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From: Barker Minerals [sec_bml@telus.net]
Sent: Monday, November 18, 2002 9:27 AM
To: barker@telus.net
Subject: Barker Minerals Massive Sulphide Projects Update

For
release
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immediate

Barker Minerals Massive Sulphide Projects Update

Vancouver, B.C., November 18, 2002 – Barker Minerals Ltd., (BML - TSX/V), is pleased to provide an update and summary on its massive sulphide projects which are located 95 km northeast of Williams Lake in Central British Columbia. Barker Minerals has recently completed and filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) a technical report conforming to National Instrument 43-101 on its exploration projects, with results and recommendations, up to October 27, 2002. This news release summarizes a part of the content of the technical report. For further details and to view related maps and figures please visit our website www.barkerminerals.com or on the SEDAR website where the entire report may be viewed. The Company's large mineral tenure holding currently consists of 4,092 mineral claim units (approximately 260,000 acres or 105,222 hectares). Precious and base metals have been, and continue to be, the major focus of exploration.

The eastern half of the property contains five massive sulphide exploration project areas, the Ace, Frank Creek, SCR, Cariboo and Peacock areas, each of which contain multiple exploration targets as indicated by geochemical, geophysical and geological data. The western half of the property contains the mineral claims hosting Barker Minerals' Quesnel Platinum Project.

Ace Project

Within the Ace project area, surface geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and two episodes of drilling in 1998 and 2002 have defined a belt of metamorphosed and deformed, volcanic rocks (referred to as "Felsite") containing massive and stringer sulphide mineralization, within which are anomalous concentrations of gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn). The belt is open along strike in both directions. The anomalous concentrations increase in footwall rocks near the stratigraphic top of the main volcanic section. These patterns show characteristics of footwall rocks beneath a typical VMS deposit. Geophysical surveys have defined another major target located to the southeast of this belt in an apparently outcropless area containing encouraging soil geochemistry. Further exploratory trenching and drilling has been recommended on these targets. Most of the geophysical anomalies obtained in earlier studies have yet to be tested or explained.

Geological mapping will continue in order to improve understanding of the regional structure and the local geology of areas of volcanic rocks that have not yet been examined. This additional mapping is being integrated with that being done between the Ace and Frank Creek areas by Ferri and others of the B.C. Geological Survey. Independent geological consultants from Strathcona Mineral Services (Toronto, Canada) have toured the Ace Project and after inspecting the core from the drill programs of 1998 and 2002 recommended further work including delineation of the felsite unit through mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys, followed by trenching where possible and drilling of targets which are selected by the combination of magnetic, MaxMin and gravity geophysical surveys. An effort is being made to determine the origin of the "felsite", as this has a bearing on the style of massive sulphide deposits that may exist in relation to this unit on the Company's property.

Frank Creek Project

The Frank Creek area contains an important massive sulphide occurrence (F-1 target) situated near the stratigraphic top of fragmental, felsic volcanic rocks or feldspathic arkose. This overlies in order, a section of black argillite, siltstone, and an intermediate to mafic volcanic sequence of flows and fine fragmental rocks. Numerous target areas in the Frank Creek area have been defined by both ground and airborne geophysical surveys and geochemical soil surveys, which have yet to be tested by trenching or drilling. The discovery of pillow structures in mafic volcanic rocks in the Frank Creek area indicates a sea-floor subaqueous environment, thereby enhancing the potential for further discoveries of massive sulphide deposits in this belt of rocks.

Drill core from the initial exploratory drilling program at the Frank Creek project area contains intervals of Cu-Zn-Pb (+/- Au, Ag) massive sulphide mineralization that are significant examples of ore formation processes having occurred on the property.

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The mineralizations encountered in the drill core are similar to that exposed at the discovery outcrop where the discovery outcrop massive sulphide layer has been further exposed by trenching, and the local area has been mapped in detail.

