Geochemical Report

on the

Louis Claim Group

Toodoggone Area
NTS (94-E-034)

British Columbia

FOR

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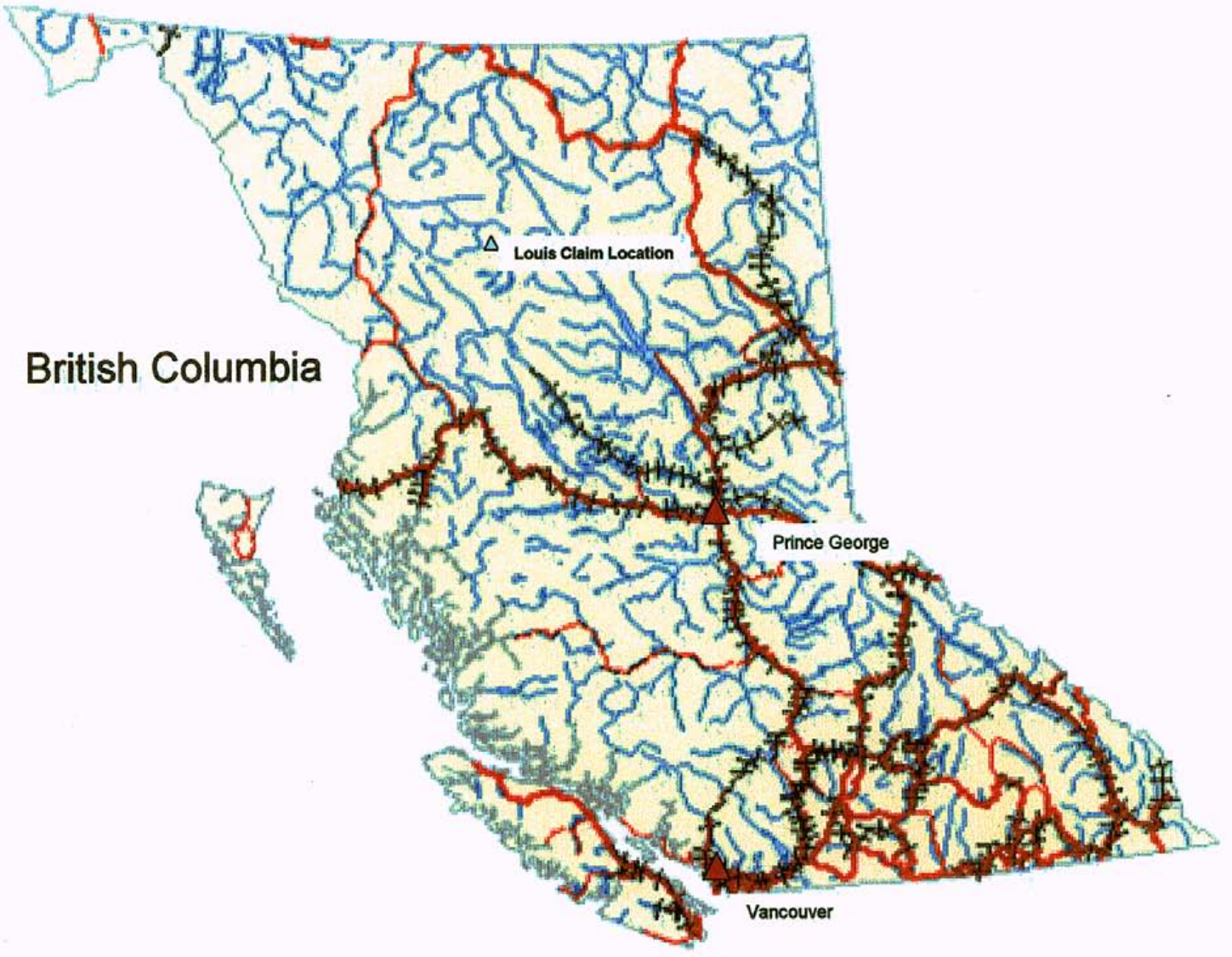
1.0 Introduction

The Louis Claims are one of 8 properties explored as part of the 2006 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 (Fig. 2). The subject of this report, the Louis property, consists of 9 adjoining mineral claims containing 3157.427 hectares (Figure 3). Stealth Minerals holds a 100% interest in the Louis Claims.

During the 2006 field season 5 man days were spent on the Louis Claims geochemical sampling and prospecting. Majority of the work on the Louis claims in 2006 was spent completing a two line, 62 sample MMI Geochemical survey. This work was completed in attempt to read through the thick glaciofluvial gravel and swamp deposits which cover the claims. Historical surface work, described in Table II show significant work was completed, including geophysics and drilling but little trenching was successful. The previous work identified three parallel structurally controlled northwest trending corridors of potassically altered Jurassic volcanics hosting low sulphidation epithermal precious metal vein systems. Standard B soil horizon sampling of overburden would be highly transported and carbon/manganese influenced. MMI Mobile Ion Geochemistry was chosen to detect buried mineralization not detected by previous surveys.

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



Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Project Location

Fig. 1

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

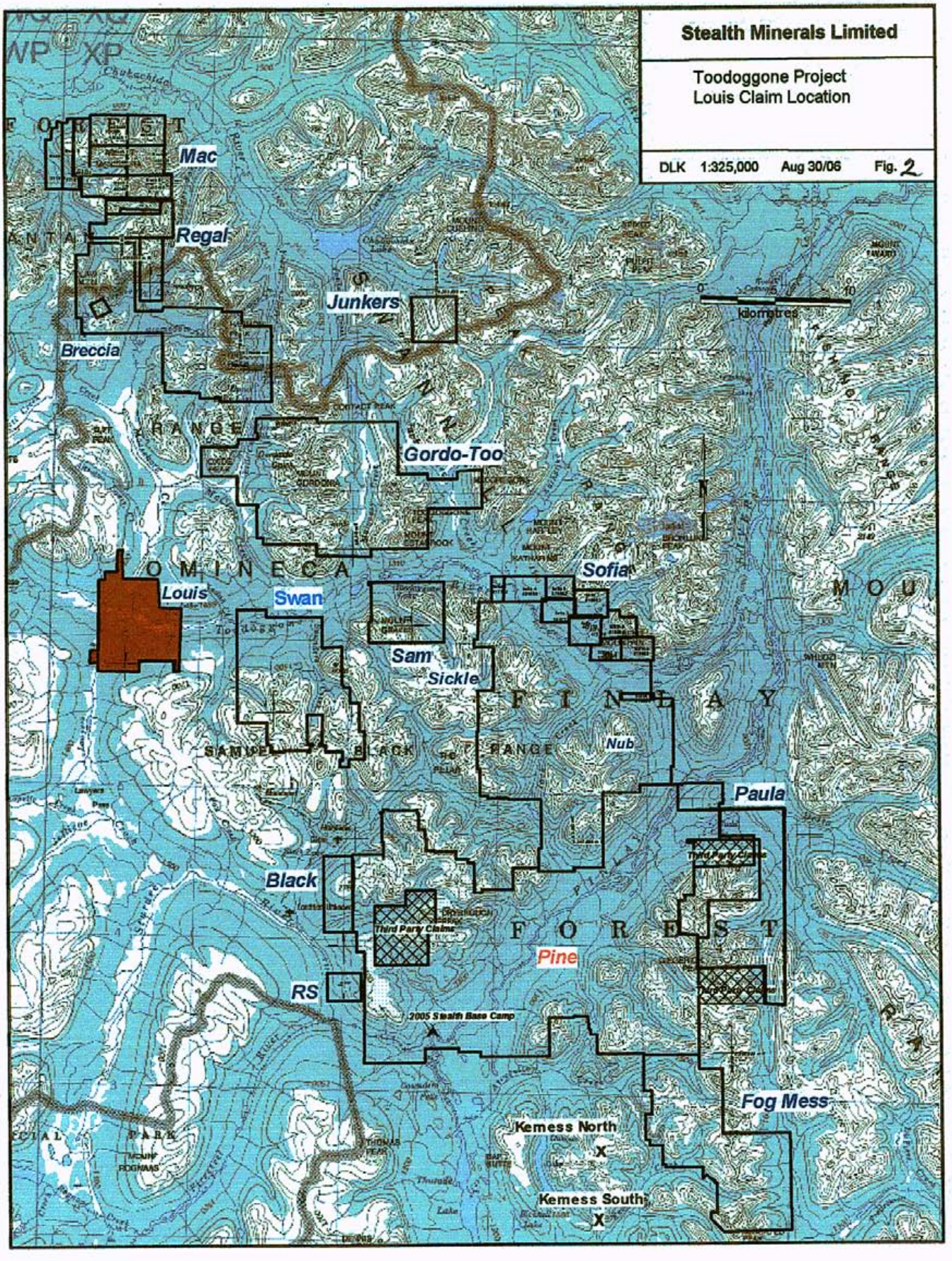
The Louis claims are located 2 km west of Kodah Lake, 1.5 km east of the Lawyers Creek, and 33 km northeast of Stealth Camp (Figure #2, 3). These claims are accessible by helicopter; a 20-30 minute flight from the main Stealth Camp. Road access to the Louis Property is in place via the partially deactivated 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

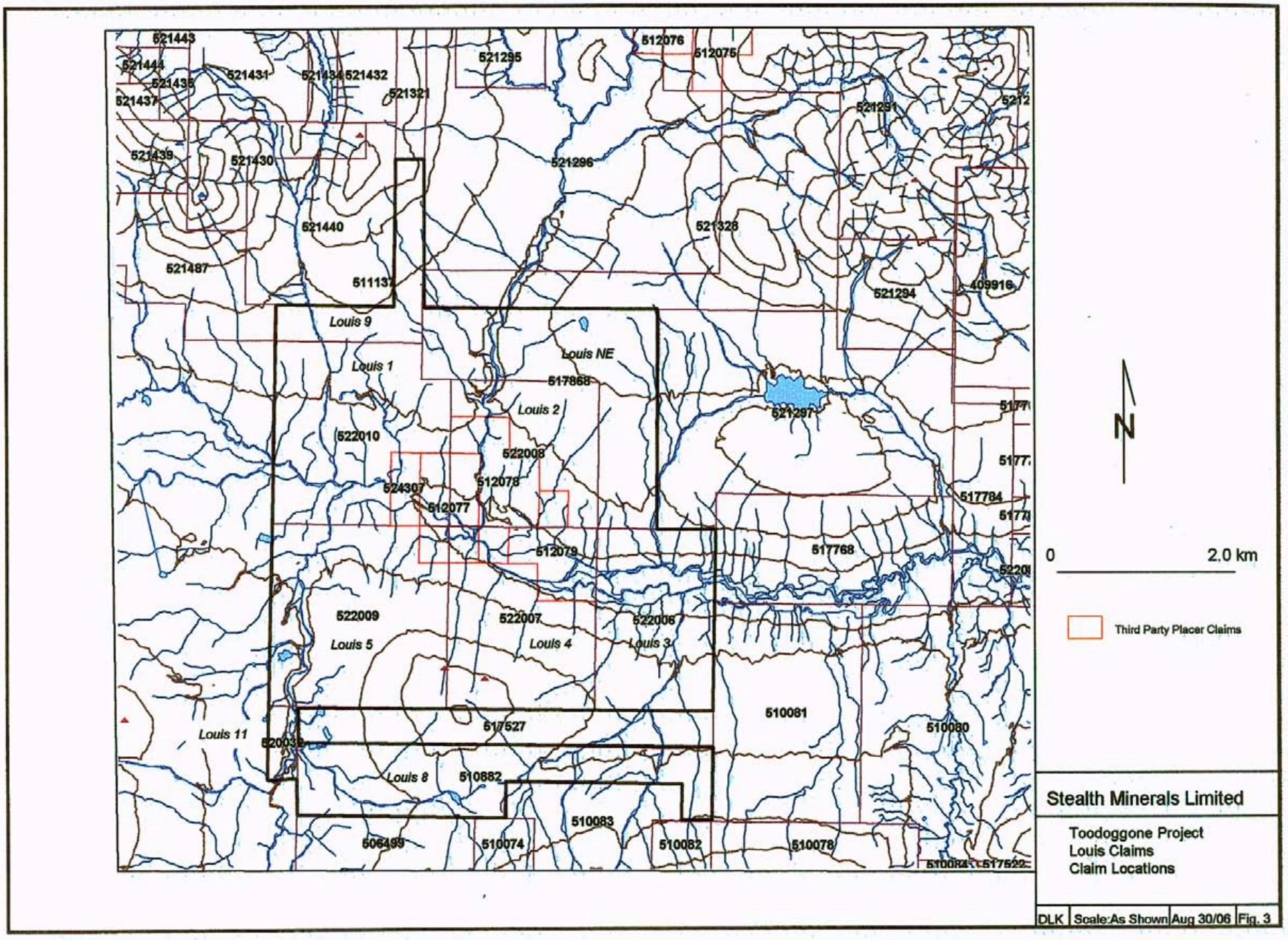
Access to a new Stealth Minerals main exploration camp at the junction of the Finlay River and Firesteel River is currently by the all-weather Omineca Resource Access Road, approximately 410 kilometres north of Windy Point, B.C., to the Kemess Mine gate, and approximately 22 kilometres of summer access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


Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claim Location
DLK 1:325,000 Aug 30/06 Fig. 2
Mac
Regal
Junkers
Breccia
Gordo-Too
Louis
Swan
Sofia
Sam
Sickle
Nub
Paula
Black
Third Party Claims
Pine
RS
2005 Stealth Base Camp
Fog Mess
Kemess North
Kemess South
kilometres
0
5
10
FOREST
RANGE
OMINECA
FINLAY
PARK

Louis Claims Table I
Claim Status

Tenure Number	New Number	Claim Name	Owner	Map Number	Good To Date	Status	Mining Division	Area
410673	522010	LOUIS 1	140187 (100%)	094E034	2007/MAY/15	CONV 2005/NOV/06	OMINECA	505.716
410674	522008	LOUIS 2	140187 (100%)	094E034	2007/MAY/15	CONV 2005/NOV/06	OMINECA	348.797
410675	522006	LOUIS 3	140187 (100%)	094E034	2007/MAY/15	CONV 2005/NOV/06	OMINECA	348.970
410676	522007	LOUIS 4	140187 (100%)	094E034	2007/MAY/15	CONV 2005/NOV/06	OMINECA	436.214
410677	522009	LOUIS 5	140187 (100%)	094E034	2007/MAY/15	CONV 2005/NOV/06	OMINECA	523.439
510882	510882	LOUIS 8	140187 (100%)	094E	2007/APR/18	GOOD		384.047
511137	511137	LOUIS 9	140187 (100%)	094E	2007/APR/20	GOOD		156.873
517868	517868	LOUIS NE	140187 (100%)	094E	2007/JUL/17	GOOD		418.462
520032	520032	LOUIS11	140187 (100%)	094E	2006/SEP/15	GOOD		34.909
								3157.427


521443
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512076
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521296
521440
521328
521487
511137
521294
409916
Louis 9
Louis NE
Louis 1
517868
Louis 2
521297
522010
522008
524307
512078
512077
517784
512079
517768
522009
522007
522006
Louis 5
Louis 4
Louis 3
510081
517527
Louis 11
520038
Louis 8
510882
510080
510083
506499
510074
510082
510078
N
0
2.0 km
Third Party Placer Claims
Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Claim Locations
DLK
Scale:As Shown
Aug 30/06
Fig. 3

