Technical Report for the 2004 Exploration Program on the

Camp Lake Property

Nanaimo Mining Division, B.C.
NTS Map Sheet 092F13E

Latitude 49°55' North; Longitude 125°35' West
UTM Zone 10 5531500N 312000E

For

Better Resources Limited

By

Caroline Gilson, B.Sc., and
Jacques Houle, P.Eng.

February 28, 2005

Contents

Summary

Two phases of focused exploration work were completed by Better Resources Ltd. on the Camp Lake property in 2004, following up the new copper-gold-magnetite mineral discovery made in 2003 by the principals of MinLand Resources of Campbell River, B.C. Phase 1 included: grid installation, geological mapping, soil and rock geochemistry, and a ground based total field magnetic survey. Phase 2 was comprised of a 575.9 meter diamond drilling program consisting of 7 vertical holes. Most, but not all, of the priority soil, rock and magnetic anomalies were tested during the drilling program, with negative results. The best intercept obtained during the drilling was in the first hole (BCL-04-01) from 33.2 to 47.9 meters down-hole, which intersected 14.6 meters of 0.057% copper, 0.015 g/t gold, and 4.74% iron. Several other similar, low grade intercepts were obtained in other holes. However, copper, gold and silver values displayed positive correlations in all drill core geochemistry, with many anomalous yet sub-economic values.

Surface bedrock exposures of often spectacular magnetite-chalcopyrite-gold mineralization located south of Discovery Lake were mapped, chip sampled and tested by drilling in the 2004 program. The exposures are interpreted to be erosion-resistant remnants of multiple clusters (3 or more, each 5-15 meters thick), of multiple thin (1-5 cm.), sub-parallel, sub-horizontal bands of silica-magnetite-sulphide mineralization. Where, the mineralized zones have selectively replaced specific horizons within mafic volcanics, probably of the Triassic Karmutsen formation. Local compressive stresses, possibly related to intrusion emplacement, have resulted in gentle doming of the volcanic stratigraphy that hosts these zones along northeast-southwest trending fold axes, and also horst-faulting along east-west structures. This is thought to represent exoskarn-type copper-gold-magnetite mineralization, possibly related to porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization which may be entirely eroded away, locally consumed by the apparently barren, unaltered hornblende porphyry intrusion, and/or unexposed at depth. The higher values obtained during initial prospecting in this area can be attributed to sampling bias. No further work is warranted in the grid area south of Discovery Lake.

The portion of the grid north of Discovery Lake, which hosts soil, rock and magnetic anomalies similar to the rest of the grid, was not tested by diamond drilling during the 2004 program due primarily to difficulty of access. Additional work is warranted in the northern grid portion, consisting of access road rehabilitation and/or access trail construction, mechanical trenching and/or diamond drilling, on a secondary priority ranking. The exploration target model for the rest of the Camp Lake property remains valid and un-tested, and should be given the highest priority ranking. Detailed multi-parameter airborne geophysical surveys of the entire property, as well as follow up prospecting and exploration are warranted and strongly recommended.

The geological setting of the Camp Lake property consists of the western flank of a northwest-southeast trending extensional graben containing a gently northeast-dipping, preserved sequence of Triassic Karmutson volcanics, Triassic Quatsino limestones, Jurassic Bonanza volcanics, and Cretaceous Nanaimo sandstones. The property is situated in central Vancouver Island, 25 kilometers west of the municipality of Campbell River, the regional mining industry hub for Boliden-Westmin (Canada) Ltd.'s Myra Falls copper-zinc-silver-gold operation and Quinsam Coal Corporation's Quinsam Coal Mine. The Camp Lake property is located 150 kilometers southeast of the Holberg Inlet (Island Copper) District, which produced or contains remaining estimated mineral inventories of 588 million tonnes @ 0.316% copper, 0.180 g/t gold, 0.548 g/t silver, 0.009% molybdenum and traces of rhenium, according to B.C. MINFILE.

Introduction and Terms of Reference

Jacques Houle, P.Eng. was retained as a geological consultant by Better Resources Limited to undertake and supervise the two phase exploration program on the Camp Lake property, and to complete a technical report regarding the program. Caroline Gilson, B.Sc. was retained by Better Resources Limited to assist Mr. Houle in both phases. Mr. Houle is a qualified person as per National Instrument 43-101, and independent of both Better Resources Limited (Better) and MinLand Resources (MinLand). This report was prepared under the guidelines of National Instrument 43-101, and Form 43-101F1, and describes the grid installation, geological mapping, soil and rock sampling, ground magnetic, and diamond drilling programs undertaken on the Camp Lake property during the August to December period of 2004. The grid installation work was done by Dan Berkshire and Claude Paquet, both of Campbell River and prospectors and principals of MinLand Resources, on behalf of Better Resources. The grid mapping was done by Mr. Berkshire. The soil sampling was done in part by Claude Paquet and by Fergal Hannon (both of MinLand Resources on behalf of Better Resources), and by Ms. Gilson. The magnetometer survey and presentation was done entirely by Ms. Gilson. The rock sampling was done in part by Mr. Houle and by Ms. Gilson. The diamond drilling was performed by Globe Drilling of Courtenay, B.C. on behalf of Better Resources. The drill core was logged by Mr. Houle and by Ms. Gilson, and sawn and sampled in part my Mr. Houle, Ms. Gilson, and Mr. Hannon. Access road re-habilitation for drilling was done in part by Mr.'s Claude and Joey Paquet of Campbell River on behalf of Better Resources.

Information gathered to complete this report came from four sources as follows:

- Summary Report on the Camp Lake Property – January 22, 2004 by J. Houle
    - General property and area information
- Mr. Dan Berkshire
    - Grid and topographic information
- British Columbia government
    - MapPlace, MINFILE, ARIS and MTO websites
    - Mineral Deposit Profile L04 – Porphyry Cu-Au-Mo by A. Panteleyev
    - Mineral Deposit Profile K01 – Cu Skarns by G. Ray
    - Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 2002 – by M. Cathro, J. Houle, R. Lane, D. Terry and P. Wojdak
- U.S. government
    - Mineral Deposit Model 20c – Porphyry Cu-Au by D. Cox and D. Singer
    - Mineral Deposit Model 18a – Porphyry Cu, Skarn-Related Deposits by D. Cox
    - Grade and Tonnage Models of Porphyry Cu-Au by D. Cox and D. Singer
    - Grade and Tonnage Models of Porphyry Cu-Au Deposits in British Columbia, Canada and Alaska, U.S.A. by D. Menzie and D. Singer

Disclaimer

No disclaimer is required.

Property Description and Location

The Camp Lake property is centered at UTM Zone 10, 5531500N 312000E, and situated in NTS map sheet 092F13E in the Nanaimo Mining Division, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Refer to Figures 1a, 2a, 3a and 4a for property infrastructure maps at four scales. The property covers 2200 hectares, comprised of the following claims, owned 100% by MinLand Resources Inc., subject to the terms of a staged option agreement dated January 9, 2004, with Better Resources Limited, summarized below:

Camp Lake Property Claims List as of February 28, 2005

Claim Name	Claim Type	Tenure No.	Expiry	Ha.	Ownership
MINK #2	2 post mineral	400412	Dec25/2010	25	100% MinLand Resources
ARC #1	Modified grid	400779	Dec25/2010	475	100% MinLand Resources
ARC #2	Modified grid	408380	Dec25/2010	500	100% MinLand Resources
ARC #3	Modified grid	409255	Dec25/2010	500	100% MinLand Resources
ARC #4	Modified grid	410256	Dec25/2010	500	100% MinLand Resources
QSM-S	Modified grid	410385	Dec25/2008	200	100% MinLand Resources

Terms of January, 2004 Agreement for Camp Lake Property

Better Resources Limited ("Better") may earn a 100% interest in the Camp Lake property from MinLand Resources ("MinLand") if the following conditions are met by December 31, 2006:

- Better to file a minimum of five years' assessment work on the specified claims
- Better to deliver 600,000 shares of Better to MinLand
- Better to pay $220,000 cash to MinLand
- Better to complete $350,000 in expenditures on the Camp Lake property
- Better to pay 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty, 1% of which may be purchased by Better for $1,500,000 prior to December 31, 2006.
- Agreement is subject to an Area of Influence as per Figure 4d.

Mineralized Zones

The Camp Lake property hosts no documented BC MINFILE occurrences. The copper-gold – magnetite occurrence described in this report represents a new discovery in 2003 by the principals of MinLand Resources. The entire known extent of the copper-gold-magnetite occurrence is covered by the ARC #1 modified grid mineral claim, which surrounds the pre-existing 2-post MINK #2 mineral claim. The pre-existing 2-post MINK #1, WHITE IRON #1 and WHITE IRON #2 have been included in the ARC #1 claim.

Permitting and Environmental Liabilities

To date, the exploration work completed by MinLand Resources and Better Resources has required no permits. Any potential future mineral exploration, development and mining permits for the Camp Lake property would be issued by the Victoria office of the Mining Division of the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. There are no Indian Reserves located on or near the Camp Lake

property, nor are there any known First Nations issues in the immediate area. Surface rights for the immediate area covered by the Camp Lake property are held by West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd., managed by Hancock Forest Products, and the extreme eastern portion by Timberwest Forest Corp. The right of access to explore, develop and mine on the mineral claims is held by the tenure holder, MinLand Resources, subject to compensation to the surface rights holder for any damages sustained as a result of its mining and related activities. MinLand and Better maintain an excellent working relationship with Timberwest through its local office in Campbell River and with Hancock through its local office in Nanaimo, B.C.

The Camp Lake property, although situated on crown-tenured mineral land, sits within a larger region parceled by a Class 'A'' provincial park, no-staking reserves and a municipality. The Camp Lake property is 5 km east of Strathcona Provincial Park, 25 kilometers west of the municipality of Campbell River, is bounded by mineral and/or placer (no-staking) reserves covering Upper Quinsam Lake 5 kilometers to the east, with Buttle Lake 5 kilometers to the south and Upper Campbell Lake 1.5 kilometers to the west. These lakes and their surrounding watersheds provide domestic water sources for the municipality of Campbell River, and therefore require the highest level of environmental diligence to be maintained by any exploration, development or mining project being contemplated in the area.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The terrain over the Camp Lake property consists of moderately steep-sided mountains, covered second-growth forest, and clear-cut logged areas. The climate is cool and wet, with windstorms during late fall. There are typical hot, dry spells during the summer when exploration work may be curtailed due to forest fire hazard. During winters, the area is generally covered by snow from December through March, with occasional thaws. Timberwest Forest Corp. is actively logging portions of the property area, and along with Hancock Forest Products maintains an excellent logging road network that provides year round access to mineral claims. Road access from Highway 19 in Campbell River is provided by paved provincial highway 28 for 25 kilometers west, then south for 5 kilometers along the Berry Creek Main, followed by south for 1 kilometer along the Camp Lake Main to the north end of the Camp Lake property.

There are several small lakes and streams on the Camp Lake property, which provide potential water sources for future exploration and mining activities. The largest of these lakes, Camp Lake, is named on B.C. Search and Rescue maps, and sits immediately north of the ARC #1 mineral claim. Two smaller shallow lakes not known to contain any salmonoid species have been informally named by the principals of MinLand as Discovery Lake and Little Lake, and sit on the ARC #1 mineral claim. Surrounding the property are several larger navigable lakes: Upper Campbell Lake to the west, Buttle Lake to the south and Upper Quinsam Lake to the east. These have not been considered for access to the property, due to the excellent local road network.

Located along the western shore of Upper Campbell Lake is the 500kW power transmission line that links the communities of Gold River with Campbell River. This line is located 3 kilometers from the western boundary of the Camp Lake property, and may be available for future mining activities. The full service municipality of Campbell River, the regional mining industry hub for both N.V.I.

Mining Ltd.'s Myra Falls copper-zinc-silver-gold operation and Quinsam Coal Corporation's Quinsam Coal Mine, is located 25 kilometers due east of the Camp Lake property.

History

Three assessment reports have been filed by two previous operators in the immediate area of the Camp Lake property, but no MINFILE occurrences have been documented. In 1983 and 1984, the Rich Lode Gold Corporation of Vancouver, B.C. filed prospecting, geochemical and geological work (reports 11105 and 11921) on the 152 unit RAMONA group of claims, located immediately south of the present location of the ARC #1 claim. Rich Gold's work was designed to follow up on a float sample taken from the rock fill material at the east end of the bridge between Buttle and Upper Campbell Lakes, which yielded 96.25 ounces gold per ton (3300 grams gold per tonne), alleged to have originated from a rock quarry within the area of the RAMONA group of claims.

The best rock sample results obtained by Rich Gold from the RAMONA group of claims were:

- 0.25% copper, 0.07 ounces silver per ton (2.4 grams per tonne) , 0.014 ounces gold per ton (0.48 grams per tonne) from a N-S fault zone in Karmutsen volcanics at the Saul location, 500 meters SW of the present ARC#1 claim, in 1982 work filed in the 1983 report 11105
- 0.30 ounces silver per ton (10.3 grams per tonne), 0.05 ounces gold per ton (1.7 grams per tonne) from chalcopyrite-magnetite mineralization in Karmutsen volcanics on the Robin 1-2 claims, centered on the present ARC#1 claim, in 1983 work filed in the 1984 report 11921. Surprisingly, no copper analyses were done on three samples taken in the same vicinity, since the samples were reported to contain chalcopyrite

The RAMONA group of claims was subsequently allowed to lapse. In 1987, Frank Sims of New Westminster, B.C. staked the 20-unit KSK claim, located just southwest of the present ARC #1 claim along the eastern shore of Upper Campbell Lake. On behalf of Frank Sims, Nomis Resources Inc. completed and filed an assessment report (19402) for 1 NQ diamond drill hole 650' (198.1 meters) in length in 1989, collared about 1 kilometer west of the present ARC#1 claim, and drilled at 023^0 Azimuth and -59^0 inclination.

The highlights in the core obtained from drill hole were:

- a grab sample of drill core (no sample length defined) at 77' (23.5 meters) yielded 1230 ppm copper, 4.6 ppm silver, and 2 ppb gold from weakly chloritic, amygduloidal volcanics
- increased chlorite, pyrite, epidote and hematite alteration from 387' (118 meters) to the end of the hole, but with maximum values of only 570 ppm copper, 3.4 ppm silver and 1 ppb gold from a 5' (1.5 meter) sample from 387' (118 meters) to 392' (119.5 meters).

The KSK claim was allowed to lapse in 1992. The principals of MinLand Resources had been prospecting, exploring and staking claims for metallic mineral and sedimentary coal deposits on central Vancouver Island since about 1986. In 1989, they first began to acquire claims on Map Sheet 092F13E, upon which the Camp Lake property is located. In 1997, the BACON #1-4 modified grid mineral claims were staked by Joe Paquet on behalf of MinLand along the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, 5 kilometers north of the Camp Lake property. These claims became known as the Bacon Lake property, and were transferred to MinLand Resources Inc. who

maintains them in good standing. The Bacon Lake property covers four MINFILE occurrences, including the Bacon Lake 092F256 gold-magnetite-iron-cobalt-copper prospect. See Figure 3a.

In 1998, the BLUE GROUSE modified grid mineral claim, located about 10 kilometers northeast of the Camp Lake property, was staked by Joe Paquet on behalf of MinLand. The Blue Grouse property, covering the Blue Grouse 092F358 copper-silver-lead prospect documented in MINFILE, was optioned to Better Resources Limited of Nanaimo, who maintains it in good standing.

In 1998, the initial WHITE IRON #1-4 two post mineral claims were staked by Joe Paquet on behalf of MinLand in the immediate area of the Camp Lake property, but subsequently allowed to lapse in 1999. In 2000, the initial MINK #1-4 and the WHITE IRON #1-2 two post mineral claims were staked by Joe Paquet on behalf of MinLand in the same area, but were allowed to lapse in 2001. In February 2003, the WHITE IRON #1-2 and MINK #1-2 two post mineral claims were staked by Joe Paquet on behalf of MinLand Resources.

On February 11, 2003, J. Houle as Regional Geologist – Southwest B.C. with the Ministry of Energy and Mines visited the Bacon Lake property and the WHITE IRON/MINK claims with Dan Berkshire and Joe Paquet. Selective grab sampling of possible hydrothermally altered and Iron skarn mineralization in outcrop by J. Houle on the Bacon Lake property yielded 1192 ppm copper, 1679 ppb silver and 8785 ppb gold, along with anomalous zinc, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, selenium and tellurium. Another selective grab sample taken by J. Houle from a flat lying magnetite-pyrite zone in a weathered outcrop on the WHITE IRON/MINK claims yielded 4.43 ppm molybdenum, 288 ppm copper and 311 ppb silver (Houle, 2004).

J. Houle subsequently revisited the area of the WHITE IRON/MINK claims on May 2, 2003 as an independent geological consultant, and observed additional magnetite-chalcopyrite mineralization in altered and brecciated granodiorite and basalt exposed in shallow subcrops, exposed through manual trenching by the principals of MinLand Resources. MinLand took four selective grab samples from these exposures during May, 2003 which yielded an average of 17,414 ppm copper, 76.3 ppm molybdenum, 477 ppb gold, 6.8 ppm silver, and 29.7% iron, with peak values of 39,770 ppm copper, 243.9 ppm molybdenum, 706 ppb gold, 11.4 ppm silver, and 32.19% iron (Houle, 2004). The results from sampling by Joe Paquet, Claude Paquet and Dan Berkshire are considered to represent confirmation of the discovery of new porphyry related copper-gold-magnetite mineralization on the Camp Lake property. Although the 1983 work by Rich Gold Corporation filed in 1984 assessment report 11921 established the presence of chalcopyrite and magnetite mineralization, and obtained a gold value in bedrock of 1.7 grams per tonne, the potential for economic porphyry related copper-gold-magnetite mineralization was not recognized at that time by the operators.

During 2003, the principals of MinLand Resources (Dan Berkshire, Joe Paquet and Claude Paquet, all of Campbell River, B.C.) completed claim staking, prospecting, manual trenching, and rock sampling on the Camp Lake property. Geochemical analyses were completed on 54 rock samples taken from the Camp Lake property by MinLand in two batches, consisting of 4 taken in May and 50 taken in July-November. In August 2003, MinLand staked and recorded the 20 unit ARC#1 grid modified mineral claim to surround the 4 WHITE IRON/MINK 2-post mineral claims, and thereby cover the known extent of porphyry mineralization in the immediate area. The principals of MinLand also transferred ownership of claims constituting their various mineral properties from Joe Paquet to MinLand Resources in 2003, including those which constitute the Camp Lake property.

In October, 2003, Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., President of Better Resources Ltd. of Nanaimo, B.C., visited the Camp Lake property and took 5 bedrock samples from the general area of MinLand's sampling (Houle, 2004).

In January 2004, Better Resources Limited optioned the Camp Lake property from MinLand Resources. In February 2004, the WHITE IRON #1, WHITE IRON #2 and MINK #1 claims were included in the surrounding ARC #1 claim, and the adjacent 20 unit ARC#2 grid modified mineral claim was staked by MinLand and added to the Camp Lake property under option to Better Resources. In March-April, 2004, MinLand staked the adjacent 20-unit ARC #3 and ARC#4 grid modified mineral claims and added them to the Camp Lake property under option to Better Resources.

During 2004 and early 2005, MinLand Resources acquired by staking on its own behalf other mineral claims in the surrounding area but beyond the area of influence in the Better Resources agreement, some of which have since lapsed and will not be mentioned, but others which are in good standing as of the date of this report. In March-April, 2004 MinLand staked the COBALT #1 and COBALT #2 2-post mineral claims and the 20-unit COBALT STAR grid modified mineral claim five kilometers to the southeast of the Camp Lake property, across Upper Quinsam Lake, and added the Cobalt Star 2 cell claim to this group through map selection in January, 2005. In May, 2004 MinLand staked the 8-unit QSM-S grid modified mineral claim two kilometers to the south of the Camp Lake property as it then stood, along the northern shore of Upper Quinsam Lake. In June-July, 2004 MinLand staked the BALSAM #1 and BALSAM #2 2-post mineral claims 10 kilometers southeast of the Camp Lake property.

In June-July 2004 MinLand staked the adjacent 20-unit ARC#5 and ARC#6 grid modified mineral claims and added them to the Camp Lake property. At the time the field work was undertaken on the Camp Lake property in August-December, 2004, the property consisted of the six ARC #1 to ARC #6 grid modified mineral claims and the one MINK #2 2-post mineral claim, covering 2000 hectares in total. In February, 2005 the contiguous 8-unit QSM-S claim was added to the Camp Lake property by mutual agreement between MinLand Resources and Better Resources Ltd.

Geological Setting

The area of the Camp Lake property is underlain primarily by the Karmutsen Formation mafic volcanic flows (MuTrVK) of the Middle-Upper Triassic Vancouver Group. The northeast quarter of the property is underlain by a northwest-trending dyke extending from a 10 kilometer diameter granodiorite stock of the Early-Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite (EMJIgd), which intrudes the Karmutsen volcanics. The granodiorite body locally contains younger felsic intrusive dykes of possible dacitic composition, which may represent either Jurassic poly-phase intrusive activity, or much later intrusions by the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite. Refer to Figures 1b-4b for geological maps presented at four different scales, and Figures 1c-4c for aeromagnetic maps presented at the same four scales.

Immediately northeast of the Camp Lake property, surrounded by the main Jurassic granodiorite stock, sits a pendant of volcanic flows and breccias of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group (LJBca), beneath which is postulated to unconformably underlie Quatsino Formation Limestones (MuTrVQ)

of the Upper Triassic Vancouver Group. It is also postulated that the pervasive magnetite and unusually high calcium content in the rock and drill core samples taken from the Camp Lake property may be due to the presence of this underlying limestone unit and related exoskarn alteration. Refer to the Schematic Section of the Camp Lake region looking northwest in Figure 3d.

