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A
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON

HUFF 1 & 2 MINERAL CLAIMS
N T S SHEET 921/2W

LAT. 50 13'N

LONG. 121 00'W

OWNED BY

BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED

PREPARED BY

CLIFFORD C. RENNIE, P.ENG.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OCTOBER, 1994

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,584

A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON
HUFF 1 & 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

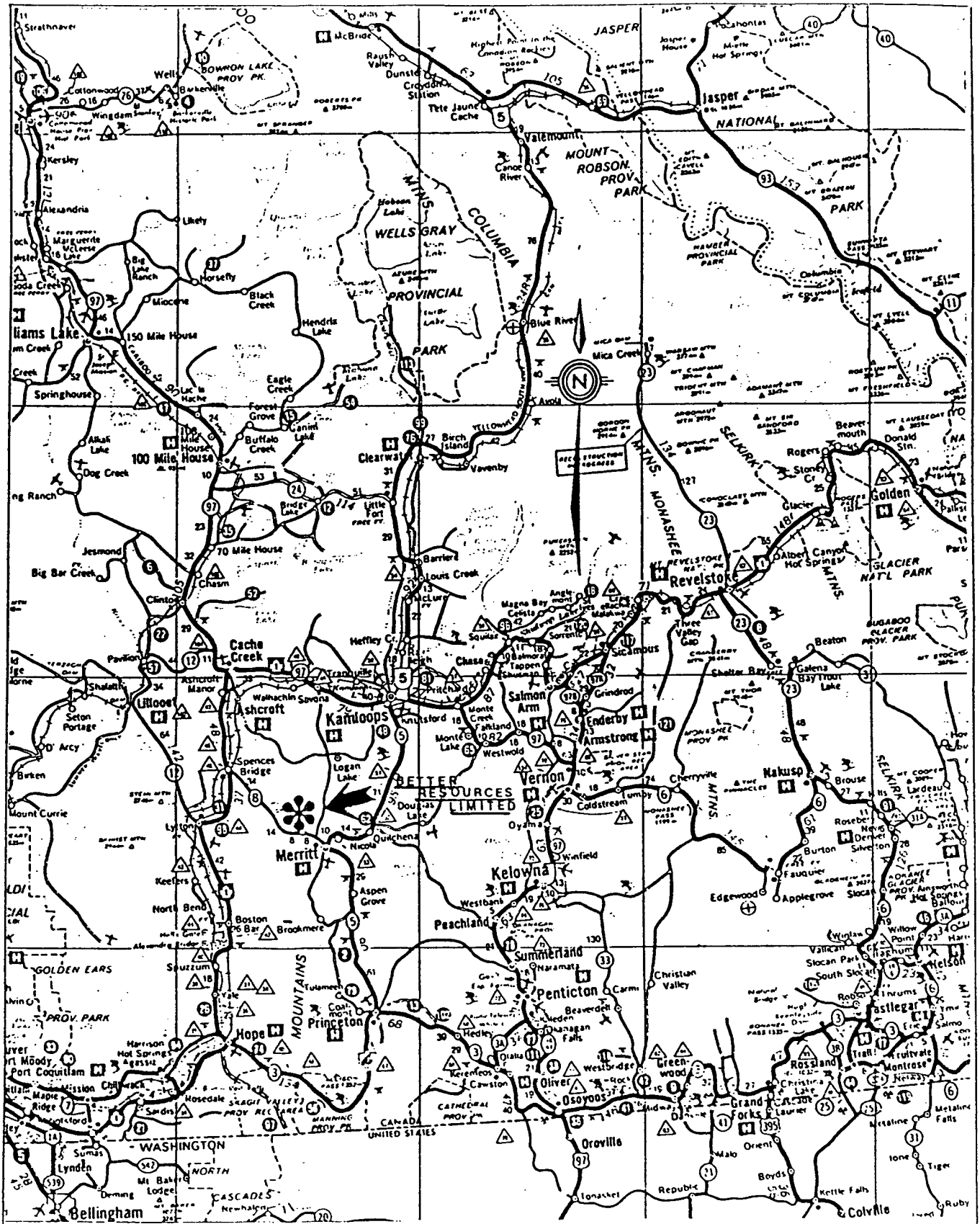
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Index Map	1
Summary and Conclusion	2
Introduction	3
Location and Access	3
Topography and Climate	3
Location Map	4
History	5
Property Description	5
Mineral Claim Map	6
Geologic Setting	7
Ground Magnetic Survey	8
Conclusion	8
Author's Statement and Certification	9

Appendix 1	Paterson Grant & Watson letter Reports
Appendix 2	Cost Statement

IN POCKETS

Total Field Magnetic Data	Figure 4
Total Field Magnetic Contours	Figure 5
Calculated First Vertical Derivative	Figure 6
Geophysical Interpretation	Figure 7



BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED
INDEX MAP

SCALE 1 : 880,000

OCTOBER, 1994

FIGURE 1

C. C. RENNIE P. Eng.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Huff 1 & 2 mineral claims are owned 100% by Better Resources Limited and adjoin the Key Group of mineral claims owned by Better on the east side of the Key Group and lie immediately north and west of Craigmont mines mineral claims. The claims were staked in 1994 to cover the northern extension of an aeromagnetic anomaly interpreted from the 1958 aeromagnetics flown for Craigmont Mines and reinterpreted in 1992 by Paterson, Grant and Watson, geophysical consultants. This aeromagnetic anomaly was interpreted as a possible Craigmont sized orebody at 300m depth.

The general geology in the area comprises folded Upper Triassic Nicola volcanics and sediments with significant limestone bands striking generally east-west in contact with border phases of the Upper Triassic/Lower Jurassic age Guichon quartz diorite batholith to the north. The Craigmont chalcopyrite-magnetite-hematite orebodies, three kilometres east of the Huff claims, are contained in actinolite skarn replacing folded limestone and impure limestone within the aureole of the Guichon batholith which truncates the limy horizon on the east.

A ground magnetometer survey was conducted in May and June 1994 to cover Huff 1 & 2 claims and the adjoining west side of the Key Group and the northern Willy claims owned by Craigmont. By prior agreement Craigmont paid for half of the survey and interpretation. The half cost of the survey paid by Better is hereby being filed for assessment work.