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 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 4 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 early1970s. This early work involved geochemical analysis and ground geophysics. Exploration was activated again in the early 1980s and continued through to the early 1990s following the production decisions on three gold-silver mines in the Toodoggone District (Baker, Lawyers, and Shasta). Government records show **$1,007,570.00** have been spent on the Louis Claims. During this time geological mapping, geochemical

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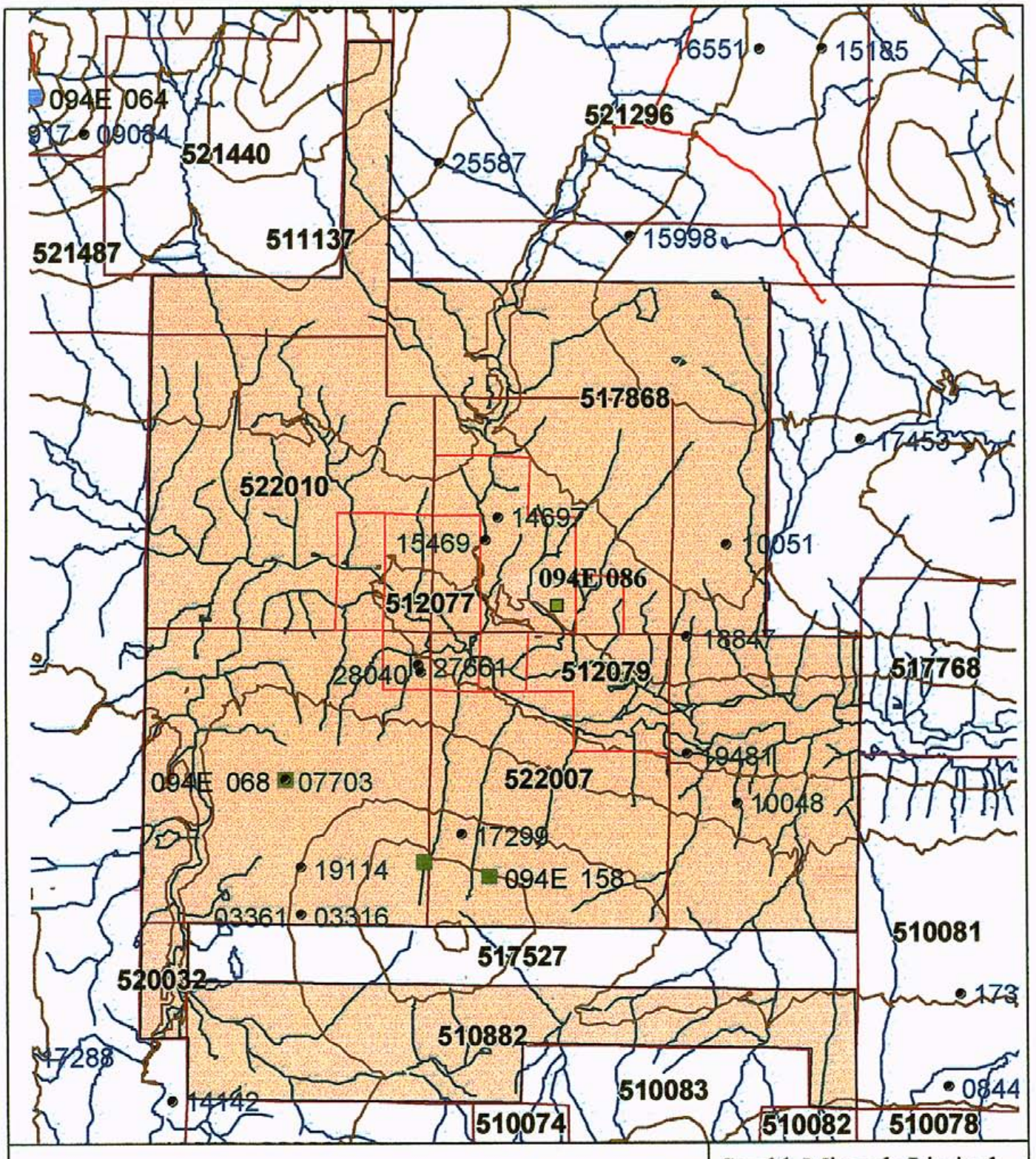
Table II: Historical Work on Louis Property

Aris Rpt #	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	Minfile No	Cost/Yr$
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	Carne, 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, Pysical	094E 068, 158, 159	N/A
15469	1986		Cyprus Metals (Canada) L	Tompson, W.	N/A	12ddh 10668m; Geoch; Geo; Line Cutting; Trench	094E 068, 158, 159	$331,570.00
17299	1987	Round Mo	Cyprus Metals (Canada) L	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
28040	2005	Louis	Stealth Minerals Ltd.	Kuran, D.; Barrios A.	Geological Mapping, data Review	Geol	094E 068, 158, 159	$7,078.00
						Total of Expendatures		**$1,007,569.08**
Minfile #	Names	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type	Comments	Location	Mining Division	
094E 158	Round Mountain East	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Strong argillic alteration; 2.59gpt Ag, 2gpt Au	6359473N 605624E	Omineca	
094E 159	Round Mountain West	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Chalc. Qtz vein 7.7gpt Ag, 0.085gpt Au	6359684N 606120E	Omineca	
094E 068	Kodah	Showing	Au, Ag	Epi Vein	Grey pyritic qtz vein; 1m chip 2.22gpt Au, 4.6gpt Ag	6360174N 604002E	Omineca	
094E 086	Moosehorn	Prospect	Au,Ag	Epi Vein	Chalced Veins/15 m. 0.9 gpt Au, 58 gpt Ag/9.0 m			


16551
15185
094E 064
917
09084
521296
521440
25587
521487
511137
15998
517868
17453
522010
14697
15469
10051
094E 086
512077
18847
28040
27661
512079
517768
19481
094E 068
07703
522007
10048
17299
19114
094E 158
03361
03316
510081
517527
520032
173
510882
17288
14142
510083
0844
510074
510082
510078
0
1.0 km
094E 086 Minfile Number
18847 ARIS Report Number
N
Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
Historical Work
DLK
Scale: As Shown
Aug 30/06
Fig. 4

analysis of rock, soil and silts, trenching, and drilling took place. Four 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, the Kodah showing (94E 068): 1m chip sample across a pyritic quartz vein with 2.22g/tn Au, and 4.6g/tn Ag and the Moosehorn (094E 086). The later is the location of the majority of the work and all the drilling over three years.

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 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 it 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 where 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 2050 soil samples. Soil samples were analyzed for Au, Ag and returned low values in the area of Stealth minerals 2006 MMI soil Line

LL-1 on the west central portion of Round Mountain. Fieldwork in 1987 also found at least two veins 120-150m apart in the Moosehorn Creek zone (Assessment report 17299). 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.

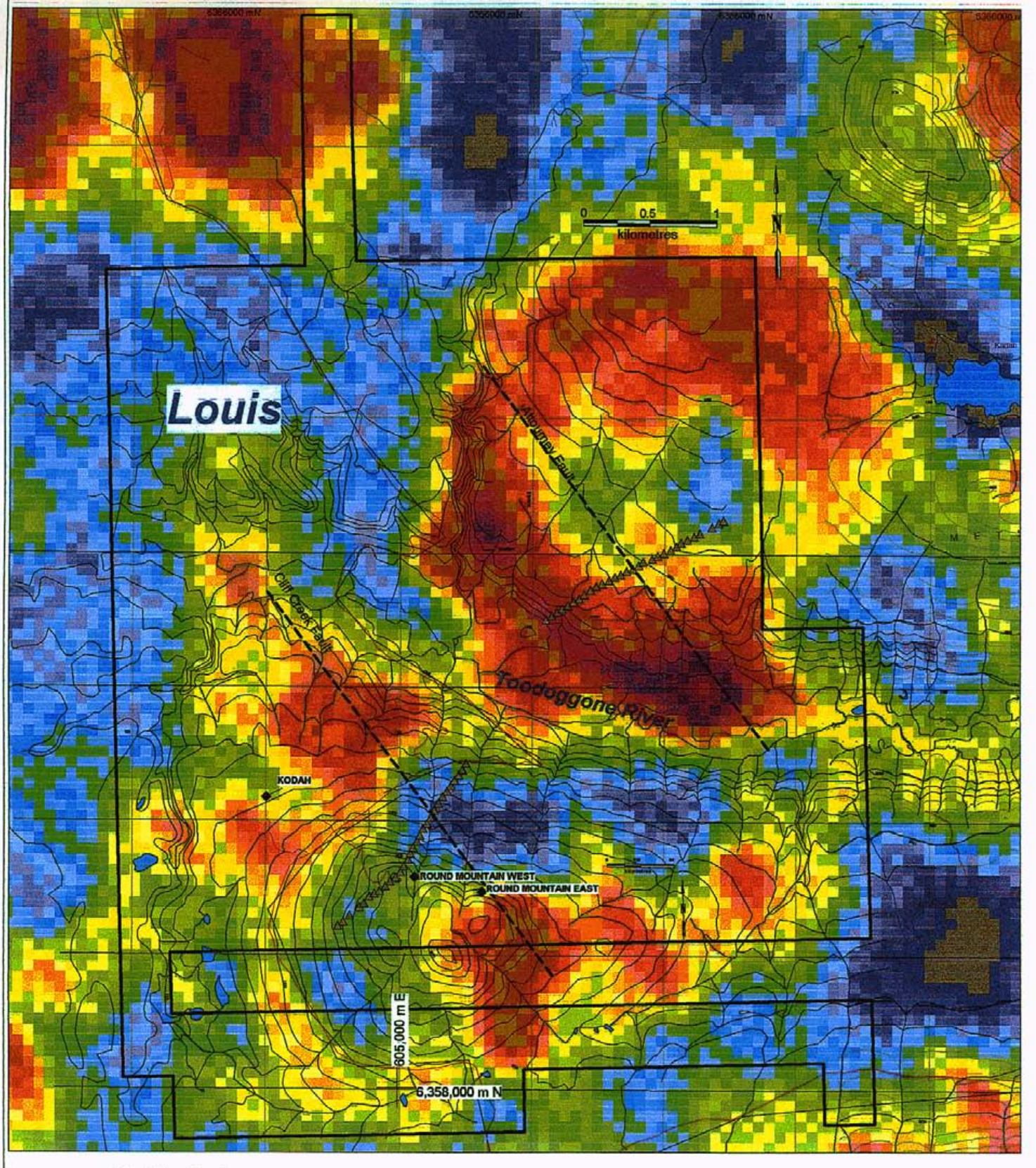
VLF resistivity and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were conducted along existing soil grids. Trenching and drilling in the anomalous IP and VLF areas was conducted in 1987 and 1988.

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 totalling1018 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 5,).

In the Moosehorn Showing area, a semi circular airborne potassium high and a coincident Th/K low are marginal to a magnetic high in the area of Kodah Lake (Figure. 6). 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



Existing Raods

▲ 2006 MMI soil Sample Site

● Kodah Minfile Location

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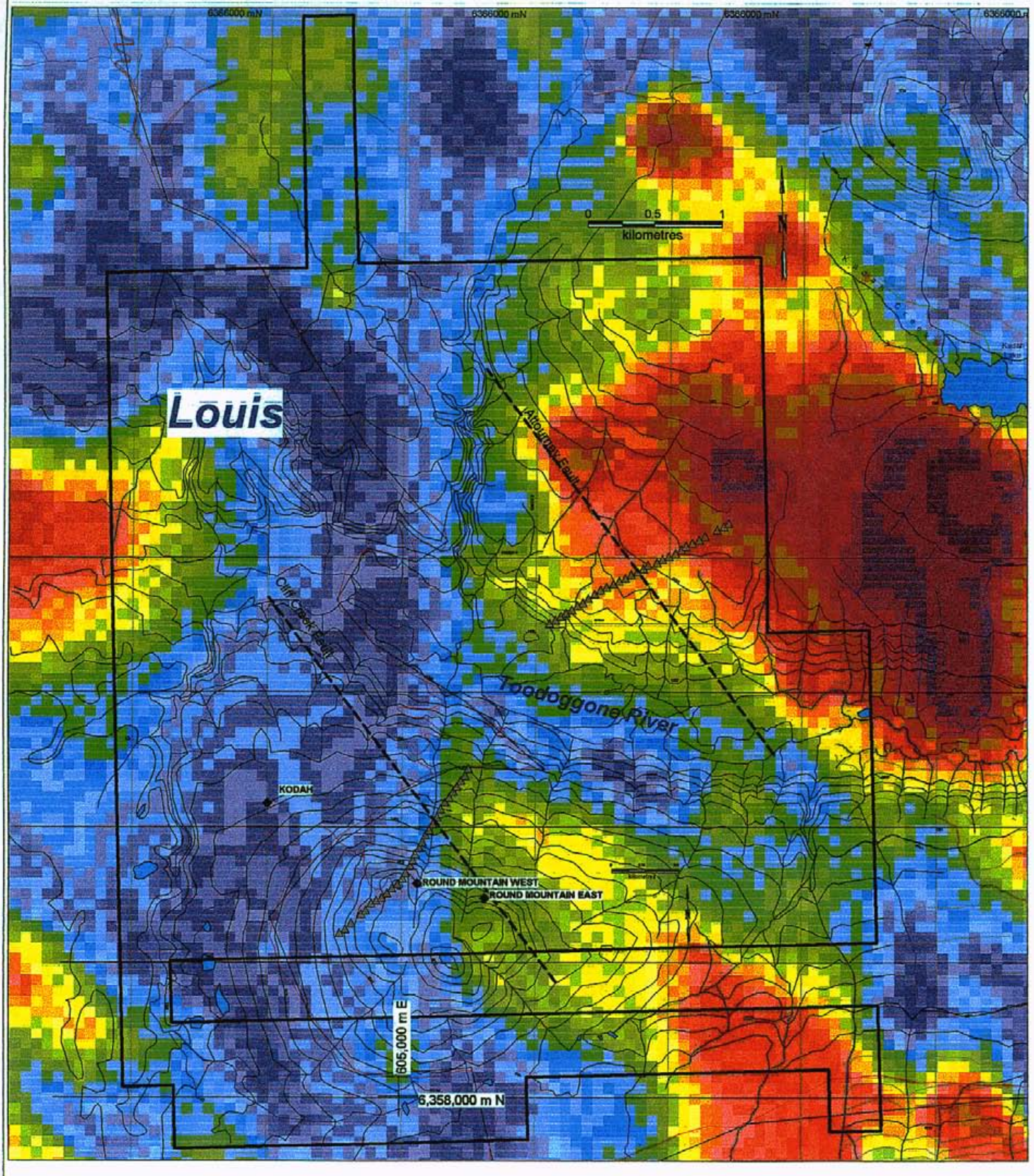
Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
MMI Soil Locations
Airborne Potassium

DLK	1: 40,000	NTS 94	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 5



Existing Raods

▲ 2006 MMI soil Sample Site

◆ Kodah Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Claims
MMI Soil Locations
Airborne Magnetics

