Geochemical Work

on the

Rollie Project

Likely Area,
Cariboo Mining Division,
British Columbia

Work was done between April 15, 2005 and June 15, 2005 on the following claims:

K 19 (377257), K 21 (379274), K 23 (379275) and K 25 (379276)

The Claims are owned by:
Barker Minerals Ltd.

Report prepared by Louis E. Doyle

October 13, 2005

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1.0 Introduction and Work Completed

During the 2005 field season a small program of stream sediment sampling was undertaken on the claims as well as some rock sampling when outcrop was found. (**Figure 1** – Stream sediment and rock sample location map, page 2)

1.1 Property

The property has no known exploration history. The property was staked by Barker Minerals to cover possible extensions of prospective geology similar to the Frank Creek massive sulphide project to the southeast. (**Figure 2** – Location Map, page 3)

1.2 Location and Access

The closest large centre to the Rollie project area is Williams Lake, which is, located approximately 80 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. The Property is located approximately 18 km east of the village of Likely and 78 km northeast of Williams Lake, British Columbia. Access to the area is provided by an 85-kilometer km paved secondary road from 150 Mile House on Highway 97 to Likely, and then for approximately 18 km by the gravel-surfaced forestry roads.

The village of Likely has basic amenities, but most equipment and supplies are sourced from the regional center at Williams Lake.

1.3 Geography and Physiography

The 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 plateaus and down to the southwest (Cariboo River), west (Little River) and northeast (Quesnel Lake), carving U-shaped valleys. The elevation ranges from 700-1650 m.

Precipitation in the region is heavy, as rain in the summer and snow in the winter. Drainage is to the west *via* the Quesnel River to the Fraser River. Quesnel Lake, the main scenic and topographic feature in the region, is a deep, long, forked, glacier-carved lake with an outlet at 725 m elevation. Vegetation is old-growth spruce, fir, pine, hemlock and cedar forest in all but the alpine regions of the higher mountains (mainly above 1400 m elevation). Weldwood has been actively logging fir, spruce and pine in the area, principally during winters, and has provided outlines of existing and planned roads and cut-blocks in and near the project areas.