Structurally, the Camp Lake property sits along the western flank of a 50 by 15 kilometer northwest-southeast trending extensional graben containing a gently northeast-dipping, preserved sequence of Triassic Karmutsen volcanics and Quatsino limestones, Jurassic Bonanza volcanics, and Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sandstones (UKN). This graben is surrounded primarily by Karmutsen volcanics, and its northeast margin is defined by a very young thrust fault which superimposes Cretaceous Nanaimo sandstones against Triassic Karmutsen volcanics. The core of the graben is intruded by a circular, 10 kilometer diameter Jurassic granodiorite stock, which displays a very pronounced aeromagnetic high signature, best seen in Figure 3c.

Deposit Types

Copper-gold-magnetite mineralization at the Camp Lake property as a whole is still in its early stages of evaluation and understanding. The negative exploration results obtained in the southern Discovery Grid area do not preclude or reduce the potential economic mineralization elsewhere on the property. All observations and analyses documented since its discovery in May, 2003 suggests that the setting and style of mineralization at Camp Lake may represent either Porphyry Copper-Gold type mineralization as described in USGS Mineral Deposit Model 20c by Cox and Singer, and in BCGS Mineral Deposit Profile L04 (volcanic subtype) by A. Panteleyev; or more likely Porphyry Cu, Skarn-Related Deposit as described in USGS Mineral Deposit Model 18a by D. Cox, and in BCGS Mineral Deposit Profile K01 (Cu-Skarn) by G. Ray.

Mineralization

The copper-gold-magnetite mineralization identified at the Discovery Grid area of Camp Lake property is now fairly well understood. The surface bedrock exposures of often spectacular magnetic-chalcopyrite-gold mineralization located south of Discovery Lake were mapped, chip sampled and tested by drilling in the 2004 program. They are interpreted as erosional-resistive remnants of multiple clusters (3 or more, each 5-15 meters thick) of multiple, sub-parallel, sub-horizontal bands (each 1-5 cm. thick) of silica-magnetite-sulphide mineralization selectively replacing specific (possibly limey tuff) horizons within mafic volcanics, probably of the Triassic Karmutsen formation. Local compressive stresses, possibly related to intrusion emplacement, have resulted in mild warping of the host volcanic stratigraphy along northeast-southwest trending fold axes, and also horst-faulting along east-west structures. The mineralization is thought to represent exoskarn-type copper-gold-magnetite mineralization, possibly related to proximal, but yet undiscovered porphyry-type copper-gold mineralization which may be entirely eroded away, locally consumed by the apparently barren hornblende porphyry intrusion, and/or unexposed at depth.

As part of the geological mapping and rock sampling program completed on the Discovery Grid in 2004, representative specimen samples were kept for 76 of the 78 samples taken and sent for analyses. All 76 of these specimen samples were cut using a rock saw and inspected by J. Houle using a 7 to 45 power binocular microscope. A generalization of these sample descriptions for the copper-gold-magnetite mineralization is as follows: re-crystallized and silicified, chlorite-, epidote-, sericite- and/or actinolite-altered mafic volcanic with bands, clusters or disseminations of magnetite containing variable disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite, rare bornite and rare possible cuprite mineralization. Outcrop exposures of the mineralization generally consist of 0.1 to 3.0 meter thick, sub-horizontal to 25^0 northwest-dipping and northeast-southeast striking zones within the mafic volcanics. However, because of the flat nature of the zones discontinuously exposed in the topographically flat area south of Discovery Lake, the total thickness of the zone or zones could not be determined without deep trenching or diamond drilling. Numerous sub-vertical fault structures were noted in the geological mapping, but did not appear to control mineralization. Rather, they appeared to be and were interpreted as late, brittle faults.

The diamond drilling program enabled continuous sampling of the mineralized zones exposed in outcrop. All drill core was inspected by J. Houle and C. Gilson using the same 7 to 45 power binocular microscope used for the rock sample specimens. The appearance of the magnetite-sulphide mineralization in drill core was similar to, but more subtle than that seen in surface exposures. The highest grade individual sample (201611) from the drilling program was from hole BCL-04-05 and yielded 1.5 meters @ 0.126% copper, 0.021 g/t gold, 5.61% iron and 0.2% sulphur and was described on the drill log as " dark grey-green, silicified, chloritic mafic volcanics with quartz-calcite veins @ 80^0 and 0^0; 20% silica-chlorite-chalcopyrite-pyrite bands @ 70^0; 0.5% chalcopyrite, 5% magnetite; rock quality designation = 30%". This description is typical for the mineralization and consistent hole to hole, and between surface and core.

Another interesting sample from the program (201639) was from hole BCL-04-06 and yielded 1.8 meters @ 0.008% copper, 0.004 g/t gold, 0.0007% molybdenum, 1.73% iron and 0.72% sulphur from within a 9.8 meter section of quartz breccia with an upper contact @ 0^0 and a lower contact @ 90^0 with the surrounding mafic volcanics. This sample is described in the drill log as "quartz breccia, altered, with chloritic phenocrysts (should say clasts), quartz eyes, clots of chlorite / potassium feldspar / epidote and bornite?; 2% sulphides, 1% chalcopyrite, quartz-calcite veins @ 45^0; rock quality designation = 95%". The probable pyrite was misidentified as copper sulphides, which commonly occurred during core logging due to the extremely fine grained nature of the sulphides. The steeply-dipping and apparently barren quartz-calcite veins and quartz breccia zones, if important to controlling or localizing mineralization, would not have been tested by the vertically oriented holes used in the drilling program conducted on the Camp Lake property in 2004. Evidence for steeply-dipping mineralization was rarely seen in outcrop, but may exist.

Individual analytical geochemistry data statistics from both the 2004 rock samples (78 combined samples consisting of 43 grab samples and 35 chip samples) and the 2004 drill core samples (250 combined samples consisting of 70 button samples and 180 saw cut samples) are presented in Appendices 3e-g and 7d-f, respectively. These geochemical results are considerably greater in number and were much more systematically collected than were the pre-2004 rock samples, and therefore generated far superior data with which to establish correlations between some elements. Positive correlations can be used to suggest probable mineralogical association for potentially economic and related elements such as copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), silver (Ag), gold (Au), iron (Fe as component of magnetite), potassium (K as component of potassium feldspar, sericite or

biotite as a radioactive alteration product) and sulphur (S as component of copper sulphides). Correlation plots for copper (Cu) with each of the other six (6) elements for both the combined rock samples and combined drill core samples are presented in Appendices 3h-n and 7g-l, respectively. Estimated element ratios for those exhibiting fairly positive correlations are as follows:

- Cu:Mo – approximately 150:1 ratio for rocks, poor correlation for drill core (2 populations)
- Cu:Ag – approximately 2,250:1 ratio for both rocks and drill core
- Cu:Au – approximately 35,000:1 ratio for rocks and 1:48,000 for drill core
- Cu:Fe – poor correlation for both rocks and drill core (2 or more populations)
- Cu:K – poor correlation for both rocks and drill core (2 or more populations)
- Cu:S – poor correlation for both rocks and drill core (2 or more populations)

Subject to detailed observations in polished thin sections, the following suggestions can be made as a result of these correlations:

- silver and gold generally occur within or are intimately associated with copper mineralization, suggesting that copper, silver and gold share a common metallogeny
- molybdenum occurs together with copper mineralization at least sometimes, but at other times does not, suggesting that molybdenum may have a different metallogeny, or at least exhibits a different spatial distribution pattern in part than do copper, silver and gold
- at least some of the iron, potassium and sulphur is not associated with the copper-silver-gold metallogeny; observations indicate that much of the iron and sulphur occur as iron sulphides (pyrite +/- pyrrhotite), and also that some of the iron occurs as iron oxides (magnetite +/- hematite), neither necessarily associated with copper-silver-gold+/- molybdenum mineralization; any possible potassium alteration zones may exist elsewhere on the property, but not in the immediate grid area explored during the 2004 program

Exploration

The phase 1 exploration program at the Camp Lake property was undertaken during the period of August 23 to September 30, 2004. This consisted of installation of the 7.85 kilometer Discovery Grid with 100 meter spaced lines and stations marked at 25 meter intervals, and also completion of soil geochemistry, rock geochemistry, geological mapping, and ground magnetometer surveys along all the grid lines. Targeted prospecting, mapping and representative chip sampling of many mineralized outcrops within the grid area were also completed. Environmental water sampling of selected drainages on the Camp Lake property was completed as well by J. Houle, with the results and specifications included, but not interpreted in this report. All work completed during Phase 1 was compiled and an internal report entitled “Camp Lake Project Proposed Diamond Drilling Program” was issued by J. Houle on October 29, 2004 to Mr. Cliff Rennie, President of Better Resources Limited.

The results of the phase 1 exploration program are displayed in the following figures and appendices:

- Figure 4a – 1:50,000 scale Infrastructure Map with grid and water sample locations
- Figure 5a – 1:7,500 scale Infrastructure Map with Discovery Grid details
- Figure 5b – 1:7,500 scale Soil Sample Location Map showing sample numbers
- Figure 5c – 1:7,500 scale 2004 Rock Sample Location Map showing sample numbers

- Figure 5c-2 – 1:7,500 scale pre-2004 Rock Sample Location Map with sample numbers
- Figure 5d-j – 1:7,500 scale Soil Geochemistry Maps for Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, Fe, S, K
- Figure 5k-q – 1:7,500 scale Rock Geochemistry Maps for Cu, Au, Mo, Ag, Fe, S, K
- Figures 5r-t – 1:7,500 scale Magnetic Total Field Value, Isoline and Colour Maps
- Figures 5u – 1:5,000 scale Geological Mapping Outcrop Map
- Figure 5 v – 1:7,500 scale Geological Interpretation Map
- Appendix 1 – 2004 Camp Lake Discovery Grid G.P.S. Survey Record
- Appendix 2a, b – 2004 Soil Sampling Record and Geochemistry Statistics
- Appendix 3-d – 2004 Rock Sampling Record, Descriptions, Geochemistry, Intercepts
- Appendix 3-n – 2004 Rock Geochem. Statistics, pre-2004 Rock Geochem. Statistics
- Appendix 4a, b – 2004 Ground Magnetic Survey Records, Methods and Specifications
- Appendix 8a to 8q– Soil, Rock, Core and Water Analytical Reports
- Appendix 9a to 9f – Methods and Specifications for Soil, Rock, Core & Water Analyses

The Phase 1 exploration program confirmed the existence of gold, silver, molybdenum and iron values in representative outcrop chip samples of mineralization at least locally on the Discovery Grid at the Camp Lake property at grades comparable to those found in Porphyry Cu-Skarn related deposits (USGS Mineral Deposit Model 18a). However, the copper grades in representative outcrop chip samples were considerably less than those in the same model, unlike those from the pre-2004 select outcrop grab samples. The presence of box work weathering textures in specimen rock samples suggested the need to systematically sample fresh (un-weathered) mineralization in order to adequately test the grade of copper mineralization in shallow (1-100 meters) bedrock on the Discovery Grid, either through deep mechanical trenching or shallow diamond drilling.

The outcrop mapping, rock sampling, soil sampling and ground magnetic surveys completed on the Discovery Grid confirmed the approximate extent of copper-gold-magnetite mineralization to an area of 750 meters N-S by 500 meters E-W centered immediately south of Discovery Lake. Multi-element soil, rock and positive magnetic anomalies are roughly co-incident. Upon completion of Phase 1 exploration, the copper-gold-magnetite mineralization was interpreted as consisting of two or more stacked, gently northwest-dipping zones each 5-10 meters thick and spaced 15-30 meters apart within the mafic volcanics. The north and east sides of these mineralized zones appeared to be constrained by the apparently barren hornblende porphyry intrusive body, and the south and west sides appeared to be either open down-dip or constrained by a maximum hypothetical distance away from either the quartz feldspar porphyry or hornblende porphyry intrusive bodies.

The opposing dip directions between the regional schematic section (east) and the observations from geological mapping on the Discovery Grid (generally west-dipping to flat-lying) were noted, and interpreted as the result of doming and faulting of the volcanics probably related to the local emplacement of intrusive bodies. A 1500 meter diamond drilling program consisting of 20 non-prioritized, short vertical holes was planned and proposed to test most of the geological, geochemical and geophysical targets established on the Discovery Grid during the Phase 1 exploration program. This program was reduced to an East-West fence of short vertical holes along the old logging road south of Discovery Lake, consisting initially of 3 holes spaced 100 meters apart with additional holes to be spotted pending the results from the first 3 holes.

Drilling

The Phase 2 exploration (drilling) program on the Camp Lake property was undertaken during the period of November 9 to December 31, 2004. It is believed that this is the first and only drilling program ever conducted in the immediate area of the Camp Lake property. This program consisted of 7 vertical drill holes totaling 575.9 meters of NQ-2 size drill core. All drill collar locations were spotted using a Garmin Etrex Vista G.P.S. with a calibrated barometric altimeter, and re-located upon completion to confirm their final locations. All drill collars were left marked with metal-tagged, pressure treated fence posts inserted into the collars. Digital photographs were taken of each drill site immediately after the drilling rig was moved from it, and of all drill core at the core handling facility in Campbell River prior to logging and sampling. All drill core was delivered daily by the drillers directly from the Camp Lake property to the rented temporary core handling facility located at the Willow Mini-storage at 1840 Willow Street in Campbell River, where it was logged, sawn, sampled and remains securely stored as of the date of this report.

The results of the phase 2 exploration (drilling) program are displayed in the following figures and appendices:

- Figures 5a to 5v – 1:7,500 maps of Phase 1 work all show drill hole collars for reference
- Figures 6a to 6f – 1:1,000 scale Sections 4700N, 4850N, 4950N, 5000N, 5050N, 5100N
- Appendix 1 – 2004 Camp Lake Discovery Grid G.P.S. Survey Record
- Appendix 5a, b – 2004 Diamond Drilling Record and Core Box Contents
- Appendix 6a to 6g – 2004 Diamond Drill Logs for BCL-04-01,-02,-03,-04,-05,-06,-07
- Appendix 7a to 7l – Duplicate Core Analyses Comparisons; Core Geochemistry Statistics
- Appendix 8a to 8q– Soil, Rock, Core and Water Analytical Reports
- Appendix 9a to 9e – Methods and Specifications for Soil, Rock, Core & Water Analyses

The phase 2 exploration (drilling) program failed to yield economic grades and widths of copper-gold-magnetite mineralization, and negated the economic potential for such mineralization near surface in the portion of the Camp Lake property Discovery Grid south of Discovery Lake. The portion of the Discovery Grid north of (and perhaps under) Discovery Lake remains inadequately tested, and warrants trenching and/or drilling. Such testing was not completed during the 2004 program due to the substantial amount of road rehabilitation or access trail construction required to correctly position the diamond drill. An eighth inclined drill hole (BCL-04-08) was planned and spotted in the field on Section 5200N along the main access road but left un-drilled at the end of the 2004 program due to the poor positioning of the available setup of the hole as planned to adequately test its intended target.

The phase 2 exploration (drilling) program confirmed the style of mineralization as erosional-resistive remnants of multiple clusters (3 or more), of multiple thin (1-5 cm.), sub-parallel, sub-horizontal bands (each 5-15 meters thick) of silica-magnetite-sulphide mineralization selectively replacing specific horizons within mafic volcanics, probably of the Triassic Karmutsen formation. The sub-economic intercepts achieved in the drilling program are considered to represent true thicknesses. The erosional resistivity of the zones is strongly suggested by the extreme hardness of the silica-magnetite-sulphide bands in mafic volcanics exhibited during the sawing of drill core for sampling. The sulphides seen in drill core were fresh and un-weathered, although generally extremely fine-grained, making them difficult to identify, even using the binocular microscope.

Sampling Method and Approach

During the two phases of exploration conducted during 2004 on the Camp Lake property, three types of geological media were sampled, consisting of soil, rock (outcrop) and drill core, with sampling method and approach for each as follows:

Soil Sampling

The soil sampling program was conducted by C. Gilson, B.Sc., or by C. Paquet or F. Hannon, who were trained and supervised by J. Houle during the program. A total of 285 "B" horizon soil samples were taken at 25 meter spaced line stations along the extent of the Discovery Grid lines that were not covered by open water, and where available. Small pits were excavated using hand tools to expose the "B" horizon soils where available, and a plastic serving spoon was used to extract the soil and place it into and fill un-numbered kraft paper bags. Each sample and sample site was described and recorded in field notes and sample tag books. Duplicate pre-numbered paper sample tags provided by Acme Labs were placed one inside and the other stapled to the folded top of each kraft paper bag. A tyvek tag inscribed with the same number was attached using a cable tie to a tree or shrub nearest each sample site. Both the excavating tool and the sampling spoon were wiped clean after each sample was taken to minimize potential contamination between samples. The filled and tagged sample bags were collected in poly rice bags and transported daily to a temporary, secure and dry rented storage unit in Campbell River, where the samples were removed from the poly rice bags and allowed to dry. Approximately once per week, the dried soil samples were collected in poly rice bags and transported to the bus depot in Campbell River by J. Houle, and shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to Acme Analytical Laboratories Limited's Vancouver facility for preparation and analysis.

Rock Sampling

The rock sampling program was conducted by J. Houle, P.Eng., or by C. Gilson supervised by J. Houle. Two basic types of outcrop samples were taken, consisting of 43 outcrop grab samples and 35 representative outcrop chip samples. The 43 outcrop grab samples were generally taken where available along the grid lines at broad (50 to 100 meter) intervals during geological mapping in order to obtain specimens for microscopic examination and samples for geochemical analyses. Some of the grab samples were taken from mineralized outcrop exposures, and some were character samples of different rock types mapped. The 35 representative outcrop chip samples targeted mineralized outcrop exposures, and were taken over measured true widths from those outcrops. Of these 35 chip samples, five consisted of continuous representative outcrop samples from two locations which could be averaged by sample width over each of the two continuous intervals sampled. The remaining 30 chip samples were each taken from a different location.

All rock samples were taken in duplicate pairs using a rock hammer or small sledge hammer and a hardened steel moil, and placed in poly bags secured with cable ties each with one part of identically numbered 3-part paper tags provided by Acme Labs. Grab sample pairs consisted of similar, 1-5 kilogram rock samples taken from the same outcrop location, one for geochemical analysis and one as a reference specimen. Chip sample pairs consisted of a representative chip sample for analysis and a representative grab sample from within the interval chip sampled as a reference specimen. At each location, a G.P.S. reading was taken, and a metal tag inscribed with

the same sample number was attached to a nearby tree or shrub using a cable tie. Samples locations, outcrop descriptions and sample measurements and orientations were described on field map copies and sample tag books. The plastic bags containing rock samples were collected in poly rice bags and transported daily to the secure temporary field accommodations at the Rustic Motel in Campbell River. The specimen rock samples were given to Joe Paquet of MinLand Resources, who cut them using a rock saw and returned them. The samples intended for analysis were collected approximately once per week in poly rice bags and transported to the bus depot in Campbell River by J. Houle, and shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to Acme Analytical Laboratories Limited's Vancouver facility for preparation and analysis.

Drill Core Sampling

The drill core sampling was conducted by J. Houle, or by C. Gilson or F. Hannon trained and supervised by J. Houle during the program, and totaled 250 samples. All drill core was recorded by hole, box and interval, photographed, logged and sample locations established by J. Houle or C. Gilson trained and supervised by J. Houle. For simplicity, all core was logged in feet into an Excel spreadsheet using a laptop computer, and then converted to meters. Two types of drill core sampling were conducted, consisting of 70 modified button half core saw samples and 180 continuous half core saw samples. The default option for any core interval containing visible sulphide mineralization during the program was to saw and continuously sample half the core over geologically consistent intervals of 0.5 to 3.0 meters, averaging 1.75 meters. As a cost-saving option for non-mineralized intervals, a modified button sampling procedure was adopted during the program, consisting of taking 10 centimeter sections of sawn half core samples taken every 0.5 meter (approximately 20% of the core length) into geologically consistent intervals of 2.0 to 6.0 meters, averaging 3.55 meters. The resulting modified button or continuous saw sample sizes each ranged from 1 to 5 kilograms, similar to the rock samples, providing consistency in both the sample size and ratio of sample to sub-sample size between the two exploration phases. More importantly, continuous geochemistry was established for the entire length of each hole, permitting meaningful computations of length-weighted intervals and statistics. Core from the final drill hole BCL-04-07 was continuously sawn and sampled as directed by C. Rennie of Better Resources.

Each drill core sample consisted of longitudinal half-core cut in 10-20 centimeter intervals using a 1.5 horsepower 220 volt electric core saw with a 14 inch diamond-impregnated blade washed with fresh water pumped from a barrel by a 110 volt electric submersible water pump connected to the core saw. The core saw was swept with a small whisk between each sample to minimize contamination between samples. Each core sample was placed in a poly sample bag secured with a cable tie with one part of identically numbered 3-part paper tags provided by Acme Labs. The samples intended for analysis were collected approximately hole by hole in poly rice bags and transported to the bus depot in Campbell River by J. Houle, and shipped via Greyhound Bus Parcel Express to Acme Analytical Laboratories Limited's Vancouver facility for preparation and analysis.

