4	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	245506
405495	BRECCIA 5	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	450	204874
405496	BRECCIA 6	140187 (100%)	094E055	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	450	204875
413066	BRECCIA #7	140187 (100%)	094E054	2007/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	400	246522
405501	CLAW 1	140187 (100%)	094E054	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	115967
405502	CLAW 2	140187 (100%)	094E054	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	117249
405503	CLAW 3	140187 (100%)	094E054	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	229737
405504	CLAW 4	140187 (100%)	094E054	2006/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	500	229738
409715	MOOSE 1	140187 (100%)	094E054	2007/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	450	245388
409716	MOOSE 2	140187 (100%)	094E054	2007/SEP/24	GOOD	OMINECA	375	245389
410671	MIDAS 1	140187 (100%)	094E055	2007/SEP/24	GOOD	LIARD	500	243852
410672	MIDAS 2	140187 (100%)	094E055	2007/SEP/24	GOOD	LIARD	500	243854
						<b>Total</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>Ha</b>





Prince George is approximately 10 hours, or 7 hours from Mackenzie. Access to the Breccia-Claw Property is via helicopter north from the Stealth camp, a distance of 46 km which represents a 35-45 minute flight. An 8 person temporary camp was constructed during the 2004 season on the Gordo property, located 5km south-east of the Breccia-Claw claims which represents only a 5 minute helicopter flight. The southwest boundary of the Breccia Claim is 5 km northeast of the road to Alberts Hump. Future road access could be developed to the Breccia-Claw claims via this route. Airstrips are in place at the Kemess South Mine and Sturdee Valley approximately 20 and 30 kilometres south and north, respectively of the Stealth camp.

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

The Breccia-Claw claims cover an area of mountainous terrain of moderate relief ranging from 1400 m ASL in the central north-south Moosehorn valley to 2200m ASL on the main Claw, Harmon and Breccia peaks located on either side of this valley. The central, south flowing stream follows an alpine glacial valley and is covered by variable till covered by talus slides at higher elevations. Vegetation ranges from wide spaced Jack pine and spruce in the valley bottom through stunted balsam and willows at tree line at 1500m to barren rock with patchy balsam and sedges at higher elevation.

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

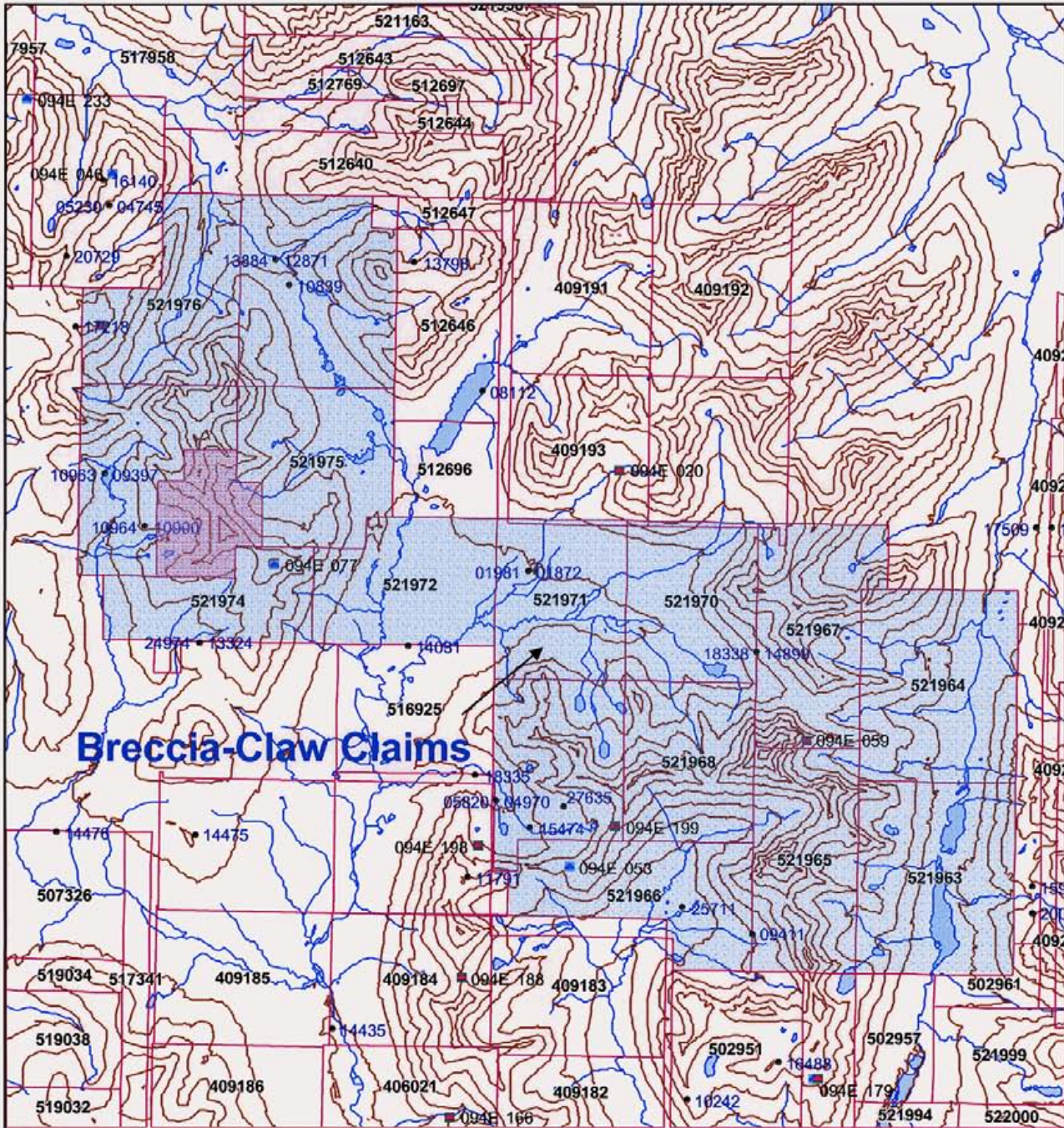


#### 4.0 History and Previous Work

The Breccia-Claw Property is located in the northwest 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. Mineral exploration in the Toodoggone area dates back to the early 1930's when high-grade gold veins were discovered. The remoteness and fixed gold prices made these prospects uneconomic at that time. In the late 1960's copper and gold were sought after commodities and exploration in the district led to the eventual discovery of the past producing Lawyers, Baker and Shasta low sulphidation epithermal style vein deposits in the 1980s. The Kemess South porphyry gold copper deposit is in production at a nominal 50,000 tonnes per day rate.

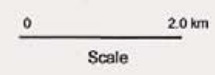
Exploration on the area covered by the Breccia-Claw claims has been the subject of several exploration efforts between 1968 and 1996 prior the 2005 Stealth program. Government records indicate that in the order of \$368,600 has been spent on the claim areas. These exploration activities have identified several mineralized areas, as seven Minfile occurrences are located on the claims (Figure 3). Historical discoveries include a 1.0m quartz-carbonate stockwork in the drill core in the Golden Lion (Minfile 094E 077) returning up to 4.11 gpt Au and 629.69 gpt Ag. Drilling returned up to 1.1 gpt Au/48 m. The Golden Lion is located near the western boundary of the Claw claims and remains the only drilling conducted in the claim area. A malachite stained quartz vein on the Yellow Dog (Minfile 094E 041) showing reported 50 gpt Au and 84 gpt Ag. The Gord Davies East (Minfile 094E 199) and Gord Davies West (Minfile 094E 198) showings as well as the Har (Minfile 094E 053) prospect all located in the southwestern corner of the Breccia 7 claim are Au, Ag, Pb, Zn mineralized quartz-carbonate±barite veins. Historical work on the Har quartz-carbonate vein recovered 20.5gpt Au. The Gord Davies East quartz-carbonate vein over 0.2m recovered 1.05gpt Au and 19.5gpt Ag. A 0.2-1.0m wide siliceous zone on the Gord Davies west showing recovered 5.14gpt Ag and 0.137gpt Au.