The F-4 target in the Frank Creek project area is comprised of sulphide-rich lenses in metamorphosed, altered, now ankeritic, fine-grained tuffaceous sedimentary rocks of original andesitic basalt composition. A grab sample of this mineralization was collected by an independent source and assayed 8.27% Zn and 791 ppm Cu, with traces of Pb and Ag.

Prospecting during the 2002 field season on the F-7 target area resulted in the discovery of massive sulphide float boulders, samples of which contained concentrations of up to 7.3% Zn. The F-7 target area has associated airborne and ground HLEM anomalies, and Cu, Pb and Zn soil anomalies were detected nearby.

Float massive sulphide mineralization has so far been identified on F-1, F-4, F-7 and F-8 target areas, bedrock massive sulphide mineralization has also been identified on the F-1 and F-4 project areas. Since massive sulphide deposits tend to occur in clusters, the Company's chances for discovery of additional massive sulphide mineralization at other target areas throughout the Frank Creek project area may be enhanced.

Independent geological consultants from Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd. (Toronto, Canada) have toured the Frank Creek Project and after inspecting the core from the 2002 drill program have recommended further work including establishing survey grids, mapping, soil sampling, and geophysical surveys similar to those recommended for the Ace Project, followed by trenching and drilling.

SCR Project

The SCR project area contains semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization in altered volcanic rocks. This project area also contains coincident base-metal soil anomalies and HLEM/Magnetic geophysical anomalies in an area of sparse outcrop. In areas of geophysical and geochemical anomalies, prospecting was successful in discovering float boulders which assayed as high as 17.3% Zn and 6.4% Pb. Further surface exploration including trenching and bedrock sampling in this area is recommended, to be followed by initial exploratory drilling.

Cariboo Project — Bonanza Ledge

The Cariboo Prospect, saw limited exploration during 1987 by Gibraltar Mines Ltd. The prospect contains three main stratiform lenses of ankerite, quartz, sphalerite, galena and minor pyrite enclosed in limestone-rich strata of probable Middle Devonian age. Sampling of the zone intermittently over a 1.6 km strike length returned concentrations up to 15% combined Zn/Pb. Grab sample results returned concentrations up to 32.8% Zn, 4.5% Pb, and 63 g/t (2 oz/t) Ag. Compilation of all relevant data and limited diamond drilling is recommended in order to confirm the previous drilling and in order to further define and investigate the size and economic potential of this deposit, which is open in both directions along strike and at depth.

Peacock Showing ✕

According to BC government maps the showing is situated within Barker Minerals' Rollie project area. It is thought that the new Besshi-type VMS mineralization described recently in this area by the BC Geological Survey may be related to this old mineral showing, now since re-discovered. The presence of volcanogenic massive sulphides at the Ace, Frank Creek, Peacock and SCR properties shows that potential exists for massive sulphide deposits across the entire width of the Barkerville terrane.

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Jones, Larry EM:EX

From: Barker Minerals Ltd. [barker@telus.net]
Sent: June 24, 2004 9:49 AM
To: barker@telus.net
Subject: Barker Reports Besshi or SEDEX-type Massive Sulphide Potential confirmed by Ore Systems Consulting on the Ace Project

For immediate release
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BM-

Barker Reports Besshi or SEDEX-type Massive Sulphide Potential confirmed by Ore Systems Consulting on the Ace Project

Vancouver, B.C., June 24, 2004 – Barker Minerals Ltd. (the “Company”: BML - TSX/V) President and CEO Louis Doyle is pleased to report the results of a study by Dr. Tim Barrett and Dr. Wallace MacLean of Ore Systems Consulting (the “Report”) on the geology and geochemistry of rocks on the Company’s Ace property. The Report confirms the potential of the property to host Besshi-type or SEDEX-type massive sulphide deposits. The Report will be made available for viewing in the next few days on Barker’s website www.barkerminerals.com.

Besshi-type and SEDEX-type massive sulphide deposits are hosted by variably altered, marine clastic sedimentary rocks, as are modern massive sulphide deposits on sediment-covered ocean ridges. Mafic volcanic rocks and coeval mafic sills are also closely associated with Besshi-type deposits in time and space. It is possible that some Besshi-type settings originally were regionally transitional into SEDEX-type settings.