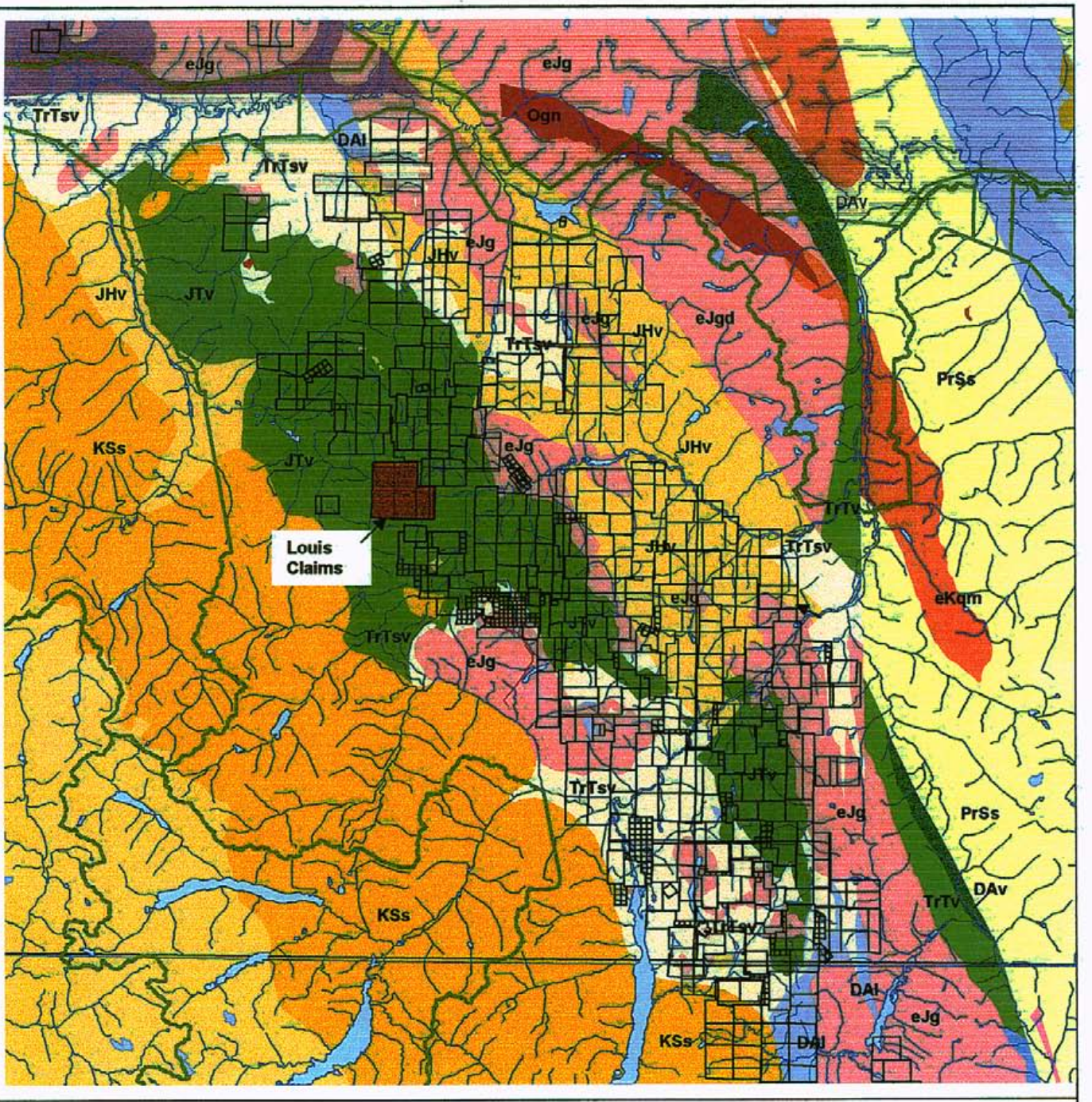
DLK	1: 40,000	NTS 94	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 6

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 Sickle-Sofia showings located 15 km southeast of Louis, low and high sulphidation precious metal epithermal systems are shown to shallowly overly mineralized porphyry systems.

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 suggests that fluids carrying mineralization may be associated with these faults (Assessment Report 27661).

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



KSs	Cretaceous; Sustut Grp, Sediments
JTv	Jurassic; Toodoggone Fmn, Volcanics
JHv	Jurassic; Hazelton Grp.,Volcanics
TrTsv	Triassic; Takla Fmn; Volcanics,Sediments
TrTv	Triassic; Takla Fmn, Volcanics
DAv	Devonian; Asitka Fmn, Volcanics
DAl	Devonian; Asitka Fmn, Limestone
PrSs	Proterozoic; Swannell Fmn, Sediments.

eKqm	Cretaceous Quartz Monzonite
eJg	Jurassic Granodiorite
Ogn	Ortho Gneiss

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Regional Geology
Louis Claims

DLK	NTS 94 E	1:50,000	Aug.30/06	Fig. 7

Toodoggone regional geology is shown on Figure 7, being taken from the BCDM web site MapPlace. As seen, the Toodoggone area consists of a series on NW trending volcanic belts some 90 km long and 40 km wide. The stratigraphy is fairly monoclinal with generally NW striking shallowly west dipping upright stratigraphy and therefore youngs to the west. This NW trend is common to the 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).

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 its relationship with the Toodoggone epithermal deposits remains unclear.

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

5.2 Intrusive Rocks

Early-middle Jurassic Black Lake Intrusive Suite calc-alkaline plutons are apparently coeval with the Toodoggone Formation volcanic rocks and development of an elongated volcano-tectonic depression that is endowed with numerous precious metal-bearing occurrences (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997). The composite Black Lake Intrusive Suite is generally medium grained and grades from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. This intrusive suite includes the Black Lake pluton (granodiorite to quartz monzonite), Jock Creek pluton (hornblende monzonite, diorite), Geigerich/Duncan Lake plutons (hornblende-biotite granodiorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite) and Sovereign pluton (quartz-hornblende-biotite-granodiorite/tonalite). Dykes and dyke swarms of quartz monzonite are locally proximal to and associated with copper-gold mineralization as at the Brenda occurrence. These dyke sets 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

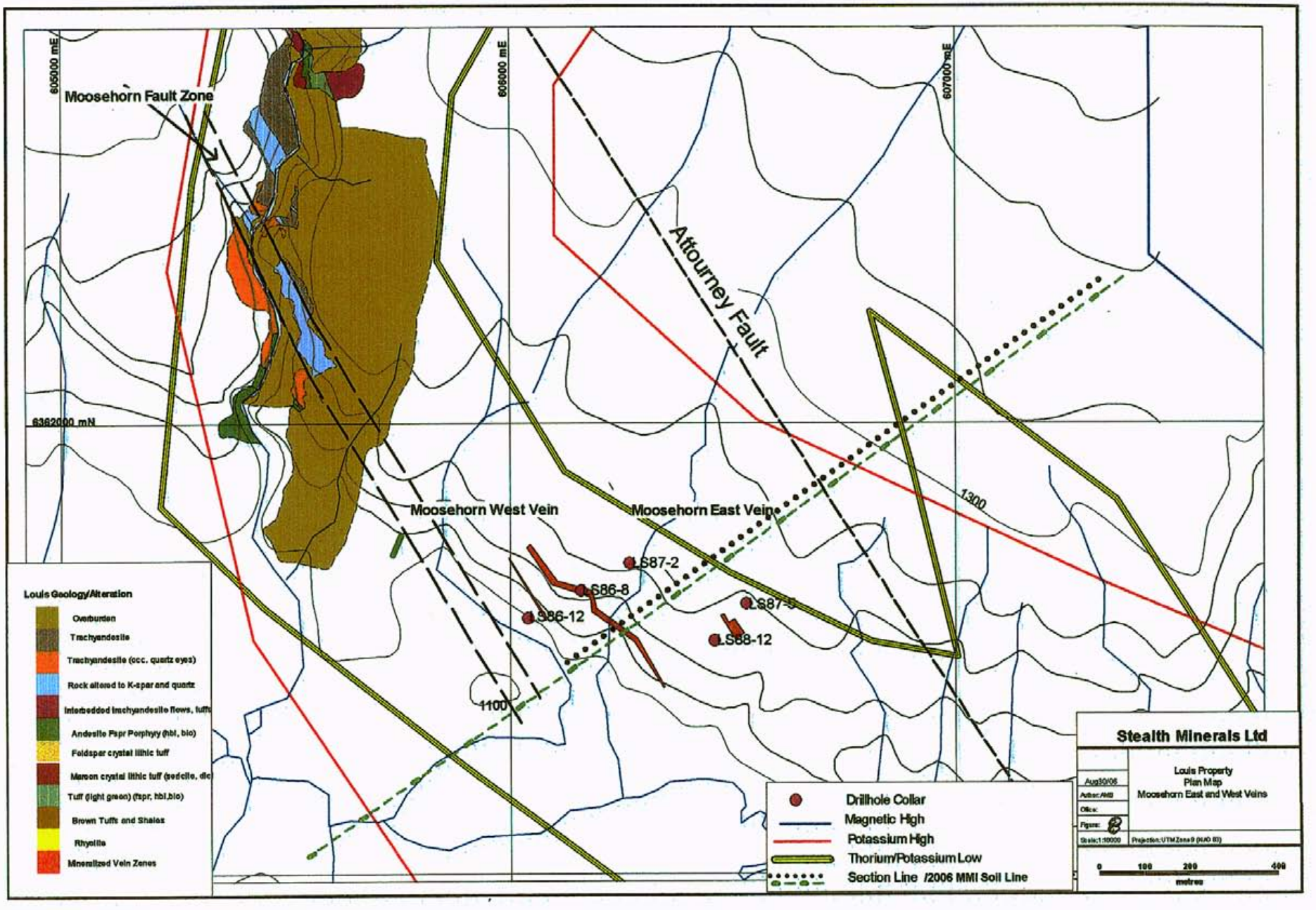
A system of high-angle normal and possibly contraction faults trend between 120 degrees and 150 degrees in azimuth and occurs locally with secondary faults trending from 20 to 40 degrees, and 60 to 80 degrees in azimuth. These structures may impart primary control the high-level co-magmatic plutons and 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, 1997) and Asitka Group rocks adjacent to intrusive plutons.

Northeasterly trending high angle faults cut and displace northwest trending structures, tilting and rotating monoclinal strata (Diakow, 1986). The presence of high level epithermal mineralization at Goat-Wrich Hill, and 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 8, 9) 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. These figures locate historical


605000 mE
606000 mE
607000 mE
6362000 mN
Moosehorn Fault Zone
Attourney Fault
Moosehorn West Vein
Moosehorn East Vein
1300
1100
LS87-2
LS86-8
LS86-12
LS87-5
LS88-12
Louis Geology/Alteration
Overburden
Trachyandesite
Trachyandesite (occ. quartz eyes)
Rock altered to K-spar and quartz
Interbedded trachyandesite flows, tuffs
Andesite Fspr Porphyry (hbl, bio)
Feldspar crystal lithic tuff
Maroon crystal lithic tuff (sedcite, dic)
Tuff (light green) (fspr, hbl,bio)
Brown Tuffs and Shales
Rhyolite
Mineralized Vein Zones
Drillhole Collar
Magnetic High
Potassium High
Thorium/Potassium Low
Section Line /2006 MMI Soil Line
Stealth Minerals Ltd
Louis Property
Plan Map
Moosehorn East and West Veins
Aug30/06
Author:AMB
Office:
Figure:
Scale:1:10000
Projection:UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
100
200
400
metres

work as well, including compiled geophysical anomalies, drill hole locations and geology with respect to the MMI soil geochemistry completed in 2006.

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.

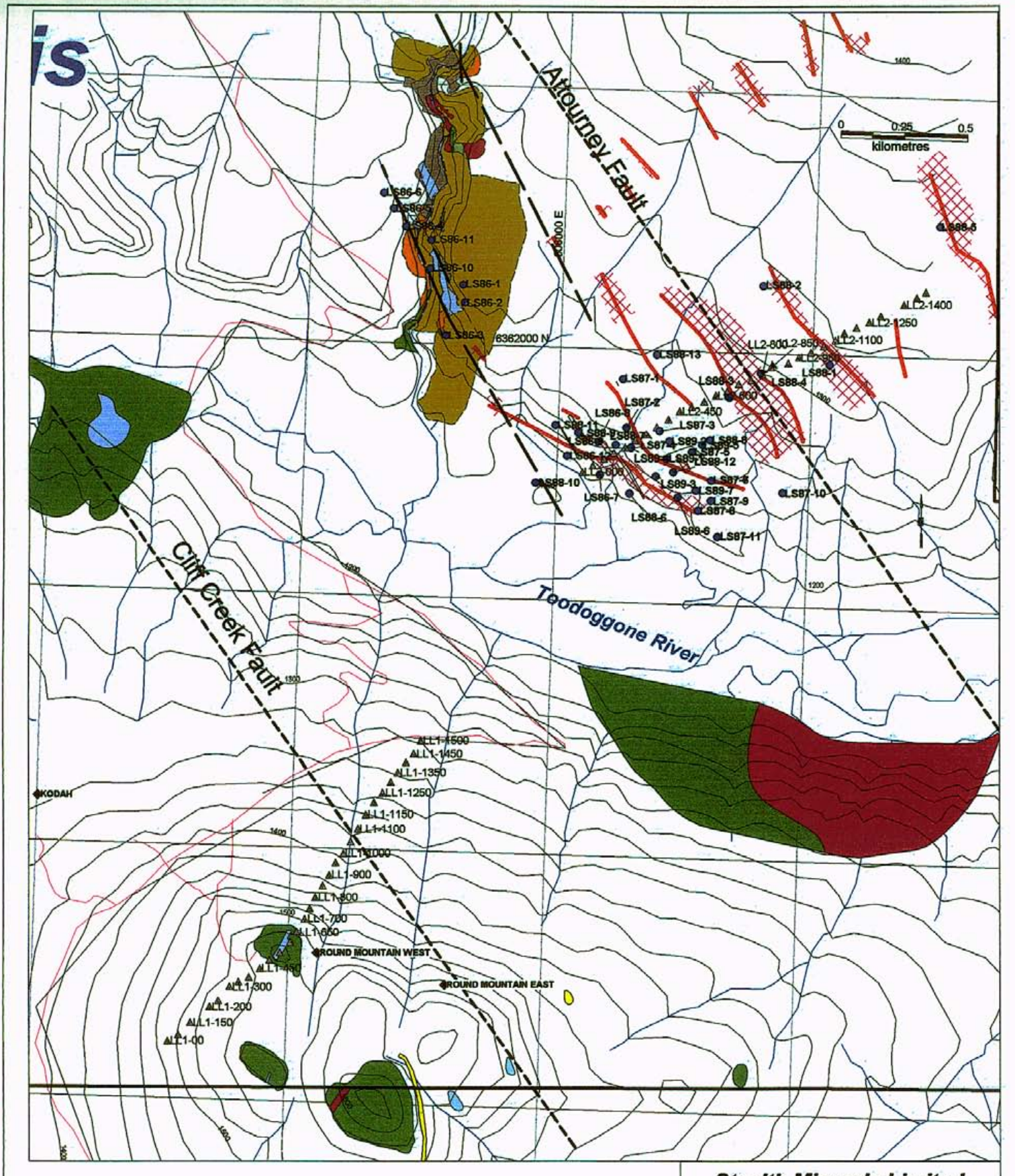
Jmt: Maroon coloured fine grained crystal lithic tuff. Contains patches of sericite and dickite.

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 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.



