



Geological Mapping Report and Review of the Moosehorn East and West Veins
on the
Louis Mineral Claims

Toodoggone Lake Area
NTS (94E034)

British Columbia

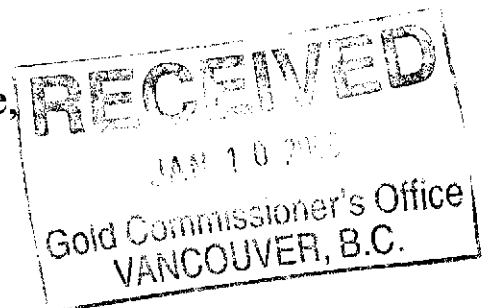
FOR

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December 14, 2005



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT
28,000

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1.0 Introduction

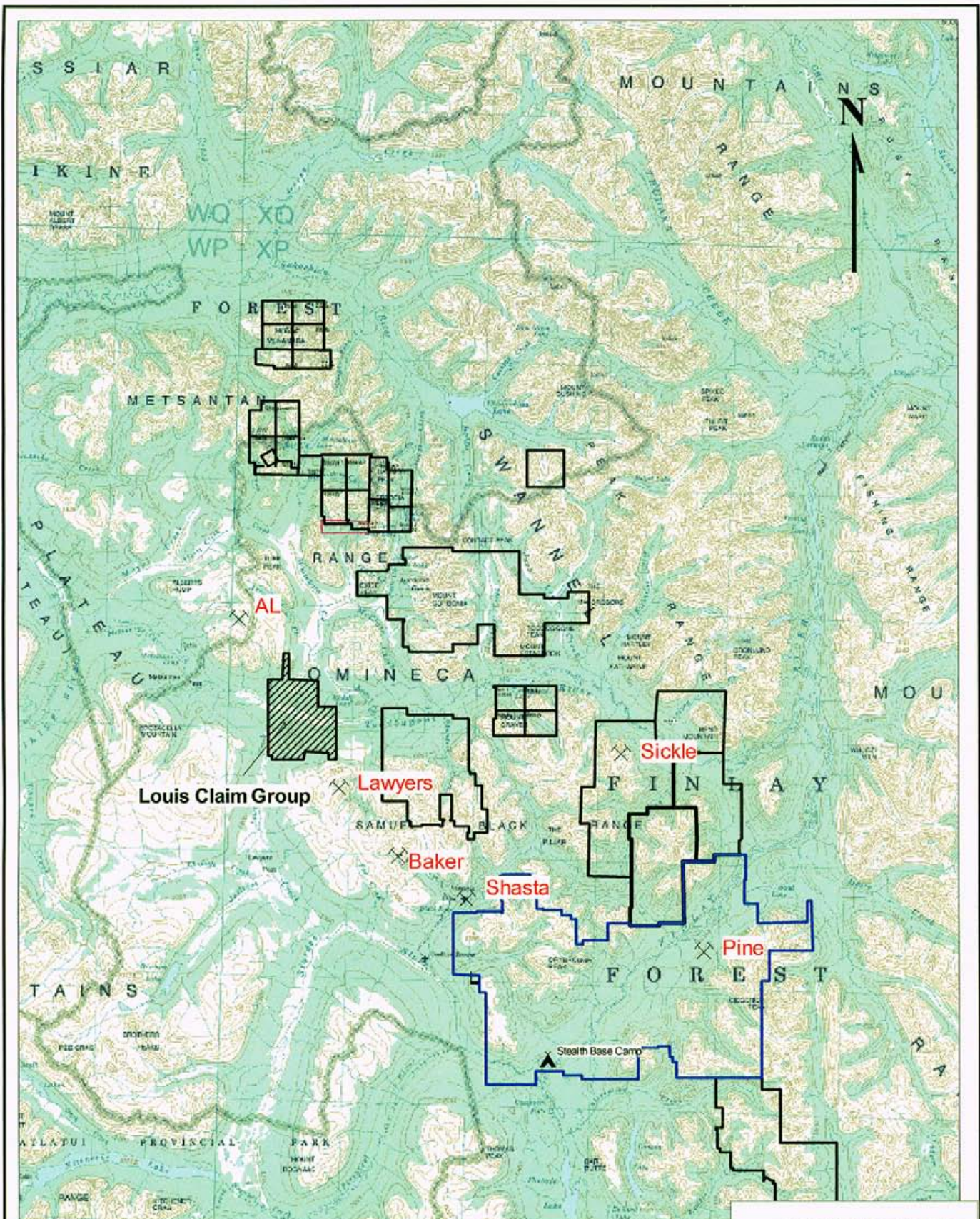
The Louis Claims are one of 9 properties explored as part of the 2005 program by Stealth Minerals on its Toodoggone Project. The Toodoggone Project is located in north central British Columbia approximately 430 kilometres northwest of Prince George (Figure 1). Stealth Minerals controls 172 mineral claims (69143.023 hectares) in the Toodoggone District, Omineca Mining Division. The subject of this report, the Louis property, consists of 9 adjoining mineral claims containing 3157.427 hectares. Stealth Minerals holds a 100% interest in the Louis Claims.



During the 2005 field season 4 man-days were spent on the Louis Claims mapping and prospecting. Majority of the work on the Louis claims in 2005 was spent compiling data from historical assessment reports; digitizing historical drill hole, trench and geophysical data. This work in addition to the field work has provided sound information regarding drill hole prospects for the 2006 field season.


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

2.0 Property Description and Location

The Louis claims are located 2 km West of Kadah Lake, 1.5 km east of the Lawyers Creek, and 33 km northeast of Stealth Camp (Figure 1). These claims are accessible by



	Stealth Minerals Ltd Claims		Past Producing & Producing Mine or Advanced Project
	Cascadero Copper Corp. Claims		
	Louis Claim Group		

Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 14/12/2005	Louis Property Location Map
Author: AMB	North-Central British Columbia
Office:	<i>OK</i>
Figure: 1	
Scale: 1:400000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
	

Stealth Minerals Ltd.
Table I: Louis Claim Status

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (HA)	Good To Date	Map Number
510882	LOUIS 8	384.047	2006/APR/18	094E034
511137	LOUIS 9	156.873	2006/APR/20	094E044
517868	LOUIS NE	418.462	2006/JUL/17	094E034
520032	LOUIS11	34.909	2006/SEP/15	094E034
522006	LOUIS 3	348.970	2007/MAY/15	094E034
522007	LOUIS 4	436.214	2007/MAY/15	094E034
522008	LOUIS 2	348.797	2007/MAY/15	094E034
522009	LOUIS 5	523.439	2007/MAY/15	094E034
522010	LOUIS 1	505.716	2007/MAY/15	094E034
9 Claims		3157.427 Hectares		



helicopter; a 20-30 minute flight from the Main Stealth Camp. Road access to the Louis Property is in place via the partially deactivated road north of Sturdee Air Strip towards the Lawyers Mine. Louis Claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division UTM NAD 83 Zone 9 6,361,000m North and 605,000m East on map sheets 94E.034.

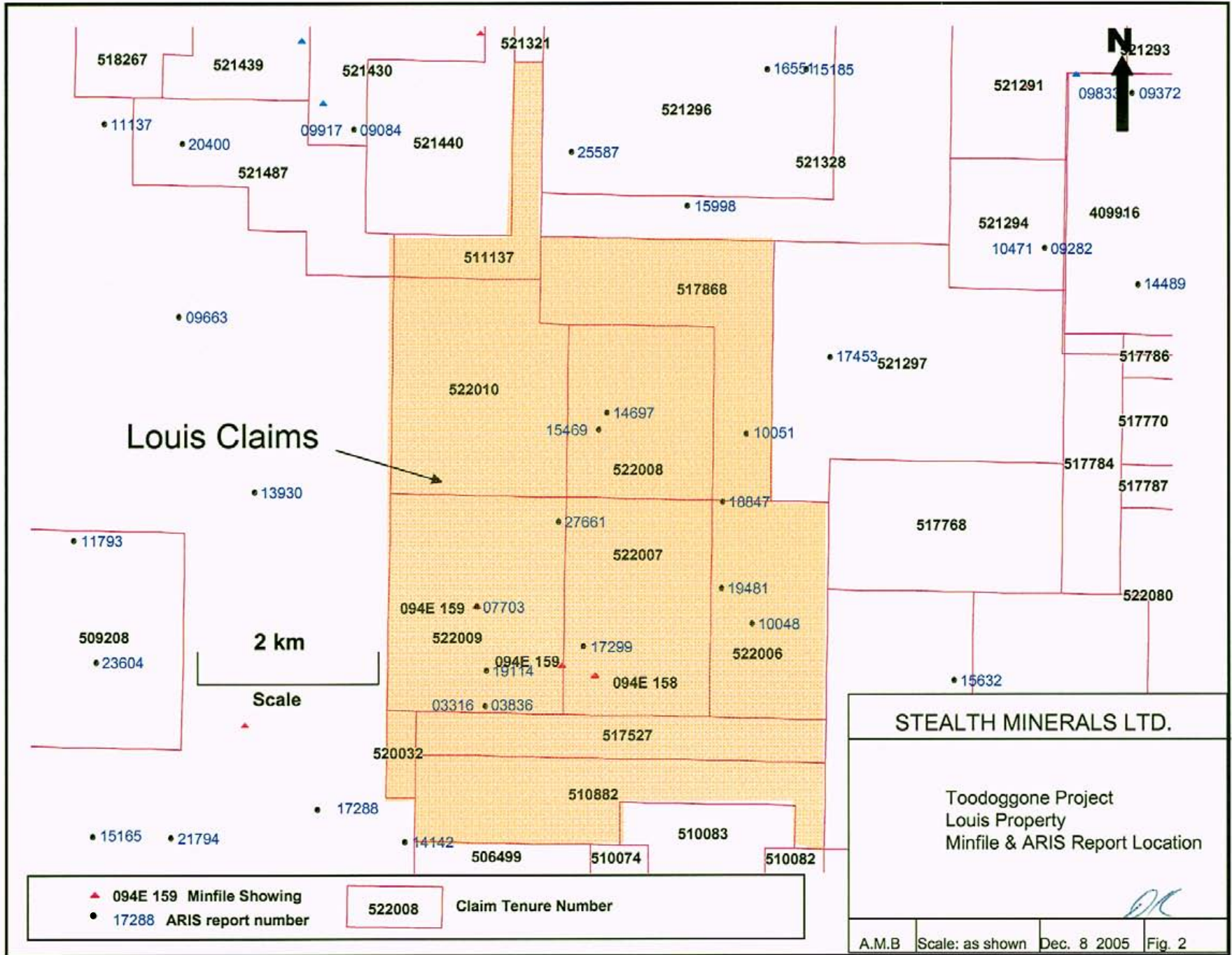
The property consists of 9 mineral claims containing 3157.427 hectares (Figure 2). The Claims have not been legally surveyed. Louis claim information is given in Table I. The claims are owned 100% by Stealth Minerals.

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 kilometres north of Windy Point, B.C., to the Kemess Mine gate, and approximately 22 kilometres of summer access road to the camp. Travel time from Prince George is approximately 10 hours, or 7 hours from Mackenzie. The Louis Property is accessible via helicopter and by road. The distance from the Stealth camp to the Louis claims is 33 km northwest, or a 20-30 minute helicopter flight. Road access is via the road north past Sturdee Airstrip towards the Lawyers Mine. Airstrips are in place at the Kemess South Mine and Sturdee Valley approximately 20 and 30 kilometres south and north, respectively of the Stealth camp.

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

The Louis claims cover an area of flat to moderate relief. Elevation ranges from 1180 meters A.S.L in the Toodoggone River Valley up to 1620 meters at the highest topographic point on Round Mountain. Round Mountain is located 1.5 km south of the Toodoggone River and 1.5 km east of Lawyers Creek. Round Mountain appears as a



Louis Claims

2 km

Scale

- ▲ 094E 159 Minfile Showing
 - 17288 ARIS report number
- 522008 Claim Tenure Number

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Toodoggone Project
Louis Property
Minfile & ARIS Report Location

DK

A.M.B	Scale: as shown	Dec. 8 2005	Fig. 2
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nearly symmetrical round hill (Figure 3). Bedrock is exposed intermittently throughout the area above 1550m. Moosehorn Canyon is a steep walled canyon draining Moosehorn creek. Moosehorn creek drains south from Moosehorn Lake 21km north of Moosehorn Canyon, eventually draining in to the Toodoggone River. The Toodoggone River which occupies a broad 'U' shaped valley with gravel terraces up to 1000m wide and flows east-southeast through the center of the Louis Claims.

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

4.0 History and Previous Work

Figure 2 shows the locations of the recorded historical assessment reports and Minfile occurrences within the Louis Claim group. Table II lists the historical reports and summarizes past work. Kenco Explorations initially explored the Louis Claims in the early 1970s. This early work involved geochemical analysis and ground geophysics. Exploration was activated again in the early 1980s and continued through to the early 1990s following the production decisions on three gold-silver mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). Government records show **\$1,000,491.08** have been spent on the Louis Claims. During this time geological mapping, geochemical analysis of rock, soil and silts, trenching, and drilling took place. Three epithermal Minfile showings were established from this work. The Round Mountain East showing (94E 158); a strong argillic altered zone, Round Mountain West showing (94E 159); a chalcedonic quartz vein with anomalous gold and silver values and the Kodah showing (94E 068): 1m chip sample across a pyritic quartz vein with 2.22g/tn Au, and 4.6g/tn Ag.

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Table II: Historical Work on Louis Property

Aris Rpt #	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	Minfile No	CostYr\$
3316	1971		Kenco Explorations	Stevenson, R.	N/A	Geoch		\$32,075.00
3836	1972	Kodah	Kenco Explorations	Barr, D., Hegge, M.	Report on Mag. Survey Kodah No. 5 group	Geophys. ground surv.		N/A
7703	1979	Kodah	Serem	Came, J.	Geochemical Survey Kodah Claims	Geoch		\$3,845.00
10048	1981	GWP??	Great Western Petr.	Eccles, L.	N/A	Geo, Geoch		\$35,075.00
10952	1982	Kodah	Serem	Crawford, W.	N/A	Geoch, Geo	094E 068, 158, 159	\$9,049.00
14697	1985		Cassidy Resources Ltd.	Tompson, W.	N/A	Geoch, Geo, Physical	094E 068, 158, 159	N/A
15469	1986		Cyprus Metals (Canada) Ltd.	Tompson, W.	N/A	12ddh 10668m; Geoch; Geo; Line Cutting; Trench	094E 068, 158, 159	\$331,570.00
17299	1987	Round Mt	Cyprus Metals (Canada) Ltd.	Tompson, W.	Exploration of Cassidy Claims, Mineral Claims Round Mt. and R.M Fraction	11ddh 1018m; Geoch, Line Cutting, Trench, EM, IP	094E 068, 158, 159	\$24,191.07
18847	1988	Cassidy	Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd.	Tompson, W.	Exploration of Cassidy Claim Groups 1, 2 and 3	13ddh 1276.6m; IP, mag surv	094E 068, 158, 159	\$360,927.00
19114	1989	Kodah	Cheni Gold Mines Inc	Hitchins, L.	Trenchin on the Kodah 1 and 2 Claims	Geoch, Geo, Road building		\$3,925.00
19481	1989	Moose	Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd.	Tompson, W.	Report of Diamond Drilling Program 1989 Cassidy Claim	7ddh 745.8m; Geoch	094E 068, 158, 159	\$176,439.01
27661	2004	Louis	Stealth Minerals Ltd	Kuran, D., Barrios A.	Geochemical, Geological and PIMA Alteration Report on the Louis Property	Geoch	094E 068, 158, 159	\$23,395.00
						Total of Expenditures		\$1,000,491.08
Minfile #	Names	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type	Comments	Location	Mining Division	
094E 158	Round Mountain	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Strong argillic alteration; 2.59gpt Ag, 2gpt Au	6359473N 605624E	Omineca	
094E 159	Round Mountain	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Chalc. Qtz vein 7.7gpt Ag, 0.085gpt Au	6359584N 605120E	Omineca	
094E 068	Kodah	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Grey pyritic qtz vein, 1m chip 2.22gpt Au, 4.6gpt Ag	6360174N 604002E	Omineca	



Great Western Petroleum Ltd. conducted a broad geochemical survey over the Moosehorn Creek claims in 1982 they also sampled rock outcrops in Moosehorn Canyon. In 1984 petrographic and fluid inclusion geothermometry on rocks from Moosehorn Canyon concluded that the epithermal assemblage of Moosehorn Canyon occurs well up in the epithermal system, about 100 meters beneath the paleosurface. This predicts that if gold-silver mineralization of ore-making volumes were emplaced they have not been removed by erosion and may exist between the present surface and 150-200m depth (Assessment report 14697).

In 1986, Cyprus Metals (Canada) Ltd. obtained ownership of the Louis claims. Detailed geological mapping of Moosehorn Canyon and Round Mountain, silt and soil sampling, trenching and 13 diamond drill holes were completed during the 1986 season. Thirteen kilometres of stream sampling collected 108 silt samples. Soil grids were cut on both the Moosehorn Creek area and Round Mountain. A total of 1,011 soil samples were collected in 1986 for geochemical analysis. Both hand and blast trenching was done in several locations on the west and east sides of Moosehorn creek exposing the Moosehorn Vein. Twelve diamond drill holes for a total of 10,668m were drilled in the Moosehorn zone.

Geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, backhoe trenching and diamond drilling were carried out by Cyprus Metals Canada in 1987. Soil sampling from west of Moosehorn Creek and on Round Mountain brought in 2,050 soil samples. Fieldwork in 1987 also found at least two veins 120-150m apart in the Moosehorn Creek zone. Two float samples from Moosehorn East vein assayed 12.4g/tn Au; 1010g/tn Ag and 10.4 g/tn Au; 1280g/tn Ag respectively (Assessment report 17299).

VLF resistivity and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted along existing soil grids. Trenching and drilling in the anomalous IP and VLF areas was carried-out in 1987 and 1988. Eight trenches dug with a backhoe for a cumulative length of 237 meters with depths varying from 1.5-3.0m on the east side of Moosehorn Creek. These trenches were

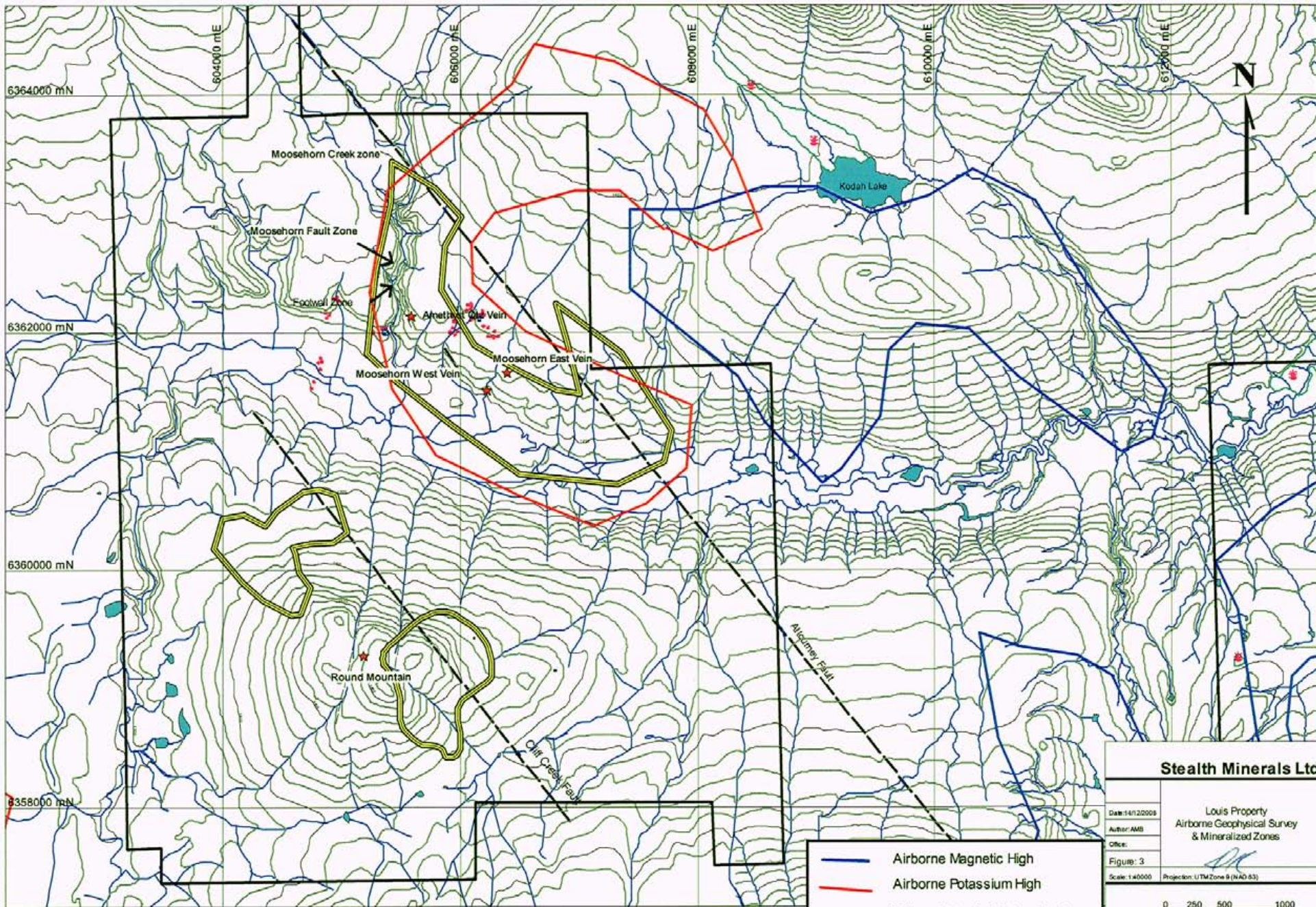


trying to uncover the Moosehorn Vein encountered in DDH 86-8. No veins were uncovered in any of the trenches although significant quartz float was found in muck in trench 3 (Assessment report 17299). Eleven diamond drill holes in 1987 totalling 1018 meters were drilled testing the Moosehorn East and West quartz zones.



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

As part of a 2003 Private-Public Partnership (PPP) with the Government's of Canada and BC, the Louis Claims were flown as part of a multi-parameter helicopter-borne geophysical survey, which data are now publicly available on the MapPlace website. A high-total potassium anomaly and thorium-potassium ratio low was detected in the Moosehorn Zone as well as a thorium-potassium low on Round Mountain (Figure 3).

During the 2004 field season Stealth Minerals Ltd. completed PIMA analysis of 1986 and 1987 drill core located on site. This work identified two phases of alteration possibly associated with the Attorney and Cliff Creek Faults. Primary alteration appears to be chloritic and potassic while the second phase is more argillic (illite, kaolinite). Anomalous gold in the 1986 and 1987 drill core appears to be associated with quartz veins, quartz veinlets and brecciation. High temperature (alunite, dickite) alteration was noted on Round Mountain. This alteration may have occurred with the cracking of the Cliff Creek Fault or from more local faulting. Both the Cliff Creek Fault and the Attorney fault which trend northwest through the Louis Claims are known mineral producers (Baker Mine and Lawyers Mine respectively) the alteration work may suggest that fluids carrying mineralization may be associated with these faults (Assessment Report 27661).



