Technical Report on the

BLACK BEAR Property

Cariboo Lake Area

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

for
Barker Minerals Ltd.
8384 Toombs Drive
Prince George, B.C.
V2K 5A3

Prepared by

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October 5, 2009

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3.0 SUMMARY

The Black Bear Property is located approximately 8.5 km ENE of the town of Likely and 74 km NE of the City of Williams Lake. The Property is owned 100% by Barker Minerals Ltd. of Prince George, B.C. The size of the Black Bear Property is 3,158.95 ha (211 cells or units) and occurs within an 80 km x 30 km contiguous block of claims owned by Barker Minerals, informally named the 'Peripheral' claims.

The geology of the Black Bear Property consists mainly of dark grey argillite with relatively minor interbedded limestone. Mineralization on the property consists of discontinuous blebs of galena and pyrite in quartz and quartz-iron carbonate veins. These mineralized veins occur as float and outcrop over approximately a 2 km NW-SE trend from the Providence adit at the SE end. Some historic veins at Black Bear Creek were described as ‘at least 50 feet wide’. Between 1926 and 1951 pockets of high grade ore were mined by hand for silver and lead. In 1948 5 tons of ore yielded 319 oz. Ag, 3,294 lb. Pb, 12 lb. Zn. In 1951 7 tons of hand-picked ore from the main vein yielded 1 oz. Au, 683 oz. Ag, 6,401 lb. Pb and 15 lb. Zn.

The mineral prospects on the Black Bear Property are for Au-quartz veins and polymetallic veins: Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au. The possibility of large tonnage stratigraphically controlled mineralization similar to the gold deposit at Spanish Mountain 5.0 km to the southwest is also considered.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Louis E. Doyle, President of Barker Minerals Ltd. The purpose of this report is to summarize the geology, mineralization and work done to date on the Black Bear Property and recommend further work to enhance the economic potential of Barker Minerals' mineral properties in the Cariboo Lake area. A schedule of work is proposed for the Black Bear Property.

The sources of information for this report include historical assessment reports, government publications, reports filed with the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) for Barker Minerals Ltd. and the personal experiences of this author during his work on Barker Minerals' properties from 2006-2008. This author has worked for Barker Minerals as an independent consultant in 2006, as Vice President of Exploration since April, 2007.

A listing of information sources is provided in Section 23.0 References. Appendix B contains a Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations.

5.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

Sections 7.0 and 9.0 of this report have adopted excerpts from Perry, B.J. (2002) and Payne and Perry (2001). Mr. Perry was a Qualified Person under NI-43-101 at the time of his writing these reports.

The geological descriptions in Section 9.0 and 10.0 derive mainly from British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS) publications by Struik (1988) and Panteleyev et al. (1996).

The extensive knowledge of L.E. Doyle, gained from his own prospecting activities, research and management of exploration projects in the Cariboo region have been instrumental in determining the exploration methods and strategy in Barker Minerals' projects since 1993. Under supervision of qualified professionals he has overseen all aspects of Barker Minerals' exploration and has been the driving force in designing projects and interpreting exploration results.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Black Bear Property consists of the mineral claim tenures listed in Table No. 1, acquired and maintained under Mineral Titles Online (MTO), British Columbia's internet-based mineral titles administration system.

Tenure Number	No. of Units	Owner	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
504419	42	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	824.23
504421	36	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	706.45
504422	25	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	490.62
514348	50	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	980.85
514356	31	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	608.02
514525	24	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	470.75
525812	2	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	39.25
525813	1	Barker Minerals Ltd. 100%	2009/Oct/31	Good	19.63

Total area: 3,158.95 ha

Table No. 1 - Black Bear Property Mineral Claim Details

The property is outlined in Figure No.3 Black Bear Property. The mineral claims comprising the Property are located astride Black Bear Creek in the Cariboo Mining Division in British Columbia and are 100% owned by Barker Minerals Ltd. of Prince George, B.C.

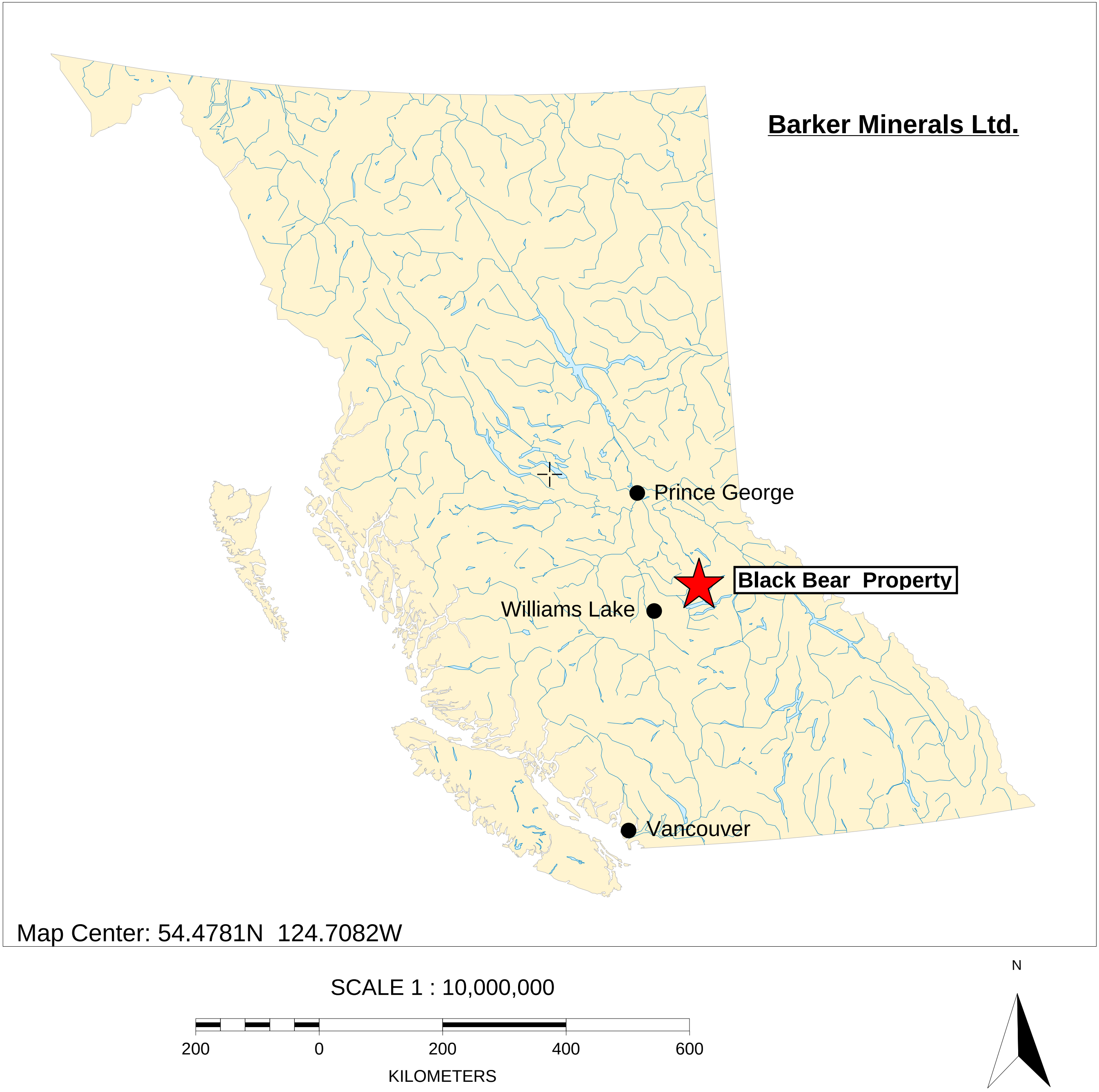
The property is approximately 8.5 km ENE of the town of Likely and 74 km NE the City of Williams Lake. The City of Prince George is 165 km to the north.

The geographic coordinates of the Property are:
52.63° North Latitude and 121.44° West Longitude or
605000 E and 5833000 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83).
The relevant map is: N.T.S. Map No. 93A/11.

Exploration work that has been conducted on the Black Bear Property by Barker Minerals has been done under Mine Permit No. 08-1000921-0220. The permit can be modified by amendments to allow future work. Barker Minerals has posted a security with the Province of B.C. in the amount of $8,000 for reclamation purposes.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

The closest large centre to the Barker Minerals project areas is Williams Lake located approximately 74 km to the southwest. Williams Lake is an intermediate-sized city and served by Highway 97, the B.C. Railway, a major hydroelectric power grid and a modern airport. By road, Likely is 65 km northeast of 150 Mile House on Highway 97. Access to Barker Minerals exploration areas, including the Black Bear Property, is via gravel logging roads bearing ENE from Likely. The distance from Likely to Black Bear is approximately 8.5 km by road. In Likely, Barker Minerals maintains a property that includes a house, a bunkhouse, a workshop and a large general-purpose tent and a core-cutting shack. The house serves as a field office.


Barker Minerals Ltd.
Prince George
Black Bear Property
Williams Lake
Vancouver
Map Center: 54.4781N 124.7082W
SCALE 1 : 10,000,000
200
0
200
400
600
KILOMETERS
N

Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims

Cariboo Mining Division

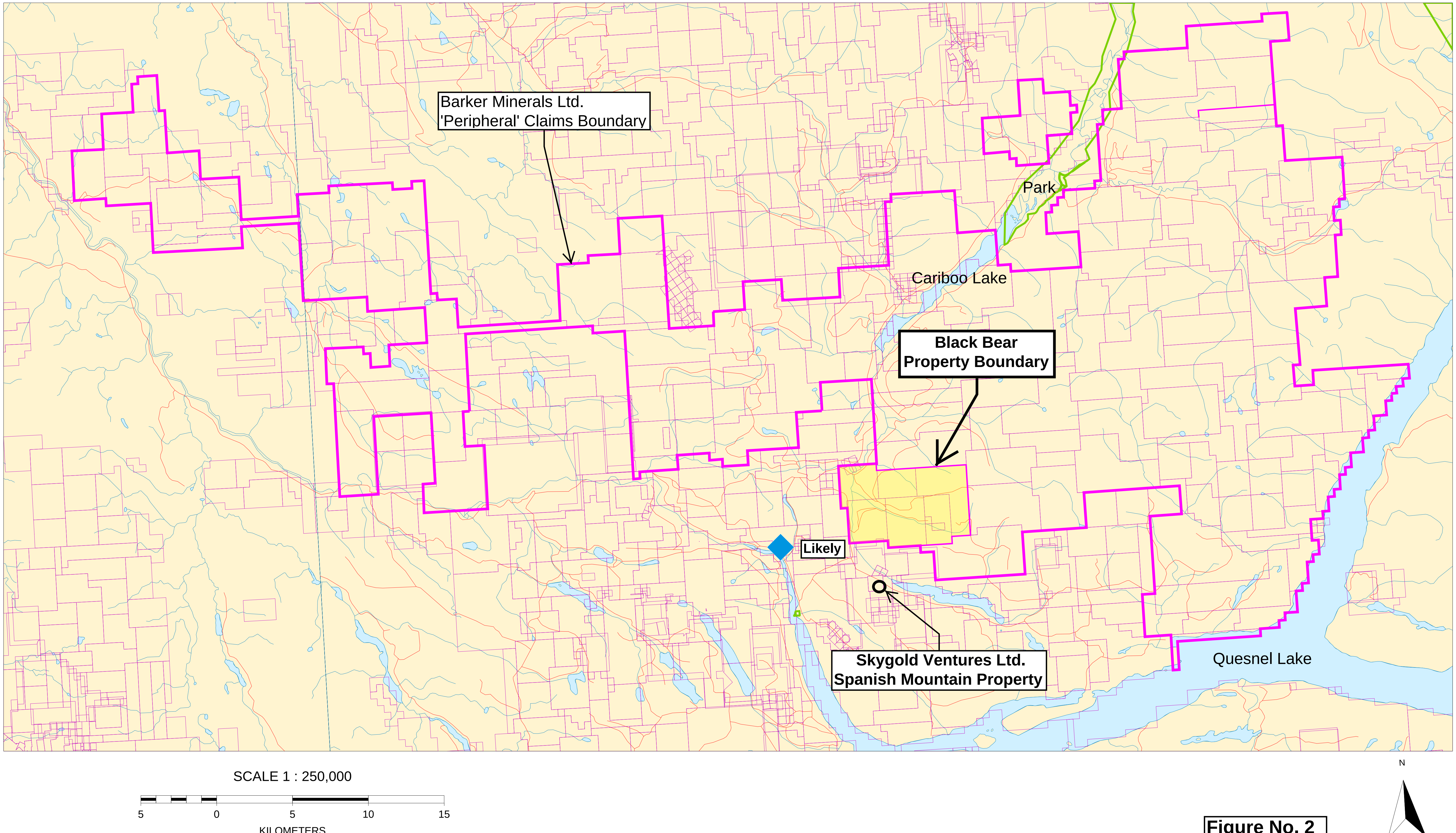


Figure No. 2

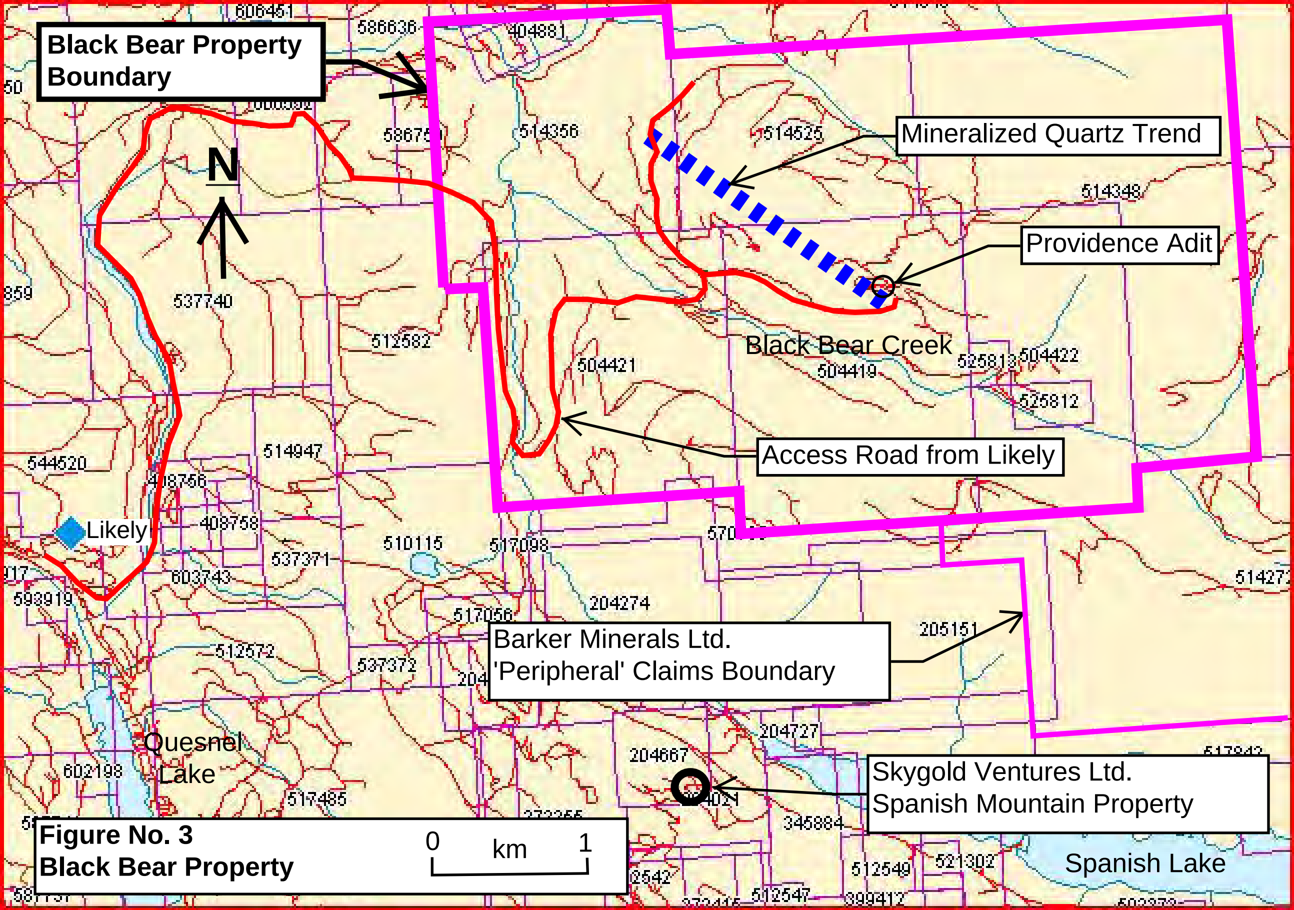


Figure No. 3
Black Bear Property

The Black Bear Property is situated in the central part of the Quesnel Highland between the eastern edge of the Interior Plateau and the western foothills of the Columbia Mountains. This area contains rounded mountains that are transitional between the rolling plateaus to the west and the rugged Cariboo Mountains to the east. Pleistocene and Recent ice sheets flowed away from the high mountains to the east over these plateau carving U-shaped valleys. The elevation ranges from 800 – 1,800 m.

Precipitation in the region is heavy, as rain in the summer and snow in the winter. Drainage is generally to the west, mainly via Black Bear Creek which joins Spanish Creek flowing northward approximately along the west side of the Black Bear property. Vegetation is old-growth spruce, fir, pine, hemlock and cedar forest in all but the alpine regions of the higher mountains. Weldwood has been actively logging fir, spruce and pine in the area, principally during winters. Snow can limit the work season to approximately May to November, but drilling can be conducted any time during the year if the access road is plowed clear.

8.0 HISTORY

Historical work programs done on areas presently covered by Barker Minerals' Black Bear property are briefly described below.

Placer mining for gold was conducted on Black Bear Creek in the early 1900's and earlier.

Some of the information below is from the Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources (EMPR) Annual Reports for 1902, 1926, 1947, 1948, 1949 and Exploration in BC for 1976, 1977, 1980.

8.1 Work Done in 1926-1951

The Annual Report for 1926 for the Black Bear 1-4 claims states that 'many quartz showings', some of 'impressive size' were being handpicked of galena for the silver content. A quartz vein 'at least 50 feet wide' was identified at a falls in Black Bear Creek; from it a picked grab sample assayed 0.02 oz/T Au, 43 oz/T Ag, 40% Pb. Another wide vein was exposed in an open cut at 3,300 foot elevation on the north side of Black Bear Creek about 2 miles up from the mouth. 10 to 15 tons of ore were taken from here in 1926; a picked grab sample assayed 0.06 oz/T Au, 144 oz/T Ag, 76% Pb. Two adits were begun in 1926; by 1947 they totaled 190 feet of crosscuts and drifts exploring 3 vein structures; the property name was Providence by this time. In 1948 5 tons of ore sent to the Trail smelter yielded 319 oz. Ag, 3,294 lb. Pb, 12 lb. Zn. Exploration in 1976 to 1980 by successive owners included 200 soil samples, 5 diamond drill holes (355m) mainly targeting 3 quartz veins, and geological mapping.

8.2 Work Done in 1951-1968

R.B. Stokes (1972) states that in 1951 7 tons of handpicked ore from the main vein yielded 1 oz. Au, 683 oz. Ag, 6,401 lb. Pb and 15 lb. Zn. In 1967-68 Plutus Mines Ltd. drove 825 feet of tunnels to explore the 3 main Ag-Pb-bearing quartz veins. Stokes states that 11 underground diamond drill holes (2,217 feet) were done in 1968 but no record of this was found in the Minister of Mines Annual Reports or Assessment Reports.

8.3 Work Done in 1972

The relevant report is Assessment Report 3944 by R.B. Stokes.
Work was done on the B.G. claims by D.G. Leighton on the quartz and galena showings on the north side of Black Bear Creek as had been worked since 1926. In the 1972 program 410 soil samples were collected over 3 grids. Strongly anomalous values (up to 7,500 ppm Pb and 66 ppm Ag) occurred over an extension of the main zone where the most prominent vein was traceable for 600 feet. Further soil sampling and geological mapping were recommended, to be followed up by hand and mechanical trenching.

8.4 Work Done in 1976

The relevant reports are Assessment Report 6048 by R. Buckley and Exploration in BC, 1977, pg. E179-180.
Work was done on the old showings in the adit area on the Like claims by DeKalb Mining Corp. Some trenching was done and samples collected from these. Five diamond drill holes (355 m) were done. The holes did not encounter significant veins. Further diamond drilling was recommended to test the known veins.

8.5 Work Done in 1980

The relevant report is Assessment Report 8291 by J.G. Payne.
Trenching by hand and backhoe and geological mapping were done on the Like claims by Anglo Canadian Mining Corp. in the area of the old showings and adits. It was concluded that chip samples taken across the mineralized veins would not be representative due to the erratic occurrence of high grade pockets of argentiferous galena. Thus average values of veins are not a significant factor, whereas the presence of veins with some galena are significant. It was determined that the mineralized quartz veins are controlled along northwest trending zones and that exploration should be along these zones from the known showings.

8.6 Work Done in 1981

The relevant report is Assessment Reports 8318 by D.G. Mark.
A seismic refraction survey was done for Mr. G. Smith on a placer lease at the mouth of Spanish Creek at Cariboo River. The purpose was to discover buried river channels which could contain concentrations of placer gold. Several possible channels in bedrock were outlined.

8.7 Work Done in 1981

The relevant report is Assessment Report 9916 by J.W. MacLeod.
Prospecting was done for Mr. W. Greyson on the NOV 1,2,3 claims in the vicinity of 2 old adits and a dam associated with placer operations, on the west side of Spanish Creek opposite the mouth of Black Bear Creek. The exploration was for a porphyry gold type deposit. A number of quartz veins were sampled; 9 rock samples were collected. A recommendation was made for a soil sampling survey to be done.

8.8 Work Done in 1981

The relevant report is Assessment Report 10251 by T.A. Jones.
Canadian Nickel Company Ltd. did prospecting and reconnaissance stream sampling on the BB claim group along Spanish and Black Bear Creeks. The exploration was for gold. Ten rock, 23 stream and 7 heavy mineral stream samples were collected. Two small streams draining the north side of Black Bear Creek in the vicinity of the Providence adit had 100 ppb and 200 ppb Au. These were recommended for follow-up. Stronger Au anomalies on Spanish and Black Bear Creeks were got from areas of historic placer workings and no recommendation was made regarding these.

8.9 Work Done in 1982

The relevant report is Assessment Report 10812 by J.L. Deleen.
A single diamond drill hole (71 m) was done by W. Grayson on the NOV 1,2,3 claims on the west bank of Spanish Creek near where it is joined by its tributary, Black Bear Creek. The purpose was to test the value of several quartz veins above a nearby old adit. The core contained small quartz veins, up to 20 cm. Core samples were anomalous in precious and base metals but were not considered economic. It was suggested further soil sampling would be useful but no specific work was recommended.

8.10 Work Done in 1983

The relevant report is Assessment Report 11773 by J.L. Deleen.
Apex Energy Corp. did soil sampling on the NOV 1,2,3 claims. The exploration interest was due to small quartz veins in outcrops and a long history of small placer Au workings on Spanish and Black Bear Creeks. The soil sampling was concentrated on the west bank of Spanish Creek opposite from the confluence of Black Bear Creek from the east. 1,610 soils were collected. Six areas, variably anomalous in Au, Ag, Cu or As were identified. A percussion drilling program was recommended on 4 of these.