On the Ace property, some 10 km east of the northern end of Cariboo Lake, intervals of massive sulphide up to 0.25m and semi-massive sulphide up to 1.2m thick are hosted by a series of quartz-feldspar-muscovite-chlorite +/-biotite +/-garnet schists and so-called “felsite” intervals, the latter occurring over drill hole thicknesses of 5-70 m. Interbeds of siltstone-argillite up to several metres thick and marble up to 0.5m thick are also present. The sulphides consist mainly of pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, which form either sulphide-rich layers in chloritized schist, or disseminations (2-10%) in the “felsite”. Although the sulphide layers intersected in the 1998 and 2002 drill holes carry <0.1% each of copper (Cu), lead (Pb) and zinc (Zn), and <1 ppm gold (Au), grab samples of massive sulphide boulders from the Ace property contain up to 9.9% Zn and 7.7% Pb (with <0.1% Cu and <1 ppm Au). Also present on the Ace property are boulders containing gold-rich quartz-sulphide veins; grab samples contain 2-29 g/t Au. Similar veins have been uncovered in trenches. The age of the Au-sulphide vein systems is unknown, but it is possible they formed during later regional deformation and metamorphism. Due to this metamorphism, the precursors of most of the schistose rocks that host the sulphide-rich beds cannot be identified in the field, apart from the argillite-rich or marble-rich beds, which clearly were sedimentary.

The chemical composition of the schists and also the “felsite” are broadly “intermediate” in terms of their immobile-element ratios, which rules out the possibility that some of these are felsic volcanic rocks. The precursors of these “intermediate” rocks are instead interpreted to have been mainly clastic sediments such as greywacke or arkose, although it cannot be excluded that some had volcanoclastic precursors of andesitic to locally mafic composition. The “felsite”, which is a coarse-grained plagioclase-quartz-rich rock, is interpreted to have formed as a result of sub-seafloor Na metasomatism of clastic sediments such as greywacke or arkose. The composition of the Ace schists and some of “felsites” is comparable to that of modern, fine-grained clastic turbidites, e.g. those overlying spreading centres in the eastern Pacific Ocean. For example, at Middle Valley on the northern Juan de Fuca Ridge, up to 700m of these sediments overlie mafic oceanic crust, and are locally intruded by mafic sills. Massive sulphide deposits at Middle Valley are in excess of 90m thickness and occur at surface and in the subsurface, while the host sediments have been hydrothermally altered to a variety of assemblages, including albite-chlorite-pyrite. At Ace, no definite coeval mafic sills or flows have been found, although some of the schists could contain a mafic volcanoclastic component. It is also possible that amphibolites in the vicinity of Barker Mountain in the southern part of the Ace property could represent metamorphosed mafic volcanic rocks.

The composition of the “normal” Ace schists is also comparable to some of the unaltered clastic sediments hosting the Sullivan Zn-Pb deposit, while the Ace “felsite” is comparable to the albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration zone in the Sullivan hangingwall. Similar albite-chlorite-pyrite alteration zones also occur near massive sulphide deposits on modern, sediment-covered spreading ridges, and at many ancient Besshi-type deposits, which consist of elongate lenses of semi-massive to massive, Cu-Zn-bearing pyrite + pyrrhotite, typically hosted by metamorphosed greywackes, argillites and basalts. Associated with many Besshi-type deposits is a manganese (Mn)-rich lithology known as “coticule” (Mn-rich carbonates, garnets, etc.), which can form horizons extending up to a kilometer from the sulphide lenses. Boulders and subcrop of Mn-rich schist (1-4% MnO) containing garnets and disseminated sulphides have recently been found in trenches in the Ace area.