The other identically numbered tag portion was stapled to the inner up-hole side of the core box at the beginning of each sample interval. The remaining drill core was re-placed in its original core box and position, and metal tags inscribed with sample numbers stapled to the inside bottom of the core box at the beginning of each sample interval. Metal tags inscribed with the hole and box number were also stapled to the outside end of each core box, including "E.O.H." on the last box of each hole, denoting "End of Hole". The core boxes were cross-piled at the back of the rental

storage unit in a single stack in numerical sequence from the first box of BCL-04-01 at the bottom to the last box of BCL-04-07 on top, where they remain as of the date of this report.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

All the soil, rock and drill core samples taken from the Camp Lake property and intended for analyses were kept secure under the supervision of J. Houle, P.Eng., Independent Qualified Person for the project, from the time they were taken to the time they were sent from Campbell River via bus parcel express service to Acme's independent commercial laboratory in Vancouver. Other independent personnel working on soil, rock and drill core sampling during the project included Caroline Gilson, B.Sc. and Fergal Hannon, student. Sample security was maintained at all times during the two exploration phases as detailed in the Sampling Method and Approach section.

The initial 58 soil samples were taken by Claude Paquet, principal of MinLand Resources, under the direct and continuous supervision of J. Houle. All the remaining 227 soil and 78 rock samples from the Camp Lake property were taken by personnel independent of both MinLand Resources and Better Resources. The 78 rock specimen samples intended for cutting and microscopic observation were cut by Joe Paquet, principal of MinLand Resources and returned to J. Houle after cutting. The duplicate rock samples sent for analysis were maintained in strict custody at all times. The 2004 diamond drilling program was conducted by Globe Drilling of Courtenay, B.C., owned and operated by Michael and Howard Rennie, both sons of Cliff Rennie, P.Eng., president of Better Resources. Globe and Better are otherwise independent companies from one another and operated on an arms-length contract basis during the drilling program. There was no reason to believe that either sampling integrity or security was jeopardized at any time during the project.

Acme received and performed standard sample preparations and analytical package 1DX 36 element ICP-MS using 30 gram sub-samples on all 285 soil, 78 rock and 250 drill core samples from the Camp Lake project. The 30 gram sub-sample option was selected to minimized potential error on detecting anticipated low-grade, disseminated gold mineralization. The 1DX package using hot aqua regia for mineral digestion and induced-coupled plasma mass spectrometry was considered very effective in detecting the anticipated ranges of copper and gold values on the Camp Lake project, and inexpensive as well. The standard R150 crushing and pulverizing option generating 95% passing 150 mesh (100 microns) may have been a bit coarse to liberate all of the silica-associated fine grained sulphides seen in the rock and core samples. A finer (95% passing 200 mesh, or 75 microns) may have been a superior choice but in hindsight would probably not have made any significant difference.

Check sampling procedures were employed during the phase 2 diamond drilling portion of the 2004 exploration program on the Camp Lake property. Ten duplicate sawn quarter core samples were selected randomly from holes BCL-04-06 and BCL-04-07, with a continuous quarter core sample from each interval sent to Acme along with others from the same holes, and the other continuous quarter core sample from the same interval sent to ALS Chemex (ALS) of North Vancouver, B.C. by J. Houle via Greyhound BPX from Nanaimo, B.C. in early 2005. The remaining half core portions were returned to the core boxes along with pre-numbered paper tags for each of the two samples from each interval stapled to the inner up-hole side of the core box at

the beginning of each sample interval. ALS received all ten samples and on them performed standard crushing but a somewhat finer grind (85% passing 200 microns) than Acme on a 30 gram sub-sample for gold analyses using a fire assay fusion and ICP-AES method, and a 0.25 gram sub-sample for 27 element analysis using 4-acid digestion and ICP-AES/MS methods. The ten duplicate samples are considered a bare minimum to act as a statistically significant number for valid comparisons, which are presented for copper (Cu), gold (Au) and iron (Fe) in Appendices 7a, -b and –c respectively. Also, the somewhat different techniques used to prepare and analyze the samples makes the duplicate analyses a comparison of different methods as well as laboratories.

To summarize the results, the copper (Cu) and iron (Fe) compare fairly well between the two data sets with the ALS values somewhat higher, particularly at the greater values, probably due to the stronger acid digestion methods used by ALS to liberate fine grained copper (Cu as chalcopyrite) and iron (Fe as magnetite and pyrite) from silica. At this stage of an exploration project, this variability is considered acceptable, but if copper and iron (Fe as magnetite) were being estimated for mineral inventory, superior analytical methods would be required, including differentiating Fe in oxides (magnetite) from Fe in sulphides (pyrite). The gold (Au) comparison displays almost no correlation between the two data sets. The first sample (Acme 201622 and ALS 148450) displayed the worst correlation of <0.5 ppb vs. 14 ppb, the lowest and highest gold values in the entire data set. The duplicate comparison for gold is considered unacceptable, and disturbing. As gold is believed to be intimately associated with copper at Camp Lake, superior copper analyses should result in corresponding superior gold analyses. Fortunately, all the gold values in the comparison are relatively low, and the average values for gold between the two data sets (5.03 ppb for Acme and 5.3 ppb for ALS) is remarkably close, probably just illustrating the power of numbers.

Property standards and blanks have not been developed or used to date by Better Resources. The Company has relied solely on Acme's and ALS Chemex's internal quality control measures as described in Appendices 9a to 9e. Upon reviewing the analytical results, it is apparent that the standards used by Acme are somewhat different in chemical composition to the material submitted from the Camp Lake property. The authors recommend that Better Resources develop its own property standards from the Camp Lake property, and a reservoir of industry standard blank material prior to any future drilling programs, and enhance routine quality control and quality assurance measures in all future analytical work though more frequent duplicate sampling.

Data Verification

The phase 1 and 2 exploration programs conducted in 2004 were in themselves verification of prior exploration work conducted on the Camp Lake property (Houle, 2004). Procedures were initiated and applied to ensure quality control at every stage of each program, as detailed in the Exploration, Drilling and Sampling Method and Approach sections above. Everything done in the field can be re-located and verified. Specimens have been retained of all rock samples, all drill core is securely stored, and all sample pulps have been retained at the respective laboratories for one year. All media analyzed can also be verified. The difference in copper, gold and iron values between those obtained in the 2004 program and those from the initial prospecting done on the Camp Lake property (Houle, 2004) can be attributed entirely to sampling bias of the preferentially exposed residual erosional surface hosting the magnetite-chalcopyrite-gold mineralization.

Adjacent Properties

There are no mineral properties adjacent to the Camp Lake property, but there are many mineral properties of past, present and potential future economic significance both nearby and on Vancouver Island. The highly complex geology of Vancouver Island has resulted in the discovery of diverse mineral deposit types, containing varied metallic, industrial and energy minerals. According to the B.C. government MINFILE database, mineral deposits of economic significance on Vancouver Island have produced and/or contain estimated mineral and energy resources calculated at current commodity prices in C$ as follows:

- Sedimentary coal $ 34 billion
- Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold-silver 15 billion
- Copper-gold-silver-iron Skarns 15 billion
- Volcanic massive sulphide copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold 6.3 billion
- Sedimentary limestone 2.1 billion
- Gold-silver-copper quartz veins 0.4 billion

It should be clearly stated that mineral inventory estimates in MINFILE are neither necessarily to the 43-101 and CIM standards, nor indicative of the mineralization identified on the Camp Lake property. However, Vancouver Island holds some of the greatest opportunities for exploration and mining in Canada. Many portions of the island are covered by dense vegetation, carved by rugged coastlines, virtually unmapped and inaccessible while other portions are blessed with an excellent infrastructure network of logging roads, highways and communities connecting numerous occurrences hosted by highly favourable and well documented geology (Cathro et. al., 2003). Mining operations in the region continue to display economic stability for their owners. Currently there are four significant (>10,000 tonnes per year) mines and quarries on Vancouver Island:

- N.V.I. Mining Ltd.'s Myra Falls operation is located on Vancouver Island, west of Campbell River. Since production began in 1966, over 22 million tonnes of copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold ore have been mined and milled. As of January 1, 2002, Myra Falls had a mining reserve of 8.40 million tonnes grading 1.28% copper, 6.99% zinc, 0.54% lead, 1.4 grams per tonne gold, 45.5 grams per tonne silver and 2.17% barium. Resources as of January 1, 2002 are 4.73 million tonnes grading 1.33% copper, 7.40% zinc, 0.68% lead, 1.80 grams per tonne gold, and 64.4 grams per tonne silver.
- Hillsborough Resources Ltd. owns 100% of Quinsam Coal Corporation, which owns and operates the Quinsam Mine near Campbell River. Proven and probable reserves at Quinsam are 30 million tonnes. During 2002, the mine produced 341,432 tonnes of bituminous grade thermal coal.
- IMASCO's Benson Lake Quarry is located on northern Vancouver Island. In 2002 the Benson Lake Quarry produced 28,970 tonnes of chemical grade limestone.
- Lehigh Northwest Cement Ltd.'s Monteith Bay Quarry is located in northwest Vancouver Island. In 2002 the Monteith Bay Quarry produced 43,199 tonnes of hot spring silica.

There are 46 developed prospects (those which contain mineral resources of any class) on Vancouver Island. Discounting iron, coal, limestone and industrial mineral deposits, the remaining 19 developed prospects documented on Vancouver Island are as follows:

Name	Owner	Deposit Type	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Mo %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
ValentineMtn.'C'	Beau Pre Expl.	Au-quartz vein	30,660	14.70					
Lara	Laramide Res.	Nor./Kur. VMS	528,839	4.73	100.09		1.01	1.22	8.87
Macktush Fred	SYMC Res.	Por.Cu-Mo-Au	166,000	12.38	48.8		0.695		
Macktush David	SYMC Res.	Por.Cu-Mo-Au	54,000	16.24	61.24		1.02		
Dauntless	SYMC Res.	Cu-Ag Quartz vein	27,750	1.30	44.6		22.3		
Fandora	Doublestar Res.	Cu-Ag Quartz vein	181,434	12.74					
Shack	SYMC Res.	Cu-Ag Quartz vein	40,000	21.60					
Debbie	M. Becherer	Au-quartz vein	471,956	6.23					
Domineer	Better Res.	Epith.Au-Ag-Cu	550,298	6.75	32.23				
Catface	Doublestar Res.	Por.Cu-Mo-Au	188,000,000			0.01	0.42		
900 (Debbie)	M. Becherer	Au-quartz vein	28,285	11.65					
Villalta	R. Billingsley	Gossan Au-Ag	22,677	4.11					
Privateer	Newmex Min.	Au-quartz vein	122,470	17.00					
Pilgrim	H. Cohen	Pb-Zn skarn	96,162	0.03	32.64				8.86
Caledonia	J. Shearer	Pb-Zn skarn	68,000	0.34	704.20			0.60	7.45
Uebell	Newmex Min.	Cu skarn	146,042				2.00		
Red Dog	Lumina Copper	Por.Cu-Mo-Au	25,000,000	0.44		0.01	0.35		
Smith Copper	Doublestar Res.	Pb-Zn skarn	83,906		64.40		1.69	3.70	12.50
Hushamu	Lumina Copper	Por.Cu-Mo-Au	173,237,000	0.34		0.01	0.27		

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed, or are appropriate at this time, on the copper-gold-magnetite mineralization on the Camp Lake property.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource or reserve estimates have been made, or are appropriate to be made at this time, for the copper-gold-magnetite mineralization on the Camp Lake property.

Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information is known at this time.

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Camp Lake property remains an early stage, potentially significant mineral discovery made in 2003 of porphyry copper skarn-related type copper-gold-magnetite mineralization located in central Vancouver Island. The discovery was made by Dan Berkshire, Claude Paquet and Joe Paquet, the principals of MinLand Resources of Campbell River, B.C. The geological setting has similarities to the Holberg Inlet (Island Copper) District, located 150 kilometers to the northwest, which produced or contains remaining estimated mineral inventories of 588 million tonnes @ 0.316% copper, 0.180 g/t gold, 0.548 g/t silver, 0.009% molybdenum and traces of rhenium, according to B.C. MINFILE. MinLand optioned the Camp Lake property in 2004 to Better Resources Limited of Nanaimo, B.C., who focused initial exploration efforts exclusively on a relatively small portion of the property. Better gridded and systematically explored approximately 75 hectares, or 3.4% of the 2200 hectare property area with two phases of exploration during 2004, with negative results. There remains untested potential on the northern portion of the 75 hectare Discovery Grid, but more importantly, the regional exploration potential of the rest of the property remains excellent.

The Camp Lake property is situated on the west flank of an intense circular aeromagnetic high measuring 10 kilometers in diameter. This aeromagnetic high is centered on a granodiorite stock of the Jurassic Island intrusive suite, which intrudes a NW-SE trending extensional graben containing a preserved, gently NE-dipping Triassic to Cretaceous volcano-sedimentary sequence, including the Triassic Quatsino limestone unit. Along the western side of the intrusive stock sits a pendant of Jurassic Bonanza volcanics, underlain by the Triassic Quatsino limestones. Dikes and sills of the Eocene to Oligocene Mount Washington Intrusive Suite may also be present. This geological setting is ideal for porphyry and related skarn copper-gold-magnetite mineralization both within the intrusion and along the contacts between the intrusion and the limestone. The potential exists both for the discovery of the possible porphyry and related copper-gold-magnetite deposits on and around the Camp Lake property.

Recommendations

It is recommended by the authors that both the Camp Lake property/region, and the targets remaining on the northern portion of the Discovery Grid each be explored by separate, phased and sequentially timed and prioritized programs, with each Phase 1 program proposed as follows:

Property/Regional Exploration – Phase 1- Priority 1

Item	Details	Units	Unit Cost	Item Cost	Timing
Prep., N.O.W.	Geologist	1 day	$500/day	$ 500	Apr 2005
Airborne Geophysics	Consultant	500 line-km	$100/km	$ 50,000	Apr 2005
Selecting new claims	Geologist	50 units	$100/unit	$ 5,000	May 2005
Prospecting	MinLand	50 man-days	$250/day	$ 12,500	June-July 2005
Grids	Contractor	10 km	$1000/km	$ 10,000	July 2005
Geology	Geologist	25 days	$500/day	$ 12,500	July 2005
Sampling	Assistant	25 days	$250/day	$ 6,250	July 2005
Geochemistry	Soils, Rocks	500 samples	$25/sample	$ 12,500	June-July 2005
GIS Compilation	Consultant	5 days	$250/day	$ 1,250	Aug 2005
Reports	Geologist	10 days	$500/day	$ 5,000	Aug 2005
Expenses	Field Personnel	100 man-days	$250/day	$ 25,000	June-July 2005
GST	7%	$140,500	7%	$ 9,500	Apr-Aug 2005
Total				$150,000	

Northern Discovery Grid Area – Phase 1- Priority 2

Item	Details	Units	Unit Cost	Item Cost	Timing
Prep., N.O.W.	Geologist	3 days	$500/day	$ 1,500	Aug 2005
Bond to MEM	Reclamation	Trench, Drill	Estimated	$ 5,000	Aug 2005
Road Rehabilitation	Contractor	1 km.	$2500/km	$ 2,500	Sep 2005
Mech. Trenching	Contractor	10 days	$1000/day	$ 10,000	Sep 2005
Geology, Sampling	Geologist	10 days	$500/day	$ 5,000	Sep 2005
Geochemistry	Rocks	100 samples	$25/sample	$ 2,500	Oct 2005
Petrology	Polished/Thins	10 sections	$500/each	$ 5,000	Oct 2005
Diamond Drilling	Contractor	500 meters	$100/m.	$ 50,000	Nov 2005
Core Logging	Geologist	20 days	$500/day	$ 10,000	Nov 2005
Core Sampling	Assistant	20 days	$250/day	$ 5,000	Nov 2005
Geochemistry	Core	200 samples	$25/sample	$ 5,000	Dec 2005
GIS Compilation	Consultant	7 days	$250/day	$ 1,750	Jan 2006
Reports	Geologist	20 days	$500/day	$ 10,000	Jan 2006
Expenses	Geol., Asst.	50 man-days	$250/day	$ 12,500	Sep, Nov 2005
GST	7%	$130,750	7%	$ 9,250	Aug 2005-Jan 2006
Total				$140,000	

The Phase 2 programs would be dependent on the results of each Phase 1 program. Any Phase 2 program for the Property/Regional Exploration should be done in conjunction with the Phase 1 program for the Northern Discovery Grid Area, and would probably consist of similar types of work. The two Phase 1 exploration programs are fully justified at this time in the opinion of the authors, but the Property/Regional Exploration should be given the higher priority of the two programs.

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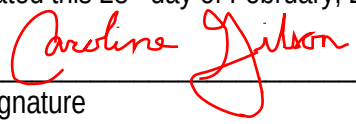
Date, Certificate and Consent of Junior Author

I, Caroline Gilson, B.Sc., do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently self-employed as a consulting geologist working from my home at:
   401 - 4036 Quadra Street
   Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8X 4C6

2. I graduated with a B.Sc. degree in Earth and Ocean Science (Geotechnic) from the University of Victoria in 2004.
3. I am a member of Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.
4. I have worked as a geologist for 1 year since graduating from university.
5. I am co-author of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report of the 2004 Exploration Program on the Camp Lake property" held by Better Resources Limited ("Better") through an agreement with MinLand Resources ("MinLand") and dated February 28, 2005.
6. I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
8. I am independent of both Better and MinLand applying all the tests in NI 43-101.
9. I have read National Instrument NI43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument, policy and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the company public files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 28th day of February, 2005.



Signature

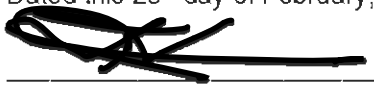
Caroline Gilson, B.Sc.
Printed name of Qualified Person

Date, Certificate and Consent of Senior Author

I, Jacques Houle, P.Eng. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a consulting geologist by:
   Jacques Houle, P.Eng. Mineral Exploration Consulting
   6552 Peregrine Road
   Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada V9V 1P8
2. I graduated with a B.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering with specialization in Mineral Exploration from the University of Toronto in 1978.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C.
4. I have worked as a geologist for 27 years since graduating from university.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, membership in a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am co-author, responsible for the preparation of the Technical Report entitled "Technical Report of the 2004 Exploration Program on the Camp Lake property" held by Better Resources Limited ("Better") through an agreement with MinLand Resources ("MinLand") and dated February 28, 2005. I worked on the Camp Lake property during the period of August to December, 2004.
7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report as author of the Summary Report dated January 22, 2004.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of both Better and MinLand applying all the tests in NI 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument NI43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP, Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument, policy and form.
11. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the company public files on their websites accessible to the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 28th day of February, 2005.

