ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TITLE OF REPORT: **Geological and Geochemical Work – Assessment Report on the Rollie/Frank Creek Project, Cariboo Mining District, British Columbia**

TOTAL COST: **$28,209.00**

AUTHOR(S): **Rein Turna**
SIGNATURE(S): **"Signed"**
NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):
STATEMENT OF WORK EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): **5579853 (September 28 to November 23, 2015)**

YEAR OF WORK: **2015**
PROPERTY NAME: **Rollie/Frank Creek**
CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) **1038887**

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: **Gold, Silver & Copper**
MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S),IF KNOWN: **N/K**
MINING DIVISION: **Cariboo**
BCGS: **093A/11, 93A/12, 93A/13 & 93A/14**
LATITUDE **52.74° N**
LONGITUDE **121.45° W**
UTM Zone **NAD 83** EASTING **604800** NORTHING **5844500**

OWNER(S): **Barker Minerals Ltd.**
MAILING ADDRESS: **8384 Toombs Drive Prince George BC, V2K 5A3**

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]: **Barker Minerals Ltd.**
MAILING ADDRESS: **8384 Toombs Drive Prince George BC, V2K 5A3**

REPORT KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude **do not use abbreviations or codes**)
Upper Triassic, Lower Jurrassic, Andesitic Volcanics, Gold, Silver & Copper

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (in metric units)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping	N/A		
Photo interpretation	N/A		
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground	N/A		
Magnetic	N/A		
Electromagnetic	N/A		
Induced Polarization	N/A		
Radiometric	N/A		
Seismic	N/A		
Other	N/A		
Airborne	N/A		
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for …)			
Soil	33	1038887	$ 2,542.09
Silt	N/A		
Rock	104	1038887	$15,252.54
Other			
DRILLING (total metres, number of holes, size, storage location)			
Core	N/A		
Non-core	N/A		
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling / Assaying	137	1038887	$10,414.37
Petrographic	N/A		
Mineralographic	N/A		
Metallurgic	N/A		
PROSPECTING (scale/area)	N/A		
PREPATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (km)	N/A		
Topo/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	N/A		
Legal Surveys (scale, area)	N/A		
Road, local access (km)/trail	N/A		
Trench (number/metres)	N/A		
Underground development (metres)	N/A		
Other	N/A		
		TOTAL COST	$28,209.00

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

ROLLIE - FRANK CREEK PROPERTIES

Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia

The geographic coordinates of the Rollie property are:
52.74° North Latitude and 121.45° West Longitude or
604800 E and 5844500 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83)

The relevant maps are:

N.T.S. Map No. 93A/11, 93A/12, 93A/13 and 93A/14.

for

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

Prepared by:
Rein Turna

May 15, 2016
Amended August 24, 2016

Figure No. 1 Massive sulphide discovered in 2015 in Two Mile Creek on the Rollie/Frank Creek property. Further exposures were hand trenched and sampled in 2015.

1.0 SUMMARY

Work performed in 2015 on Barker Minerals Ltd.'s Rollie/Frank Creek property consisted mainly of rock and soil sampling in Two Mile Creek area. In 2015 a flash flood exposed new outcrops containing massive sulphide mineralization. A total of 33 soil and 104 rock samples were collected and geochemical analyses were made on the samples collected in the 2015 program. Detailed maps and geochemical data are presented in Appendix H.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes assessment work performed in 2015 on Barker Minerals Ltd.'s Rollie/Frank Creek property. The work was concentrated in the area of **tenure no. 1038887**. Rock and soil samples were collected and analyzed by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) for multiple elements. The purpose was to add geochemical information to the existing database, and to identify potential mineralized lithologic horizons in an on-going mineral exploration program. Definitions of technical terms used in this report are provided in Appendix A, Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations. Chemical abbreviations are used for the elements discussed. The elements and abbreviations are:

Ag Silver	As Arsenic	Au Gold
Ba Barium	Bi Bismuth	Cd Cadmium
Co Cobalt	Cr Chromium	Cu Copper
Fe Iron	K Potassium	Pb Lead
Sb Antimony	Sn Tin	Zn Zinc

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The Rollie/Frank Creek property consists of contiguous claims listed in Appendix B – Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims Details. The property's location in British Columbia is indicated in Figure No. 2 – Two Mile Creek Property Location in British Columbia, and the mineral claims are outlined in Figure No. 3 – Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims. The mineral claims comprising the property are located generally in the area between Quesnel and Cariboo Lakes of the Cariboo Mining Division in British Columbia and are 100% owned by Barker Minerals Ltd. of Prince George, B.C. The property is approximately 15 km northeast of the settlement of Likely and 80 km northeast the City of Williams Lake. The City of Prince George is 155 km to the north.

The geographic coordinates of the Rollie property are:
52.74° North Latitude and 121.45° West Longitude or
604800 E and 5844500 N UTM coordinates (NAD 83).

The relevant maps are:
N.T.S. Map No. 93A/11, 93A/12, 93A/13 and 93A/14.

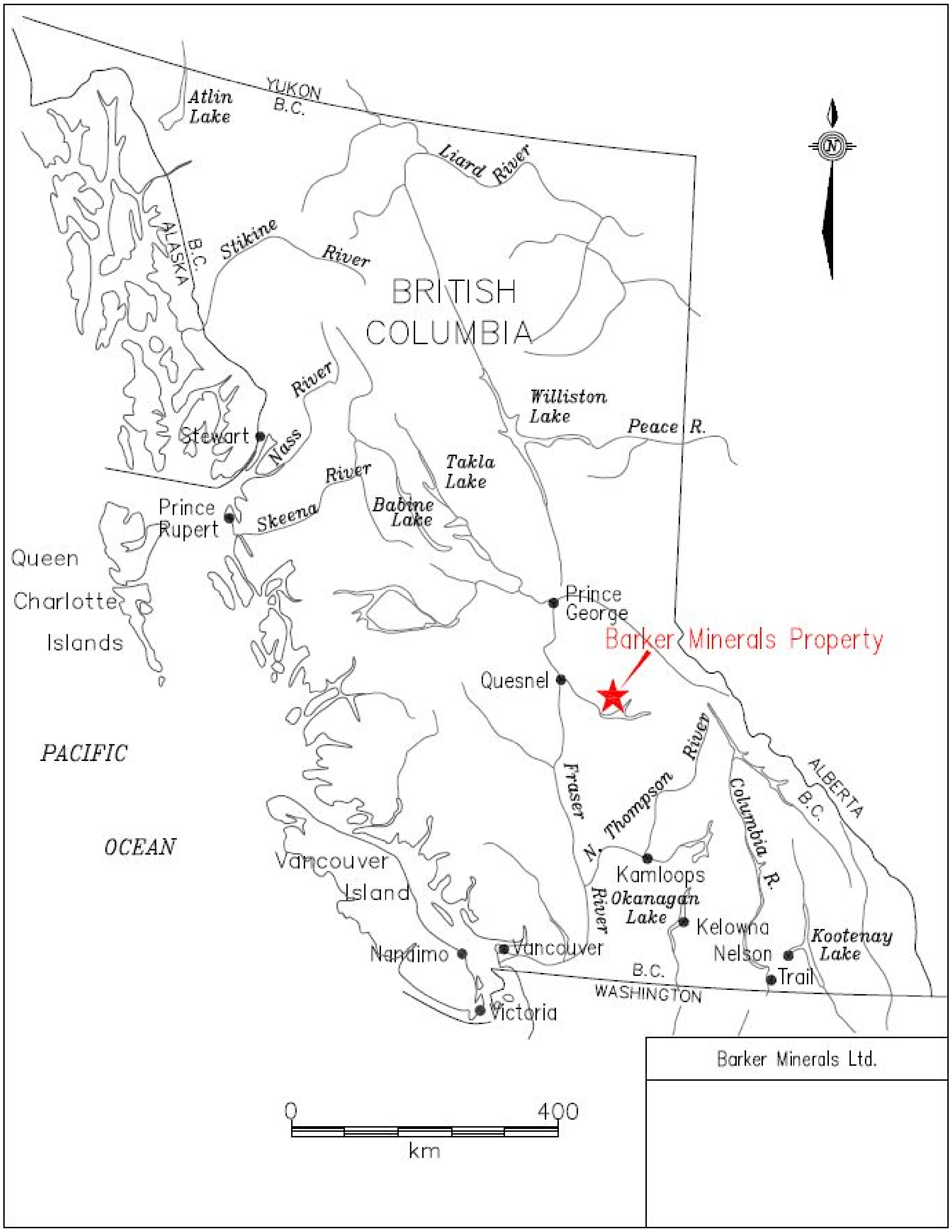


Figure No. 2 Barker Minerals Ltd. Rollie Property location in British Columbia.

4.0 MINERAL CLAIMS

Details about the mineral claims are provided in Appendix B – Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims Details. Fig. No. 3 on the next page illustrates the configuration of the mineral claims relevant to this report.

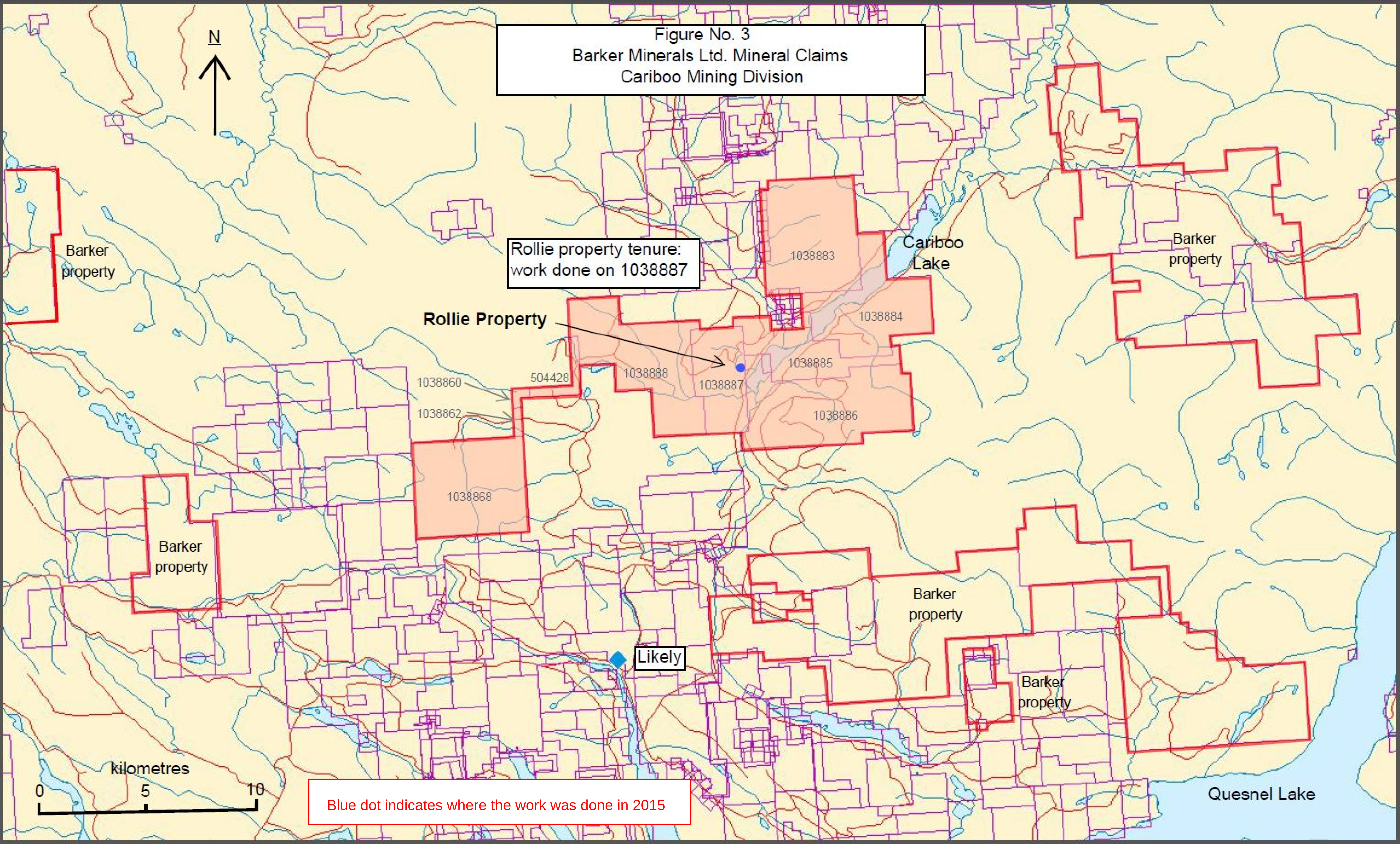


Figure No. 3
Barker Minerals Ltd. Mineral Claims
Cariboo Mining Division
N
Rollie property tenure:
work done on 1038887
Rollie Property
Barker property
Barker property
Barker property
Barker property
Barker property
Cariboo Lake
1038883
1038884
1038885
1038886
1038887
1038888
504428
1038860
1038862
1038868
Likely
Quesnel Lake
kilometres
0
5
10
Blue dot indicates where the work was done in 2015

5.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY and ACCESSIBILITY

The following description in *italics*, is after McKinley, 2004:

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 Cariboo, Little and Quesnel Rivers 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).