The survey was conducted over flagged hip chain and compass lines or pre-existing bulldozed lines which are now overgrown with alders. Two Geometrics model G-856AX recording magnetometers were used in the survey, one for a base station to record diurnal variations and one to record station readings. The readings were corrected for diurnal using the EG&G Geometrics Magloc program and plotted as individual readings and contoured by Montgomery Consultants.(Fig. 4). The raw data was forwarded on discs to Paterson Grant and Watson, geophysical consultants in Toronto who prepared a coloured contour plan of the total field magnetics and also a coloured magnetic residual map and an interpretation map on a 1:10,000 scale. A brief letter interpretation was also supplied (Appendix 1).

Paterson Grant & Watson identify a magnetic anomaly on strike with projections of the limy horizon intersected in Craigmont's hole S-113. They recommend a (TDEM) time domain electromagnetic survey or a drill hole to further investigate this anomaly. The writer would favour a drill hole as being more definitive.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the magnetometer survey carried out over the Huff 1 & 2 mineral claims owned 100% by Better Resources Limited and over surrounding claims owned by Better Resources and by Craigmont Mines. The survey used personnel on contract to Better and two magnetometers owned by Better and since it also covered claims owned by Craigmont, half the cost of the survey was paid by Craigmont under prior agreement.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

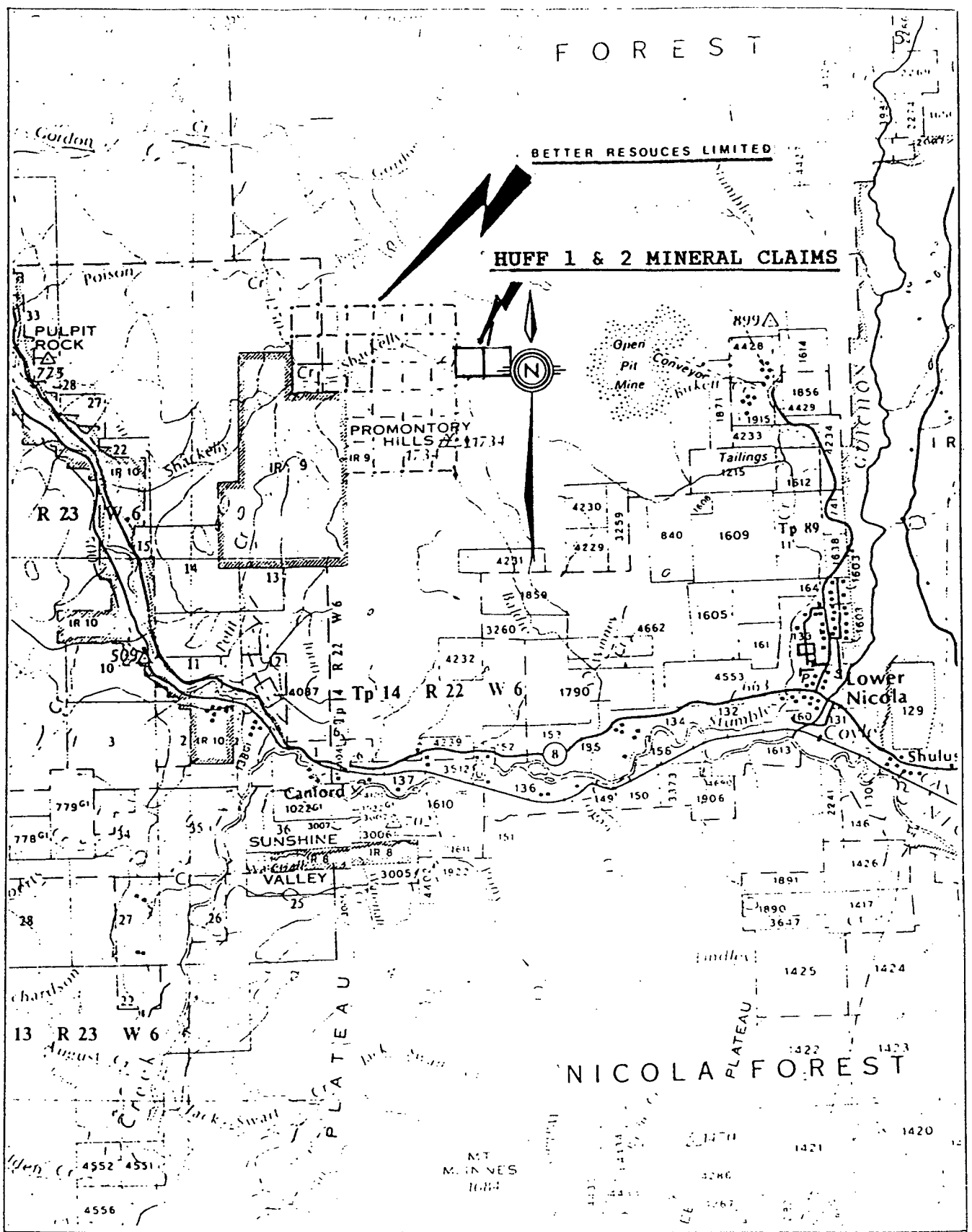
Huff 1 & 2 claims are located near the headwaters of Shakelly Creek and north of the top of Promontory Hill, approximately 14kms NW of Merritt, B.C. The claims are approximately 3 kilometres west of the Craigmont Open Pit(Figure 2).

The present access to the claims is 14kms. from Lower Nicola via the Aberdeen and Stumbles Creek roads. Other roads and tracks connect to the Promontory Hill road and to Dot on the Merritt-Spences Bridge road. On-property access is provided by bush roads and bulldozer cut line of 1959 vintage.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Elevation of the claims ranges from 1460m to 1525m. In general , south and west facing slopes are sparsely wooded with ponderosa pine while north facing slopes are heavily wooded with lodgepole pine and some spruce and fir. The Huff claims have an underlying tangle of windfall pine resulting from an earlier forest fire.

Climate is typically Interior Plateau. Most precipitation is snow during the winter months. Snow-free exploration can be conducted from May to mid-November.



BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED

AREA MAP

SCALE 1:100,000

OCTOBER, 1994

FIGURE 2

C. C. RENNIE P. Eng.

HISTORY

The area covered by the Huff claims was held by Rio Tinto for three years following the discovery of Craigmont Mine in 1957 and then by Torwest Resources(1962) Ltd. (Marb Group). The mineral rights were open for an undetermined time when the Huff claims were staked in 1993.