- Airborne Magnetic High
- Airborne Potassium High
- Airborne Thorium/Potassium Low

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Date: 14/12/2009 Author: AMB Office: Figure: 3 Scale: 1:40000	Louis Property Airborne Geophysical Survey & Mineralized Zones  Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
	

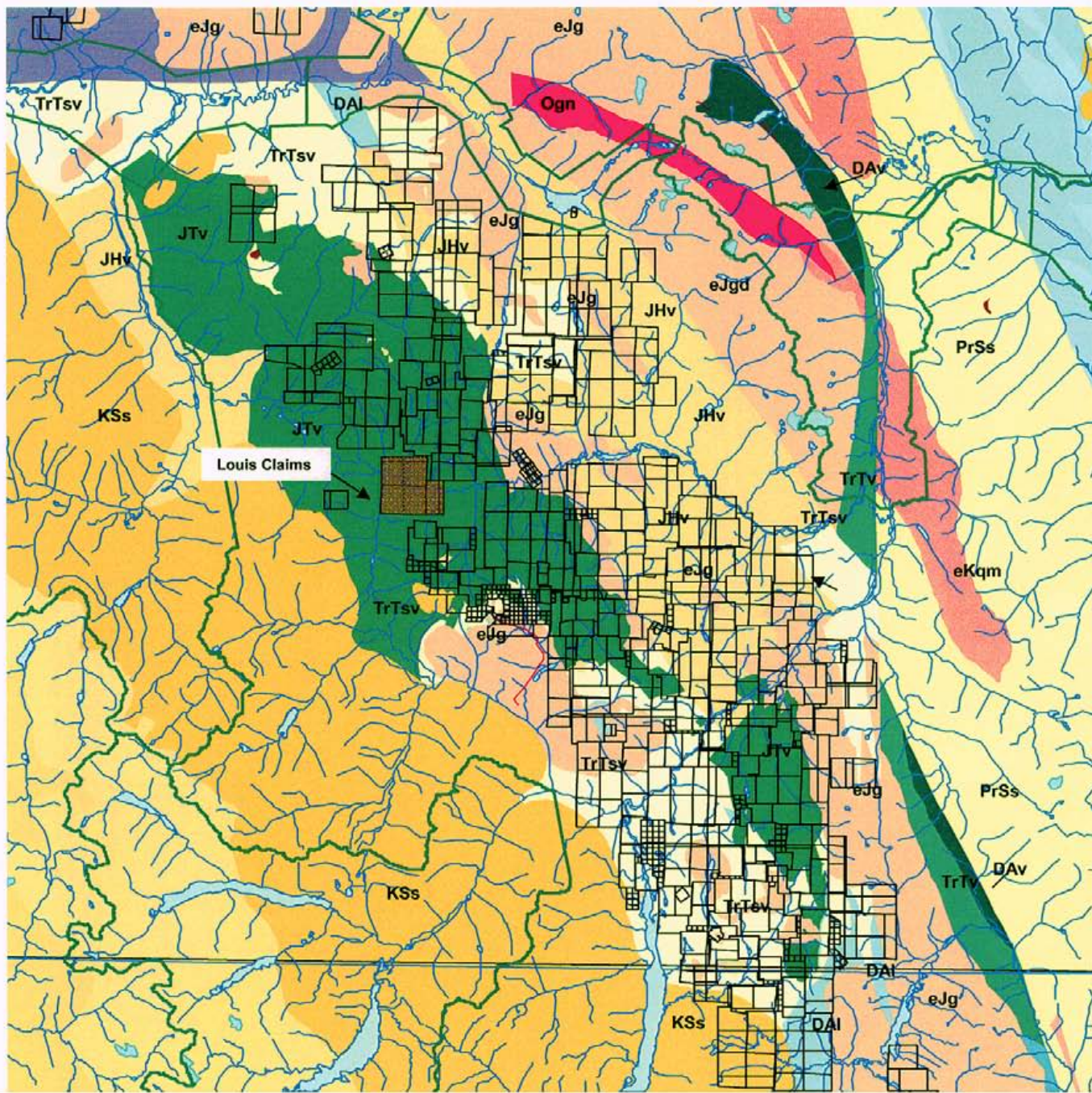


5.0 Regional Geology

The Toodoggone project and the Gordo Group area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The Intermontane Belt is made up of four unique Terranes and the project areas lay within the Stikinia and, in part the Quesnellia Terranes. The Stikinia and Quesnellia Terranes consist mainly of island-arc volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age with a Lower Permian basement represented by the Asitka Group (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). To the east older metamorphosed Precambrian and younger strata (clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks) of the Cassiar Terrane (Omineca Belt) is separated from the Intermontane Belt by a regional system of transcurrent faults (Diakow, Panteleyev and Schroeter, 1993). The Toodoggone regional geology is shown on Figure 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 youngs to the west. This NW trend is common to the faulting, stratigraphy, plutonism, major mineralizing events. Accreting of terrains parallel to this lineation 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, thereby 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.

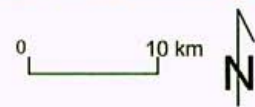
5.1 Stratigraphy

Lithologies 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).



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
Louis Claims



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 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 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 it's relationship with the Toodoggone epithermal deposits remains unclear.

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

5.2 Intrusive Rocks

Early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite calc-alkaline plutons are apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and development of an elongated volcano-tectonic depression that is endowed with numerous precious metal-bearing occurrences (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). The composite Black Lake Intrusive Suite is generally medium grained and grades from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This intrusive suite includes the Black Lake pluton (granodiorite to quartz monzonite), Jock Creek pluton (hornblende monzonite, diorite), Geigerich/Duncan Lake plutons



(hornblende-biotite granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite) and Sovereign pluton (quartz-hornblende-biotite-granodiorite/tonalite). Dykes and dyke swarms of quartz monzonite are locally proximal to and associated with copper-gold mineralization as at the Brenda occurrence. These dyke sets characteristically following the NW trending structural breaks that trace several of the mineralizing events within the Toodoggone Camp. Dikes and sills of trachyandesite to latite and minor basalt cut previous lithology. Late Triassic Alaska-type ultramafic intrusions were regionally mapped east of Kemess North and possible occurrences southwest of the Mex prospect (Cascadero Copper), and on the Pil prospects 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 the 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 and Metcalfe, 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 epithermal mineralization at Goat-Wrich Hill, and again at the Electrum prospect at substantially lower elevations in the north, may suggest a post-mineral, north side down displacement along a northeast trending fault system in the Finlay River valley (Blann, 2004). North trending, right-lateral strike slip faults are prominent along the eastern



margin of the Geigerich Pluton, and are Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in age; these faults may cut Toodoggone aged and older rocks to the west.

6.0 Property Geology

Detailed geological mapping on the Louis Claims is difficult as the majority of the claims are covered in glacial till and colluvial deposits. Exposed bedrock is concentrated at the higher elevations of Round Mountain and in the exposed cliffs of Moosehorn Canyon. Digital geology maps (Figures 5-6) were created based on 1:10000 scale mapping done by Willard D. Tompson, Consulting Geologist for Cassidy resources Ltd, in 1986 and confirmed by 2004 and 2005 Stealth Minerals mapping. Tompson broke the geology into seven units these units are described below.

Ovb: Overburden includes talus, alluvium and glacial drift

Jai: Interbedded trachyandesite flows, tuffs and maroon crystal tuffs and greywacke.

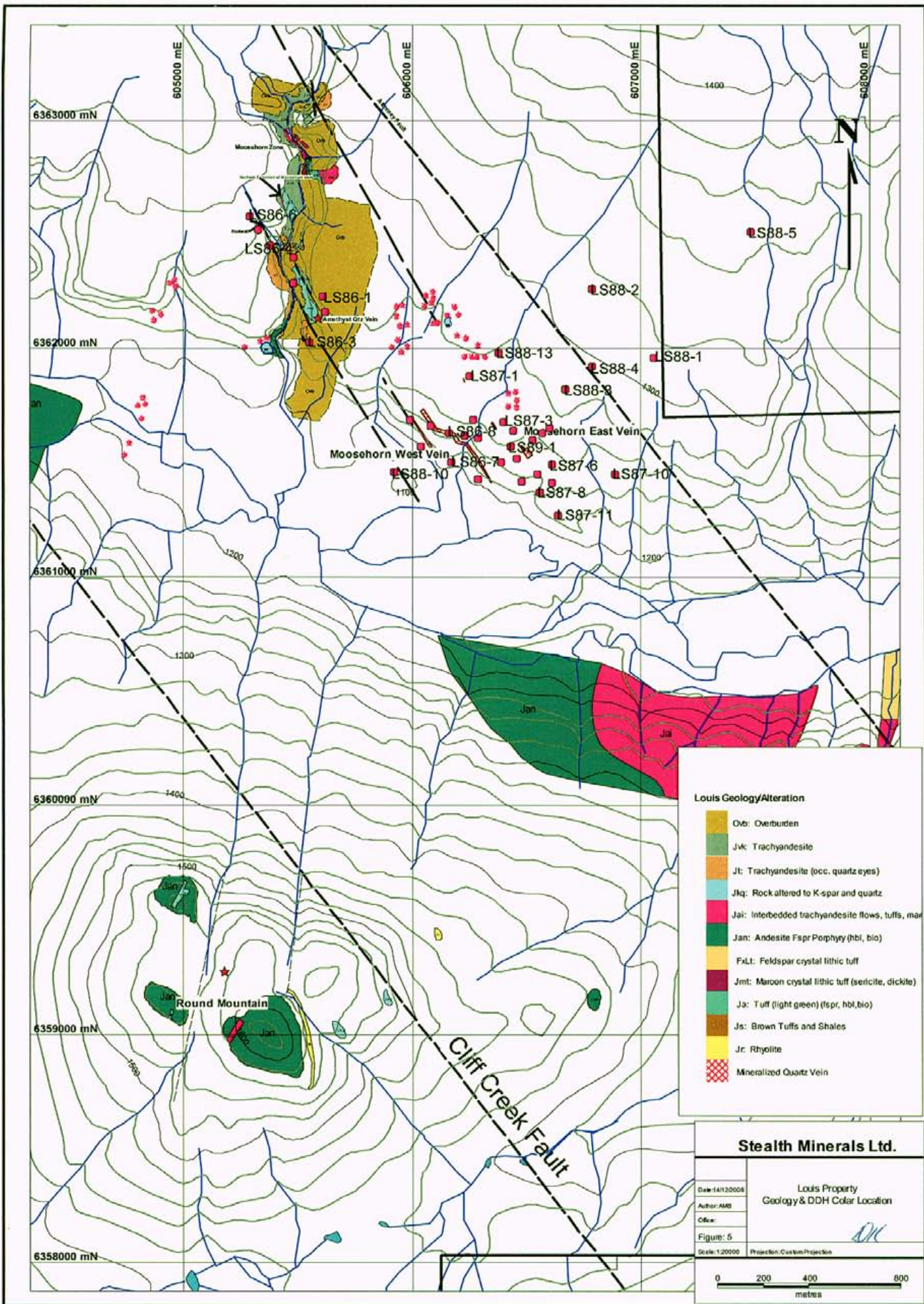
Ja: Fine grained to very fine-grained light green tuff. Contains grains of feldspar, hornblende, biotite and clasts of fine-grained, red volcanic rocks. Veins and patches of calcite occur locally.

Jan: Andesite porphyry with phenocrysts of hornblende, biotite and white to pink plagioclase. Matrix is fine grained and green to olive colour, containing fine grained green and brown clasts. Calcite and pyrite occur locally. Pervasive propylitic alteration.

Jmt: Maroon coloured fine grained crystal lithic tuff. Contains patches of sericite and dickite.

Js: Brown, fine grained to very fine grained tuffs and shales containing minor amounts of chloritized grains

Jt: Trachyandesite porphyry. Characterized by large salmon-pink to orange k-spar phenocrysts, which are up to 8mm in diameter. Bright pink to orange plagioclase phenocrysts display albite twinning and are up to 5mm in cross section. Matrix is fine



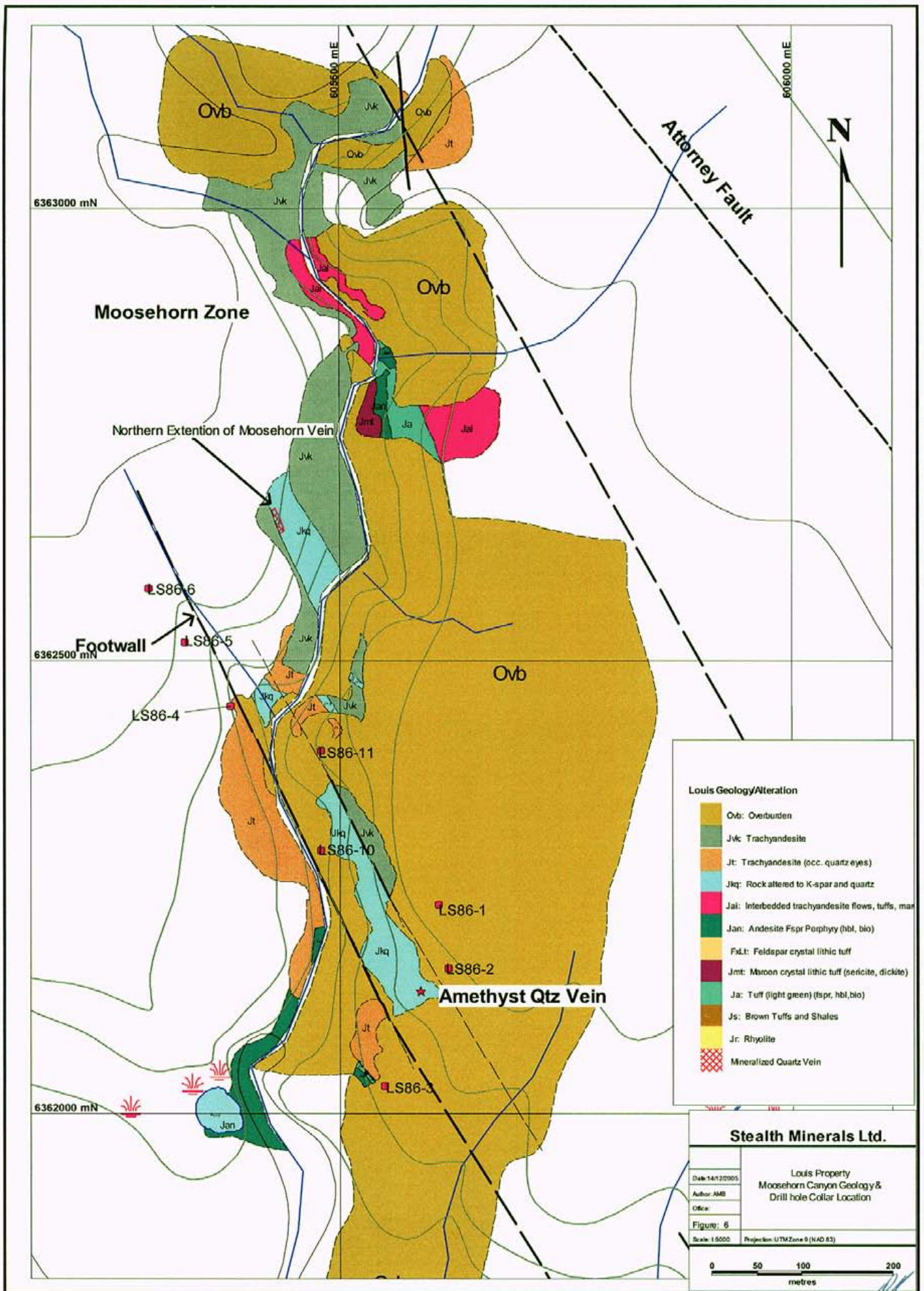
Louis Geology/Alteration

	Oxb: Overburden
	Jvk: Trachyandesite
	Jl: Trachyandesite (occ. quartz eyes)
	Jkq: Rock altered to K-spar and quartz
	Jai: Interbedded trachyandesite flows, tuffs, mar
	Jan: Andesite Fspr Porphyry (hbl, bio)
	FxL: Feldspar crystal lithic tuff
	Jmt: Maroon crystal lithic tuff (sericite, dickite)
	Ja: Tuff (light green) (fspr, hbl, bio)
	Js: Brown Tuffs and Shales
	Jr: Rhyolite
	Mineralized Quartz Vein

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 14/12/2005	Louis Property Geology & DDH Colar Location
Author: AMB	
Figure: 5	
Scale: 1:20000 Projection: Custom Projection	

0 200 400 800 metres





grained to slightly granular in texture and is pink to green in color. Locally a small percentage of quartz phenocrysts occur. Hornblende and biotite are slightly chloritized.

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

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

Quartz-filled vugs with euhedral quartz crystals up to 3 or 4 mm in length are common. Amethystine quartz is locally abundant.

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

Geology of the Round Mountain Zone

Rock exposure on Round Mountain occurs above 1550 meters. The dominant rock type is described as greenish andesite porphyry with a fine-grained matrix, plagioclase laths up to 2mm in length with a few up to 5mm and hornblende phenocrysts up to 3mm. Quartz up to 0.5 percent occurs as round grains scattered through the rocks. Volcanic conglomerates composed of rounded to subangular clasts of volcanic rocks in a matrix of fine-grained epiclastic sedimentary rock occur in the andesite flows. A narrow northwesterly-striking rhyolite dike transects the andesite porphyry. The rhyolite is fine-grained and pale green to pink to white in color.



Tompson, 1986, describes a zone of silicification with argillic alteration striking roughly 335° across the eastern part of the Round Mountain outcrop area. He proposes that this zone of alteration is the northwesterly extension of the Cliff Creek Fault zone, which was explored on the Lawyers property.

Two major recognized structures on the Lawyers property are believed to cross through the Louis Claims. The first structure, the Attorney Fault, is well documented due to its association with the historically producing Cheney mine. This structure extends over approximately 40km from Baker Mine in the South to Adoogacho Creek on the north. Strike along its length is essentially constant at 330° and dip is vertical. Structures such as the Attorney Fault are thought to be caused by late stage hydrothermal activity of volcanic centers – the same hydrothermal activity which creates gold and silver deposits (Tompson 1987). Tompson (1987) found at least three principal fracture planes in the Moosehorn Creek Zone believed to be associated with the Attorney Fault.

The second structure is the Cliff Creek fault, which is locally mineralized with quartz, gold, silver and minor pyrite. The Cliff Creek Fault located approximately 2200m west of the Attorney Fault and strikes 330° to 340°, thus nearly parallel with the Attorney Fault.

7.0 2005 Exploration Program

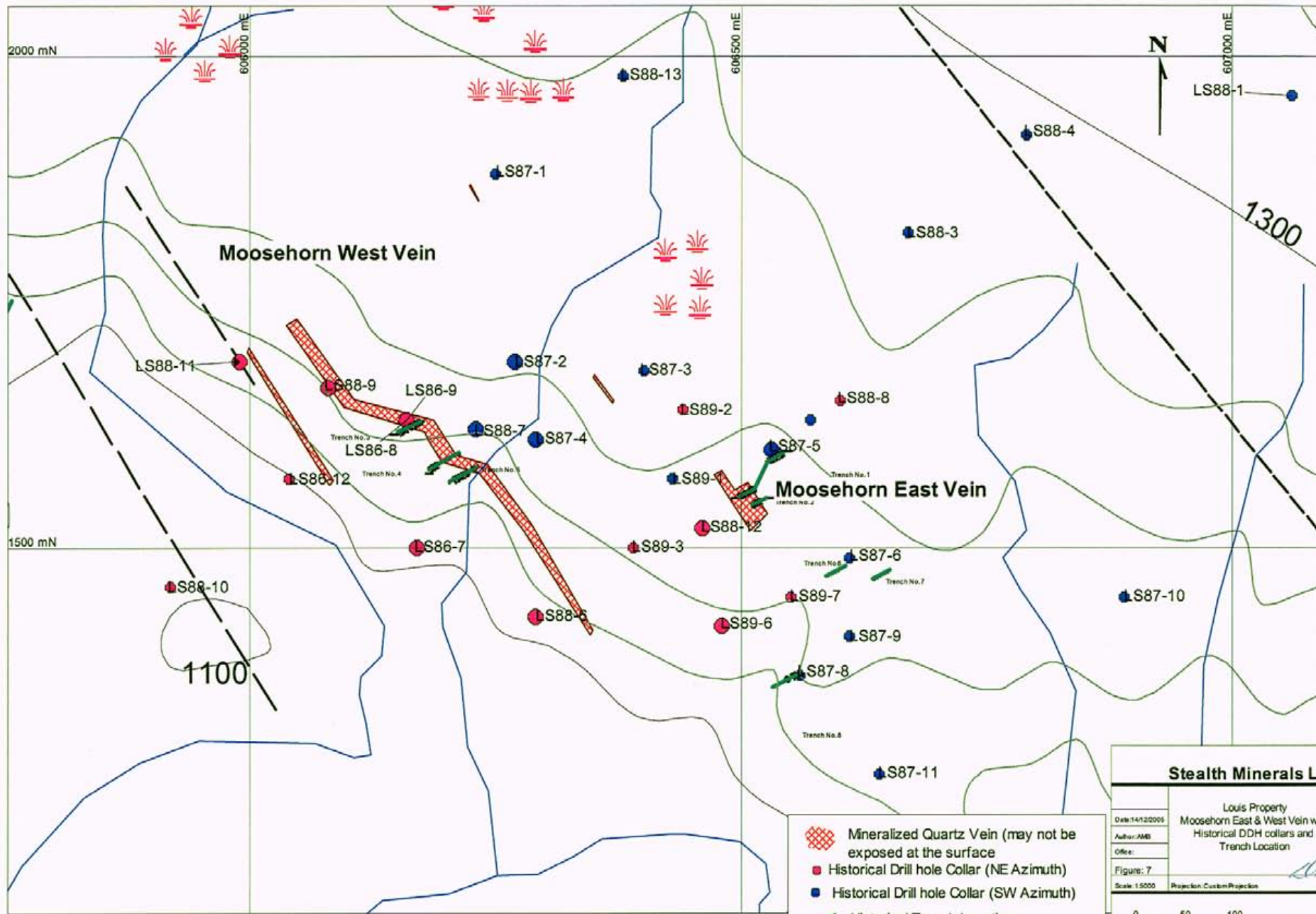
The 2005 exploration work on the Louis claims involved field mapping lithological units, contacts and alteration patterns. A minor amount of rock sampling was completed during 2005. Expenditures for work completed on the Louis Claims in 2005 can be found in Appendix I. Compiling existing information into MapInfo's Discover Program was completed in order to determine where best to position future drill holes. Historical work done primarily by Cyprus Metals from 1985-1989 on the Louis Claims provided data regarding the nature and location of mineralized veins and zones of alteration. Our work involved using this data to model and predict future drill hole collars with the intention of intersecting the thicker mineralized quartz veins and possible porphyry







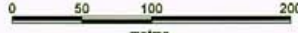
deposit. Surface work and drill hole data intersections suggests that both the principal Moosehorn East and West Veins are striking approximately 150° and steeply dipping $75-80^{\circ}$ west. The Moosehorn East and West Veins are located 700m SE of the Moosehorn Zone (Figures 5, 7). The Moosehorn Zone is a 450 meter wide zone of strong silicification and feldspathization with anomalous gold and silver values. The rocks of the Moosehorn zone are only subtly different from footwall and hanging wall rocks. Quartz stockwork, quartz breccias chalcedonic quartz, quartz banding and vuggy quartz lining open spaces are all common to the Moosehorn Zone. Amethystine quartz and large quartz veins are also known to occur in the Moosehorn zone. Petrographic analysis done in 1986 describes the k-spar content of rocks in the Moosehorn zone as high as 70 percent (Assessment Report 15469). The only visible mineralization in these rocks is 0.01 to 0.1 percent very fine grained, disseminated pyrite.

Rocks of the footwall (the western wall) are described as propylitic altered trachyandesite porphyry with phenocrysts of pink orthoclase up to 2-3mm. The hornblende and biotite phenocrysts in the footwall are chloritized. Matrix is fine-grained and granular. Outcrop rocks are pinkish-greenish and purplish a few meters beneath the surface, as seen in drill core from diamond drill holes 86-4, 86-5, and 86-7 (Assessment Report 15469). DDH 86-4, 86-5 and 86-6 each intersected the footwall fault shown by 1-2meters of reddish maroon or grey green coloured clay and strong fracturing for several meters away from the fault plane. These rocks are mapped as unit **Jt** in Figures 5 and 6.

Rocks in the hanging wall (the eastern wall) are described as trachyandesite porphyry and are characterized by large, pink orthoclase phenocrysts up to 6 or 7mm, and by smaller pink plagioclase laths in a pink to buff coloured, sugary textured matrix. Hornblende phenocrysts are often chlorite or clay altered. Pyrite is present in trace amounts and tiny quartz veinlets and small masses of quartz occur locally. Outcrop rocks are yellowish to buff to pinkish in color and often altered to limonite. These rocks are mapped as **Jvk** in Figures 5 and 6. Diamond drill holes 86-1 and 86-2 (Figures 6) intersected the faulted



-  Mineralized Quartz Vein (may not be exposed at the surface)
-  Historical Drill hole Collar (NE Azimuth)
-  Historical Drill hole Collar (SW Azimuth)
-  Historical Trench Location

Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Louis Property Moosehorn East & West Vein with Historical DDH collars and Trench Location	
Date: 14/12/2005	<i>SM</i>
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure: 7	
Scale: 1:5000	Projection: Custom Projection
	



contact at about 70 meters and 35 meters respectively and each has a broad area of shattered rock with narrow, brown clay seams (Assessment Report 15469).

The principal mineralized Moosehorn East and West veins are approximately 130 meters apart, both trending 150° and dipping $75-85^{\circ}$ W and 3-10 meters wide. Both the Moosehorn East and West veins have subsidiary, 0.5-2.8 meters wide, veins located 10-100m west off their respective principal vein.

Moosehorn East Vein Target

Drill holes 87-5, 88-12 and 89-6 were the only holes to intersect the principal Moosehorn East Vein. Drill holes 87-1, 87-3 and 87-11 intersected thin 0.2-1.2m wide quartz veins which were dipping in the opposite direction to the principal Moosehorn East vein.

These secondary veins are believed to represent horsetailing into the hangingwall from the principal vein. These easterly dipping veins are expected to outcrop 15-100m west of the principal vein, but are not exposed at the surface due to thick 1-3 meter overburden. These easterly dipping veins are believed to increase in thickness at depth and are a target for 2006 drilling on the Louis Property.