8.11 Work Done in 1983

The relevant report is Assessment Report 12566 by B. Woodsworth.
Prospecting traverses were done over the Big 2 and 3 claims by Clearbrook Mining Ltd. to assess the general geology and the prospects for quartz vein-related Au mineralization. These claims covered the upper part of Black Bear Creek east of the Providence area. Four rock samples were collected. A program of prospecting, mapping and soil sampling was recommended, to be possibly followed up by 600 m of percussion drilling in 10 holes.

8.12 Work Done in 1984

The relevant report is Assessment Report 13285 by G.N. Cooper.
Homestake Mineral Development Company did geochemical sampling and geological mapping on the Trump claim group. Work was concentrated on the west flank of China Mountain between Black Bear Creek and Collins Creek, northwest of the Providence area. 163 soil, 12 stream silt and 41 rock samples were collected. The purpose was to determine the prospects for galena and silver-bearing quartz veins. Four quartz veins, some described as large, containing galena were discovered. The highest geochem results from selected grab samples

were 24,953 ppm Pb and 458.4 ppm Ag. The highest results in the soils were 521 ppm Pb and 4.5 ppm Ag; these were adjacent to galena-bearing quartz veins. The highest Au in soil was 115 ppb but this could not be reproduced in a later sample from the site. Further work to determine the economic significance of the galena-bearing quartz veins was suggested but a work program was not specified.

8.13 Work Done in 1984

The relevant report is Assessment Report 13306 by E.R. Rockel.
Apex Energy Corp. did geophysical work at scattered locations on the NOV claim group. The work was concentrated on the west bank of Spanish Creek. 2.75 line km of IP were done, as well as 5.25 km of VLF-EM and 3.75 km of magnetics. IP, EM and magnetic anomalies were mainly attributed to various possible causes such as graphite, lithologic variations, depth of overburden and sulphide mineralization. The limited survey did not allow specific interpretations but drilling was suggested to test locations of coincident geophysical and previous geochemical anomalies. Mechanical trenching was recommended at several locations. Additional geophysical work was suggested to follow up any encouraging sub-surface exploration.

8.14 Work Done in 1984-1985

The relevant report is Assessment Report 13986 by G.A. Medford.
Ranald Resources Ltd. did soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey over approximately 24 line km on the LT1 claim on the north side of China Mountain approximately 3 km northeast of the Providence adit on Black Bear Creek. Approximately 650 soil samples were collected. A strong magnetic anomaly trending 600 m north-northeasterly and open to the south, coincided with a gossanous area. Three other magnetic anomalies coincided with Pb, Zn and Ag soil anomalies. A three-phase work program was recommended. It included staking additional ground to the south, mapping, geophysics, rock and soil sampling, trenching and drilling.

8.15 Work Done in 1987

The relevant report is Assessment Report 17103 by S.A.S. Croft.
Malcom Resources Ltd. did geochemical and geophysical work on the east part NOV claim group. Work was concentrated on the east side of Spanish Creek and north and east sides of Black Bear Creek, and at ‘Spanish Canyon’ in Spanish Creek, just west of the mouth of Black Bear Creek. The VLF-EM survey did not detect any conductors that coincided with anomalous geochemistry. Several weak conductor anomalies were thought to probably related to lithologic variations. The soil sampling survey included 574 soil samples collected. Thirteen soil lines were done between Black Bear Creek to the west and the low road to the east used in 2008 to access the Providence adit area. Four anomalies were identified including Au pathfinder elements, Ag, Pb and Zn which supported a southeastward extension of an auriferous quartz vein structure from exposures in Spanish Canyon. Grab rock samples of quartz veins from trenches at Spanish Canyon had up to 0.818 oz/T Au, 4.43 oz/T Ag and 2.8% Pb; these values were translated from ICP analysis results. Economic gold values in quartz veins were strongly associated with argentiferous galena and pyrite in calc-silicate selvages. The geological setting of the NOV claim group was considered to be similar to the Frasergold deposit 65 km to the

southeast. It was suggested that exploration should be continued but no specific recommendations were made.

8.16 Work Done in 1988

The relevant report is Assessment Report 17751 by M. Matherly.
Prospecting was done by Mr. Matherly on the B.B. Claim in the area of the headwaters of Black Bear Creek. 47 grab rock samples were collected. A sample of quartz with galena had 2,240 ppm Pb, 152.8 ppm Ag and 50 ppb Au.

8.17 Work Done in 1989

The relevant report is Assessment Report 20062 by D.A. Thompson.
Work on the Otto claims by Priority Ventures Ltd. included diamond drilling of 6 holes (294 m). The property covered most of the area between Black Bear Creek and Collins Creek to the north. The drilling tested a quartz vein at least 7.6 m wide in a surface exposure. Grab samples from the vein had up to 66.5% Pb, 73.79 oz/T Ag and 0.023 oz/T Au. Soil samples taken the previous year over the vein had values up to 4,000 ppm Pb and 14.4 ppm Ag in an area described as a major Ag-Pb anomaly. The vein had a strike of 157^{o} and could be followed for 254 m. The drill holes intersected quartz-carbonate veins in up to 12 feet widths and had frequent and extensive intersections of quartz-carbonate flooding in up to 40-foot widths. Zones with galena returned significant Ag and Pb values but no significant Au or Zn. Trenching, VLF-EM and prospecting were recommended to outline the extensions of quartz veins and to determine drill hole targets.

8.18 Work Done in 1996

The relevant report is Assessment Report 24989 by C.A.R. Lammle.
The assessment report describes work done on the Barker Minerals' 'Peripheral' group of claims. The Black Bear property comprised a portion of the 'Peripheral' group. In 1996 the 'Peripheral' group of claims covered an approximately 30 km x 40 km area on the east side of Cariboo Lake. The 'Peripheral' group, and later expansions of it would by 2009 also include Barker Minerals' Frank Creek massive sulphide discovery and other prospects named Ace, Simlock, Kangaroo, Cariboo, Black Stuart, Big Gulp, SCR, Sellers Creek, Unlikely, Peacock (Rollie Creek), Tasse, Upper Grain, Maud, MAG and Gerimi. Only the work done at Black Bear is discussed here.

Cursory mapping was done near the Providence adit and upper parts of Black Bear Creek. A VLF-EM and magnetic survey was done along an approximately 9.0 km long traverse along a road in the upper part of Black Bewar Creek and eastward. Profiles of the data showed anomalies but no detailed interpretation was attempted. It was recommended that anomalous areas be re-visited and checked.

8.18 Work Done in 1997

The relevant report is Assessment Report 25437 by J.G. Payne.
The assessment report describes work done on the Barker Minerals' 'Peripheral' group of claims. The Black Bear property comprised a portion of the 'Peripheral' group. Only the work done at Black Bear is discussed here.

Several stream sediment samples were collected in the vicinity of the Providence adit and the upper parts of Black Bear Creek. These were weakly or moderately anomalous in Au, Ag, Zn, Mo, As and Se. Sample No. R#62 had 236 ppb Au in a small stream below the Providence adit. The stream anomalies were described as a base and precious metal exploration target but no specific recommendation was made regarding these.

8.19 Work Done in 1998

The relevant report is Assessment Report 25904 by J.G. Payne.
The assessment report describes work done on the Barker Minerals' 'Peripheral' group of claims. The Black Bear property comprised a portion of the 'Peripheral' group. Only the work done at Black Bear is discussed here.

Reconnaissance rock sampling was done in the areas of the Providence adit and Trump showings to the NW. Grab samples of galena in quartz veins had some high values:

Sample No.	Pb %	Ag oz/Ton	Au oz/Ton	Bi %	Location
11-07-98-59	52.84	142.56	0.081	1.24	Providence adit
18-07-98-66	53.72	56.68	0.015	0.55	Trump showing
19-07-98-69	37.6	36.5	0.023	0.35	Trump showing

Several stream sediment samples were collected in the vicinity of the Providence adit. These were weakly anomalous in Au, Ag, and base metals. Detailed mapping and follow-up geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys were recommended.

8.20 Work Done in 1999

The relevant report is Assessment Report 26003 by J.G. Payne.
Approximately 10.0 line km of cut grid was established on the Black Bear property approximately 4.0 km SE of the Providence adit, on which prospecting and geological mapping were recommended to be done.

8.21 Work Done in 2000

The relevant report is Assessment Report 26504 by J.G. Payne.
A VLF-EM geophysical survey was done over the Black Bear Grid, cut the previous year. Profiles of the data did not suggest any obvious anomalies; no interpretation or recommendations were made.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional Geology

The geological descriptions in this Section derive mainly from Struik (1988), Panteleyev et al. (1996) and Payne and Perry (2001); these authors are quoted extensively.

The western Canadian Cordillera is made up of a number of terranes representing crustal blocks of fundamentally contrasting histories. The terranes are commonly bounded by faults and trench complexes or collisional suture zones.

The fundamental geologic components that make up the terranes are referred to as 'tectonic assemblages'. The assemblages represent rocks deposited in specific tectonic settings during certain periods of time and, therefore, are commonly bounded by unconformities or faults. They represent distinctive successions of stratified rocks and other characteristic lithologies, mainly coeval metamorphic, plutonic and ultramafic rocks. The assemblages are categorized in terms of their predominant depositional setting or position relative to the orogen, for example, island arc, back arc, ocean basin or continent-margin foredeep clastic wedge or passive-margin sediment, and so forth. Tectonic assemblages are commonly named after their principal constituent formation, group or region in which the assemblage is best described. During the mid-Jurassic the North American continental plate collided with a group of island arcs to the west.

