

Figure 4: Kangaroo Project Line Location Map and Surveyed Claims⁴

Line	Array Coord. Start	Array Coord. End	UTM Coord. Start		UTM Coord. End	
			Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing
KL-2	0	2700N	588988	5837091	589030	5839770
KL-4	0	2700N	589198	5837095	589219	5839765
KL-6	0	2700N	589376	5837102	589404	5839835

Table 1: Titan Survey Lines (UTM Referenced NAD 83, Zone 10U)

⁴ Kangaroo Line Location Map supplied by Barker Minerals Ltd, 2007.

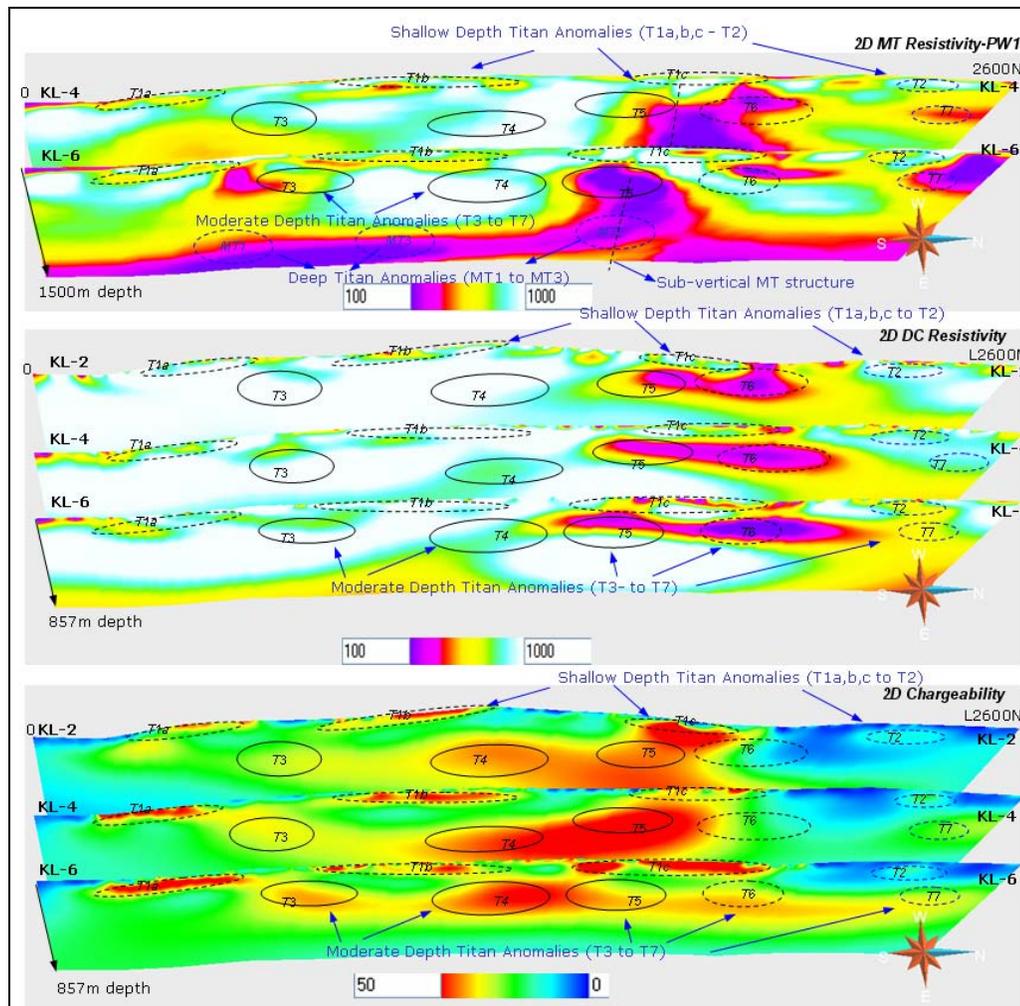


Figure 5: 3D Views of the Titan DCIP & MT Anomalous Zones

3.3.1 Shallow Depth Titan Anomalous Zones

This group includes Titan responses **T1a-b-c** and **T2**, observed from near surface to approximately 200 meters depth (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

These anomalous zones appear to be related to near surface placer-gold and associated mineralization hosted in gravels or clay layers within the glacial drift and similar to that observed at the Bullion Pit. Secondary enrichment, or related sulphide alteration zones may be encountered associated to sedimentary volcanic and carbonaceous rocks from the Barkerville or Quesnel Terranes. Lenses of semi-massive to massive copper and zinc sulphides bearing pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and chalcopyrite are typically hosted by metamorphosed greywackes, argillites and basalts.