Table III Historical Work Breccia-Claw Property								
Aris Rpt #	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	Minfile No	CostYr\$
18335	1988	Gord Davis	Western Horizons Resources Ltd.	Gower, S.	Geological and Geochemical Report on the Gord Davies 1 Group	Geo, Geoch	094E 053	\$15,250.00
15474	1987	Gord Davis	Western Horizons Resources Ltd.			Geoch	094E 053	\$9,774.00
5820	1975	Har	Keneco Explorations (Canada) Limi	Ryback-Hardy, V.	Geochemical report on the Har claim group, Toodoggone River area	Geoch		\$800.00
4970	1973	Har	Conwest Exploration Company Limi	Stevenson, R.; Gower, S.	Geochemical report on the Har claim group, Moosehorn creek, Toodoggone Area	Geoch		
18338	1989	Bear	Cove Energy Corporation	Adamec, D.	Geochemical Report on the Eagle, Bear and Cougar Claims	Geo, Geoch		\$31,055.95
14899	1986		Cove Energy Corporation	Crooker, G.		Geophys		Same as 18338
8112	1979	Moose	Young, Seamus	Reinke, D.	Prospecting Report of the Moose #1-4 Claims, East of Moosehorn Lake	Geoch, Pros		\$9,138.00
13324	1984	Golden Lion	Newmont Ex. of Can.	McLaren, G.		Drilling, Geoch	094E 077	Same as 24974
11330	1983	Golden Lion	Newmont Ex. of Can.	MLimion, H.; Leask, D.		Geophys, Physical		\$35,678.00
10900	1982	Golden Lion	Newmont Ex. of Can.	Visagie, D.		Geoch, Geo, Geophys, Trench		Same as 11330
1981	1969	Harmon Peak	Keneco Explorations (Canada) Limi	Bell, R.; Fountain, D.	Report on the Induced Polarization & Resistivity Survey on the Harmon Peak Property	Geophys		\$2,800.00
1872	1968	Harmon	Keneco Explorations (Canada) Limi	Stevenson, R.	Geochemical Report on Harmon No. 1 and No.2 Groups, Chukachida Lake, BC	Geoch		Same as 1981
17218	1988	Expeditor	Expeditor Resource Group Ltd	Adamec, D.	Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Expeditor Resource Group Claims	Geoch, Geo, Geophys		\$81,025.00
10963	1982	Adoo, Chuck	Newmont Ex. of Can.	Visagie, D.		Geoch, Geo, Geophys		\$10,066.00
10839	1981	QBQ	Golden Rule Resources Ltd.	Fox, M.		Geoch, Geo		\$22,950.00
24974	1996	Golden Lion	Entourage Mining Ltd.	Poloni, J.	Geological, Geophysical, Rock Sampling & Prospecting Report on the Lion, Age and Ent Claims	Geo, Geophys, Physical	094E 077	\$85,085.55
9411	1981		Serem	Came, J.; Crawford, S.		Geoch, Geo		\$8,279.00
27635	2004	Claw-Breccia	Stealth Minerals Ltd	Kuran, D.; Bamos, A	Geochemical Report on th Claw-Breccia Claims	Props, Geochem		\$56,696.00
Total \$ in year of expenditure								\$368,597.50
Minfile #	Names	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type	Comments	Location	Mining Division	
094E 053	Har	Prospect	Pb, Zn, Au, Ag, Cu	Vein	Qtz-Carb vein 20.57gpt Ag	6376863N 608071E	Omineca	
094E 199	Gord Davies (east)	Showing	Au, Ag, Pb	Vein	0.2m Qtz-Carb vein 1.05gpt Au, 19.5gpt Ag	6377467N 608704E	Omineca	
094E 198	Gord Davies (west)	Showing	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	Vein	0.2-1.0m wide siliceous zone; 5.14gpt Ag, 0.137gpt Au	6377106N 606750E	Omineca	off claim??
094E 059	Stone, Eagle, Cougar	Showing	Au, Ag, Cu	Porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au	Malachite stained fractures; 2.4gpt Au, 3.2gpt Au, 1.79%Cu	6378839N 611379E	Omineca	
094E 077	Golden Lion	Showing	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu	Epi Vein	1m drill core qtz-carb stockwork 629.69gpt Ag, 4.11gpt Au	6381048N 603870E	Omineca	
094E 020	Moose, Harmon, Bear, Cougar	Showing	Cu	Porphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au	Malachite, Azurite staining; 0.36%Cu, 2.7gpt Ag	6382630N 608549E	Omineca	
094E 041	Yellow Dog	Showing	Au, Ag		Malachite stained qtz vein; 50gpt Au, 84gpt Ag	6384416N 601025E	Liard	



**Breccia-Claw Claims**

- ▲ Mineral Prospect
- ▲ Mineral Showing
- 25711 Aris Report Number
- 521966 Cell Converted Mineral Claim Number
- Internal Third Party Claims



<b>Stealth Minerals Limited</b>			
Toodoggone Project Breccia-Claw Claims Historical Work			
<i>DLK</i>			
DLK	Scale: As Shown	NTS 094E 054,055	Nov. 5 2005 Fig. 3



Exploration by Stealth Minerals in 2004 discovered new extensions to the Gord Davies veins which returned up to 82.67 gpt Au

## **5.0 Regional Geology**

The Toodoggone project area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt (Figure 4). The Intermontane Belt is made up of four unique Terranes and the project areas lay within the Stikinia and, in part the Quesnellia Terranes. The Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian basement represented by the Asitka Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). To the east older metamorphosed Precambrian and younger strata (clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks) of the Cassiar Terrane (Omineca Belt) is separated from the Intermontane Belt by a regional system of transcurrent faults (Diakow, Panteleyev and Schroeter, 1993). The Toodoggone regional geology is shown on Figure 4, being taken from the BCDM web site MapPlace. As seen, the Toodoggone area consists of a series on NW trending volcanic belts some 90 km long and 40 km wide. The stratigraphy is fairly monoclinial with generally NW striking shallowly west dipping upright stratigraphy and therefore young to the west. This NW trend is common to the faulting, stratigraphy, plutonism, major mineralizing events and accreting of terrains implies major crustal activity along this trend. Overlying younger stratigraphic intervals such as the Sustut Group of conglomerates and sediments covered the then mineralized and altered Jurassic volcanics and plutons, therefore protecting them from erosion and glaciations. This results in whole mineralizing sequences ranging from the causative gold-copper porphyry systems up through the undeformed stratigraphy which hosts the upwardly evolving low to high sulphidation epithermal systems with their attendant clay rich alteration caps still intact



## **5.1 Stratigraphy**

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

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

Upper Triassic rocks of the Stuhini Group (also referred to as Takla Group) unconformably overlie the Asitka Group. Stuhini Group rocks are more widespread and characterized by clinopyroxine-bearing basalt, andesite, and associated epiclastic rocks, and locally appear similar to Paleozoic rocks. These rocks may reflect an emergent submarine to sub aerial island arc sequence. Locally, Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation (Hazelton Group) volcanic fragmental rocks of dacite-andesite composition lie in non-erosional, gently dipping unconformity with Stuhini Group rocks.

Minor basalt lava flows and rare rhyolite flows and breccias occur in the Toodoggone Formation (Diakow, 2004 pers comm.). Bi-modal volcanism is associated with low-sulphidation epithermal gold-silver deposits on a worldwide scale; however its relationship with the Toodoggone epithermal deposits remains unclear.

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

## **5.2 Intrusive Rocks**

Early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite calc-alkaline plutons are apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and development of an elongated



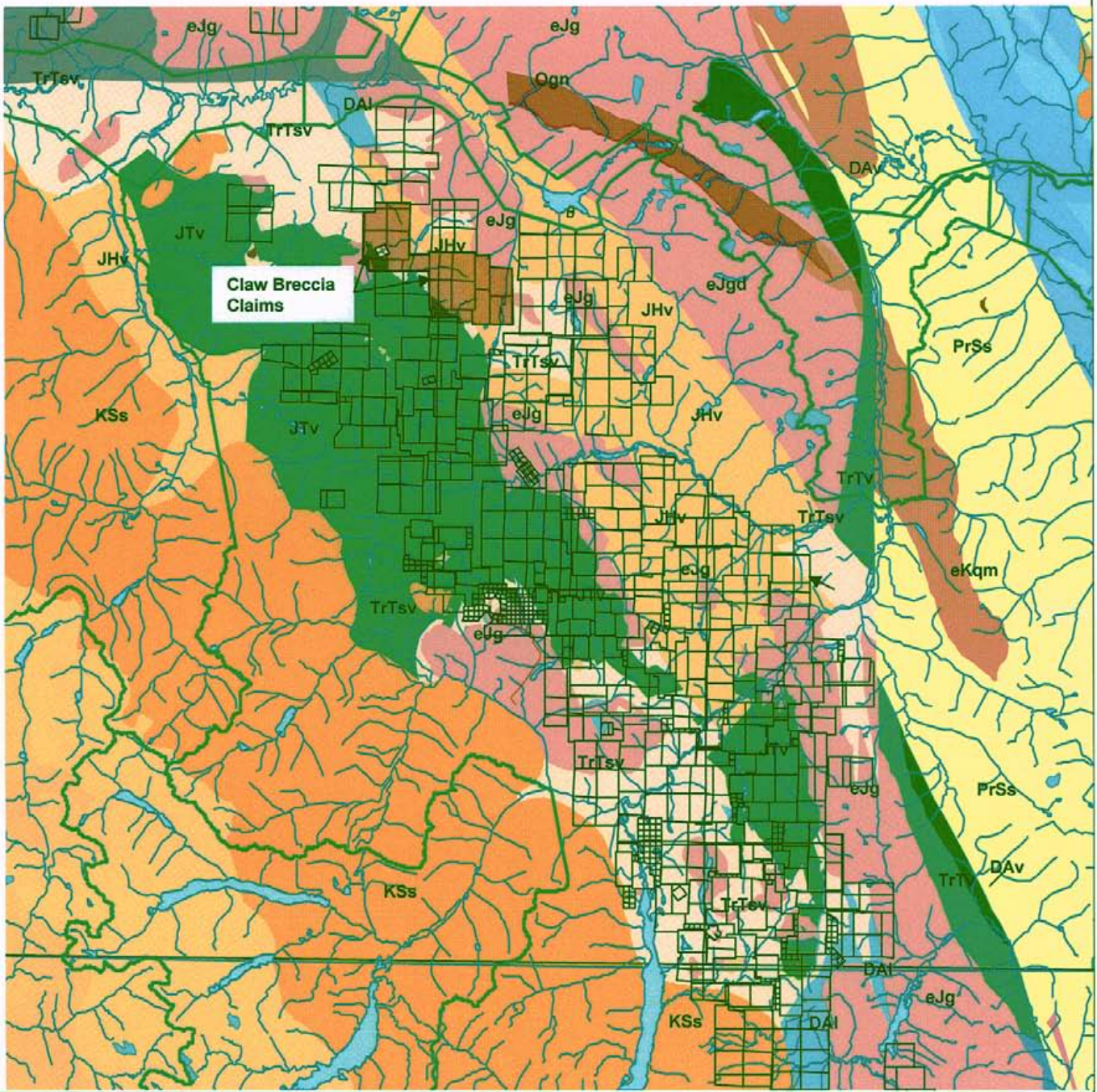
volcano-tectonic depression that is endowed with numerous precious metal-bearing occurrences (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). The composite Black Lake Intrusive Suite is generally medium grained and grades from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This intrusive suite includes the Black Lake pluton (granodiorite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

### **5.3 Structure**

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

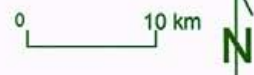
Regional-scale, northwest trending structures include the Saunders, Wrich, Black and Pil faults that cut the Toodoggone Project area, and occur over a distances of more than 80 kilometres. Parallel faults also display dip-slip movement, locally placing Stuhini Group in contact with Toodoggone Formation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

Northeasterly trending high angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinial strata (Diakow, 1986). The presence of high level



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  
Breccia, Claw Claims





epithermal mineralization at Goat-Wrich Hill, and at the Electrum prospect at substantially lower elevations to the north, may suggest a post-mineral, north side down displacement along a northeast trending fault system in the Finlay River valley (Blann, 2001). North trending, right-lateral strike slip faults are prominent along the eastern margin of the Geigerich Pluton, and are Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in age; these faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks to the west.