▲ 2006 mmi Cu soil Anomaly

● 1986-88 ddh collar

Vein/IP resistive zone

IP Resistivity

◆ Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Cu.Historical ddh loc
IP Resistivity anomaly
Geology

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 9

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 2006 Exploration Program

The 2006 exploration work on the Louis claims involved field checking lithological units, contacts and alteration patterns, minor prospecting in the Kodah Showing area and two lines of MMI Soil geochemical sampling. These lines were completed in a northeast direction as to cross structural and lithological controls to mineralization identified to date on the claims. Sample spacing was at 50m. 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 onto which the MMI results are plotted to determine if the method identified previously known mineralization, its signature and to identify areas previously untested.

7.1 2006 MMI Geochemical Survey

Mobile Metal Ion Geochemistry was chosen as the sampling and analytical method of geochemical sampling because of the reputed and documented detection of buried mineralized systems. The technique has a specific medium to sample and a specific analytical procedure. The method detects and records metal content within the top of hydrological column in the soil profile and detects actively mobile metal ions migrating vertically upward from a source. The system does not detect transported, that is eroded mineralized material but rather indicates the potential directly below the sample site by

analysis for ionic metals that have been transported vertically by capillary action from the weathering surface of the buried outcropping mineralization. This survey is therefore ideal for the Louis claims which are covered by a 3-40m mantle of glaciofluvial material, lodgement till and surficial bog deposits.

Samples are taken using a plastic spoon or spatula from a soil profile hole dug with a paint-free shovel to a 40 cm depth. The sample site is specifically from 10-25cm below the active organic layer, regardless of soil horizon. A 250-400 gram sample is collected and may be screened to remove larger rock fragments. The samples are not to be dried. The samples are placed within a numbered zip-closure bag and may be double bagged to prevent rupturing the bag during transport to the lab. The depth and soil types are recorded to use in detailed data normalization. Analysis is completed in Canada only by SGS Canada Inc. Mineral Services, 1885 Leslie St, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The MMI-5 analytical package was chosen as it reports 45 elements including precious and base metals and rare earths in ppb with varying detection limits. Quality control is completed via lab supplied standards and repeat samples. For further info see the MMI Technology website @ www.mmigeochem.com site.

7.2 Results

Data from an MMI survey may be plotted for individual elements as they are reported on the data sheet as is completed here in Figures 12-18. These are thematic maps which plot individual elements spatially with respect to their relative values, with very anomalous being the top 10%. Further analysis of the data is completed by calculating Response Ratios. These values for an element such as copper are completed by selecting the lower 25% of that population and calculating the average of this range. The average for the lower 25% is divided into the individual elemental values to arrive at a Response Ratio which essentially removes the background values for the element and allows several elements to be compared across the survey in stacked bar graphs as seen in Figures 10 and 11. The assay values (SGS Analytical Certificate) are found in Table III in this section of the report.

Table III
SGS Laboratories Canada
MMI-M5 Assay Results

ANALYTE	Ag	Al	As	Au	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cu	Dy	Er	Eu	Fe	Gd	La	Li	Mg	Mo	Nb
METHOD	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
DETECTION	1	1	10	0.1	10	1	10	10	5	5	100	10	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	5	1	5	0.5
UNITS	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPM	PPB	PPB
LL1- 0	18	205	<10	0.2	2550	<1	100	140	119	335	<100	120	23	11.9	6.9	84	27	59	<5	35	<5	15.7
LL1- 50	15	280	<10	0.2	1190	<1	20	40	23	46	<100	40	8	3.6	1.2	44	5	11	<5	13	<5	7.8
LL1- 100	12	80	<10	0.2	2960	<1	350	30	80	137	<100	220	21	10.2	7	49	27	58	<5	42	6	2.8
LL1- 150	9	227	<10	0.1	1580	<1	90	<10	96	10	<100	90	15	6.5	4	32	16	43	<5	12	<5	2.8
LL1- 200	26	195	<10	0.2	1030	<1	<10	<10	126	32	<100	80	18	7.4	4.8	32	18	53	<5	2	<5	5
LL1- 250	7	248	<10	<0.1	3030	<1	140	20	40	73	<100	80	32	20	6.1	94	27	12	12	29	<5	2
LL1- 300	16	123	<10	<0.1	4990	<1	500	210	141	25	<100	350	216	146	34.1	83	155	86	11	77	<5	<0.5
LL1- 350	4	127	<10	<0.1	2060	<1	400	190	136	24	<100	110	92	53.1	24.5	44	100	101	<5	29	<5	1
LL1- 400	10	180	<10	0.3	1390	<1	40	80	52	471	<100	200	47	30.3	5.3	111	22	17	8	10	<5	2.3
LL1- 450	25	219	<10	<0.1	1660	<1	40	20	113	81	<100	70	12	5.9	4	49	14	51	<5	19	<5	8.2
LL1- 500	30	248	<10	0.1	1170	<1	<10	10	127	14	<100	40	21	9.8	6.6	25	24	53	<5	2	<5	3.4
LL1- 550	13	249	<10	0.1	990	<1	<10	<10	126	<5	<100	40	14	6.8	4.9	15	17	56	<5	<1	<5	3.1
LL1- 600	1	225	<10	<0.1	1170	<1	40	50	10	41	<100	40	11	7.1	1.5	68	7	4	<5	12	<5	1.8
LL1- 650	8	247	<10	0.2	1440	<1	50	10	146	17	<100	60	19	8.6	5.7	51	23	67	<5	7	7	6.4
LL1- 700	5	186	<10	0.2	8420	<1	110	60	349	58	<100	170	75	36	20.7	53	79	164	<5	17	<5	3.3
LL1- 750	12	38	<10	0.3	4800	<1	400	30	201	29	<100	140	33	14.4	14.4	24	47	129	<5	38	<5	0.9
LL1- 800	2	212	<10	0.1	6700	<1	210	40	98	237	<100	90	37	46.8	5.9	151	23	51	14	42	<5	2.1
LL1- 850	20	100	<10	0.2	2180	<1	420	30	162	74	<100	160	43	20.3	12.3	84	49	84	<5	42	<5	0.6
LL1- 900	8	142	<10	0.1	1710	<1	230	50	73	144	<100	150	32	18	8.7	119	28	30	7	27	<5	1.6
LL1- 950	16	132	<10	0.4	3480	<1	270	30	337	356	<100	660	91	46.5	24.5	144	97	134	17	39	<5	3.2
LL1-1000	3	38	<10	0.5	1550	<1	410	<10	63	78	<100	800	19	5.8	3.9	82	14	34	21	38	8	1.5
LL1-1050	2	58	<10	0.3	1570	<1	330	10	36	58	<100	750	18	13.1	4	137	16	22	21	42	8	1.7
LL1-1100	3	24	<10	<0.1	880	<1	450	90	36	30	<100	190	23	12.5	6.8	6	29	28	14	48	<5	<0.5
LL1-1150	4	53	<10	0.5	1180	<1	360	20	47	43	<100	920	30	18.6	8.1	90	33	51	22	44	9	1.6
LL1-1200	<1	22	<10	<0.1	660	<1	340	<10	26	7	<100	90	20	10.8	5.9	9	24	30	<5	33	<5	<0.5
LL1-1250	13	221	20	<0.1	2800	<1	180	40	93	70	100	70	12	6.1	3.6	135	13	49	114	36	6	22
LL1-1300	4	68	<10	<0.1	670	<1	430	70	61	20	<100	160	25	14.9	6	16	27	23	14	40	<5	1
LL1-1350	<1	23	<10	<0.1	600	<1	350	20	25	43	<100	160	7	3.8	2.3	6	10	13	<5	34	<5	<0.5
LL1-1400	<1	40	<10	0.1	860	<1	340	<10	26	46	<100	300	7	3.9	2	36	8	17	9	40	8	1.6
LL1-1450	14	230	<10	<0.1	1630	<1	<10	10	106	29	<100	100	9	4.1	3.1	63	10	51	6	2	<5	9.5
LL1-1500	22	258	10	<0.1	1290	<1	<10	10	73	25	<100	70	6	2.9	2	108	7	38	12	3	<5	15.1
LL2- 0	88	232	<10	<0.1	1830	<1	90	20	164	12	<100	210	24	10	5.9	49	23	70	15	9	<5	19.5
LL2- 50	20	100	<10	0.1	2480	<1	270	10	51	11	<100	40	9	4	2.6	47	11	29	21	45	<5	11.5
LL2- 100	80	177	50	0.3	2350	<1	130	10	76	17	<100	90	10	4.8	3	71	12	36	14	23	<5	10.9
LL2- 150	35	133	20	0.2	3880	<1	230	50	312	17	<100	80	41	18.9	11.6	39	49	113	11	41	<5	3.4
LL2- 200	108	88	10	0.7	2570	<1	270	10	96	10	<100	50	12	5.7	4.3	53	16	56	37	26	<5	13.6
LL2- 250	20	205	20	0.1	2780	<1	90	40	126	12	<100	100	15	6.8	4.5	69	17	71	18	28	<5	6.9
LL2- 300	32	20	<10	2.3	2840	<1	390	10	27	11	<100	40	4	1.8	1.5	22	5	12	<5	69	<5	0.7
LL2- 350	8	70	<10	0.1	1030	<1	160	20	23	57	<100	140	12	12.7	1.8	114	7	10	<5	34	6	0.7
LL2- 400	34	172	<10	<0.1	1810	<1	80	10	293	18	<100	70	33	14.4	10.2	42	40	138	<5	8	<5	10.1
LL2- 450	47	89	10	0.4	1720	<1	30	<10	474	11	<100	90	63	24.5	17	18	73	218	<5	3	<5	3
LL2- 500	2	39	<10	<0.1	280	<1	70	<10	<5	102	<100	140	4	4	0.8	169	3	4	<5	14	<5	0.5
LL2- 550	3	151	<10	<0.1	2010	<1	30	10	69	56	<100	70	13	8.9	2.8	224	11	32	<5	9	<5	12.1
LL2- 600	9	94	<10	<0.1	890	<1	260	80	74	25	<100	440	59	56.6	20.4	41	88	78	<5	31	<5	1
LL2- 650	<1	12	<10	<0.1	700	<1	350	40	8	56	<100	230	8	8.2	1.9	6	8	8	<5	48	<5	<0.5
LL2- 700	3	77	<10	<0.1	1480	<1	140	40	32	139	<100	120	6	3.6	1.7	312	6	18	<5	28	<5	9.1
LL2- 750	50	187	<10	0.1	1000	<1	40	40	174	36	<100	70	17	7.1	5.3	35	20	73	<5	3	<5	2.7
LL2- 800	28	197	<10	<0.1	1990	<1	40	20	215	14	<100	80	31	13.7	8.9	31	35	94	<5	5	<5	9.8
LL2- 850	5	237	<10	<0.1	2800	<1	30	30	106	61	<100	70	23	11.4	4.4	62	19	42	<5	10	<5	5.4
LL2- 900	7	252	<10	<0.1	2050	<1	20	20	115	41	<100	50	19	8.4	4.9	45	19	57	<5	8	<5	5.9
LL2- 950	23	96	<10	<0.1	2190	<1	260	100	142	18	<100	90	15	7.3	4.5	34	17	36	<5	28	<5	4.7
LL2-1000	28	179	<10	<0.1	1970	<1	30	20	86	30	<100	130	10	4.8	3.1	85	12	44	<5	8	<5	5.8
LL2-1050	30	195	10	<0.1	2530	<1	80	30	126	29	<100	120	20	9.3	4.9	36	20	54	<5	7	<5	5.1
LL2-1100	8	103	<10	<0.1	3950	<1	210	10	189	106	<100	220	25	12.6	8.3	129	33	78	<5	40	<5	8.6
LL2-1150	13	174	40	1	3250	<1	50	<10	603	89	<100	150	35	14.1	12	120	48	245	13	9	6	31.7
LL2-1200	2	8	<10	<0.1	280	<1	230	<10	10	32	<100	120	13	7.3	3.8	9	15	17	<5	15	<5	<0.5
LL2-1250	7	150	<10	<0.1	3340	<1	100	<10	22	37	<100	270	14	17.6	1.2	181	6	12	10	28	<5	3.4
LL2-1300	8	>300	30	<0.1	5920	<1	80	<10	228	52	200	120	18	9.2	5.6	154	23	106	71	29	5	29.1
LL2-1350	10	186	<10	<0.1	5270	<1	200	20	161	127	<100	240	32	17	8	136	33	66	19	40	<5	10.3
LL2-1400	10	261	30	<0.1	4040	<1	60	10	165	56	100	160	19	9.9	5.2	256	21	82	56	21	6	47.5
LL2-1450	13	>300	30	<0.1	3740	<1	80	20	96	39	100	70	14	8.4	3.1	147	13	45	66	29	5	51.8
LL2-1500	18	224	10	<0.1	2070	<1	20	20	104	70	<100	70	11	4.8	3.1	63	12	47	6	4	5	8.1
DUP-LL1- 0	20	274	10	0.2	3290	<1	70	160	120	386	<100	140	23	12.8	5.8	94	24	55	<5	40	9	16.5
DUP-LL1- 600	1	223	<10	<0.1	1310	<1	30	30	9	26	<100	30	6	5.3	0.7	85	2	4	<5	13	<5	2.6
DUP-LL1-1200	<1	21	<10	<0.1	620	<1	320	<10	26	8	<100	130	17	9.7	5.3	10	22	28	<5	33	<5	<0.5
DUP-LL2- 250	19	202	30	<0.1	2320	<1	100	30	122	13	<100	90	14	8.1	4.4	74	16	69	14	30	<5	7.2
DUP-LL2- 650	8	264	10	<0.1	3370	<1	30	30	106	62	<100	80	26	13.5	4.6	90	20	44	7	15	<5	6.1
DUP-LL2-1450	11	>300	30	<0.1	3900	<1	90	20	99	32	<100	70	14	8.3	3.3	142	14	46	66	30	5	48.7