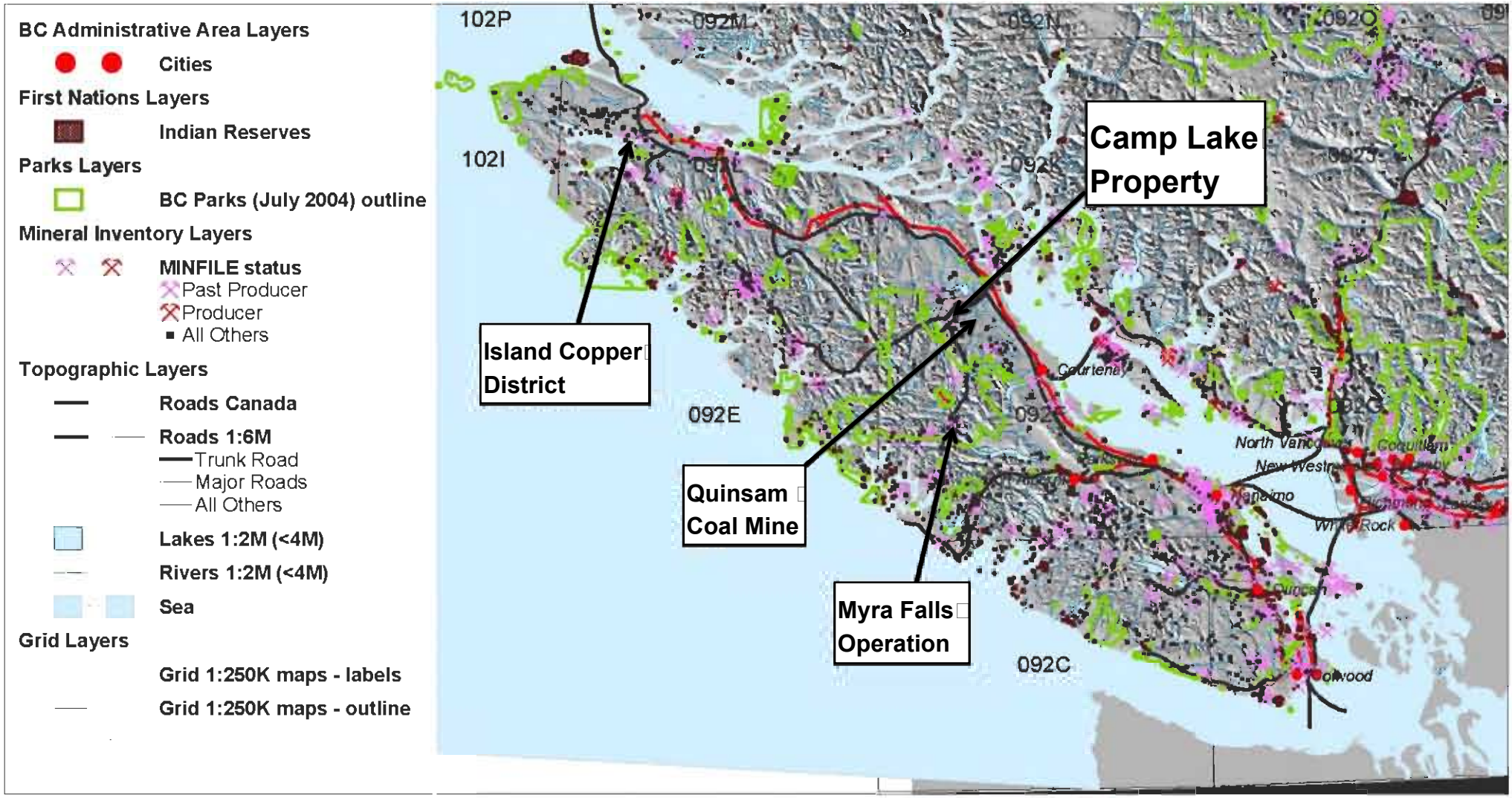


Signature of Qualified Person

Jacques Houle, P.Eng.
Printed name of Qualified Person

Seal of Qualified Person

Figure 1a - Vancouver Island Map - 1to2500K - Infrastructure



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March 4, 2005 4:04 PM

http:/

Figure 1b - Vancouver Island Map - 1to2500K - Geology

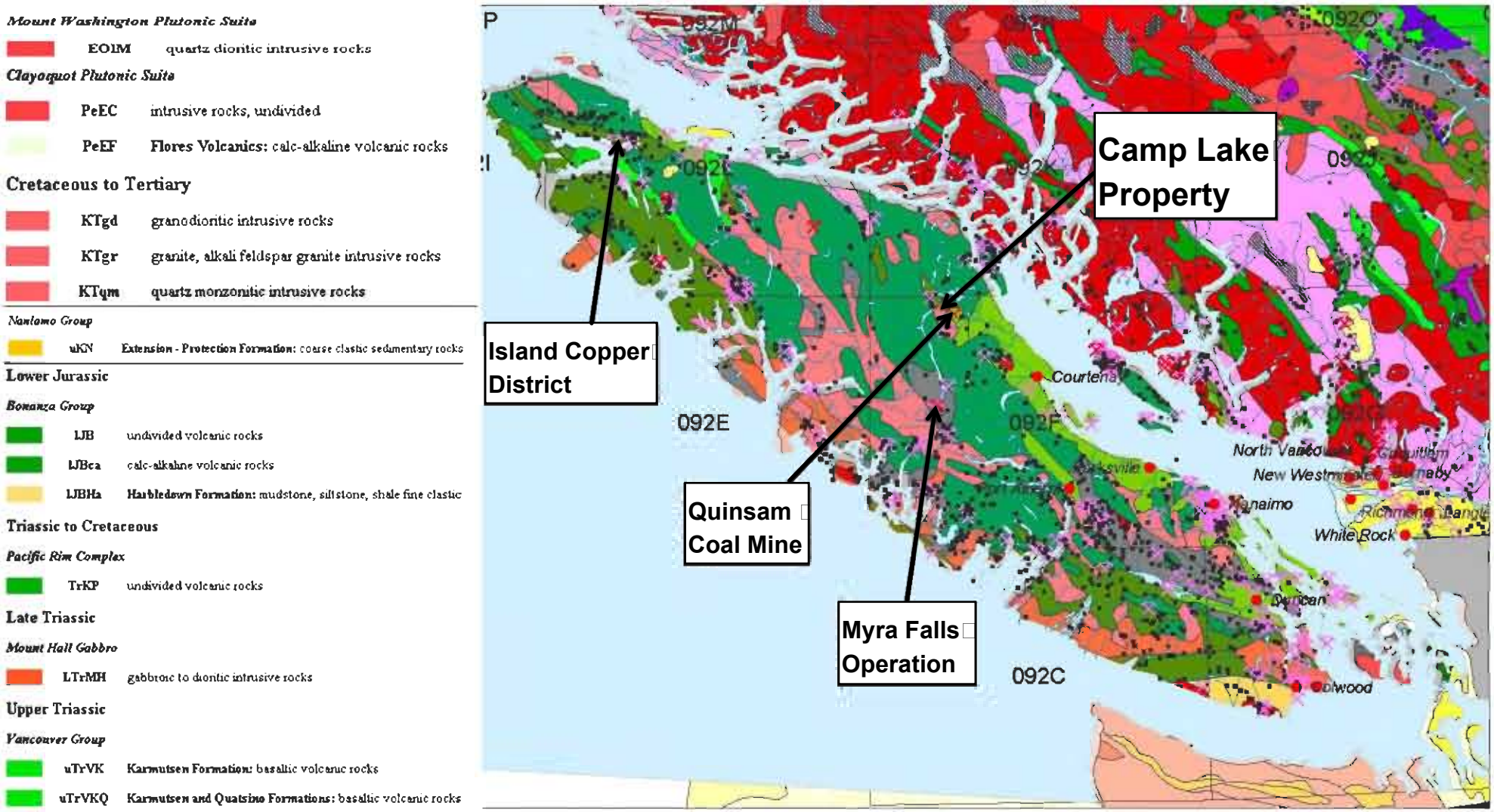

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Figure 1c - Vancouver Island Map - 1to2500K - Aeromagnetics

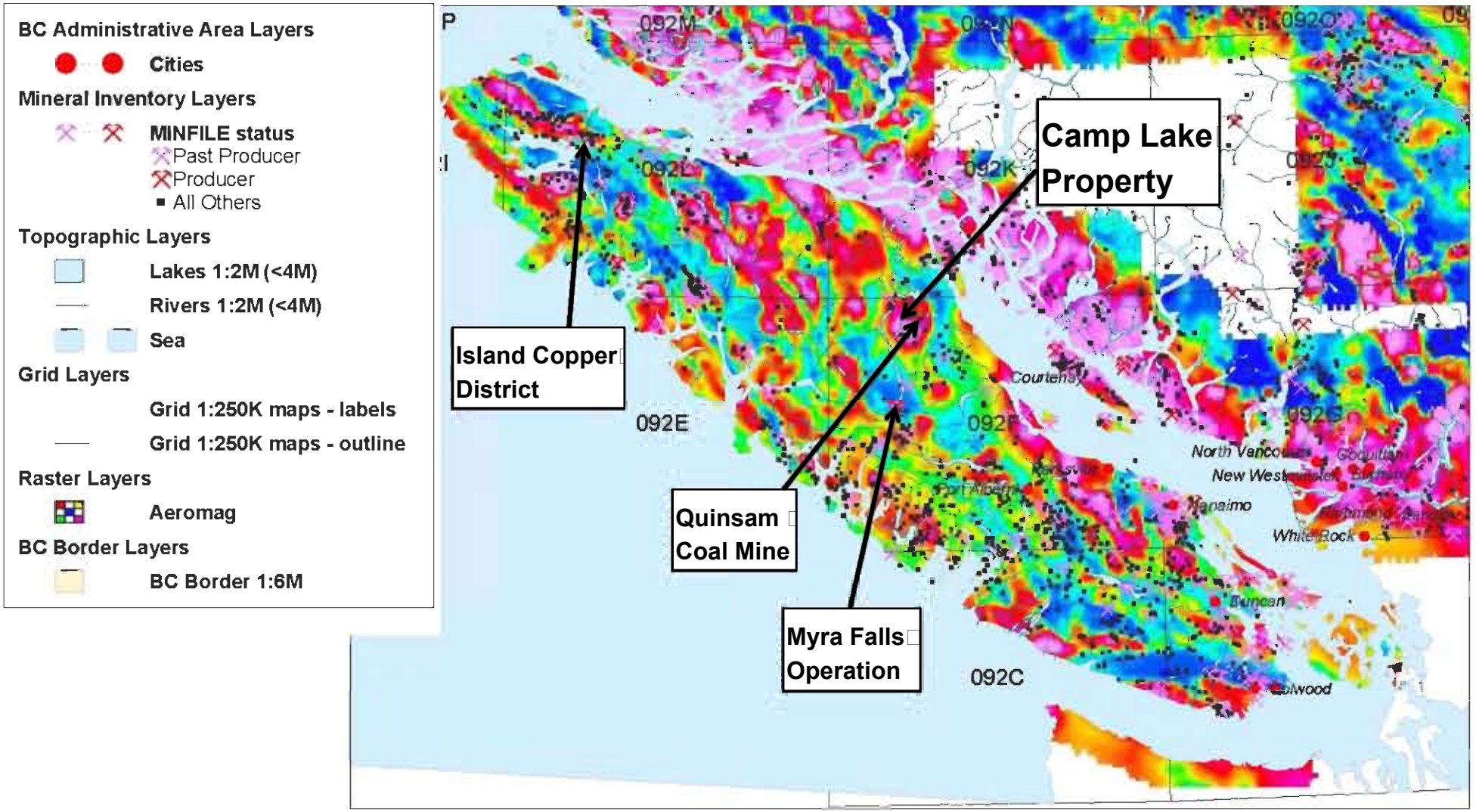

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Figure 2a - Campbell River to Courtenay Map - 1 to 500K - Infrastructure

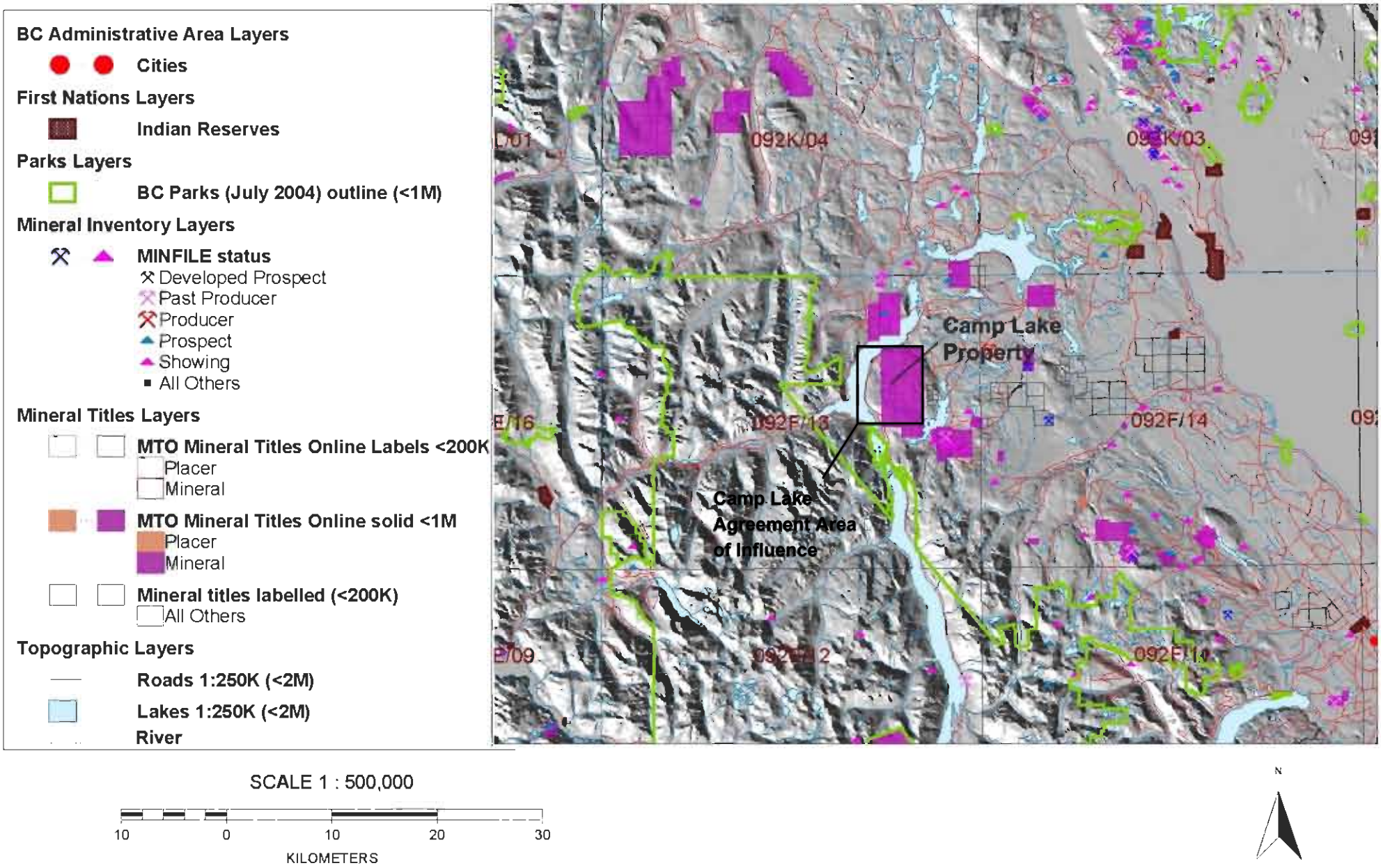

Figure 2b - Campbell River to Courtenay Map - 1 to 500K - Geology

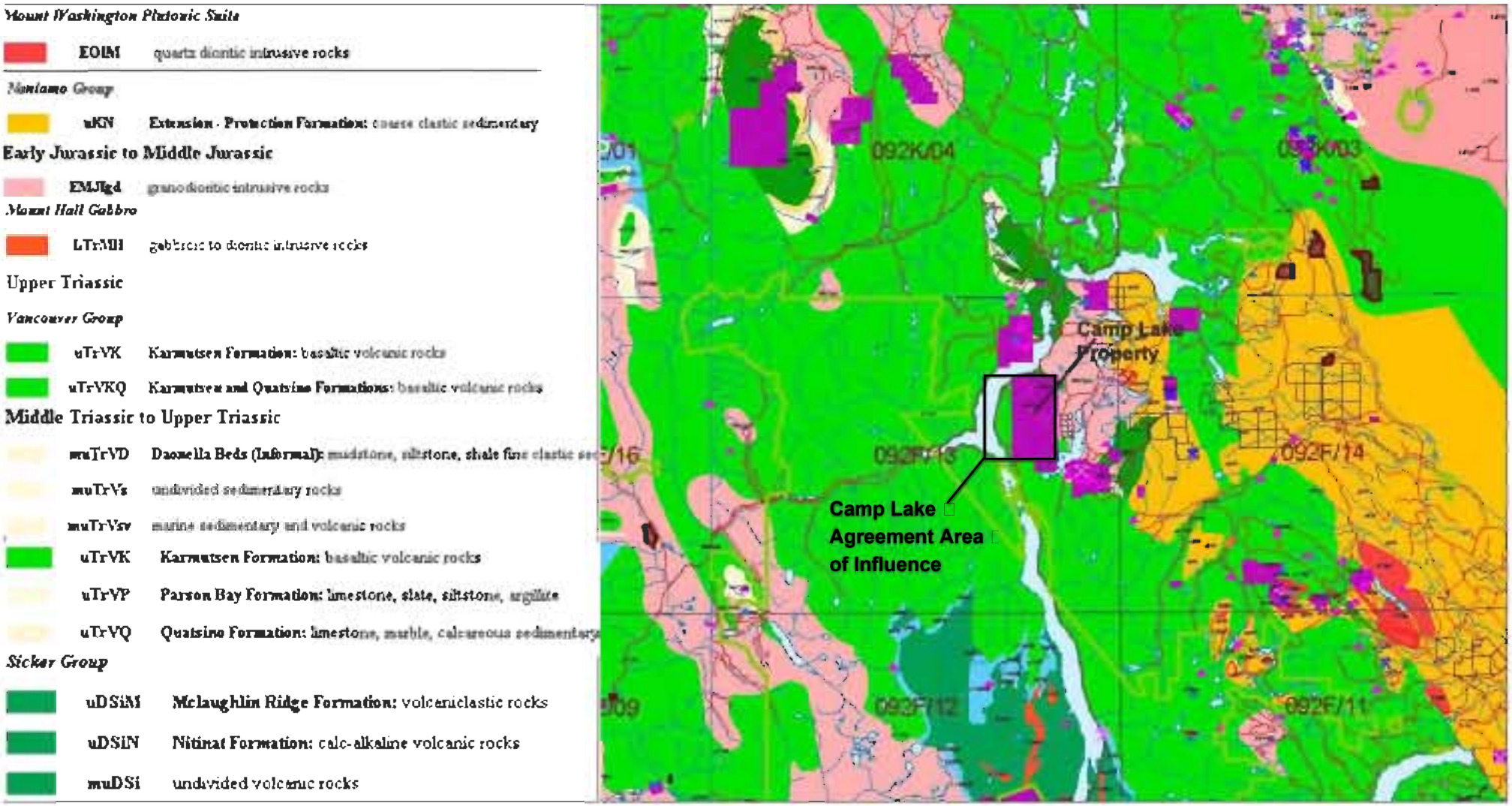

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Figure 2c - Campbell River to Courtenay Map - 1 to 500K - Aeromagenetics

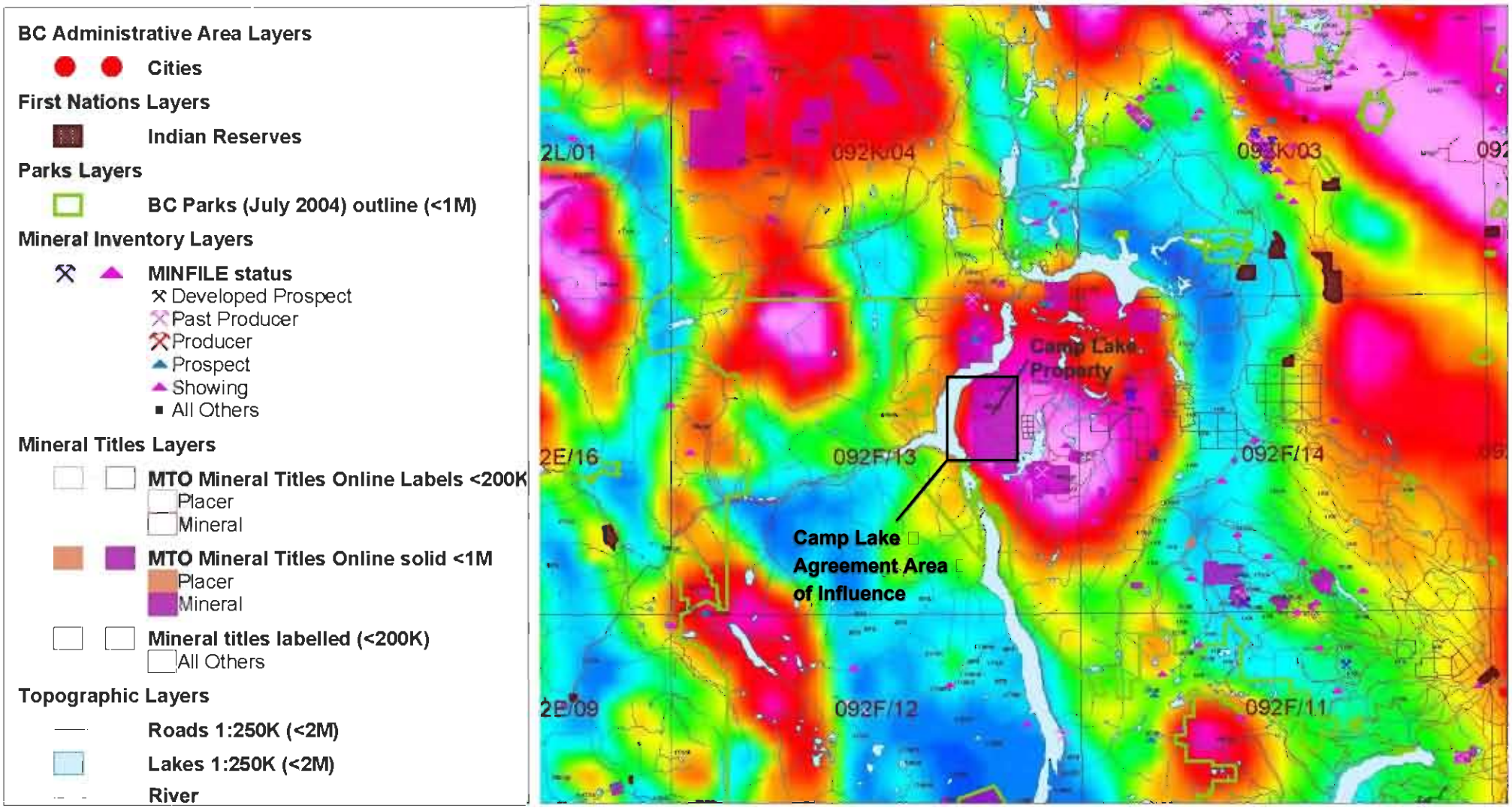

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Figure 3a - Camp Lake Regional Map - 1 to 250K - Infrastructure