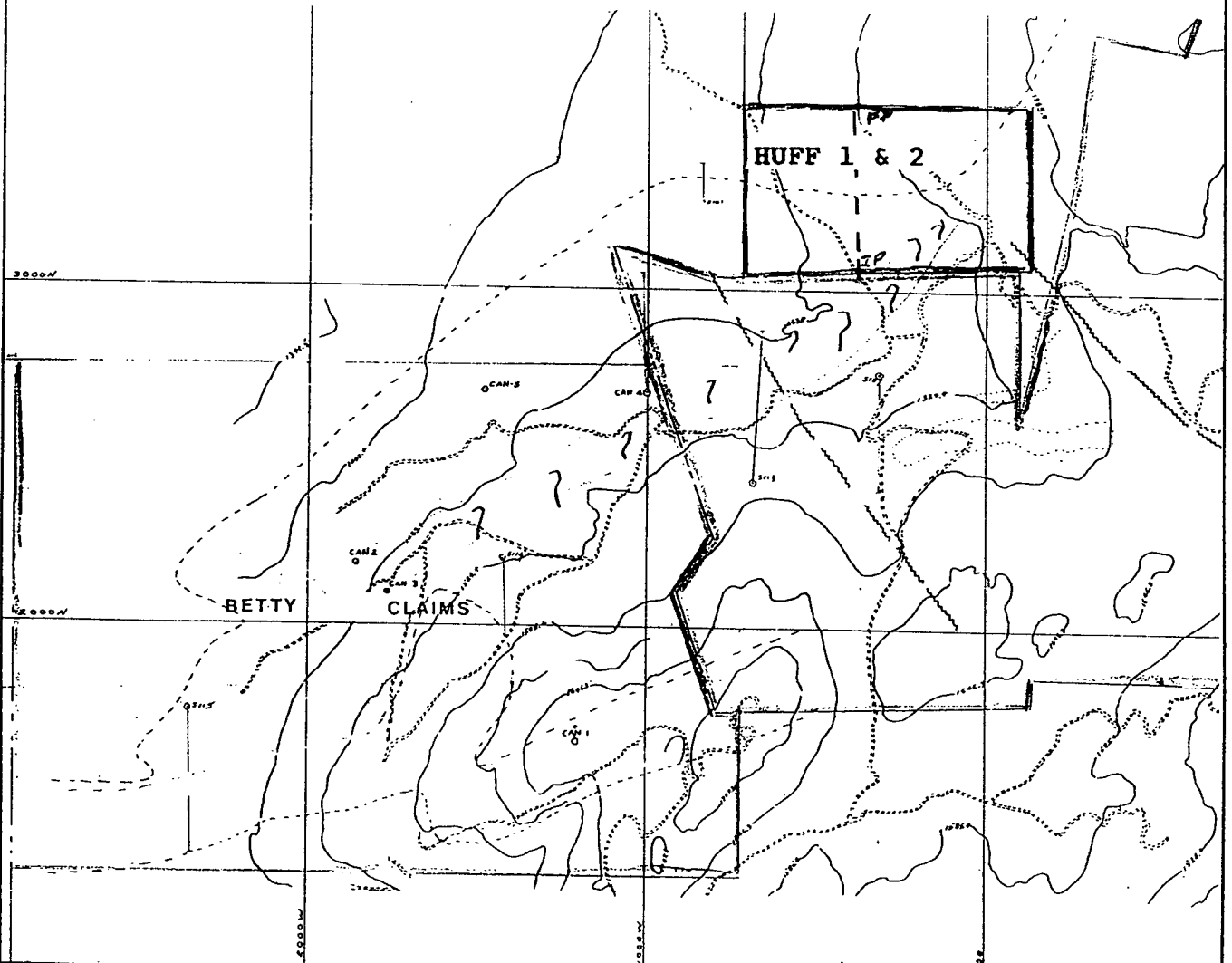
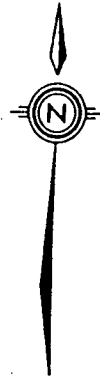
The Key Group to the west has been held continuously since 1957, first from 1957 to 1975 by Canex Exploration, a wholly owned subsidiary of Placer Development and then from 1975 to the present by C. C. Rennie and Better Resources Limited. The Craigmont claims have been held by Craigmont since 1957. Craigmont optioned part of the Key Group in 1978 and drilled two holes and at the same time drilled on the Willy claims south of the Huff claims. Better drilled two holes on the west side of the Key group in 1990.

Mining activity was continuous at Craigmont from 1961 to 1982 when mining and milling ceased but magnetite sales for coal washing were continued from stockpiled magnetite until 1993 and recovery of magnetite from the tailings pond commenced in 1994 by a private company, Craigmont Mines. During the operation of the mine over 800 million pounds of copper were recovered from 36 million tons milled and the mine paid \$110 million in dividends.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Huff 1 and 2 mineral claims are metric two post claims, staked by C.C. Rennie and transferred 100% by Bill of Sale to Better Resources Limited. Location of the claims is shown on Figure 3.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Valid To</u>
Huff 1	1	06 Nov 1993	322321	06 Nov 1994
Huff 2	1	06 Nov 1993	322322	06 Nov 1994



DRAWN	CCR	SCALE	1:20000
TRACED		DATE	OCT 1994
APPROVED			

HUFF 1 & 2 MINERAL CLAIMS

FIG. 3

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Promontory Hill area is underlain by a complex suite of westerly trending, steeply dipping Upper Triassic Nicola series rock. These are predominantly basaltic/andesitic fragmentals and volcanic flows, feldspathic greywacke, hornfels and several relatively persistent calcareous bands.

The Nicola series is intruded to the north by the multi-stage Upper triassic- lower Jurassic Guichon batholith with an apparent steeply south-dipping contact. Several lenses and apophyses of border phase diorite intrude the Nicola Series south of the contact. Quartz feldspar porphyry of indeterminate age intrudes the Nicola Series south of the main batholith contact and appears to have irregular shape and gradational contacts.

Agglomerates and flow rocks ascribed to Cretaceous Kingsvale age (but possibly Tertiary) form a capping as much as 200m thick over Nicola rocks between the Craigmont mine site and Promontory Hill and also west of the Key Group of claims. Glacial overburden on the north side of Promontory Hill make locating the boundaries of major rock units difficult.