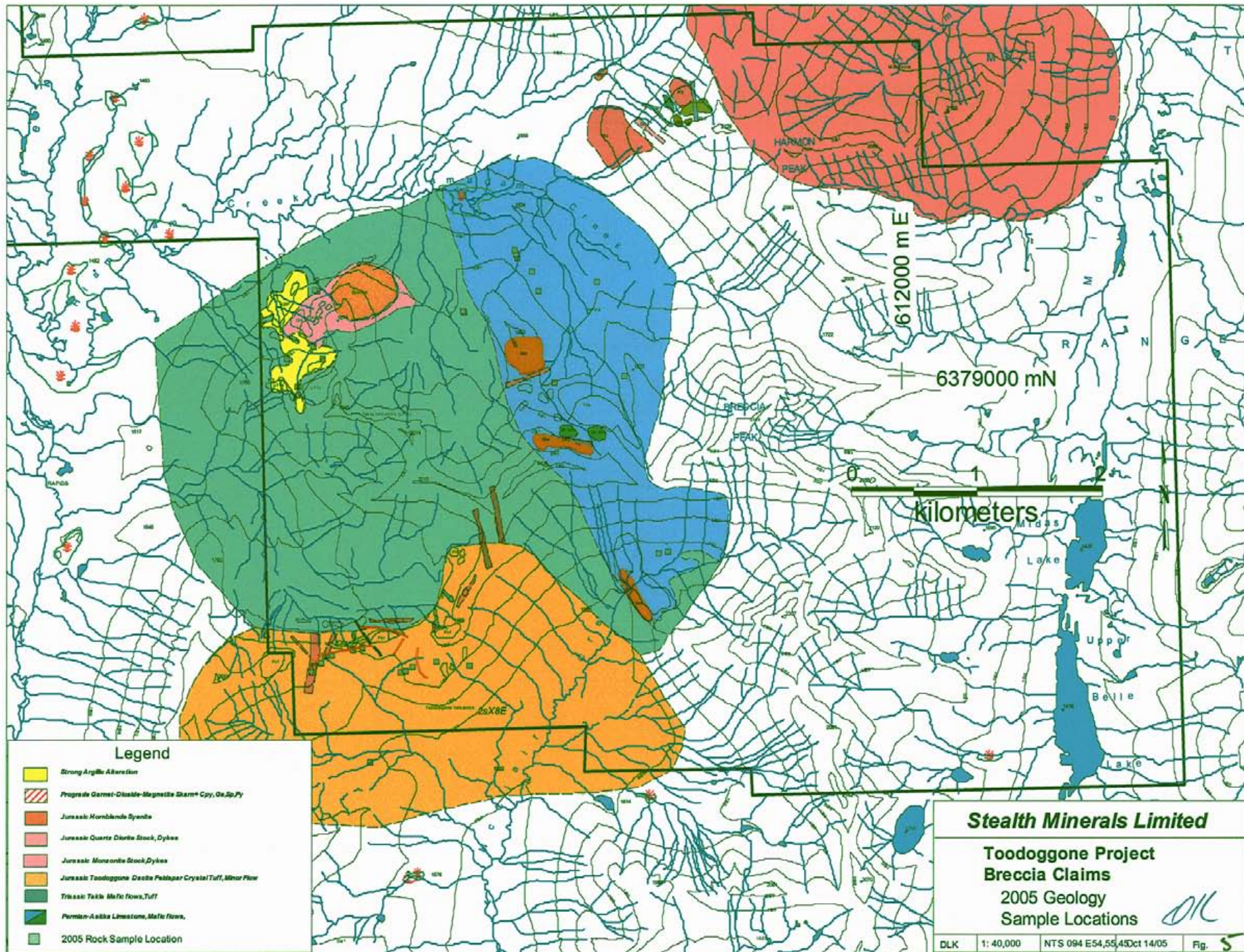
## **6.0 Property Geology**

The central part of the Breccia claims was mapped at a scale of 1:20,000 in 2005 (Figure 5). The Breccia claims are underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Asitka, Takla and Hazelton-Toodoggone groups. A small area of granitic rocks underlies the northeastern part of the claims, and dykes are common, but not abundant. A previously unmapped diorite-syenite intrusive complex was located in the northern portion of the claims where it intrudes mafic volcanic flows of the Triassic Takla Group of marine volcanics. The Takla volcanics overly a thick section of Permian aged Asitka Group limestone with lesser mafic flows and skarns. Jurassic Toodoggone volcanic rocks are found in the southwest portion of the claims near the Gord Davies showing.

The geologic section on the Breccia claims is represented by a generally northwesterly striking, southwesterly dipping structural panel with the oldest stratified and granitic rocks underlying the eastern part of the claims.

The presence of the Asitka group is documented by two, northwesterly trending, 0-500m thick lenses of limestone exposed in the central and southeastern part of the claims. The internal structure of the limestone varies from thick bedded (>20 m) to laminated, thin-bedded units, commonly with lenses and layers of fine white, grey to black chert.

Locally, large blocks of limestone breccia were noted, possibly representing slump blocks. Interbeds of greenstone volcanic were noted at the base, and were noted to occur below the limestone. Prograde diopside-garnet-marble skarns and iron gossans occur widely within the carbonate unit. Skarns are variable mineralized by pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Gossanous zones are up to 60x100m and contain local fracture





intersections or pods of high grade sulphide mineralization. The gold content is usually low, in the order of 100-300 ppb Au, although galena rich specimens may contain up to 90 gpt silver.

Flow banded rhyolite with andesitic/basaltic fine-grained volcanics were noted to the east towards Belle Lakes, underlying the limestone units. The Takla Group, of unknown thickness overlies the Asitka and its presence was indicated by dark green volcanic rocks with augite phenocrysts and proximal float of bladed feldspar porphyry.

In the central portion of the Breccia 1 claim, south of Hiamadam Creek a newly mapped diorite-syenite intrusive complex was mapped. A 500-600m diameter plug of coarse grained, orange weathering, weakly hornblende porphyritic syenite with steep intrusive contact margins is seen intruding the surrounding fine –medium grained quartz diorite. A strong propylitic alteration halo extends up to 200 m out from the diorite into the Takla volcanics and is surrounded on the west by a strong argillic alteration assemblage consisting of quartz-sericite and disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite. No significant mineralization or silicification has been associated with this intrusive.

The western to south-western part of the Breccia claim is underlain by andesite and dacite fine to medium grained lapilli tuffs of the Hazelton-Toodoggone group. The Gord Davies structurally controlled epithermal quartz-carbonate-barite veins carrying galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite with high grade gold and silver values lies at the flat southwest dipping Takla Toodoggone contact. The veins may occupy a flat fault or sheared contact as it dips shallower than the south slope of the hill and outcrops and subcrops along its strike on the south facing slope. Sampling in 2004 returned up to 83 gpt Au from the down dip sub cropping exposure. Due to the flat dip, the vein was traced around the hill to the southeast where several float samples were taken from silica/base metal vein style mineralization which returned up to 840 ppb Au.

Granodiorite and quartz monzonite intrude hornfelsed volcanics in the northeast part of the claims. Dykes of pink monzonite and quartz monzonite feldspar-biotite porphyry cut all the units and are more common in the eastern part of the claims. Dykes of monzonite porphyry cut the limestone. Many of these dykes trend northwesterly.