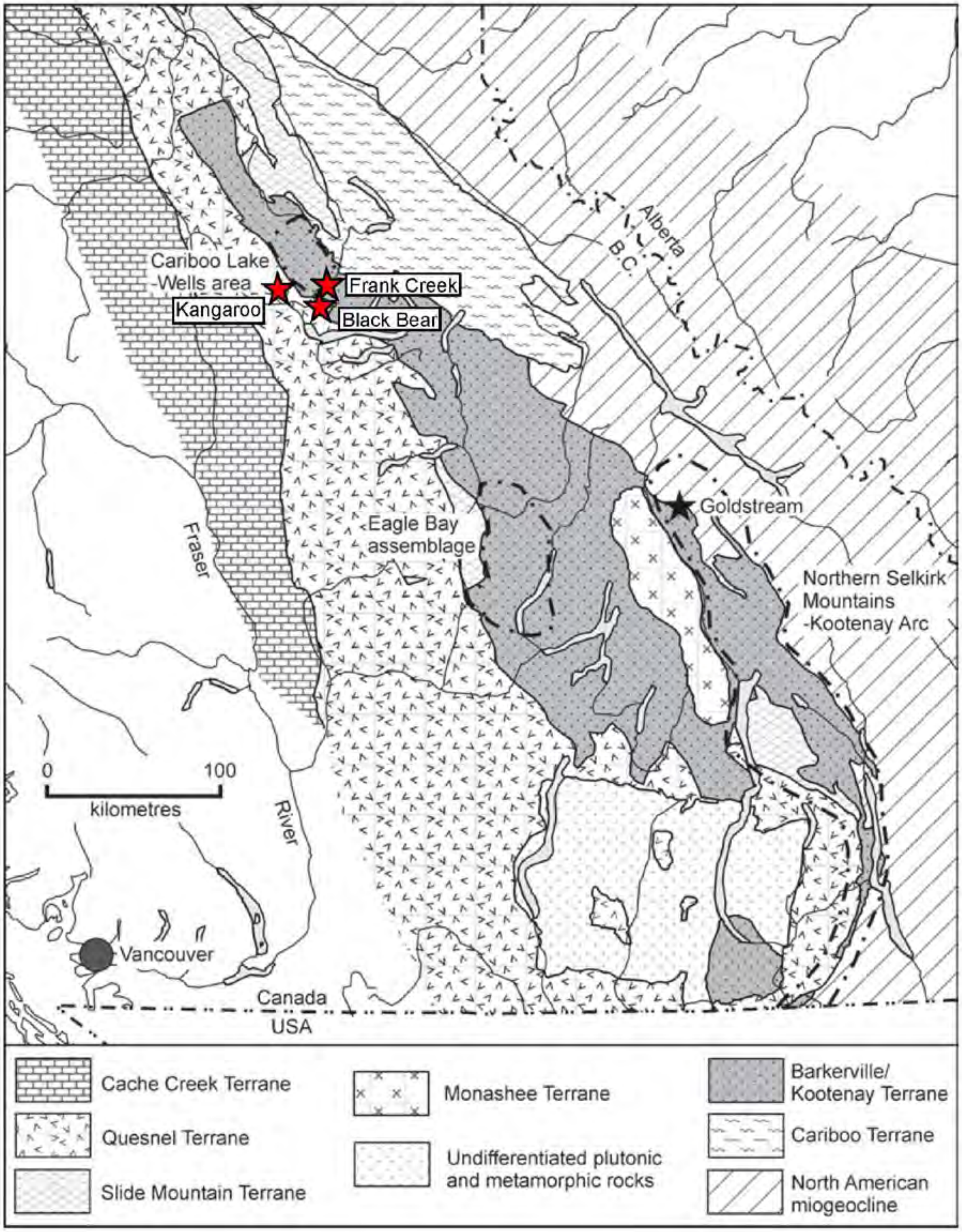


Figure No. 4 Terrane Map of Southern British Columbia. Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by red stars. The black star (Goldstream) is a massive sulphide deposit where production from 1983 to 1996 by then owner Imperial Metals Corp. totaled 2,224,387 tonnes yielding 26,228 kg Ag, 78,269 tonnes Cu and 7,988 tonnes Zn (BCGS Minfile 082M 141).

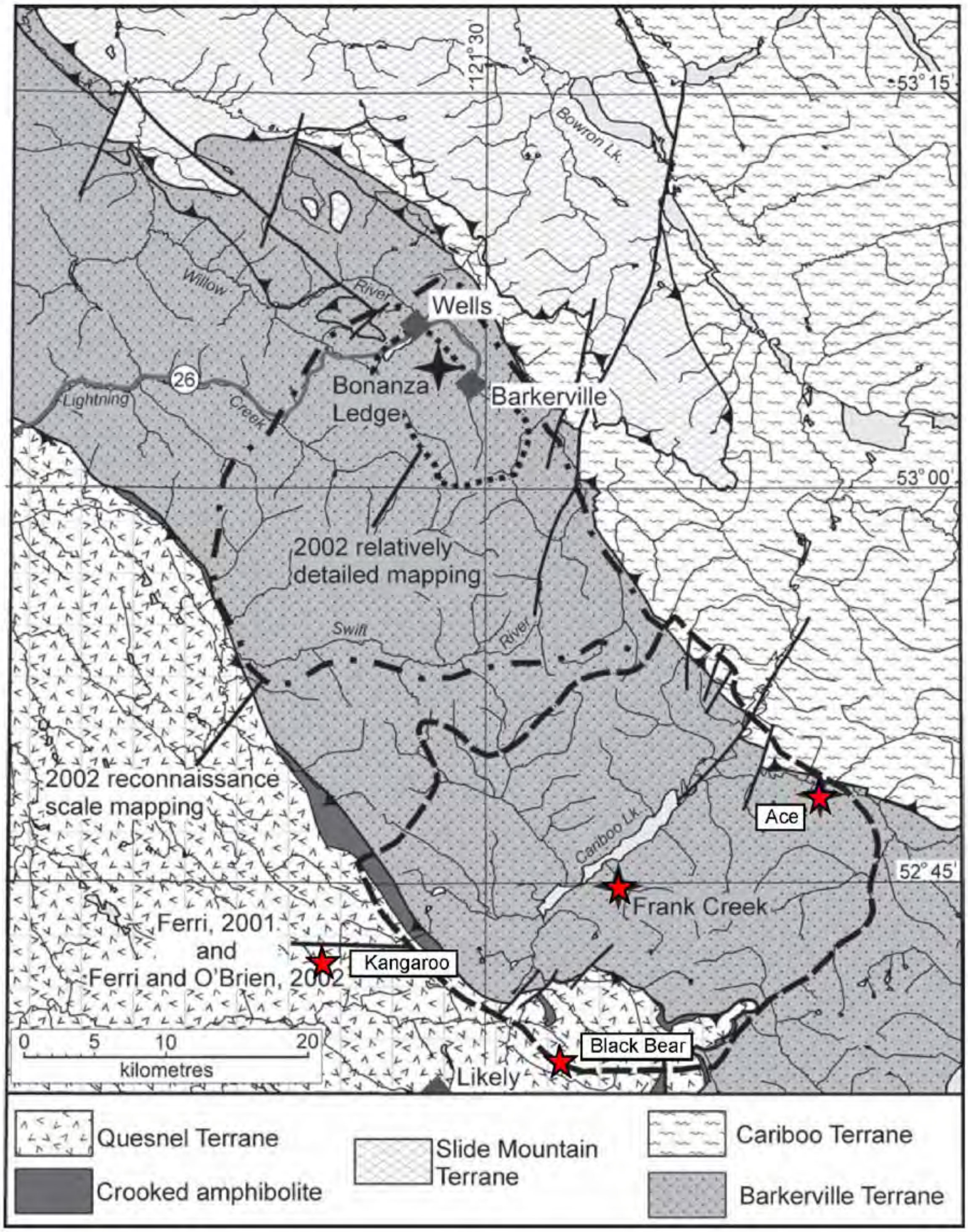


Figure No. 5 Terrane Map of Cariboo Lake – Wells Area showing areas mapped by BCGS in 2000 – 2002. Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by red stars.

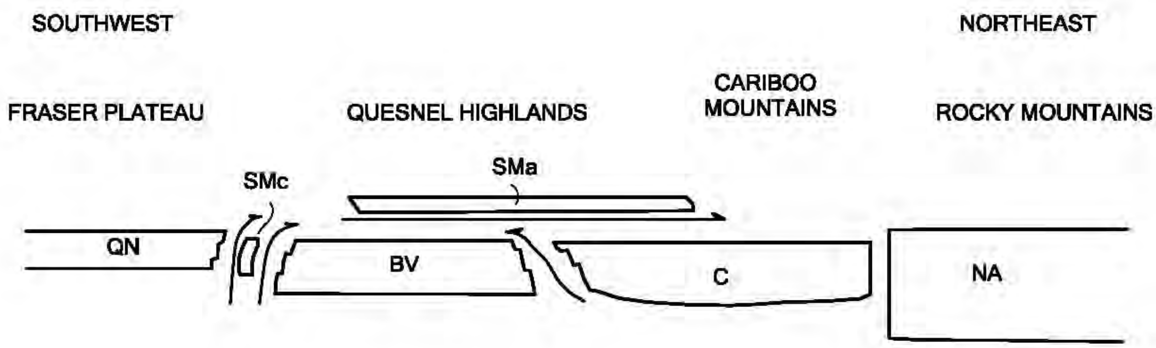


Figure No. 6 Schematic Regional Structural Section from southwest to northeast across the four Terranes in Barker Minerals' claims area, showing the relative structural position of the Terranes. The Terrane symbols are BV-Barkerville, C-Cariboo, Sma-Slide Mountain (Antler Formation), SMc-Slide Mountain (Crooked amphibolite), QN-Quesnel and NA-North American. (after Struik, 1988).

Quesnel Terrane

The Quesnel terrane was accreted to the North American continent during the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic. The Eureka thrust fault marks the boundary between the Quesnel and Barkerville terranes. The terrane is partly submarine and partly subaerial, consisting of volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks and co-magmatic intrusions, with minor carbonate lenses and related sedimentary rocks.

The principal assemblage in the Quesnel Terrane is the Triassic-Jurassic Nicola island arc – marginal basin sequence. The underlying rocks are the Crooked amphibolite, part of the Slide Mountain assemblage, a mylonitized mafic and ultramafic unit of oceanic marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Rocks of Quesnel Terrane and Crooked amphibolite are structurally coupled and tectonically emplaced by the Eureka Thrust onto the Barkerville Terrane, to the east.

Two lithostratigraphic subdivisions of the Quesnel Terrane consists of a basal Middle to Late Triassic metasedimentary unit of dominantly black phyllitic rocks, approximately 7 km thick, and an overlying Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcanic arc assemblage, approximately 9 km thick. The overlying volcanic rocks outline a northwesterly trending belt of subaqueous and subaerial volcanic rocks, deposited along a series of volcanic-intrusive centres that define the Quesnel island arc of predominantly alkalic basalts.

The Quesnel Trough is a well-mineralized region typical of other Late Triassic to Early Jurassic volcano-plutonic island arcs in the Cordillera. It hosts a wide variety of mineral deposits. The principal recent exploration and economic development targets in the central Quesnel belt are alkalic intrusion-related porphyry copper-gold deposits and gold-bearing propylitic alteration zones formed in volcanic rocks peripheral to some of the intrusions. Other important targets are auriferous quartz veins in the black phyllite metasedimentary succession. The veins in some black phyllite members have potential to be mined as large tonnage, low-grade deposits. Tertiary rocks are mineralized with copper and gold. Antimony-arsenic and mercury mineralization in some apparently low temperature quartz-calcite veins indicated the potential for epithermal deposits. Placer mining for gold, said to occur together with platinum, has been of major historical and economic importance.

Slide Mountain Terrane

Rocks of the Devonian to Late Triassic Slide Mountain Terrane were partly obducted, partly subducted during collision of an oceanic plate with the continent. Small slices of mainly mafic volcanic rocks and ultramafic rocks of the Slide Mountain Terrane occur in and parallel to the Eureka thrust. Minor lithologies include chert, meta-siltstone and argillite.

The Crooked amphibolite, considered likely a part of the Slide Mountain Terrane, includes three major constituent rock types: greenstone, metagabbro and meta-ultramafite. North of Quesnel Lake, the map units consist of mafic metavolcanics, amphibolite, chlorite schist, serpentinite, ultramafic rocks and pillow lavas. Chemical analyses indicate subalkaline tholeiitic compositions of basalts formed on the ocean floor. If the Crooked amphibolite is a sheared and metamorphosed equivalent of the Antler Formation and is part of the Slide Mountain Terrane, it is separated from the underlying Barkerville Terrane by the Eureka thrust, a wide zone of mylonitization. The Crooked amphibolite and the overlying rocks of Quesnel Terrane are structurally coupled and emplaced tectonically onto Barkerville Terrane.

Barkerville Terrane

The Barkerville Terrane is made up of the Snowshoe Group and Quesnel Lake gneiss. The Snowshoe rocks are Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian metasediments, considered correlative in age with Eagle Bay rocks of the Kootenay Terrane to the south and Yukon-Tanana Terrane to the north. The Snowshoe rocks are dominated by varieties of grit, quartzite, pelite, limestone and volcaniclastic rocks. The stratigraphic sequence is not well understood. The region was deformed by intense, complex, in part isoclinal folding and overturning. Locally, strong shear deformation produced mylonitic textures. The Quesnel Lake gneiss is a Devonian to Mississippian intrusive unit varying in composition from diorite to granite to syenite. It is generally coarse grained, leucocratic, often with megacrysts of potassium feldspar. The main body of gneiss is 30 km long by 3 km wide and is elongated parallel to the eastern border of the Intermontane belt. Its contacts are in part concordant with, and in part perpendicular to, metamorphic layering.