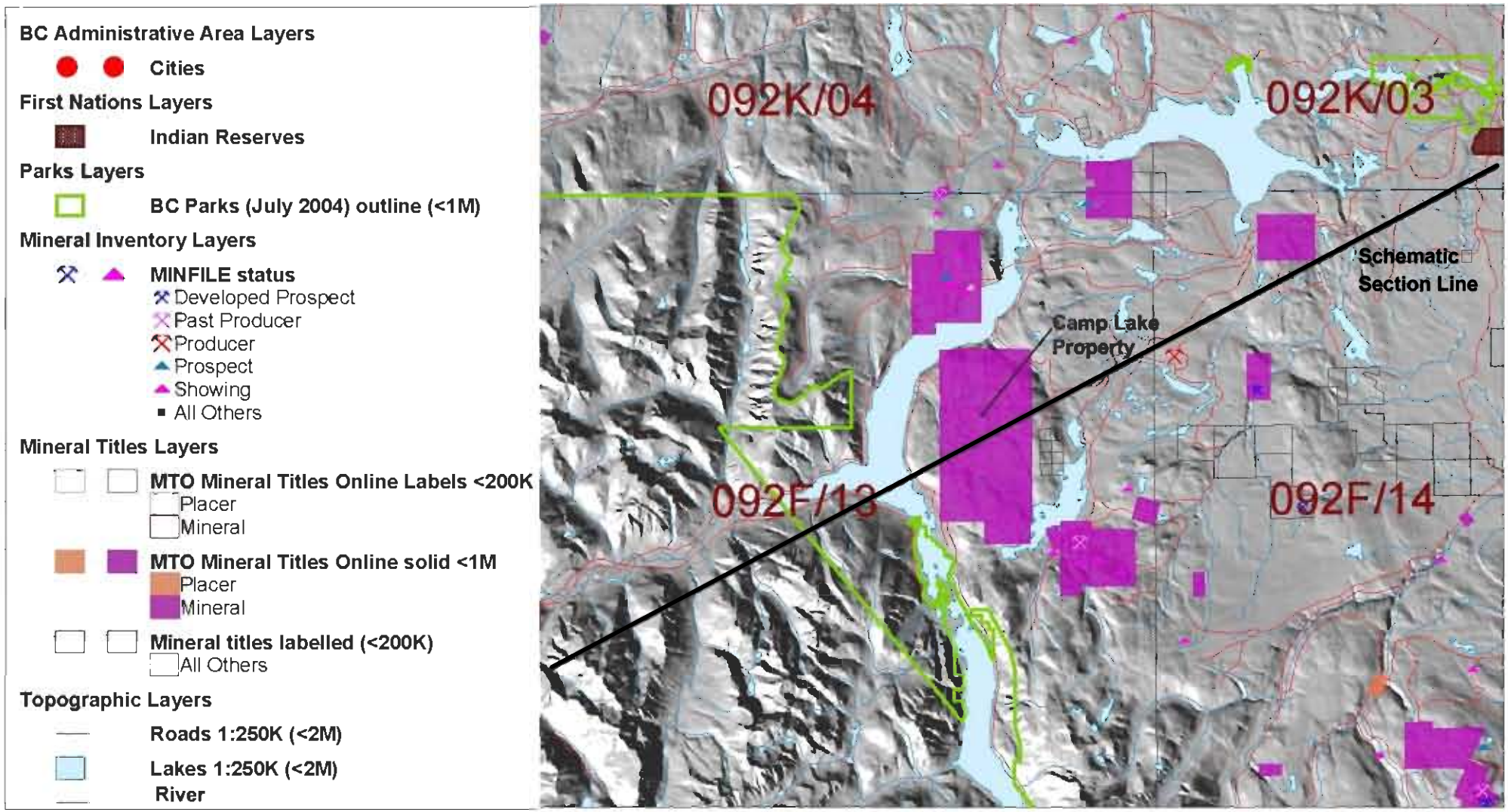

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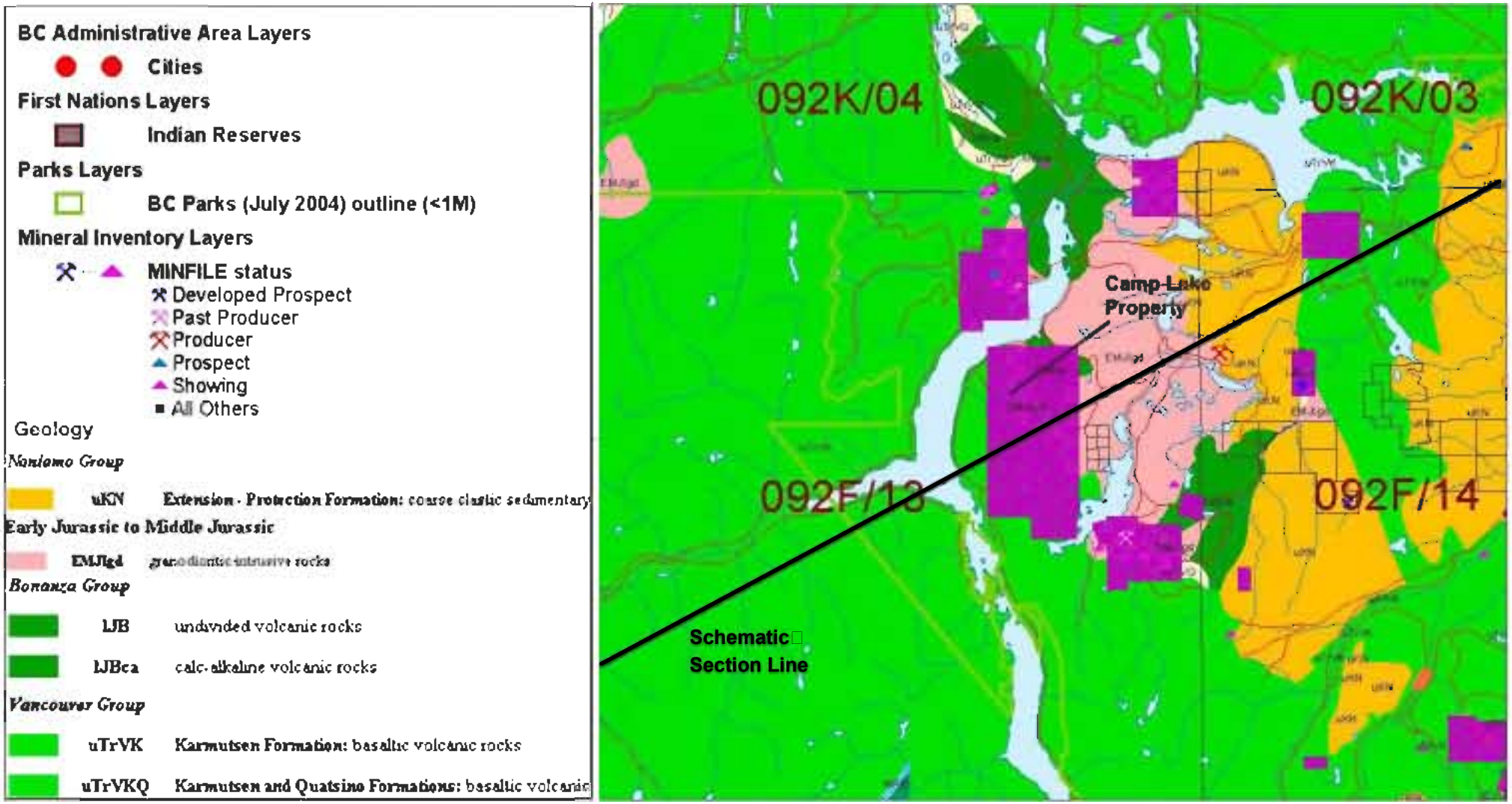
Figure 3b - Camp Lake Regional Map - 1 to 250K - Geology



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KILOMETERS

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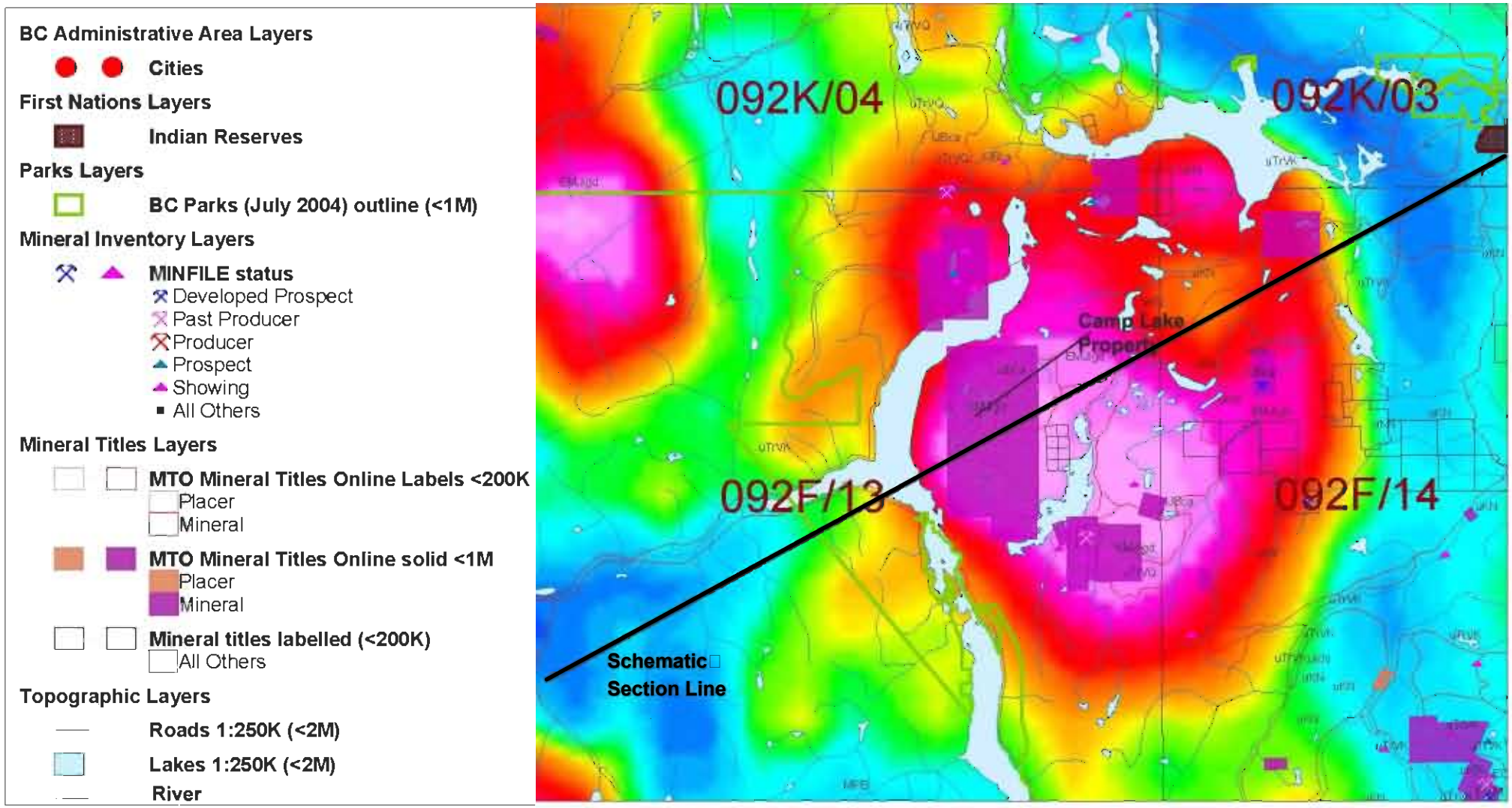
Figure 3c - Camp Lake Regional Map - 1 to 250K - Aeromagnetics



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Camp Lake Regional 1:250,000
Schematic Section Looking NW

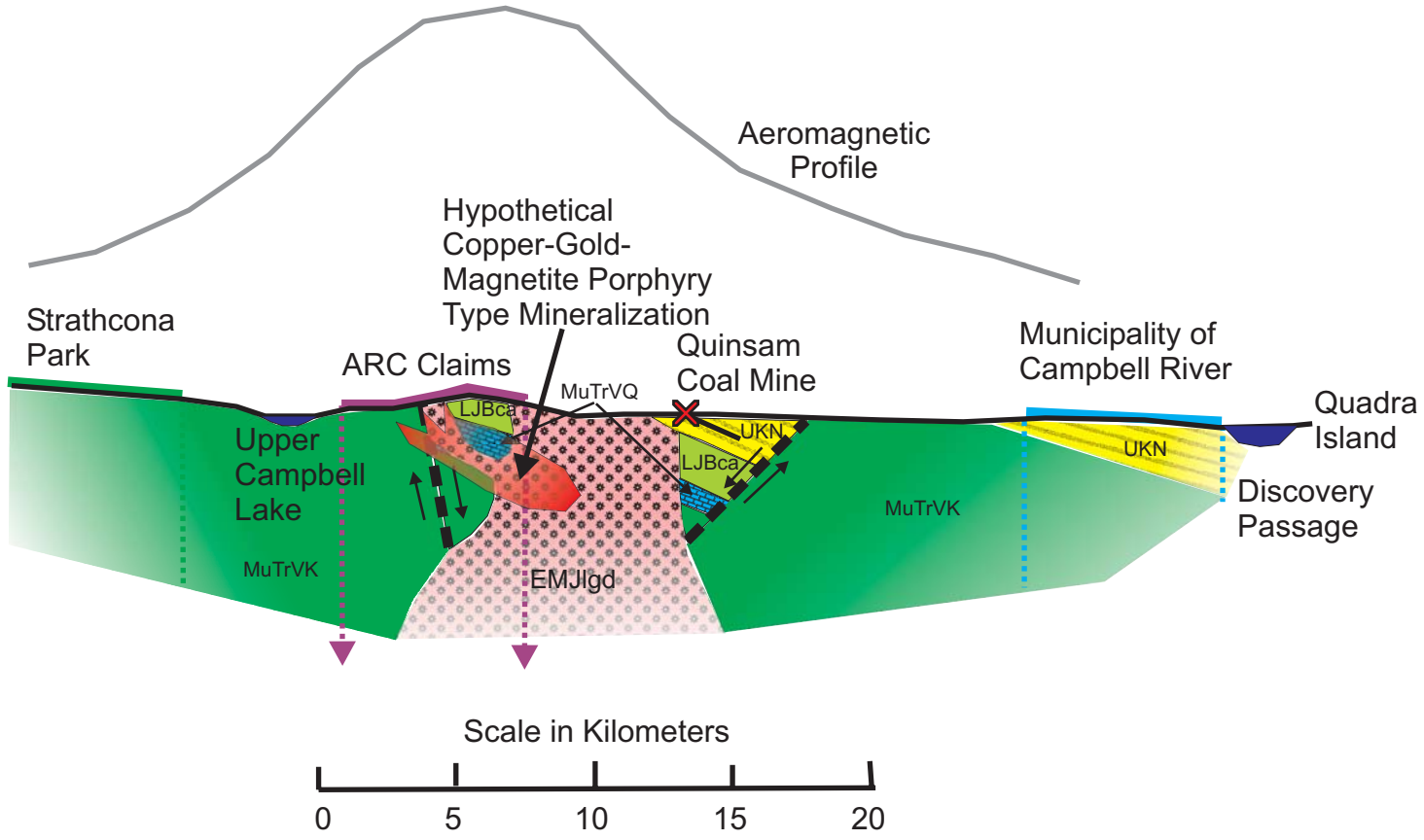
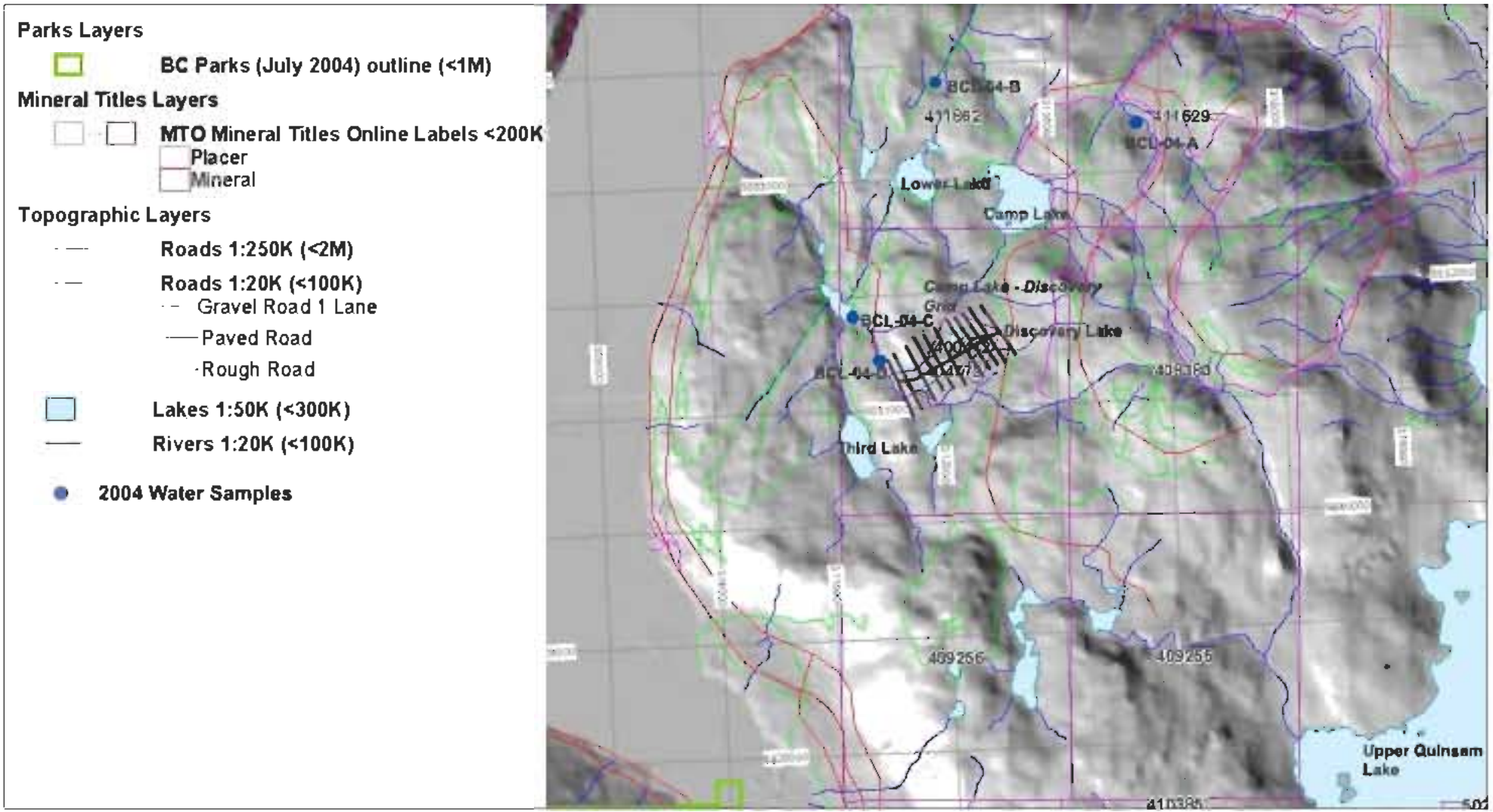


Figure 3d

Figure 4a - Camp Lake Property - 1 to 50K - Infrastructure



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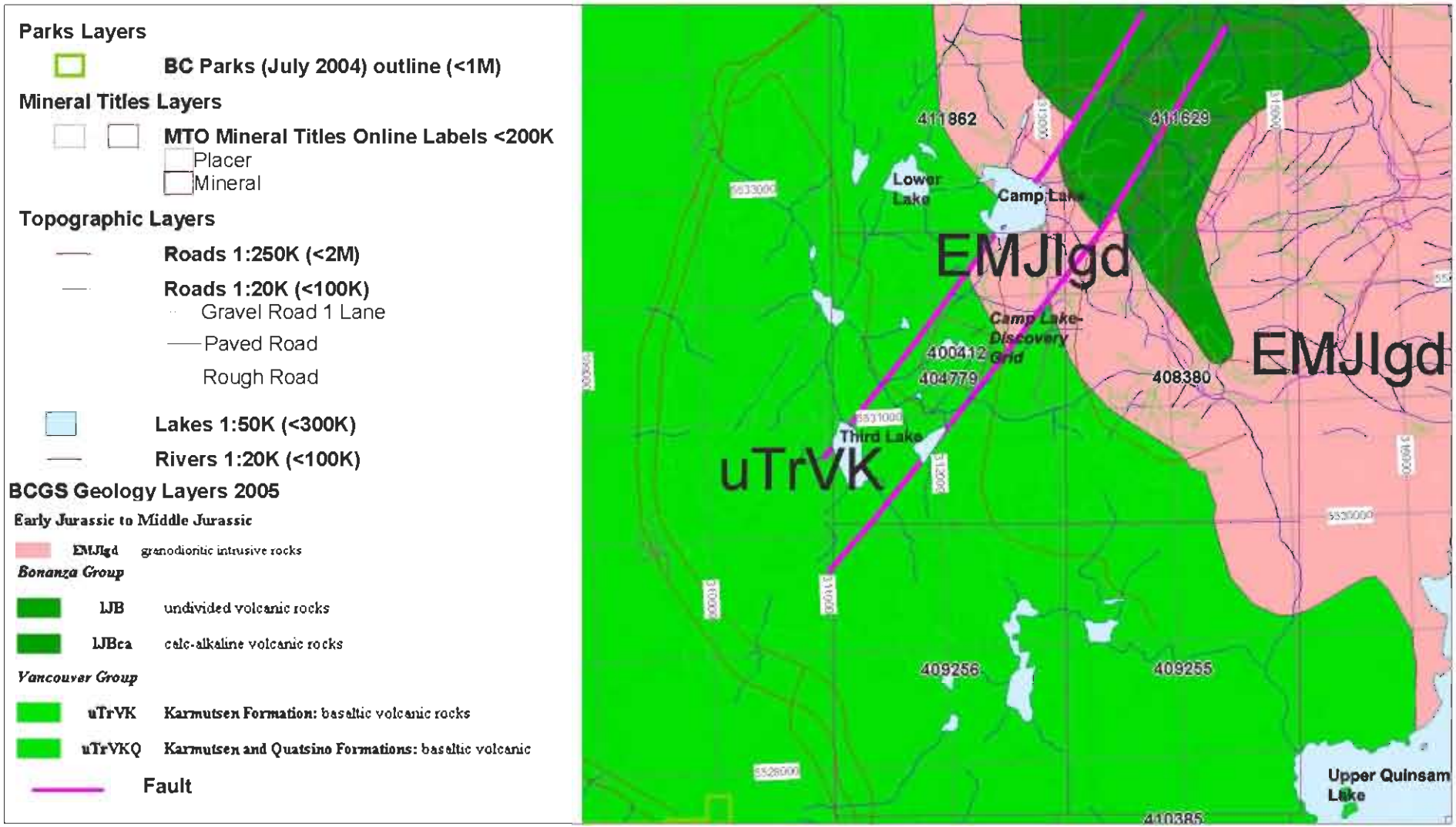
March 8, 2005 11:48 AM