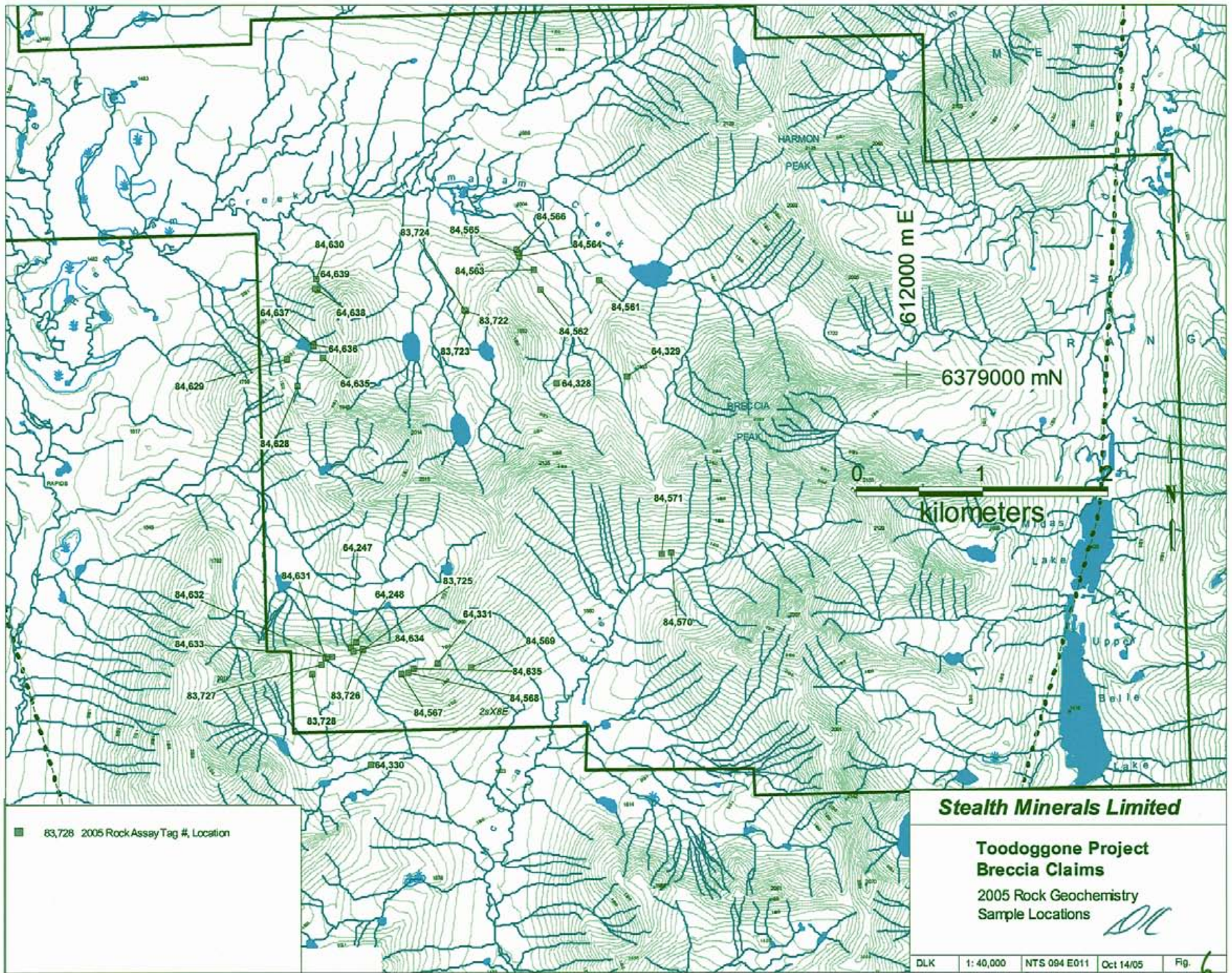
## **7.0 2005 Exploration Program**

The 2005 field program completed on the Breccia claims by Stealth Minerals consisted of rock sampling and mapping sampling by prospectors and geologists for a total of 20 man days. A statement of expenditures for the 2005 field program is summarized in Appendix I. A total of 37 surface rock samples were taken as float or outcrop samples so as to represent the mineralization encountered during each traverse. Each sample was placed in a plastic sample bag with a unique assay tag number. The sample site was flagged with the corresponding assay sample tag number and the location recorded by hand held GPS units. A representative hand sample was also taken and retained at the main camp as a further check when an assay for that sample was received. Samples were sorted and bagged in the field camp and flown to the main camp where they were securely stored and shipped by Canadian Freightways from main camp to Kamloops once per week. The helicopter supported field crew was based in the Gordo Fly Camp located 15 km to the southeast of the 2005 work area on the Breccia claims. Interior Helicopters of Ft. St. James was contracted to complete the flying utilizing a Bell 206 helicopter. Logistics and supplies were run out of the main Stealth Minerals main road accessible camp on the Finlay River.

## **7.1 Geochemical Results**

The rock samples were ground shipped to Eco Teck Labs of Kamloops, BC for geochemical analysis. Analysis for gold in rock chips was by 15 gram fire assay followed by atomic absorption reading finish. Silver and the values of 29 other elements were determined by analyzing a 0.5gram 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. Geochemical overlimits were resplit and wet assayed for exact values. Figure 6 shows the location and sample number of all rock samples from the Breccia property taken in 2005. The rock geochemical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ba are shown in Figures 7-11. Sample rock descriptions and abbreviated assay

ID	Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Area	Spl Type	Length	Rock Type	Colour	Text 1	Text 2	Alt 1	Occur	Min%	Comments	Me ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Fe %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Au ppb
DC	64328	609261	6378950	Breccia	g		t	gr	fg	vn	sl, lm	pod	40	Siliceous poc or pinched vein exposed on N face of Qz.	188	6234	418	16.9	10.00	5	25	70	
DC	64329	609620	6378903	Breccia	g		l	Wh	mg	perv	sl, lm	perv	3 Py	Bleached siliceous tuff, with trace dis. Py from 25x75m gossan.	3	28	15	6	0.3	1.97	5	30	5
Gary	64247	607629	6378844	Breccia	oc	3m zone	2dogg	blk/rd, or	vug	mg	sl	dis	4 py, mt	Silver py. might be pyrrhotite	5	39	504	678	1.6	5.96	55	35	20
Gary	64248	607674	6378887	Breccia	sc	2m	qtz carb vn	wh	fg			wk dis	3 galena, f. galena barite	right at the top of the ridge. Few other larger boulders around	2	824	2816	11750	7.3	0.01	10	25	155
Lesler	84626	607207	6378927	Breccia	o	1.5 m	tds p		fg					bleached volcanic py	2	4	16	89	0.2	4.85	5	165	5
Lesler	84629	607123	6379141	Breccia	f				yo				20	sulphides	3	3	26	54	0.2	6.29	5	50	5
Lesler	84630	607354	6379775	Breccia	f				gy					smoky ctz banded	4	14	2	17	0.2	0.57	5	85	5
Lesler	84631	607428	6379790	Breccia	c	50 cm	Qtz	wt				vn		qtz carb	3	26	46	4.5	1.93	5	1665	5	
Lesler	84632	607454	6376778	Breccia	c	40 cm	Qtz	wt				vn		qtz carb	1	14	74	56	7.4	0.67	5	1450	5
Lesler	84633	607477	6376778	Breccia	c	70 cm	Qtz	wt				vn		qtz carb	1	8	36	36	32.5	1.32	5	1530	5
Lesler	84634	607649	6376812	Breccia	f							vn		minor galena barite	2	26	2238	110	1.4	0.26	5	1185	460
Lesler	84635	608132	6378677	Breccia	f				fg	shear				qtz carb sphl, mt	13	496	8196	0700	12	0.01	10	750	110
Pat	64635	607408	6379151	Bx	g		and	gy	mg		prop, arg		3-5 py	near spherulitic rhy contact	1	5	14	182	0.2	8.86	15	25	5
Pat	64636	607326	6379249	Bx	f		and	gy	mg	vugg	arg, sl	Qz Bx	lim		1	16	12	65	0.8	3.18	30	85	15
Pat	64837	607333	6379246	Bx	f		intrusive dlog	gy	mg, vugg	fel	prop	Bx Qz vns	5 py	d ss py py on fots	1	13	20	83	1.2	5.82	45	30	30
Pat	64638	607365	6379687	Bx	f		dic	gy, wh, yo	mg	fel, vugg	arg, sl	Qz vns	3-5 py	ja, lm	51	5	16	21	0.2	5.08	5	105	10
Pat	64639	607345	6379693	Bx	c			gy, vo	mg				5-10% py	p. gray sheared dlo	14	4	10	6	0.2	3.01	20	25	25
Ron	83722	608536	6379516	Breccia	ohip	75m	tds p	gy, gn					py, 5	rusty lr, opy	6	80	688	176	0.4	6.52	5	80	5
Ron	83723	608540	6379521	Breccia	talus		tds p	gy, gn					py, 1	rusty lr, opy, x ba	7	118	1120	460	1.3	7.32	5	70	5
Ron	83724	608528	6379527	Breccia	sc		tds p	gy, gn					py, 2	rusty lr, opy	8	43	3142	81	1.2	6.45	36	65	5
Ron	83725	607726	6378830	Gord Daves	sc			wt	msv	vn	vn	gs 1		qtz co-ba, lr, ga	1	70	2418	2265	9.1	1.33	5	429	50
Ron	83726	607729	6378833	Gord Daves	f			wt	msv	vn	vn	gs 1		qtz co-ba, lr, ga	1	92	10400	1735	5.2	0.01	5	225	420
Ron	83727	607387	6376712	Gord Daves	f			wt	msv	vn	vn	ba		qtz co-ba	1	3	78	32	5.2	1.06	5	1330	5
Ron	83728	607325	6378837	Gord Daves	ehp	5m		wt	msv	vn	vn	ba		qtz co-ba	1	2	28	121	1.3	1.41	5	1755	5
Terry	84561	608559	6379760	Breccia	o/c		tuff	gn		rep	sil		0.01	silicified tuff alteration with pyrite	1	3	6	86	0.3	2.73	5	90	6
Terry	84562	608132	6379687	Breccia	f		marble	wt	x					Monzonite/marble contact alteration with veins	1	2	4	19	0.2	0.08	5	5	6
Terry	84563	609088	6379846	Breccia	f		marble	wt					0.01	Limestone marble, malachite, pyrite galena quartz veins	1	29500	590	66300	42.3	5.14	45	5	145
Terry	84564	608870	6379953	Breccia	f		Qtz	gn	x	perv	chl		0.01	Chlorite alteration/ quartz vein silicified with pyrite malachite, jarosite	74	4257	142	573	2.4	4.19	5	40	85
Terry	84565	608958	6379983	Breccia	f		Qtz	wt	x		spac		0.01	Quartz breccia with malachite, specular pyrite and limestone	48	3605	685	48300	23.6	2.08	5	20	110
Terry	84566	608945	6380009	Breccia	o/c		limestone	bn				py	1	20 m skarn gossan massive pyrite malachite, jarosite	11	128000	948	42500	90.5	10.00	25	10	305
Terry	84567	608036	6376636	GD	f		barite	wt						Barite with fine grain volcanics	2	55	678	156	2.2	0.46	5	960	165
Terry	84568	608080	6376643	GD	f			bn	fa	rep	sil		1	Silicified alteration with jarosite, pyrite and limestone	9	26	374	323	0.6	2	10	920	15
Terry	84569	608585	6376685	GD	f		bt	bn	t	dss	py		0.5	Fluorite with pyrite, jarosite	3	24	270	138	0.5	5.05	60	15	5
Terry	84570	610176	6377604	GD	f		s	yo	x	rep	sil		1	Limestone skarn silicified with garnets	1	80	20	81	0.8	9.97	20	25	16
Terry	84571	610130	6377585	GD	o/c		s	wt	x	perv	chl		10	Marble skarn chlorite, pyrite	10	758	788	6943	10.6	0.01	15	30	30
DC	64330	607786	6378916	GD	c	0.5m	xt	l pink	mg			ank, s	wk	Taken from the south side of creek at base of waterfall	3	123	14	183	0.5	3.46	40	150	5
DC	64331	608316	6376717	GD	a		alt	bn-wh	mg			sl, argill	wk	3m below ridge line, melon sized	41	23	875	312	2.3	2.88	5	1120	820





results are found in Table IV and rock assay certificates in Appendix II. Figures 7-11 showing interpreted anomalous statistical thresholds for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and barium will be discussed by element.