Access to the Rollie property is via gravel logging roads bearing northeast from Likely. Figure No. 4 shows access roads from Likely to Barker's mineral properties.

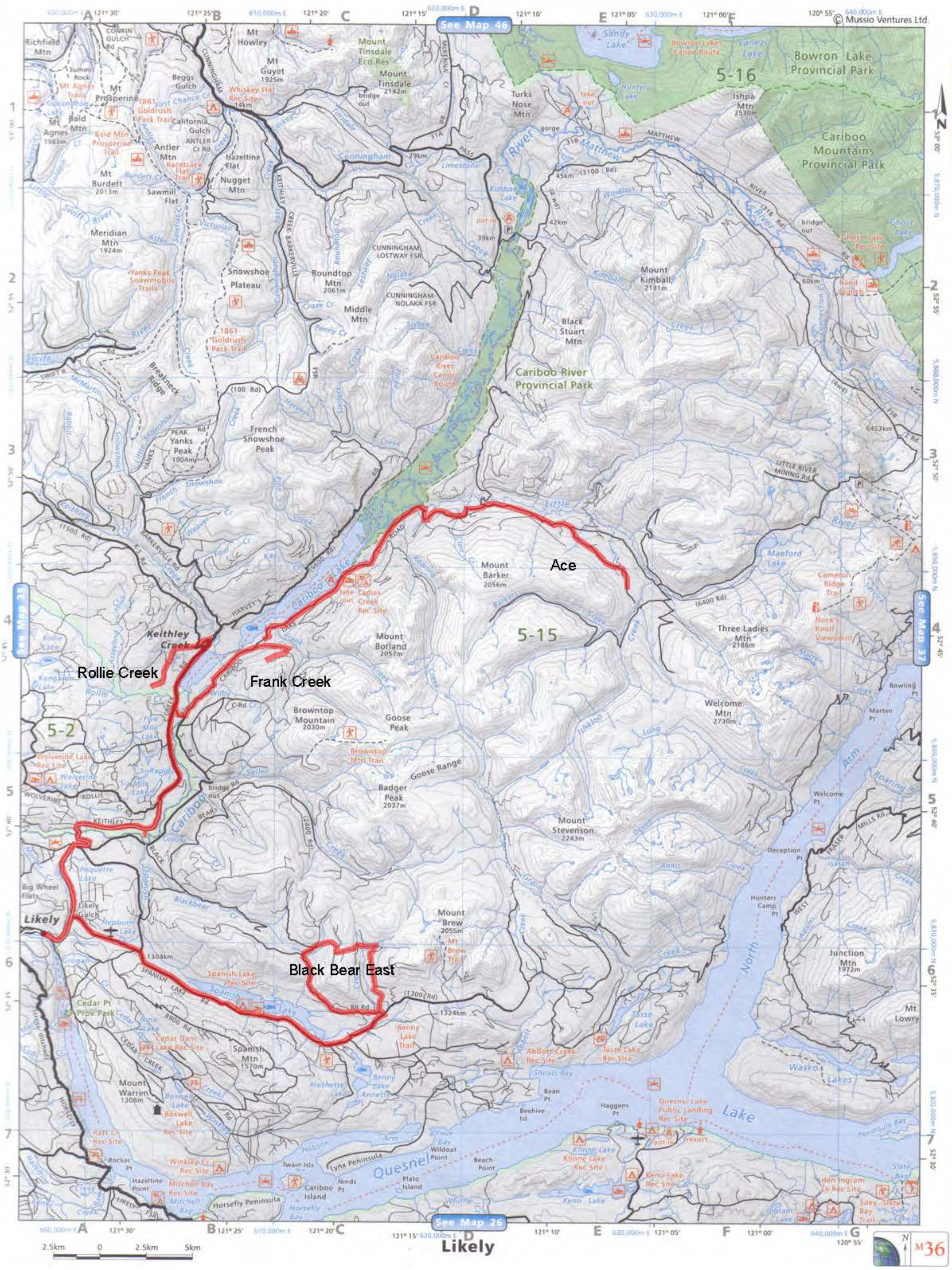


Figure No. 4 Access roads from Likely to several of Barker Minerals' properties.

6.0 HISTORY

6.1 History of Work Done in area of the Rollie property

6.1.1 Work done on the Peacock Showing (Minfile No. 093A 133) on Rollie).

For work done in 1926 and 1933 the relevant reports are the Minister of Mines Annual Reports (MMAR) for 1926, pg A178 and 1933, pg A138.

The Minister of Mines Annual Reports state a 50 foot width of schisted sediments show a 'stockwork' of quartz veins across Duck [Two Mile] Creek where a large number of veins average 1 foot wide, the widest 5 feet. The MMAR reports for 1926 and 1933 state the Peacock claims to be on Duck Creek. Geological Survey of Canada Map 278 (Bowman, 1889), indicates Duck Creek to be that which is now named Two Mile Creek. On the Peacock claims several quartz veins contained galena with silver values. A picked sample of galena contained 40% Pb, 6% Zn, 29 oz/Ton Ag and 0.02 oz/Ton Au. A rock sample from the enclosing pyritic schisted sedimentary rock assayed 1% copper. A prominent outcrop of apparently silicified green mica-schist occurred on the property.

Work was done in 1987-1988 for C.E. Carlson on the Duck 1 and Duck 2 claim groups totaling 154 claim units covering the lower portions of Rollie and Asserlind Creek drainages at the southwest end of Cariboo Lake. For work done in the 1980's the relevant reports are Assessment Reports 17254, 17426, 18298, 18794.

In 1987 1,179 soil samples were collected over a 1.5 km x 1.6 km area and analyzed for precious and base metals. The survey area was approximately 2.5 km north of Rollie (Duck) Creek. The area of the grid was underlain by dark grey and greenish phyllites and siltites in contact with diorite. Anomalous results in the soils were considered to result from abnormally high metal content of a dark grey phyllite formation carrying abundant up to 10-15 % disseminated pyrite. This rock typically had geochem values of 200-300 ppm Cu and 300-350 ppm Zn. This soil survey did not indicate any worthy drill targets. An EM geophysical survey was recommended.

In 1988 a soil survey (127 samples) and a total of 5.48 line km of a VLF-EM geophysical survey and 7 holes (1,034 m) of drilling were done. The soil samples were collected over a 700 m x 800 m area approximately 1.2 km south of Rollie Creek and adjacent to the Keithley Creek Road. The soils were analyzed for precious and base metals. No significant anomaly occurred. Further soil sampling was recommended but not done. The geophysical survey, done in the same area as the soil survey, defined a contact zone between granitic gneiss and weakly mineralized or graphitic phyllite. A moderately strong EM anomaly was attributed to a graphitic phyllite unit. Though no trenching or drilling targets were established by the EM survey further rock and soil sampling was recommended.

The drill program tested copper mineralization occurring in dark grey phyllite and siltite as strong disseminations and massive lenses. The drill holes were sparsely located, 3 on the north side of the lower portion of Rollie Creek, 4 holes near Two Mile Creek where the **"Peacock"** showing is located in the Minfile. The exploration target was a sedimentary-hosted large tonnage Cu-Ag deposit. The drill program did not indicate such a deposit but recommendations were made to continue exploration for fault and vein related mineralization.

6.1.2 Work done in 2014

The relevant report is Assessment Report 35157 by R. Turna, dated February 15, 2015.

Soils were sampled by Barker Minerals Ltd. along the Keithley Creek Road along the west shore of Cariboo Lake. Further soils and rocks were collected further west on the 1500 Road and Rollie Branch Road. Approximately 160 soils and 50 rocks were analyzed. A "vms" massive sulphide boulder was discovered on the lower portion of the 1500 Road, 1.0 km north of the "Unlikely" showing.

An intense vertical shear, striking E-W, was mapped in the "Unlikely" outcrop. An E-W topographic lineament, visible in satellite photos, runs from the Unlikely showing to the Frank Creek massive sulphide prospect, 5.0 km eastward.

6.1.3 Work done in 2015

The relevant assessment reports are by Turna, R., dated July 31, 2015 and November 30, 2015 and March 15, 2016.

160 rock samples were collected in initial sampling during spring and summer of the year in Area B, mainly along the Keithley Creek Road between Two Mile Creek and Keithley Creek. New outcrops of massive sulphide mineralization were discovered on the steep slopes above the road near the known Unlikely showing at the Cariboo Lake shore.

Later, the same year, follow-up work at Rollie, Area B, collected 18 rock samples and 52 soils. These were collected on the "Rollie Bench Road" along the upper side of Two Mile Creek (misnamed Duck Creek in the reports). Numerous rocks and soils were anomalous in Zn (up to 695 ppm) and Cu (up to 271 ppm). One soil had 11.15 ppm Au and there were several anomalous results in Bi and As.

Forty nine rock samples were collected in two areas, Details B1 and B2 on Two Mile Creek. When a beaver dam broke in 2015, a previously unknown massive sulphide occurrence ("Hall vms" showing) was exposed. Rock samples collected at the new exposure had up to 93,244 ppm in Cu, 682 ppm in Zn, 347 ppm in Pb and 262 ppm in Bi.

Comprehensive geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were recommended to follow up the 2014 and 2015 work.

7.0 GEOLOGY

7.1 Regional Geology

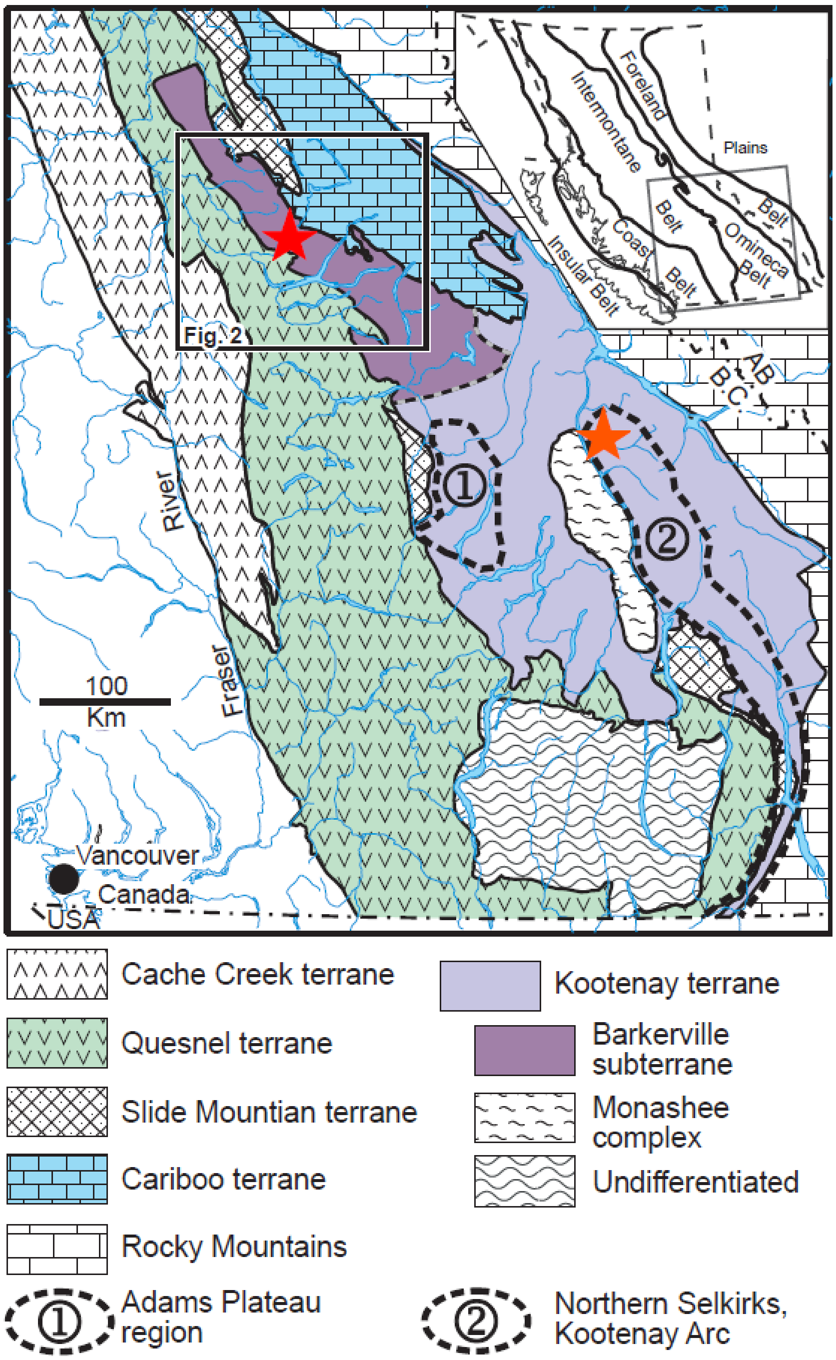


Figure No. 5 Terrane Map of Southern British Columbia. Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by the red star over the Barkerville subterrane. The brown star to the SE is the Barkerville Gold Mine Ltd.' Goldstream volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit. Map is from Ferri, F. & Schiarizza, P., 2006.