The contact between the Barkerville Terrane and Cariboo Terrane to the east is the Pleasant Valley Thrust. The Barkerville and Cariboo Terranes were juxtaposed prior to emplacement of the Slide Mountain Terrane which was thrust over both of them. The northeastern third of the Barkerville Terrane is the main zone of economic interest in the Cariboo district. Struik described it as “gold-enriched”, because it contains the historic Wells and Barkerville mines and the Cariboo Hudson deposit, approximately 40 km and 20 km northwest of the project area, respectively.

Cariboo Terrane

The northeastern part of Barker Minerals' 'Peripheral' claim group is underlain by Precambrian to Permo-Triassic marine peri-cratonic sedimentary strata of the Cariboo terrane. The Cariboo Terrane consists mainly of limestone and dolomite with lesser siliceous, clastic, sedimentary rocks and argillite. Some geologists believe that the Cariboo Terrane is a shallow, near-shore facies and the Barkerville is a deeper, offshore facies of the same erosion-deposition system. No rifting is suspected between the Cariboo Terrane and the North American continent, in contrast to that between the Barkerville Terrane and the North American continent. Lithologies within the Cariboo Terrane correlate well with parts of the Cassiar Platform and Selwyn Basin of Yukon and northern British Columbia.

The Cariboo and Barkerville Terranes are separated by the regional Pleasant Valley thrust fault, which dips moderately to steeply northeast. Struik (1988) states the Cariboo block was thrust from the east over the Barkerville block along a strike length of over 100 km. The Cariboo Terrane was cut by the Jurassic-Cretaceous Little River stock, a medium-grained granodiorite grading to quartz monzonite. Some of the carbonate layers in the lowest part of the Cariboo terrane (or upper part of the Barkerville Terrane) are enriched in zinc and lead. Since the 1970's, preliminary exploration on stratiform Zn-Pb targets has been conducted in this area.

Glaciation and glacial deposits

The last glacial stage that affected the Quesnel Highland, the Fraser glaciation, began 30,000 years ago. Much of this ice had melted by 10,000 years ago, but small remnants are preserved high in the alpine areas of the Cariboo Mountains. At lower elevations, glaciers of this age scoured the debris left by preceding ice advances, almost completely destroying them, leaving a chaotic assemblage of unsorted till, moraine and drift, with lenses of gravel and sand that had been roughly sorted by melt water and rivers, leaving behind beds of silt and clay that were stratified by settlement in ice-dammed lakes. In the Cariboo area, the debris covers bedrock in valleys below 1,700 m, leaving typical glacial features such as U-shaped valleys, ice-sculpted drumlins, moraine terraces and glacier and river benches. On the Barker Minerals properties, glacial deposits range from one to a few tens of metres thick. Some glacial till deposits are overlain by well-bedded glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposits up to a few tens of metres thick.

In much of the Cariboo district, a layer of distinctive, hard, compact, semi-rigid blue clay sits either on or slightly above bedrock and acts as "false" bedrock. It was formed from glacial drift left behind by the last ice advance prior to the Fraser glaciation and was compacted by the weight of the Fraser stage ice. In the placer-gold areas of the Cariboo, large amounts of gold were recovered from gravel resting on this clay. In places the clay layer was penetrated by the placer miners to reach richer "pay streaks" on true bedrock below.

9.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Black Bear property consists of dark grey argillite, locally graphitic, with relatively minor interbedded limestone, phyllitic argillites and minor calcareous siltstone. Horizons of bleached light grey to greenish phyllite are commonly associated with mineralized quartz veins. Several occurrences of a dark green ultramafic or gabbroic rock occur in small outcrops and large rounded boulders. This rock commonly contains fuchsite. Andesitic volcaniclastics and pillow breccia have been described in the north side of Collins Creek (Cooper, 1984).

Bedding and foliation parallel to bedding strike NW-SE and dip shallow to moderately NE. Panteleyev et. al. (1996) mapped the fold axis of an antiform in the Collins Creak area of the Black Bear property and a splay of the Eureka Thrust Fault along Black Bear Creek.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Barker Minerals is exploring the Black Bear Property for Au-quartz veins (BCGS Deposit Type I01) and Polymetallic veins: Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au (BCGS Deposit Type I05). The possibility of large tonnage stratigraphically controlled mineralization similar to the gold deposit at Spanish Mountain 5.0 km to the southwest is also considered. The BCGS Deposit Types are described in Appendix A.

The economic target at Black Bear is high grade Ag ± Au in quartz-galena veins in sedimentary rocks. Though analyses for gold in quartz grab samples have given values around 0.818 oz/T Au (see Croft, 1988), Black Bear has been explored mainly for silver to date. Placer gold operations have occurred on Black Bear and Spanish Creeks over several decades.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on Black Bear property consists of discontinuous blebs of galena and pyrite in quartz and quartz-iron carbonate veins. These mineralized veins occur as float and outcrop over approximately a 2 km NW-SE trend from the Providence adit at the SE end.

Between 1926 and 1951 pockets of high grade ore were mined by hand for silver and lead. In 1948 5 tons of ore yielded 319 oz. Ag, 3,294 lb. Pb, 12 lb. Zn. In 1951 7 tons of handpicked ore from the main vein yielded 1 oz. Au, 683 oz. Ag, 6,401 lb. Pb and 15 lb. Zn.

Showings of galena in quartz veins occur near the mouth of the Providence adit. Figure No. 5 – 2008 Sampling Area in this report shows the locations of previously unknown or unreported galena showings in quartz vein occurrences in float and outcrop. The Figure also provides geochemical and assay results for rock samples collected in 2008. The quartz and quartz-iron carbonate veins discovered in 2008 tended to be 1.5 m wide and smaller. Their orientations tended to be NW-SE strike and shallow to moderate dips NE, similar to veins noted in historical work.

Some historic veins at Black Bear Creek were described as ‘at least 50 feet wide’ (EMPR Ann. Rpt., 1926). Historical assays are provided in Sections 8.1 to 8.19 in this report.

12.0 EXPLORATION

Work on the Black Bear property in 2008 consisted of prospecting and rock sampling of numerous new quartz vein outcrops and float discovered early in the year. The locations of the 2008 work are shown on Figure No. 5. Fourteen rock and 6 soil samples were collected. New roads built for logging activities made more accessible a 2.0 km long area between the Providence adit to the southeast and the area of the ‘Trump’ quartz-galena showings to the northwest. Galena with less pyrite occurred in many of the veins and quartz breccia. Some quartz boulders were up to 1 m x 2 m in size. At a location 750 m northwest of the Providence adit was an approximately 2 m x 20 m exposure of quartz in outcrop. The new quartz-galena showings in the 2 km x 1 km area indicate a strong persistence of the of the quartz veining northwest of the Providence workings.

13.0 DRILLING

Barker Minerals Ltd. has done no drilling on the Black Bear property. Small drill programs were done:

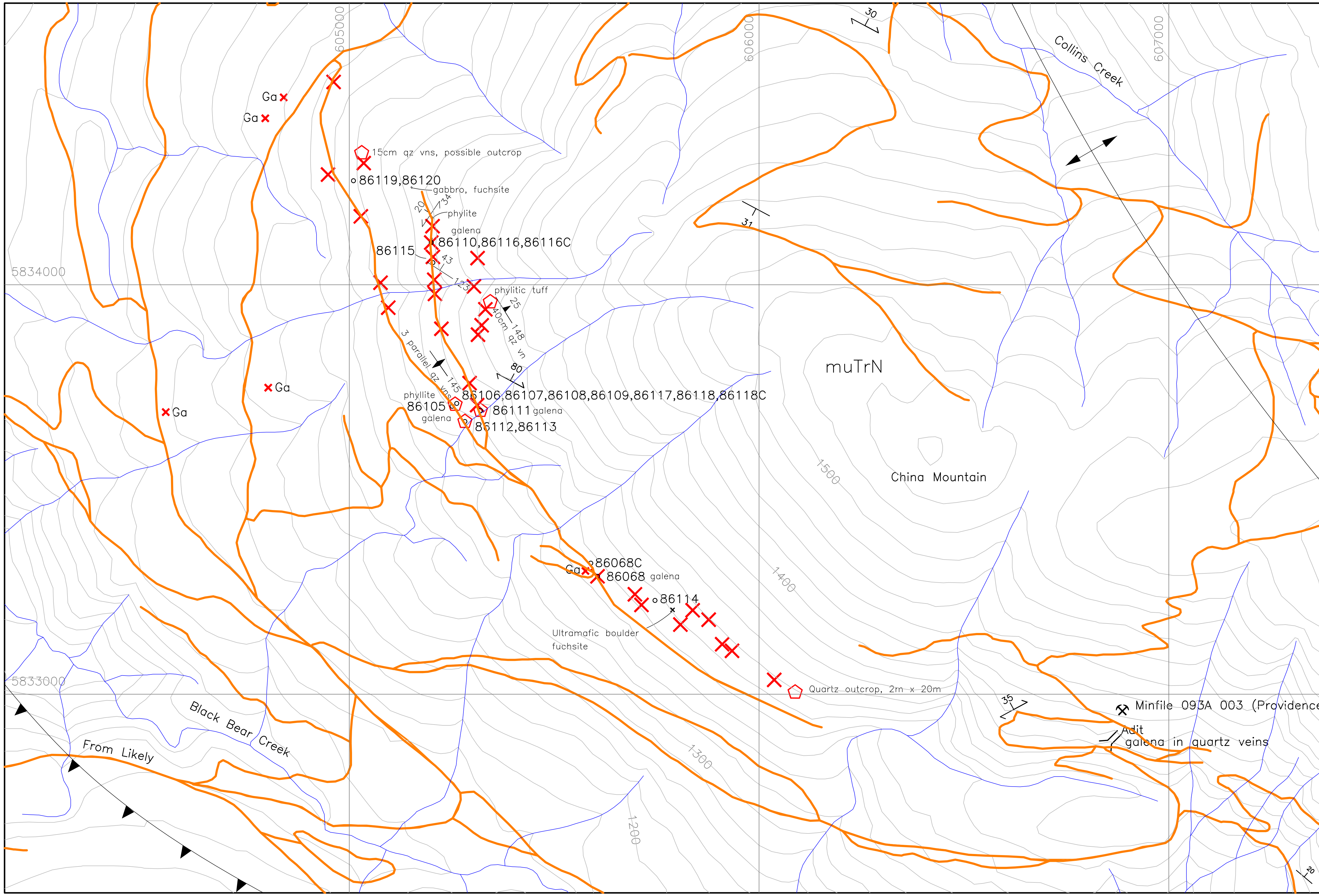
in 1968 by Plutus Mines Ltd. (11 holes, 2,217 feet (676 m)),
in 1976 by DeKalb Mining corp. (5 holes, 355 m),
in 1982 by W. Grayson (1 hole, 71 m),
in 1989 by Priority Ventures Ltd. (6 holes, 294 m).

> The drilling in 1989 intersected quartz-carbonate veins in up to 12 feet widths and had frequent and extensive intersections of quartz-carbonate flooding in up to 40-foot widths. Zones with galena returned significant Ag and Pb values.

The above programs are discussed in Sections 8.2, 8.4, 8.9 and 8.17 in this report.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD and APPROACH

The historical methods used may vary and are not always described in detail in the assessment reports. The assessment reports should be consulted for the sampling methodology in the relevant year's work.



Rock Samples Collected in 2008

Sample No.	Type	Width (m)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Pb %
86068	Rock	0.15	97.9	>5,000	9.83
86068C	Soil		0.7	159	
86105	Rock	0.15	100	>5,000	3.07
86106	Rock	0.25	66	>5,000	1.55
86107	Rock	1.40	3.2	861	
86108	Rock	grab	0.4	115	
86109	Soil		2.4	1,780	
86110	Rock	grab	44.7	>5,000	1.27
86111	Rock	0.40	72.1	>5,000	1.90
86112	Rock	0.35	58.3	>5,000	1.76
86113	Soil		3.6	1,920	
86114	Soil		1.1	255	
86115	Rock	0.30	<0.3	41	
86116	Rock	0.30	<0.3	37	
86116C	Soil		22.8	1,030	
86117	Rock	0.40	0.7	885	
86118	Rock	0.35	<0.3	70	
86118C	Soil		35.5	4,210	
86119	Rock	grab	<0.3	18	
86120	Rock	grab	<0.3	20	

Geologic Legend
Nicola Group (muTrN)
Dark grey argillite, locally graphitic, phyllitic argillite, minor interbedded calcareous siltstone and limestone.