Table III
SGS Laboratories Canada
MMI-M5 Assay Results

ANALYTE	Nd	Ni	Pb	Pd	Pr	Rb	Sb	Se	Sm	Sn	Sr	Ta	Tb	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	W	Y	Yb	Zn	Zr
METHOD	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5	MMI-M5
DETECTIC	1	5	10	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	0.5	3	0.5	1	1	5	1	20	5
UNITS	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB	PPB
LL1- 0	90	175	420	<1	20	111	<1	42	23	2	990	2	4	<10	18.9	1140	<0.5	2	9	129	9	450	83
LL1- 50	18	75	810	<1	4	117	<1	25	4	<1	290	1	<1	<10	7.9	749	<0.5	1	4	30	3	1050	47
LL1- 100	92	54	210	<1	21	79	<1	20	24	<1	1470	1	4	<10	5.7	149	<0.5	1	5	100	7	90	20
LL1- 150	57	78	240	<1	14	152	<1	22	14	<1	380	<1	3	<10	8.3	585	<0.5		3	<1	74	4	270	42
LL1- 200	67	39	350	<1	17	204	<1	37	16	<1	<10	1	3	<10	15.8	1390	<0.5		6	2	71	6	50	99
LL1- 250	50	207	350	<1	9	40	<1	40	16	<1	1570	<1	5	<10	6.9	214	<0.5		4	<1	193	16	660	16
LL1- 300	273	246	470	<1	51	50	<1	85	94	<1	4570	<1	32	<10	10.4	3	<0.5		13	2	1390	114	1940	12
LL1- 350	220	93	260	<1	44	44	<1	48	70	<1	1280	<1	16	<10	7.5	50	<0.5		19	1	800	40	910	15
LL1- 400	36	116	250	<1	7	50	<1	85	14	<1	300	<1	6	<10	20.1	218	<0.5		18	1	243	33	1030	51
LL1- 450	59	107	190	<1	15	143	<1	34	14	<1	290	1	2	<10	13.3	704	<0.5		8	<1	59	4	300	54
LL1- 500	88	45	320	<1	20	122	<1	30	21	<1	80	<1	4	<10	12.3	430	<0.5		7	1	93	7	40	54
LL1- 550	70	25	300	<1	18	149	<1	21	16	<1	50	<1	3	<10	7.5	276	0.7		4	<1	62	4	30	71
LL1- 600	10	52	350	<1	2	42	<1	26	4	<1	210	<1	2	<10	6.9	88	<0.5		3	<1	63	6	460	16
LL1- 650	88	32	780	<1	22	120	<1	25	20	<1	170	<1	4	<10	15.4	1210	0.5		5	1	97	8	80	88
LL1- 700	253	50	2090	<1	56	142	<1	37	66	<1	340	<1	14	<10	21.6	106	<0.5		15	<1	398	24	280	98
LL1- 750	173	61	570	<1	41	45	<1	9	42	<1	3090	<1	7	<10	8.6	32	<0.5		9	<1	153	10	90	28
LL1- 800	68	62	160	<1	16	19	<1	106	19	<1	1500	<1	5	<10	24.9	178	<0.5		70	<1	179	65	150	67
LL1- 850	131	98	730	<1	29	25	<1	22	39	<1	1380	<1	8	<10	5	35	<0.5		30	<1	215	14	370	11
LL1- 900	81	107	780	<1	13	20	<1	34	19	<1	1090	<1	5	<10	11.7	155	<0.5		14	<1	180	14	750	19
LL1- 950	256	421	430	<1	56	84	<1	88	77	<1	1550	<1	18	<10	18.9	622	<0.5	1	35		488	37	400	60
LL1-1000	51	338	30	<1	12	19	1	16	12	<1	1770	<1	2	<10	2.9	156	<0.5		22	<1	80	5	30	15
LL1-1050	36	262	60	<1	8	18	1	26	11	<1	1710	<1	3	<10	2.6	253	<0.5	1	31		129	12	330	21
LL1-1100	52	148	170	<1	10	9	<1	<5	19	<1	1910	<1	4	<10	0.8	33	<0.5		7	<1	155	9	1110	<5
LL1-1150	85	283	90	<1	19	35	<1	17	25	<1	1840	<1	5	<10	1.7	80	<0.5		107	<1	192	15	240	19
LL1-1200	52	149	20	<1	11	5	<1	<5	17	<1	1230	<1	4	<10	0.5	18	<0.5		5	<1	133	8	500	<5
LL1-1250	50	172	330	<1	13	124	<1	65	12	4	990	2	2	<10	18	3910	<0.5		7	2	83	5	280	139
LL1-1300	47	294	210	<1	9	15	<1	10	17	<1	1790	<1	5	<10	1.4	143	<0.5		22	<1	156	11	370	13
LL1-1350	22	185	90	<1	5	8	<1	<5	7	<1	1410	<1	1	<10	0.6	15	<0.5		2	<1	42	3	630	<5
LL1-1400	26	512	10	<1	6	27	<1	10	7	<1	1690	<1	1	<10	1.5	81	<0.5		18	<1	44	3	220	13
LL1-1450	44	80	250	<1	12	99	<1	27	10	<1	100	1	2	<10	10.5	1490	<0.5	1	5		38	3	360	64
LL1-1500	30	43	240	<1	9	149	<1	28	8	2	50	2	1	<10	12.5	3100	0.5	2	6		28	2	220	84
LL2- 0	72	80	140	<1	18	88	<1	43	18	2	340	2	4	<10	17.6	1130	<0.5	1	7		104	7	960	127
LL2- 50	37	39	230	<1	9	135	<1	16	9	1	1010	1	2	<10	4.3	461	<0.5		3	<1	43	3	160	39
LL2- 100	41	47	360	<1	11	114	<1	23	10	1	630	1	2	<10	10.1	1080	<0.5	1	5		47	4	80	82
LL2- 150	162	69	490	<1	36	149	<1	31	42	<1	1290	<1	8	<10	15.3	558	<0.5		7	<1	211	13	80	43
LL2- 200	60	30	220	<1	16	134	<1	21	14	2	1050	1	2	<10	7.6	1170	<0.5	1	4		61	4	80	47
LL2- 250	65	53	260	<1	17	109	<1	28	15	<1	400	<1	3	<10	13.2	1870	<0.5	1	6		89	5	780	58
LL2- 300	17	34	90	<1	4	22	<1	<5	4	<1	1520	<1	<1	<10	4	30	<0.5		4	<1	17	1	<20	8
LL2- 350	16	45	20	<1	4	24	<1	21	6	<1	810	<1	2	<10	2.9	44	<0.5		35	<1	74	11	<20	12
LL2- 400	154	40	190	<1	40	138	<1	24	36	<1	270	1	7	<10	19.3	723	<0.5	1	9		159	10	<20	111
LL2- 450	294	16	230	<1	72	230	<1	39	66	<1	140	<1	11	<10	11.2	505	<0.5	1	9		284	17	<20	74
LL2- 500	7	62	50	<1	1	<5	2	<5	2	<1	340	<1	<1	<10	0.6	15	<0.5		3	<1	28	5	40	5
LL2- 550	33	64	90	<1	9	39	<1	30	8	<1	300	1	2	<10	11.9	852	<0.5	1	8		83	9	40	43
LL2- 600	171	242	110	<1	34	7	<1	17	56	<1	1010	<1	15	<10	3	11	<0.5		64	<1	850	44	<20	28
LL2- 650	14	118	40	<1	3	13	<1	<5	5	<1	1380	<1	1	<10	<0.5	8	<0.5		4	<1	66	6	570	<5
LL2- 700	19	55	320	<1	5	71	<1	20	5	<1	750	<1	1	<10	8.2	1180	<0.5		7	1	30	3	500	26
LL2- 750	77	48	280	<1	20	131	<1	24	19	<1	170	1	3	<10	15.1	371	<0.5		6	1	74	5	30	50
LL2- 800	123	82	330	<1	30	152	<1	25	30	<1	290	1	6	<10	11.6	421	<0.5		7	1	144	10	100	79
LL2- 850	51	147	310	<1	13	153	<1	22	14	<1	350	<1	4	<10	12.3	540	<0.5		6	<1	113	8	870	80
LL2- 900	63	93	430	<1	16	90	<1	17	16	<1	230	<1	3	<10	7.6	462	<0.5		4	<1	99	8	240	46
LL2- 950	53	94	270	<1	12	124	<1	11	15	<1	1020	<1	3	<10	5.7	177	<0.5		5	<1	74	6	330	24
LL2-1000	41	62	200	<1	11	129	<1	16	10	<1	220	<1	2	<10	10.5	374	<0.5		6	<1	49	3	110	94
LL2-1050	62	72	400	<1	16	166	<1	17	17	<1	400	<1	4	<10	12.7	381	<0.5		5	<1	99	7	460	51
LL2-1100	117	117	90	<1	28	85	<1	25	28	<1	1980	<1	5	<10	7.6	491	<0.5		8	<1	132	9	50	48
LL2-1150	208	73	200	<1	56	144	2	47	45	3	380	3	8	<10	34.9	3190	0.7		14	2	157	10	150	215
LL2-1200	27	113	140	<1	5	17	<1	<5	9	<1	600	<1	2	<10	0.6	16	<0.5		2	<1	87	6	430	<5
LL2-1250	13	106	20	<1	3	41	<1	38	3	<1	1290	<1	1	<10	11	826	<0.5		14	<1	70	21	40	36
LL2-1300	95	151	180	<1	25	242	2	99	21	5	790	3	4	<10	29.9	5000	1.1		11	3	92	8	310	262
LL2-1350	97	161	210	<1	22	68	1	50	26	1	2030	<1	8	<10	14.6	1550	<0.5		9	1	179	13	540	98
LL2-1400	80	175	120	<1	20	190	2	73	19	6	610	4	4	<10	26.6	8090	0.8		11	3	96	8	420	260
LL2-1450	44	208	210	<1	11	237	1	65	11	6	830	4	2	<10	18.6	5020	0.8		8	2	83	7	1010	192
LL2-1500	44	133	280	<1	12	140	<1	21	11	<1	220	<1	2	<10	18.6	1280	<0.5		6	<1	42	3	800	100
DUP-LL1-	74	199	420	<1	18	166	<1	64	19	2	820	5	4	<10	24	2050	0.7		11	2	132	11	530	84
DUP-LL1-	8	47	280	<1	1	36	<1	22	2	<1	220	<1	<1	<10	7	100	<0.5		2	<1	30	6	510	21
DUP-LL1-	49	178	<10	<1	10	6	<1	<5	15	<1	1180	<1	3	<10	0.6	24	<0.5		5	<1	116	7	360	<5
DUP-LL2-	63	45	250	<1	17	108	<1	22	15	<1	410	<1	3	<10	12.3	2000	<0.5		8	1	84	4	700	54
DUP-LL2-	55	182	380	<1	13	191	<1	22	15	1	400	2	4	<10	17.8	1050	0.6		8	2	127	9	1180	76
DUP-LL2-	45	202	180	<1	12	238	1	63	11	5	880	4	2	<10	19.7	4960	0.8		9	2	84	7	1000	192

Louis 2006 Stacked Response Ratios, Line 1

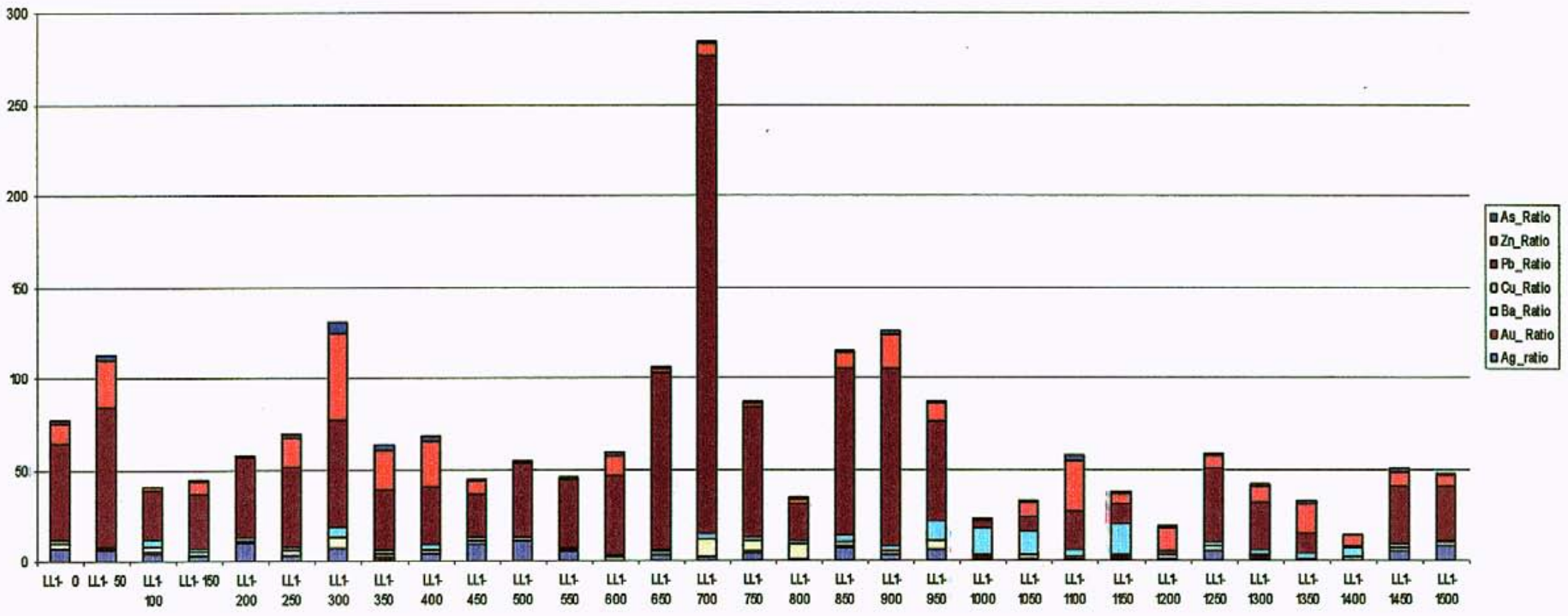


Fig. 10

Louis 2006 MMI Stacked Response Ratios
Line 2

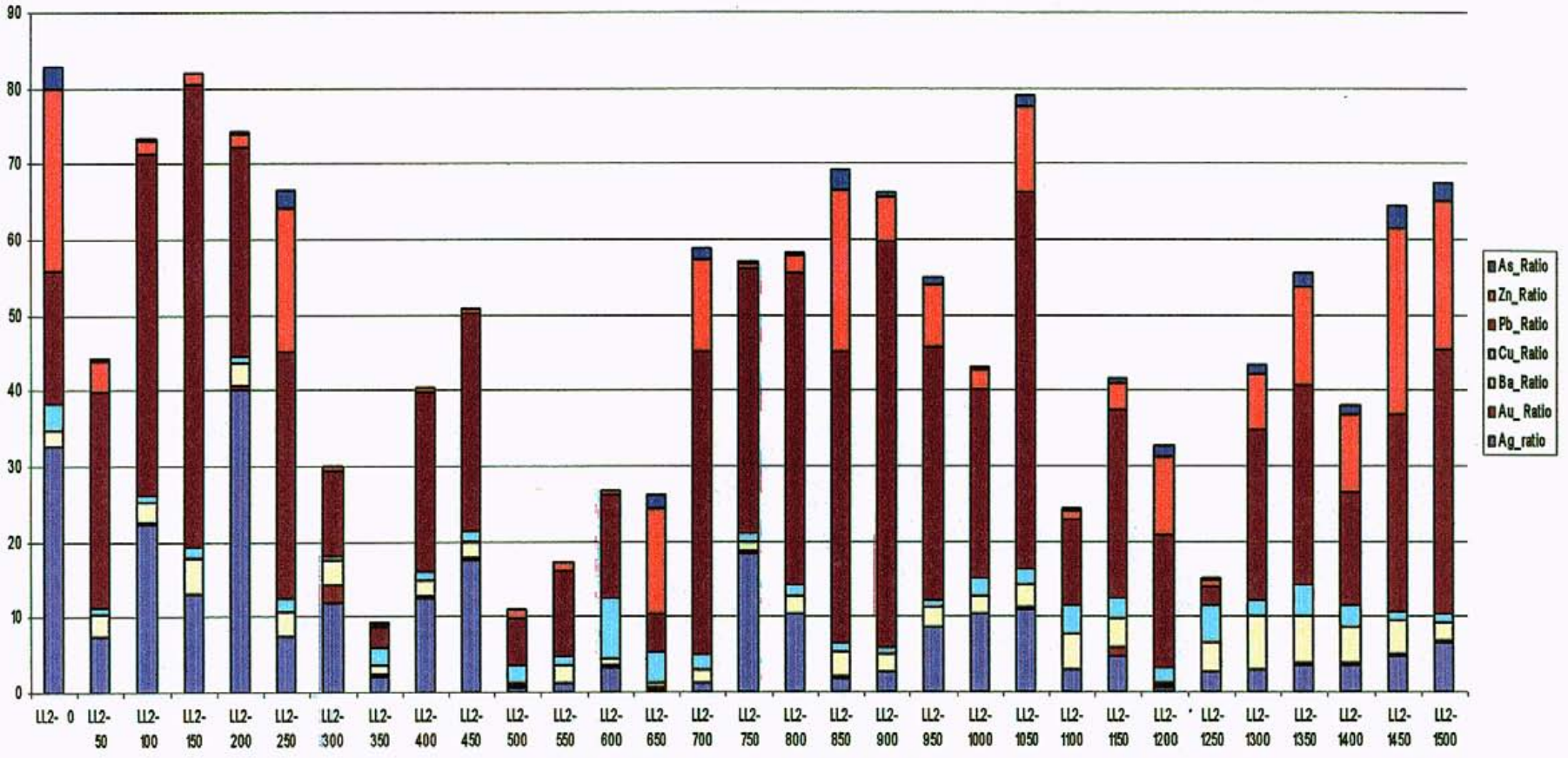


Fig. 11

7.2.1 Gold

As seen in Figures 10,11 12, 20 and Table III, the gold values are low with a high of 2.3 ppb on Line 2 at 300m which responds to the position of the Moosehorn East veins as shown on Figure 20. Other weak but statistically anomalous values occur at LL2-1150east of the Attorney fault and on Line 1 proximal to the Cliff Creek Fault.