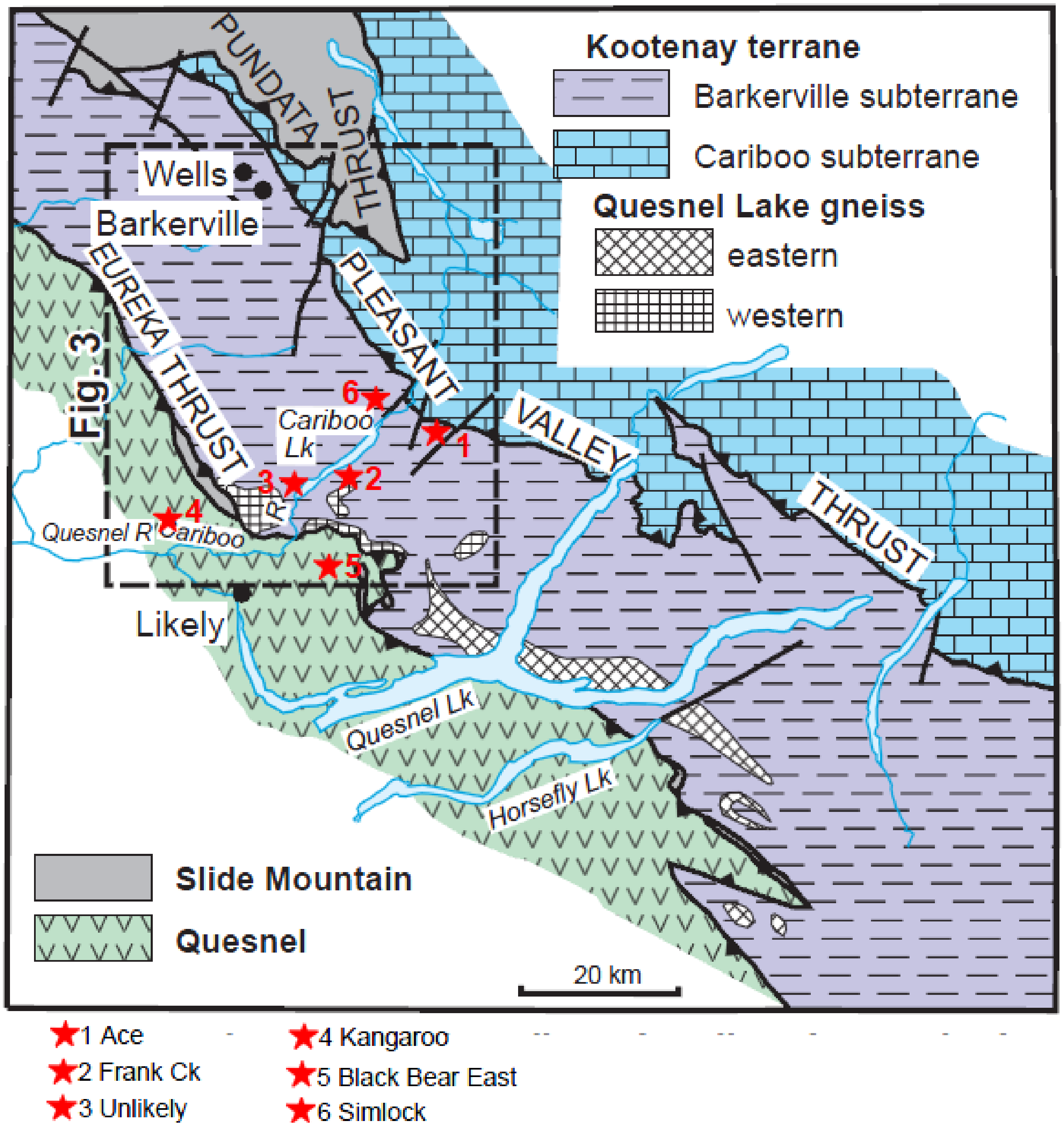


Figure No. 6 Terrane Map of Cariboo Lake – Wells Area. Several Barker Minerals' properties are indicated by red stars. Map is from Ferri, F. & Schiarizza, P., 2006.

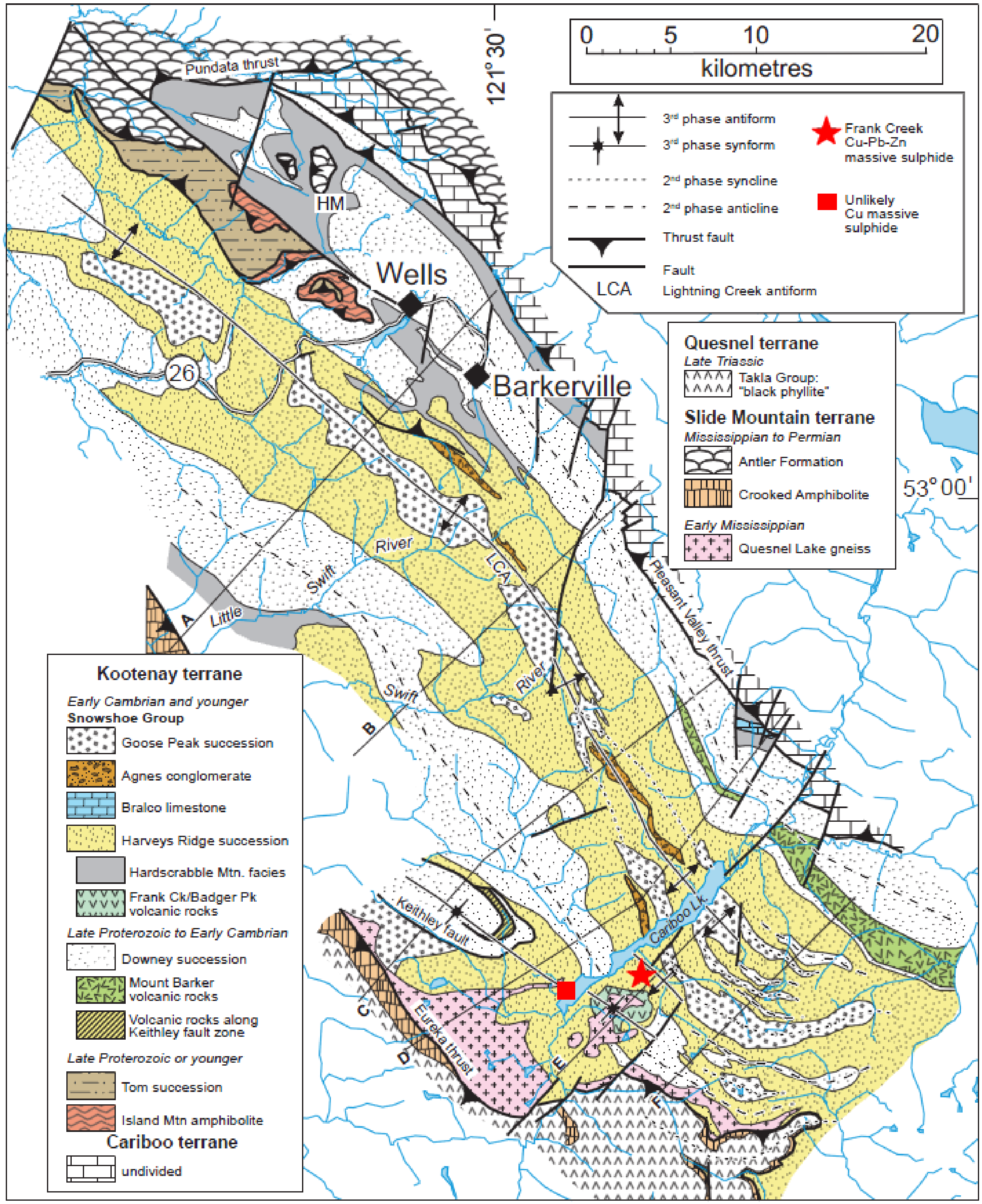


Figure No. 7 Geology of Wells-Cariboo Lake area. Highlighted on the BCGS map are Barker Minerals' Frank Creek and Unlikely massive sulphide prospects. The Harveys Ridge succession consists of siltstone, quartzite and the Frank Creek volcanics. Map is from Ferri, F. & Schiarizza, P., 2006.

The geological descriptions below derive mainly from Struik (1988), Panteleyev et al. (1996) and Payne and Perry (2001).

During the mid-Jurassic the North American continental plate collided with a group of island arcs to the west. Regional deformation and metamorphism are related to these events.

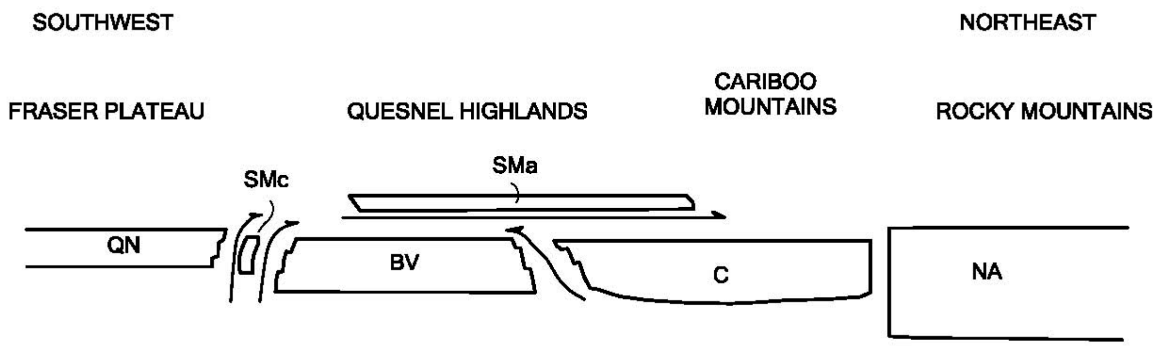


Figure No. 8 Schematic regional structural section from southwest to northeast across the four Terranes in Barker Minerals' claims area, showing the relative structural position of the Terranes. The Terrane symbols are BV-Barkerville, C-Cariboo, Sma-Slide Mountain (Antler Formation), SMc-Slide Mountain (Crooked amphibolite), QN-Quesnel and NA-North American. (after Struik, 1988).

Quesnel Terrane

The Late Triassic to Early Jurassic Quesnel Terrane…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. 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 Group 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.

Within…the northern extension of the Quesnel Trough, the term…Takla Group has been applied to rocks identical to the Quesnel belt rocks…Equivalent rocks to the south…are generally referred to as Nicola Group…Baily (1978) pointed out the similarity of the Quesnel volcanic units with both the Nicola Group rocks to the south and the Takla Group rocks to the north…The term Takla leads to ambiguity because in northern British Columbia it has been used for rocks in both Quesnel and Stikine terranes…The usage for the Triassic-Jurassic volcanic arc and related rocks in Quesnellia currently preferred is Nicola Group. The term Takla Group possibly should be discarded… (Panteleyev et al., (1996).