## **7.2 Gold Geochemistry**

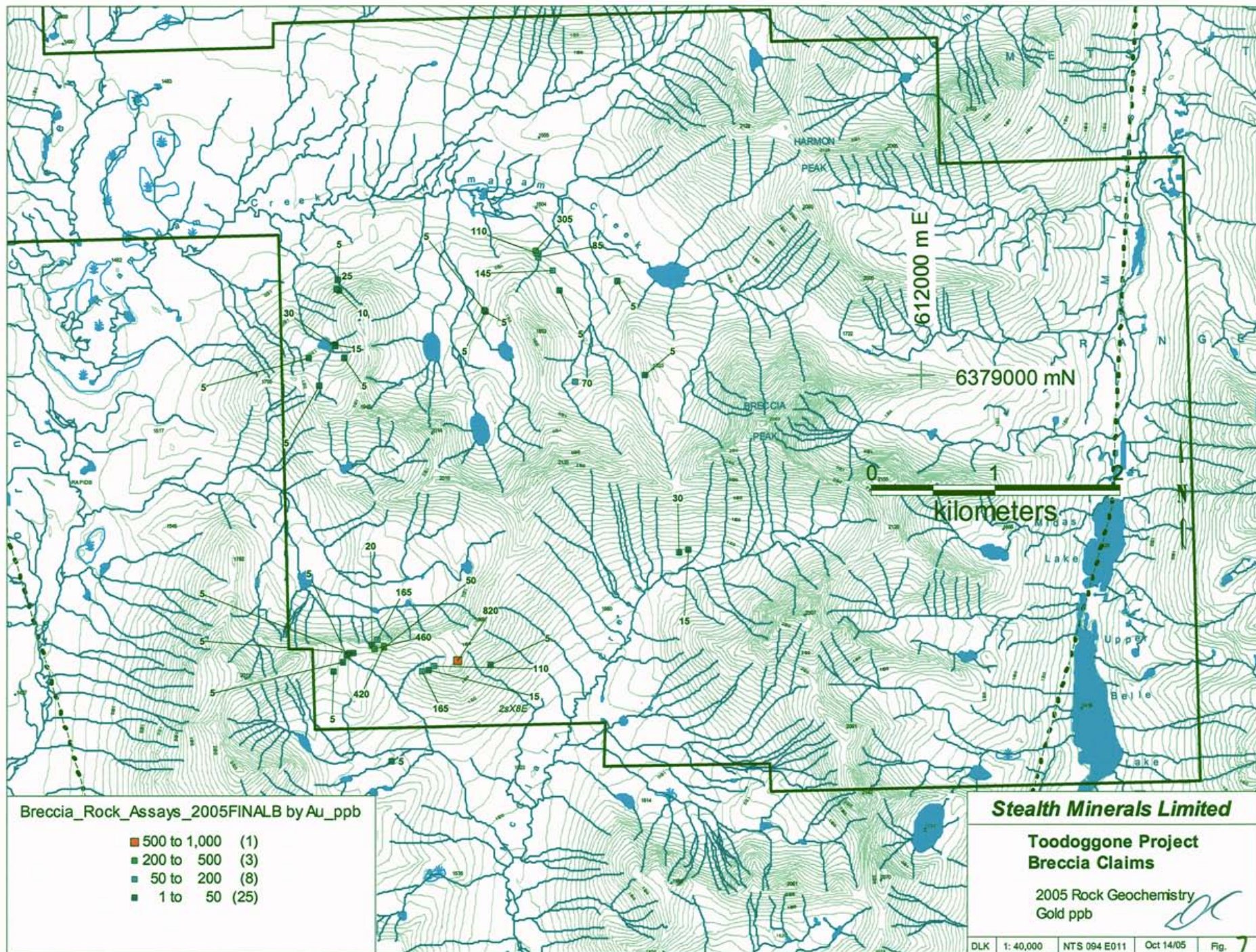
Gold-in-rock has an anomalous >90% threshold at 500ppb and range from 20ppb to 820 ppb (Figure 6). One samples recorded values with over 0.5gpt Au, located in the eastern extension of the Gord Davies vein. Several subcroppings and outcrop samples were taken from shallow hand trenched of mineralized quartz-carbonate-barite veins on the south slope of the hill but these failed to return significant silver or gold values. Gold values outside of the high grade zone located in 2004 failed to return significant values. No zones of anomalous gold values were yet discovered on the Claw/Moose claims.

## **7.3 Silver Geochemistry**

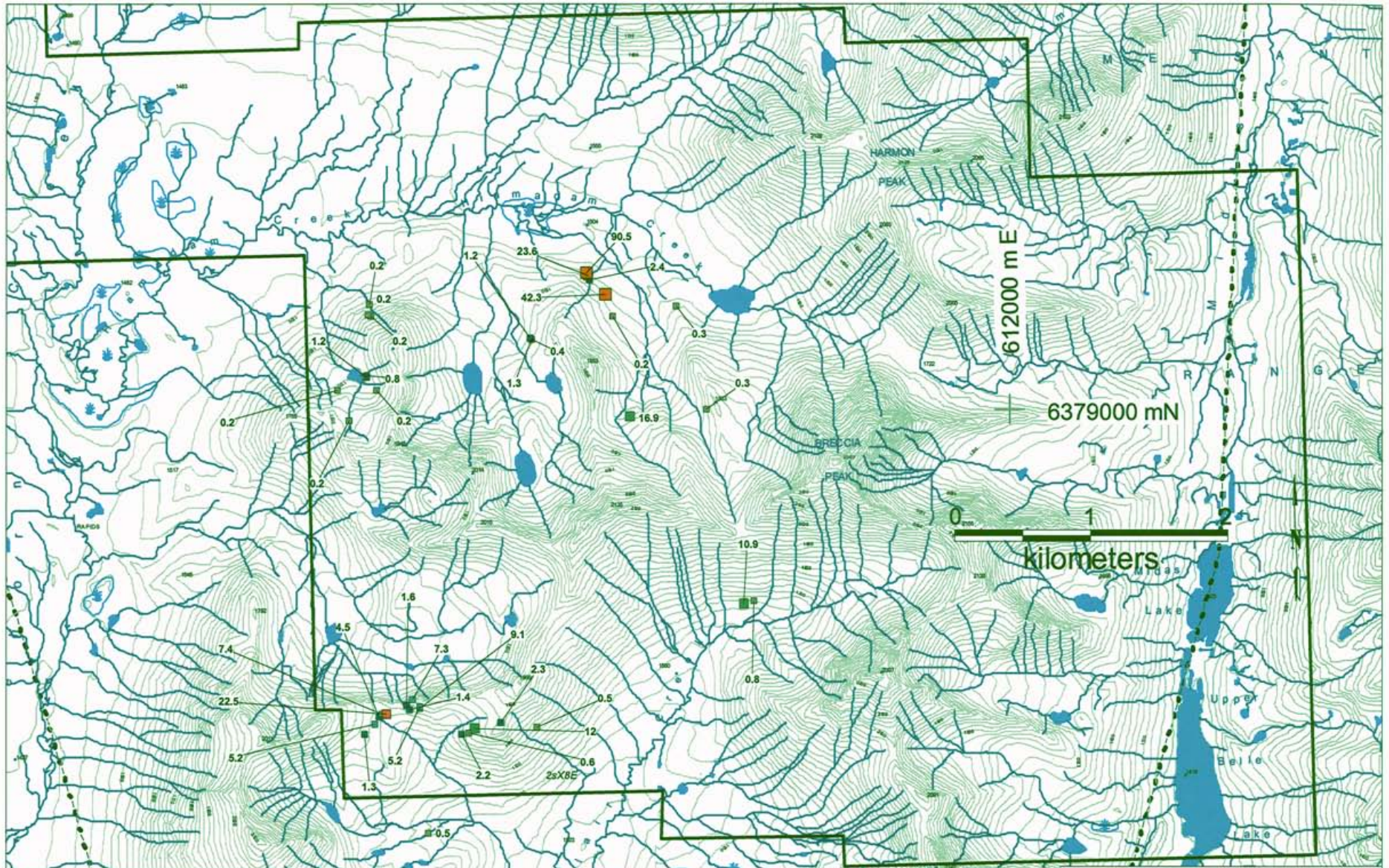
Figure 7 shows silver-in-rock for the Breccia Claims. As seen, anomalous silver values are mainly associated with fracture/veined and breccia hosted base metal sulphides within the limestone package. These are mainly short strike length narrow veins. Sample 84566 is a grab sample from a 20 meter wide gossanous skarn zone that also carries high copper, lead and zinc. Silver values from this skarn area range from 23.6-90.6. The other anomalous silver value came from the Gord Davies vein and returned 22.5 gpt Ag.

## **7.4 Copper Geochemistry**

Copper values were most significant in the carbonate hosted mineralization (Figure 8). These areas recorded 5 samples from both quartz-carbonate-barite veins and skarn mineralized zones which assayed >2,000 ppm Cu, from both outcrop and float samples. These samples are all grab samples from outcrop and range in copper content from 0.36% Cu to 12.8% Cu. This style of mineralization has a 1.0 km x 3.5 km area distribution.