Drill hole **87-1** (Appendix II), located 390m northwest of DDH 87-5 intersected thin 0.2-0.5m quartz veins steeply dipping ($\sim 45^{\circ}$) east. Several intervals recovered significant gold/silver values; up to 1.0 g/tn Au from a 0.5 meter black grey and red chalcedonic quartz vein and 157.7 g/tn Ag over a 3 meter interval of fine grained purplish trachyandesite. **DDH 87-3** intersected a 1.2 meter wide black chalcedonic quartz vein (0.66 g/tn Au, 42.5 g/tn Ag) and blue-grey and black quartz veins through a zone of feldspathized rock that recovered up to 0.23g/tn Au and 9.4g/tn Ag over a 7 meter interval. **DDH 87-5** recovered 1.26g/tn Au and 39.8g/tn over 22 meters of black quartz vein material cutting k-spar altered rock. Quartz veins, 2-10mm wide, intersect **DDH 87-11** over 20m these veins dip at approximately 45° E. Gold and silver values were low only recovering up to 0.03g/tn Au, 2g/tn Ag over 7m.



Trenches No. 1 and 2. (Figures 8, 9) were dug based on EM-16R 2000 OM resistivity anomaly and recovered 0.23g/tn Au; 19.15g/t Ag /12 meters and 0.31g/tn Au; 20.0g/tn Ag /10 meters respectively. DDH 88-12 also located in this same area of the Moosehorn East Vein analysed 0.93g/tn Au and 42.4g/tn Ag over 23 meters from a 24 meter wide zone of quartz vein, quartz stockwork, quartz breccia and k-spar alteration. Finally the southern-most extent of the Moosehorn East vein system was intersected by DDH 89-6 which recovered 0.39g/tn Au and 37.9g/tn Ag over 14.8m of silica altered trachyandesite with occasional quartz vein material.

DDH 87-1 and 89-6 are 540 meters apart, which represents the known potential strike length of the Moosehorn East vein. Select 1986-1989 drill holes with geology and gold and silver values are shown in Appendix II.

Moosehorn West Vein Target

The Moosehorn West vein first appears approximately 30m west side of Moosehorn Canyon (Figure 6) where there is approximately 40m of exposure of the 4 meter wide quartz and quartz breccia (Assessment Report 15469). Along strike from this vein on the east side of Moosehorn Canyon is the quartz-amethyst vein. The Amethyst trench (Figure 10) exposed a 4-meter amethystine quartz vein with values up to 2.08 g/tn Au and 35.6g/tn Ag over 6m (Assessment Report 14697). The southern extent of the Moosehorn West vein was intersected in DDH 88-6, implying that the Moosehorn West Vein is up to 1,500 meters long, providing erosion and faulting haven't eroded or displaced sections. The Moosehorn West vein is believed to be two (or more) parallel veins 10-30 meters apart striking 150° and dipping 80° W. The principal vein is between 3 and 6 meters wide while smaller veins west of the principal vein are 0.5-1.5 meters wide.

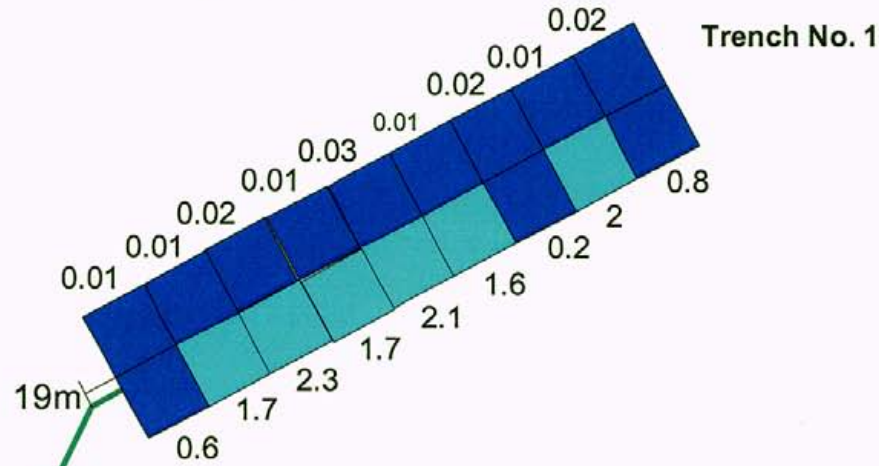
DDH 86-8 was the first drill hole to intercept the West Vein. DDH 86-8 shown in Appendix II recovered 1.59g/tn Au; 339g/tn Ag over a 3 meter interval of 2 meter wide quartz vein bounded above by 0.5cm of red clay and below by 2cm of grey clay quartz and pyrite. Trench No. 3 also in the same location as DDH 86-8 recovered 0.39g/tn Au

6361600 mN

606525 mE

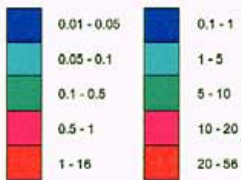
606550 mE

• S87-5



Legend for Au_g_t

Legend for Ag_g_t



Au g/tn
Ag g/tn

Blank in Trench indicates no sample

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 12/2008

AML

Office:

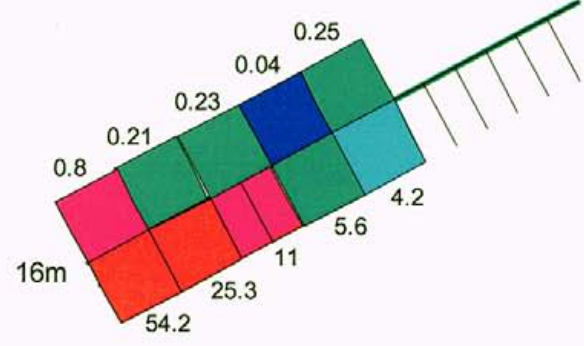
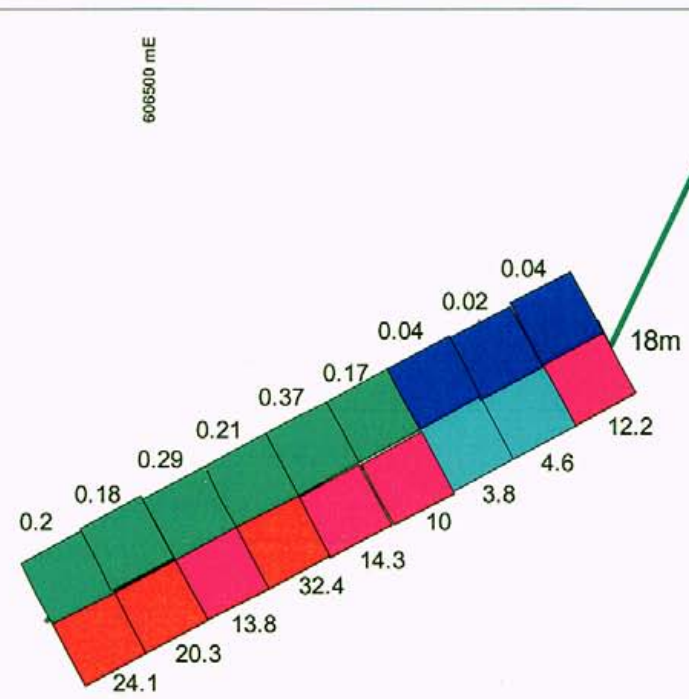
Figure: 8

Scale: 1:200

Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

Louis Property
1997 Trench Geochemistry
Trench No. 1

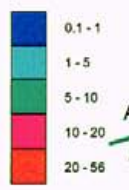




Legend for Au_g_t



Legend for Ag_g_t



Au g/tn
Ag g/tn

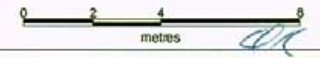
Blank in Trench indicates no sample

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 4/12/2005
AMB
Office:
Figure: 9
Scale: 1:200

Louis Property
1997 Trench Geochemistry
Trench No. 1a & 2

Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



6361550 mN

606500 mE

606525 mE



and 26g/tn Ag over 14 meters. DDH **86-7** may have encountered part of the Moosehorn West Vein in a zone of k-spar and silica altered trachyandesite where values were up to 0.71g/tn Au and 19.4g/tn Ag over 4 meters. A 100m thick interval of k-spar + silica breccia and stockwork altered trachyandesite porphyry in DDH **86-12** recovered 0.42g/tn Au, 82.4 g/tn Ag over 2 meters and 0.93g/tn Au, 42.6 g/tn Ag over 3 meters respectively. DDH **87-2** intercepted the West Vein near the end of the 152 meter hole where gold and silver values were 1.51g/tn Au, 48.2g/tn Ag over 8.9 meters. Another 1 meter wide quartz vein was intercepted between 118.0 -119.0m and recovered 1.2g/tn Au and 28.2g/tn Ag.

DDH **88-6** intersected a 20m zone of silicification with quartz veins which have been interpreted as an extension of the Moosehorn West Vein immediately below 20.4m of overburden (Assessment Report 18847). This argillized zone did not recover any significant gold or silver values. DDH 88-7 also intersected a 'fracture zone with narrow grey quartz veins and masses of replacement quartz' (Assessment report 18847) at approximately 87m down hole recovering 0.38g/tn Au and 13.2g/tn Ag over 9 meters. Immediately below 1.5m of overburden in DDH **88-9** was a zone of k-spar alteration and quartz veins which had assay values of 1.36g/tn Au and 161.5g/tn Ag over 3.5 meters. Further down hole (~45m) is a k-spar-quartz breccia with values up to 0.83g/tn Au and 86.1g/tn Ag /3 meters. Grey quartz and jasperoid from the Moosehorn West Vein was intersected over 6.9 meters in DDH **88-11** with values of 0.7g/tn Au and 85.0g/tn Ag. All vein intersections in DDH 88-6, 88-7, 88-9, 88-11 were vertical or steeply dipping 75-80° to the West.

Geophysics

A series of magnetic highs and lows trending parallel to the Attorney Fault and along the Attorney fault throughout the Moosehorn zone are shown in Figure 11. The position of the Attorney Fault is important because it was the subsidiary fractures off the Attorney fault that resulted in the ore zones in the Lawyers deposit. Both the Moosehorn East and

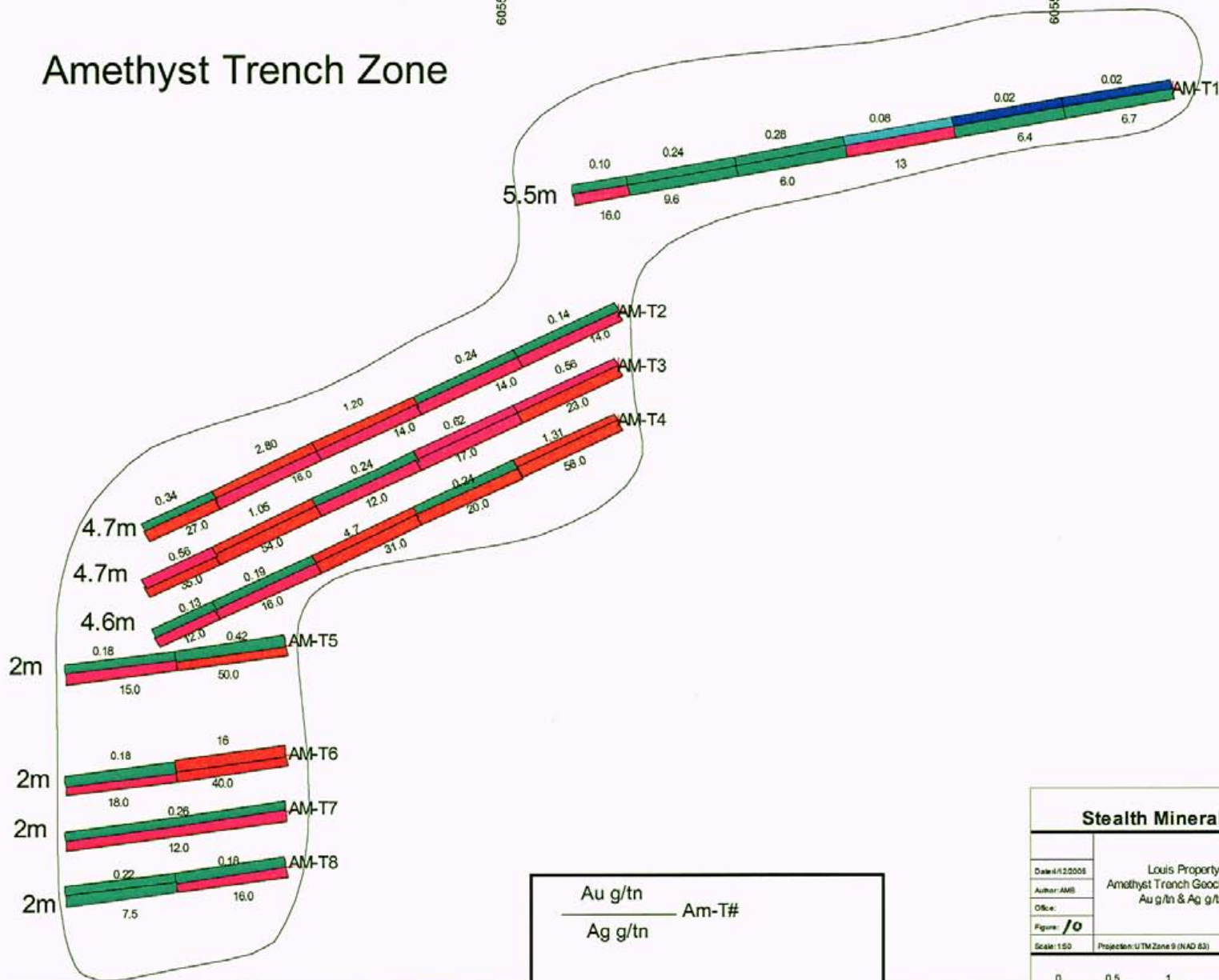
6362140 mN

605580 mE

605565 mE

605590 mE

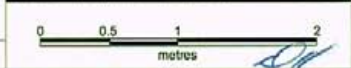
Amethyst Trench Zone



6362135 mN

Au g/tn — Am-T#
 Ag g/tn

Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 4/12/2005	Louis Property
Author: AMB	Amethyst Trench Geochemistry
Office:	Au g/tn & Ag g/tn
Figure: /0	
Scale: 1:50	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



Stealth Minerals Ltd.
Table III: Abbreviated Geochemical Results

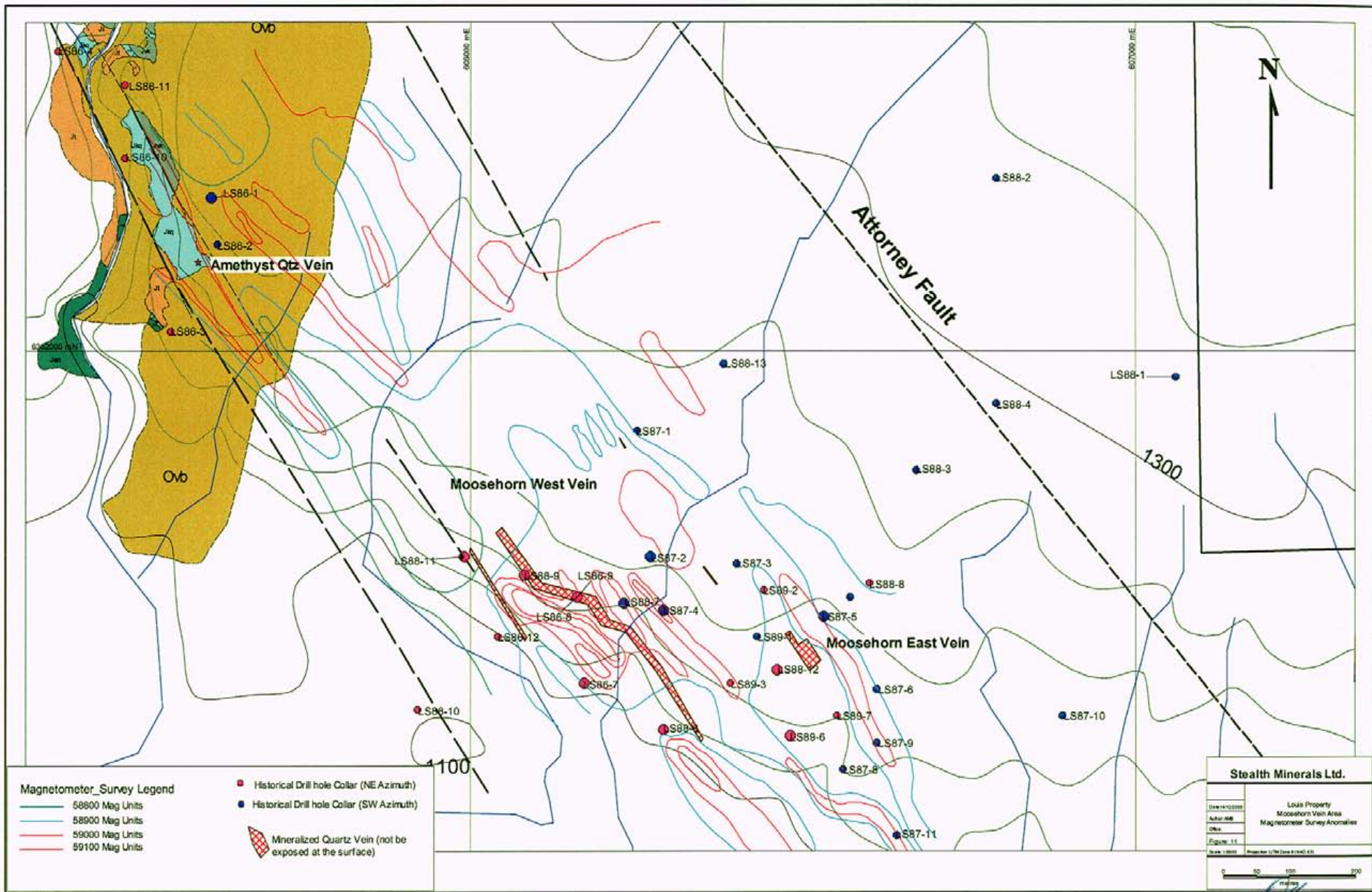
ID	Sample #	UTM E	UTM N	Area	Sp. Type	Length	Rock Type	Colour	Text 1	Text 2	Alt 1	Occur	Min%	Alt Type	Meas.	Comments	ID	Sample #	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
Mike	63885	605052	6359623	Lois S	onp	2m	fd	gn rd		qtz sk	qtz	sk				fine qtz sk in weakly silicified and chloritized sd	Mike	63885	1	29	48	76	0.2	15
Mike	63887	604507	6365908	Lois N	onp	2m	And low	brown	mq	vn	qtz	vn				bandes chalcidonic qtz veins, 2cm wide, 1 to 2 per m	Mike	63887	2	65	2	73	0.3	135
Ken	64378	605890	6358627	Lois	o/c	grab	and	br	f	vn	qtz ep	chf	pylc %	sk		Stockwork of quartz veinlets, trace pyrite	Ken	64378	1	22	20	62	0.2	5
Ken	64379	604476	6365896	Lois	o/c	grab	and	br	f	vn	qtz ep	sk	00/90			Stockwork of quartz veinlets, no saphires	Ken	64379	1	15	4	43	0.5	10

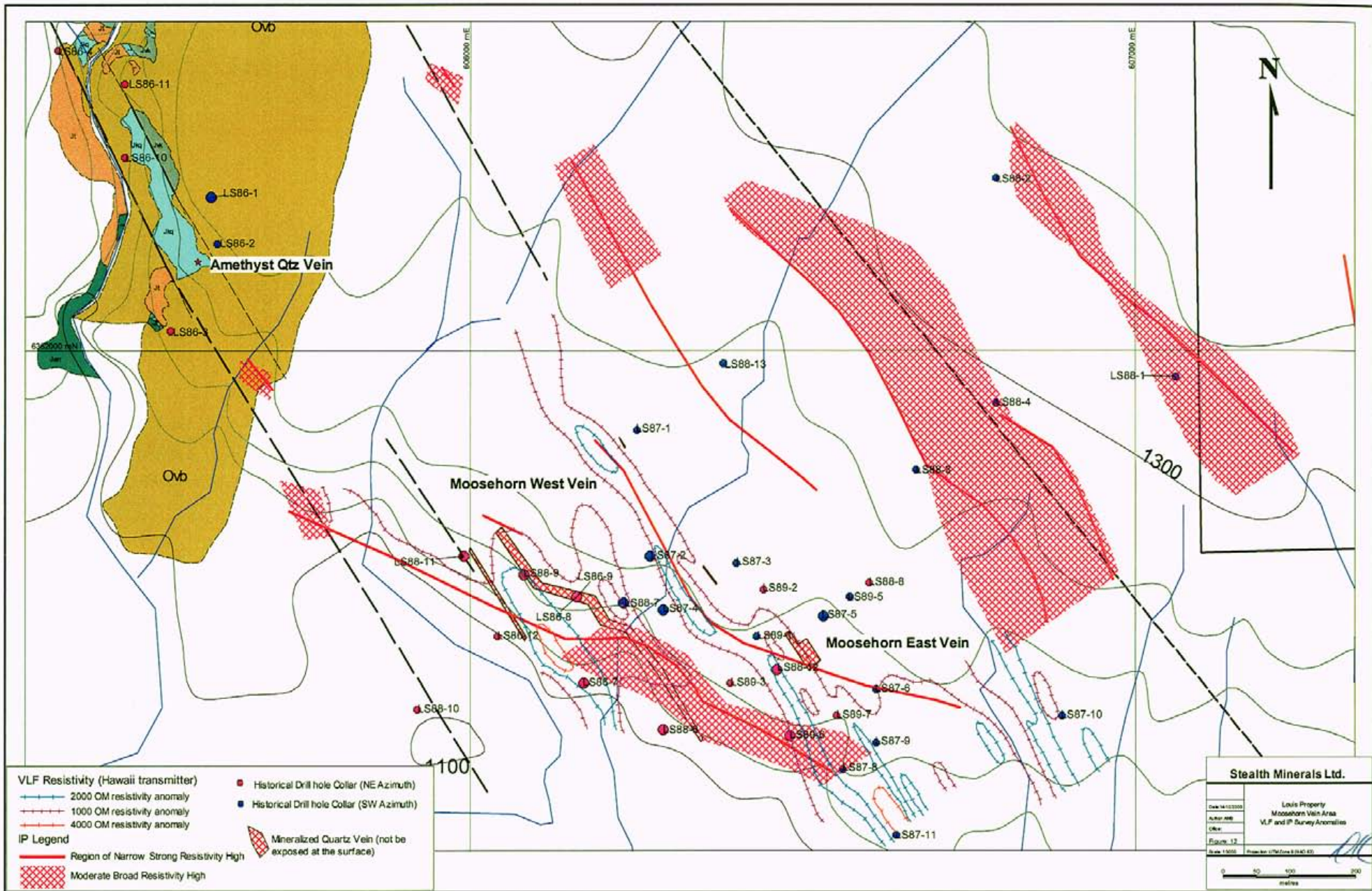


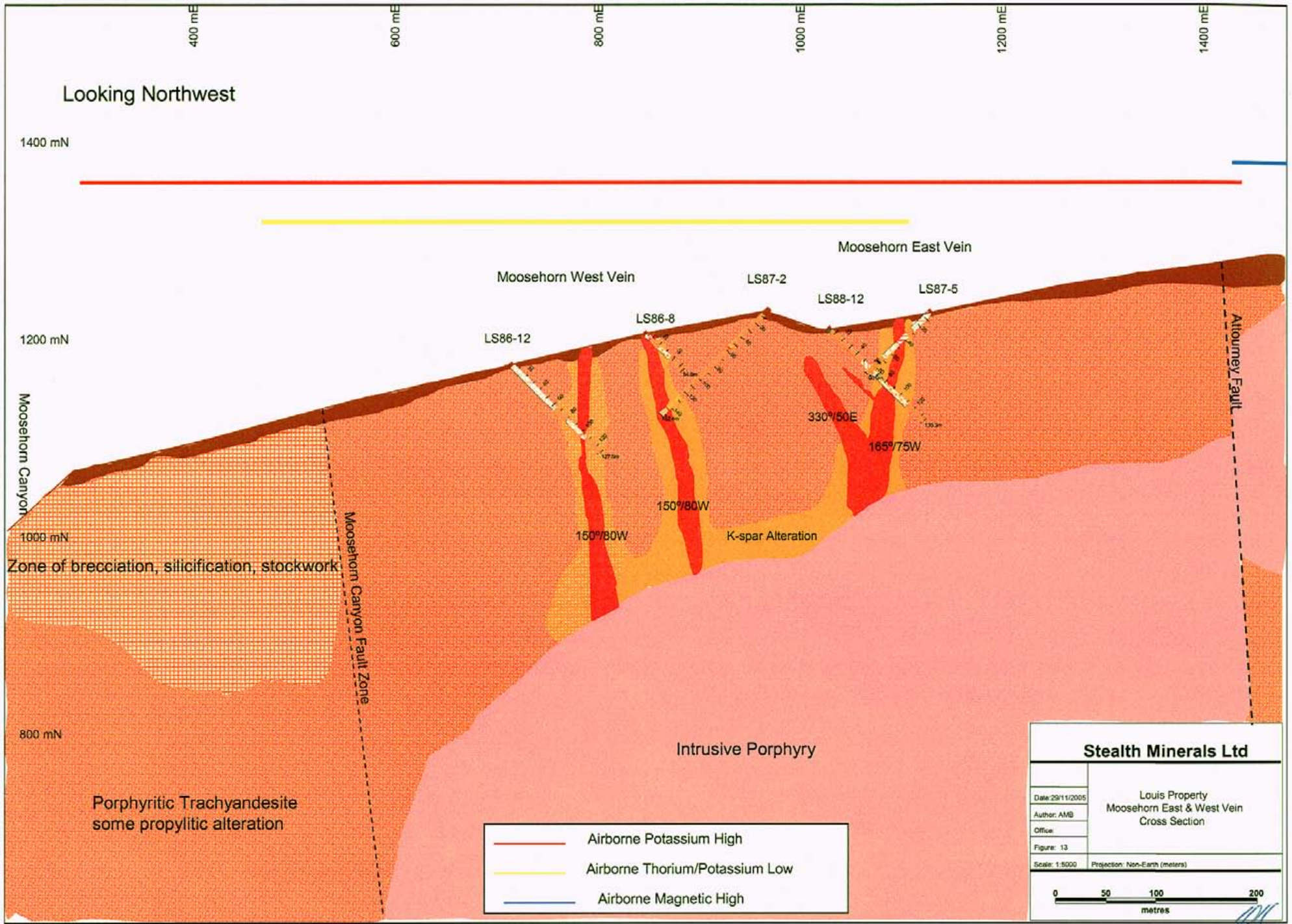
West veins show areas of anomalous IP, VLF and magnetic values (Figures 11 & 12). The IP survey in 1987 was conducted at a=25m therefore only reaching depths up to 50 meters.