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 to likely be 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 Group rocks are Upper Proterozoic to Upper Devonian metasediments, considered correlative in age with the Eagle Bay Formation in the Kootenay Terrane to the south. The Snowshoe Group 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 gold 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 Classier 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.

7.2 Local Geology at Unlilely – Rollie Area, Southern Cariboo Lake

The Unlikely prospect is a volcanogenic massive sulphide prospect, similar to the Frank Creek prospect on the opposite side of Cariboo Lake. The geology (Figure No. 7) for Wells-Cariboo Lake area shows the location of the Unlikely and Frank Creek massive prospects.

7.2.1 The Unlikely Showing, (Minfile No. 093A 163)

For relevant reports see F. Ferri, (2002, 2003).

The "**Unlikely**" Cu-bearing semi massive sulphide occurrence was discovered in 2001. It is located along the Keithley Creek Road, approximately 2 kilometres southwest of the community of Keithley Creek on the west side of Cariboo Lake.

Mineralogy, overall characteristics and association with mafic metavolcanics suggest this a stratiform massive sulphide mineralization similar to that at Frank Creek (5.0 km to the east). The showing is up to 1.5 m thick and can be traced for approximately 10 to 15 m. The mineralized zone is highly siliceous and appears to be silicified Harveys Ridge lithologies. Green-mica bearing, ankerite altered and silicified horizons up to several metres thick occur above the showing. Chemical analyses suggest these are highly altered mafic volcanic sequences originally of alkaline composition (Minfile No. 093A 163).

The stratiform nature, lithologic association and mineralogy are similar to that at Frank Creek, 5 km to the east. Sulphides consist of disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Sulphide mineralization is variable from about 10 to 50%. The main sulphide body is about 2 metres wide by 10 metres long. The strike of the sulphide horizon is parallel with overall bedding. The mineralized zone appears to be silicified and there are quartz veins nearby. The sulphides also form discontinuous lenses parallel to the bedding.

Little attention has been paid to the Unlikely showing t during the course of work in previous years at Frank Creek to the east. A re-examination of Unlikely in 2014 outlined two mineralized horizons similar in nature to that found at Frank Creek, 3 metres apart, in addition to the known main sulphide body. They run parallel to each other and are approximately 150 cm to 350 cm in thickness. One layer is exposed over a strike length of 4 metres; the second layer is exposed over 3 metres. Both horizons have sulphides comprised of pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and are open in both directions along strike, and at depth.

Host rocks are dark grey to black phyllites and siltstones. Relatively massive, blocky Fe carbonate-altered horizons of volcanic rock occur above the showing. Bedding is locally intensely folded adjacent to an east-west shear in the outcrop. This tight folding may be related to drag within a shear zone that has had significant movement as it contrasts sharply with the overall much more gentle folding in the outcrops around.

8.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM, 2015

8.1 Sampling Method and Approach

Rock samples were analyzed for multiple elements using the Niton XL3t handheld X-ray fluorescence analyzer from Thermo Scientific Inc. Further information on this instrument is at the Niton website http://www.niton.com/en/niton-analyzers-products/xl3/xl3t. An overview of sample analysis using energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF), adapted from the Niton website, is in Appendix C.

Most rock analyses were done at Barker Minerals' field office in Likely. Coordinates were collected at all sample locations. The coordinates are provided in Table No. 1. The rocks were analyzed in a manner to determine both their "high grade" and "low grade" values at each site, in order to minimize a "nugget" effect and to determine background values. Soil line coordinates were collected intermittently along the lines in order to ensure accurate placement of the soil lines on maps. Soil material was from the "B" soil horizon from a depth of 20-30 cm. The XRF analysis method does not replace laboratory assay. It detects the presence or absence of multiple elements in prospecting and, up to a certain point, the intensity of mineralization and correlation among elements in a specimen. The XRF is very useful in analysis for base economic and pathfinder metals though Au needs to be in relatively high grade in order to be detected by the XRF. Altogether 137 geochemical analyses were made, 104 of rock and 33 soil.

8.2 Economic Targets and Work Done

Rock sampling was done over outcrops, many newly exposed by a recent major flood on Two Mile Creek. The economic target is volcanogenic massive sulphide and gold-bearing quartz veins.

Two Mile Creek was swept by a flash flood in July, 2015 when a beaver dam in the creek's head waters burst. The flood scoured the entire creek down from Two Mile Lake down and exposed new mineralized outcrops and temporarily blocked the Keithley Creek Road at the Cariboo Lake shore. New mineralized outcrops ("Hall vms" showing) were revealed.

8.3 Area B

(Two Mile Creek)
Thirty six rock samples were collected from outcrop, newly exposed by the flash flood in 2015. Massive sulphide mineralization occur in the outcrop, consisting mainly of pyrite though chalcopyrite was identified. Zn (up to 823 ppm), Cu (up to 7,379 ppm), and Pb (up to 10,911 ppm) anomalies occurred in argillite and quartzose schists. Rock sample 4585 had 12.04 ppm Au in pyritic argillite.

(Hall VMS Showing)
Sixty eight rock samples were collected from outcrop at the VMS Hall showing, a 2 m x 10 m massive sulphide body. The mineralization is primarily pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite with Cu values up to 48,069 ppm in a grab sample. The size of this massive sulphide body is unknown at present and is open in dip and strike directions. It is likely to be a continuation of the Unlikely Showing, 700 m to the east on the Cariboo Lake shore. The stratigraphic horizon containing these massive sulphides may be the same as that which includes Barker Minerals' Frank Creek massive sulphide prospect 6.0 km to the east.

8.4 Area C (Rollie-Bench Road)

Fill-in soil sampling was done on the Rollie Bench Road near where massive sulphide boulders were discovered in 2014.

Thirty three soil samples were collected in an area of massive sulphide float. Most of them had fairly high results in Zn, up to 184 ppm. Soil sample 2978 had 9.32 ppm Au. Cu and other elements had no important results, however, in the limited sampling area.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Zn and Au results in rocks and soils in this small work program provide encouragement for further sampling. The Hall VMS showing is particularly interesting considering its apparent relationship with the known Unlikely and Frank Creek massive sulphides.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

More extensive and intensive geochemical sampling in the Unlikely-Two Mile Creek area is required to follow up this massive sulphide and gold prospect. Comprehensive geological mapping and geophysical surveys are also warranted.

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

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.
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.
BBE	Black Bear East property.
BCGS	British Columbia Geological Survey.
B.C. MEMPR	British Columbia Ministry of energy Mines and Petroleum Resources.
cm	Centimetre.
Cratonic	Pertaining to a craton, an old part of the continental crust, generally making up the interior portion of a continent such as North America.
DCIP	An electrical method which uses the injection of current and the measurement of voltage and its rate of decay to determine the subsurface resistivity and chargeability.
DDH	Diamond drill hole.
eg.	*exemplī grātiā* (for the sake of example).
EM	Electromagnetic.
E-W	East-West.
Float	Loose rocks or boulders; the location of the bedrock source is not known.
GBC	Geoscience BC.
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada.

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.
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic.
IP	Induced polarization.
km	Kilometre.
lb.	Pound.
Leucocratic	Light-coloured.
m	Metre.
Max-Min	An HLEM technique to test for resistivity and conductivity of rocks.
MT	Magnetotelluric. A electrical method that uses natural variations in the Earth's magnetic field to induce electric current in the ground to determine the subsurface resistivity.
my	Million years.
NE-SW	Northeast-Southwest.
NNW-SSE	North northwest – South southeast.
NW	Northwest.
NW-SE	Northwest - Southeast.
N-S	North-South.
OF	Open File.
oz.	Ounce.
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).

ppb — Parts per billion.

ppm — Parts per million (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb = 1 g/t).

Protolith — The original rock before it was metamorphosed.

QUEST — Quesnellia Exploration Strategy, a BCGS geophysical survey.

Sedex — Sedimentary-exhalative mineral deposit type.

SE — Southeast.

TEM or TDEM — Time Domain EM.

Tensor-magnetotelluric — See MT.

Tholeiitic — A type of basalt. The most common volcanic rocks on Earth, produced by submarine volcanism at mid-ocean ridges and make up much of the ocean crust. Chemically, these basalts have been described as subalkaline, that is, they contain less (Na_2O plus K_2O) at similar SiO_2 than alkali basalt.

TRIM — Terrain Resource Information Management, series of 1:20,000 scale maps.

VLF — Very low frequency.

VLF-EM — Very low frequency electromagnetic.

VMS — Volcanic-related massive sulphide.

XRF — X-ray florescence.

APPENDIX B

Barker Minerals Ltd. - Mineral Claim Details

Barker Minerals Ltd. Claim Details

Title Number	Claim Name	Owner	Title Type	Title Sub Type	Map Number	Issue Date	Good To Date	Status	Area (ha)
504428		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2005/jan/21	2016/jul/28	GOOD	215.3073
1038860		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2005/jun/09	2016/jul/28	GOOD	58.7279
1038862		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2005/jun/09	2016/jul/28	GOOD	58.7418
1038868		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	2547.09
1038883		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	2561.086
1038884		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	2132.5744
1038885		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	1311.383
1038886		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	2780.958
1038887		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	1213.733
1038888		140410 (100%)	Mineral	Claim	093A	2015/sep/27	2016/jul/28	GOOD	2505.148

APPENDIX C

Analytical Methods

Overview of sample analysis using energy dispersive X-ray fluorescenc using the Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t handheld XRF analyzer

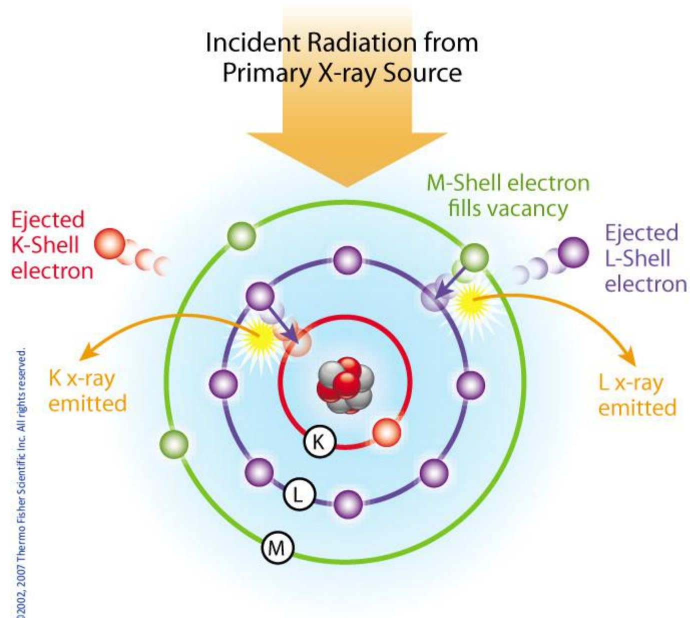
Thermo Scientific portable energy-dispersive x-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) analyzers, commonly known as XRF analyzers, can quickly and nondestructively determine the elemental composition of metal and precious metal samples of rocks, ore and soil.

Up to 40 elements may be analyzed simultaneously by measuring the characterisitic fluorescence x-rays emitted by a sample. XRF analyzers can quantify elements ranging from magnesium (Mg - element 12) through uranium (U - element 92) and measure x-ray energies from 1.25 keV up to 85 keV in the case of Pb K-shell fluorescent x-rays excited with a ^{109}Cd isotope. These instruments also measure the elastic (Raleigh) and inelastic (Compton) scatter x-rays emitted by the sample during each measurement to determine, among other things, the approximate density and percentage of the light elements in the sample.