Figure 4b - Camp Lake Property - 1 to 50K - Geology



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KILOMETERS

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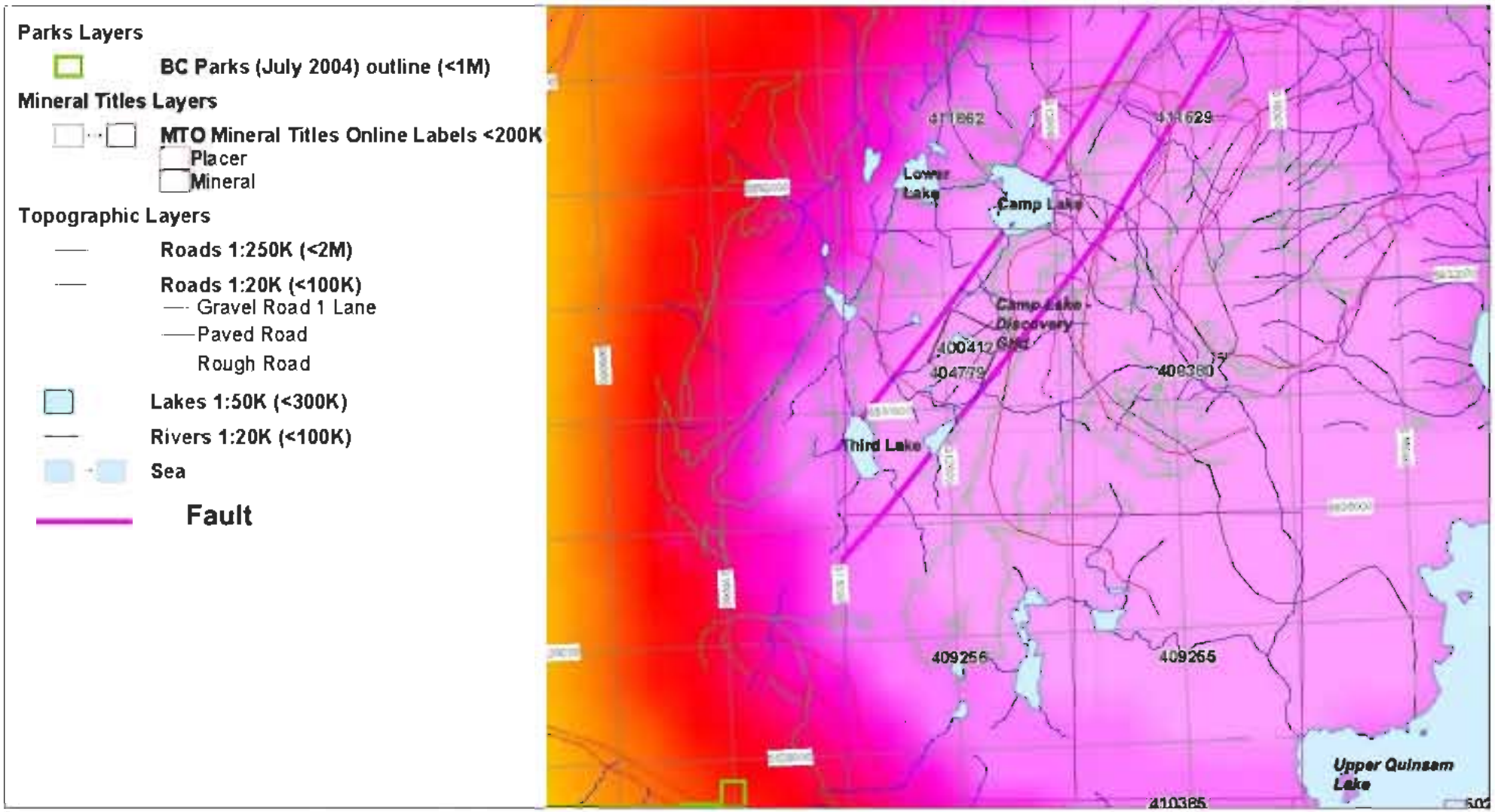
Figure 4c - Camp Lake Property - 1 to 50K - Aeromagnetics



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Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Infrastructure