Data from the 2003 Airborne Geophysical Survey shows the Moosehorn Showing area, a semi-circular airborne potassium high and a coincident Th/K low arc marginal to a magnetic high in the area of Kodah Lake (Figure 3). This geophysical pattern may indicate a strong potassically altered halo to an intrusive body at relatively shallow depth. This signature is validated by the high degree of potassic alteration described in drill core and the low temperature silica phase of the low sulphidation epithermal precious metal vein systems. Elsewhere in the district, such as at the Sickie-Sofia showings located 15 km southeast of Louis, low and high sulphidation precious metal epithermal systems are shown to shallowly overly mineralized porphyry systems. These factors lead to the postulation that a gold-copper porphyry system may exist at Louis but due to the shallow level of erosion, the intrusive has yet to be unroofed.

In 2005, 4 man-days of geological mapping and minor rock sampling was undertaken to confirm previous work. Four surface rock samples were taken from two traverses on the Louis claims this past field season. 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. Rock sample locations are shown in Figure 14. The rock samples were ground shipped to Eco-Tech Labs in Kamloops for analysis by 34 element ICP and gold and silver by fire-AA. The rock geochemical results for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn are shown in Figures 15-19. Rock sample descriptions and abbreviated assay results are found in Table III and assay certificates in Appendix III.









7.1 Geochemical Results

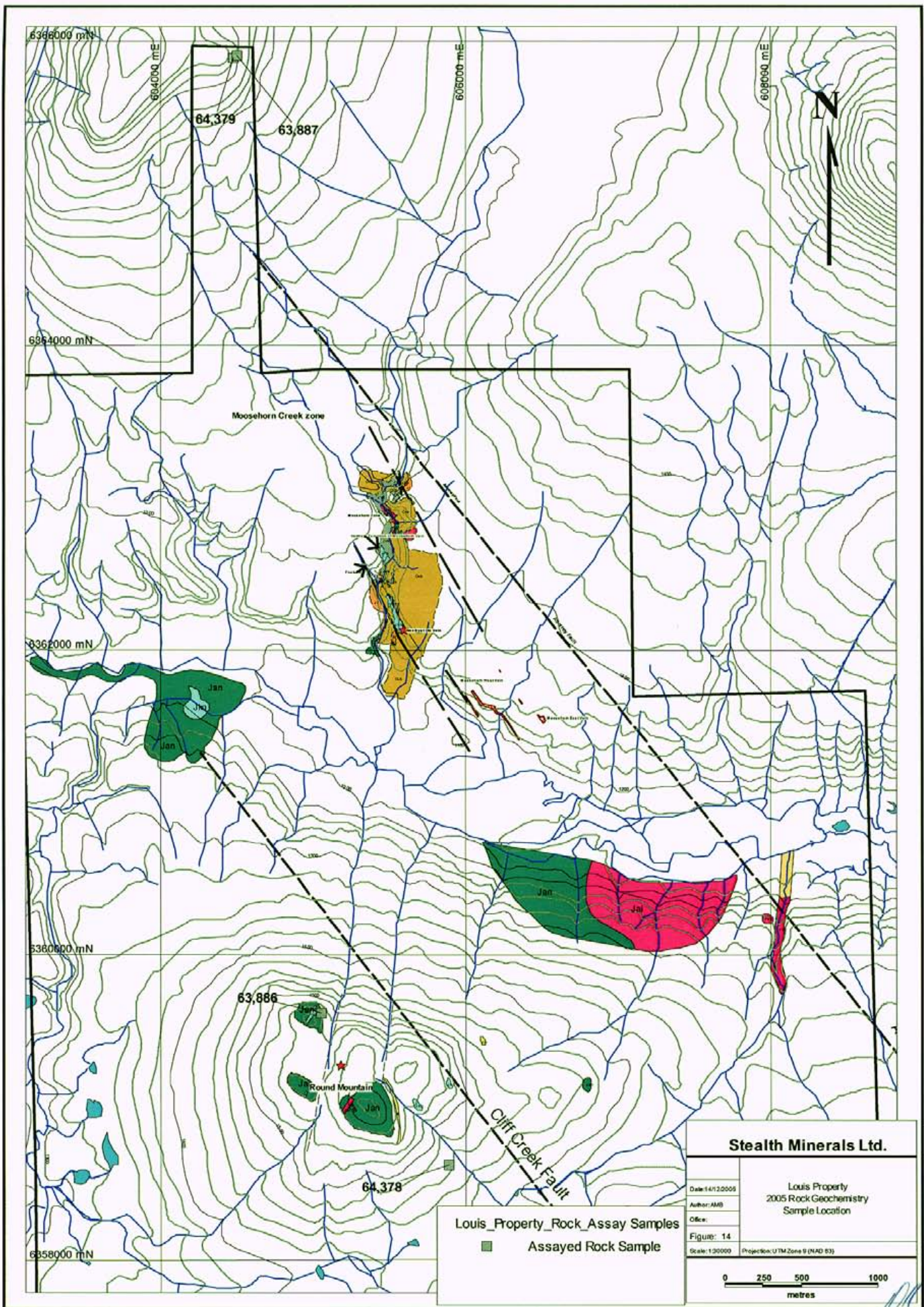
Figure 14 shows the location and sample number of the four rock samples collected on the Louis Property. Two samples were collected on the newly staked claim in the northern part of the Louis claim. Two other samples were collected from Round Mountain. Figures 15-19 show the interpreted display for rock analysis for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Other elements are available in Appendix III; Rock Assay Certificates.

7.2 Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc Geochemistry

Figures 15-19 show that none of the 4 outcrop samples collected recovered significant silver, copper, lead or zinc values. Sample 36887 recovered 0.13g/tn Au from a 1m chip sample across andesite with 1-2 banded (2cm wide) chalcedonic quartz veins.

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

The focus of the 2005 Stealth Minerals exploration program on Louis claim group was geared towards identifying collars for future drill holes based on existing drill hole and geophysical data. Figure 13 which predict that at 200-225m depth, the principal Moosehorn East Vein and the subsidiary easterly dipping veins will intersect increasing the width of the Vein and is a target for the 2006 field season. Deeper drill holes, 200-250 meters deep will also help determine whether there is a deeper porphyry system driving the Moosehorn Veins. DDH 86-2 was the only drill hole in the vicinity of the Amethyst-quartz vein, no vein was intersected. Figure 11 shows a magnetic high which includes the Amethyst zone and extends approximately 300 meters southeast along strike with the Moosehorn West Vein. No drilling has been done to date in this area and may possibly be a good area to determine whether or not the Moosehorn West Vein system extends to the Amethyst trench.



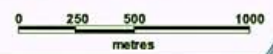
Louis_Property_Rock_Assay Samples
 ■ Assayed Rock Sample

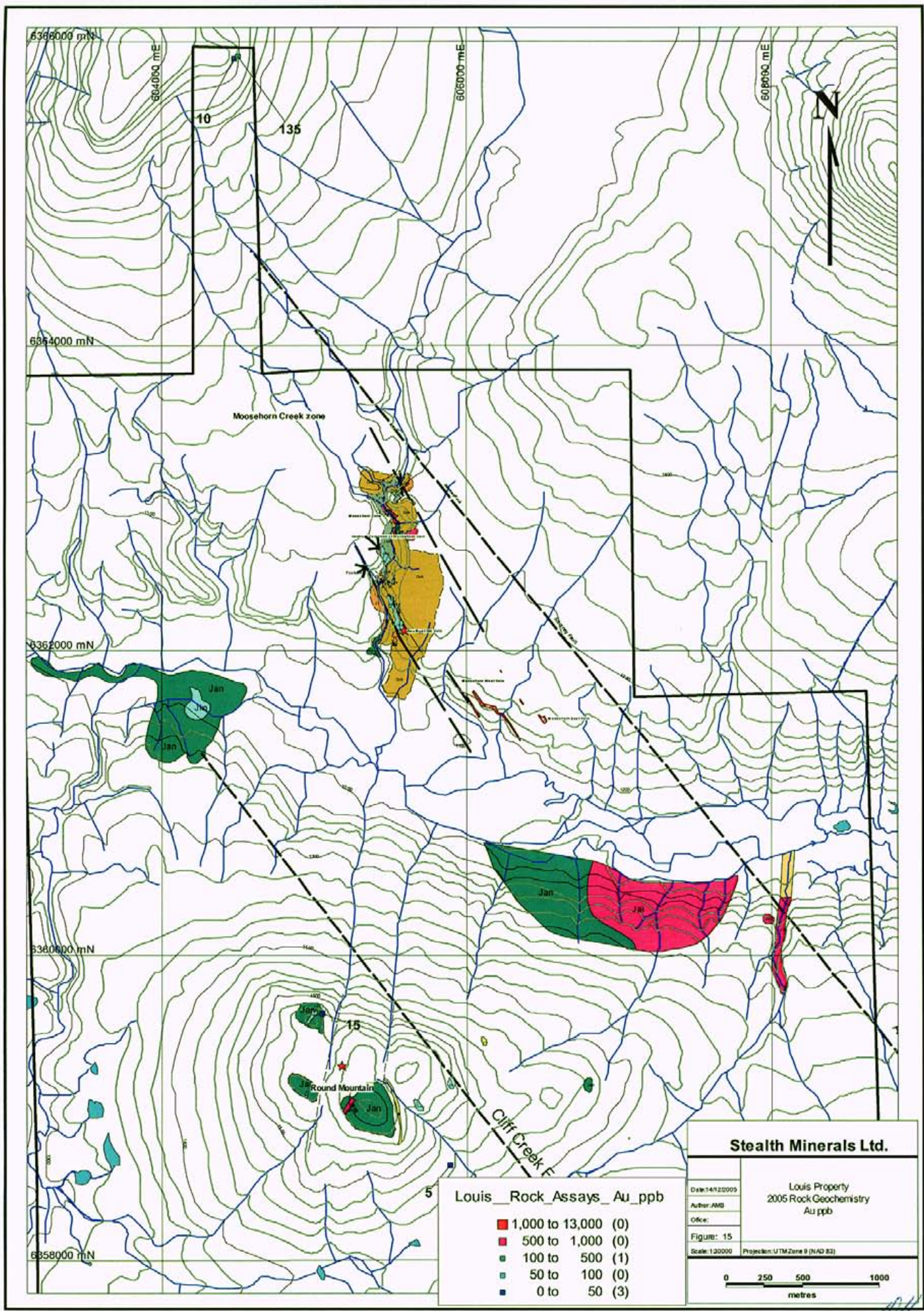
Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 14/12/2005
 Author: AMB
 Office:
 Figure: 14
 Scale: 1:20000

Louis Property
 2005 Rock Geochemistry
 Sample Location

Projection: UTM Zone 9 (MAD 83)





Louis_Rock_Assays_Au_ppb

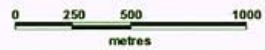
- 1,000 to 13,000 (0)
- 500 to 1,000 (0)
- 100 to 500 (1)
- 50 to 100 (0)
- 0 to 50 (3)

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

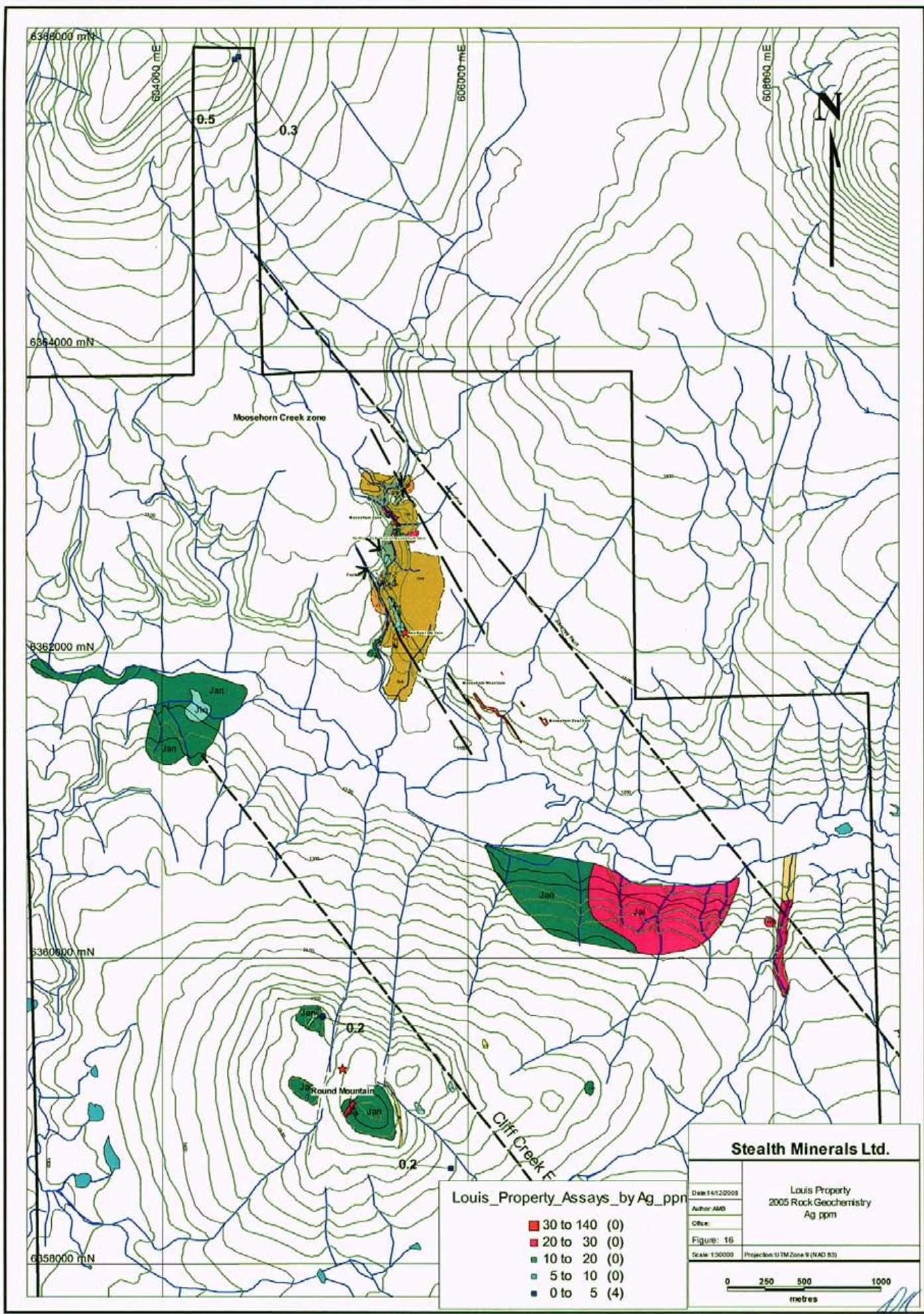
Date: 14/2/2005
 Author: AMB
 Office:
 Figure: 15
 Scale: 1:20000

Louis Property
 2005 Rock Geochemistry
 Au ppb

Projection: UTM Zone 8 (NAD 83)



AMB



6388000 mN
6384000 mN
6382000 mN
6380000 mN
6358000 mN

604000 mE

606000 mE

608000 mE

0.5
0.3

Moosehorn Creek zone

0.2
0.2

Round Mountain

Cliff Creek E

Louis_Property Assays_by Ag ppm

- 30 to 140 (0)
- 20 to 30 (0)
- 10 to 20 (0)
- 5 to 10 (0)
- 0 to 5 (4)

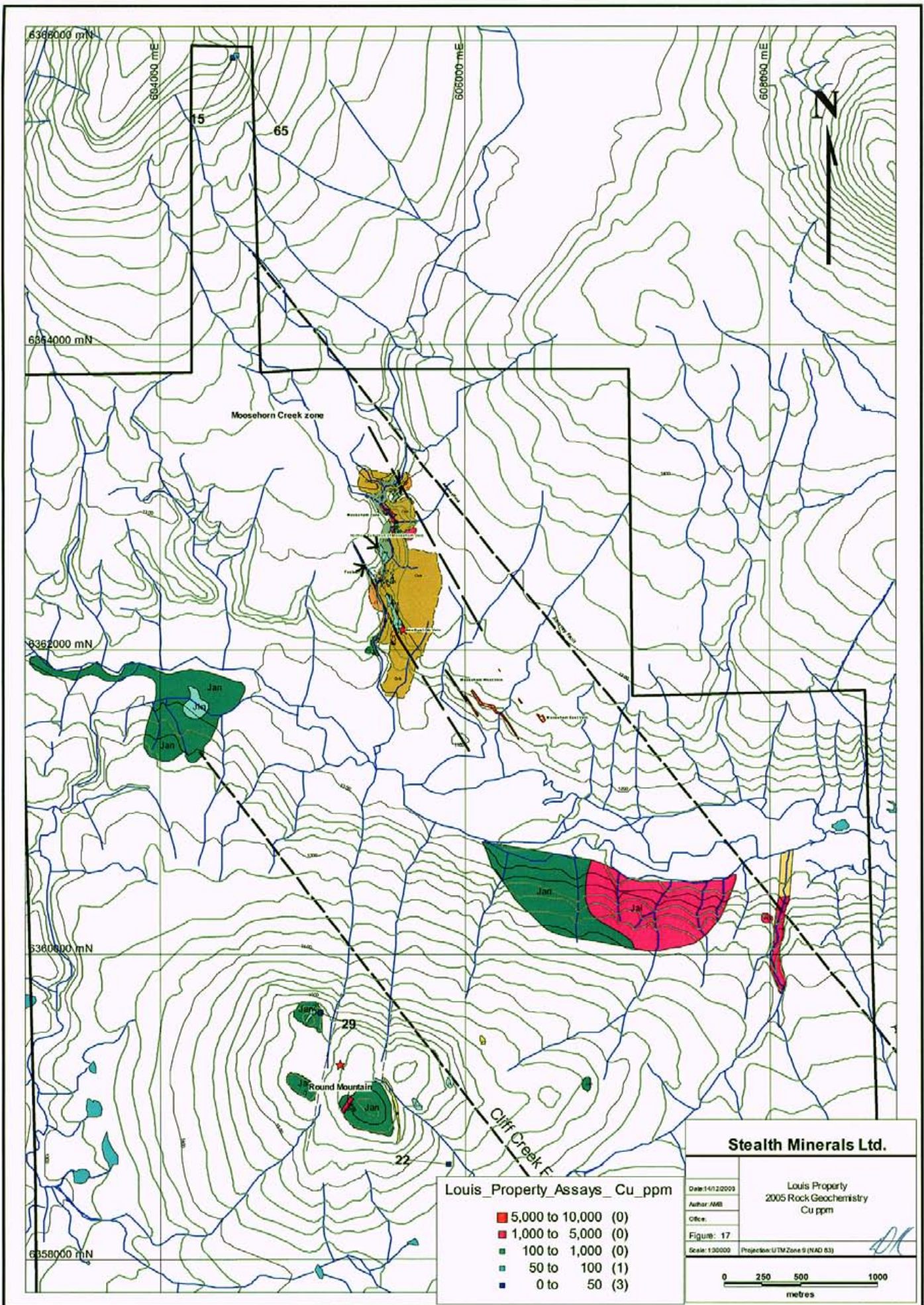
Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 14/12/2009
Author: AMB
Office:
Figure: 16

Louis Property
2005 Rock Geochemistry
Ag ppm

Scale: 1:30000 Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1000
metres



638000 mN
634000 mN
630000 mN
626000 mN
622000 mN
618000 mN
614000 mN
610000 mN

604000 mE
606000 mE
608000 mE
610000 mE
612000 mE
614000 mE
616000 mE
618000 mE

15
65

29
22

Moosehorn Creek zone

Cliff Creek E

Round Mountain

Louis Property Assays Cu ppm

- 5,000 to 10,000 (0)
- 1,000 to 5,000 (0)
- 100 to 1,000 (0)
- 50 to 100 (1)
- 0 to 50 (3)

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

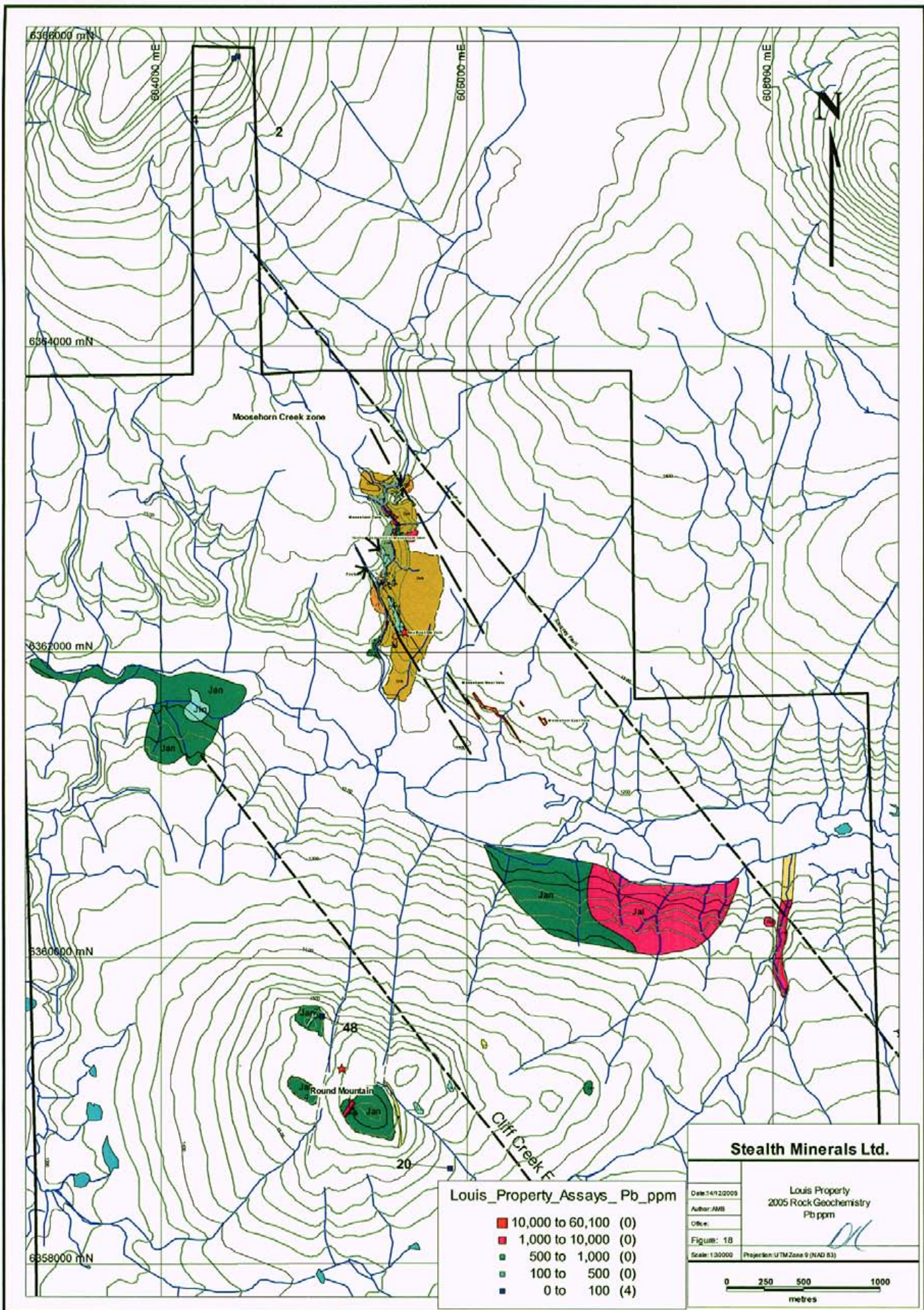
Date: 14/12/2009
Author: AMB
Office:
Figure: 17
Scale: 1:30000