Elemental Analysis - A Unique Set of Fingerprints

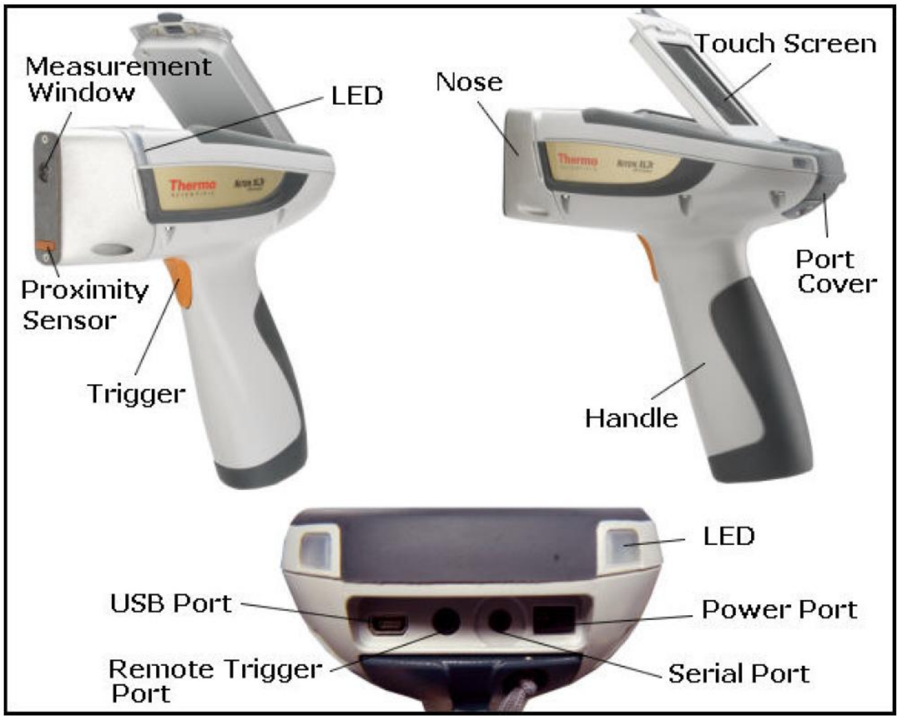
How does XRF work? Each of the elements present in a sample produces a unique set of characteristic x-rays that is a "fingerprint" for that specific element. XRF analyzers determine the chemistry of a sample by measuring the spectrum of the characteristic x-ray emitted by the different elements in the sample when it is illuminated by x-rays. These x-rays are emitted either from a miniaturized x-ray tube, or from a small, sealed capsule of radioactive material.

1. A fluorescent x-ray is created when an x-ray of sufficient energy strikes an atom in the sample, dislodging an electron from one of the atom's inner orbital shells.
2. The atom regains stability, filling the vacancy left in the inner orbital shell with an electron from one of the atom's higher energy orbital shells.
3. The electron drops to the lower energy state by releasing a fluorescent x-ray, and the energy of this x-ray is equal to the specific difference in energy between two quantum states of the electron.



Atom emits characteristic X-rays when illuminated by x-rays from a primary source.

When a sample is measured using XRF, each element present in the sample emits its own unique fluorescent x-ray energy spectrum. By simultaneously measuring the fluorescent x-rays emitted by the different elements in the sample, the Thermo Scientific portable XRF analyzers can rapidly determine those elements present in the sample and their relative concentrations - in other words, the elemental chemistry of the sample.



Overview of the Thermo Scientific Niton XL3t handheld XRF analyzer.

APPENDIX D

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REFERENCES

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APPENDIX E

STATEMENT of AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Author's Qualifications

I, Rein Turna, of the City of West Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am Vice President of Exploration of Barker Minerals Ltd.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geological Sciences granted in 1975.
3. I am a registered member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
4. I have worked as a geologist in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Yukon and Northwest Territories in Canada since 1975.
5. I carried out or supervised work described in this report.

R. Turna, P.Geo.
May 1, 2016

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURES

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed between September 28 and November 23, 2015

Work was done on claim # 1038887

Event # 5579853

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Geological

	Date	Days	Rate	Sub-total
Louis Doyle				
Planning, managing & interpretation	November 12, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Rein Turna - Geologist				
Report writing and maps	September 30, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Report writing and maps	November 13, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Report writing and maps	November 16, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Report writing and maps	November 22, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Report writing and maps	November 23, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		5	$ 150.00	$ 750.00
Colleen Doyle				
Report compilation and filing	November 23, 2015	1	$ 350.00	$ 350.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
				$ 5,000.00

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Geochemical

	Date	Days	Rate	Sub-total
Louis Doyle				
Soil sample collections	November 4, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Vehicle & gas		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Brian Hall				
Soil sample collections	November 4, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Vehicle & gas		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Louis Doyle				
Rock sample collections	November 5, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Rock sample collections	November 6, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$ 600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Vehicle & gas		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Brian Hall				
Rock sample collections	November 5, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Rock sample collections	November 6, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Vehicle & gas		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00
Brian Hall - Operator				
XRF in-situ rock sampling	November 10, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$ 500.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$ 150.00

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed between September 28 and November 23, 2015

Work was done on claim # 1038887

Event # 5579853

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Geochemical (continued)

Louis Doyle					
XRF in-situ rock sampling	November 10, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$	150.00
Vehicle & gas		1	$ 150.00	$	150.00
Louis Doyle					
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 19, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 20, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 21, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 22, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Room & board		4	$ 150.00	$	600.00
Vehicle & gas		4	$ 150.00	$	600.00
Brian Hall					
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 19, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 20, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 21, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Search & expose source of VMS float	November 22, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Room & board		4	$ 150.00	$	600.00
Louis Doyle					
Rock sample preparations & descriptions	November 7, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$	150.00
Louis Doyle					
Soil sample drying & XRF preparation	November 8, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Room & board		1	$ 150.00	$	150.00
Brian Hall - XRF operator					
XRF analysis	November 12, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
XRF analysis	November 17, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Room & board		2	$ 150.00	$	300.00
XRF rental		10	$ 200.00	$	2,000.00
			Sub-total	**$**	**17,050.00**

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Travel to and from

Brian Hall					
Travel to and from	November 18, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Travel to and from	November 23, 2015	1	$ 500.00	$	500.00
Room & board		2	$ 150.00	$	300.00
Vehicle & gas		2	$ 150.00	$	300.00

Barker Minerals Ltd.

Work was completed in various stages between September 28 to November 23, 2015

Work was done on claim #'s 1038887

Event # 5579853

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Travel to and from (continued)

Louis Doyle					
Travel to and from	November 18, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Travel to and from	November 23, 2015	1	$ 600.00	$	600.00
Room & board		2	$ 150.00	$	300.00
Vehicle & gas		2	$ 150.00	$	300.00
			Sub-total	**$**	**3,400.00**

Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Misc. expenditures

Safety equipment (MTC), exploration supplies & equipment, communication devices & quad

Exploration supplies & equipment			$	225.00
MTC rental	8	$ 250.00	$	2,000.00
Communication devices				
Hand held radios	16	$ 7.00	$	112.00
Satelite phones	16	$ 12.00	$	192.00
Spot emergency locators	16	$ 5.00	$	80.00
		Sub-total	**$**	**2,609.00**

Rollie/Frank Creek Property Expenditure Summary

Sub-total	**$**	**5,000.00**
Sub-total	**$**	**17,050.00**
Sub-total	**$**	**3,400.00**
Sub-total	**$**	**2,609.00**
Rollie/Frank Creek Property - Expenditure Total	**$**	**28,059.00**

APPENDIX G

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND COORDINATES

Table No. 1

Sample Coordinates and Descriptions

XRF Target Features

1 = sample of main mass
2 = quartz vein
3 = sulphide bleb
4 = sulphide band
5 = rusty, altered
6 = other

XRF No.	Field No.	Fig. No. / Area	Type	Easting	Northing	XRF Target	Description
	Rollie Area B, Two Mile Creek Rock Sampling						
4579	15b-01	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604523	5844643	1	Outcrop, black argillite with quartz, magnetic
4580	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604523	5844645	1	Outcrop, black argillite with quartz, magnetic
4581	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604523	5844647	1	Outcrop, black argillite with quartz, magnetic
4582	15b-02	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604515	5844631	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite, chalcopyrite
4583	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604515	5844633	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite, chalcopyrite
4584	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604515	5844635	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite, chalcopyrite
4585	15b-03	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604535	5844608	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4586	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604535	5844610	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4587	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604535	5844612	1	Outcrop, black argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4588	15b-04	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604508	5844578	1	Outcrop, quartz-sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4589	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604508	5844580	1	Outcrop, quartz-sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4590	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604508	5844582	1	Outcrop, quartz-sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4591	15b-05	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604510	5844560	1	Outcrop, sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4592	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604510	5844562	1	Outcrop, sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4593	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604510	5844564	1	Outcrop, sericite schist, not magnetic, 2% pyrite
4594	15b-06	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604483	5844549	1	Outcrop, argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4595	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604483	5844551	1	Outcrop, argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4596	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604483	5844553	1	Outcrop, argillite, not magnetic, pyrite
4597	15b-07	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844525	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic, grey
4598	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844527	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic, grey
4599	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844529	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic, grey
4600	15b-08	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604489	5844504	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic
4601	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604489	5844506	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic
4602	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604489	5844508	1	Outcrop, quartz schist, not magnetic
4603	15b-09	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844496	1	Outcrop, chromian mica schist, not magnetic

Table No. 1

Sample Coordinates and Descriptions

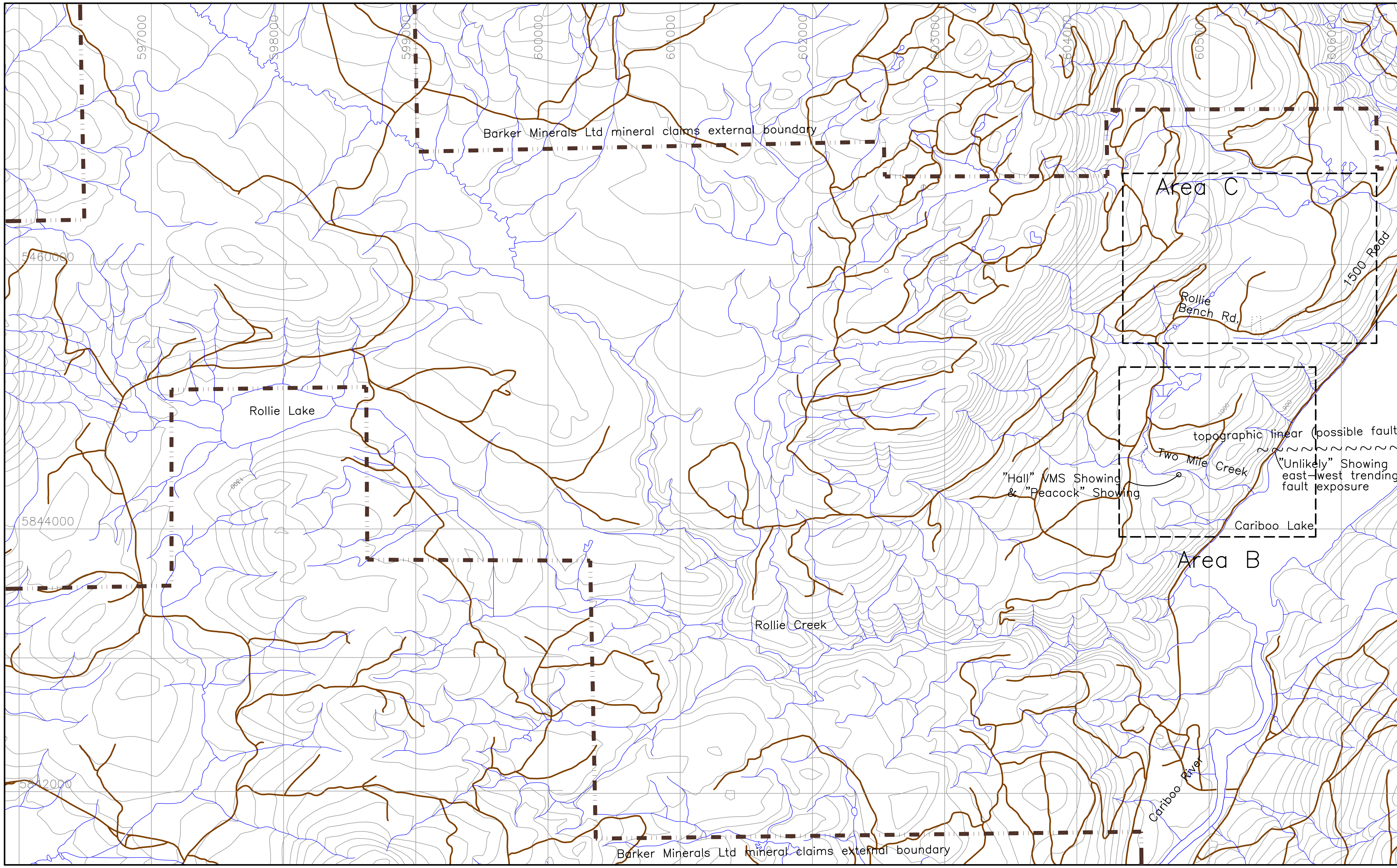
XRF No.	Field No.	Fig. No. / Area	Type	Easting	Northing	XRF Target & Description	
4604	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844498	1	Outcrop, chromian mica schist, not magnetic
4605	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604471	5844500	1	Outcrop, chromian mica schist, not magnetic
4606	15b-10	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604500	5844485	1	Float, sandstone
4607	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604500	5844487	1	Float, sandstone
4608	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604500	5844489	1	Float, sandstone
4609	15b-11	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604495	5844468	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
4610	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604495	5844470	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
4611	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604495	5844472	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
4612	15b-12	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604516	5844464	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
4613	a	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604516	5844466	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
4614	b	Fig. 10 / Detail B3	Rock	604516	5844468	1	Float, quartz-mica schist, not magnetic
	Rollie Area B, Hall VMS Showing Rock Sampling						
2533 to 2600		Fig. 11 / Area B	Rock	604770	5844410	1	Outcrop, argillite
	Rollie Area C, Rollie Bench Road Soil Sampling						
2959		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605413	5845468		B horizon, brown
2960		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605413	5845468		B horizon, brown
2961		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605446	5845476		B horizon, brown
2962		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605456	5845498		B horizon, brown
2963		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605463	5845513		B horizon, brown
2964		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605511	5845534		B horizon, brown
2965		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605556	5845554		B horizon, brown
2966		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605599	5845576		B horizon, brown
2967		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605628	5845593		B horizon, brown
2968		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605654	5845605		B horizon, brown
2969		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605675	5845615		B horizon, brown
2970		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605683	5845630		B horizon, brown
2971		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605689	5845642		B horizon, brown