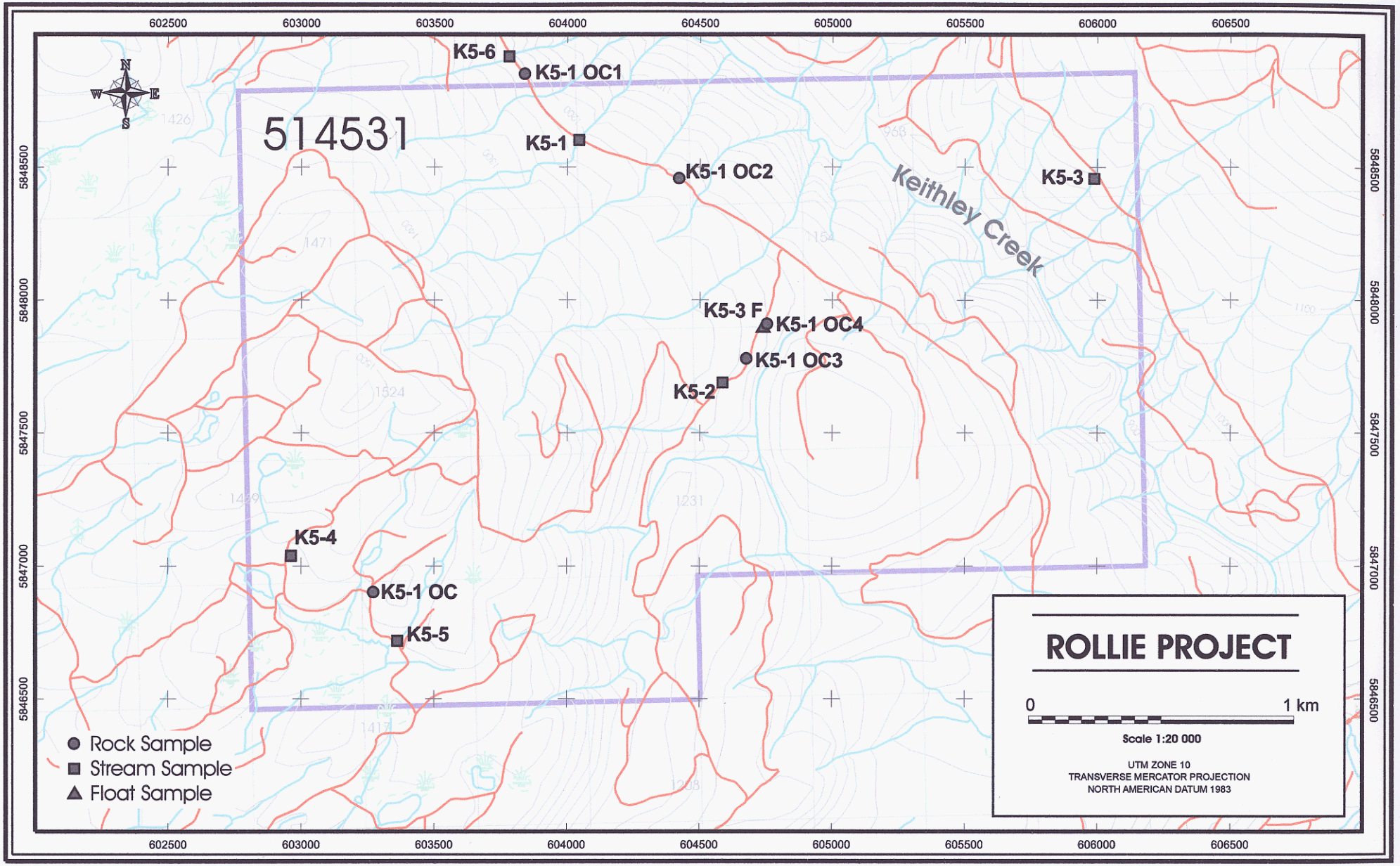


Figure 1. Sample location map.