Breccia\_Rock\_Assays\_2005FINALB by Ag\_ppm

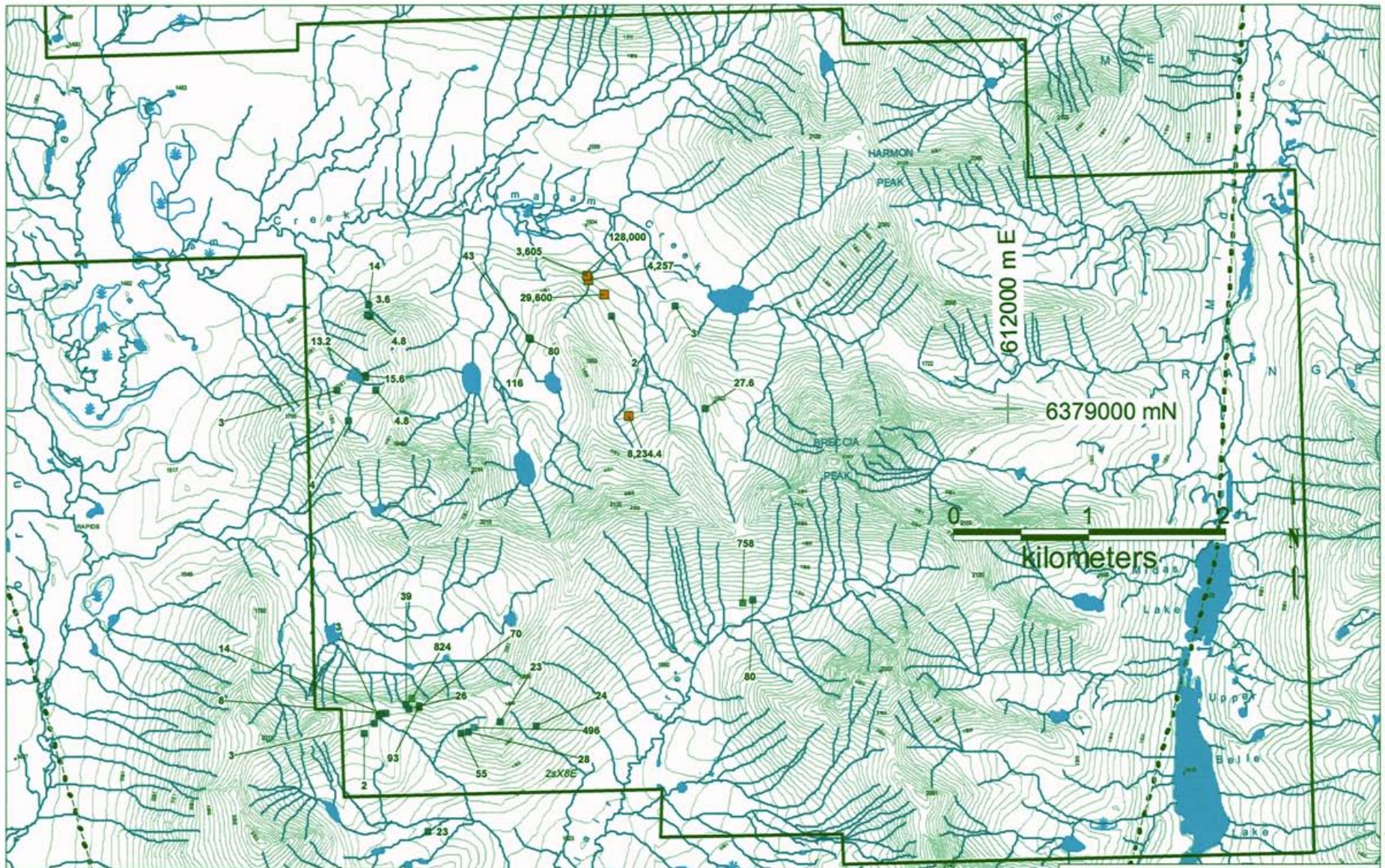
- 30 to 10,000 (2)
- 20 to 30 (2)
- 10 to 20 (3)
- 5 to 10 (5)
- 1 to 5 (10)
- all others (15)

**Stealth Minerals Limited**

**Toodoggone Project  
Breccia Claims**

2005 Rock Geochemistry  
Silver ppm

*OK*



Breccia\_Rock\_Assays\_2005FINALB by Cu\_ppm

- 2,000 to 93,000 (4)
- 500 to 1,000 (2)
- 250 to 500 (1)
- 1 to 250 (29)
- all others (1)

**Stealth Minerals Limited**

**Toodoggone Project  
Breccia Claims**

2005 Rock Geochemistry  
Copper ppm

*OK*



## **7.5 Lead Geochemistry**

Lead-in-rock had a maximum value of 10,400 ppm shown in Figure 9. Two areas of high geochemistry are noted. The first is the Gord Davies area with seven samples returning >500 ppm. These samples are from the continuation of a vein which subcrops along the southerly slope of the hill and is interpreted to be the continuation of the veins located in the cliff face on the steep north face of the cliff. The other anomalous area lies to the north where six samples returned > 500 ppm Pb. These samples are grabs from high grade veins and replacements of base metals within the Asitka carbonate stratigraphy and are of low economic significance. As seen previously although these lead values correlated with silver and gold, the precious metal content is low.

## **7.6 Zinc Geochemistry**

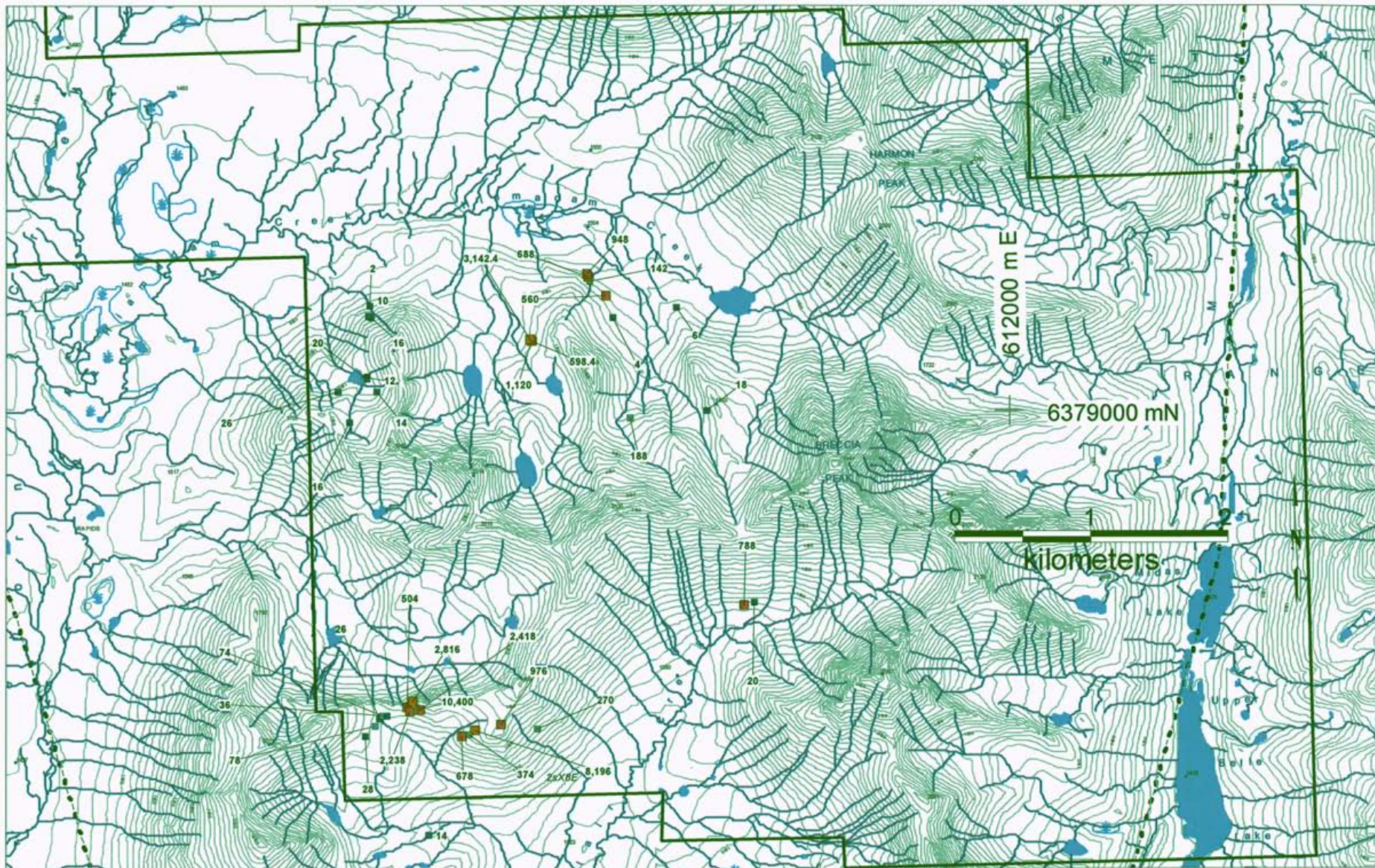
Zinc values on the Breccia claims correlate with the lead values in distribution. Zinc values range from 19 ppm to 6.63 %. The highest zinc values again report to the replacements of limited extent within the carbonate stratigraphy. Zinc values are shown in figure 10.

## **7.7 Molybdenum, Tungsten, Antimony, Arsenic and Barium Geochemistry**

Anomalous molybdenum values are low ranging from 1-74 ppm, the highest comes from the carbonate replacements. Tungsten, antimony and arsenic are all low with no exploration significance. The barium values range from 5-1665 ppm and are mainly associated with the Gord Davies quartz-carbonate-barite breccia veins and are part of the low sulphidation epithermal system apparently focused at the Takla-Toodoggone lithological contact.