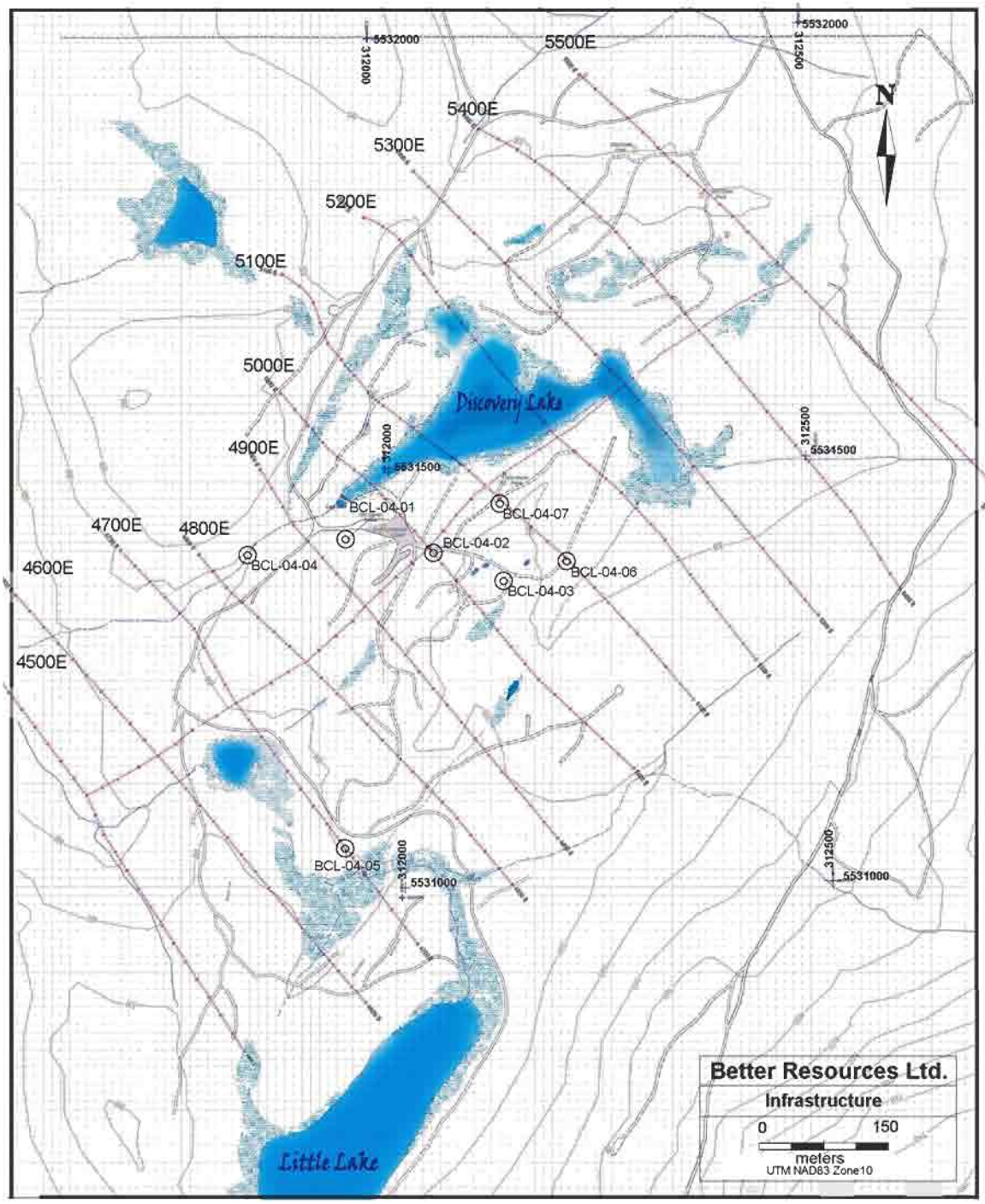


Figure 5a

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Sampling

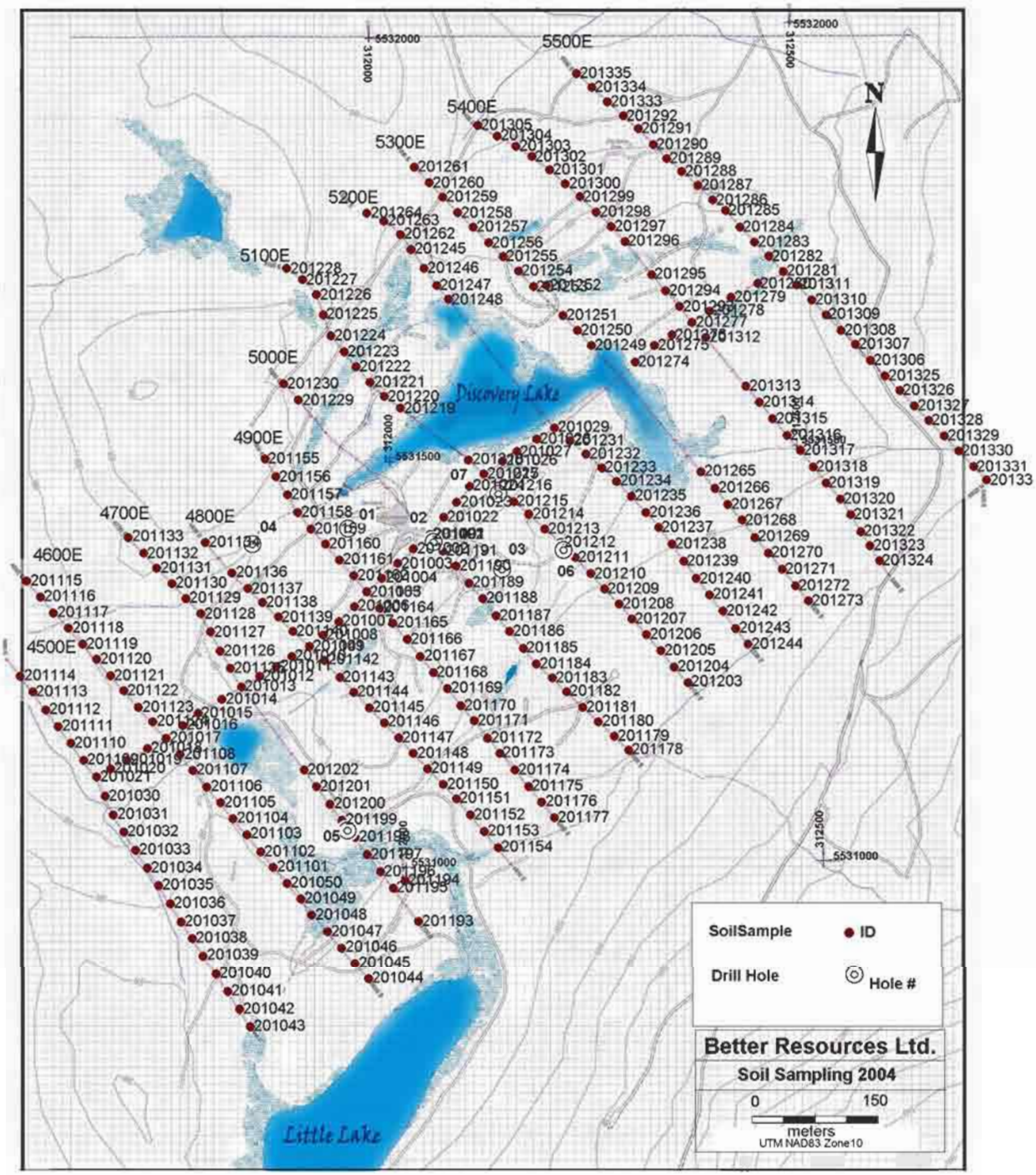


Figure 5b

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Sampling
2004

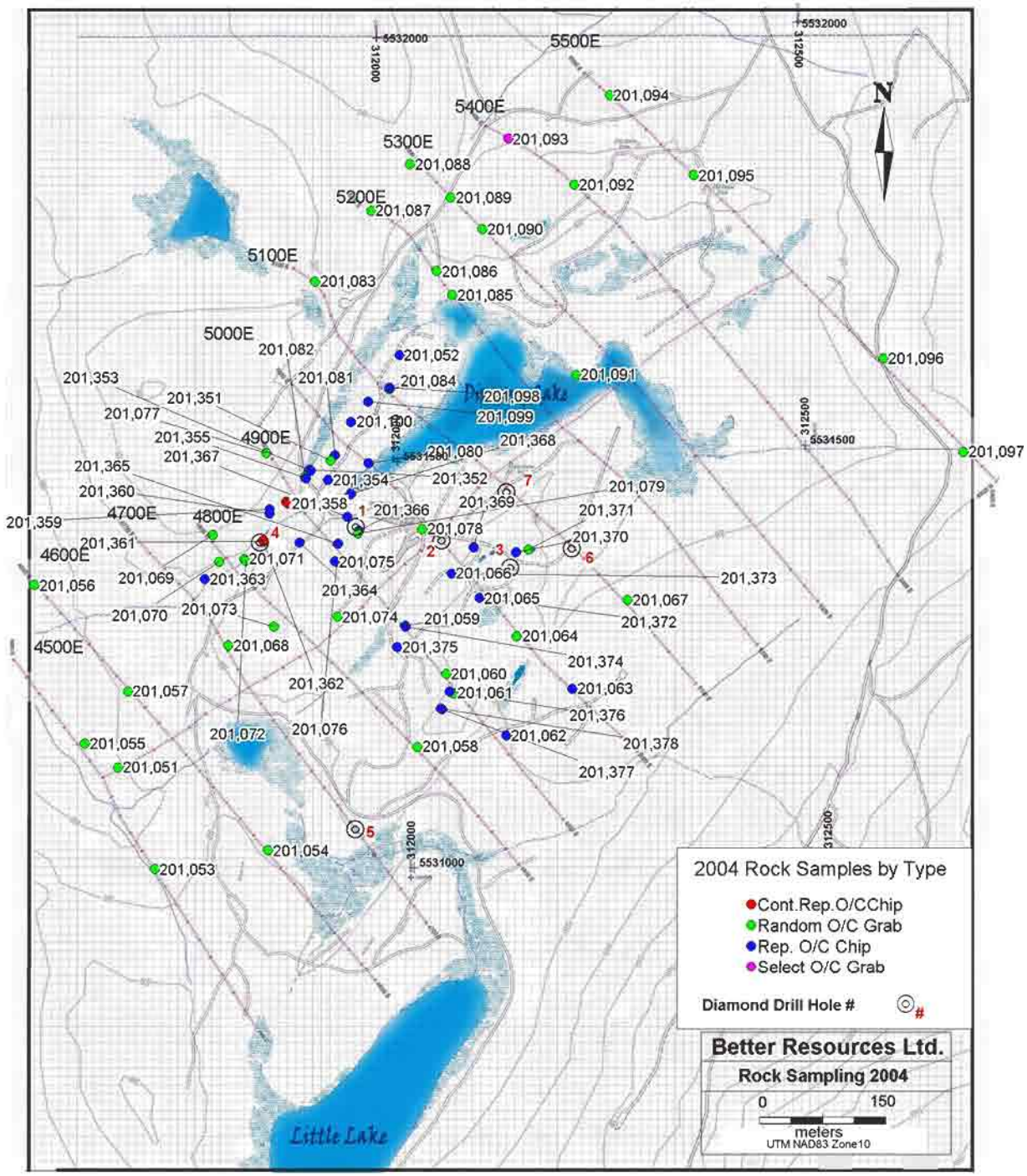


Figure 5c

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Sampling
Pre-2004

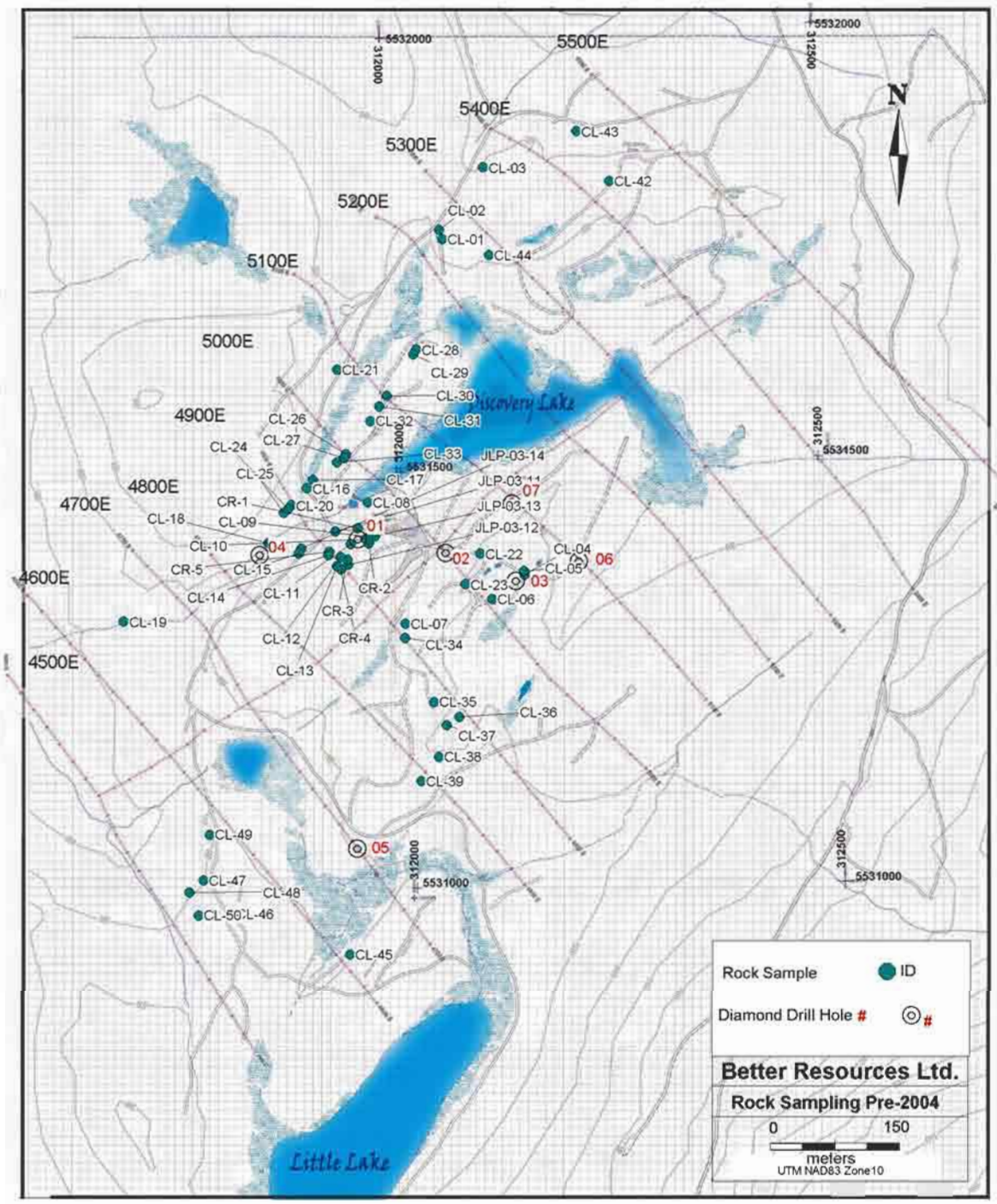


Figure 5c-2

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
Cu ppm

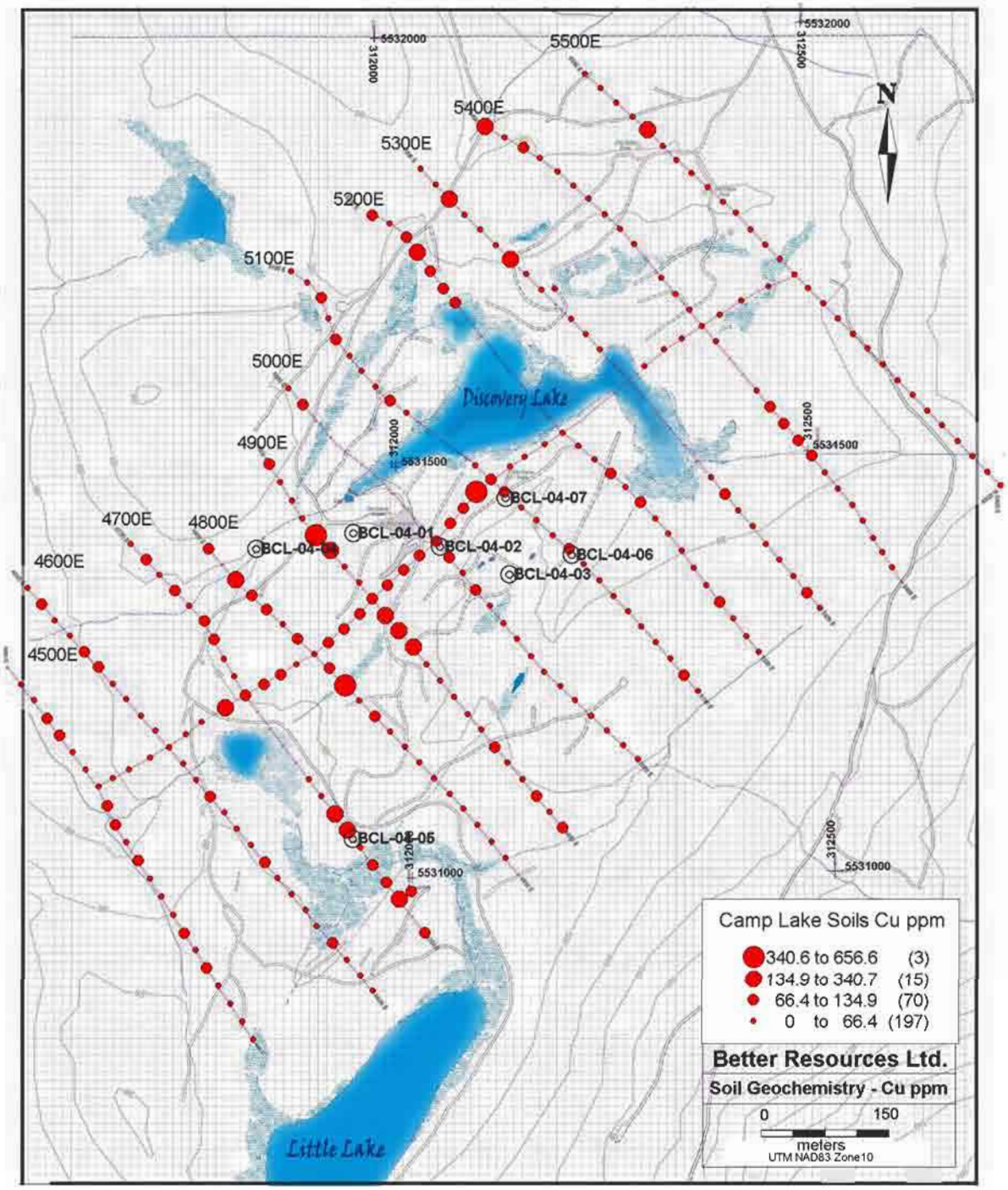


Figure 5d

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
Au ppb

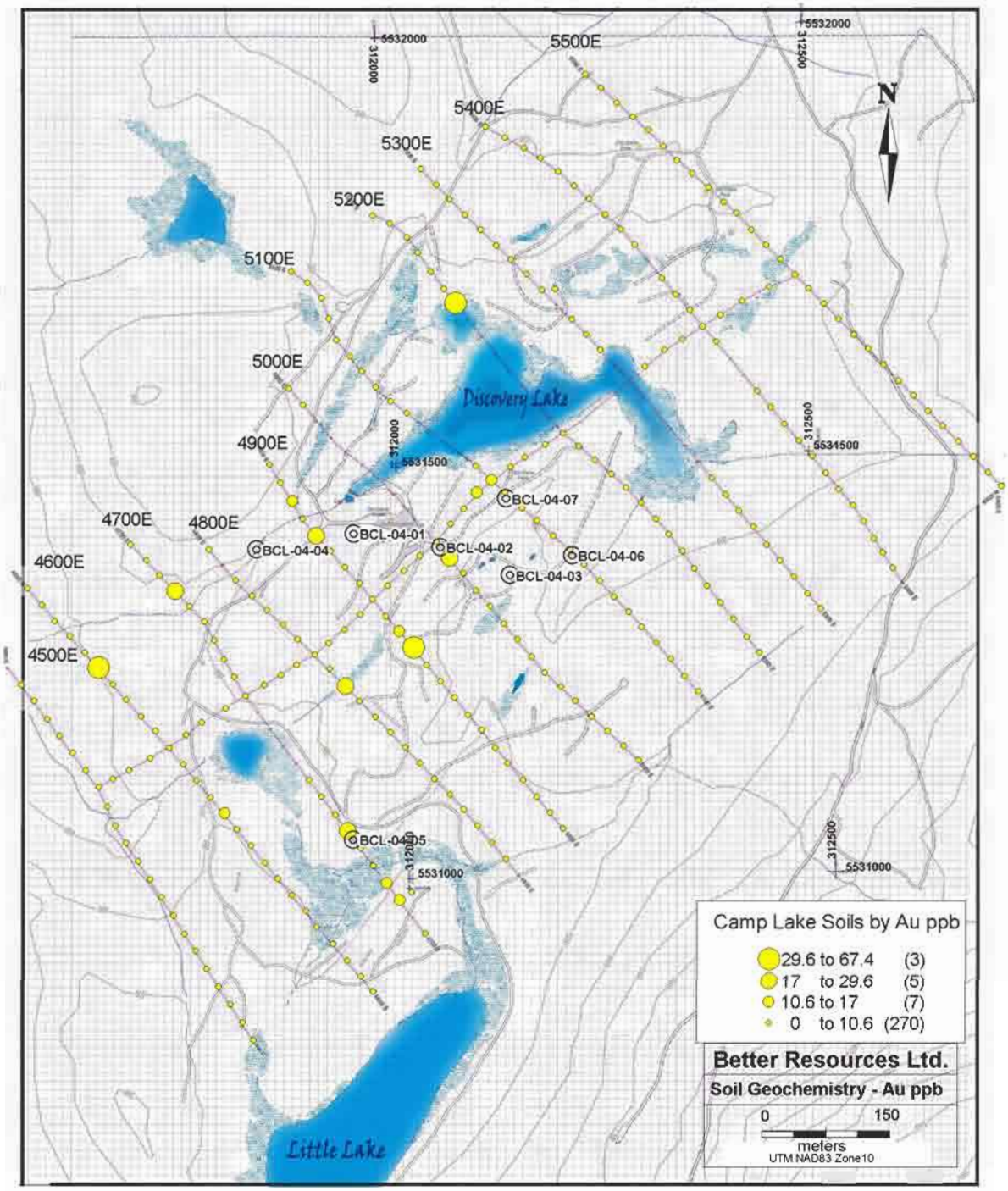


Figure 5e

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
Mo ppm

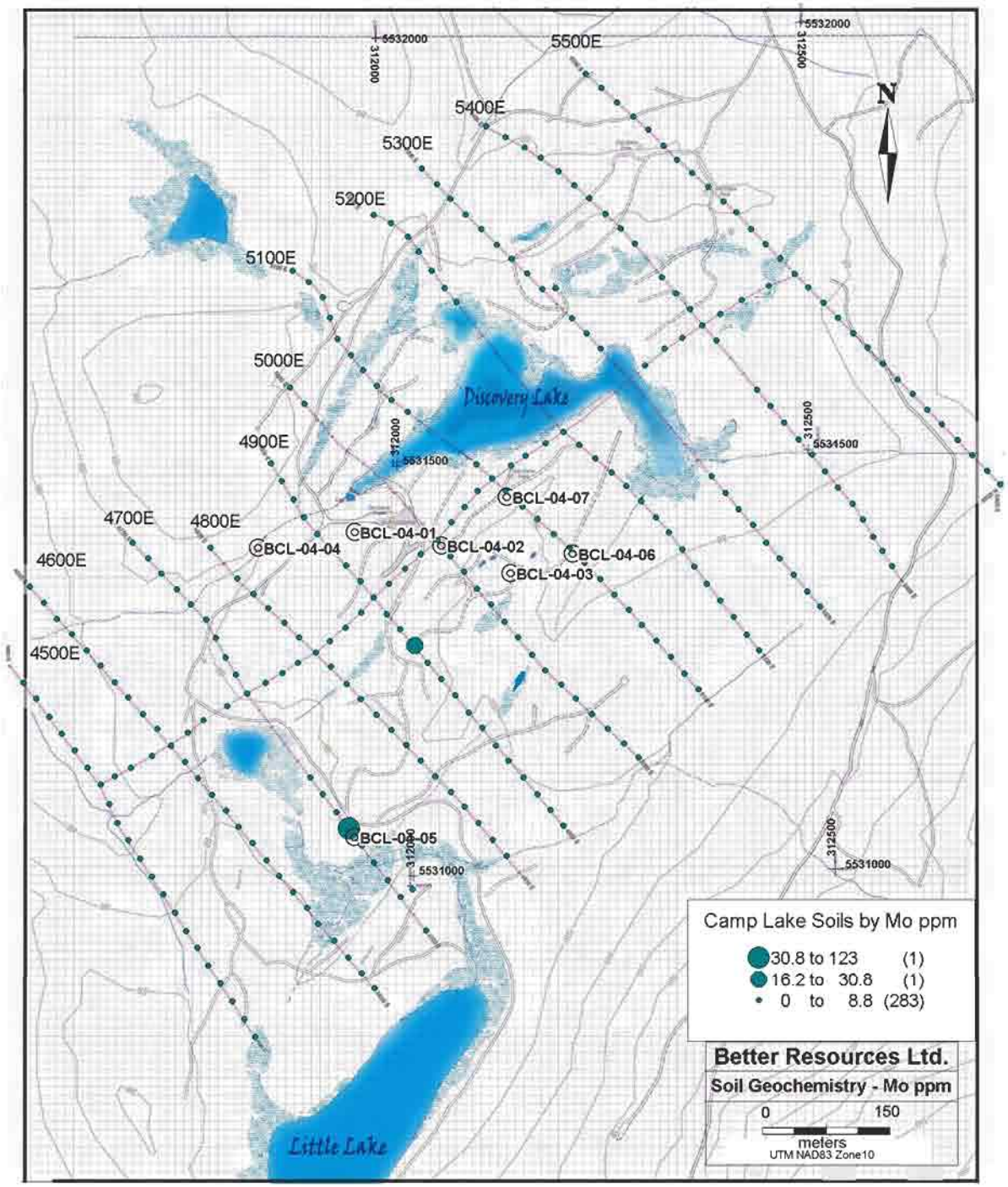


Figure 5f

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
Ag ppm

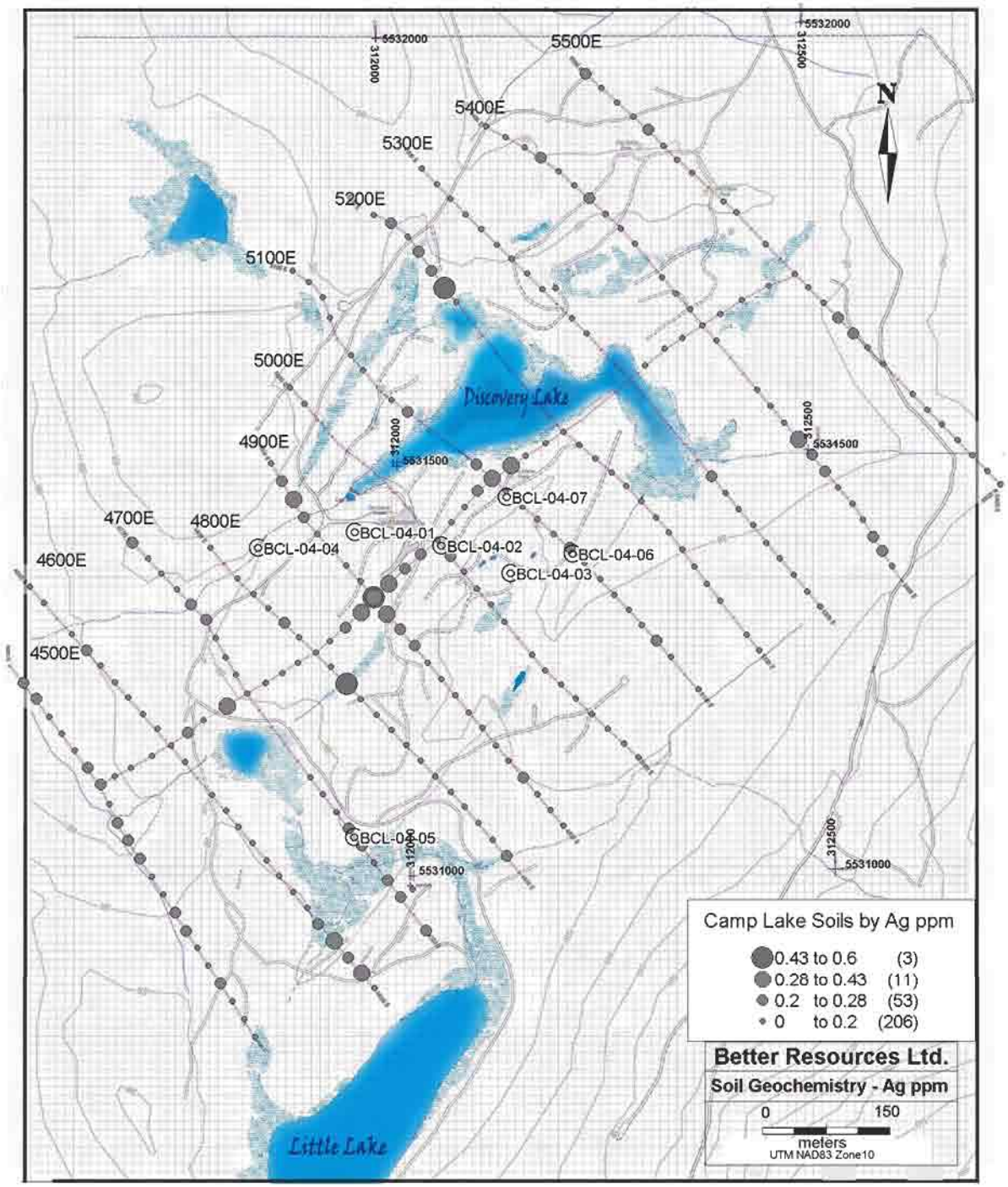


Figure 5g

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