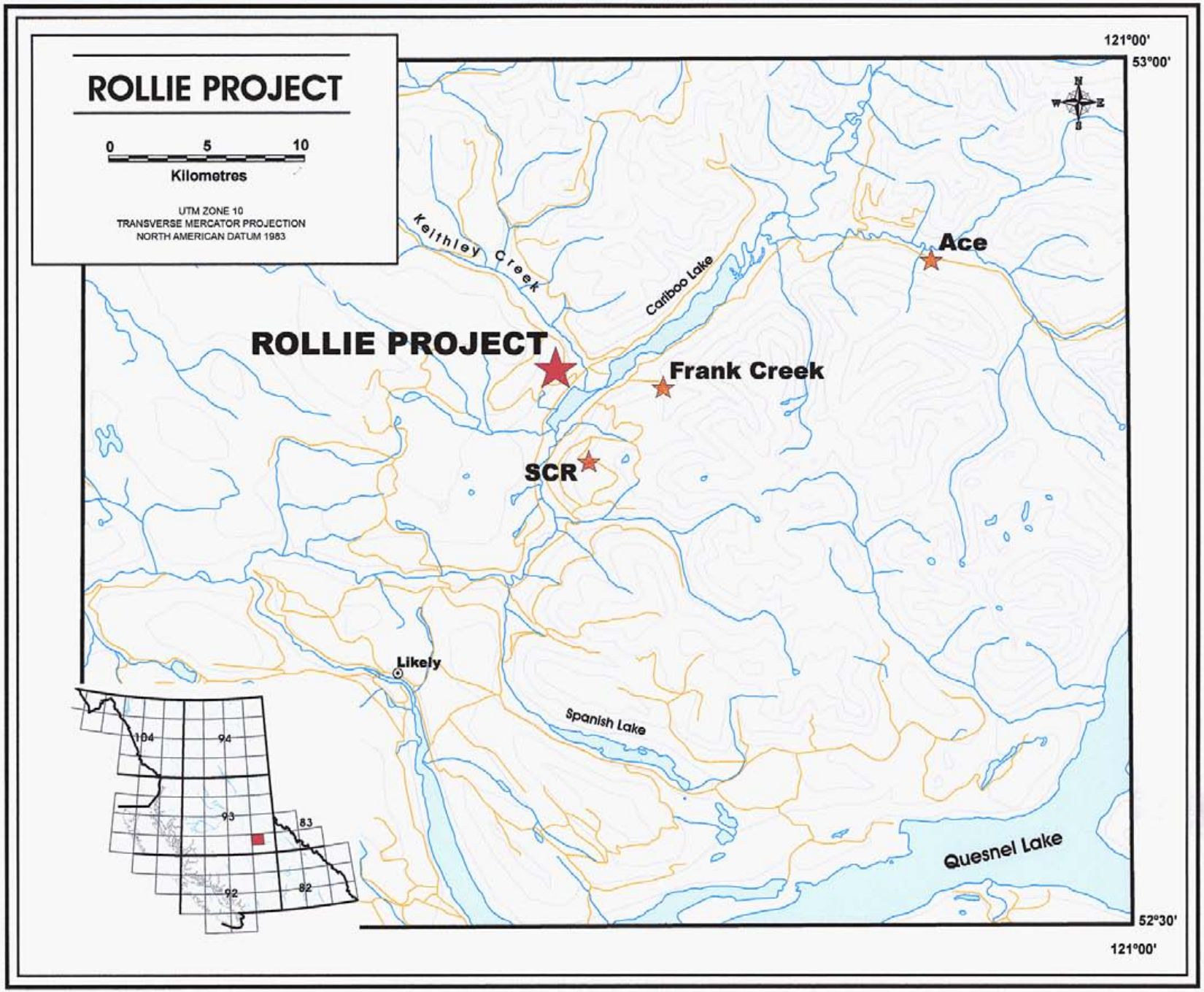


Figure 2. Project location map.

1.4 Regional Geology

Barkerville Terrane

The property is near the western margin of the Barkerville Terrane, whose age is classified broadly as Late Proterozoic to Mid-Paleozoic. It is categorized by the Geological Survey of Canada as a subdivision of the Kootenay terrane. The region was deformed by intense, complex, in part isoclinal folding and overturning that produced an intimate interlensing of impure quartzite, siltstone, ankeritic dolomite, pelite and amphibolite. These rocks are cut by dikes and sills of metamorphosed diorite. Locally, stronger shear deformation produced mylonitic textures.

The northeastern third of this 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, 39 km and 18 km northwest of the Ace project area, respectively. This zone contains olive and grey micaceous quartzite and phyllite, amphibolite, marble, meta-tuff and meta-diorite sheets or sills. The Barkerville terrane is cut by the Mid-Devonian Quesnel Lake gneiss (350 Ma), a coarse grained, leucocratic, biotite granitic gneiss 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 Barkerville terrane hosts folded, sill-like masses up to 300 m thick of gneissic meta-diorite (400 Ma) and contains post-metamorphic anatectic pegmatite (86 Ma), particularly in a high-grade metamorphic aureole northwest of the North Arm of Quesnel Lake. (**Figure 3** – Regional Geology, page 5)

Quesnel Terrane

The project area is located on the western side of the boundary between the Quesnel Terrane and the Barkerville Terrane, which is underlain by the Late Triassic to Early Jurassic, allochthonous Quesnel terrane. It was accreted to the North American continent, in part by subduction and in part by obduction. The Eureka thrust fault marks the boundary between the Quesnel and Barkerville terranes as well as that between the Intermontane and Omineca physiographic belts. 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. Regionally, it hosts many important mineral deposits, mainly of Cu and Cu-Au, such as Highland Valley, Craigmont, Copper Mountain, QR and Mt. Polley. The Bullion Pit, from which 175,700 oz. of placer gold were produced, is near Likely just on the west side of the boundary between the Barkerville and Quesnel terranes.

Slide Mountain Terrane

Rocks of the allochthonous are Devonian to Late Triassic. Portions of these rocks were obducted, while others were subducted during collision of an oceanic plate with the continent. It is exposed east of Wells and Barkerville as the upper plate overlying the generally low-angle Pundata thrust fault. This fault it is nearly vertical where it crosses the southwestern part of the Little River area. Small slices of mainly mafic volcanic rocks and alpine-type ultramafic rocks