The indicated fold and fault traces and several orientations are from Panteleyev et. al. (1996).

Antiform fold axis

Thrust Fault

LEGEND

1000 Topographic Contour & Elevation
Contour interval 20 metres

Creek

Road

Quartz occurrence in outcrop or sub–outcrop discovered in 2008

Quartz float occurrence discovered in 2008

Ga Quartz veins, with and without galena, identified in historic Assessment Report 13285, Map 1, (approximate locations)

Orientations of strata, veins, foliation

UTM Coordinate System
Map Datum: NAD 83
Zone: 10

Scale 1:10,000
metres
0 100 200 300 400 500

BARKER MINERALS LTD.

BLACK BEAR PROPERTY

2008 SAMPLING AREA

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

NTS Mapsheet: 93A/11	Date: October 5, 2009
Drawn by: RT	Fig.No. 7

Barker Minerals' approach and sampling method in its sampling work in 2008, described below, is common industry practice.

Rock Samples

Outcrops and float containing sulphide mineralization were sampled by grab or chip sampling. Grab samples consisted of a single chunk of rock or several pieces from a single, discrete site. Where specified, chip samples were taken over a specified sample length across a geological unit or structure of interest. Rock samples from surface sampling were bagged and tied and stored prior to shipment in plastic rice bags to the analytical lab.

Soil Samples

Soil samples were collected with a shovel from near the top of the "B" soil horizon generally 300 gram weight, from about 30 cm depth. Samples were collected and placed in standard paper envelopes manufactured for the purpose. The sample bags were labelled with a sample number or according to station and line if on a cut grid. On return to base camp in Likely the samples were air-dried in their bags and stored in the garage or cabin at the camp before being placed into a box for shipment to the lab. At the lab the samples were oven-dried, then sieved to -80 mesh and measured portions taken for geochemical analysis.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES and SECURITY

All chemical analytical work was performed by certified chemists at an accredited laboratory, ActLabs Laboratories Ltd. of Ancaster, Ontario. ActLabs code 1H ('Au+48') analytical method was used. 1H Method 1H analyzed for Au and 48 pathfinder elements and used variously, INNA (neutron activation) or ICP (inductively coupled plasma) analytical methods.

The following description of ActLabs' methods, *in italics,* is from their website.

ActLabs Method 1H (Au+48)

INNA Portion:

An approximately 30 g aliquot, if available, is encapsulated and weighed in a polyethylene vial and irradiated with flux wires and an internal standard (1 for 11 samples) at a thermal neutron flux of 7 x 10^{12} n cm^{-2} s_{-1}. After a seven day decay to allow Na-24 to decay the samples are counted on a high purity Ge detector with a resolution of better than 1.7 KeV for the 1332 KeV Co-60. Using the flux wires the decay corrected activities are compared to a calibration developed from multiple certified international reference materials. The standard present is only a check on accuracy of the analyses and is not used for calibration purposes. From 10-30% of the samples are rechecked by re-measurement.

Total Digestion – ICP Portion:

A 0.25 g sample is digested at 260^{O}C with four acids beginning with hydrofluoric, followed by a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, heated using precise programmer controlled heating in several ramping and holding cycles which takes the sample to dryness. After dryness is *attained, samples are brought back into solution using aqua regia. With this digestion certain phases may be only partially solubilized. This leach is partial for magnetite, chromite, barite, spinels, zircon and massive sulphides. The solutions are analyzed using either a Varian VISTA PRO, Varian 735-ES Perkin Elmer OPTIMA 3000 Radial ICP.*

Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP/MS)

ICP-MS is a versatile, rapid and precise analytical technique which provides high quality multi-element and isotopic analyses for samples in solution. It is capable of determining the concentrations of 70+ elements in a single analytical run. The detection limit for most elements in solution is in the sub-ppb range. For some elements it may lie in the sub-ppt range.
The ICP-MS instrument employs an argon plasma as the ionization source and a quadruple mass spectrometer to detect the ions produced. During analysis, the sample solution is nebulized into flowing argon gas and passed into an inductively coupled plasma. The gas and nearly everything in it is atomized and ionized, forming a plasma. The plasma is a source of both excited and ionized atoms. The positive ions in the plasma are then focused down a quadrupole mass spectrometer where they are separated according to mass, detected, multiplied and counted.

The versatility of the ICP-MS technique makes it a multi-disciplinary analytical tool. It is widely used in many industries including geological, environmental, biological, agriculture, clinical, chemical, semiconductor, nuclear and research laboratories, as a key analytical tool for the determination of trace level elements. This technique is most suitable for water and selective leach solutions where best detection limits are required.

Samples wherein the Pb value was >5,000 ppm were re-analysed by fire assay, providing results in % values.

<u>*Fire Assay*</u>

The two main methods used for fire assay are the lead collection (used for Au, Pt, Pd, Rh) and the nickel sulphide collection (used for all the platinum group elements). The lead fire assay method is a highly precise and accurate method for the total determination of gold and other precious metals in samples. The gravimetric finish (where the gold flake is weighed) is typically used on ore-grade samples - samples which contain higher levels of gold. Samples are mixed with fluxes containing lead oxide, fused, cupelled to recover a doré bead, nitric acid parted to separate the precious metal, then analyzed to determine the amount of metal.

During fire assaying, fluxes (materials such as borax, soda ash, silica) are added to the sample. Usually lead, in the form of litharge (PbO), is also added. The fluxes (except for the litharge which is added for oxidation and sodium carbonate which is added for de-sulfurization), are added for the purpose of lowering the melting point and imparting a homogeneous fluidity to the melted oxide impurities.

The samples with the fluxes are then added to a crucible, placed in a 1000°C to 1200°C assay furnace and left for a predetermined time, to melt or "fuse" the contents of the crucible. The crucibles are then removed from the assay furnace and the molten slag (lighter material) is *carefully poured from the crucible into a mould, leaving a lead button at the base of the mould. When cooled, the lead button is placed in a cupel which is designed to absorb the lead when heated to the melting point, leaving only a tiny metal bead of Ag which contains Au, Pt and Pd.*

The bead can then be parted from the silver leaving a gold flake which can be weighed (gravimetric finish) or dissolved in acid and the amount of metal determined by atomic absorption (AA). The other widely used analytical finishes include inductively coupled plasma optical emission mass spectrometry (ICP-OES) or inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).

High-quality, reproducible results are obtainable in a relatively short time for most natural geological materials and mill products. However, certain matrices must be pre-treated and rocks of different composition must be properly fluxed to achieve good recoveries.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

This author has traversed the Black Bear Property and verified the locations of the important samples and work locations on the property and personally supervised the 2008 field program.

The analytical laboratories used standard reference materials and calibration solutions and repeat measurements on solutions in order to insure quality control and data verification in regard to chemical analyses. ActLabs routinely analyses duplicate samples and standards and reports these analyses on the data certificates. Barker Minerals has preserved the analysis certificates as issued by the accredited analytical laboratories per each sample and test.

Check samples from WCM Minerals of Burnaby, BC with certified known metals content were sent at intervals to ActLabs for analysis. ActLabs' values are compared to the certified values. The reliability of the ActLabs' values were considered acceptable.

This author considers that the sampling methods by Barker Minerals have been in accordance with normal practice in the mineral exploration industry and have been done in an ethical manner. Secure locked storage of samples before shipment is in the garage and main building at Barker Minerals' field office at which field programs are based.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Minfile No. 093A 043 – Spanish Mountain

Black Bear and Spanish Mountain are in the same mineral deposit class according to the BCGS Minfile No. 093A 003 (Providence, Black Bear) and Minfile No. 093A 043 (Spanish Mountain). Black Bear is located 5.0 km northeast of the Spanish Mountain gold deposit which hosts both high-grade structurally controlled mineralization and lower grade stratigraphically controlled mineralization.

The BCGS description for Minfile No. 093A 043 – Spanish Mountain provides the following description of the geology and mineralization at Spanish Mountain.

Gold mineralization with associated base metals occurs within quartz veins. The veins formed during and after deformation along the limbs and localized within hinge regions of mesoscopic folds. There is a suggestion that these quartz veins are also fault or shear-controlled. Mineralization consists of coarse gold, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and pyrite with quartz, mariposite and ankerite gangue. Gold also occurs in limonitic pseudomorphs after pyrite within siltstone. Coarse gold visible in some quartz veins may be the product of supergene enrichment. Drilling results indicate that gold mineralization in the quartz veins is discontinuous or in podiform shoots. The veins are generally narrow but can be up to 4 metres wide. The quartz veins also cut felsic porphyry. Several zones of oxidized material, containing a small amount of reserves, have been identified and tested.

Below is a description of mineralization and a reserves estimate for the Main Zone at Spanish Mountain provided by the owner, Skygold Ventures Ltd., on their website, October 3, 2009:

Skygold Ventures Ltd. (TSX-V:SKV) has made one of the most important gold discoveries in recent British Columbia history. Located in the Cariboo Region , Skygold's 100% owned 10,500 acre Spanish Mountain property has revealed that it is host to a potentially bulk mineable , large tonnage sediment hosted gold system with significant size potential.

After completing an extensive review of all historical and technical data in 2004 and determining that less than 10% of the known gold anomaly had been tested the company embarked on a drill program that incorporated numerous step outs in every direction. This campaign provided the initial discovery of the Main Zone during which two holes #216 and #221 intercepted 60 to 80 metre widths of disseminated gold mineralization in a sedimentary host. The discovery matched the type of environment demonstrated by the large geochemical footprint and the focus of the exploration program shifted to the delineation of a large tonnage deposit which could be mined by low cost open pit methods.

Over the last two years drilling and compilation work has outlined a gold mineralized system measuring 1300 metres x 850 metres, referred to as the "Main Zone" which remains open in all directions. The Zone has consistently demonstrated a 10 to 135 metre thickness with average gold grades of greater than 1.0 g/t gold. Several drill holes have intersected two distinct mineralized horizons with a second horizon ranging between 10 and 88 metre thickness occurring below the Main Zone. Certain holes such as DDH-289 which averaged 0.83 g/t gold over 319.75 metres would indicate that mineralization is continuous between the two horizons. In addition to the two main horizons, there appears to be a third stratrigraphically higher horizon at the north end of the Main Zone.

The gold system hosts both high-grade structurally controlled mineralization delivering intercepts such as 29.07 g/t gold over 10 metres, 7.99 g/t gold over 19 metres and 5.04 g/t gold over 22.9 metres while the lower grade stratigraphically controlled mineralization is

characterized by intercepts of 1.81g/t gold over 94.5 metres, 1.34g/t gold over 116 metres and 1.30g/t gold over 86.9 metres. A test mining sample of 2,100 tonnes taken in 2000 averaged 3.02 grams Au/ton.
This project offers potential for a significant near-surface gold deposit, located near existing infrastructure and amenable to low cost open pit, bulk mining methods.

The expansion of the Main Zone was driven by the extensive 2008 diamond drilling program which, in the opinion of the Company, has yet to define the limits of the deposit to the north and south and at depth. The Company is currently planning a follow-up program aimed at resource expansion and optimization.