Louis Property
2005 Rock Geochemistry
Cu ppm

Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 250 500 1000
metres

AMB



636000 mE

604000 mE

606000 mE

608000 mE

6364000 mN

6362000 mN

6360000 mN

6358000 mN

2

Moosehorn Creek zone

Jan

Jan

Jan

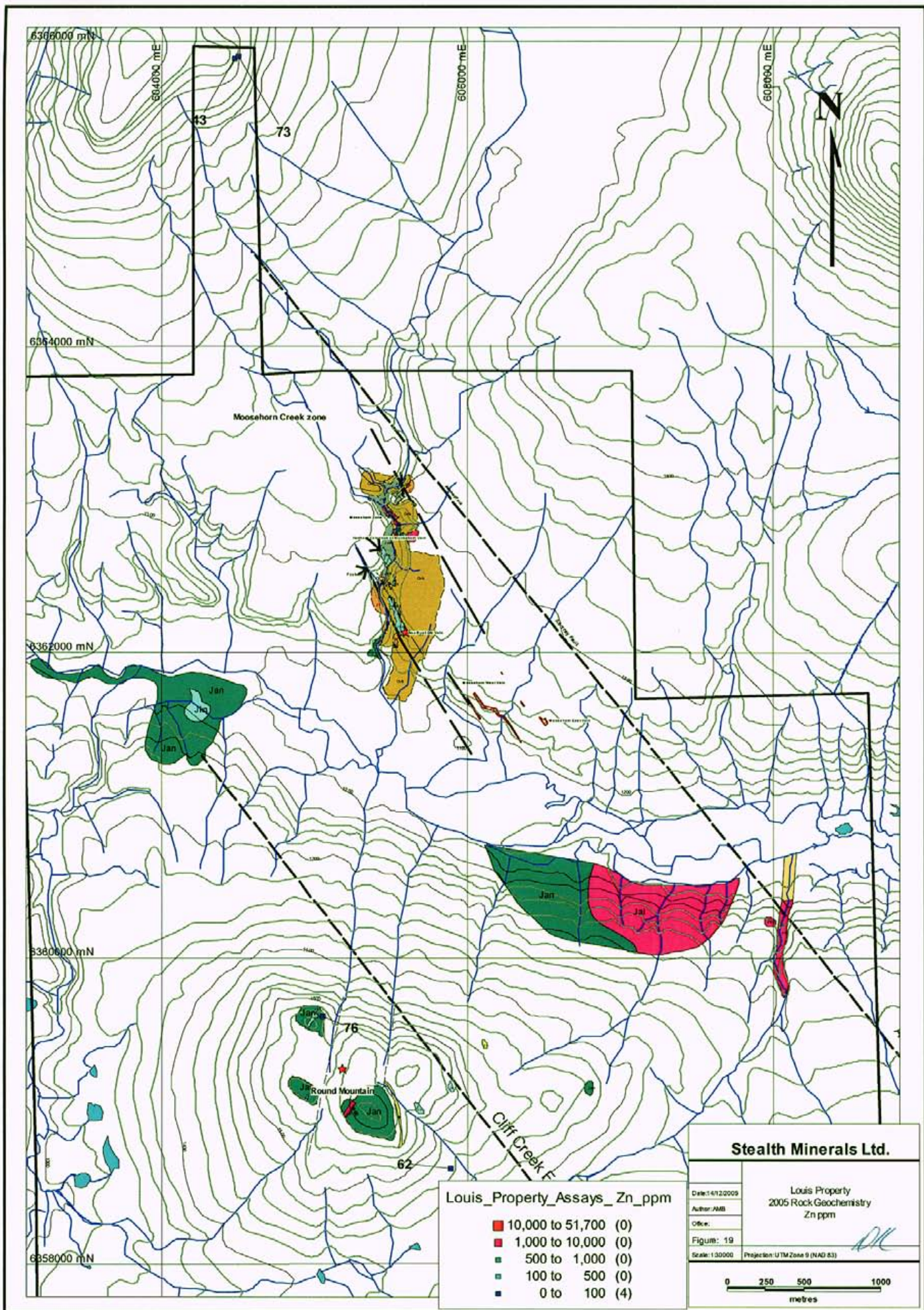
Jan

48

Round Mountain

20

Cliff Creek E



638000 mE

604000 mE

606000 mE

608000 mE

6364000 mN

43

73

Moosehorn Creek zone

6362000 mN

Jan

Jan

6360000 mN

Jan

Jai

6358000 mN

76

Round Mountain

62

Cliff Creek E



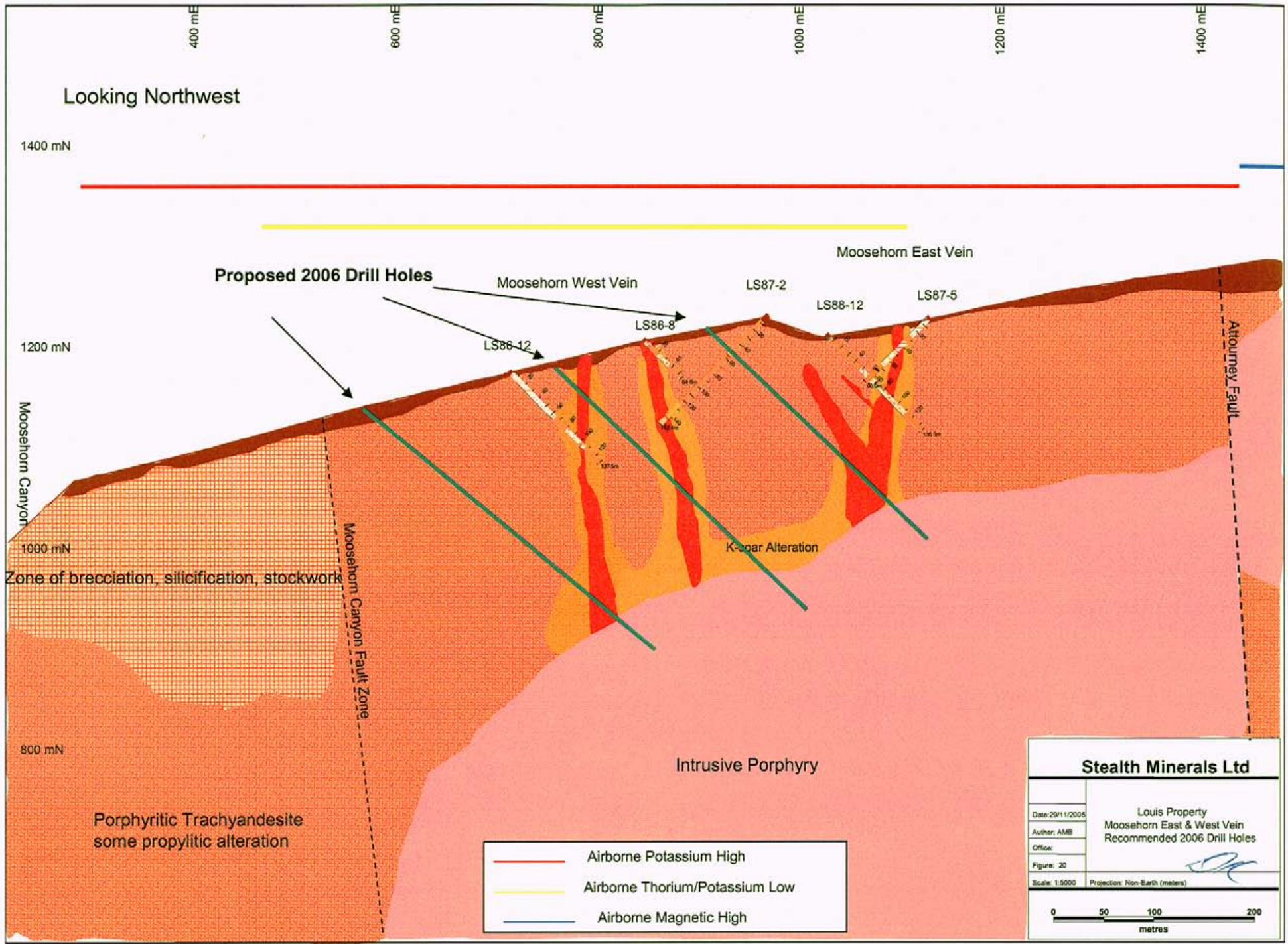
9.0 Recommendations

Based upon the work done previously and in 2005 further exploration work is warranted and recommended. As explained above exploration work to date suggests that a higher grade epithermal system may be located deeper than has previously been drilled. IP surveys done in 1987 only penetrated to depths up to 50m. It is recommended that two 1.5km IP lines with 50 and 100 meter separations at $n=5$ be run across the Moosehorn Vein Zone. This IP staging would penetrate to 200-300 meters depth and might indicate whether or not an intrusive porphyry exists at depth. Cyprus Metals Canada Ltd. drilled 43 diamond drill holes for a total of 13,708m, although none of the holes were deeper than 150m. In order to examine the potential of a larger vein system at depth and to determine the source of these veins deeper drill holes are recommended. A Phase II drilling program consisting of roughly 4 x 250meter diamond drill holes in the region of the Moosehorn Veins is recommended. Proposed drill holes are shown on Figure 20. Minor road upgrades would also be necessary on the existing road and would allow easy and less expensive access to the Louis property. Similar work of compiling existing data is recommended for the Round Mountain area. Historical rock, silt and soil samples have recorded anomalous gold and silver values from this zone, and both the mineralizing Cliff Creek Fault and Attorney Fault cut the Round Mountain, making it an excellent mineral target. Expenses for such a program are found in Appendix IV.

April Barrios

April Barrios (GIT)


Dave Kuran (P. Geol.)
Dec 14, 2005



Stealth Minerals Ltd	
Date: 29/11/2005	Louis Property Moosehorn East & West Vein Recommended 2006 Drill Holes
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure: 20	
Scale: 1:5000	Projection: Non-Bath (meters)

APPENDIX I:

2005 Expenditures

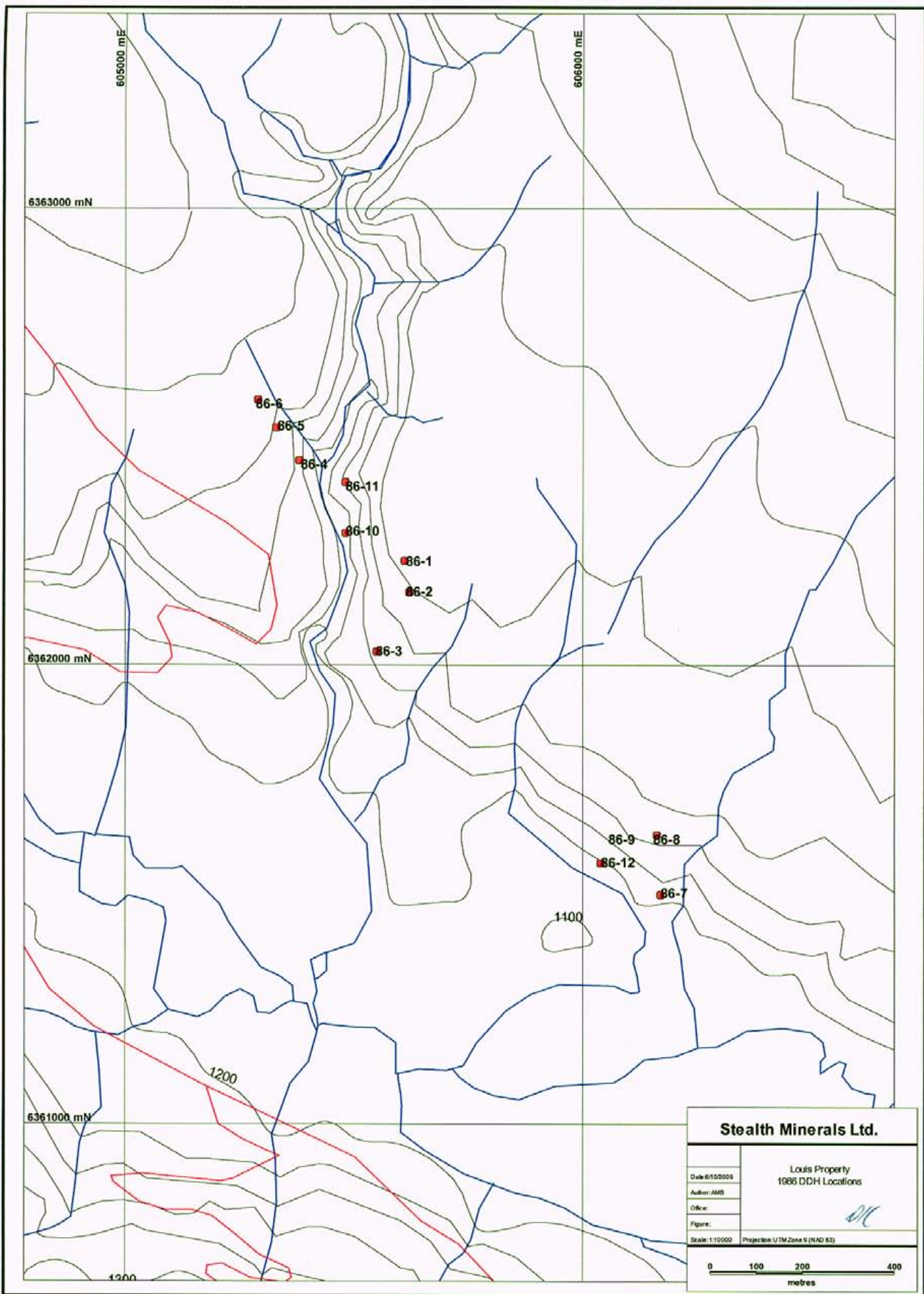
STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Appendix I: 2005 Expenditures on the Louis Claims

EXPLORATION 2005 Louis Assessment Costs						
MONTHLY ACCRUALS WORKSHEET						
Category	Account Description	Rate	Aug. 5/05	Aug 6 05	days	Balance
Salaries						
	D. Kuran	600	1		1	600
	Ken Dawson	500	1	1	2	1000
	Mike Roberts	350	1	1	2	700
						0
						0
Consultants						
	Geological					0
						0
Analysis, Assay						
	Geochem Analysis & Assay	22			4	88
	Metallurgical Testwork					0
	Other Lab/Sample Prep					0
						0
Field/Camp						
	Field Supplies	50				0
	Camp Costs	100	3	2	5	500
	Camp Construction					0
	Expediting					0
						0
Surface Work						
	Linecutting, Site Prep					0
	Trenching/Pitting					0
						0
Environment/Reclamation						
	Permitting					0
	Reclamation					0
						0
Property Maintenance						
	Staking					0
	Land Surveying					0
	Option, Acquisition Pmts					0
	Claim Holding Costs					0
						0
Travel						
	Lodging					0
	Meals, Groceries					0
	Airfare	1200			1	1200
						0
Transportation/Air Support						
	Vehicle Lease/Rental					0
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp					0
	Helicopter	900			2	1890
	Helicopter - Fuel					0
						0
Support Activities						
	Communication	25	1	1	2	50
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports					0
	Freight/Shipping					0
						0
Other A&G/Management Fee						
	Legal					0
	Rent - Office, Storage					0
	Management Fees					0
	Insurance					0
	report	350			3	1050
	contingency					0
	TOTAL COSTS:					7078
	Req cost					5806
	From Pac					
	To Pac					1178
	Total Filed					4900

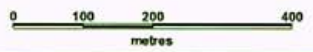
APPENDIX II:

Select 1986-1988 Drill Hole Geology and Gold/Silver Assay Data

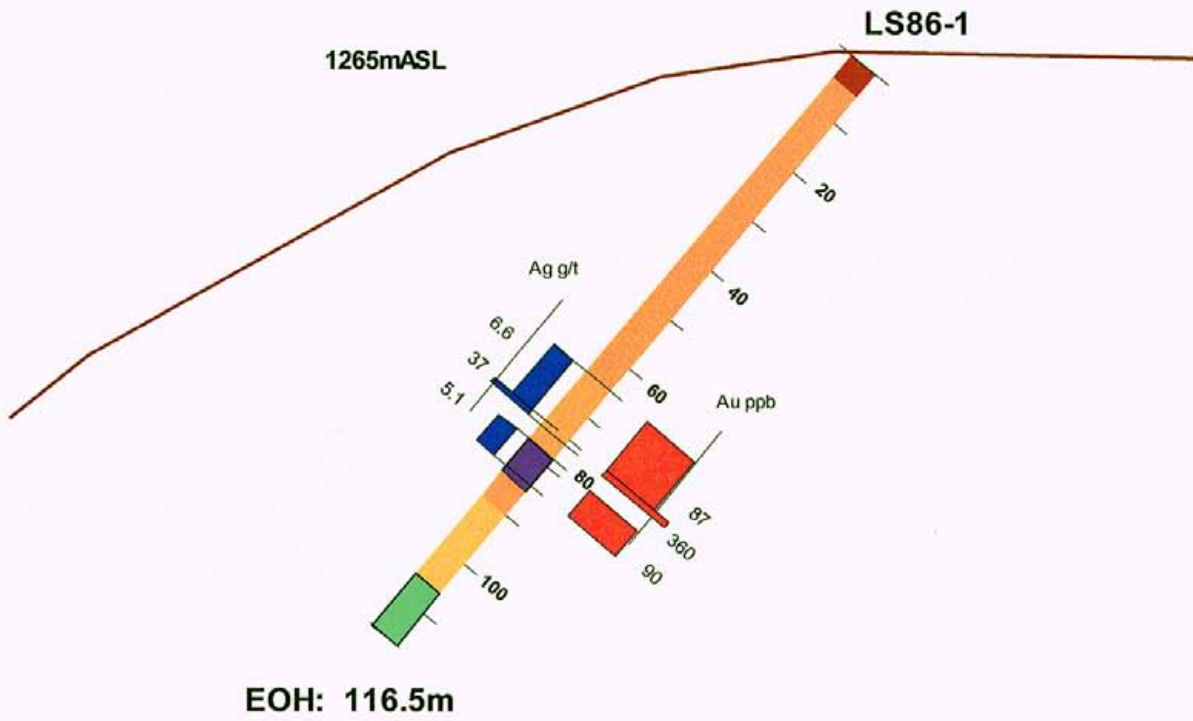


Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 8/10/2005	Louis Property 1986 DDH Locations 
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



Looking North



Legend for Louis Geology

- Ovb
- Alp
- AlpBx
- AlKQz
- AlpBxK
- AlpBxSil
- AlpBxSilK
- AlpK
- AlpQzBx
- AlpSilKQz
- AlQznBx
- Alt
- AltK
- Fz
- KQz
- KQzBx

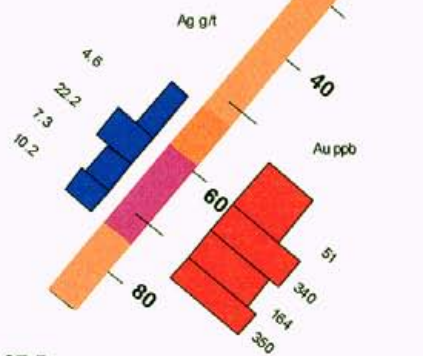
Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Drawn: 02/05 Author: AMB Office: Figure: Scale: 1:1000 Projection: Non Earth (metres)	Louis Property DDH 86-1 Geology/Geochemistry

Looking North

1265mASL

LS 86-2

EOH: 87.5m



Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 6/10/2005

Author: AMB

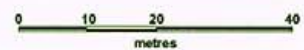
Office:

Figure:

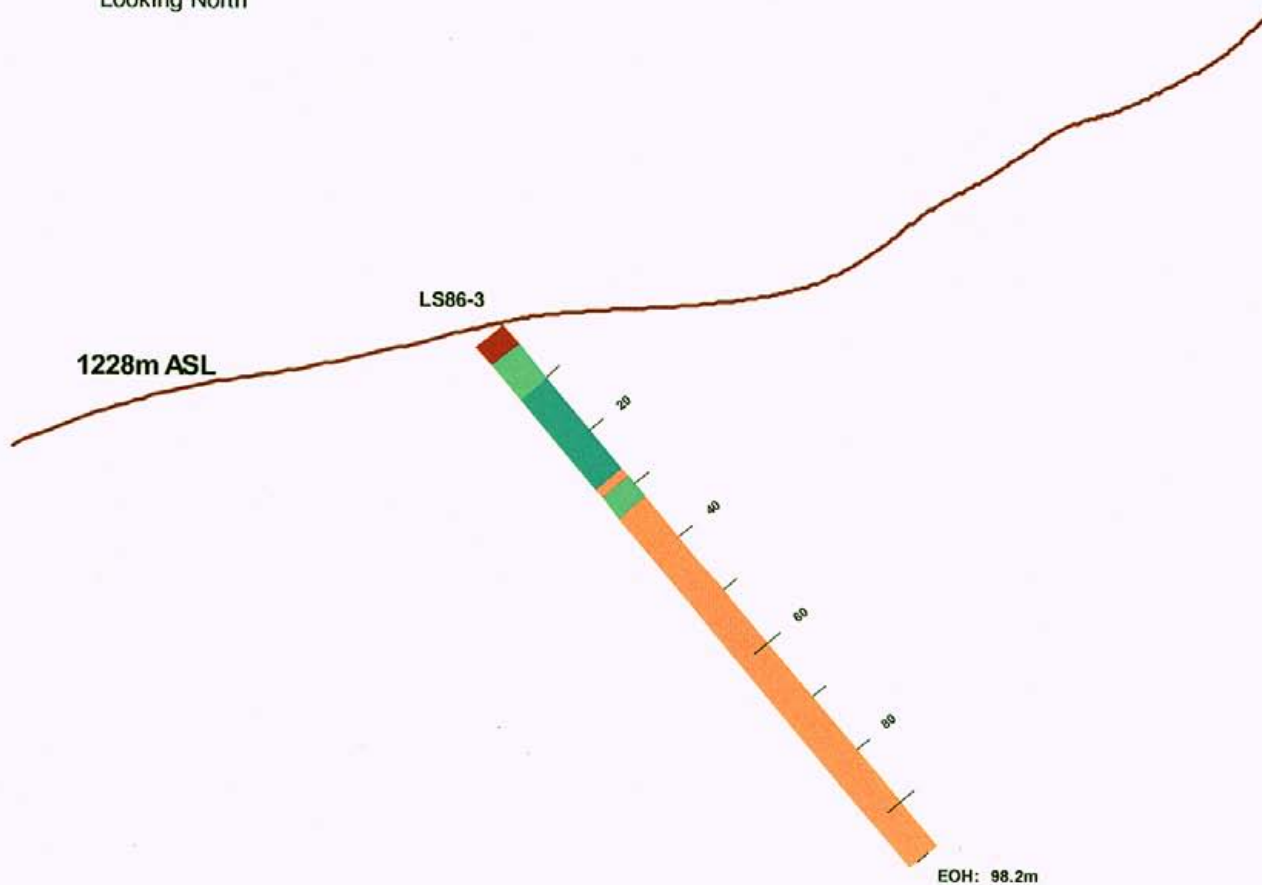
Scale: 1:1000

Louis Property
DDH 86-2
Geology/Geochemistry

Projection: Non-Earth (meters)