The Craigmont orebodies approximately 3km east of the Huff claims were 100m long east-west, generally less than 100m wide and 600m in vertical extent and produced 36 million tons of 1.3% copper ore. They were hosted by an actinolite skarn replacement of pure and impure limestone in apparent steeply dipping, easterly plunging fold structures within the Nicola Series in a contact aureole ranging from close contact to the main Guichon batholith to 200m away from it. Some of the ore was very high grade chalcopyrite in large lenses, surrounded by lower grade material, generally accompanied by magnetite or specular hematite. An impressive characteristic of the mineralization and alteration was an abrupt upward cutoff against crystalline limestone. This sharp transition can be expected in any further discoveries, so lack of ore in any drill hole does not mean that ore cannot be expected nearby in altered rocks.

Diamond drill hole S-113, drilled by Craigmont in 1978 on the Willy claims intersected 30 metres of crystalline white limestone at 300m depth below surface before cutting a fault and entering a lens of diorite. This limestone intersection, coupled with a nearby outcrop of limy rocks with a N45E strike and near vertical dip, and limestone intersections further west in holes S-114 and Can 2 indicate that the main limestone band could be steeply dipping and N45E striking in this area and could be truncated by the batholith on the Huff claims in a similar geologic setting as the Craigmont mine. While hole S-113 did not cut any ore, the presence of crystalline limestone in the vicinity of the magnetic anomaly to the east is considered very prospective.

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was run over old bulldozed north-south lines approximately 60 metre apart which were re-measured from a bulldozed east-west baseline and re-flagged every 20 metres south of the baseline, and over compass and hipchain lines flagged at 20 metre intervals through thick bush north of the baseline.


Two E G&G Geometrics model G-856AX proton precession magnetometers, serial nos. 50398 and 50514 were used as base station and field magnetometer respectively. The base station was set to read at three minute intervals the first days readings and two minute intervals on the second day. The field readings were then corrected for the base station diurnal readings using the Geometrics MAGLOC magnetic Data Interpretation Software on an IBM PC compatible computer. The corrected data was then plotted on a grid generated on a PC program at Montgomery Consultants using a metric grid coordinated with the Craigmont Mine survey grid.(Figure 4 in pocket)

The plotted and raw data was then forwarded to Paterson Grant & Watson, geophysical consultants in Toronto, Ont. for further processing to provide a coloured total field map, a coloured residual map and an interpretive map.(Fig. 5, 6, & 7 black and white copies in pocket).

CONCLUSIONS

Paterson Grant and Watson conclude that there is a magnetic anomaly at 4500E 2830N on strike with the limestone in hole S-113 that warrants follow-up exploration with a (TDEM) time domain electromagnetic survey or a drill hole. The writer believes a drill hole or series of drill holes will provide the most definitive information on this exploration project searching for additional Craigmont type ore bodies.

October, 1994

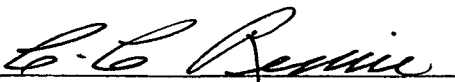

Clifford C. Rennie, P. Eng.

QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

I, Clifford C. Rennie, of 309 535 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree.
2. I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia since 1955, and am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
3. I have actively practised my profession in mining geology and mineral exploration since 1950.
4. This report is based on nine years' mine geology and engineering at Craigmont Mine, personal mapping on Promontory Hill and personal supervision of this magnetometer survey.
5. I am a Director and Officer of Better Resources Limited and hold a direct interest in the securities of this company.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 28th day of October, 1994.


Clifford C. Rennie, P.Eng.

**Paterson, Grant
& Watson Limited***Consulting
Geophysicists*

July 29, 1994

Mr. Cliff Rennie
Better Resources Ltd.
309 - 535 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2Z4

Dear Cliff,

Norm Paterson and I have reviewed the interpretation over the Betty, Willy and Huff Claims Area, as well as the information that you faxed. As you say, the unit labelled granodiorite surrounding drill hole CAN4 should be reclassified as mafic volcanics.

The original Craigmont aeromagnetic survey appeared to show an intrusive at depth, in the north-east part of this area. The evidence from the ground magnetics is of several shallow sources, likely with a common root at depth. It is not surprising that the associated magnetic anomalies coalesce into one in the airborne. The relatively coarse sampling of the magnetic field results in an anomaly that has the appearance of depth.

What we do find interesting is the interpreted northeast-striking fault that is coincident with your general trend of limy rocks. The limestone horizon may appear in the magnetics as a "break" between the more magnetic igneous rocks. Therefore, where the interpreted fault cuts the south end of the interpreted intrusive may be of interest. If we had to site one drill hole, it would be in the vicinity of 4500 E and 2830 N. A vertical hole may penetrate the limy horizon, the intrusive, and possibly the underlying rocks (Nicola Group?) given the apparent shallow north dip of the intrusive. The basal margin of the intrusive is a potential site for skarn mineralization.

Our preference would be for a deep penetrating, time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) survey across and around the margins of the northeast intrusive. A Craigmont-type ore body would give a strong TDEM response, and would not be affected by near surface conductive material such as pyrite. The cost would be considerably less than a drill hole, and would provide the definitive answer as to whether there is anything worth pursuing, as well as providing accurate drilling targets. Let us know if we should look into such a survey.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen Reford".

Stephen Reford, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.
Vice-President

9443

**Paterson, Grant
& Watson Limited**

Consulting
Geophysicists



July 26, 1994

Mr. Cliff Rennie
Better Resources Ltd.
309 - 535 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2Z4

Dear Cliff,

Enclosed please find the following for the Craigmont - Betty, Huff and Willy Claims Area, near Merritt, B.C.:

- a) the fourth copies of the colour/contour maps of the total magnetic field and its first vertical derivative;
- b) four copies of the magnetic interpretation map; and
- c) four copies of the five magnetic models.

Interpretation

The magnetic response in this area reflects five geological units as shown on the interpretation map:

- a) granodiorite (Coast Intrusions - Jurassic and later(?))
 - characterized by moderate to strong response, often of large areal extent (100 m or more);
- b) granodiorite with magnetite enrichment (as in a)
 - characterized by strongest response within the granodiorite;
- c) mafic volcanics (Nicola Group - Upper Triassic)
 - characterized by moderate to strong response, usually in curvilinear bands of 50 m width or less;
- d) intermediate volcanics (Nicola Group - Upper Triassic)
 - characterized by weak to moderate response, usually in curvilinear bands of 50 m width or less; and
- e) sediments and/or felsic volcanics (Nicola Group - Upper Triassic)
 - characterized by a lack of magnetic response.