T1. Anomaly **T1** represents an association of discrete near surface strong IP responses and DC and MT resistivity low (including **T1a**, **T1b**, and **T1c**). They are depth limited sub-horizontal features and present large strike length, particularly covering most of the survey area from surface to approximately 200 meters depth. Although, the large amplitude of the IP and the low resistivity association makes **T1** a perspective anomaly for follow up, a low priority has been assigned to this zone due to its limited depth extent.

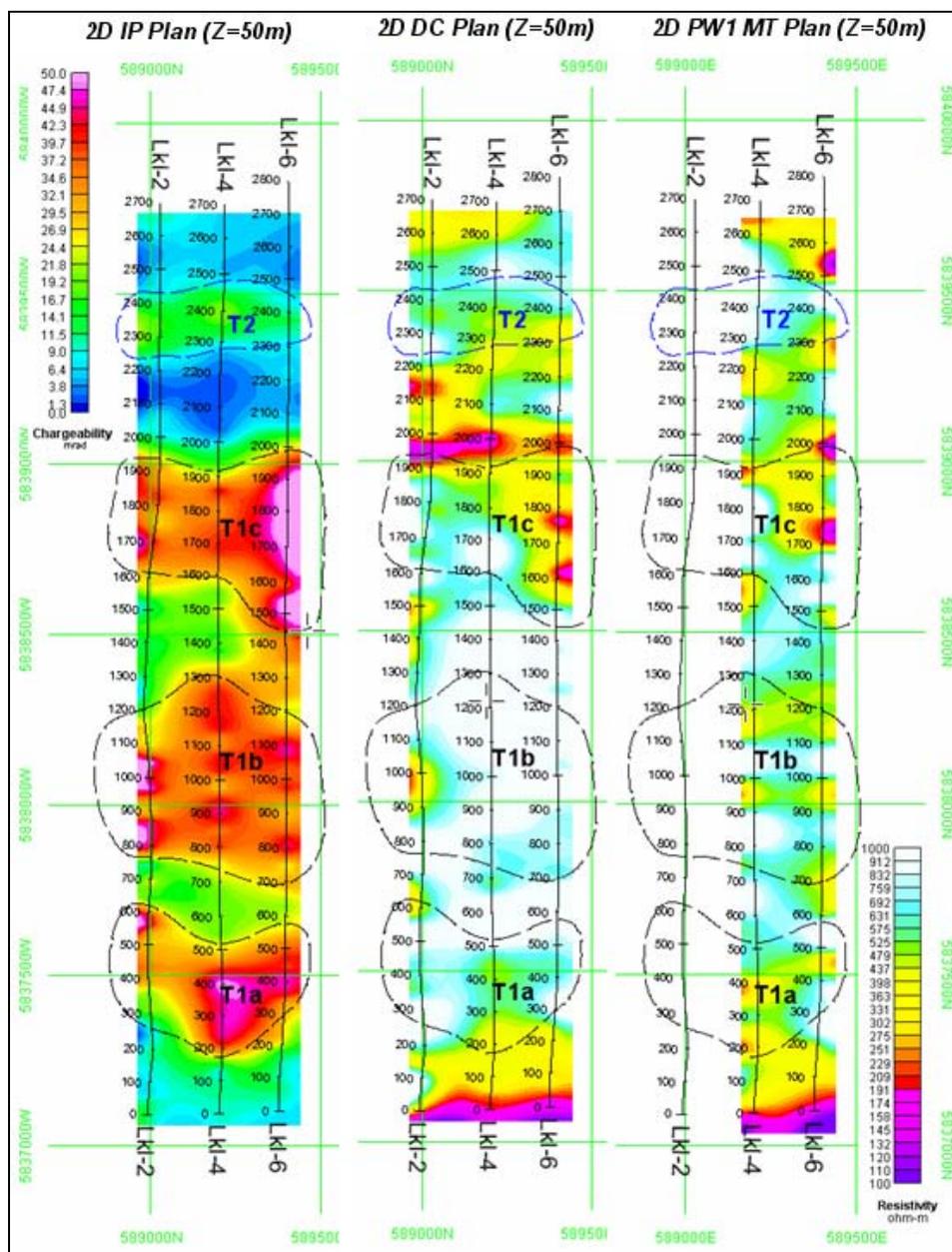


Figure 6: Shallow depth Titan Anomalous Zones at Kangaroo⁹

Anomaly **T1a** is observed in the southern part of the survey area, from line **KL-2** to line **KL-6** (stations 300N to 600N). This anomaly exhibits a strong to moderate IP response (>30 milliradians) coincident with a DC and MT moderate to low resistivity anomaly (<500 ohm-meters). Towards the west, it is considerably extent limited and closer to the surface and associated to a resistive environment. Although the IP response to the west is weaker, it may be related to semi-massive or disseminate mineralization or alteration zones. The most prospective portion for **T1a** is observed at line **KL-6** at station 200N, where the anomaly exhibits a strong IP chargeability (>40 milliradians) at depth and coincident MT resistivity low (<500 ohm-meters), (Figure 7).