Looking North

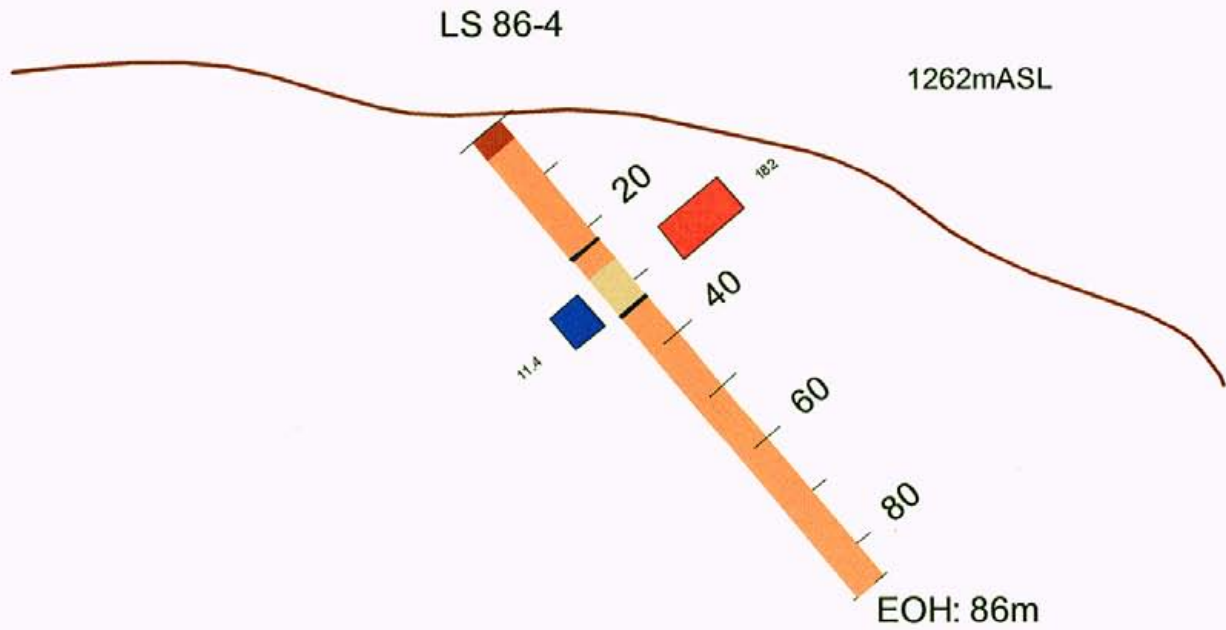


Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Louis Property DDH 06-3 Geology/Geochemistry	
Date: 5/10/2005	
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (metres)
	

Looking North



Legend for Louis Geology

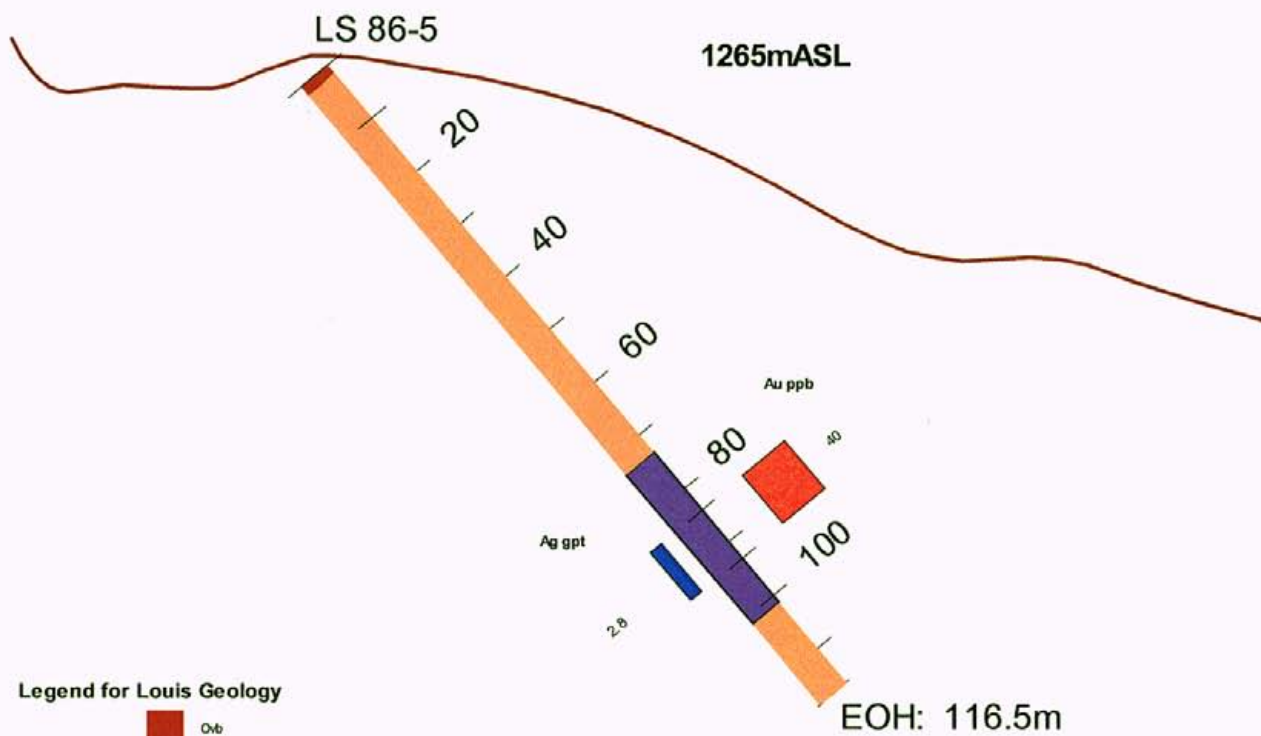


Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 6/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-4 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMB</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (metres)



Looking North



Legend for Louis Geology

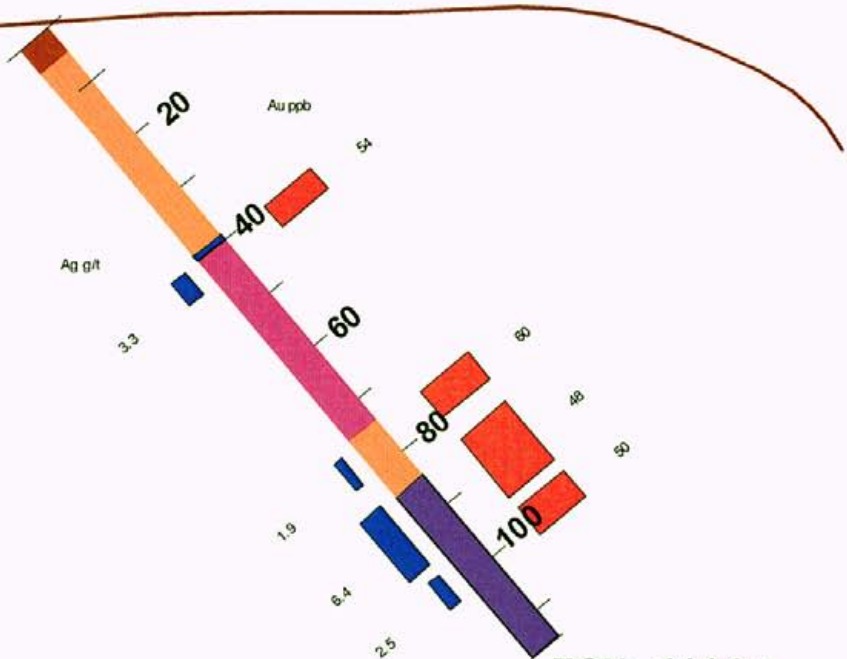


Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 5/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-5 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMB</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

Looking North

LS 86-6

1282m ASI



EOH: 114.9m

Legend for Louis Geology

- Ovb
- Afp
- AfpBx
- AfKQz
- AfpBxK
- AfpBxSil
- AfpBxSilK
- AfpK
- AfpQzBx
- AfpSilKBx
- AfQmBx
- Aft
- AfK
- Fz
- KQz
- KQzBx

Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 6/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-6 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMB</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

Looking North

1184m ASL

LS86-7

Au ppb

Ag opt

5.4

3.5

12.2

4.7

19.5

19.4

5.7

1.9

20

40

25

25

60

60

60

100

150

75

320

96

30

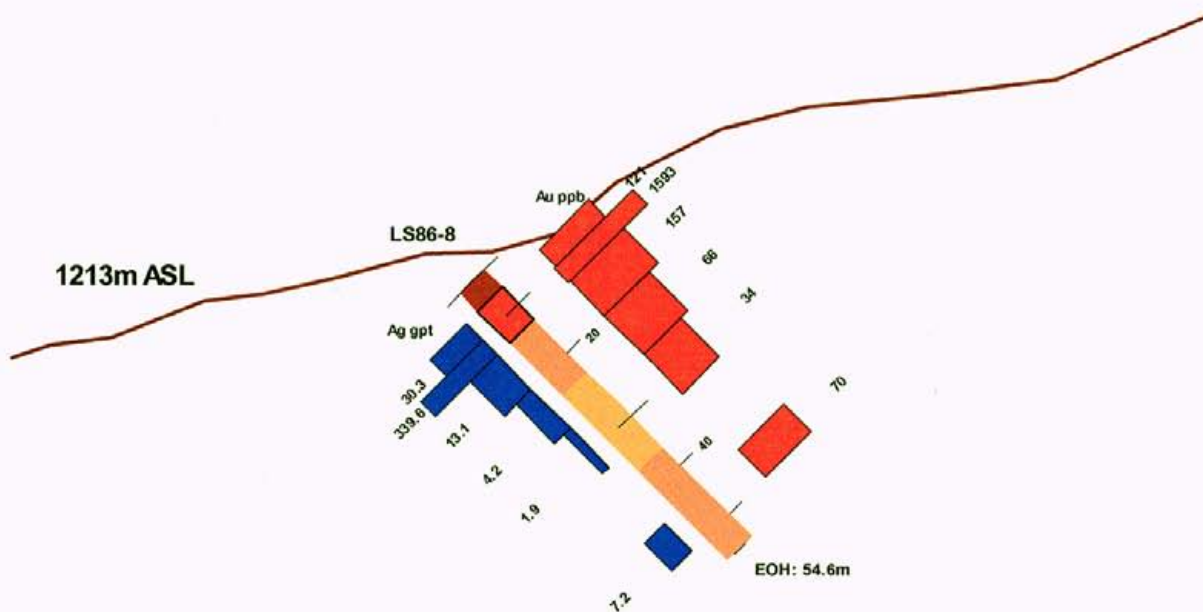
EOH: 111.8m

Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 6/10/2009	Louis Property DDH 86-7 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AM0	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMC</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

Looking North

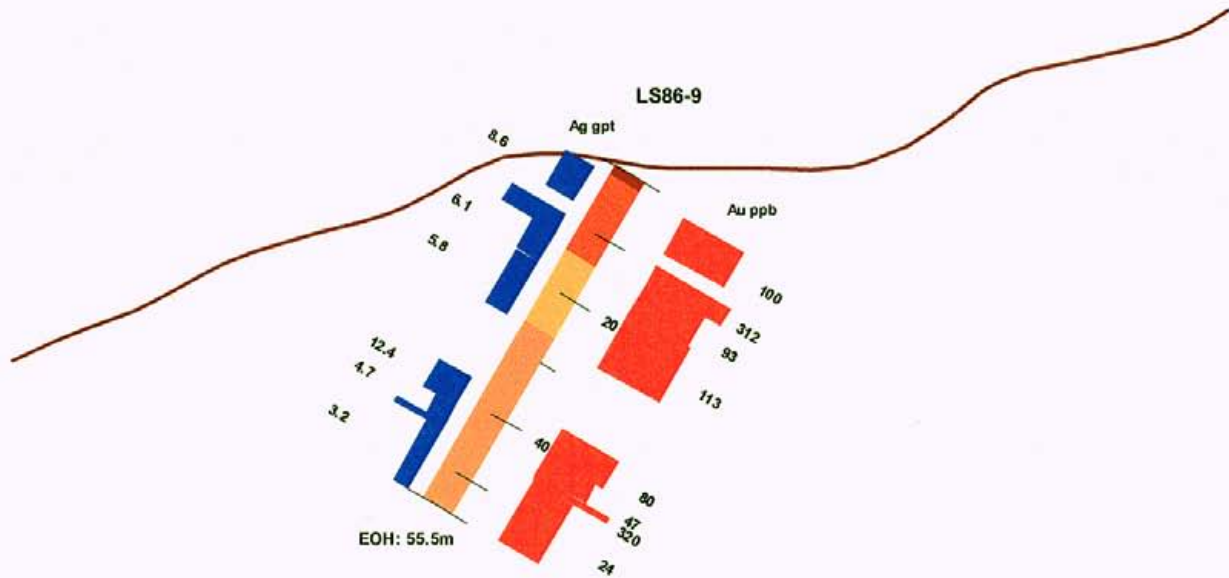


Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 6/10/2006	Louis Property DDH 86-8 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Client:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

Looking North

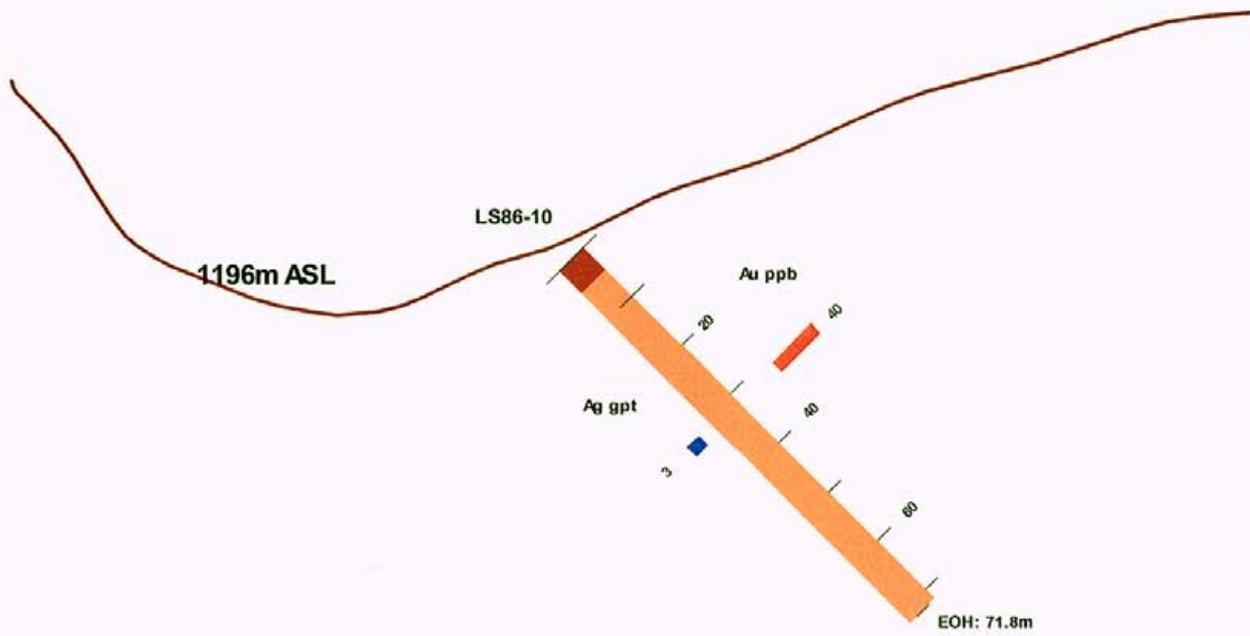


Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 6/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-9 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>OK</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (metres)

Looking North

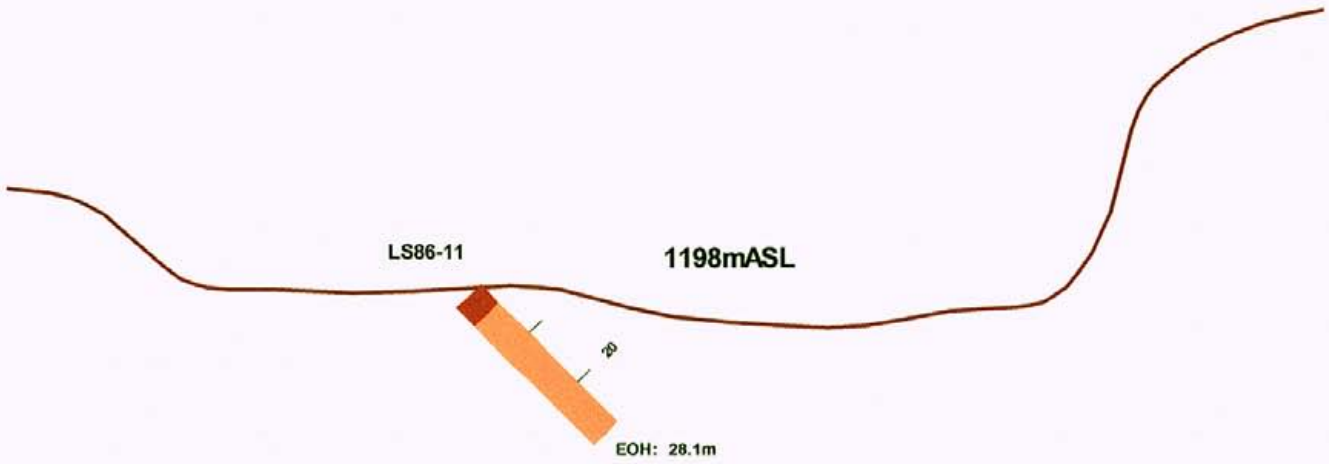


Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 01/02/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-10 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMB</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

Looking North

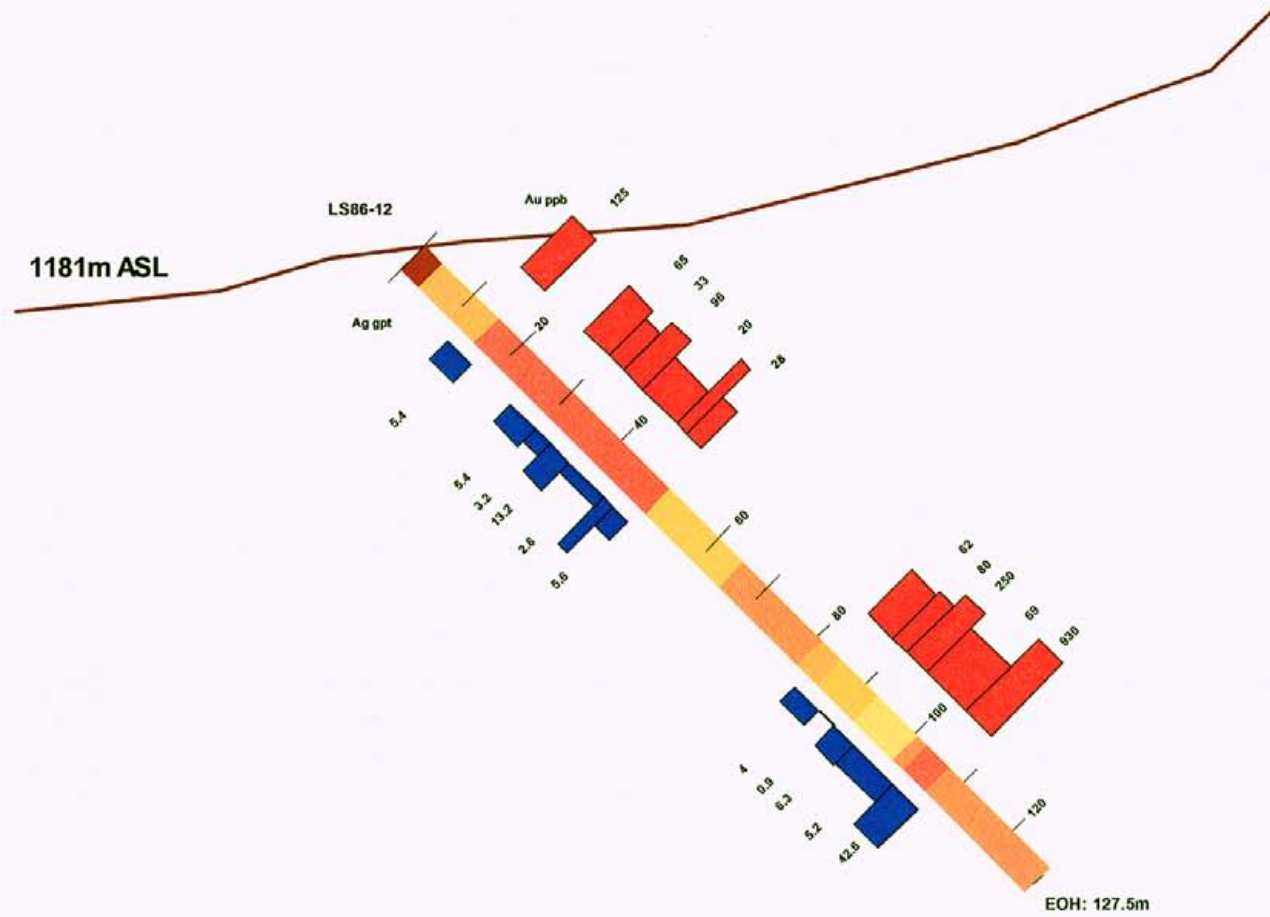


Legend for Louis Geology



Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 5/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-11 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMD	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMD</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

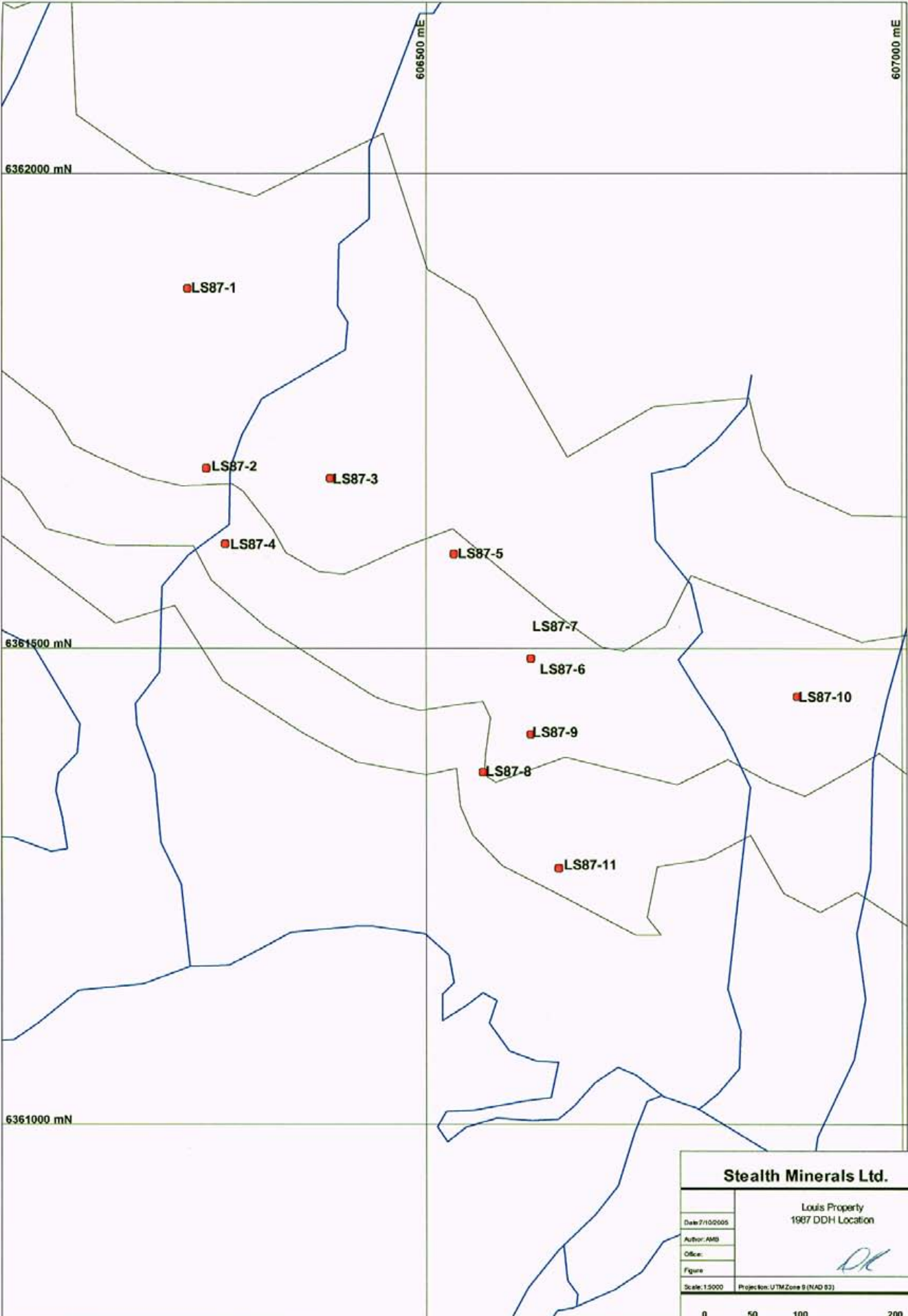
Looking North



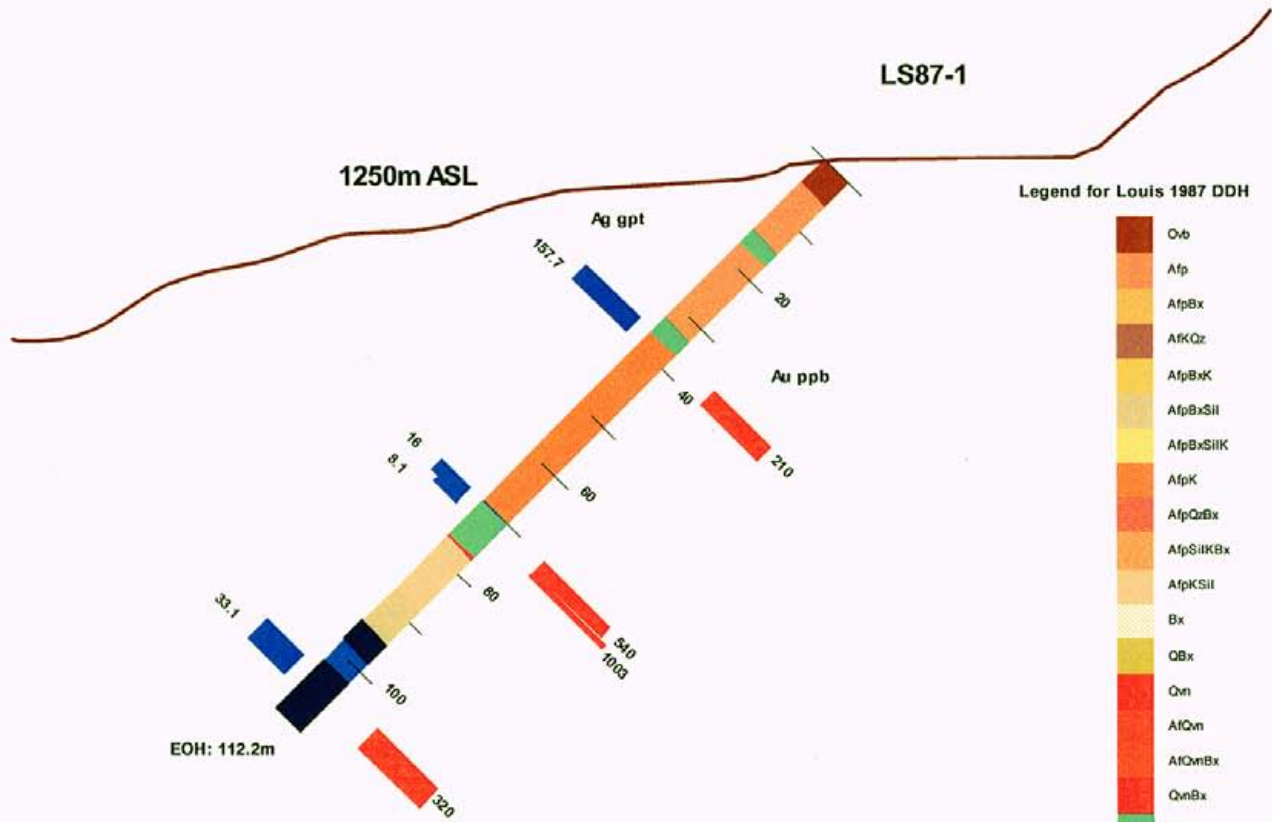
Legend for Louis Geology



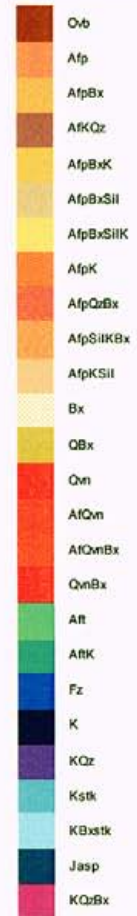
Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 5/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 86-12 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>AMB</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (metres)
0 10 20 40 metres	