The granodiorite interpreted in the southwest corner forms the eastern margin of the same intrusion interpreted in the northeast corner of the 1977 survey over the Betty Claim (indicated by magnetic model E'). The model over this unit shows a shallow north dip and magnetite content of roughly 4%. We do not have the drilling results, but this unit may have been intersected by drill hole CAN4. This survey and the 1977 survey appear to indicate a zoned intrusive separated from the Guichon batholith by a northeast-striking, low angle fault. The magnetic data suggests a felsic core (magnetic low) surrounded by a mafic rim (magnetic high), possibly complicated by faulting (e.g. interpreted north-striking fault).



The dominant magnetic feature in the area is the granodiorite intrusion in the northeast half of the block. This intrusion was also apparent from the 1962 Craigmont aeromagnetic survey (modelled with a 49° southeast dip, 300 m depth and magnetite content of nearly 40%). The ground survey gives a somewhat different picture. It is divided into three main components, all showing a northwest strike. The southwest portion and the northeast portion together show the strongest magnetic responses in the area. Three magnetic models indicate a shallow northwards dip, depths of 11 m to 37 m and magnetite content ranging from 2% to 12%. The fourth model in the southeast corner should be disregarded as the anomaly is poorly sampled and difficult to model. The anomaly shape actually also indicates a shallow northwards dip and shallow depth. The central area within the intrusive shows a considerably reduced magnetic response. The anomalies present still appear to be shallow, although overall, this may be a down-faulted block within the intrusive. Although interpreted as granodiorite, some of the narrow, curvilinear anomalies in this area may indicate older mafic volcanics that roof the younger intrusive. The low magnetic areas indicate sediments or felsic rocks (volcanic or intrusive). If any portion of the area has the potential for locating intrusive rocks at depth, this central portion of reduced magnetic response, bounded by the two northwest-striking regional faults, would be it.

Through the central part of the area, in between the northeast and southwest intrusions, the magnetic field is generally low, characteristic of non-magnetic sediments, or possibly felsic volcanics. Local anomalies in this area, typically curvilinear and of narrow width, and striking north to northwest, are characteristic of intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks. All appear to indicate shallow sources.

Most interpreted faults in the area strike east to northeast, some showing dextral movement. They appear to cut the rocks of both Jurassic and Triassic age. The northeast intrusive is cut by two regional scale northwest-striking faults, resulting in what appears to be a graben-like structure.

Conclusions

There are three potential areas of interest indicated by the magnetic data. Two are the margins of the two intrusives, as sites for skarn deposits near the intrusive-sediment contact. One of these may have been previously tested by drill hole CAN4. The third potential area is the central graben-like portion of the northeast intrusive, which would appear to be the only location where intrusive rocks are present at depth only.

Prior to siting drill targets, the following is recommended:

shallow targets - some combination of geochemistry, induced polarization (disseminated sulphides), frequency-domain electromagnetics (massive sulphides) and/or spectrometry (skarns)

deep targets - time-domain electromagnetics



Please call me if you have any questions. Let us know if you have any additional information on the geology (e.g. drill hole CAN4) which would help to tighten up the interpretation. I will be reviewing this work with Norm Paterson tomorrow, and will let you know if anything further arises from our discussion.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Stephen Reford". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Stephen Reford, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.
Vice-President

9443

June 20, 1994

COSTS AND ESTIMATED COSTS - WILLY AND HUFF MAGNETIC SURVEY

Survey April 29- May 1, 1994

H. K. Rennie	wages 40 hrs @ \$20/hr	= \$800.00
J. G. Rennie	wages 32 hrs @ \$20/hr	= \$640.00
	truck rent	= \$160.00
C. C. Rennie	Supervision	= \$300.00
Clibetre Exploration	truck&camper	= \$379.70
Groceries		= \$106.47
Survey supplies		= \$ 79.07
Map copies		= \$ 23.09
Magnetometer rental	3 days @ \$70/d	= \$210.00
Computerizing data	Montgomery Cons	= \$535.00(est)
PGW interpretation and report	(quote)	= \$2340.00

Subtotal		\$5573.33
Administration	@10%	557.33

Total Est. to Recommendation Stage		=\$6130.66

C. C. Rennie
CLIFFORD C. RENNIE, P.ENG.



CRAIGMONT MINES
A JOINT VENTURE

28 June, 1994
File 9.72

Better Resources Limited
Suite 309
535 Howe Street
Vancouver, B. C.
V6C 2Z4

Attn: C. C. Rennie, P. Eng., President

Dear Cliff:

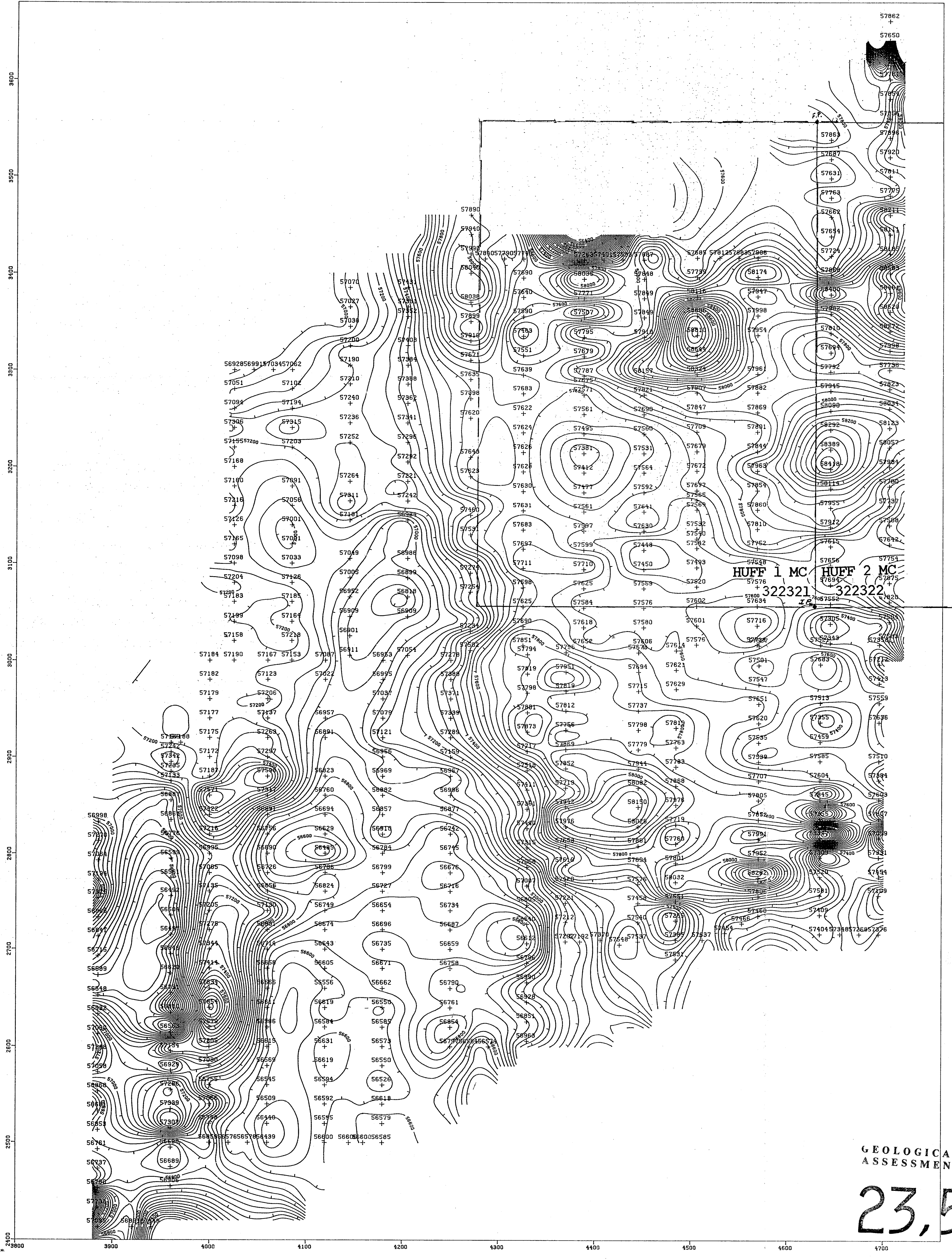
Re: Magnetic Anomaly, Northwest Corner

I am pleased to enclose our cheque No. 4441 in the amount of \$3,065.33 representing our share of the cost of the work done to date, as per the cost review attached to your letter dated June 20, 1994.

We look forward to receiving the consultant's interpretation of the field work, and to further discussions with you as to what should be done next, if anything.

Yours sincerely
CRAIGMONT MINES

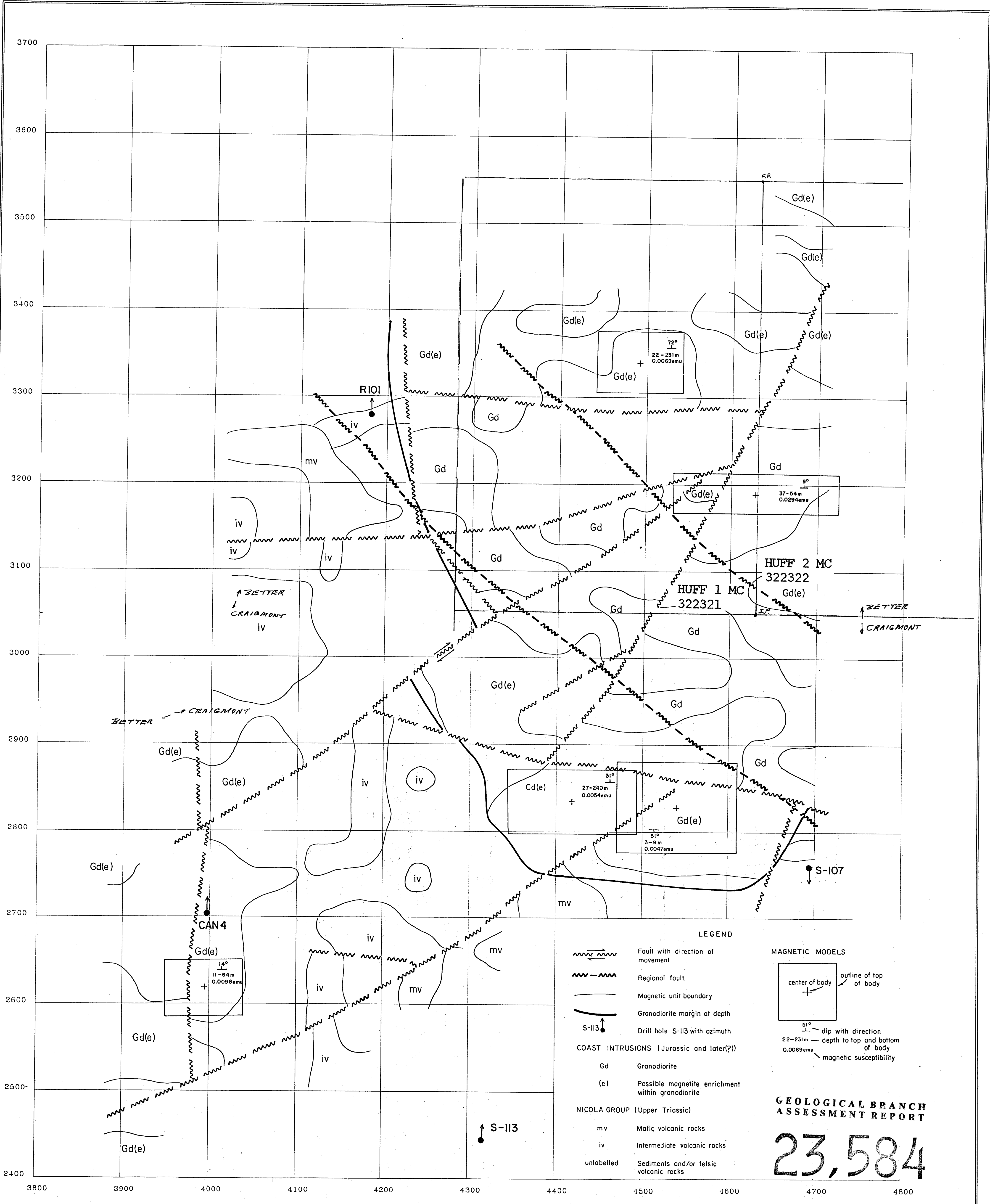
R. C. Hermann, P. Eng.