## **8.0 2005 Mineralization Summary**

Mineralization is widely scattered on the Breccia claims and includes epithermal vein and breccia (low sulphidation), skarn, and mesothermal contact veins. Veins with low



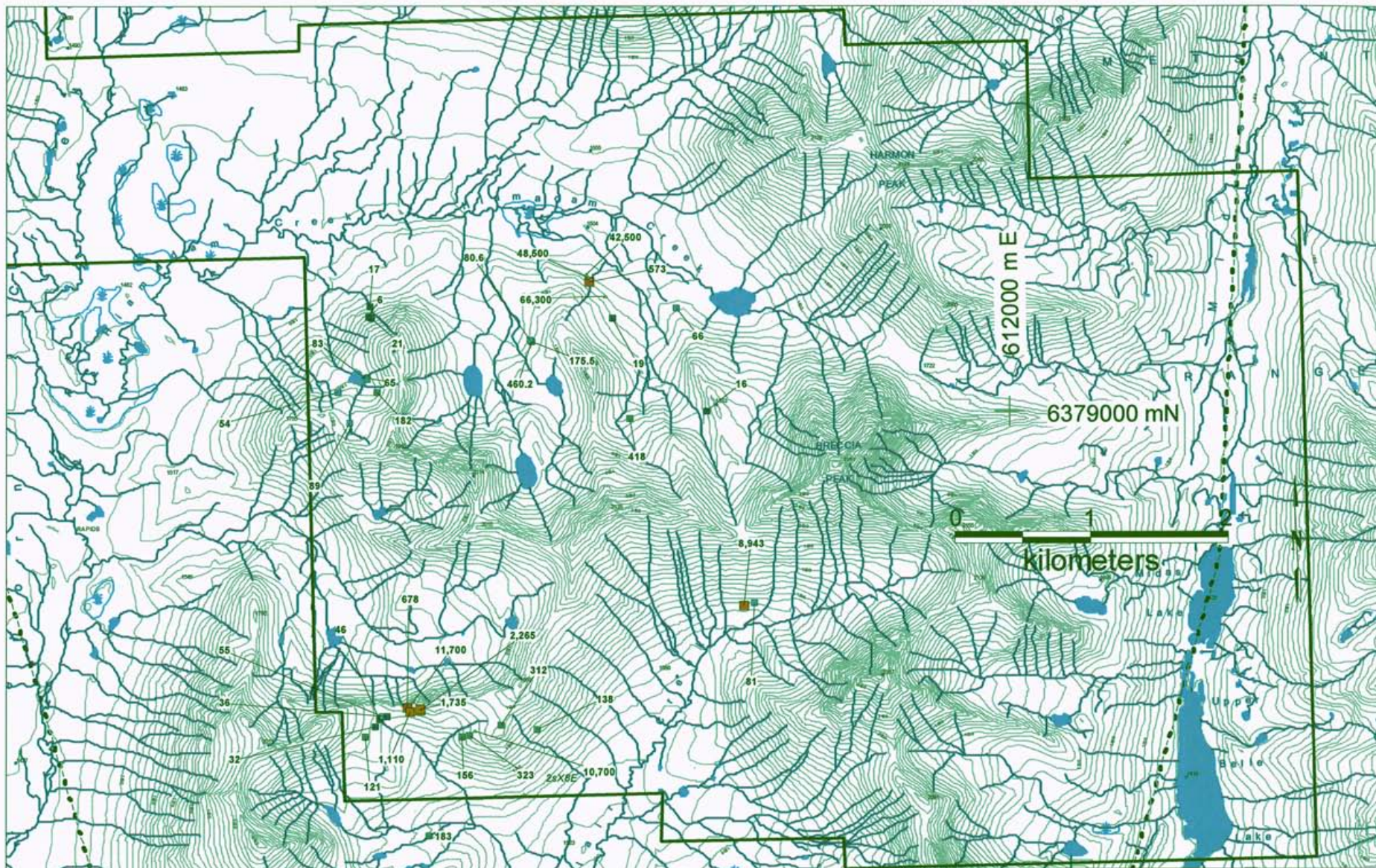
Breccia\_Rock\_Assays\_2005FINALB by Pb\_ppm

- 2,500 to 10,000 (3)
- 500 to 2,500 (11)
- 100 to 500 (4)
- 50 to 100 (2)
- 0 to 50 (16)
- all others (1)

**Stealth Minerals Limited**

**Toodoggone Project  
Breccia Claims**

2005 Rock Geochemistry  
Lead ppm



Breccia\_Rock\_Assays\_2005FINALB by Zn\_ppm

- 1,000 to 10,000 (4)
- 500 to 1,000 (2)
- 100 to 500 (10)
- 50 to 100 (8)
- 0 to 50 (8)
- all others (5)

**Stealth Minerals Limited**

**Toodoggone Project  
Breccia Claims**

2005 Rock Geochemistry  
Zinc ppm



sulphidation affinities occupy the southwestern part of the claims (Gordon Davies showing). Skarn mineralization is associated with the limestone bodies. Along the eastern part of the claims, copper and gold mineralization is locally associated with veins and breccias within and proximal to granitic bodies. Most of the prominent gossans, including the prominent gossan on the Breccia 1 claim appeared to be the result of weathering of pyritic and early argillic altered volcanic rocks adjacent to the diorite-syenite intrusive with little or no development of silica and devoid of obvious significant economic mineralization.

The Gordon Davies (Breccia) showing located just north of the south boundary of the Breccia 3 mineral claim includes three minfile sites (Gordon Davies West, Gordon Davies East and Har). The most interesting showing is the Har that is shown as being located near the center of the south Breccia claim line. Anomalous gold and silver mineralization is known for about 1.5 km, including the above showings and mineralized float noted to the immediate west of the claims. The most significant zone of mineralization appears to occur in a 300+ metre zone. The veins comprise quartz, quartz-calcite and calcite with variable amounts of galena, sphalerite, barite and subordinate chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Float in the talus slide below the Har “vein” consists of very large (3 – 5 ton) mineralized boulders, presumed to be sourced from the 1 to 2 metre wide vein in the cliff upslope to the south. The boulders are quartz-carbonate (calcite) and barite with occasional massive sphalerite and galena. Copper mineralization as stains and chalcopyrite is subordinate. Values of multi-gram gold (3 - 5 gpt Au) with very high silver (300-1000 gpt Ag) were derived from analysis.

The vein, as it is in the cliff face, has not been measured accurately but appears to be from 1 to 2 meters in width. An approximate estimate of the strike would be about northwest with the dip being between 30 and 45 degrees southwest. Following the talus



float, and the vein “system” to the southeast, the vein seems to decrease in silica and becomes more of a calcite breccia with masses (and clasts) of sphalerite and galena. Further to the southeast the “vein” seems to blow out into a quartz-carbonate stockwork with occasional abundant sphalerite and galena. Values from the float in the talus of all of this material are anomalous in both gold and silver. Where the “vein system” cuts the south ridge the veining appears to have weakened and narrowed out. The volcanics the veins are hosted in at this point are only weakly altered. The horizontal distance between where the vein system cuts the ridge to where the large mineralized boulders are, directly below the vein in the cliff face, is 463 meters. The large angular boulders south of the ridge, along the north claim line for Breccia 7, are a horizontal distance of about 300 meters from the vein in the cliff.

For up to 500 m to the south of the cliffs hosting the mineralized veins, proximal float of quartz, quartz-calcite and calcite, some with minor galena and sphalerite have been noted. This intermittent float train in part confirms the southwesterly dip of the main vein system and may indicate the presence of further veins. Prospecting in the 2005 season located the surface extension to the vein and has revealed low exploration potential.

#### **Skarn Zone: central part of Breccia claim proximal to Limestone**

Two prominent limestone bodies underlie the central and southcentral parts of Breccia 4, and extend a short distance into Breccia 2. Skarn mineralization is associated with both lenses, although of only minor significance in association with the most southern body. The northern limestone body represents a lense, approaching 1 km in length and up to 100 metres in thickness. It appears to wedge out to the north and possibly is faulted out to the south. Along its western margin, copper mineralization associated with quartz veins and epidote was noted to carry moderately anomalous silver (up to 90.5 gpt Ag,) and negligible gold. Intermittent mineralization was noted along the length of the eastern contact of the limestone. Here, northerly trending monzonite dykes were noted cutting the limestone in a few localities. Skarn minerals noted include magnetite, actinolite,



garnet, calcite, epidote, chlorite, quartz, specularite and possibly ilvaite. Mineralization noted includes lenses, pods veins and proximal float of magnetite, magnetite-pyrite-chalcopyrite; calcite-actinolite-garnet-sphalerite-galena  $\pm$  pyrite and pyrite-quartz  $\pm$  chalcopyrite.

Near the eastern contact of the limestone and extending some 500-700 metres to the east, quartz breccia in float was noted from at least four localities. These rocks comprise veinlets, stockworks and breccia fillings of fine-grained to finely vuggy quartz hosted in bleached (clay-sericite) altered fine-grained porphyry. Minor chalcopyrite has been reported. This zone was not seen in outcrop but from the extent of the intermittent float train suggests a very proximal nature.

Numerous gossanous areas in proximity to the limestones proved to be mainly pyritic altered bleached volcanic rocks.

## **9.0 Summary and Conclusions**

The Breccia Property was one of 10 properties explored by Stealth Minerals during the 2005 field season. Field work in 2005 was confined to the central Breccia claims.. The southwest corner of the Breccia claims, in the vicinity of the Gord Davies East and West showing and the Har prospect resulted in the highest gold, silver, lead and zinc values with limited strike and width potential. This area is known as an epithermal quartz-carbonate (calcite) and barite vein system with occasional massive sphalerite and galena. Historical (2004) highlights from the Gord Davies area were gold values up to 82.7gpt and silver values up to 1460gpt. This area was also considerable rich in lead and zinc however, was low in copper. Limestone lenses that extend over 1km in length and 100m in thickness through the Breccia 4 and Breccia 2 claims have resulted in skarn mineralization, and elevated copper and zinc values.

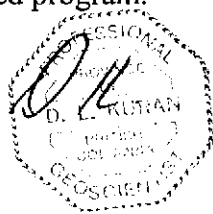
## **10.0 Recommendations**

Further work on the Breccia-Claw claims should include further prospecting and mapping around the monzonite stock located in the northeast corner of the claims.





Further channel sampling of the skarn mineralization with the highest silver values appear to be trending towards this intrusive contact. A 500 m x800m strong airborne magnetic anomaly is centered over the Asitka carbonate package in the area of elevated base metals and skarn/gossans and may indicate the presence of a buried mineralized intrusive. Detailed mapping of alteration facies and distribution of mineralized fractures may help with this interpretation that would require diamond drilling to test. The northeast area of the Claw 1-2 claims should be detail prospected and mapped to locate the quartz-hematite-gold style of mineralization recently located on adjacent stealth claims. This work would include contour soil sampling to identify this style of mineralization in shallowly covered areas. Appendix III shows the costs of such a recommended program.