Looking North



Legend for Louisa 1987 DDH



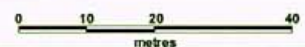
Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2009
 Author:
 Office:
 Figure:

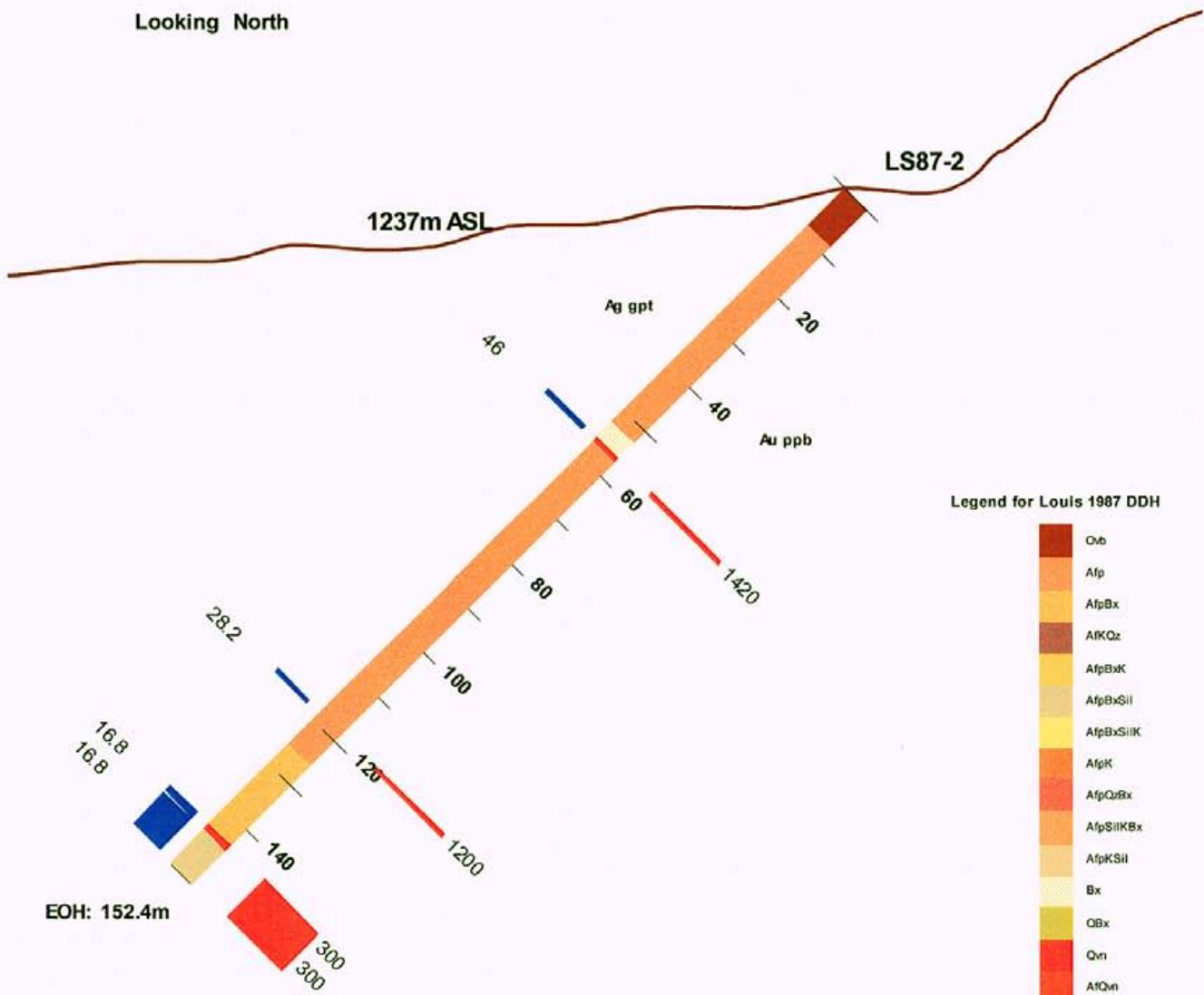
Louisa Property
 DDH87-1
 Geology/Geochemistry

OK

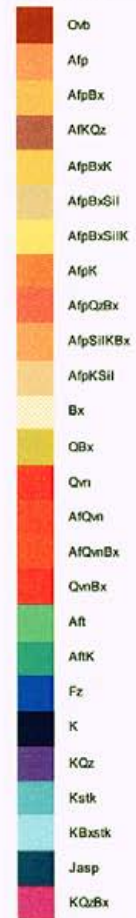
Scale: 1:1000 Projection: Non-Earth (meters)



Looking North



Legend for Louis 1987 DDH



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005
Author:
Office:
Figure:

Louis Property
DDH87-2
Geology/Geochemistry

Scale: 1:1000 Projection: Non-Earth (metres)



Looking North

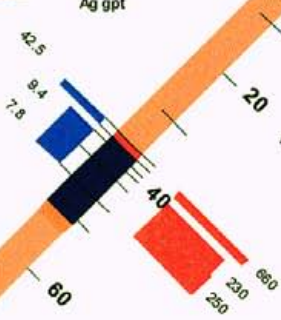
1240m ASL

LS87-3

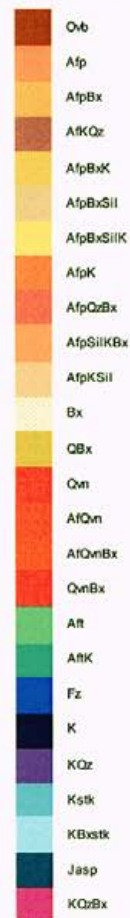
EOH: 115.2m

Ag ppt

Au ppb



Legend for Louis 1987 DDH

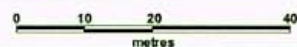


Stealth Minerals Ltd.

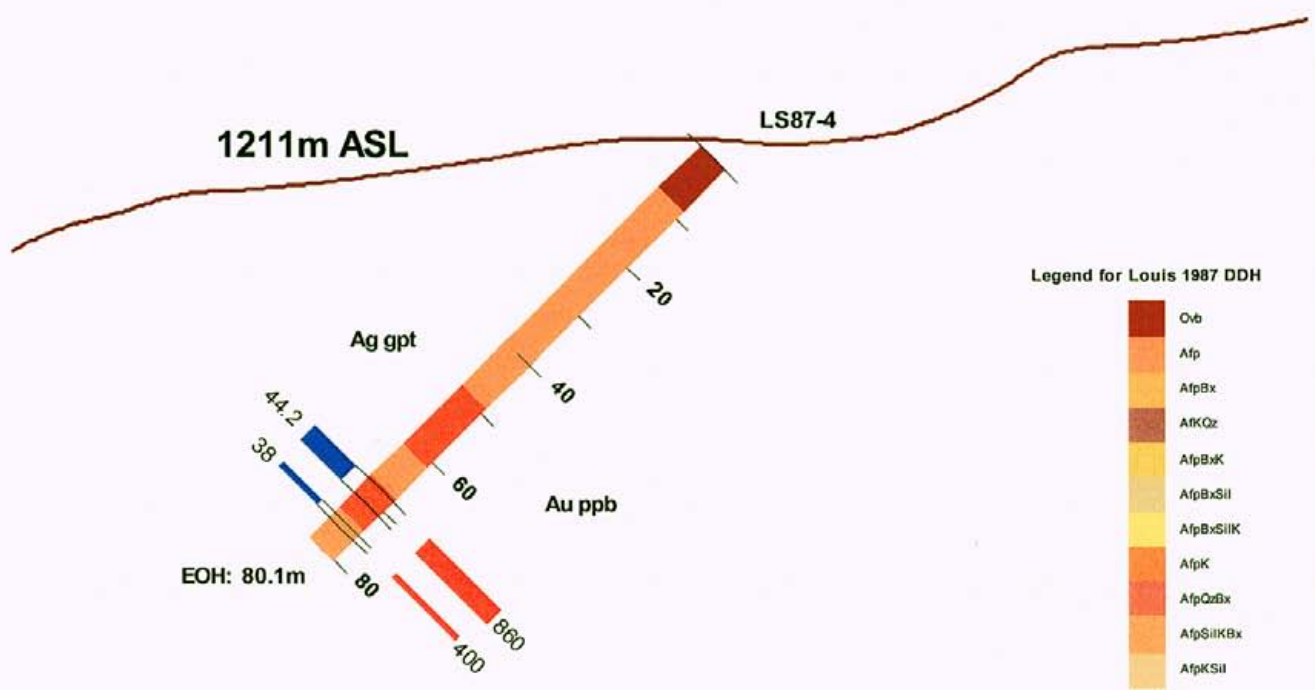
Date: 7/10/2009
Author:
Office:
Figure:

Louis Property
DDH87-3
Geology/Geochemistry

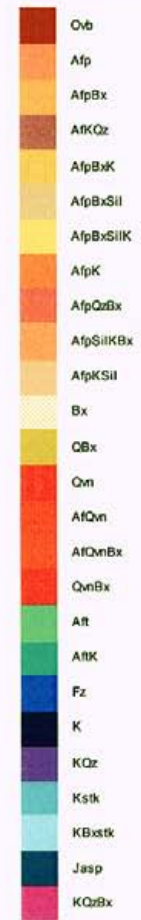
Scale: 1:500 Projection: Non-Earth (metres)



Looking North



Legend for Louis 1987 DDH



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005	Louis Property
Author:	DDH87-4
Office:	Geology/Geochemistry
Figure:	<i>OK</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-SarB (metres)

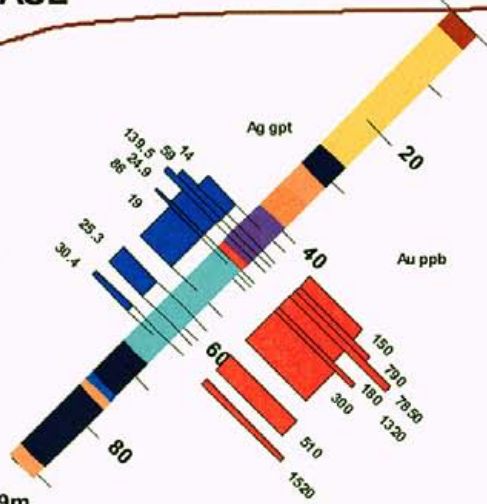
0 10 20 40 metres

Looking North

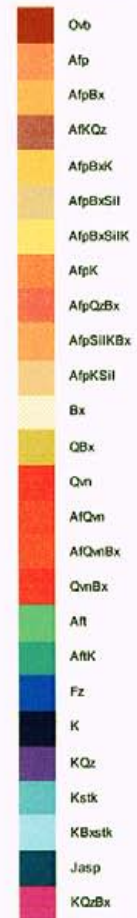
1235m ASL

LS87-5

EOH: 90.9m



Legend for Louis 1987 DDH

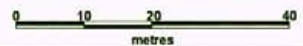


Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005
Author:
Officer:
Figure:

Louis Property
DDH-87-5
Geology/Geochemistry

Scale: 1:1000 Projection: Non-Earth (metres)

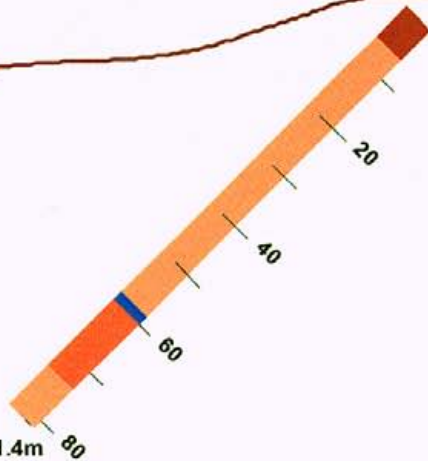


Looking North

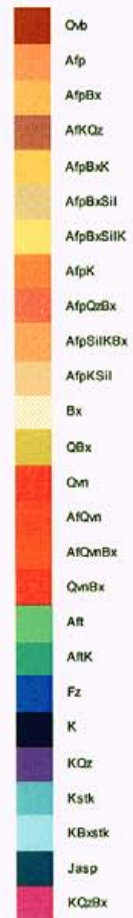
1222m ALS

LS87-6

EOH: 81.4m



Legend for Louis 1987 DDH



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005

Author:

Office:

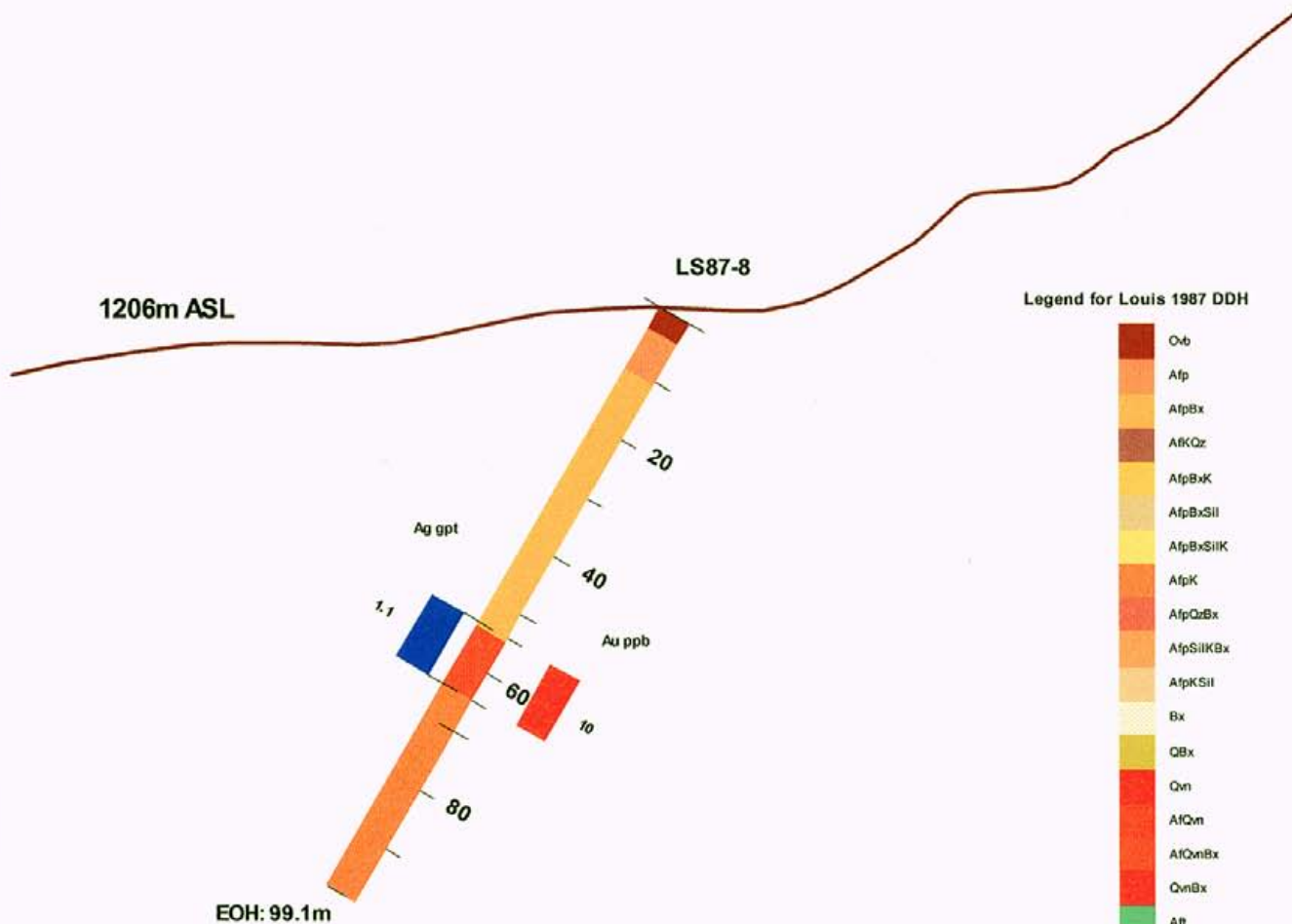
Figure:

Scale: 1:1000

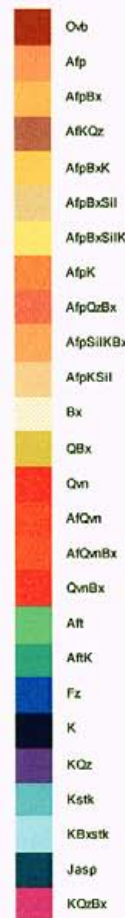
Projection: Non-Gauss (metres)



Looking North



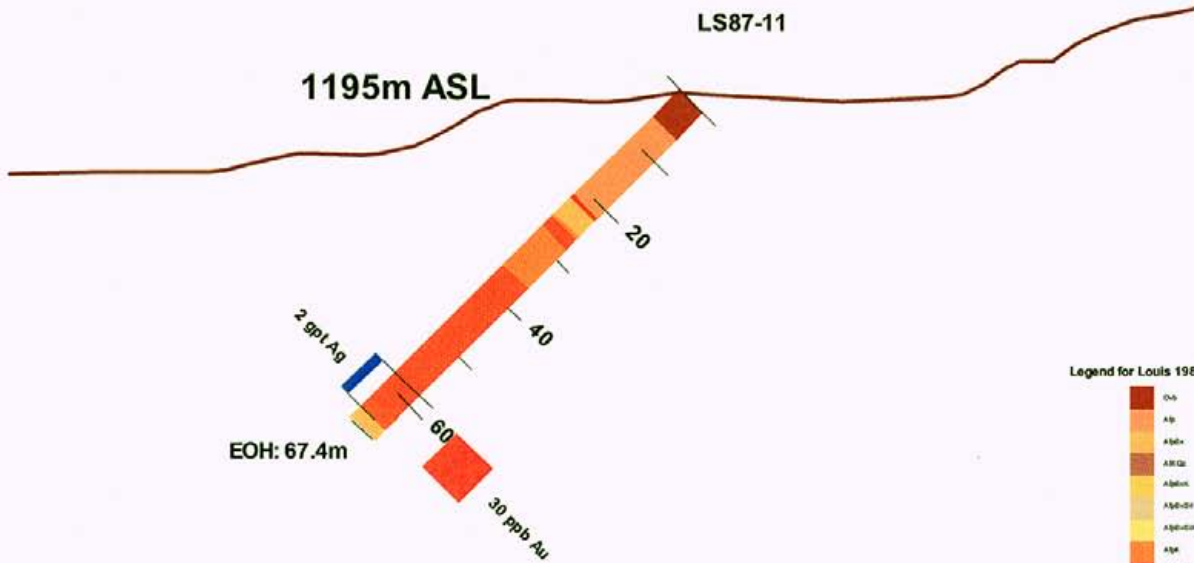
Legend for Louis 1987 DDH



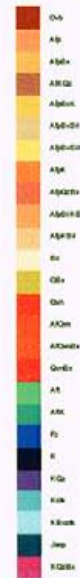
Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005	Louis Property DDH87-8 Geology/Geochemistry
Author:	
Office:	
Figure:	<i>DK</i>
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (metres)
0 10 20 40 metres	

Looking North



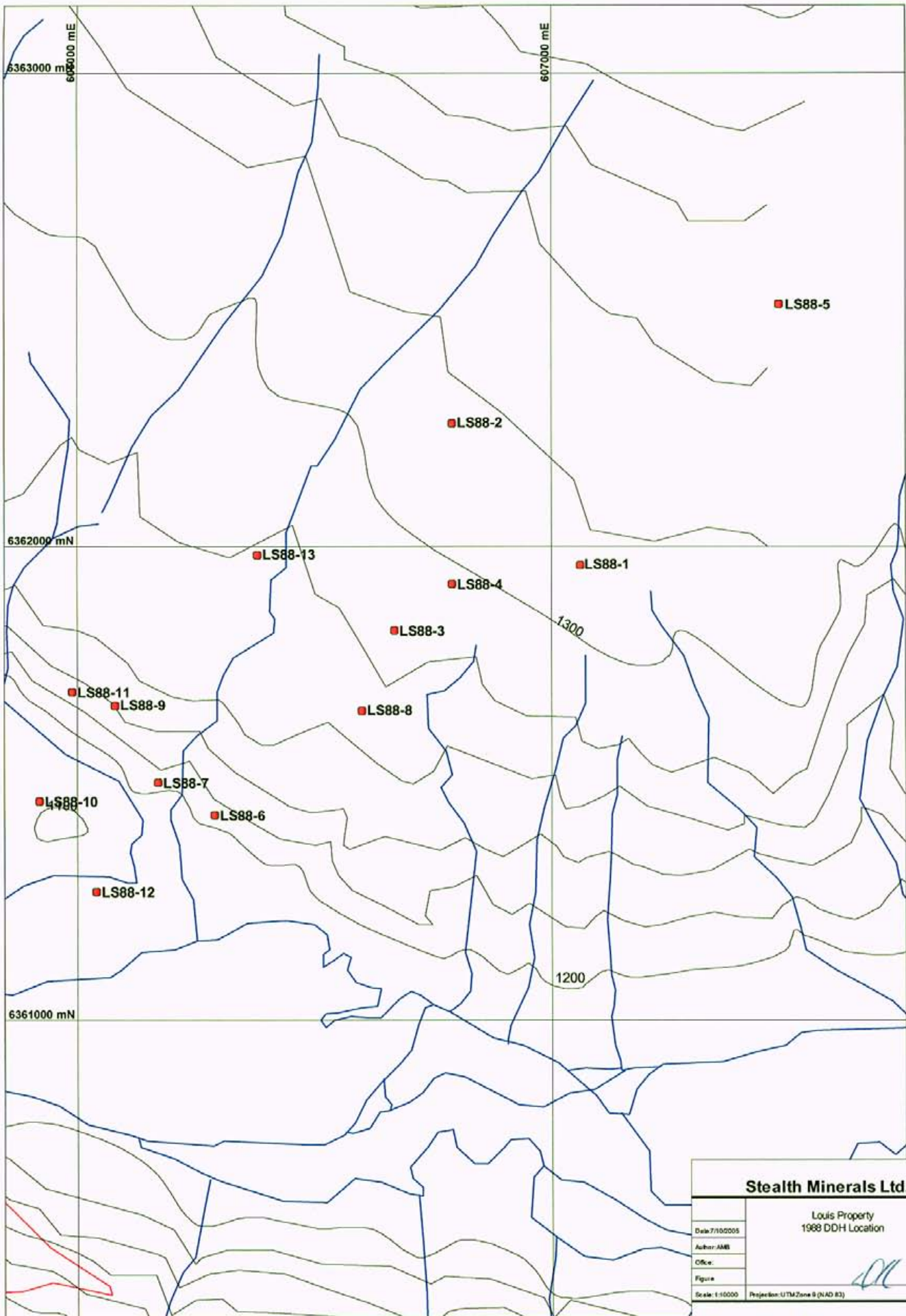
Legend for Louis 1987 DDH



Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005	Louis Property DDH87-11 Geology/Geochemistry
Author:	
Office:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Gauss (meters)