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23,584

BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETIC DATA
CRAIGMONT - BETTY, WILLY & HUFF CLAIMS AREA
MERRITT, BRITISH COLUMBIA
MONTGOMERY CONSULTANTS LTD. JUNE, 1994 FIGURE 4



LEGEND

- Fault with direction of movement
- Regional fault
- Magnetic unit boundary
- Granodiorite margin at depth
- Drill hole S-113 with azimuth
- COAST INTRUSIONS (Jurassic and later(?))**
- Gd Granodiorite
- (e) Possible magnetite enrichment within granodiorite
- NICOLA GROUP (Upper Triassic)**
- mv Mafic volcanic rocks
- iv Intermediate volcanic rocks
- unlabelled Sediments and/or felsic volcanic rocks

MAGNETIC MODELS

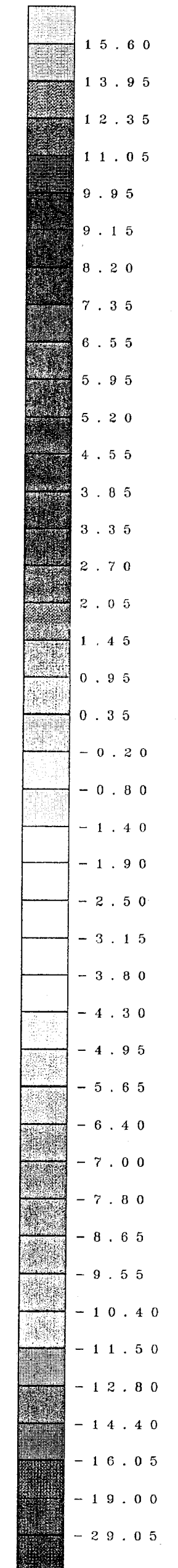
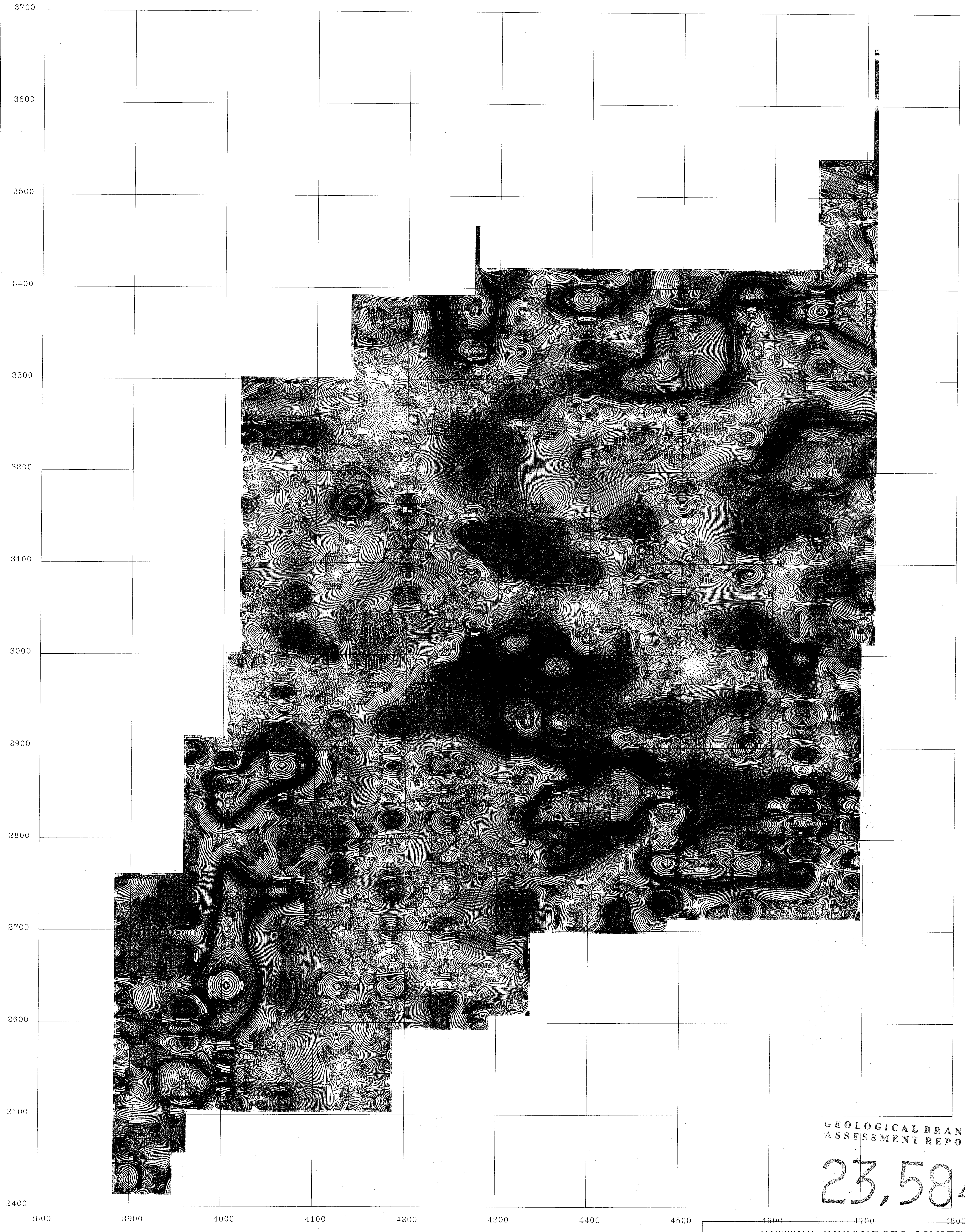
- center of body
 - outline of top of body
 - dip with direction
 - depth to top and bottom of body
 - magnetic susceptibility

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,584

SCALE 1 : 2 000
50 0 50 (metres) 100 150 200

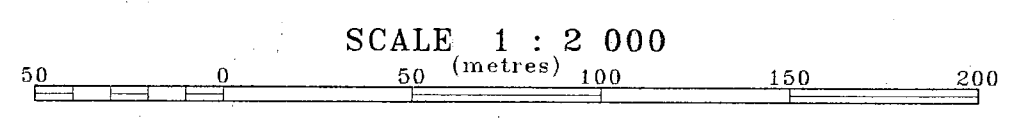
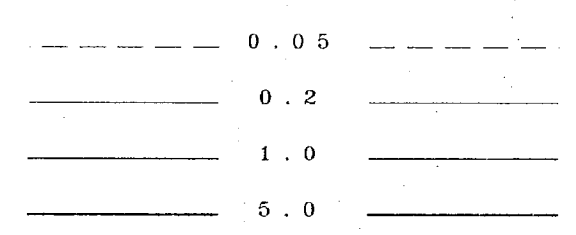
BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED
GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION
CRAIGMONT - BETTY, WILLY & HUFF CLAIMS AREA
MERRITT, BRITISH COLUMBIA
PATERSON, GRANT AND WATSON LIMITED | JUNE, 1994 FIGURE 7