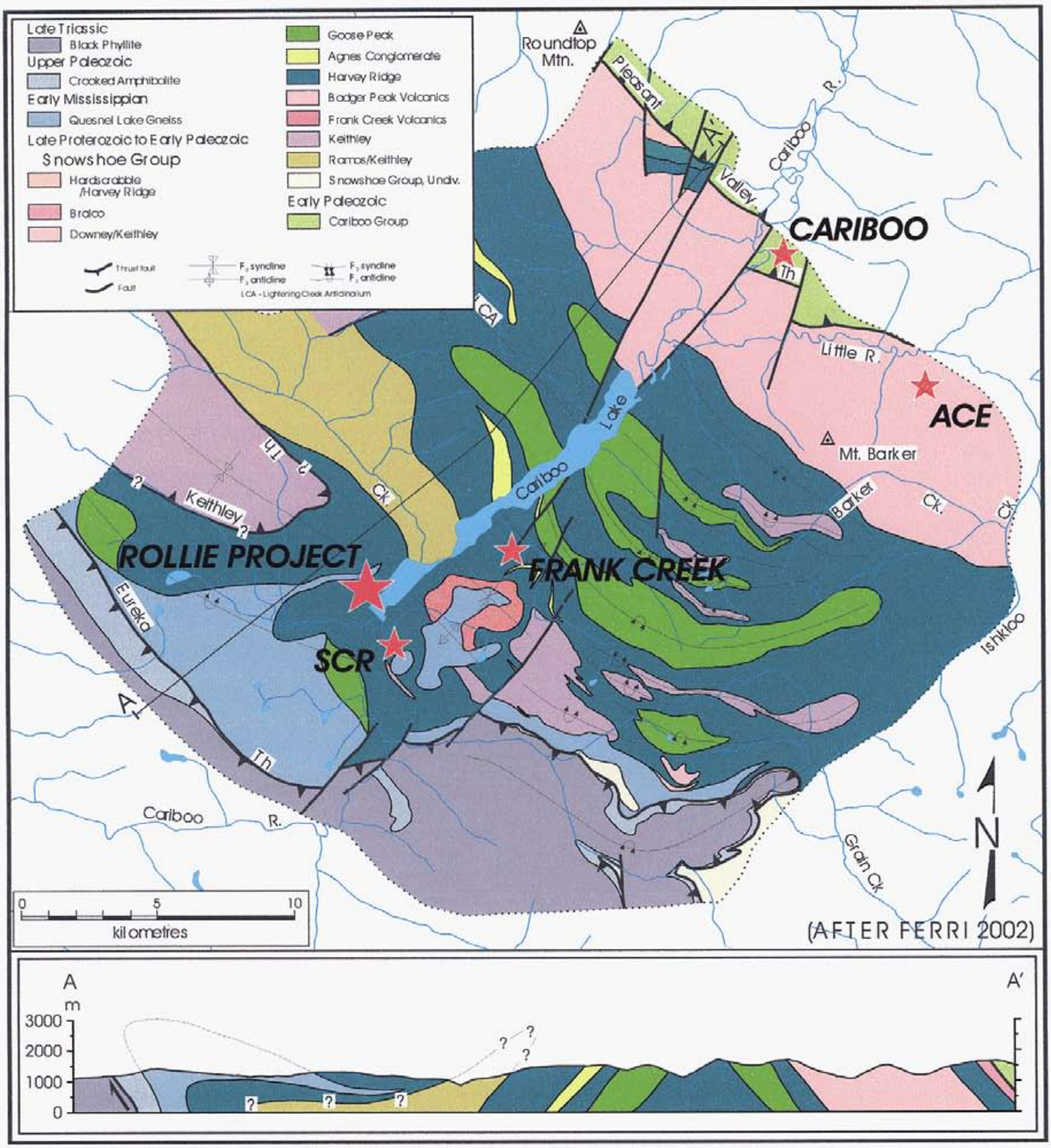
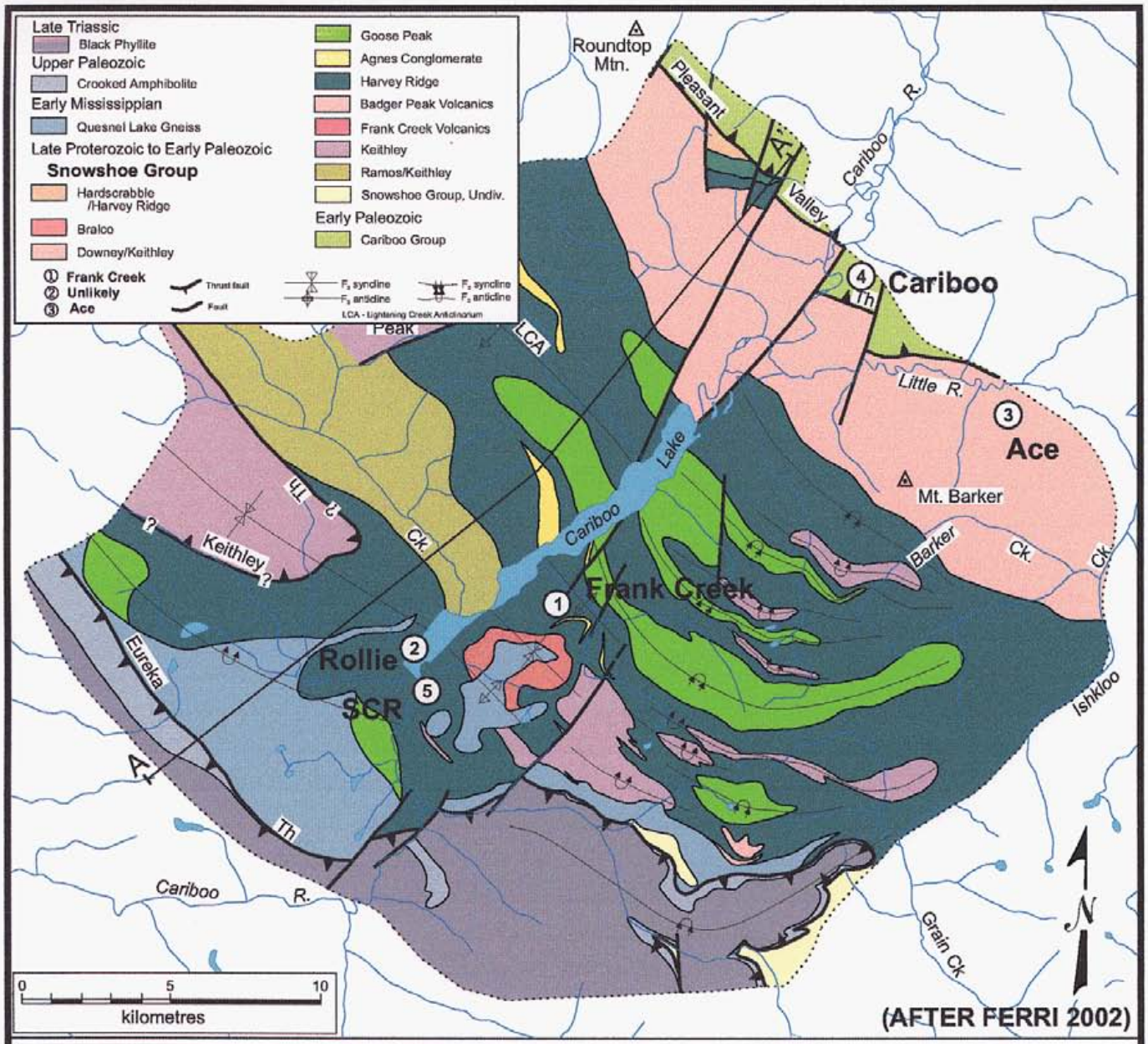
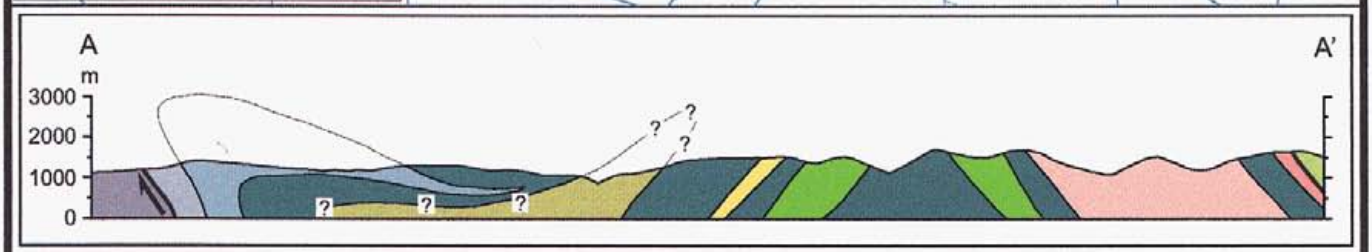