Table No. 1
Sample Coordinates and Descriptions

XRF No.	Field No.	Fig. No. / Area	Type	Easting	Northing	XRF Target & Description
2972		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605356	5845499	B horizon, brown
2973		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605320	5845499	B horizon, brown
2974		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605320	5845513	B horizon, brown
2975		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605320	5845529	B horizon, brown
2976		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605322	5845548	B horizon, brown
2977		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605323	5845563	B horizon, brown
2978		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605325	5845582	B horizon, brown
2979		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605326	5845603	B horizon, brown
2980		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605361	5845604	B horizon, brown
2981		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605391	5845606	B horizon, brown
2982		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605390	5845593	B horizon, brown
2983		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605389	5845576	B horizon, brown
2984		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605390	5845559	B horizon, brown
2985		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605391	5845542	B horizon, brown
2986		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605392	5845522	B horizon, brown
2987		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605394	5845506	B horizon, brown
2988		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605395	5845479	B horizon, brown
2989		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605354	5845477	B horizon, brown
2990		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605317	5845483	B horizon, brown
2991		Fig. 12 / Area C	Soil	605280	5845497	B horizon, brown

APPENDIX H

Rollie Creek Property
Maps and XRF Data Tables



LEGEND

1000 Topographic Contour & Elevation
Contour interval 20 metres

Creek, lake, swamp

Road

· Sample location

For Area B, see Figure Nos. 10, 11
For Area C, see Figure No. 12

Scale 1:30,000
metres
0 300 600 900 1200 1500

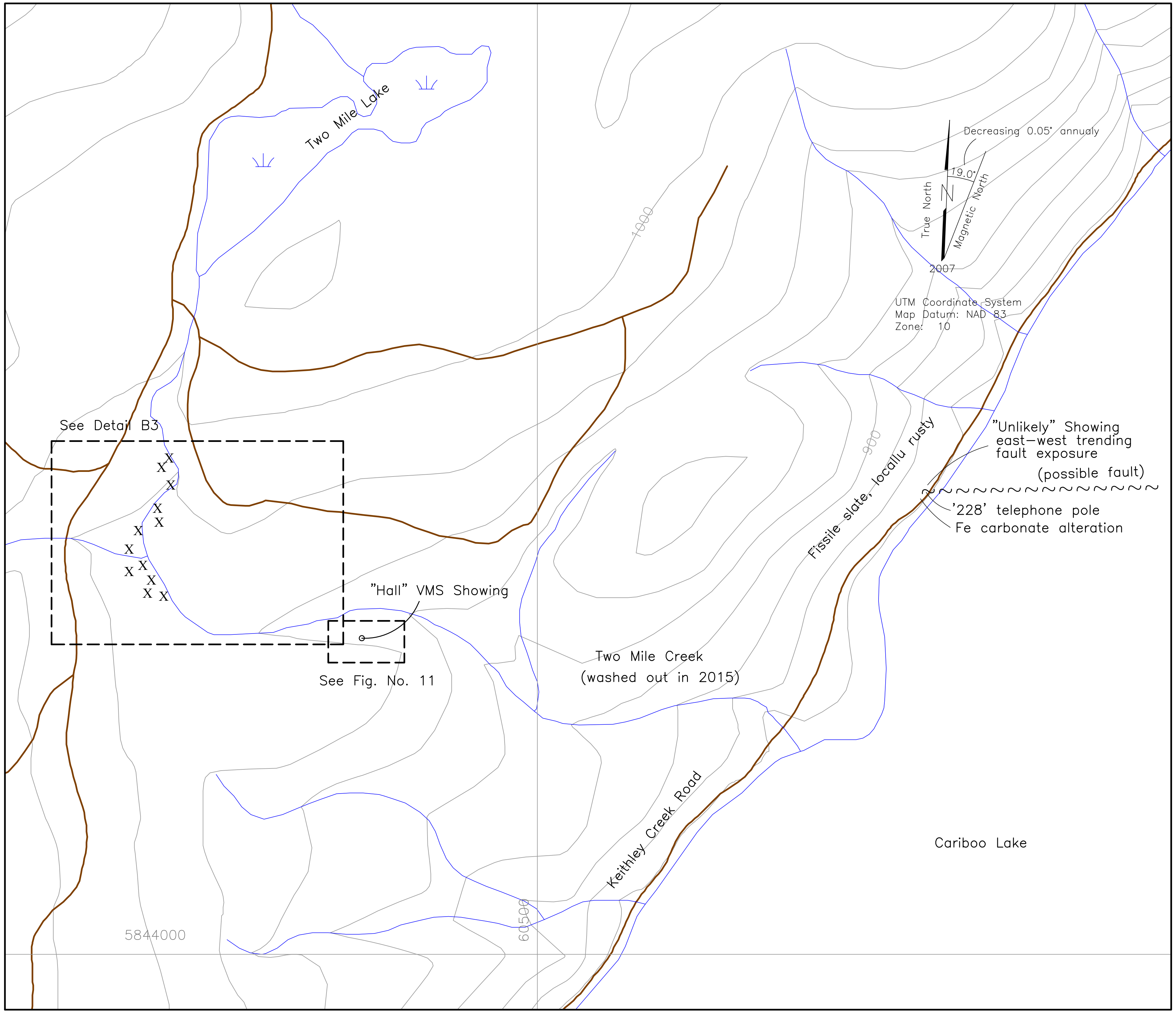
BARKER MINERALS LTD.

ROLLIE CREEK PROPERTY

Locations of Areas B, C

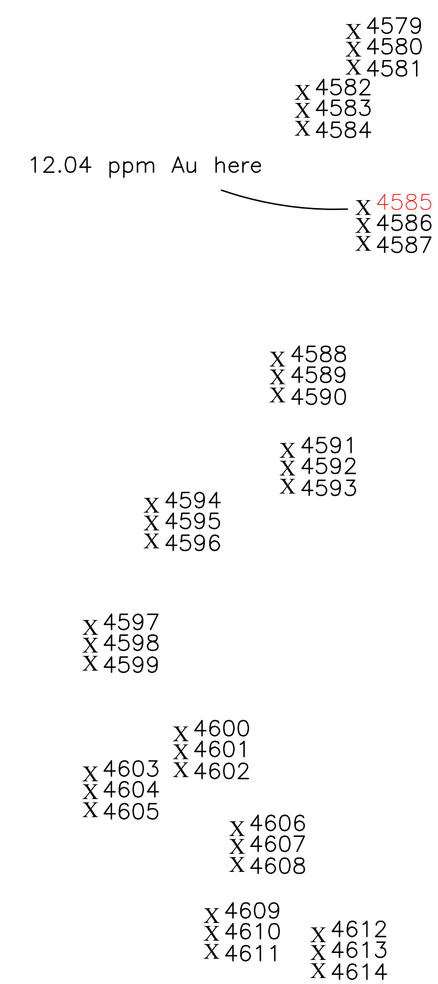
Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

NTS Map: 93A/11	Date: May 10, 2016
	Fig.No. 9



Upper Falls Area Rock Samples XRF Results (ppm)

XRF #	Zn	Cu	Pb	Bi	Au
4579	42	7379	1493	33	
4580	20	<LOD			
4581	84	2211	10911	165	
4582	42	21			
4583	42	84			
4584	52	28			
4585	48	116			12.04
4586	52	23			
4587	54	<LOD			
4588	274	<LOD			
4589	238	<LOD	225		
4590	185	<LOD			
4591	102	224			
4592	159	166			
4593	43	46			
4594	45	LOD			
4595	85	188			
4596	36	25			
4597	47	70			
4598	52	640		43	
4599	36	73			
4600	382	455			
4601	605	92			
4602	823	386	339		
4603	101	74			
4604	304	91			
4605	95	52			
4606	108	65			
4607	136	145			
4608	47	78			
4609	53	234	4922		
4610	19	<LOD	155		
4611	24	94			
4612	83	135			
4613	100	287			
4614	63	68			



Detail B3

Results over 100 ppm marked in red.

See Table No. 2 for XRF results.

LEGEND

1000 Topographic Contour & Elevation
Contour interval 20 metres

Creek, Lake

Road

X 4600 Rock sample location and number

Main Map

Scale 1:6,000
metres
0 60 120 180 240 300

Details

Scale 1:1,500
metres
0 10 20 30 40 50

BARKER MINERALS LTD.

ROLLIE CREEK PROPERTY

Area B (Two Mile Creek)

Rock Sample Numbers
and Zn, Cu Geochemistry (ppm)