7.2.2 Silver

Silver values range up to 108 ppb and on line 2 show good correlation to the previously known Moosehorn East and West Veins (Figures 10,11 13, 20 and Table III). Highly anomalous silver values also occur proximal to and east of the Attorney Fault on Line 2 and on Line 1 at 450-500 m. These are in an area of moderate phyllic alteration noted during sampling near the top of the hill on Round Mountain and may indicate parallel structures to the Cliff Fault.

7.2.3 Copper

Copper values are shown on the stacked plots in Figures 10,11,14,20 and Table III. Values range up to 920 ppb and show highly anomalous values from 950-1150 on Line 1 proximal to the Cliff Creek fault and on Line 2 over the Moosehorn West vein, west of the Attorney Fault at 600-650 indicating a new mineralized structure and east of the A fault in the 1250-1350 area.

7.3.4 Lead

Lead geochemistry shown on Figures 10,11,15,20 and Table III. Line 1 shows anomalous values at the start of the line at 0 and 50, possibly indicating a new structure and a wide anomalous zone west and uphill from the Cliff Creek Fault with maximum values of 2,090 ppb Pb at 700 m which correlates to an anomalous silver value. On Line

2, lead geochemistry picks up the Mooshorn East veins from 100-250 and a strong anomaly as shown on Figure 11 and 20 adjacent to and east of the Attorney Fault indicating unknown mineralization at station 1050. Historic drill holes 88-4 and 88-1 were drilled in this area but were short hole and spaced at over 200m.

7.2.4 Zinc

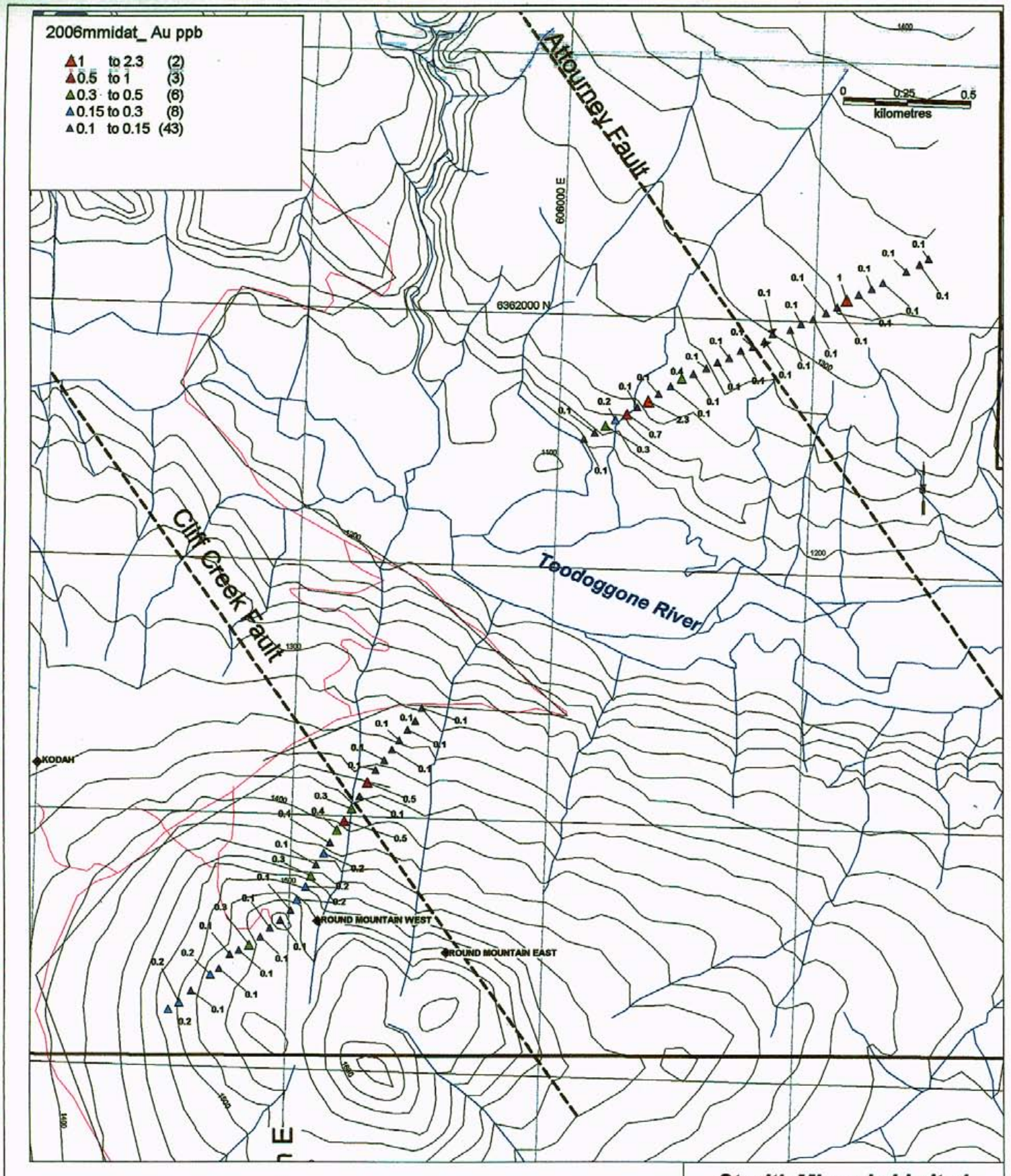
Zinc geochemical values are displayed on Figures 10,11,16,20 and Table III. Zinc values range up to 1940 ppb and are anomalous in the south western portion of Line 1 in the phyllically altered volcanics and adjacent to the Cliff Creek Fault as well as at L1-50 where the lead values are high. Line 2 shows spotty high values with the last two samples on the eastern end of the line being highly anomalous with values up to 1010 ppb.

7.2.5 Arsenic

Arsenic values as seen on Figures 10,11,17,20 and Table III are generally low on line 1 but correlate with the Moosehorn West vein and the new anomaly east of the Attorney Fault with maximum values of 50 ppb correlating to the West Vein.

7.2.5 Barium

Barium geochemistry shown on Figures 10,11,18,20 and Table III are anomalous on Line 1 between 700-800 west of the Cliff Creek Fault correlating with the lead geochemistry and on Line 2 over the known Moosehorn Veins and a broad anomaly east of the Attorney Fault possibly indicating a broader epithermal stockwork with higher temperature veins indicated by the anomalous Cu, Zn, As and Pb values within this Ba anomaly.



▲ 2006 mmi Au Soil Anomaly

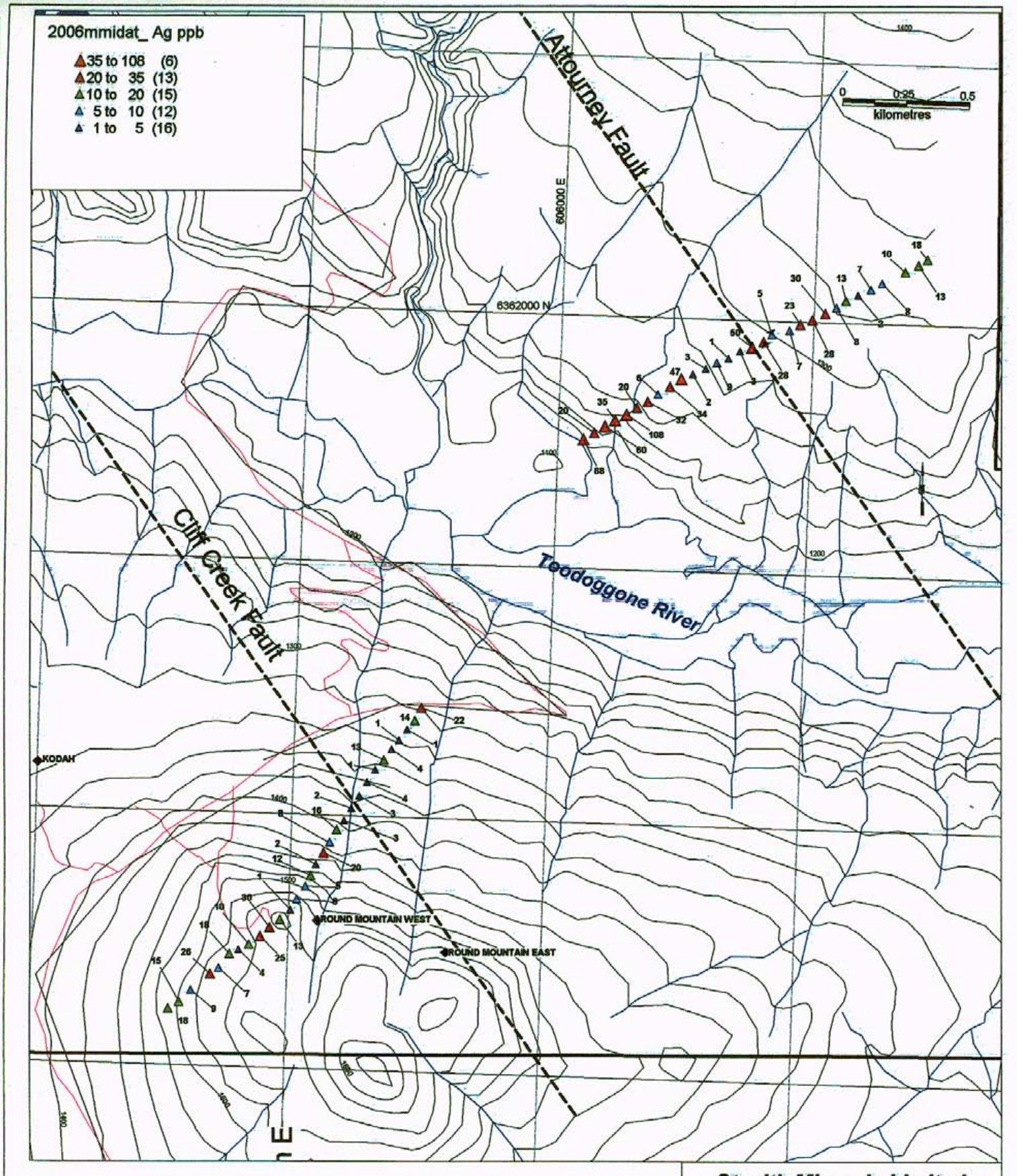
◆ Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Au ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 12



▲ 2006 mmi Ag Soil Anomaly

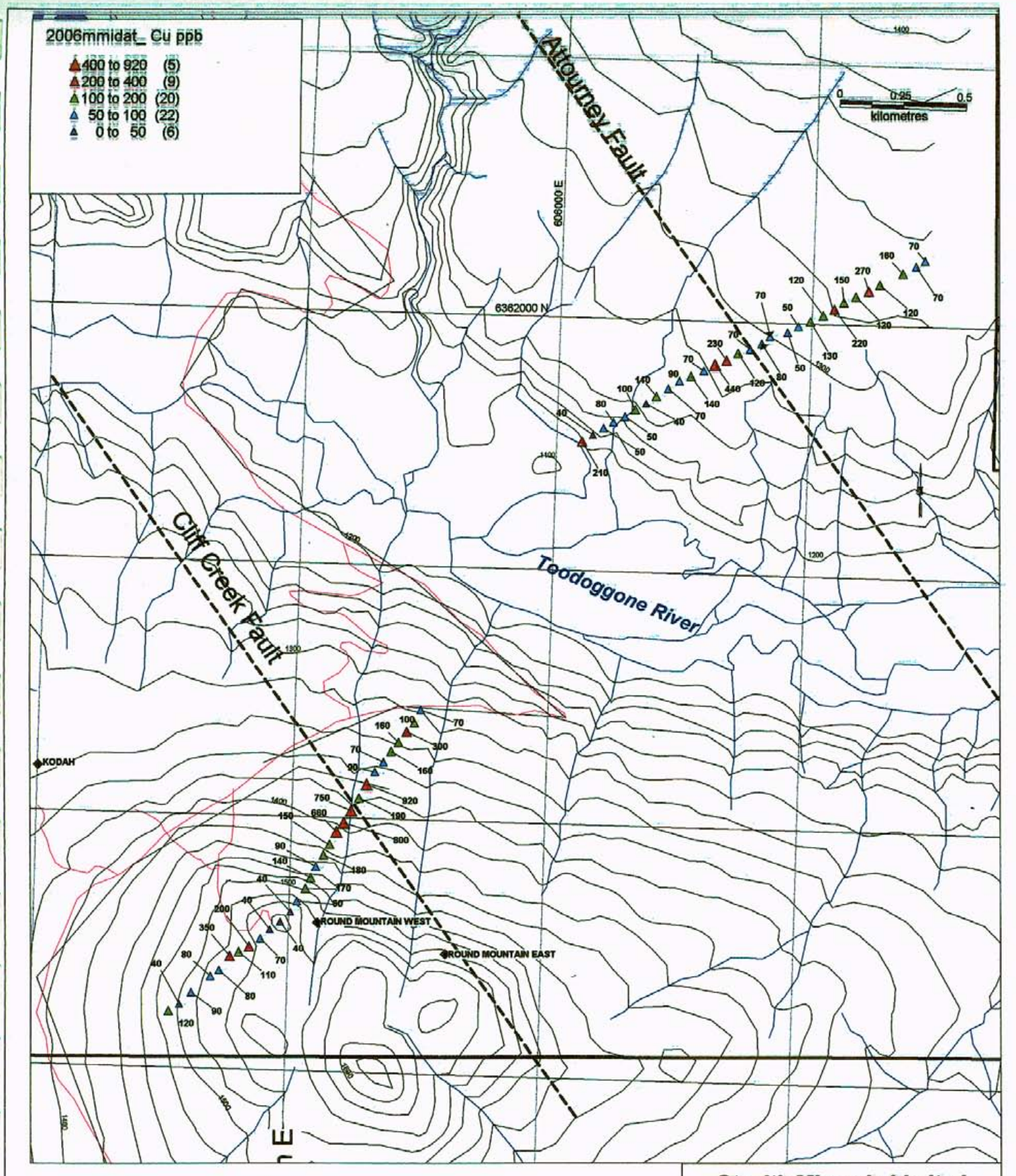
● Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Ag ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 13