## **Appendix I**

### **2005 Rock Assay Certificates**







	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	U	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
175	Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al%	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
176	<b>Resplits:</b>																														
177	1	64234	415	4.6	0.35	<5	35	<5	0.17	<1	89	44	3697	5.99	<10	0.21	168	16	0.02	11	300	6	<5	<20	18	0.03	<10	25	<10	<1	22
178	36	64611	5	<0.2	0.39	10	110	<5	0.08	<1	1	36	121	1.35	<10	0.10	125	2	0.03	1	50	6	<5	<20	5	0.01	<10	6	<10	6	30
179	71	83707	35	1.5	0.57	40	185	<5	0.03	1	5	86	97	2.67	10	0.28	360	108	<0.01	4	250	6	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	33	<10	<1	56
180	106	84618		1.50	1.77	45	15	10	1.31	<1	130	43	193	8.17	<10	0.86	611	10	0.07	72	1490	44	<5	<20	216	0.16	<10	70	10	6	37
181																															
182																															
183	<b>Standard:</b>																														
184	GEO '05		135	1.5	1.56	50	175	<5	1.58	1	19	59	84	3.73	<10	1.06	680	<1	0.01	29	780	20	<5	<20	55	0.10	<10	65	<10	10	74
185	GEO '05		130	1.5	1.39	55	145	<5	1.49	<1	19	56	85	3.63	<10	0.92	690	<1	0.01	29	790	24	<5	<20	55	0.11	<10	65	<10	10	74
186	GEO '05			1.5	1.58	50	145	<5	1.56	<1	19	59	87	3.87	<10	0.98	740	<1	<0.01	29	750	20	<5	<20	52	0.11	<10	66	<10	9	73
187	GEO '05			1.5	1.43	60	150	<5	1.63	<1	19	61	83	4.17	<10	0.95	704	<1	0.02	30	800	24	5	<20	53	0.10	<10	70	<10	11	76
188	OXF41		795																												
189																															
190																															
191																															
192																															
193	JJ/bw/ga																													<b>ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.</b>	
194	d11964/8661977																													Jutta Jealouse	
195	XLS/05																													B.C. Certified Assayer	

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2005-964								
<b>Stealth</b> 310 - 260 W. Esplanade North Vancouver, BC V7M 3G7  Attention: Bill McWilliams  No. of samples received: 137 Sample type: Rock Project #: Mac, Regal, Bx Shipment #: n/a Samples Submitted by: Dave Kuran							12-Sep-05	
ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
4	64237			1350	39.37			
9	64242	6.98	0.20					
11	64244	38.7	1.13					
12	64245	2.95	0.09					
18	64319						1.55	
23	64324	14.8	0.43					
38	64613	29.8	0.87					
54	64629	3.93	0.12					
73	83709	59.8	1.74	144	4.199			
74	83710						1.57	2.38
93	84605			40.2	1.172	1.22		
94	84606			39.1	1.140			
97	84609			42.3	1.234			
98	84610			1110	32.37			
99	84611						1.08	
100	84612			39.6	1.155		1.06	3.75
101	84613						1.08	
110	84622	24.7	0.72					
111	84623	2.73	0.08					
134	84563			42.3	1.234	2.96		6.63
136	84565							4.85
137	84566			90.5	2.639	12.8		4.25
<b>ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.</b>								
Jutta Jealousé								
B.C. Certified Assayer								
<b>Stealth - AK5-964</b>							12-Sep-05	
ET #	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
<b>QC DATA:</b>								
<i>Repeats:</i>								
73	83709			148	4.316			
134	84563			41.6	1.213	2.95		6.63
<i>Standard:</i>								
Pb106				58.2	1.697	0.61	0.52	0.84
Pb106				57.8	1.686			
Cu106								
SN16		8.34	0.243					
SP17		18.6	0.542					
<b>ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.</b>								
JJ/bw/ga								
XLS/05								
Jutta Jealousé								
B.C. Certified Assayer								

## **Appendix II**

### **2005 Statement of Expenditures**



EXPLORATION 2005 Claw Breccia Costs MONTHLY ACCRUALS WORKSHEET								Balance
Category	Account Description	Rate	4-Aug	9-Aug	10-Aug	11-Aug	days	
<b>Salaries</b>								
	Dave Kuran Sr. Geo	600	0.5		1	1	2.5	1500
	Ron Bliquist Prosp.	425	0.5	1	1	1	3.5	1487.5
	Terry Pidwerbeski Prosp.	250	0.5	1	1	1	3.5	875
	Don Coolidge Prosp.	300	0.5	1	1	1	3.5	1050
	Garry Sidhu Geo	250	0.5		1	1	2.5	625
	Less Allen Geo	300				1	2	600
	Pat Suratt Geo	350			1	1	2	700
								0
								0
<b>Analysis, Assay</b>								
	Geochem Analysis & Assay	22		10	10	10	30	660
	Metallurgical Testwork							0
	Other Lab/Sample Prep							0
								0
<b>Field/Camp</b>								
	Field Supplies	200					1	200
	Camp Costs	75	2.5	3	7	7	19.5	1462.5
	Camp Construction	500						500
	Mob Prorated							0
								0
<b>Surface Work</b>								
	Linecutting, Site Prep							0
	Trenching/Pitting							0
								0
<b>Environment/Reclamation</b>								
	Permitting							0
	Reclamation							0
								0
<b>Property Maintenance</b>								
	Staking							0
	Land Surveying							0
	Option, Acquisition Pmts							0
	Claim Holding Costs							0
								0
<b>Travel</b>								
	Lodging							0
	Meals, Groceries							0
	Airfare	1200					1	1200
								0
<b>Transportation/Air Support</b>								
	Vehicle Lease/Rental	150					2	300
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp							0
	Helicopter	900	1	1.2	2	1.9	6	5490
	Helicopter - Fuel							0
								0
<b>Support Activities</b>								
	Communication	25	1	1	1		3	75
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports							0
	Freight/Shipping							100
								0
<b>Other A&amp;G/Management Fee</b>								
	Legal							0
	Rent - Office, Storage							0
	Management Fees							0
	Insurance							0
	report	600					5	3000
	contingency							0
	<b>TOTAL COSTS:</b>							19825

## **Appendix III**

### **Recommendations; Cost Estimate**

EXPLORATION 2006 Claw Breccia Claim Costs Estimate				
MONTHLY ACCRUALS WORKSHEET				
Category	Account Description	Rate	days	Balance
<b>Salaries</b>				
	Project Geo	500	15	7500
	Prosp Trencher	300	15	4500
	Prosp/helper	200	15	3000
	Prosp	300	15	4500
<b>Consultants</b>				
	Geological			
<b>Analysis, Assay</b>				
	Geochem Analysis & Assay	100	25	2500
	Metallurgical Testwork			
	Soil	300	20	6000
<b>Field/Camp</b>				
	Field Supplies	500	1	500
	Camp Costs	75	70	5250
	Camp Construction			500
<b>Surface Work</b>				
	Linecutting, Site Prep	550	10	5500
	Trenching/Pitting	3	1,000	3000
	IP/Mag			
<b>Environment/Reclamation</b>				
	Permitting			
	Reclamation	1000	2	2000
<b>Property Maintenance</b>				
	Staking			
	Land Surveying			
	Option, Acquisition Pmts			
	Claim Holding Costs			
<b>Travel</b>				
	Lodging	100	6	600
	Meals, Groceries			0
	Airfare	1200	4	4800
				0
<b>Transportation/Air Support</b>				
	Vehicle Lease/Rental	150	20	3000
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp			
	Helicopter	1000	20.0	20000
	Helicopter - Fuel			
<b>Support Activities</b>				
	Communication	25	15	375
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports			0
	Freight/Shipping	1.6	400	640
				0
<b>Other A&amp;G/Management Fee</b>				
	Legal			0
	Rent - Office, Storage			0
	Management Fees			9500
	Insurance			0
	report	500	5	2500
	contingency			5000
	<b>TOTAL COSTS:</b>			<b>91165</b>

DK

**Appendix IV**

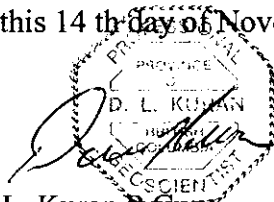
**Certificate of Qualifications**

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Manitoba (1978) and hold a B. Sc. Degree in Geology.
- 2) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist.
- 3) I am a registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Canada, Registration # 19142.
- 4) I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5) I have been employed in my profession as Geologist continuously since graduation by various mining companies and consulting firms in Canada, USA, Mexico and Europe.
- 6) This report are based upon data collected during field work completed on the Stealth Minerals Toodoggone claims, including the Breccia Property in the Omineca Mining Division during 2005 by D.L Kuran and others, and a thorough research of available information, and personal experience in the district.
- 7) I hold no interest in the Toodoggone Project Claims. I hold an Employees Option to Purchase shares in Stealth Minerals Limited.

Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2005 at Maple Ridge BC, Canada.



The seal is circular with a double-line border. The outer ring contains the text 'PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST' at the top and 'BRITISH COLUMBIA' at the bottom. The inner circle contains the name 'D. L. KURAN' in the center, with '19142' below it. A handwritten signature in black ink is written across the seal.

David L. Kuran P. Geo.

## **Appendix V**

### **References**

## List of References

Barrios, A., Kuran D.L., Geochemical Report on the Claw, Moose Midas Breccia Mineral Claims, January 31, 2005. Assessment Report prepared for Stealth Minerals Limited.

Blann, D.E., Kuran, D.L. 2004. Prospecting, Geological, Geophysical, Geochemical, Trenching and Diamond Drilling Report on the Pine Property, Finlay River, Toodoggone, British Columbia. Prepared for Stealth Minerals Limited.

Diakow, L.J. and Metcalfe, P. 1997. Geology of the Swannell Ranges in the Vicinity of the Kemess Copper Gold Porphyry Deposit, Attycelley Creek (NTS 94E/2), Toodoggone River Map Area. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch. Geological Fieldwork 1996, Paper 1997-1, 101-115.

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