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

NTS Mapsheet: 93 A/11	Date: May 10, 2016
	Fig.No. 10

Table No. 2

Rollie Area B - XRF Sampling Results

XRF No.	Field No.	Fig. No./Area	Type	Units	Mo	Zr	Sr	U	Rb	Th	Pb	Se	As	Hg	Au	Zn	W	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Mn	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Nb	Y	Bi	Cr	V	Ti
4579	15B-01	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	3	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	1493	< LOD	57	< LOD	< LOD	42	< LOD	7379	134	< LOD	64728	< LOD	108	98	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	33	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4580	15B-01a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	9	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	17	85	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	60654	< LOD	74	44	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4581	15B-01b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	10911	54	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	84	< LOD	2211	1127	< LOD	206618	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	165	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4582	15B-02	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	130	11	8	46	11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	42	< LOD	21	< LOD	< LOD	8143	208	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4583	15B-02a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	234	19	10	74	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	42	< LOD	84	< LOD	< LOD	65582	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	24	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4584	15B-02b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	7	116	9	< LOD	34	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	52	< LOD	28	< LOD	< LOD	12488	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	12	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4585	15B-03	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	30	140	10	< LOD	36	14	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	12.04	48	< LOD	116	< LOD	< LOD	51358	294	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	11	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4586	15B-03a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	120	13	13	39	11	< LOD	7	< LOD	11	< LOD	52	< LOD	23	120	< LOD	91903	710	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	10	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4587	15B-03b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	103	11	< LOD	32	13	< LOD	9	< LOD	10	< LOD	54	< LOD	< LOD	133	< LOD	102205	635	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4588	15B-04	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	127	77	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	23	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	274	< LOD	< LOD	250	< LOD	111816	2486	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	31	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4589	15B-04a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	68	33	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	225	< LOD	70	< LOD	< LOD	238	< LOD	< LOD	220	< LOD	92785	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4590	15B-04b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	92	83	< LOD	< LOD	17	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	185	< LOD	< LOD	132	< LOD	87728	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	16	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4591	15B-05	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	207	126	< LOD	2	21	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	102	< LOD	224	243	< LOD	217735	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	48	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4592	15B-05a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	188	240	10	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	159	< LOD	166	453	< LOD	215585	2627	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	51	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4593	15B-05b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	20	62	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	43	< LOD	46	< LOD	< LOD	88305	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4594	15B-06	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	104	7	< LOD	29	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	45	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9457	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4595	15B-06a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	4	54	13	8	15	14	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	85	< LOD	188	< LOD	< LOD	68027	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4596	15B-06b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	102	8	< LOD	34	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	36	< LOD	25	< LOD	< LOD	6528	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4597	15B-07	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	103	< LOD	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47	< LOD	70	< LOD	< LOD	64470	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4598	15B-07a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	138	< LOD	< LOD	4	< LOD	39	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	**< LOD**	52	< LOD	640	186	< LOD	302380	< LOD	59	67	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	43	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4599	15B-07b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	95	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	36	< LOD	73	< LOD	< LOD	58667	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4600	15B-08	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	9	147	13	14	45	24	< LOD	33	23	< LOD	< LOD	382	112	455	< LOD	< LOD	108642	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	24	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4601	15B-08a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	25	5	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	605	< LOD	92	< LOD	< LOD	104739	< LOD	35	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4602	15B-08b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	6	60	69	14	5	19	339	< LOD	26	< LOD	< LOD	823	< LOD	386	< LOD	< LOD	69855	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	4	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4603	15B-09	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	142	66	< LOD	86	18	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	101	< LOD	74	< LOD	< LOD	75454	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	24	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4604	15B-09a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	145	28	< LOD	70	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	304	< LOD	91	122	< LOD	96423	4810	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	23	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4605	15B-09b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	166	49	< LOD	117	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	95	< LOD	52	< LOD	< LOD	48003	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	27	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4606	15B-10	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	71	288	< LOD	16	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	108	< LOD	65	< LOD	< LOD	46903	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	22	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4607	15B-10a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	158	62	< LOD	75	18	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	136	< LOD	145	279	< LOD	135195	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	37	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4608	15B-10b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	62	756	12	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47	< LOD	78	< LOD	< LOD	24542	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	22	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4609	15B-11	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	10	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	4922	57	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	53	< LOD	234	988	< LOD	212001	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4610	15B-11a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	155	< LOD	66	< LOD	< LOD	19	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	124191	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4611	15B-11b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	85	< LOD	29	< LOD	< LOD	24	< LOD	94	< LOD	< LOD	27433	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4612	15B-12	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	7	92	68	< LOD	4	26	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	83	< LOD	135	139	< LOD	319104	2301	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	21	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4613	15B-12a	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	16	13	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	100	< LOD	287	244	< LOD	222207	2458	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
4614	15B-12b	Fig. 10 / Rollie B	rock	ppm	< LOD	40	27	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	63	< LOD	68	< LOD	< LOD	202898	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD

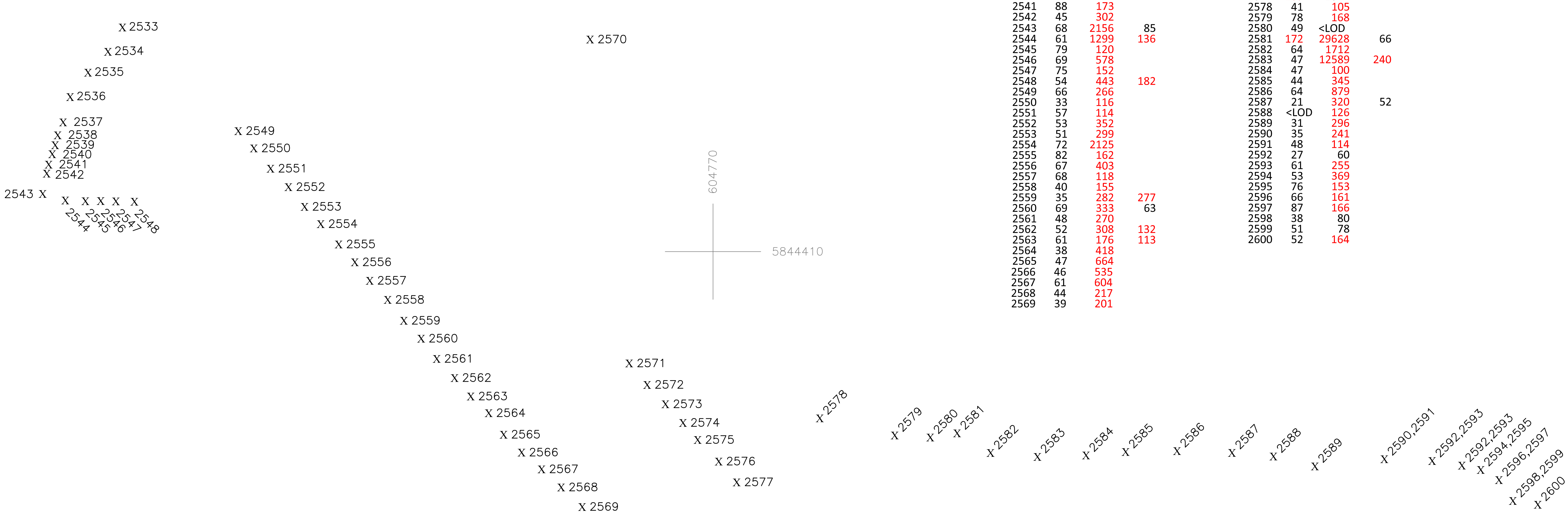
In all cases <LOD means below level of detection

Hall VMS Showing Rock Samples XRF Results (ppm)

XRF #	Zn	Cu	Bi
2533	117	30548	
2534	382	16661	343
2535	276	48069	
2536	66	132	
2537	76	205	
2538	74	212	
2539	51	270	
2540	51	601	
2541	88	173	
2542	45	302	
2543	68	2156	85
2544	61	1299	136
2545	79	120	
2546	69	578	
2547	75	152	
2548	54	443	182
2549	66	266	
2550	33	116	
2551	57	114	
2552	53	352	
2553	51	299	
2554	72	2125	
2555	82	162	
2556	67	403	
2557	68	118	
2558	40	155	
2559	35	282	277
2560	69	333	63
2561	48	270	
2562	52	308	132
2563	61	176	113
2564	38	418	
2565	47	664	
2566	46	535	
2567	61	604	
2568	44	217	
2569	39	201	

Hall VMS Showing Rock Samples XRF Results (ppm)

XRF #	Zn	Cu	Bi
2570	56	52	
2571	34	75	
2572	72	318	
2573	40	106	
2574	38	3926	
2575	58	<LOD	
2576	35	<LOD	
2577	189	<LOD	
2578	41	105	
2579	78	168	
2580	49	<LOD	
2581	172	29628	66
2582	64	1712	
2583	47	12589	240
2584	47	100	
2585	44	345	
2586	64	879	
2587	21	320	52
2588	<LOD	126	
2589	31	296	
2590	35	241	
2591	48	114	
2592	27	60	
2593	61	255	
2594	53	369	
2595	76	153	
2596	66	161	
2597	87	166	
2598	38	80	
2599	51	78	
2600	52	164	



Results over 100 ppm marked in red.

See Table No. 3 for XRF results.

LEGEND

X 2570 Rock sample location and number

metres

0 0.50

BARKER MINERALS LTD.

ROLLIE CREEK PROPERTY

Area B (Hall VMS Showing)

Rock Sample Numbers and Zn, Cu Geochemistry (ppm)

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

NTS Mapsheet: 93 A/11	Date: May 14, 2016
	Fig.No. 11

Table No. 3

Rollie Area B - XRF Sampling Results

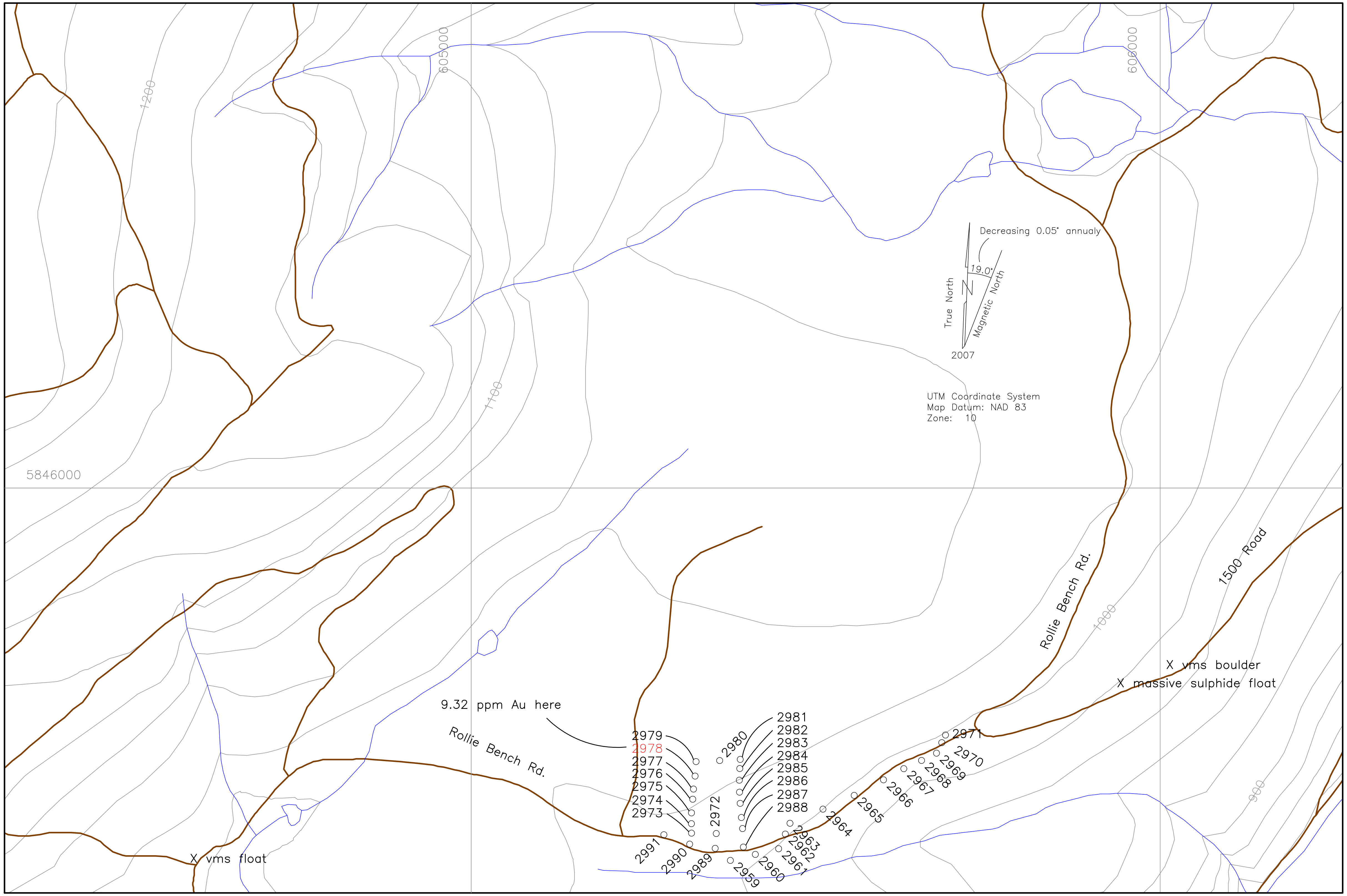
XRF No.	Fig. No./Area	Type	Units	Mo	Zr	Sr	U	Rb	Th	Pb	Se	As	Hg	Au	Zn	W	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Mn	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Nb	Y	Bi	Cr	V	Ti
2533	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	5	14	35	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	117	< LOD	30548	< LOD	< LOD	123280	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2534	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	11	23	27	< LOD	< LOD	25	< LOD	30	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	382	< LOD	16661	192	495	240839	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	2	343	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2535	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	20	< LOD	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	276	< LOD	48069	< LOD	< LOD	219464	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2536	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	8	46	< LOD	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	66	< LOD	132	< LOD	< LOD	110985	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2537	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	28	22	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	76	< LOD	205	< LOD	< LOD	149382	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2538	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	13	11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	74	< LOD	212	< LOD	< LOD	142204	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2539	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	10	9	43	< LOD	6	30	< LOD	33	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	51	< LOD	270	316	< LOD	230177	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2540	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	14	19	< LOD	5	25	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	51	< LOD	601	< LOD	< LOD	133816	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2541	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	82	40	< LOD	28	16	< LOD	< LOD	12	< LOD	< LOD	88	< LOD	173	< LOD	< LOD	46160	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	12	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2542	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	19	18	< LOD	5	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	45	< LOD	302	< LOD	< LOD	133077	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2543	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	5	11	11	9	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	68	< LOD	2156	< LOD	< LOD	150037	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	4	< LOD	85	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2544	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	6	9	< LOD	< LOD	24	< LOD	27	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	61	< LOD	1299	143	719	192809	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	136	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2545	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	13	13	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	22	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	79	< LOD	120	< LOD	< LOD	138304	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2546	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	< LOD	17	15	< LOD	33	< LOD	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	69	< LOD	578	< LOD	< LOD	168345	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2547	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	34	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	75	< LOD	152	< LOD	< LOD	139145	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2548	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	11	10	10	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	42	42	< LOD	< LOD	54	< LOD	443	438	< LOD	245465	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	182	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2549	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	10	15	13	4	< LOD	< LOD	22	11	< LOD	< LOD	66	< LOD	266	156	466	191186	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2550	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	5	11	25	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	33	< LOD	116	< LOD	< LOD	98814	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2551	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	8	28	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	57	< LOD	114	< LOD	< LOD	169152	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2552	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	< LOD	14	< LOD	7	16	< LOD	17	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	53	< LOD	352	< LOD	< LOD	163992	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2553	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	6	10	< LOD	4	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	51	< LOD	299	< LOD	< LOD	132046	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2554	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	11	11	12	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	72	< LOD	2125	< LOD	591	178062	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2555	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	63	24	< LOD	22	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	82	< LOD	162	< LOD	< LOD	125282	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	10	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2556	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	16	9	< LOD	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	12	< LOD	< LOD	67	< LOD	403	< LOD	< LOD	184706	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2557	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	50	24	8	3	< LOD	< LOD	18	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	68	< LOD	118	< LOD	298	139271	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2558	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	21	< LOD	20	11	< LOD	< LOD	40	< LOD	155	136	645	186305	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2559	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	5	< LOD	5	11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	66	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	35	< LOD	282	219	< LOD	214880	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	277	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2560	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	26	< LOD	62	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	69	< LOD	333	364	727	186201	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	63	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2561	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	32	22	< LOD	5	16	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	48	< LOD	270	< LOD	< LOD	145843	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2562	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	9	17	16	< LOD	33	< LOD	50	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	52	< LOD	308	369	< LOD	340127	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	132	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2563	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	11	< LOD	17	15	< LOD	35	< LOD	56	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	61	< LOD	176	314	768	308248	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	113	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2564	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	54	8	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	38	< LOD	418	< LOD	< LOD	99603	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2565	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	11	14	19	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	19	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47	< LOD	664	169	< LOD	176115	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2566	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	18	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	46	< LOD	535	< LOD	< LOD	95603	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2567	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	9	24	12	< LOD	21	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	61	< LOD	604	< LOD	< LOD	237666	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2568	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	7	47	< LOD	< LOD	22	< LOD	26	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	44	< LOD	217	293	< LOD	266942	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2569	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	33	49	12	11	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	39	< LOD	201	172	< LOD	206806	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2570	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	10	20	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	23	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	56	< LOD	52	185	404	156741	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2571	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	5	20	21	< LOD	11	15	< LOD	18	10	< LOD	< LOD	34	< LOD	75	< LOD	< LOD	150094	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2572	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	37	26	< LOD	16	< LOD	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	72	< LOD	318	< LOD	< LOD	174238	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2573	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	13	26	< LOD	10	18	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	40	< LOD	106	< LOD	< LOD	129610	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2574	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	11	30	< LOD	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	38	< LOD	3926	< LOD	532	178357	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2575	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	16	21	< LOD	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	58	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	67578	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2576	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	10	24	12	< LOD	9	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	35	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	105552	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	151	< LOD	449
2577	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	56	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	189	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	173073	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2578	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	21	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	41	< LOD	105	< LOD	< LOD	123790	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2579	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	10	< LOD	21	< LOD	< LOD	33	< LOD	30	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	78	292	168	< LOD	< LOD	163947	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2580	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	10	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	49	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	560	84162	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD