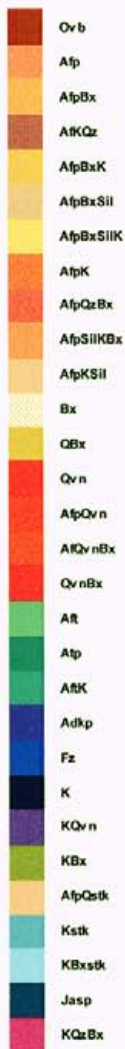
Stealth Minerals Ltd.	
Louis Property 1988 DDH Location	
Date: 7/10/2005	<i>AM</i>
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:10000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

Looking North

LS88-12

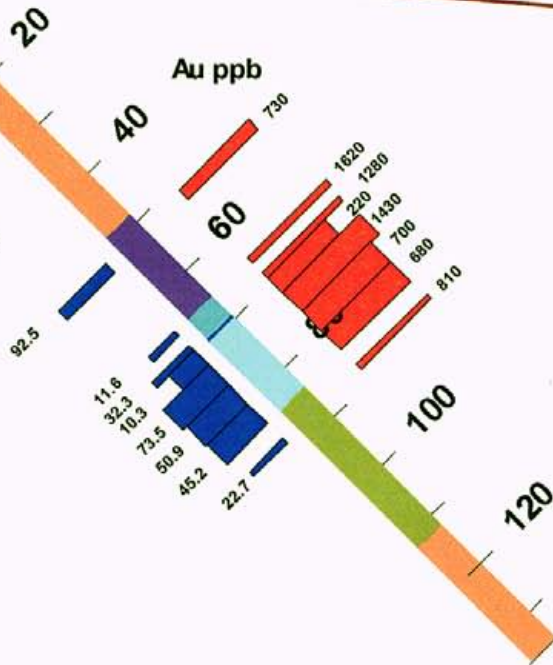
1218mASL

Legend for DDH LS88



Ag gpt

Au ppb



EOH: 135.3m

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

Date: 7/10/2005	Louis Property DDH LS88-12 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: JMB	Office:
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)
0 10 20 40 metres	

6362000 mN

605500 mE

6361500 mN

6361000 mN

- LS89-2
- LS89-5
- LS89-4
- LS89-1
- LS89-3
- LS89-7
- LS89-6

Stealth Minerals Ltd

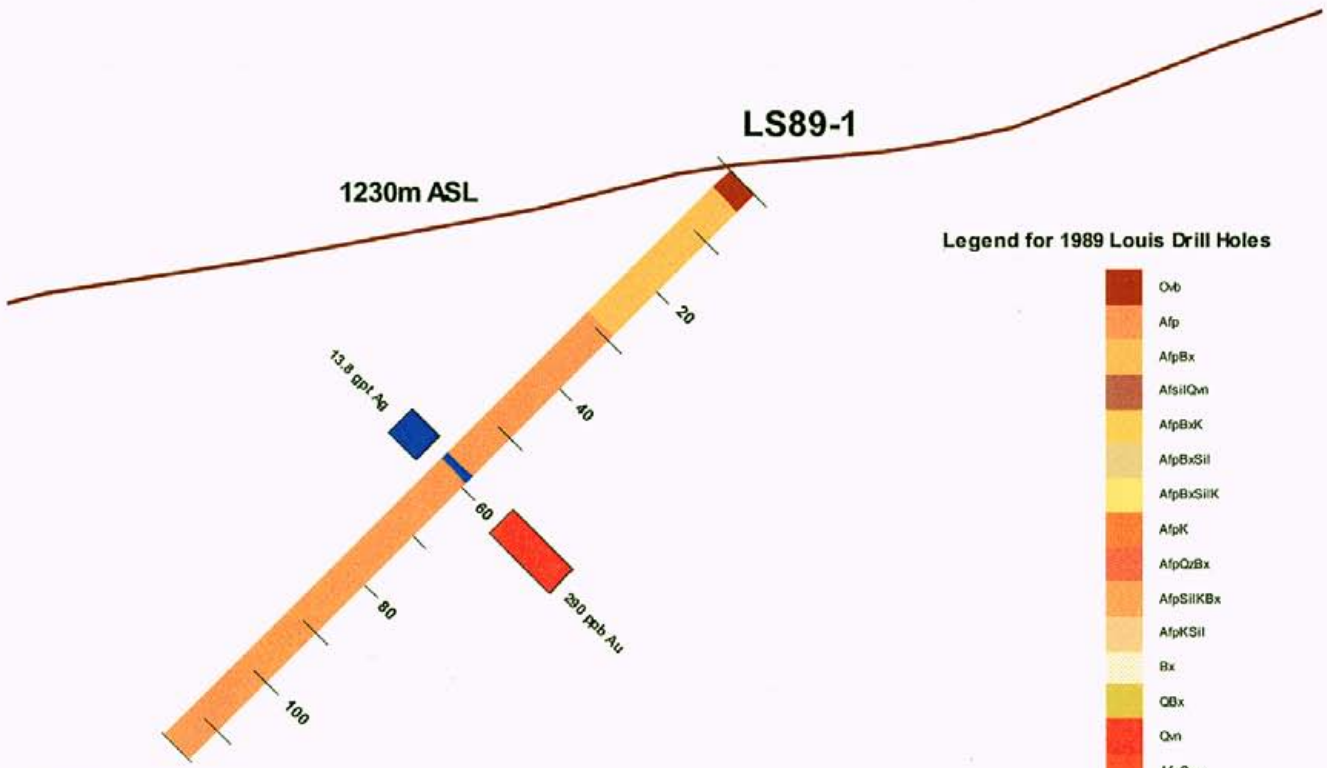
Date: 10/10/2005
Author: AMB
Office:
Figure:

Louis Property
1968 DDH Location

Scale: 1:5000 Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)




Looking North



EOH: 115.8m

Legend for 1989 Louis Drill Holes

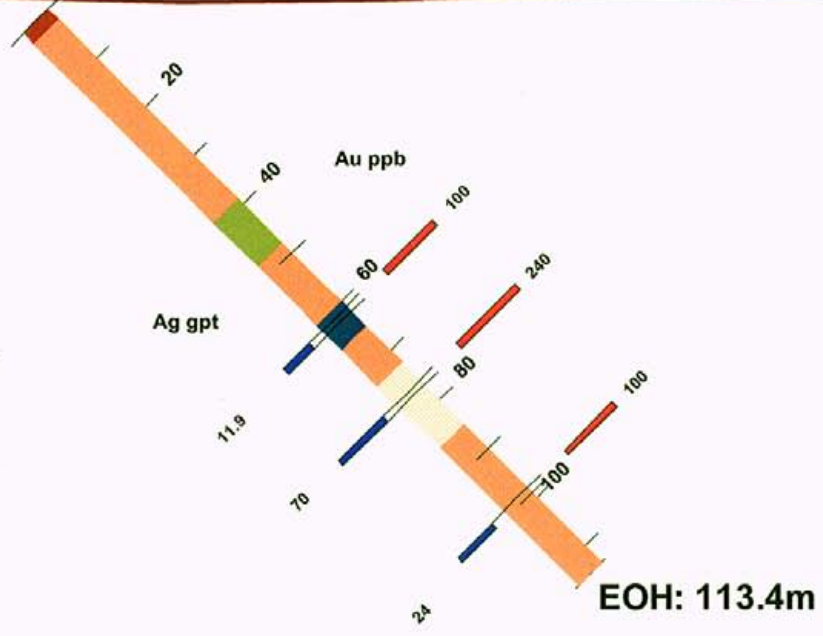
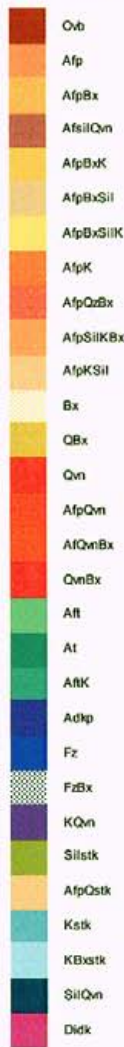
- Oxb
- Afp
- AfpBx
- AfsilQm
- AfpBxK
- AfpBxSil
- AfpBxSilK
- AfpK
- AfpQ/Bx
- AfpSilKBx
- AfpKSil
- Bx
- QBx
- Qm
- AfpQm
- AfpQmBx
- QmBx
- Aft
- At
- ARK
- Adlp
- Fz
- FzBx
- KQm
- Silstk
- AfpQstk
- Kstk
- KBxstk
- SilQm
- Didk

Steath Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 10/02/05	Louis Property DDH 89-1 Geology/Geochemistry 
Author: AMB	
Office:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Orth (meters)
	

Looking North

LS89-3

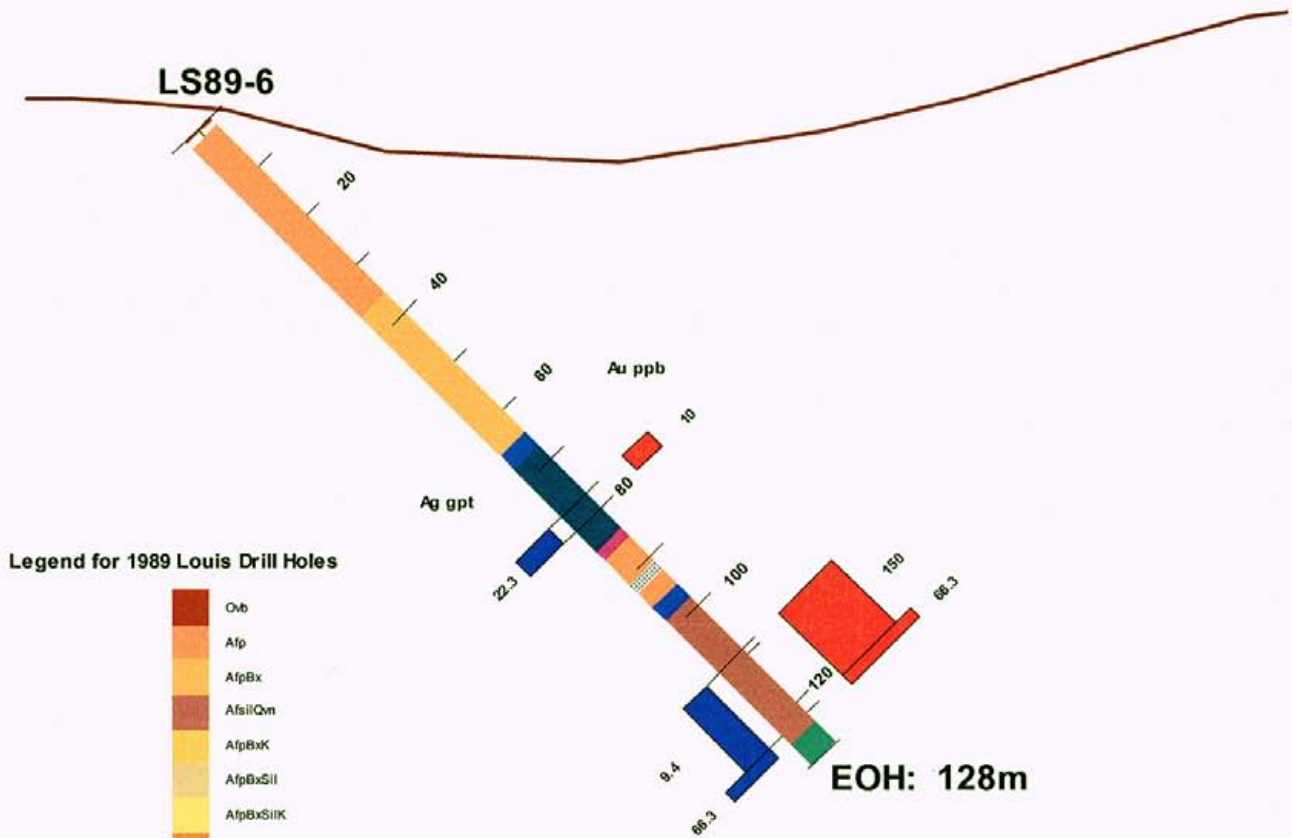
Legend for 1989 Louis Drill Holes



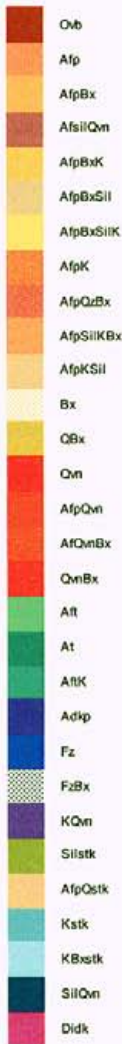
Steath Minerals Ltd.	
Date: 10/10/2005	Louis Property DDH 89-3 Geology/Geochemistry
Author: AMB	<i>OC</i>
Client:	
Figure:	
Scale: 1:1000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

Looking North

LS89-6



Legend for 1989 Louis Drill Holes



EOH: 128m

Steath Minerals Ltd.

Date: 10/10/2005
 Author: AMB
 Office:
 Figure:
 Scale: 1:1000

Louis Property
 DDH 89-6
 Geology/Geochemistry

AMB

Projection: Non-Earth (meters)



APPENDIX III:

Rock Assay Certificates

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2005-1199

Stealth Minerals

301 - 260 Esplanade
North Vancouver, BC
V7M 3G7

Attention: Bill McWilliams

Phone: 250-573-5700

Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 27

Sample Type: Rock

Submitted by: D. Kuran

Project #: Sickie, Louis

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

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
1	5007	165	1.2	0.43	10	1610	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	36	47	0.40	<10	<0.01	10	9	<0.01	<1	50	76	<5	<20	57	<0.01	<10	15	<10	<1	14
2	63886	15	<0.2	1.44	<5	145	<5	0.37	<1	7	32	29	2.81	<10	0.98	670	1	0.03	1	540	48	<5	<20	20	<0.01	<10	56	<10	6	78
3	63887	135	0.3	0.20	<5	50	<5	1.54	<1	9	53	65	3.73	<10	0.08	643	2	0.02	2	470	2	<5	<20	16	0.02	<10	172	<10	6	73
4	64378	<5	0.2	1.19	<5	95	<5	0.26	<1	8	61	22	2.22	<10	0.91	616	<1	0.03	1	0.052	20	<5	<20	13	0.06	<10	64	<10	9	62
5	64379	10	0.5	0.54	60	30	<5	>10	<1	7	47	15	2.35	<10	0.44	1114	<1	0.02	1	0.044	4	<5	<20	85	0.01	<10	114	<10	10	43
6	84855	40	0.5	0.82	5	55	<5	0.10	<1	4	84	14	1.66	<10	0.89	733	3	<0.01	4	210	14	<5	<20	1	<0.01	<10	29	<10	2	39
7	84856	45	2.0	0.21	<5	45	<5	0.01	<1	1	99	6	0.84	<10	0.08	132	6	<0.01	1	110	6	<5	<20	3	<0.01	<10	7	<10	1	8
8	84857	>1000	13.3	0.13	<5	30	<5	0.01	<1	<1	121	4	0.60	<10	<0.01	28	6	<0.01	2	140	6	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	5	<10	<1	<1
9	84858	15	0.9	0.99	<5	65	<5	0.12	<1	5	83	15	2.06	<10	0.92	1104	<1	<0.01	3	250	24	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	44	<10	2	40
10	84859	25	0.5	1.36	10	50	<5	0.09	<1	7	58	19	2.68	<10	1.20	1191	1	0.01	3	380	24	<5	<20	<1	0.02	<10	67	<10	5	56
11	84660	60	7.2	0.26	<5	10	<5	7.01	6	<1	100	174	0.49	10	0.38	842	<1	<0.01	1	20	228	<5	<20	86	<0.01	<10	13	<10	7	190
12	84661	25	1.6	0.18	10	40	<5	2.96	2	4	83	283	1.74	<10	0.10	453	4	<0.01	3	170	64	<5	<20	16	0.01	<10	9	<10	4	83
13	84378	<5	0.2	1.19	<5	95	<5	0.26	<1	8	61	22	2.22	<10	0.91	616	<1	0.03	1	520	20	<5	<20	13	0.06	<10	64	<10	9	62
14	64379	10	0.5	0.54	60	30	<5	>10	<1	7	47	15	2.35	<10	0.44	1114	<1	0.02	1	440	4	<5	<20	85	0.01	<10	114	<10	10	43
15	64848	20	0.6	0.56	10	65	<5	0.30	<1	4	92	7	1.61	<10	0.42	604	<1	<0.01	1	280	12	<5	<20	5	<0.01	<10	32	<10	3	43
16	64847	>1000	7.7	0.33	10	20	<5	0.05	<1	2	105	7	1.05	<10	0.23	214	<1	<0.01	2	140	8	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	23	<10	<1	17
17	64848	555	6.4	0.15	5	25	<5	0.01	<1	2	112	4	1.05	<10	0.02	141	<1	0.01	1	180	4	<5	<20	<1	<0.01	<10	13	<10	<1	12
18	64649	105	0.6	0.49	<5	75	<5	0.03	<1	1	60	4	1.31	<10	0.54	385	<1	0.02	1	280	18	<5	<20	9	0.07	<10	17	<10	2	28
19	64850	780	6.3	0.25	40	1520	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	61	102	1.03	<10	<0.01	18	14	<0.01	<1	130	184	<5	<20	77	<0.01	<10	11	<10	<1	6
20	64651	50	1.0	0.26	10	1320	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	54	72	1.04	<10	<0.01	11	20	<0.01	<1	110	94	<5	<20	63	<0.01	<10	12	<10	<1	4
21	64652	85	0.3	0.27	5	1195	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	48	8	0.36	<10	<0.01	9	2	<0.01	<1	40	24	5	<20	49	<0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	<1
22	64224	5	1.8	0.84	<5	55	<5	0.49	<1	37	72	1897	7.31	<10	0.54	234	36	0.05	7	530	6	<5	<20	65	0.12	<10	69	<10	<1	33
23	64346	20	0.3	0.95	10	110	<5	0.16	<1	6	60	16	2.12	<10	0.64	550	<1	0.09	1	390	20	<5	<20	12	0.08	<10	48	<10	7	48
24	64347	185	0.3	0.73	35	60	<5	0.13	<1	5	77	9	1.82	<10	0.49	408	<1	0.02	1	410	12	<5	<20	3	0.07	<10	49	<10	5	29
25	64348	>1000	>30	0.19	25	40	<5	0.20	<1	4	111	7	0.85	<10	0.06	202	2	<0.01	4	150	28	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	11	<10	6	25
26	84349	95	0.6	0.72	15	55	<5	0.32	<1	5	82	<1	2.03	<10	0.51	433	<1	0.01	1	310	6	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	58	<10	1	31
27	64350	160	0.8	0.16	15	1220	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	46	43	0.44	<10	<0.01	10	3	<0.01	<1	80	58	5	<20	44	<0.01	<10	11	<10	<1	2

QC DATA:

Resplit:

1	5007	115	1.1	0.33	10	1560	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	35	46	0.40	<10	<0.01	5	8	<0.01	<1	40	62	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	12	<10	<1	14
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Repeat:

1	5007	160	1.1	0.40	10	1520	<5	<0.01	<1	<1	35	46	0.40	<10	<0.01	8	9	<0.01	<1	50	68	<5	<20	52	<0.01	<10	14	<10	<1	10	
10	84859	35	0.5	1.34	10	50	<5	0.08	<1	8	57	19	2.66	<10	1.19	1175	<1	0.01	3	360	24	<5	<20	1	0.02	<10	66	<10	6	56	
19	64650	760																													
19	64650	780																													

Standard:

GEO '05		1.5	1.53	55	165	<5	1.30	<1	19	58	89	3.62	<10	0.80	556	<1	0.03	29	590	22	<5	<20	55	0.09	<10	73	<10	10	74	
OXF41	800																													

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Jutta Jealous

B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/kk/ga

dt/1191a

XLS/05

APPENDIX IV:

Costs for 2006 Recommendations

STEALTH MINERALS LTD.

Appendix/V: Estimated Costs for 2006 Drill Program on Louis Claims

	A	B	C	Q	R
1	Stealth Minerals Ltd; Louis 2006 Cost Estimate for 4-250meter DDH program				
2					
3	Louis 2006				
4					
5	Category	Account Description	\$ Rate	days/hr/unit	\$ Balance
6					
7	Salaries	Senior geo	600	3	\$ 1,800
8		Project geo	450	15	\$ 6,750
9		geo	300	15	\$ 4,500
10		1/tech	250	15	\$ 3,750
11		2/tech	250	15	\$ 3,750
12		Cook	250	15	\$ 3,750
13					
14	Analysis, Assay				
15		rock geochem	0	0	\$ -
16		silt/soil geochem	0	0	\$ -
17		Core	23	1,000	\$ 23,000
18	Field/Camp				
19		Field Supplies		500	\$ 500
20		Camp Costs	75	138	\$ 10,350
21		Camp Construction		500	\$ 500
22		Expediting	1	200	\$ 200
23					
24	Surface Work				
25		Linecutting, Site Prep	500	4	\$ 2,000
26		Trenching/Pitting	0		\$ -
27		Diamond drilling	100	1,000	\$ 100,000
28		Road Building	1000	4	\$ 4,000
29	Travel				
30		Lodging	100	3	\$ 300
31		Meals, Groceries	50	8	\$ 400
32		Airfare	700	3	\$ 2,100
33					
34	geophysics				\$ -
35					\$ -
36					\$ -
37	Transportation/Air Support				
38		Vehicle Lease/Rental	100	15	\$ 1,500
39		Vehicle Qaud	50	15	\$ 750
40		Helicopter	1000	20	\$ 20,000
41	Support Activities				
42		Communication	25	8	\$ 200
43		Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports			\$ 1,000
44		Freight/Shipping	300	2	\$ 300
45	Other A&G/Management Fee				
46		Legal			
47		Rent - Office, Storage			
48		report			\$ 7,000
49		contingency			\$ 5,000
50					
51		TOTAL COSTS:			\$ 203,400
52					
53	Phase 2	drilling	0	0	\$ -
54					
55					
56	TOTAL:				\$ 203,400
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					

DK

APPENDIX V:

List of References



List of Reference:

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- 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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- Tompson W.D. 1987. Exploration of Cassidy Claim Groups 1 and 2 and Mineral Claims, Round Mountain and R. M. Fraction Toodoggone Gold-Silver District, Toodoggone Project, NTS 94E.06E, 94E.06E, 57°23.4'N, 127°14.6'W. Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. Prepared for Cyprus Metals Canada. Prepared by Willard D. Tompson, Consulting Geologist. Assessment Report # 17299
- Tompson W.D. 1988. Exploration of Cassidy Claim Groups 1, 2 and 3. Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. Prepared for Cyprus Metals Canada. Prepared by Willard D. Tompson, Consulting Geologist. Assessment Report #18847



Louis 2005

Tompson W.D. 1989. Report of Diamond Drilling Program 1989 Cassidy Claim. Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. Prepared for Cyprus Metals Canada. Prepared by Willard D. Tompson, Consulting Geologist Assessment Report #19481

Government of British Columbia, Ministry of Energy and Mines, MapPlace website (<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/>)

APPENDIX VI:

Statement 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, Argentina and Europe.
- 6) This report are based upon data collected during field work completed on the Stealth Minerals Toodoggone claims, including the Louis Property in the 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 14th day of December, 2005 at Maple Ridge BC, Canada.


David L. Kuran P. Geo.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, April M. Barrios of 1550 Fremont Place Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, certify that:

- 1) I am a graduate of the University of Victoria (2004) and hold a B. Sc. Degree in Earth and Ocean Science.
- 2) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist.
- 3) I have been employed in my profession as Geologist continuously since graduation, and worked periodically in geology while attending University.
- 4) This report is based upon data collected during field work completed on the Stealth Minerals Toodoggone claims, including the **Louis** Property in the Omenica/Liard Mining Divisions during 2005 by A. M. Barrios and others under my supervision, and a thorough research of available information, and personal experience in the district.
- 5) I hold no interest in the Toodoggone Project Claims. I hold an Employees Option to Purchase shares in Stealth Minerals Limited.

Dated this 14 th day of December, 2005 at Victoria BC, Canada.

April M.Barrios.