The updated NI 43-101 resource at selected gold cut-off grades is as follows:

Spanish Mountain updated resources (at a 0.50 g/t gold cut-off)

Classification	Gold Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold (ounces)
Measured	0.50	44,260,000	0.826	1,180,000
Indicated	0.50	58,000,000	0.754	1,410,000
Measured & Indicated	0.50	102,260,000	0.785	2,580,000
Inferred	0.50	11,650,000	0.787	290,000

Spanish Mountain updated resources (at a 0.70 g/t gold cut-off)

Classification	Gold Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold (ounces)
Measured	0.70	23,300,000	1.038	780,000
Indicated	0.70	24,910,000	0.977	780,000
Measured & Indicated	0.70	48,210,000	1.007	1,560,000
Inferred	0.70	5,790,000	0.979	180,000

Spanish Mountain updated resources (at a of 0.30 g/t gold cut-off)

Classification	Gold Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes	Gold (g/t)	Gold (ounces)
Measured	0.30	77,110,000	0.641	1,590,000
Indicated	0.30	133,610,000	0.547	2,350,000
Measured & Indicated	0.30	210,710,000	0.581	3,940,000
Inferred	0.30	24,760,000	0.574	460,000

Readers are cautioned that mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCES and MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

This section is not applicable.

21.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

Quartz veins containing galena and silver mineralization occur extensively over a 2.0 km trend northwestward from the Providence adit. Many new mineralized quartz occurrences were discovered by prospecting in 2008. Small amounts of high grade silver mineralization have been hand-extracted from the Providence adit prior to 1951.

Rock samples highly anomalous in gold and placer gold have been sporadically discovered in Black Bear Creek. Though silver has been the focus of exploration in the past, gold should also be explored for on the Black Bear property. The Spanish Mountain gold deposit is approximately 5.0 km SW of Black Bear.

Modern exploration in the 1980's consisted of very limited drill programs mainly targeting individual veins. A larger, more systematic exploration program including mapping and geochemical and geophysical surveys on a grid and trenching and drilling.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Black Bear: Phase 1

Grid preparation and line cutting (40.0 line km)	$	40,000
Road building/rehab (3,000 m)	$	300,000
Trenching (2,000 m)	$	200,000
Drilling @ $150/metre (includes mob/demob, drilling)		
1,000 m	$	150,000
Geophysics (40.0 km IP)	$	200,000
(40.0 km mag/vlf)	$	15,000
Geochemistry		
1,000 core/rock samples @ $60/sample	$	60,000
2,000 soil samples @ $40/sample	$	80,000
Consulting/core logging & cutting	$	40,000
Camp manager/cook/expediter	$	30,000
Vehicles/transportation/mobilization & demob	$	30,000
Fuel	$	50,000
Camp costs/supplies/maintenance/repairs	$	20,000
Room & board/food	$	30,000
Planning, supervision, report	$	40,000
Contingency (approx. 10%)	$	120,000
	$	**1,405,000**

If warranted by results from Phase 1, the 2nd phase of work would include:

Black Bear: Phase 2

Road building/rehab (2,000 m)	$	200,000
Trenching (2,000 m)	$	200,000
Drilling @ $150/metre (includes mob/demob, drilling)		
5,000 m	$	750,000
Geochemistry		
2,500 core/rock samples @ $60/sample	$	150,000
Consulting/core logging & cutting	$	80,000
Camp manager/cook/expediter	$	50,000
Vehicles/transportation/mobilization & demob	$	50,000
Fuel	$	100,000
Camp costs/supplies/maintenance/repairs	$	40,000
Room & board/food	$	60,000
Planning, supervision, report	$	60,000
Contingency (approx. 10%)	$	180,000
	$	**1,920,000**

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Geoscience BC Quest Project – Quesnellia Exploration Strategy
http://www.geosciencebc.com/s/Quest.asp

All Assessment Reports listed below are available for free download from the BC Geological Survey (BCGS) Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS) at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' website http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Aris/default.htm .

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24.0 DATES and SIGNATURES

Certificate of Author:

I, Rein Turna, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as Vice President of Exploration by Barker Minerals Ltd.

   Barker Minerals Ltd.
   8384 Toombs Drive
   Prince George, B.C., Canada, V2K 5A3
   Telephone: (250) 563-8752
   Email: Barker@telus.net

   I own and am President of my wholly owned consulting company:

   Geocon Exploration Management Ltd.
   5818 Falcon Road
   West Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7W 1S3
   Telephone: (604) 921-8908
   Email: geocon002@shaw.ca

2. I graduated with the degree Bachelor of Sciences in Geological Sciences from the University of British Columbia in 1975.

3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4. I have worked as a geologist over 30 years since my graduation from university.

5. I have read the definition 'qualified person' set out in National Instrument 43-101 ('NI 43-101') and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a 'qualified person' for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I personally supervised the most recent work program on the Black Bear property, completed October 8, 2008.

7. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections in the technical report titled Technical Report on the BLACK BEAR Property – Cariboo Lake Area – Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia (the ' Black Bear Report').

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. Greater than half of my gross income comes from employment with Barker Minerals Ltd.

I hold 370,000 common shares without par value in the capital of Barker Minerals Ltd.

I hold 220,000 warrants, each entitling me to purchase one common share of Barker Minerals Ltd. at a price of $0.10 per share until December 31, 2010.

I hold 150,000 warrants, each entitling me to purchase one common share of Barker Minerals Ltd. at a price of $0.05 per share until January 5, 2011.

I have a stock option plan with Barker Minerals Ltd. wherein I hold an option to purchase up to 150,000 common shares in the capital stock of Barker Minerals Ltd. at the purchase price of $0.40 per share. The grant date of this option is April 20, 2007. The expiry date of this option is April 20, 2011.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for the regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their website accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 5th Day of October, 2009 -- Signed and Stamped --

____

Signature: Rein Turna, BSc., PGeo.

Consent of Author:

Geocon Exploration Management Ltd.
5818 Falcon Road, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V7W 1S3
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Barker Minerals Ltd.
British Columbia Securities Commission
Alberta Securities Commission
Ontario Securities Commission
TSX Venture Exchange

I, Rein Turna, P.Geo., am the author of the Technical Report titled "Technical Report on the Black Bear Property – Cariboo Lake Area – Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia" dated October 5, 2009 (the "Black Bear Report") and consent to the inclusion of any extracts from or a summary of the Black Bear Report in the Annual Information Form of the Company (the "AIF") and to the filing of the Report with the securities regulatory authorities referred to above. I also consent to the reference to myself in the AIF.

I also certify that I have read the AIF being filed and have no reason to believe that there are any misrepresentations in the information contained in it that are derived from the Black Bear Report or, within my knowledge as a result of the services provided by me in connection with the Black Bear Report.

Dated this 5th Day of October, 2009 -- Signed and Stamped --

Signature: **Rein Turna, BSc., PGeo.**

Appendix A
B.C. Geological Survey Deposit Types

Au-QUARTZ VEINS

I01

by Chris Ash and Dani Alldrick
British Columbia Geological Survey

Ash, Chris and Alldrick, Dani (1996): Au-quartz Veins, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 53-56.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Mother Lode veins, greenstone gold, Archean lode gold, mesothermal gold-quartz veins, shear-hosted lode gold, low-sulphide gold-quartz veins, lode gold.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Au (Ag, Cu, Sb).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/ International):

Phanerozoic: Bralorne-Pioneer (092JNE001), Erickson (104P 029), Taurus (104P 012), Polaris-Taku (104K 003), Mosquito Creek (093H 010), Cariboo Gold Quartz (093H 019), Midnight (082FSW119); Carson Hill, Jackson-Plymouth, Mother Lode district; Empire Star and Idaho-Maryland, Grass Valley district (California, USA); Alaska-Juneau, Jualin, Kensington (Alaska, USA), Ural Mountains (Russia).

Archean: Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre and Pamour, Timmins camp; Lake Shore, Kirkland Lake camp; Campbell, Madsen, Red Lake camp; Kerr-Addison, Larder Lake camp (Ontario, Canada), Lamaque and Sigma, Val d'Or camp (Quebec, Canada); Granny Smith, Kalgoorlie and Golden Mile (Western Australia); Kolar (Karnataka, India), Blanket-Vubachikwe (Zimbabwe, Africa).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Gold-bearing quartz veins and veinlets with minor sulphides crosscut a wide variety of hostrocks and are localized along major regional faults and related splays. The wallrock is typically altered to silica, pyrite and muscovite within a broader carbonate alteration halo.

TECTONIC SETTINGS:

Phanerozoic: Contained in moderate to gently dipping fault/suture zones related to continental margin collisional tectonism. Suture zones are major crustal breaks which are characterized by dismembered ophiolitic remnants between diverse assemblages of island arcs, subduction complexes and continental-margin clastic wedges.

Archean: Major transcrustal structural breaks within stable cratonic terranes. May represent remnant terrane collisional boundaries.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Veins form within fault and joint systems produced by regional compression or transpression (terrane collision), including major listric reverse faults, second and third-order splays. Gold is deposited at crustal levels within and near the brittle-ductile transition zone at depths of 6-12 km, pressures between 1 to 3 kilobars and temperatures from 200o to 400 oC. Deposits may have a vertical extent of up to 2 km, and lack pronounced zoning.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Mineralization is post-peak metamorphism (i.e. late syncollisional) with gold-quartz veins particularly abundant in the Late Archean and Mesozoic.

Phanerozoic: In the North America Cordillera gold veins are post-Middle Jurassic and appear to form immediately after accretion of oceanic terranes to the continental margin. In British Columbia deposits are mainly Middle Jurassic (~ 165-170 Ma) and Late Cretaceous (~ 95 Ma). In the Mother Lode belt they are Middle Jurassic (~ 150 Ma) and those along the Juneau belt in Alaska are of Early Tertiary (~56-55 Ma).

Archean: Ages of mineralization for Archean deposits are well constrained for both the Superior Province, Canadian Shield (~ 2.68 to 2.67 Ga) and the Yilgarn Province, Western Australia (~ 2.64 to 2.63 Ga).

HOST / ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: Lithologically highly varied, usually of greenschist metamorphic grade, ranging from virtually undeformed to totally schistose.

Phanerozoic: Mafic volcanics, serpentinite, peridotite, dunite, gabbro, diorite, trondhjemite/plagiogranites, graywacke, argillite, chert, shale, limestone and quartzite, felsic and intermediate intrusions.

Archean: Granite-greenstone belts - mafic, ultramafic (komaitiitic) and felsic volcanics, intermediate and felsic intrusive rocks, graywacke and shale.

DEPOSIT FORM: Tabular fissure veins in more competent host lithologies, veinlets and stringers forming stockworks in less competent lithologies. Typically occur as a system of en echelon veins on all scales. Lower grade bulk-tonnage styles of mineralization may develop in areas marginal to veins with gold associated with disseminated sulphides. May also be related to broad areas of fracturing with gold and sulphides associated with quartz veinlet networks.

TEXTURE / STRUCTURE: Veins usually have sharp contacts with wallrocks and exhibit a variety of textures, including massive, ribboned or banded and stockworks with anastamosing gashes and dilations. Textures may be modified or destroyed by subsequent deformation.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, tellurides, scheelite, bismuth, cosalite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, molybdenite, gersdorffite (NiAsS), bismuthimite (Bi_2S_2), tetradymite (Bi_2Te_2S).

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Quartz, carbonates (ferroan-dolomite, ankerite ferroan-magnesite, calcite, siderite), albite, mariposite (fuchsite), sericite, muscovite, chlorite, tourmaline, graphite.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Silicification, pyritization and potassium metasomatism generally occur adjacent to veins (usually within a metre) within broader zones of carbonate alteration, with or without ferroan dolomite veinlets, extending up to tens of metres from the veins. Type of carbonate alteration reflects the ferromagnesian content of the primary host lithology; ultramafics rocks - talc, Fe-magnesite; mafic volcanic rocks - ankerite, chlorite; sediments - graphite and pyrite; felsic to intermediate intrusions - sericite, albite, calcite, siderite, pyrite. Quartz-carbonate altered rock (listwanite) and pyrite are often the most prominent alteration minerals in the wallrock. Fuchsite, sericite, tourmaline and scheelite are common where veins are associated with felsic to intermediate intrusions.