Table No. 3

Rollie Area B - XRF Sampling Results

XRF No.	Fig. No./Area	Type	Units	Mo	Zr	Sr	U	Rb	Th	Pb	Se	As	Hg	Au	Zn	W	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Mn	Sb	Sn	Cd	Ag	Nb	Y	Bi	Cr	V	Ti
2581	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	< LOD	14	< LOD	4	16	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	172	< LOD	29628	< LOD	< LOD	133067	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	66	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2582	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	7	22	< LOD	4	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	64	< LOD	1712	< LOD	< LOD	146980	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2583	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	3	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47	< LOD	12589	< LOD	< LOD	104090	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	4	< LOD	240	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2584	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	25	51	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	17	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47	< LOD	100	188	< LOD	214427	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2585	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	15	65	10	15	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	44	< LOD	345	< LOD	< LOD	167826	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2586	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	32	< LOD	< LOD	24	< LOD	24	24	< LOD	< LOD	64	< LOD	879	< LOD	< LOD	191994	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2587	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	4	3	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	24	22	< LOD	< LOD	21	< LOD	320	< LOD	< LOD	119351	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	52	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2588	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	14	15	< LOD	< LOD	20	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	126	< LOD	< LOD	58668	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2589	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	10	32	< LOD	9	19	< LOD	18	25	< LOD	< LOD	31	< LOD	296	< LOD	< LOD	163444	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	6	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2590	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	8	25	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	20	12	< LOD	< LOD	35	< LOD	241	186	< LOD	236681	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2591	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	< LOD	39	10	5	21	< LOD	17	16	< LOD	< LOD	48	< LOD	114	< LOD	< LOD	146212	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	5	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2592	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	6	4	13	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	27	< LOD	60	< LOD	< LOD	95070	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2593	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	14	13	29	10	6	< LOD	< LOD	29	12	< LOD	< LOD	61	< LOD	255	< LOD	< LOD	217467	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2594	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	29	< LOD	< LOD	32	< LOD	31	64	< LOD	< LOD	53	250	369	< LOD	864	256133	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2595	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	< LOD	< LOD	42	< LOD	< LOD	25	< LOD	41	77	< LOD	< LOD	76	< LOD	153	< LOD	1012	260218	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	2	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2596	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	8	82	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	16	14	< LOD	< LOD	66	< LOD	161	< LOD	< LOD	171494	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2597	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	8	9	73	< LOD	14	22	< LOD	19	28	< LOD	< LOD	87	< LOD	166	< LOD	< LOD	207857	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2598	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	7	9	55	< LOD	7	23	< LOD	31	17	< LOD	< LOD	38	< LOD	80	< LOD	623	194559	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	8	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2599	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	< LOD	33	< LOD	5	29	< LOD	49	19	< LOD	< LOD	51	< LOD	78	223	561	271510	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD
2600	Fig. 11/Area B	rock	ppm	9	< LOD	151	< LOD	< LOD	27	< LOD	16	33	< LOD	< LOD	52	< LOD	164	< LOD	< LOD	216172	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD

In all cases <LOD means below level of detection



Rollie Property Soil Samples XRF Results (ppm)

XRF #	Zn	Cu	Au
2959	147	61	
2960	135	<LOD	
2961	91	34	
2962	104	57	
2963	119	41	
2964	75	<LOD	
2965	86	23	
2966	120	37	
2967	128	27	
2968	131	<LOD	
2969	139	<LOD	
2970	110	36	
2971	125	<LOD	
2972	118	<LOD	
2973	100	69	
2974	109	57	
2975	87	29	
2976	159	61	
2977	134	57	
2978	159	99	9.32
2979	105	<LOD	
2980	104	80	
2981	179	47	
2982	184	33	
2983	153	<LOD	
2984	183	62	
2985	164	30	
2986	133	64	
2987	125	85	
2988	120	114	
2989	<LOD	<LOD	
2990	128	55	
2991	137	53	

Results over 100 ppm marked in red.

LEGEND

1000 Topographic Contour & Elevation
Contour interval 20 metres

Creek

Road, quad trail, trail, reclaimed

○ 2990 Soil sample location and number

See Table No. 4 for XRF results.

Scale 1:6,000
metres
0 60 120 180 240 300

BARKER MINERALS LTD.

Rollie Property

Area C

Rocks, Soils Sample Numbers and Zn, Cu Geochemistry

Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.

NTS Map: 93A/11 | Date: May 10, 2016

Fig.No. 12

Table No. 4

Rollie Area C - XRF Sampling Results

XRF No.	Fig. No./Area	Type	Units	Mo	Zr	Sr	U	Rb	Th	Pb	Se	As	Hg	Au	Zn	W	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Mn
2959	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	146	58	< LOD	63	13	16	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	147	< LOD	61	< LOD	< LOD	40411	555
2960	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	143	82	< LOD	85	14	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	135	< LOD	< LOD	40	< LOD	59003	498
2961	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	152	60	< LOD	63	6	< LOD	< LOD	16	< LOD	< LOD	91	< LOD	34	< LOD	< LOD	45908	301
2962	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	142	73	< LOD	46	8	10	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	104	< LOD	57	< LOD	< LOD	28927	414
2963	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	160	71	< LOD	57	12	< LOD	< LOD	12	< LOD	< LOD	119	< LOD	41	< LOD	< LOD	41774	510
2964	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	180	87	< LOD	69	6	< LOD	< LOD	7	< LOD	< LOD	75	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	26162	207
2965	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	6	205	69	< LOD	72	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	86	< LOD	23	< LOD	< LOD	18734	180
2966	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	184	87	< LOD	87	13	16	< LOD	12	< LOD	< LOD	120	< LOD	37	< LOD	< LOD	35059	439
2967	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	228	81	8	60	11	20	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	128	< LOD	27	91	< LOD	52116	522
2968	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	147	93	< LOD	103	7	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	131	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	71494	409
2969	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	159	176	< LOD	60	10	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	139	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	33951	323
2970	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	169	72	< LOD	95	7	10	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	110	< LOD	36	< LOD	< LOD	41411	300
2971	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	5	152	147	< LOD	86	12	< LOD	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	125	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	41702	765
2972	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	148	103	< LOD	64	15	17	< LOD	18	< LOD	< LOD	118	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	40899	965
2973	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	191	50	< LOD	72	13	13	< LOD	10	< LOD	< LOD	100	< LOD	69	65	< LOD	38196	1360
2974	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	120	59	< LOD	98	15	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	109	< LOD	57	< LOD	< LOD	42861	817
2975	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	5	183	75	< LOD	77	17	18	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	87	< LOD	29	< LOD	< LOD	29857	359
2976	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	131	121	11	89	16	23	< LOD	22	< LOD	< LOD	159	< LOD	61	< LOD	< LOD	45139	694
2977	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	122	133	12	101	12	< LOD	< LOD	14	< LOD	< LOD	134	< LOD	57	< LOD	< LOD	50613	577
2978	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	176	155	< LOD	95	17	43	< LOD	10	< LOD	**9.32**	159	< LOD	99	188	< LOD	71307	701
2979	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	150	80	< LOD	77	8	< LOD	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	105	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	40161	290
2980	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	130	53	< LOD	75	16	< LOD	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	104	< LOD	80	108	< LOD	41784	662
2981	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	130	98	< LOD	67	14	32	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	179	< LOD	47	< LOD	< LOD	35573	535
2982	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	128	94	< LOD	50	11	14	< LOD	12	< LOD	< LOD	184	< LOD	33	< LOD	< LOD	45154	617
2983	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	5	122	129	10	83	15	< LOD	< LOD	9	< LOD	< LOD	153	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	40159	487
2984	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	5	120	80	< LOD	89	19	131	< LOD	16	< LOD	< LOD	183	< LOD	62	56	< LOD	46243	466
2985	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	135	85	< LOD	127	15	29	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	164	< LOD	30	< LOD	< LOD	47018	526
2986	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	5	136	91	< LOD	119	22	71	< LOD	21	< LOD	< LOD	133	< LOD	64	< LOD	< LOD	49358	473
2987	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	9	124	78	< LOD	80	16	51	< LOD	15	< LOD	< LOD	125	< LOD	85	< LOD	957	42614	318
2988	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	10	125	106	< LOD	87	13	36	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	120	< LOD	114	54	1035	42495	363
2989	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	182	65	< LOD	103	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	< LOD	47106	< LOD
2990	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	138	81	< LOD	110	14	27	< LOD	11	< LOD	< LOD	128	< LOD	55	52	< LOD	46502	718
2991	Fig. 11 / Rollie C	soil	ppm	< LOD	107	76	< LOD	96	13	27	< LOD	13	< LOD	< LOD	137	< LOD	53	54	< LOD	45128	600

In all cases <LOD means below level of detection