▲ 2006 mmi Cu Soil Anomaly

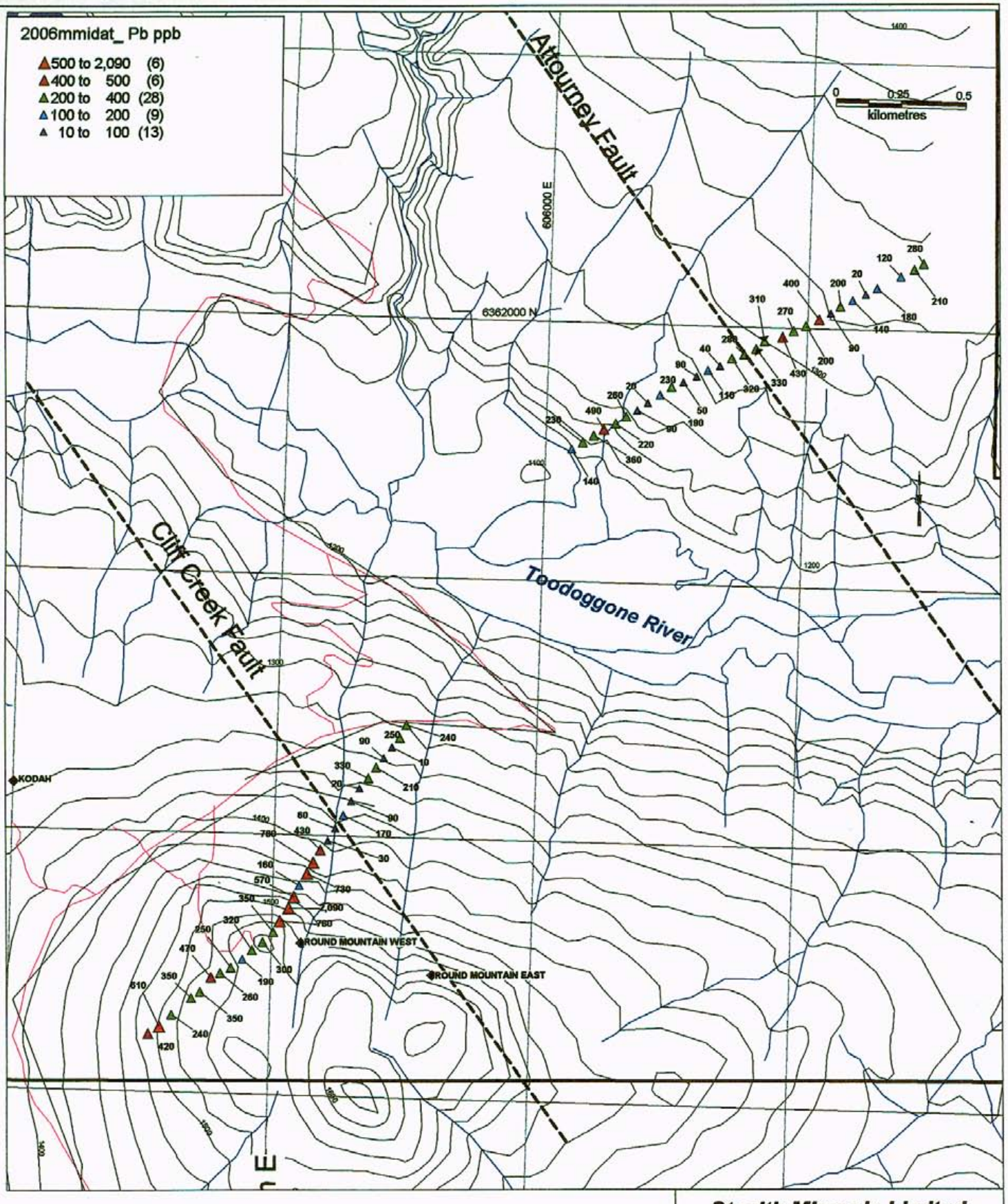
◆ Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Cu ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 14



2006 mmi Pb Soil Anomaly

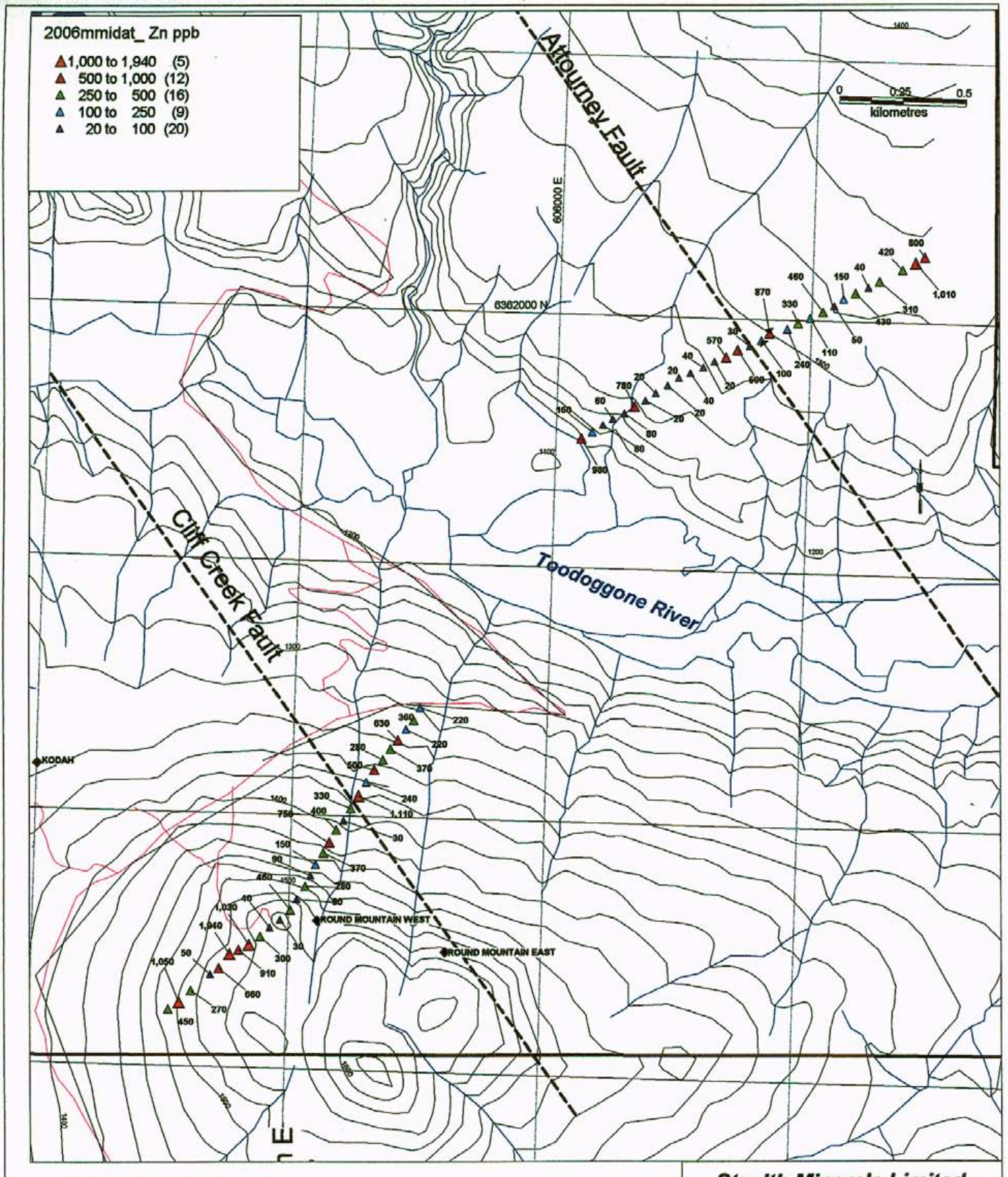
Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Pb ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 15



▲ 2006 mmi Zn Soil Anomaly

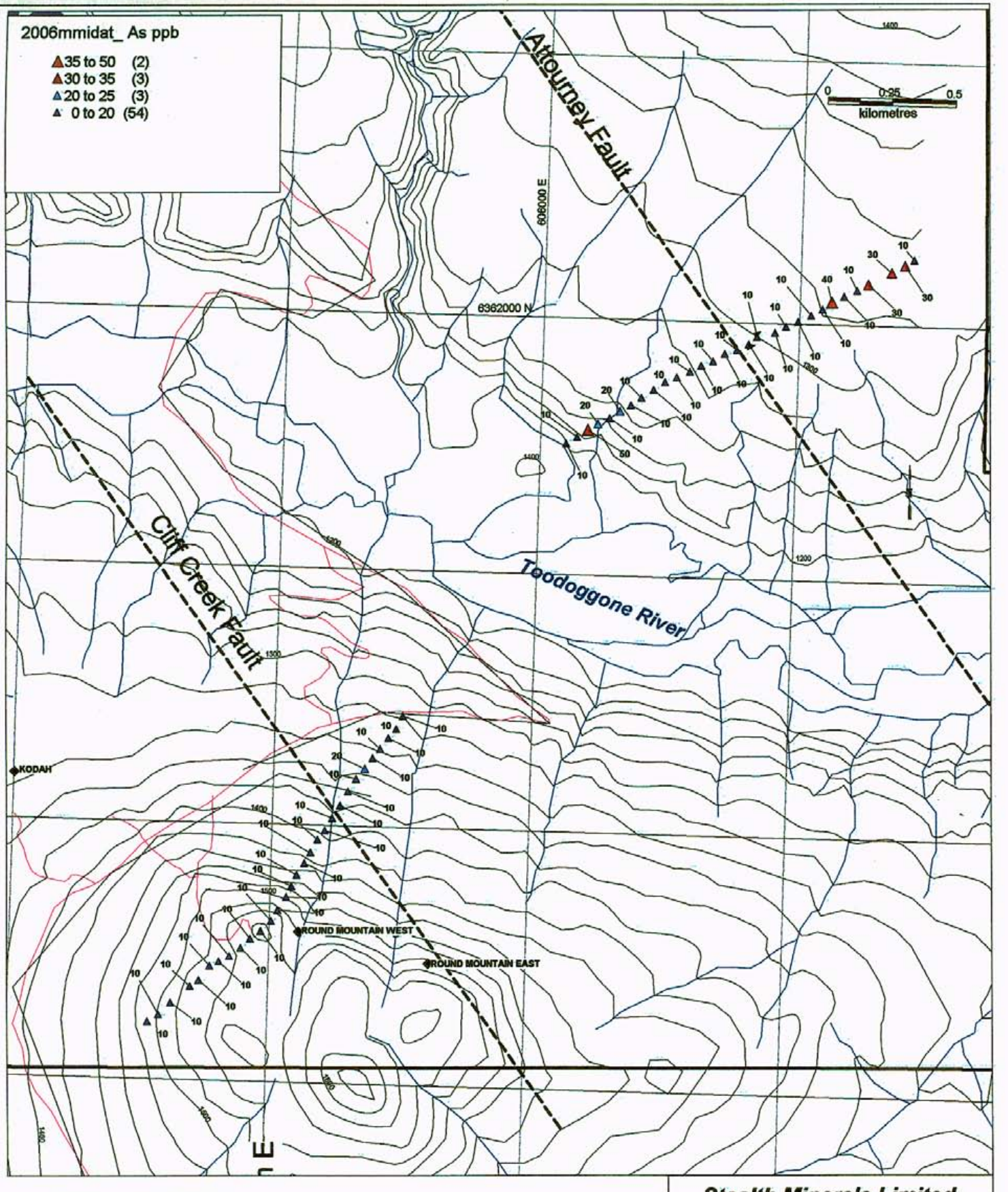
● Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Zn ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 16



▲ 2006 mmi As Soil Anomaly

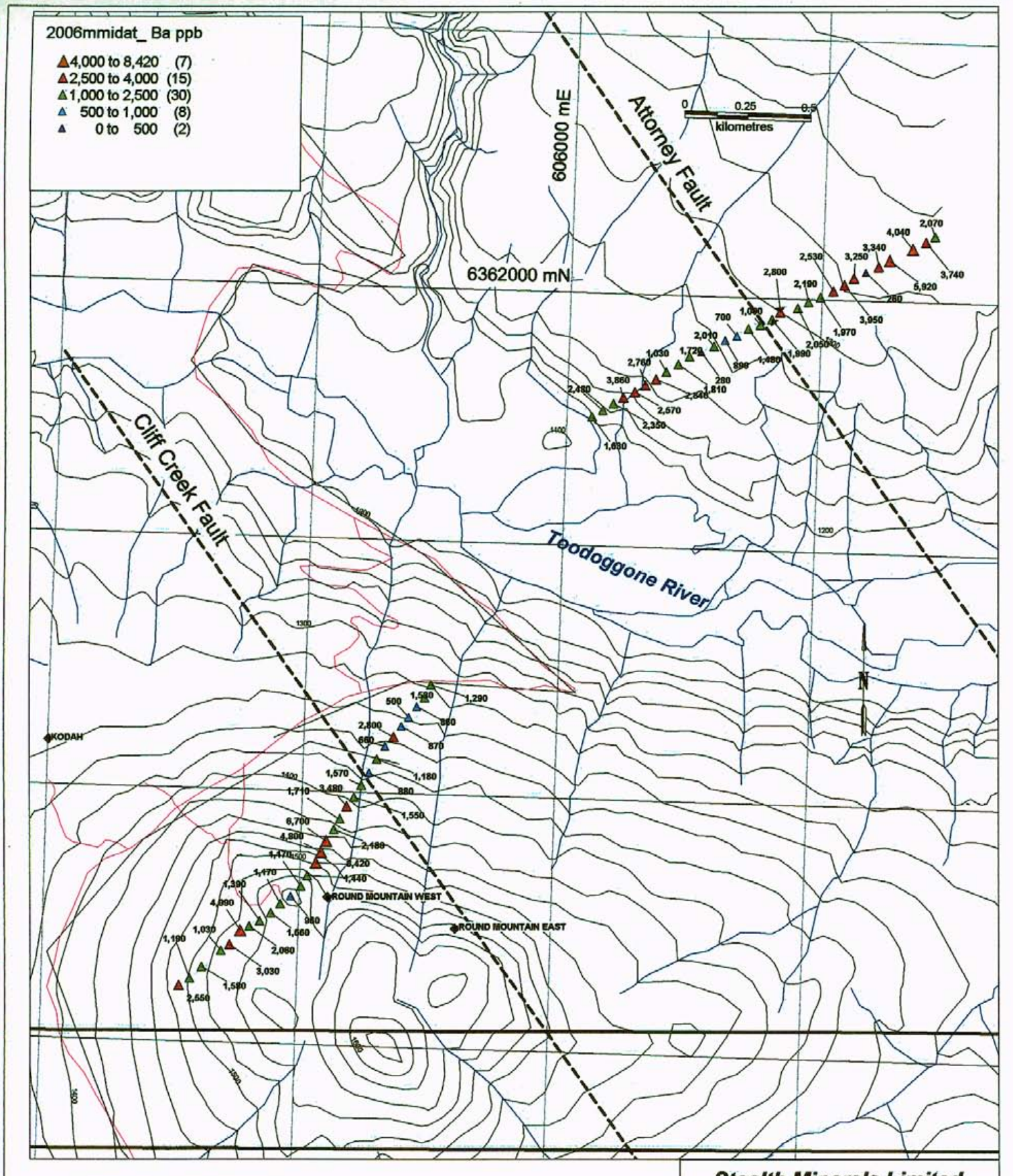
● Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem As ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 17



▲ 2006 mmi BA Soil Anomaly

● Round Mountain East Minfile Location

Stealth Minerals Limited

Toodoggone Project
Louis Project

2006 Geochem Ba ppb

DLK	1: 20,000	NTS 94 E	Aug. 30/06	Fig. 18

8.0 Summary and Conclusions

. The 2006 MMI soil geochemical survey was successful in determining if the technique is viable for the Toodoggone Terrain and in picking up anomalous values which may be attributable to previously untested hidden mineralization. The technique is simple to facilitate and analytical costs for a large suite of elements is not excessive, though a smaller more selective suite may be used. The survey results did result in anomalies which correlated directly to mineralization intersected in historical drill holes. Using the signature of these values, as seen in Figure 20, the stacked response rations plotted with a geological cross section, indicates that there are several highly anomalous sections which should be further evaluated. The area adjacent to and including the Attorney Fault, from 700 to 1100 on line 2 is a 400 m wide across strike with of anomalous values with similar or better results that the area tested over the known veins. The historical drill testing on the property did not penetrate further that 90 m vertically below the surface and returned 2-5 gram gold and up to 60 gram silver values and may still be well up in the epithermal system. The system containing the Moosehorn and newly indicated easterly zone is contained within a strong airborne potassic anomaly. This, together with the new geochemical results indicates that further work is warranted and recommended in this target.