Figure 3. Regional geology.





BARKER MINERALS LTD.

Regional Geology

Compiled by: A. Doyle
July 2005

FIGURE 3

of the Slide Mountain terrane occur in and parallel to the Eureka thrust. Minor lithologies include chert, meta-siltstone and argillite.

1.5 Local Geology

Currently there is little known about the property geology, the closest known detailed geology is the adjoining the Frank and SCR projects.

The Frank Creek area is in the upper greenshist facies, and therefore the primary lithologies at Frank Creek can be more readily identified, as can the initial setting of the mineralization. The main rocks types at the discovery trench and in the 2002 drillholes are graphitic argillites, siltstones, sandstones and local quartz-pebble sandstones, all belonging to the Harveys Ridge succession of the Snowshoe Group. These lithologies host beds of massive sulfide up to 0.3 m thick (in the trench and nearby DDH FC02-03). Blocks in the float above the discovery trench contain beds of massive sulfide at least 0.5 m thick. Alteration zones in drillholes FC02-05 and FC02-06, located some 150-200 m to the northwest of the trench, contain up to 0.7 m of semi-massive sulfides and m-scale intervals of disseminated sulfides. Grab samples of from trench bedrock contain 0.3–4.3% Cu, 0.1-1.5% Pb, and 0.1-4.5% Zn. Grab samples of boulders and bedrock from various other localities contain 0.1-7.4 % Cu, 0.1-15.4 % Pb, and 0.1-8.2% Zn. Some of these samples contain highly anomalous contents of As, Sb, Bi and Sn. Although Au contents are generally <1ppm, Ag contents range from 10-700 ppm, with the highest Ag values associated with the highest Pb values. Although the initial 2002 drill program at Frank Creek did not intersect the trench massive sulfide horizon due to an unexpected fault, an interval of 0.5 m grading 0.52% Cu, 0.28% Pb, 0.33% Zn and 2.6 opt Ag was hit in nearby FC02-03, while 200 m to the northwest, in the "Cu stringer zone", FC02-06 intersected 0.45 m grading 2.08% Cu, 0.54% Pb, 0.98% Zn and 2.6 opt Ag.

1.6 Regional Economic History

Gold was discovered in the Barkerville-Wells area in 1858. Historical production totaled 3.7 million troy ounces, as 1.9 million ounces from placers and 1.8 million ounces from 2.7 million short tons of underground ore. The historic Bullion Pit near Likely produced 175,700 ounces of gold from 200 million tons of gravel and about $1/100^{th}$ as much platinum.

The history of nearby Barkerville and the entire Cariboo region marks one of British Columbia's most colorful and important eras. It began with the discovery of gold in the Fraser River in 1858. Hopeful miners pushed upstream, and significant amounts of gold were later discovered at Barkerville in the 1860s and subsequently in streams that drained the Likely area in the 1920's.

The nearby Mount Polley copper and gold mine operated from 1997 to 2001, producing 131 million pounds of copper and 370,000 ounces of gold. A newly discovered deposit is expected to be in production there soon.

1.7 Conclusions And Recommendations

Six stream sediment samples were taken as well as 6 rock samples, which will be sent in for analysis at the end of the field season with samples from other projects.

A second phase of geological mapping and geochemical and geophysical surveys is recommended. Some areas of alteration and surface mineralization have already been identified that are considered to be of interest based on preliminary prospecting.

1.8 Certificate or Qualifications

This report was prepared by Louis E. Doyle, Prospector, who has 12 years experience managing exploration projects in the Cariboo region of British Columbia.

Assessment for Rollie Project (2005 Work)

Work was completed between April 15, 2005 and June 15, 2005

Work was completed on the following claims: K5 (375748), K 18 (377256), K 19 (377257), K 21 (379274), K 23 (379275) and K 25 (379276)

Stream and soil sampling	
Chris Stevens	
4 days @ $300/day wages	$ 1,200.00
4 days @ $100/day room & board	$ 400.00
4 days @ $100/day vehicle & gas	$ 400.00
Jason Kolcun	
4 days @ $250/day wages	$ 1,000.00
4 days @ $100/day room & board	$ 400.00
Quad rental	
4 days @ $75.00/day	$ 300.00
Satelite Phone	
4 days @ $25.00/day	$ 100.00
Power saw	
4 days @ $25.00/day	$ 100.00
Mobe & Demobe	
Chris Stevens	
1 day @ $300/day wages	$ 300.00
1 day @ $100/day vehicle & gas	$ 100.00
Jason Kolcun	
1 day @ $250/day wages	$ 250.00
1 day @ $100/day vehicle & gas	$ 100.00
Planning & Report preparation	
Louis Doyle	
1 day @ $350.00/day wages	$ 350.00
Total expenditures	**$ 5,000.00**