The original seafloor setting at Ace is interpreted to have been similar to that of Frank Creek, that is, a continental shelf that accumulated clastic sediments with lesser argillites and minor limestones. Mafic volcanic rocks are also present at Frank Creek, suggesting that rifting was occurring locally. Sulphide mineralization at Frank Creek is generally richer in copper than the Zn+Pb-rich mineralization at Ace. Together with the general lithological features, this suggests that the Frank Creek property represents a Besshi-type setting while the Ace property represents a SEDEX-type setting. This in turn suggests that Frank Creek occupied an originally deeper and more westerly location on a rifted continental shelf than Ace.

Besshi-type deposits typically form lenses and sheet-like accumulations of massive sulphides that contain up to a few percent each of Cu and Zn, with significant gold and silver (Ag) credits. Examples are the copper-rich Goldstream deposit (3.2 million tons, 4.5% Cu) in southern BC; and Windy Craggy (297 million tons, 1.4% Cu), the world's largest Besshi deposit, in northwestern British Columbia (Slack, 1993).

Large SEDEX-type deposits are up to ten times larger than most volcanic-hosted deposits, and can contain up to 15% Zn, 5% Pb, and 100 grams per ton Ag. SEDEX deposits currently supply a large amount of the silver mined in the world. The famous Sullivan deposit in southern British Columbia (160 million tons 5.6% Zn, 6.5% Pb and 67 grams/ton Ag) produced more than \$20 billion of metals over a 100-year mine life, including over 300 million ounces of silver (Lydon, Höy, Slack, Knapp, 2000).

Dr. Tim Barrett and Dr. Wallace MacLean of Ore Systems Consulting have previously worked on many massive sulphide deposits in Canada and overseas, including deposits of the Noranda and Matagami camps of Quebec, the Timmins area of Ontario, the Cordillera of British Columbia, and deposits in Alaska, Sweden, Wales, Portugal and the Philippines. They have published numerous research papers on these deposits, and also completed many private reports for mining exploration companies.

Barker Minerals Ltd. is a mineral exploration company focused on the discovery of economic precious and base metal mineral deposits. Over the past ten years Barker Minerals has acquired and advanced exploration on its 265,000 plus acres of mineral properties in the Cariboo Mining District, which is located along the Cariboo Gold District, one of the most mineralized belts in British Columbia. The company has 17 projects at various stages of exploration, including five projects with drill-ready gold targets and polymetallic massive sulphide targets. Barker Minerals owns 100 % of its properties.

The content in this news release has been reviewed by Sean McKinley, M.Sc., P.Geo. a Qualified Person (QP), as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

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The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Jones, Larry EM:EX

From: Barker Minerals [sec_bml@telus.net]
Sent: Thursday, November 21, 2002 8:53 AM
To: barker@telus.net
Subject: Barker Updates on Gold, Silver and PGM Projects, and Grants Options

For immediate
release
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Barker Updates on Gold, Silver and PGM Projects, and Grants Options

Vancouver, B.C., November 21, 2002 – Barker Minerals Ltd., (BML - TSX/V), is pleased to provide an update and summary of its Gold and Platinum Group Mineral projects which are located northeast of Williams Lake in East Central British Columbia. Barker Minerals has recently completed and filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) a technical report conforming to National Instrument 43-101 on its exploration projects, with results and recommendations, up to October 27, 2002. This news release summarizes a part of the content of the technical report. For further details and to view related maps and figures please visit our website www.barkerminerals.com or on the SEDAR website where the entire report may be viewed. The Company's large mineral tenure holding currently consists of 4,092 mineral claim units (approximately 260,000 acres or 105,222 hectares) and is comprised of 16 project areas at various stages of exploration. Precious and base metals have been, and continue to be, the major focus of exploration.

Ace Project

During 1993, in the Ace project area prospecting at a culvert on a logging road recovered a grab sample of sediment which assayed 129 g/t gold (Au). This new gold discovery was on the southern extension of the historic Barkerville gold district, and east of the Quesnel River/Likely gold fields. Follow up prospecting, geological mapping, line cutting, rock and soil sampling programs helped to locate many gold bearing quartz boulders, and/or semi-massive to massive sulphides. Geological mapping will be integrated with that being done between the Ace and Frank Creek areas by Ferri and others of the B.C. Geological Survey. Geophysical surveys have been conducted and have successfully outlined numerous drill targets, some of which may be the source of the gold-bearing boulders found nearby.