WEATHERING: Distinctive orange-brown limonite due to the oxidation of Fe-Mg carbonates cut by white veins and veinlets of quartz and ferroan dolomite. Distinctive green Cr-mica may also be present. Abundant quartz float in overburden.

ORE CONTROLS: Gold-quartz veins are found within zones of intense and pervasive carbonate alteration along second order or later faults marginal to transcrustal breaks. They are commonly closely associated with, late syncollisional, structurally controlled intermediate to felsic magmatism. Gold veins are more commonly economic where hosted by relatively large, competent units, such as intrusions or blocks of obducted oceanic crust. Veins are usually at a high angle to the primary collisional fault zone.

Phanerozoic: Secondary structures at a high angle to relatively flat-lying to moderately dipping collisional suture zones.

Archean: Steep, transcrustal breaks; best deposits overall are in areas of greenstone.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Gold placers (C01, C02), sulphide manto Au (J04), silica veins (I07); iron formation Au (I04) in the Archean.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES: Gold placers (C01, C02), sulphide manto Au (J04), silica veins (I07); iron formation Au (I04) in the Archean.

GENETIC MODEL: Gold quartz veins form in lithologically heterogeneous, deep transcrustal fault zones that develop in response to terrane collision. These faults act as conduits for CO_2-H_2O-rich (5-30 mol% CO_2), low salinity (<3 wt% NaCl) aqueous fluids, with high Au, Ag, As, (±Sb, Te, W, Mo) and low Cu, Pb, Zn metal contents. These fluids are believed to be tectonically or seismically driven by a cycle of pressure build-up that is released by failure and pressure reduction followed by sealing and repetition of the process (Sibson et al., 1988). Gold is deposited at crustal levels within and near the brittle- ductile transition zone with deposition caused by sulphidation (the loss of H_2S due to pyrite deposition) primarily as a result of fluid-wallrock reactions, other significant factors may involve phase separation and fluid pressure reduction. The origin of the mineralizing fluids remains controversial, with metamorphic, magmatic and mantle sources being suggested as possible candidates. Within an environment of tectonic crustal thickening in response to terrane collision, metamorphic devolitization or partial melting (anatexis) of either the lower crust or subducted slab may generate such fluids.

COMMENTS: These deposits may be a difficult deposit to evaluate due to "nugget effect", hence the adage, “Drill for structure, drift for grade”. These veins have also been mined in British Columbia as a source of silica for smelter flux.

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values of Au, Ag, As, Sb, K, Li, Bi, W, Te and B ± (Cd, Cu, Pb, Zn and Hg) in rock and soil, Au in stream sediments.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: Faults indicated by linear magnetic anomalies. Areas of alteration indicated by negative magnetic anomalies due to destruction of magnetite as a result of carbonate alteration.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Placer gold or elevated gold in stream sediment samples is an excellent regional and property-scale guide to gold-quartz veins. Investigate broad 'deformation envelopes' adjacent to regional listric faults where associated with carbonate alteration. Alteration and structural analysis can be used to delineate prospective ground. Within carbonate alteration zones, gold is typically only in areas containing quartz, with or without sulphides. Serpentinite bodies, if present, can be used to delineate favourable regional structures. Largest concentrations of free gold are commonly at, or near, the intersection of quartz veins with serpentinized and carbonate-altered ultramafic rocks.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE: Individual deposits average 30 000 t with grades of 16 g/t Au and 2.5 g/t Ag (Berger, 1986) and may be as large as 40 Mt. Many major producers in the Canadian Shield range from 1 to 6 Mt at grades of 7 g/t Au (Thorpe and Franklin, 1984). The largest gold-quartz vein deposit in British Columbia is the Bralorne-Pioneer which produced in excess of 117 800 kilograms of Au from ore with an average grade of 9.3 g/t.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: These veins are usually less than 2m wide and therefore, only amenable to underground mining.

IMPORTANCE: These deposits are a major source of the world's gold production and account for approximately a quarter of Canada's output. They are the most prolific gold source after the ores of the Witwatersrand basin.

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POLYMETALLIC VEINS Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

I05

by David V. Lefebure and B. Neil Church
British Columbia Geological Survey

Lefebure, D.V. and Church, B. N. (1996): Polymetallic Veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Hõy, T, Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Energy of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 67-70.

IDENTIFICATION

SYNONYMS: Clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc veins, silver/base metal epithermal deposits.

COMMODITIES (BYPRODUCTS): Ag, Pb, Zn (Cu, Au, Mn).

EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE # - Canada/International):

Metasediment host: Silvana (082FNW050) and Lucky Jim (082KSW023), Slocan-New Denver-Ainsworth district, St. Eugene (082GSW025), Silver Cup (082KNW027), Trout Lake camp; Hector-Calumet and Elsa, Mayo district (Yukon, Canada), Coeur d'Alene district (Idaho, USA), Harz Mountains and Freiberg district (Germany), Pr¡bram district (Czechoslavakia).
Igneous host: Wellington (082ESE072) and Highland Lass - Bell (082ESW030, 133), Beaverdell camp; Silver Queen (093L 002), Duthie (093L 088), Cronin (093L 127), Porter-Idaho (103P 089), Indian (104B 031); Sunnyside and Idorado, Silverton district and Creede (Colorado, USA), Pachuca (Mexico).

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a carbonate and quartz gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks. The latter type of mineralization is typically contemporaneous with emplacement of a nearby intrusion.

TECTONIC SETTINGS: These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences.

Metasediment host: Veins are emplaced along faults and fractures in sedimentary basins dominated by clastic rocks that have been deformed, metamorphosed and intruded by igneous rocks. Veins postdate deformation and metamorphism.

Igneous host: Veins typically occur in country rock marginal to an intrusive stock. Typically veins crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano- tectonic structures, such as caldera ring-faults or radial faults. In some cases the veins cut older intrusions.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING:

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Proterozic or younger; mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in British Columbia.

HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: These veins can occur in virtually any host. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dikes following the same structures.

DEPOSIT FORM: Typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from centimetres up to more than 3 m wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 1000 m in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides as patches and pods, and fine- grained disseminations are confined to veins.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate): Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite- tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver, chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum in some deposits. Rhythmic compostional banding sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):

Metasediment host: Carbonates (most commonly siderite with minor dolomite, ankerite and calcite), quartz, barite, fluorite, magnetite, bitumen.

Igneous host: Quartz, carbonate (rhodochrosite, siderite, calcite, dolomite), sometimes specular hematite, hematite, barite, fluorite. Carbonate species may correlate with distance from source of hydrothermal fluids with proximal calcium and magnesium-rich carbonates and distal iron and manganese-rich species.

ALTERATION MINERALOGY: Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in metres or less). The metasediments typically display sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins. In the Coeur d'Alene camp a broader zone of bleached sediments is common. In volcanic and intrusive hostrocks the alteration is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive.

WEATHERING: Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, are common weathering products of some veins. The supergene weathering zone associated with these veins has produced major quantities of manganese. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary Pb and Zn carbonates and Pb sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver.

ORE CONTROLS: Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits restricted to competent lithologies. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects.

GENETIC MODELS: Historically these veins have been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. More recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic, groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma. Any development of genetic models is complicated by the presence of other types of veins in many districts. For example, the Freiberg district has veins carrying F-Ba, Ni-As- Co-Bi-Ag and U.

COMMENTS: Ag-tetrahedrite veins, such as the Sunshine and Galena mines in Idaho, contain very little sphalerite or galena. These may belong to this class of deposits or possibly the five-element veins. The styles of alteration, mineralogy, grades and different geometries can usually be used to distinguish the polymetallic veins from stringer zones found below syngenetic massive sulphide deposits.

ASSOCIATED DEPOSIT TYPES:

Metasediment host: Polymetallic mantos (M01).

Igneous host: May occur peripheral to virtually all types of porphyry mineralization (L01, L03, L04, L05, L06, L07, L08) and some skarns (K02, K03).

EXPLORATION GUIDES

GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE: Elevated values of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As. Veins may be within arsenic, copper, silver, mercury aureoles caused by the primary dispersion of elements into wallrocks or broader alteration zones associated with porphyry deposit or prospects.

GEOPHYSICAL SIGNATURE: May have elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self potential or induced polarization anomalies related to ore zones.

OTHER EXPLORATION GUIDES: Strong structural control on veins and common occurrence of deposits in clusters can be used to locate new veins.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE : Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Average grades are strongly influenced by the minimum size of deposit included in the population. For B.C. deposits larger than 20 000 t the average size is 161 000 t with grades of 304 g/t Ag, 3.47 % Pb and 2.66 % Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the occurrences, with average grades of 0.09 % Cu and 4 g/t Au.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS: These veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines. The mineralization may contain arsenic which typically reduces smelting credits.

IMPORTANCE: The most common deposit type in British Columbia with over 2 000 occurrences; these veins were a significant source of Ag, Pb and Zn until the 1960s. They have declined in importance as industry focused more on syngenetic massive sulphide deposits. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are still attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy benefication. They are potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Georges Beaudoin and Don Sangster are thanked for their suggestions to improve the profile.

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Appendix B
Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Ag	Silver.
Anomalous	Chemical and mineralogical changes and higher than typical background values in elements in a rock resulting from reaction with hydrothermal fluids or increase in pressure or temperature.
Anomaly	The geographical area corresponding to anomalous geochemical or geophysical values.
Argentiferous	Containing silver.
As	Arsenic.
Au	Gold.
Background	The typical concentration of an element or geophysical response in an area, generally referring to values below some threshold level, above which values are designated as anomalous.
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey
cm	Centimetre
Cu	Copper.
DDH	Diamond drill hole.
EM	Electromagnetic.
Float	Loose rocks or boulders; the location of the bedrock source is not known.
Fuchsite	Chromian mica.
Galena	Lead sulphide.
Grab sample	A sample of a single rock or selected rock chips collected from within a restricted area of interest.
g/t	Grams per tonne (metric tonne). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/T (short tons)

Ha	Hectare - an area totalling 10,000 square metres, e.g., an area 100 metres by 100 metres.
Intrusive	A magmatic rock that cuts into and alters older rocks and may be the source of minerals deposited into the rocks intruded, creating skarn or porphyry type mineral deposits.
km	Kilometre.
m	Metre.
Mo	Molybdenum.
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 is a mineral resource classification and is a national instrument for the *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* with the Canadian Securities Administrators. The NI is a strict guideline for how public Canadian companies can disclose scientific and technical information about mineral projects. Disclosures include press releases, presentations, oral comments, and websites. The instrument requires that a "Qualified Person" be attributed to the information. A qualified person is defined as: • an engineer or geoscientist with at least 5 years experience in the mineral resources field • a subject matter expert in the mineral resources field and has a professional association.
NW-SE	Northwest - southeast.
Orogen	The physical manifestations of the process of mountain building. Orogens are usually long, thin, arcuate tracts of rock that have a pronounced linear structure resulting in terranes.
oz/T	ounces per ton (Imperial measurement). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/T (short tons)
oz/st	ounces per short ton (Imperial measurement, same as oz/T). 34.29 g/t (metric tonnes) = 1.00 oz/st (short tons)
Pathfinder	Elements that occur in anomalous amounts together with the economic element being explored for.
Pb	Lead.
ppb	Parts per billion.

ppm	Parts per million (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb = 1 g/t)
Sb	Antimony.
Terrain	An arbitrarily defined geographic location.
Terrane	A major crustal block with a particular geologic history. (See Section 9.0 for more).
VLF-EM	Very low frequency electromagnetic.
Zn	Zinc