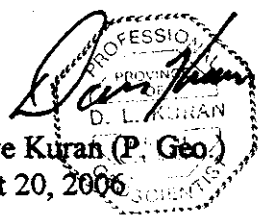
On the Round Mountain side of the valley, significant base metal and silver values indicate a strong potential to located epithermal structurally controlled mineralization associated with the Cliff Creek Fault, which has been associated with district ore grade mineralization.

9.0 Recommendations

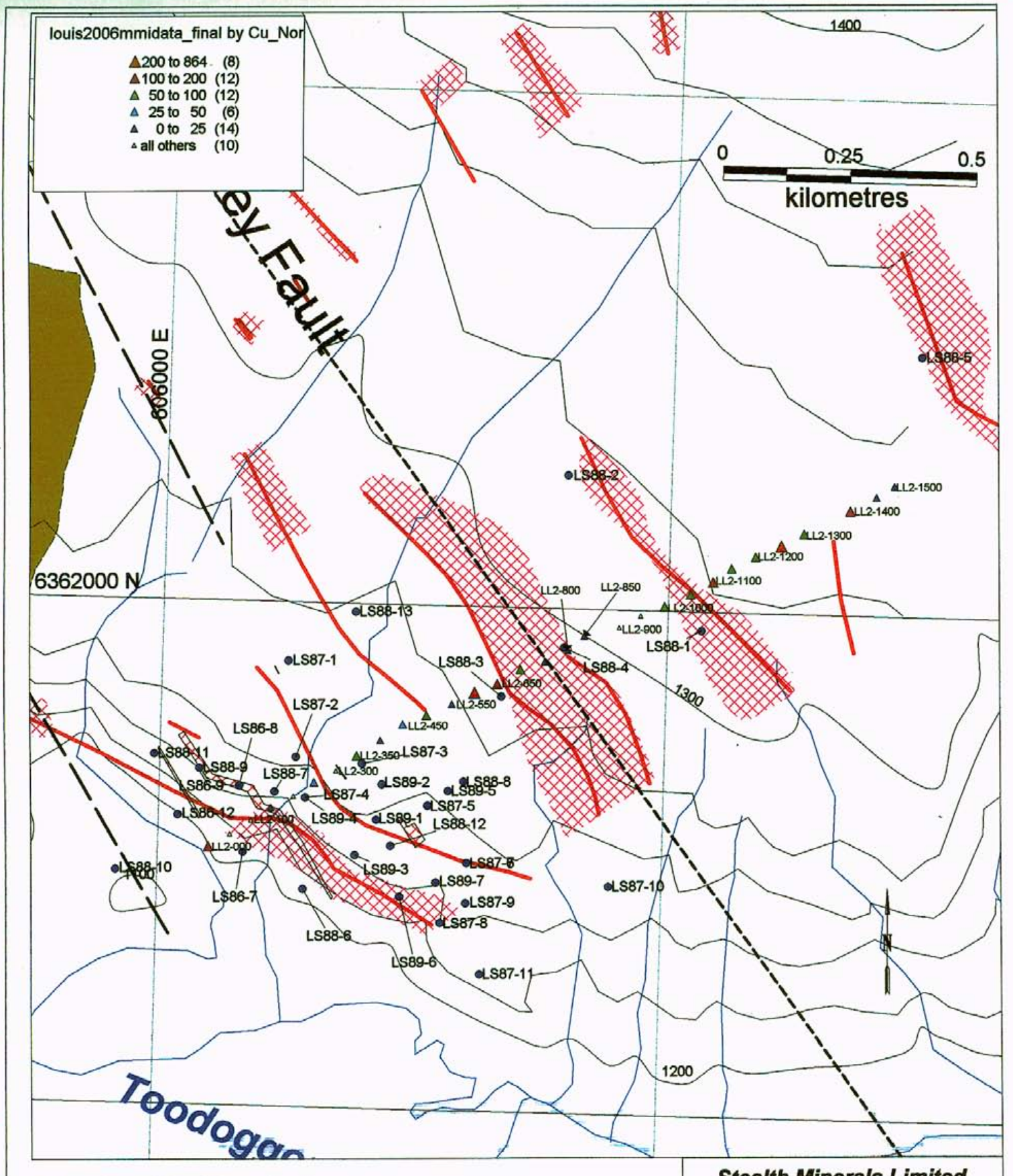
Based upon the work done previously and in 2006 further exploration work is warranted and recommended. As explained above exploration work to date suggests that a higher grade epithermal system may be located deeper than has previously been drilled on the Moosehorn vein target. Initially, two further MMI geochemical lines, 100 m NE and SW

parallel to the 2006 lines should be completed. Further detailed prospecting and trenching should be completed on the north eastern portion of Round Mountain. 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 drilling program consisting of roughly 4 x 250m diamond drill holes in the region of the Moosehorn Veins is recommended. Drilling at least three, 300m holes under the new geochemical anomaly at and east of the Attorney fault should be completed to test for further epithermal vein zones. At least one, possibly 400m drill hole would test if there may be a mineralized causative porphyry deposit located beneath this strong potassically altered epithermal mineralized zone. 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 II.



Dave Kuran (P. Geo.)
Sept 20, 2006


louis2006mmidata_final by Cu_Nor
200 to 864 (8)
100 to 200 (12)
50 to 100 (12)
25 to 50 (6)
0 to 25 (14)
all others (10)
0
0.25
0.5
kilometres
606000 E
6362000 N
1400
1300
1200
LS88-5
LS88-2
LL2-1500
LL2-1400
LL2-1300
LL2-1200
LL2-1100
LL2-1000
LL2-800
LL2-850
LL2-900
LS88-1
LS88-13
LS87-1
LS88-3
LS88-4
LL2-650
LL2-550
LS87-2
LL2-450
LS86-8
LS88-11
LL2-350
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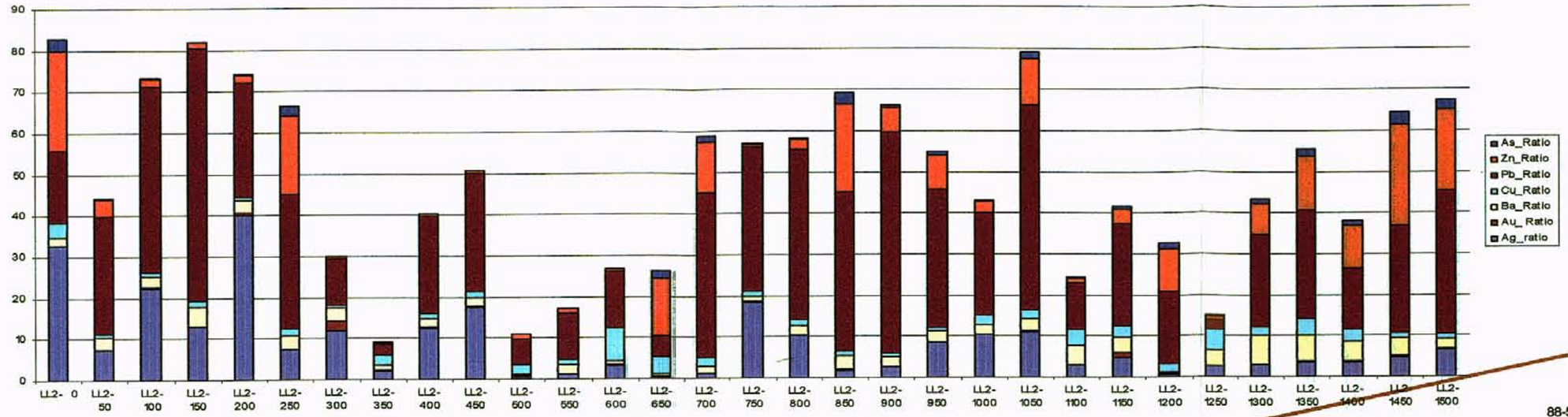
LS88-12
LL2-000
LS88-10
LS89-3
LS87-6
LS89-7
LS87-10
LS86-7
LS87-9
LS87-8
LS88-6
LS89-6
LS87-11
Toodogga
2006 mmi Cu soil Anomaly
1986-88 ddh collar
Vein/IP resistive zone
IP Resistivity
Round Mountain East Minfile Location
Stealth Minerals Limited
Toodoggone Project
Louis Project
2006 Geochem Cu
Historical ddh loc
IP Resistivity anomaly
DLK
1: 10,000
NTS 94 E
Aug. 30/06
Fig. 19

400 mE 600 mE 800 mE 1000 mE 1200 mE 1400 mE 1600 mE

Look Northwest

2006 MMI Geochemistry Stacked Response Ratios



1400 m Elev

88-5

1200 m

1000 m

800 m

Moosehorn West Vein

LS86-12

LS86-8

LS87-2

LS88-12

Moosehorn East Vein

LS87-5

K alteration

Moosehorn Fault

Intersection Target

88-4

New Vein Target

Attourney Fault

88-1

New Vein Target

Proposed Drill holes

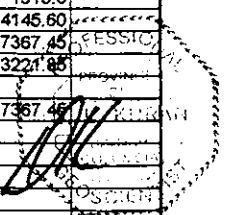
Stealth Minerals Ltd	
	Louis Property Moosehorn East & West Vein Geological Cross Section Historical Drilling 2006 MMI Geochemistry
Date:30/8/2006	
Author: DLK	
Office: MR	
Figure: 20	
Scale: 1:5000	Projection: Non-Earth (meters)

0 200 m

Appendix I

2006 Statement of Expenditures

EXPLORATION 2006 Louis Claim Costs CDN $											
MONTHLY ACCRUALS WORKSHEET											
										Balance	
Category	Account Description	Rate		26-Jul	27-Jul	28-Jul			days/units		
Salaries											
	Jeremy Ludwickowski	225		1	1				2	450	
										0	
	Les Allen	318		1	1	0.5			2.5	795	
										0	
	Dave Kuran	636	1	1	0.5	0.5			3	1908	
Consultants										0	
	Geological									0	
										0	
Analysis, Assay										0	
	Geochem Analysis & Assay	25		1					1	25	
	Soil MMI	36		31	31				62	2232	
	Other Lab/Sample Prep									0	
										0	
Field/Camp										0	
	Field Supplies	100							1	100	
	Camp Costs	100	1	3	2.5	1			7.5	750	
	Camp Construction										
										0	
										0	
Surface Work										0	
	Linecutting, Site Prep									0	
	Trenching/Pitting									0	
										0	
Environment/Reclamation										0	
	Permitting									0	
	Reclamation									0	
										0	
Property Maintenance										0	
	Staking									0	
	Land Surveying									0	
	Option, Acquisition Pmts									0	
	Claim Holding Costs									0	
										0	
Travel										0	
	Lodging								200	0	
	Meals, Groceries								200	0	
	Airfare									0	
										0	
Transportation/Air Support										0	
	Vehicle Lease/Rental	150		1	1	1			3	450	
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp									200	
	Helicopter	900		1.2	1,2				2.4	2160	
	Helicopter - Fuel									0	
										0	
Support Activities										0	
	Communication	40		1	1				2.0	80	
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports									0	
	Freight/Shipping	300							1	300	
										0	
Other A&G/Management Fee										0	
	Legal									0	
	Rent - Office, Storage									0	
										0	
	Insurance									0	
	report	636							5	3180	
	contingency									0	
	TOTAL									12630.0	
	Management Fees 12%									1515.6	
	Total Costs									14145.60	
	Req cost									17367.45	
	From Pac									3221.85	
	To Pac										
	Total Filed									17367.45	



Appendix II

Recommendations Cost Estimate

EXPLORATION 2007 Louis Claim Costs Estimate					
MONTHLY ACCRUALS WORKSHEET					
				Balance	
Category	Account Description	Rate	days		
Salaries					
	Progect Geo	600	25	15000	
	Prosp Trencher	300	25	7500	
	Prosp/helper	225	15	3375	
	Geo	300	15	4500	
				0	
Consultants				0	
	Geological			0	
				0	
Analysis, Assay				0	
	Core Samples	500	25	12500	
	Soil Samples	200	36	7200	
	Rock Samples	50	25	1250	
				0	
Field/Camp				0	
	Field Supplies	1000	1	1000	
	Camp Costs	100	200	20000	
	Camp Construction			500	
				0	
				0	
Surface Work				0	
	Linecutting, Site Prep	6	1,000	6000	
	Trenching/Pitting	6	1,000	6000	
	Diamond Drilling	1700	225	382500	
	Drill Mob	10000	2	20000	
Environment/Reclamation					
	Permitting			0	
	Reclamation			2000	
				0	
Property Maintenance				0	
	Staking			0	
	Land Surveying			0	
	Option, Acquisition Pmts			0	
	Claim Holding Costs			0	
				0	
Travel				0	
	Lodging	100	6	600	
	Meals, Groceries			0	
	Airfare			0	
				0	
Transportation/Air Support				0	
	Vehicle Lease/Rental	150	25	3750	
	Vehicle Mntce, Operating Exp				
	Helicopter	1000	30.0	30000	
	Helicopter - Fuel			0	
				0	
Support Activities				0	
	Communication	25	40	1000	
	Maps/Pubs/Photos/Reports			0	
	Freight/Shipping	1.6	750	1200	
				0	
Other A&G/Management Fee				0	
	Legal			0	
	Rent - Office, Storage			0	
	Management Fees			50000	
	Insurance			0	
	report	6	8	48	
	contingency			1000	
	TOTAL COSTS:			576923	

Appendix III

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.

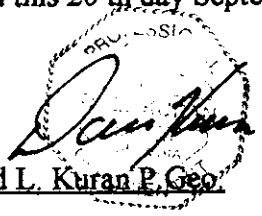
4) I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada.

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 2006 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 20 th day September, 2006 at Maple Ridge BC, Canada.



David L. Kuran P.Geo.

Appendix IV

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