Grab samples collected from boulders contain significant concentrations of gold. The average of 53 widespread float boulders comprised of sulphide-bearing quartz veins was 3.1 g/t Au, with concentrations ranging up to 29 g/t Au. Many of the higher gold samples contain minor to significant concentrations of arsenic, antimony, bismuth, tungsten, and tellurium.

In a petrographical report prepared for Barker Minerals on samples from the Ace project Andrzej Skupinski Ph.D, states: *"In four polished mounts and two polished sections over 30 grains of native gold were detected. Frequently, gold is intergrown with tellurides and native bismuth. As a rule, all above minerals precipitate in close proximity to each other."*

Bob Lane, Regional Geologist, Ministry of Energy and Mines states in a 2000 report: *"The Ace's host rock lithology and metal content suggest an affinity to well explored gold quartz veins of the Yanks Peak and Cow Mountain areas to the north. The geological setting, style of mineralization and geochemistry suggest an analogy to the "Plutonic-associated" or "Pogo-Type" Gold vein model."*

An independent geological consultant from Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd. (Toronto, Canada) has toured the Ace project and after inspecting the core from the 1998 and 2002 drill programs recommended further work including mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysical surveys, followed by trenching where possible and drilling of targets which will be selected by a combination of soil, magnetic, and MaxMin geophysical surveys.

Blackbear Project

2002/11/25

With the anticipated interest returning to precious metals and the price of gold rising substantially during the past year, the Company will make plans to further investigate this project area. The Blackbear project mineralization is comprised of silver-bearing galena with pyrite; minor sphalerite and gold contained within three sub parallel gently dipping quartz veins hosted by metamorphosed tuff, possibly rhyolitic. The main vein is known to be approximately 180m long and averages 4.5m in width. A previous operator's shipment of selected ore from the No. 2 zone assayed 102 oz/t Ag, 45.7% Pb, 0.11% Zn and 4.9 g/t Au. One grab sample taken of outcropping mineralization contained 52% Pb, 0.03% Zn, 142 oz/t Ag and 2.6 g/t of Au. All previous exploration results available will be compiled, interpreted, and where warranted followed up with an exploration program designed to identify and develop drill targets having massive sulphides and/or gold/silver potential.

Quesnel Platinum Projects

These project areas were staked for their gold and platinum group minerals (PGMs) potential, favourable geology, the recent increase in the price of PGMs and the apparent lack of previous PGMs exploration in this potentially favourable area. Some placer deposits associated with the Quesnel River and some of its tributaries draining from the north and east contain significant concentrations of platinum group minerals. One of the highest concentrations from a historical government sampling program was obtained from a pan concentrate sample collected from Twenty-Mile Creek that assayed 2,195 g/t Pt, 2,210 g/t Pd and 1,440 g/t Os. In this concentrate PGMs were found as minute metallic grains within larger grains of magnetite and chromite.

Subsequent field and laboratory verification studies by the B.C. Geological Survey in 2001 confirmed the presence of gold and PGMs in the Quesnel River drainages, and also recognized a new Platinum occurrence in the Blackbear project area. Concentrations of PGMs and gold in the Quesnel River from this study were up to 2,489 ppb Pt and 259,000 ppb Au from fire assay analysis. Blackbear Creek returned concentrations up to 7,321 ppb Pt and 3,834 ppb of Au by ICP-MS analysis. One sample from this study on the Quesnel River returned concentrations up to 788,000 ppb Au by ICP-MS method.

Barker Grants Options to Directors and Employees

Barker Minerals Ltd. wishes to announce the granting on November 6, 2002 of options to directors to purchase an aggregate of 410,000 common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.40 per share for a term of five years. The Company also granted 105,000 common shares of the Company to employees at the same exercise price and for the same term. The grant of the foregoing stock options is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

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The TSX Venture Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or

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accuracy of this news release.