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23,584

CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT/m)

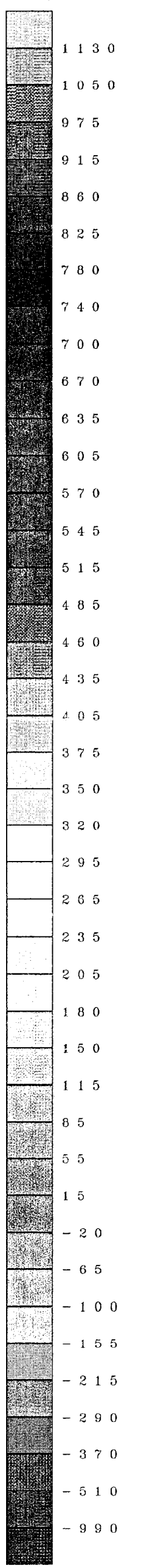
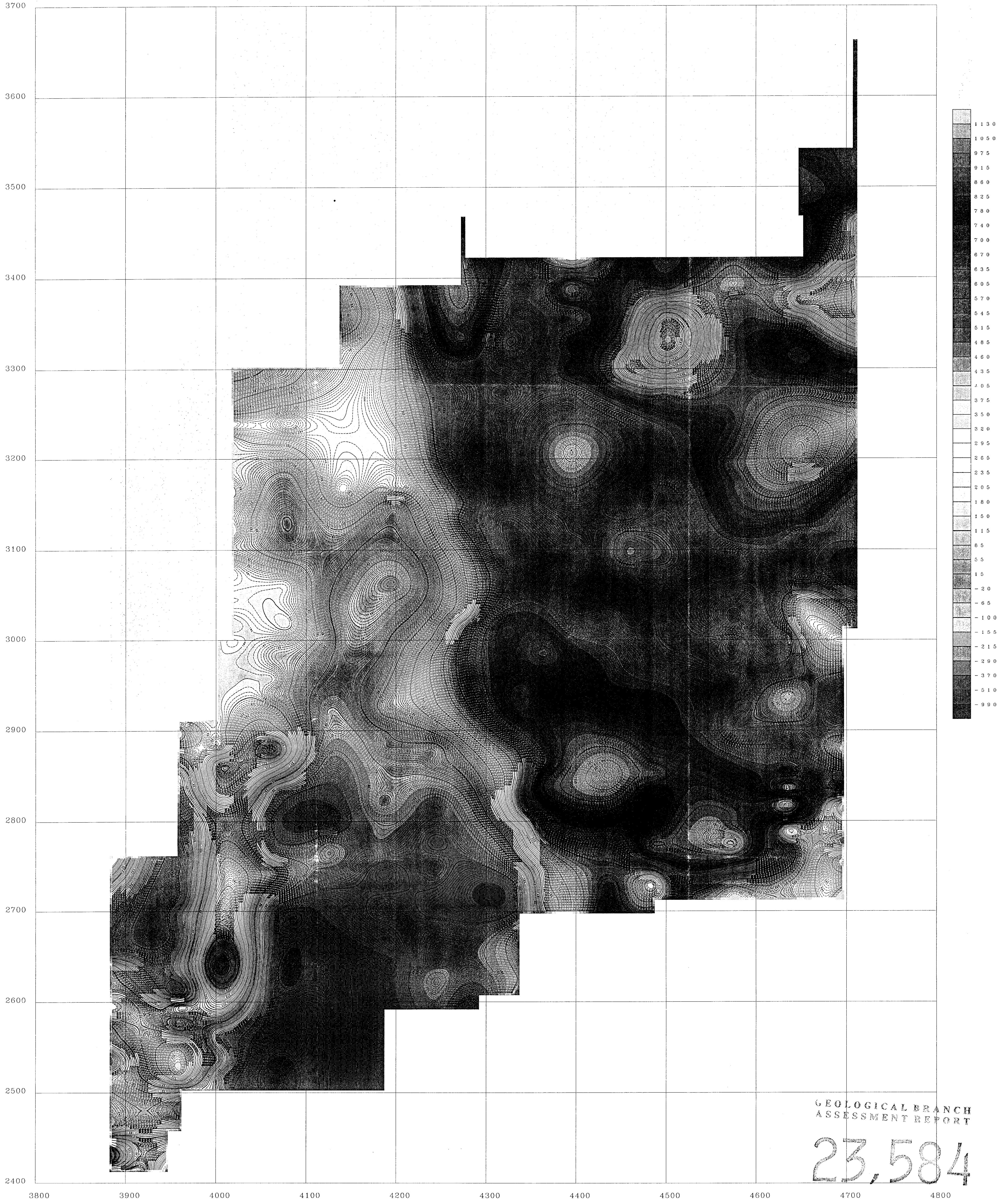


BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED

CALCULATED FIRST VERTICAL DERIVATIVE OF THE
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

CRAIGMONT - BETTY, WILLY & HUFF CLAIMS AREA
MERRITT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

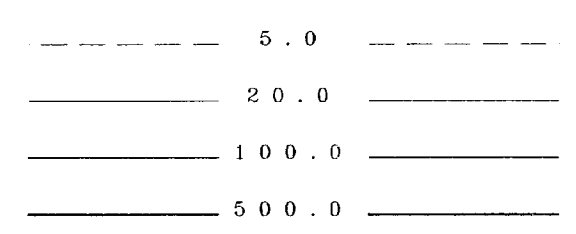
PATERSON, GRANT AND WATSON LIMITED | JUNE, 1994 FIGURE 6



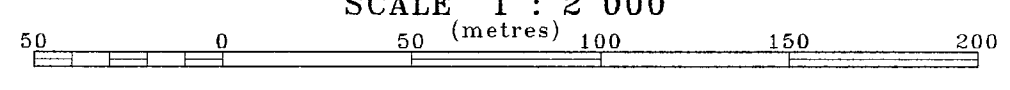
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT)



SCALE 1 : 2 000



BETTER RESOURCES LIMITED
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
CRAIGMONT - BETTY, WILLY & HUFF CLAIMS AREA
MERRITT, BRITISH COLUMBIA
PATERSON, GRANT AND WATSON LIMITED | JUNE, 1994 FIGURE 5