⁹ The interpreted shallow depth Titan anomalies are open to the east and west respectively beyond the survey coverage.

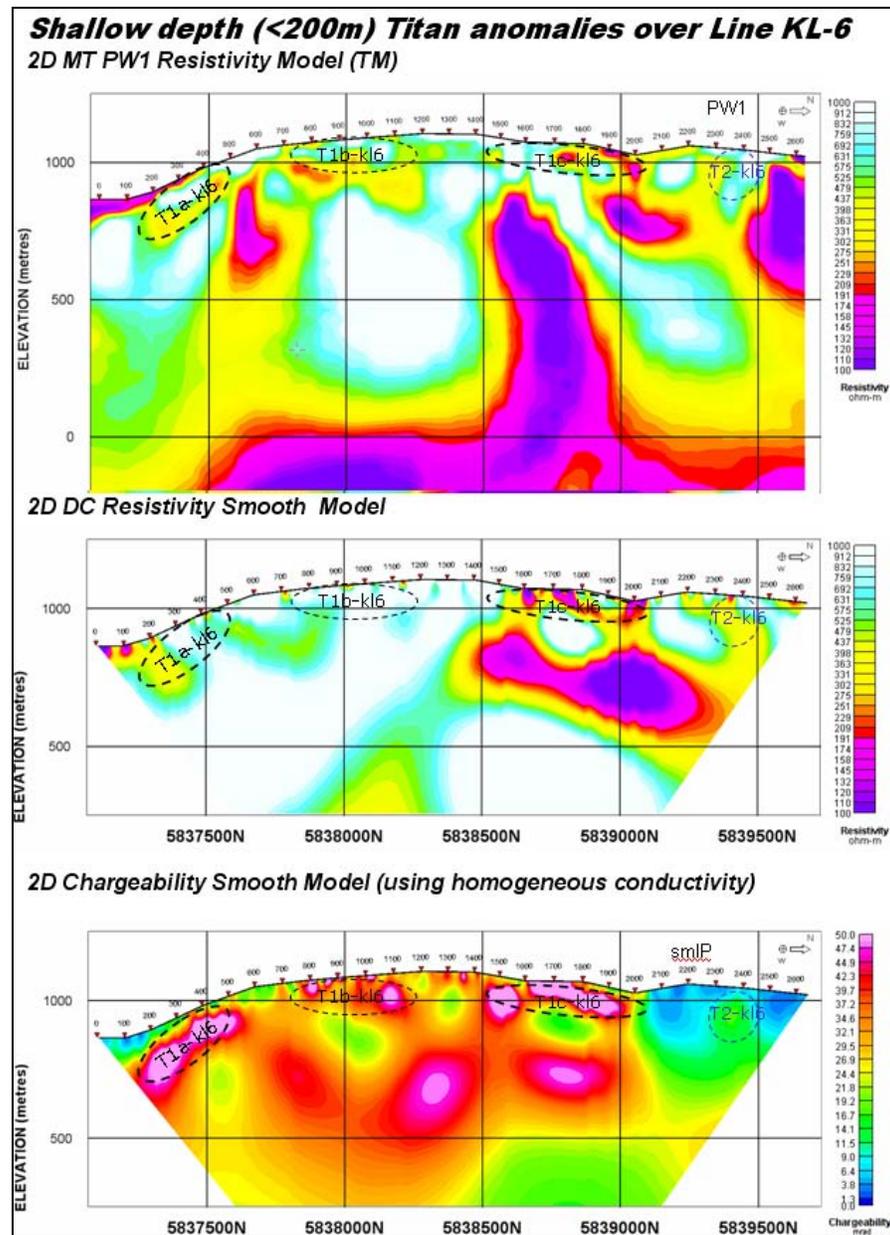


Figure 7: Shallow depth Titan Anomalies over Line KL-6

Anomaly **T1b** is located in the south-central portion of the area, extending from line **KL-2** to line **KL-6** (from ~700N to 1200N). It exhibits a strong to moderate IP response (>30 milliradians) with coincident DC and moderate MT resistivity responses (500-1000 ohm-meters). On line **KL-2** this anomaly is closer to the surface in a resistive host, potentially indicating disseminated mineralization. The most prospective area for **T1b** is located on line **KL-4** from station 1100N & 1200N to line **KL-6** at station 1100N (Figure 7).

T1c is observed on line **KL-6**, over the north-central part of the line from station 1400N to 2000N. This zone exhibits a strong to moderate IP response (>30 milliradians) associated with coincident DC and moderate MT resistivity responses (500-1000 ohm-meters), (Figure 7). The west portion of this anomaly, including line **KL-4** and **KL-2** are interpreted as discrete, near surface IP responses of limited horizontal extent where near-surface disseminated mineraliza-