Fe %

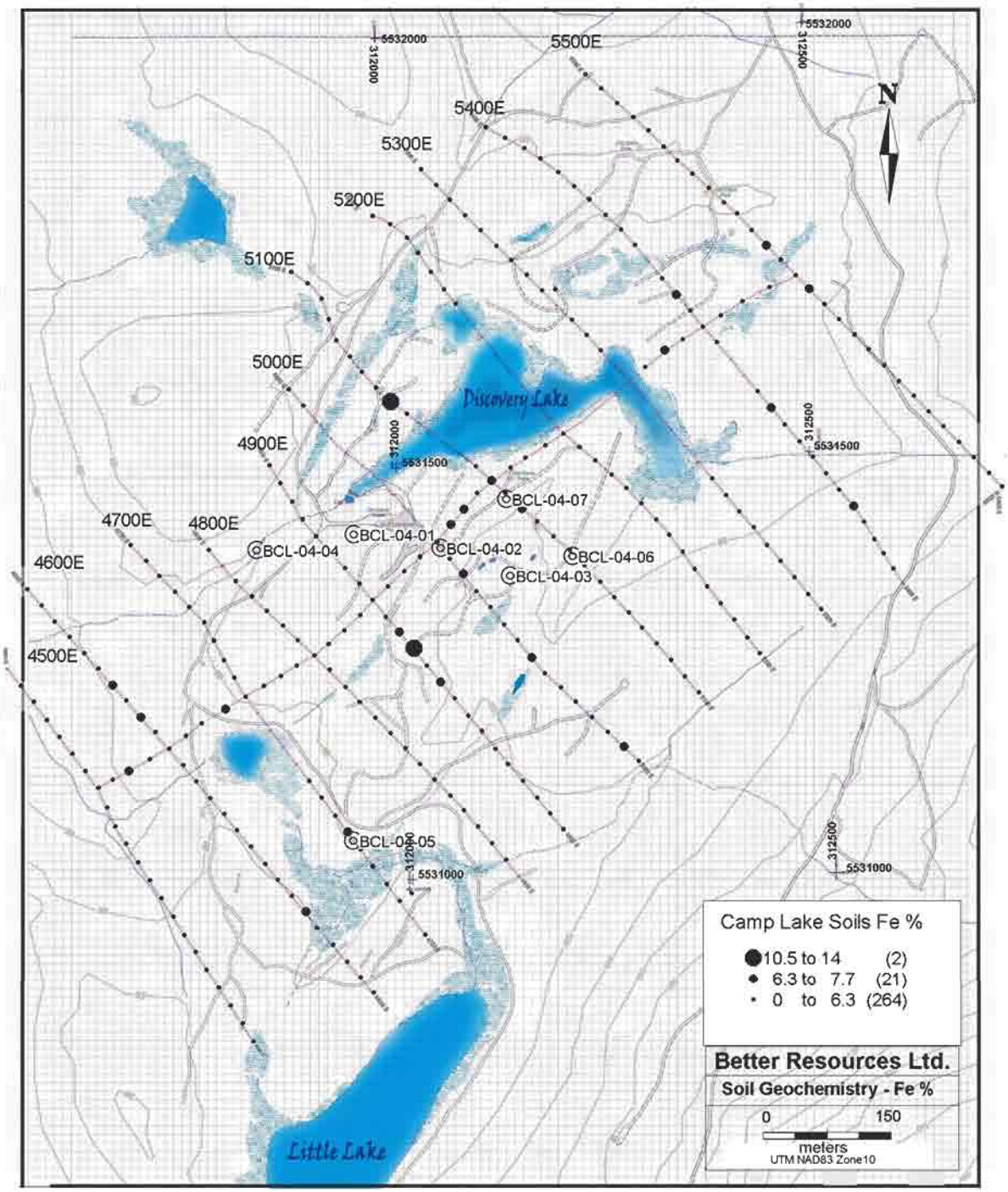


Figure 5h

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
S %

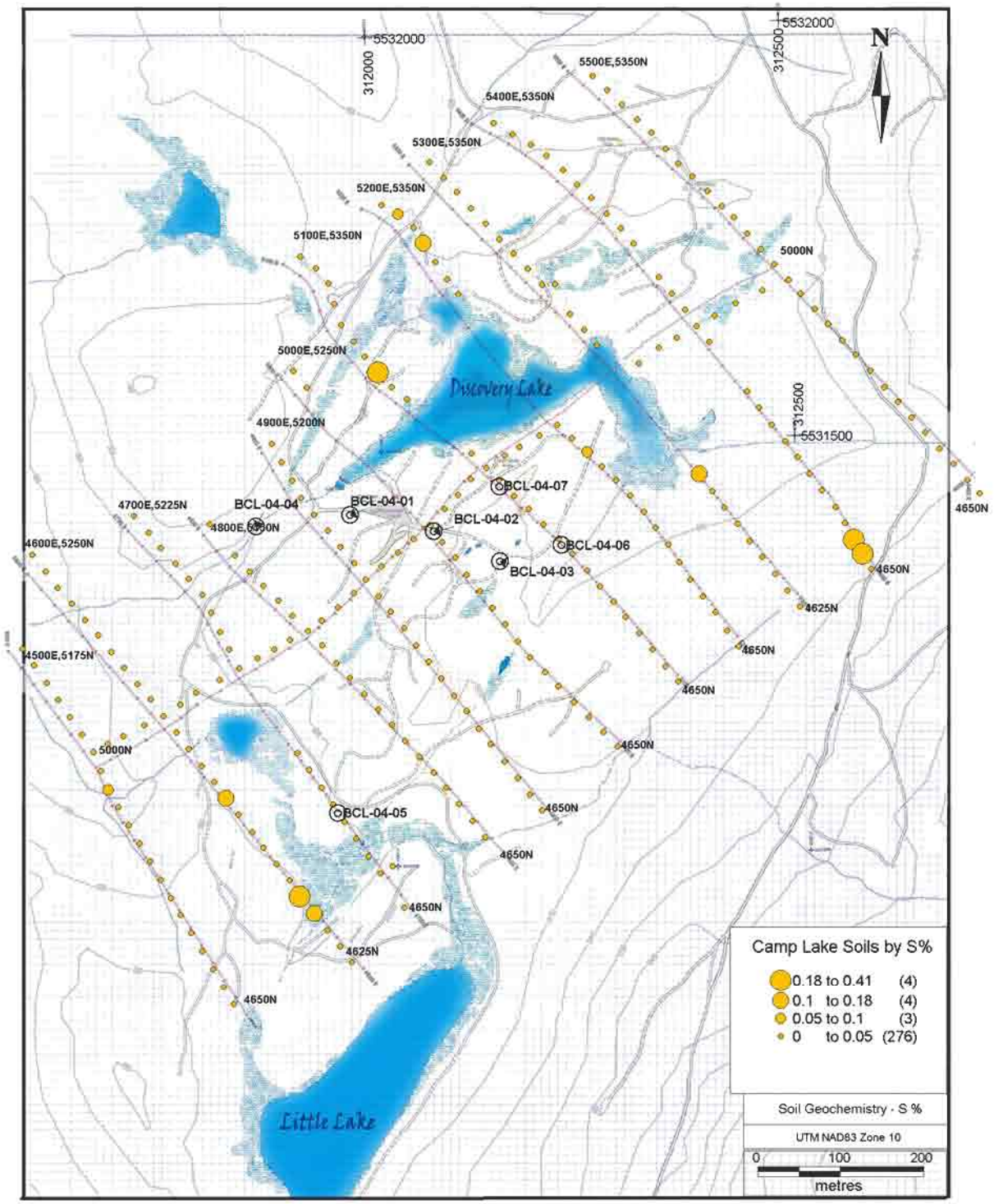


Figure 5i

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Soil Geochemistry
K %

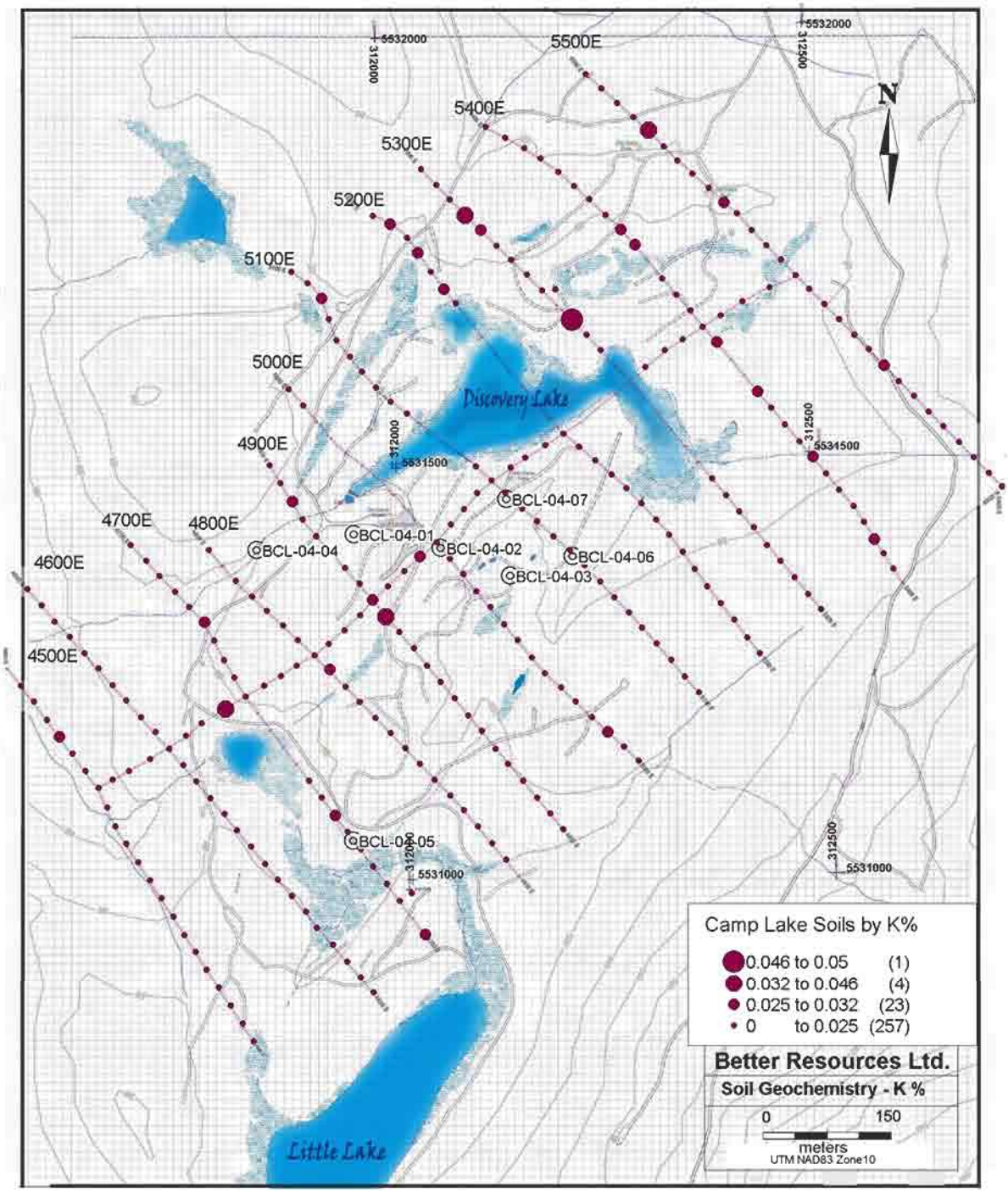


Figure 5j

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
Cu ppm

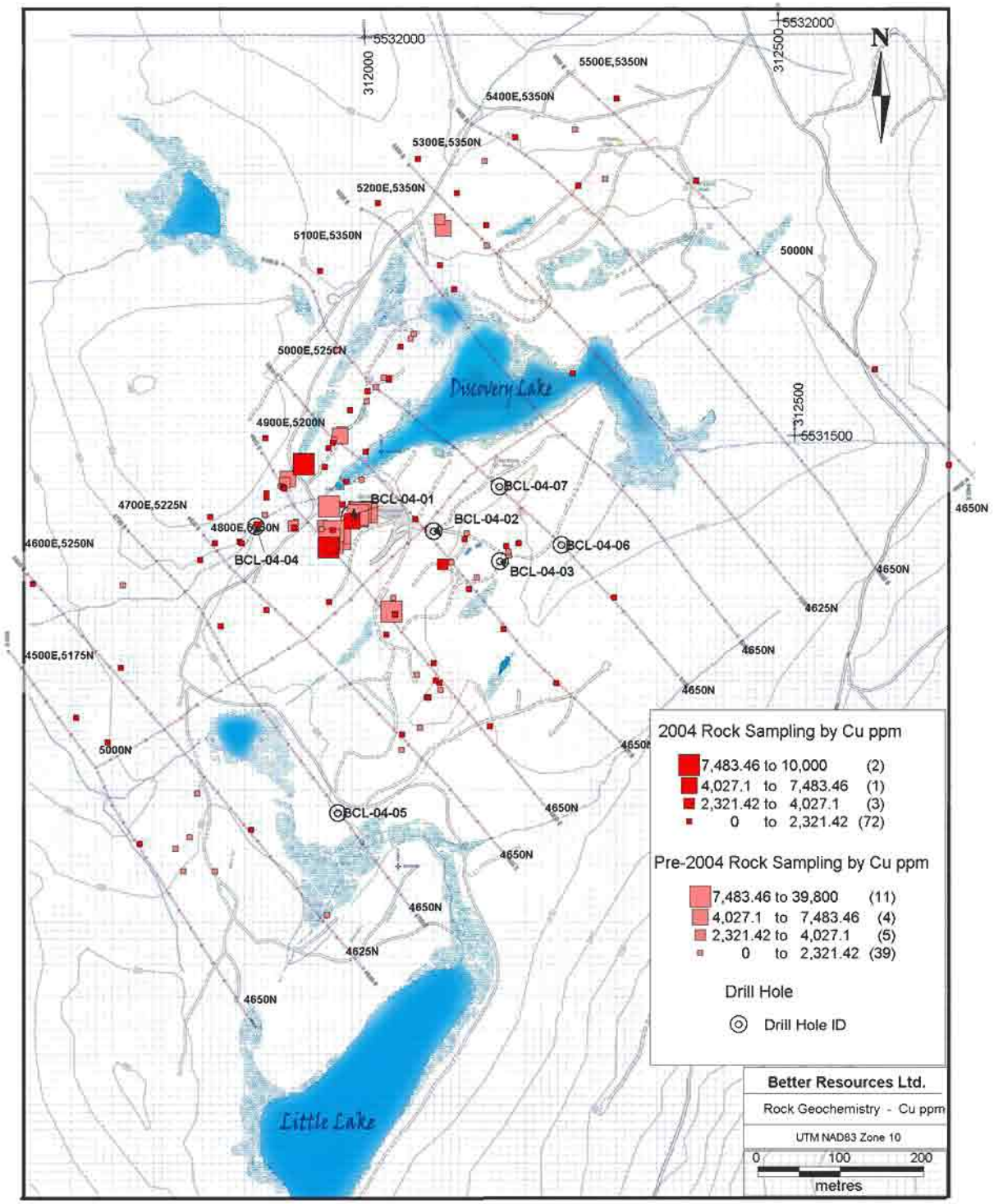


Figure 5k

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
Au ppb

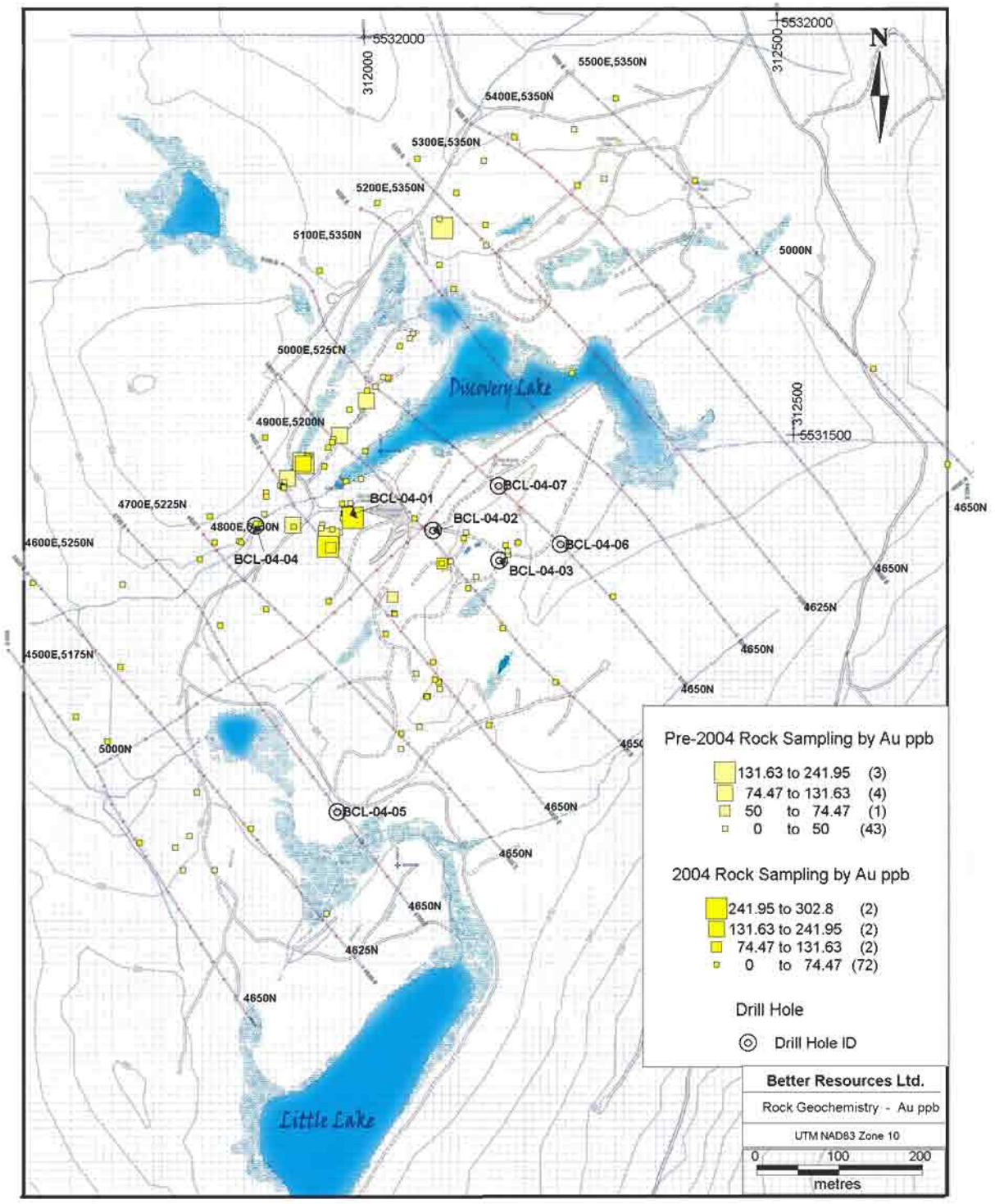


Figure 5l

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
Fe %

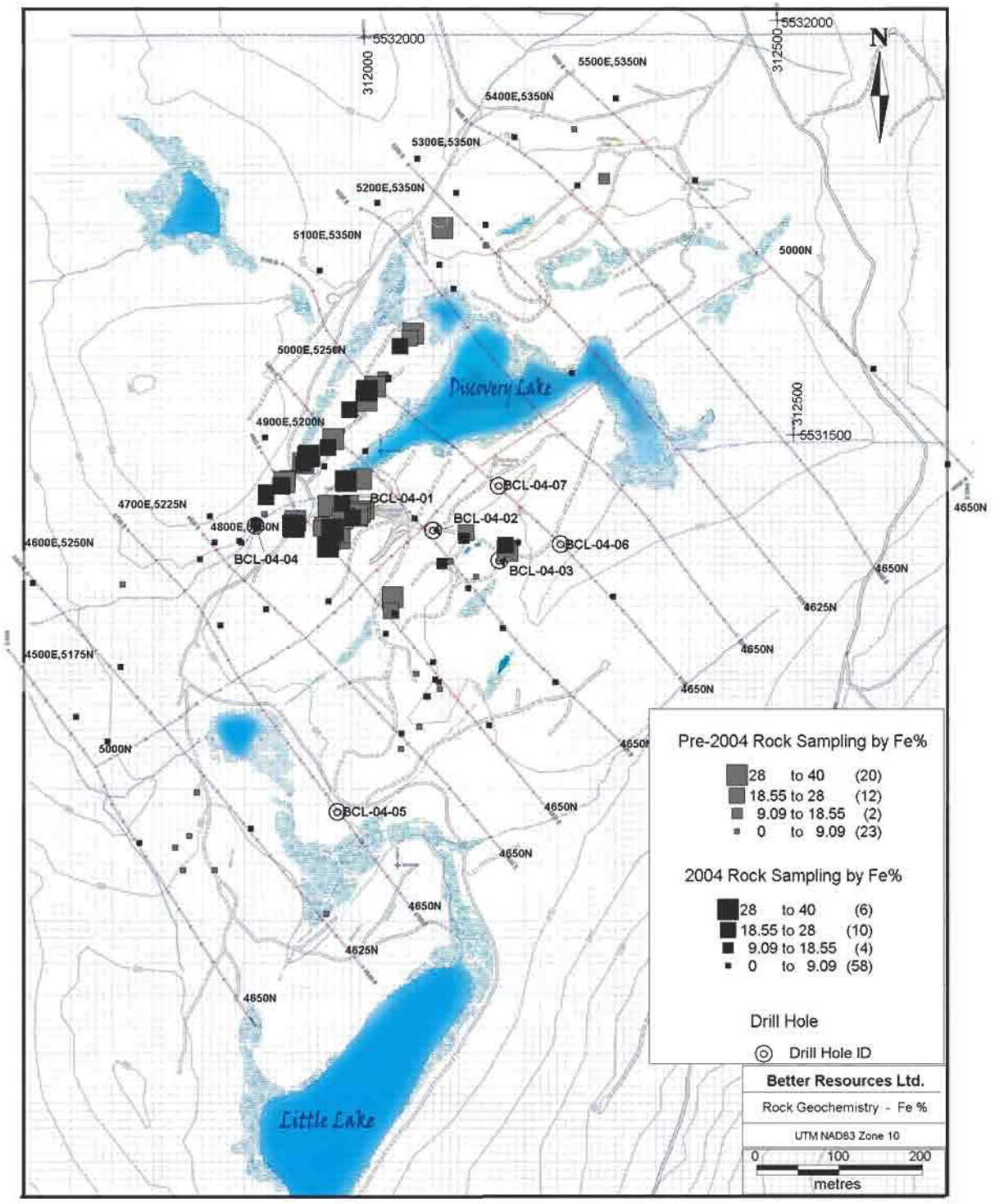


Figure 5m

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
Mo ppm

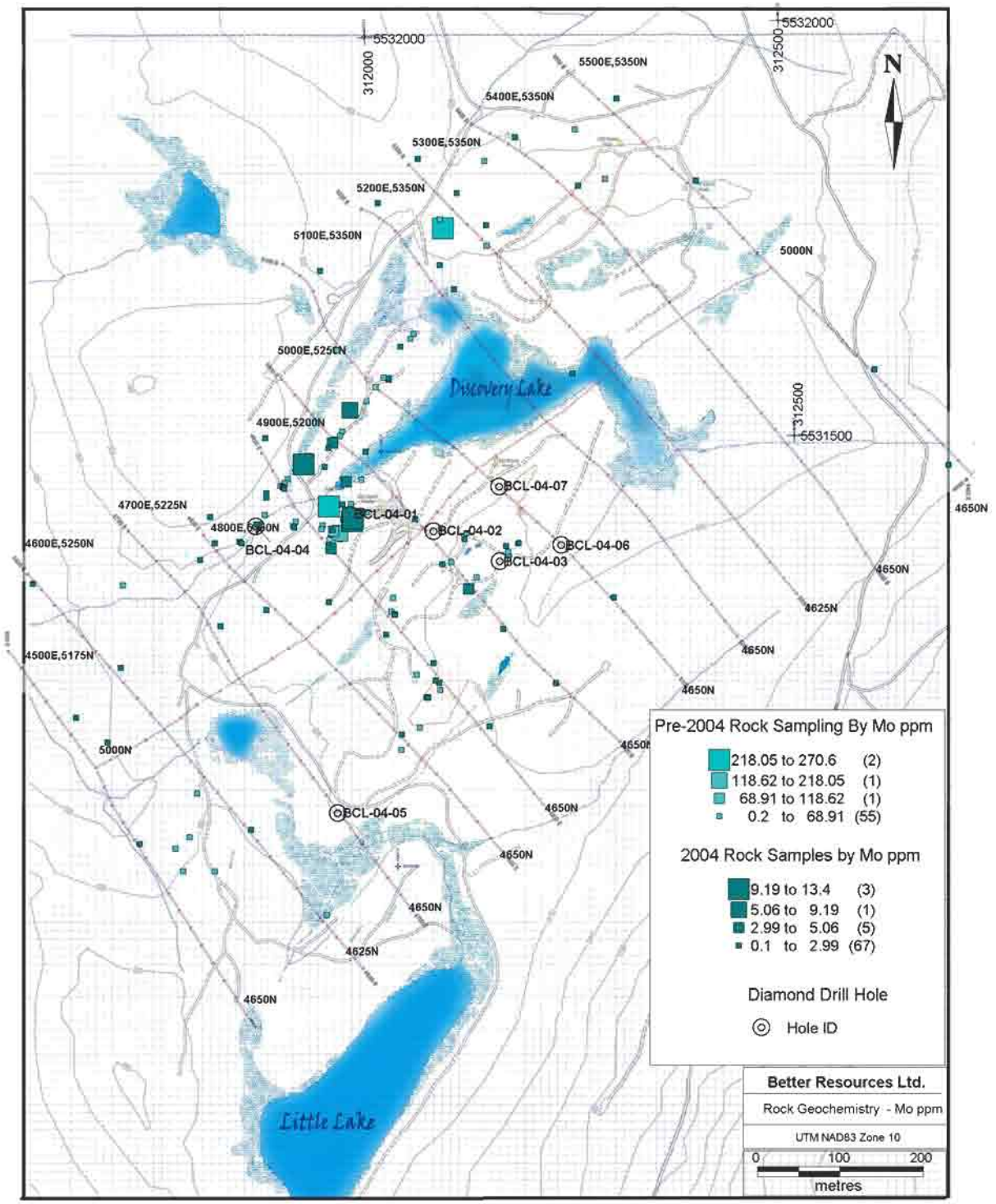


Figure 5n

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
Ag ppm

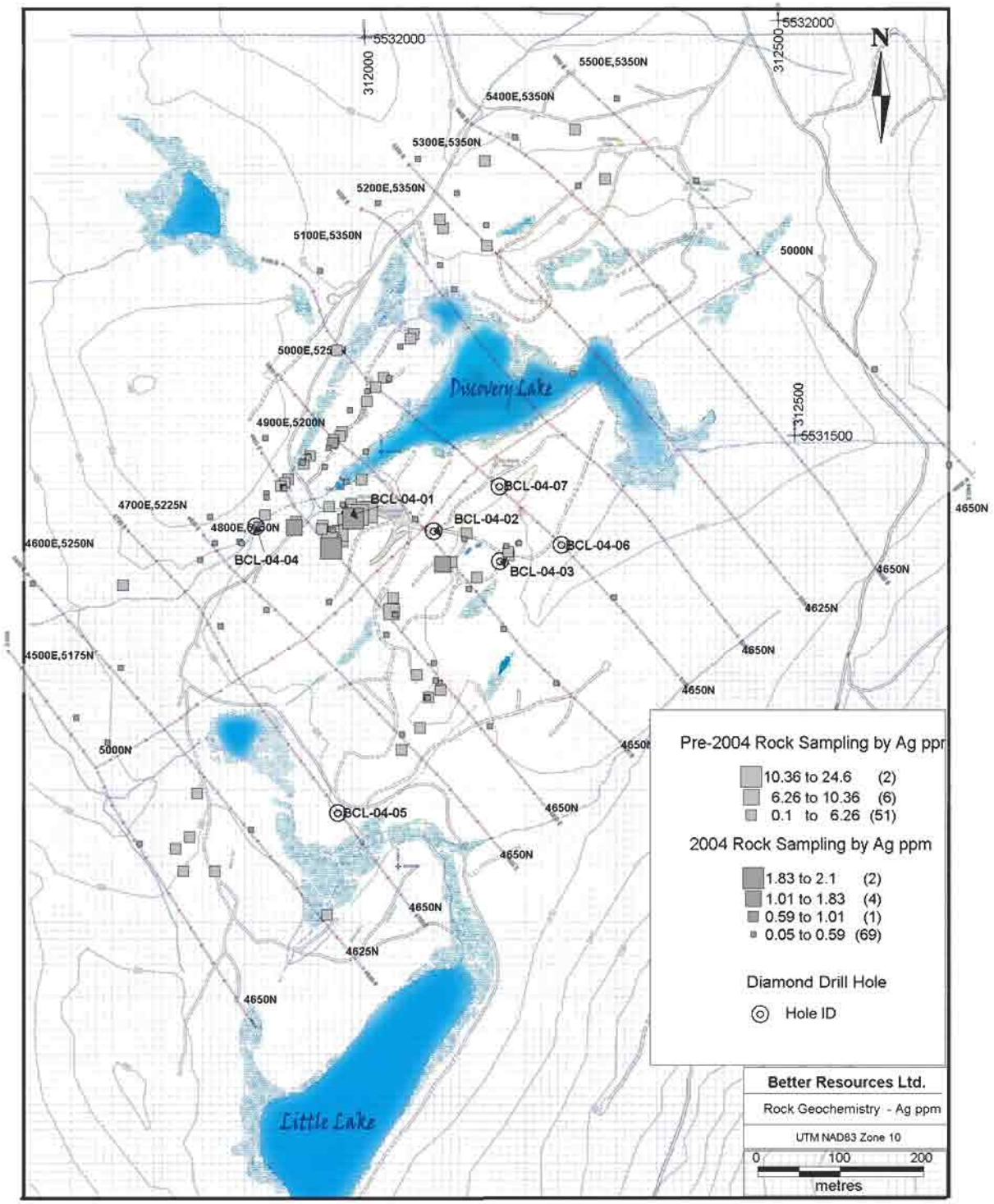


Figure 5o

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
S %

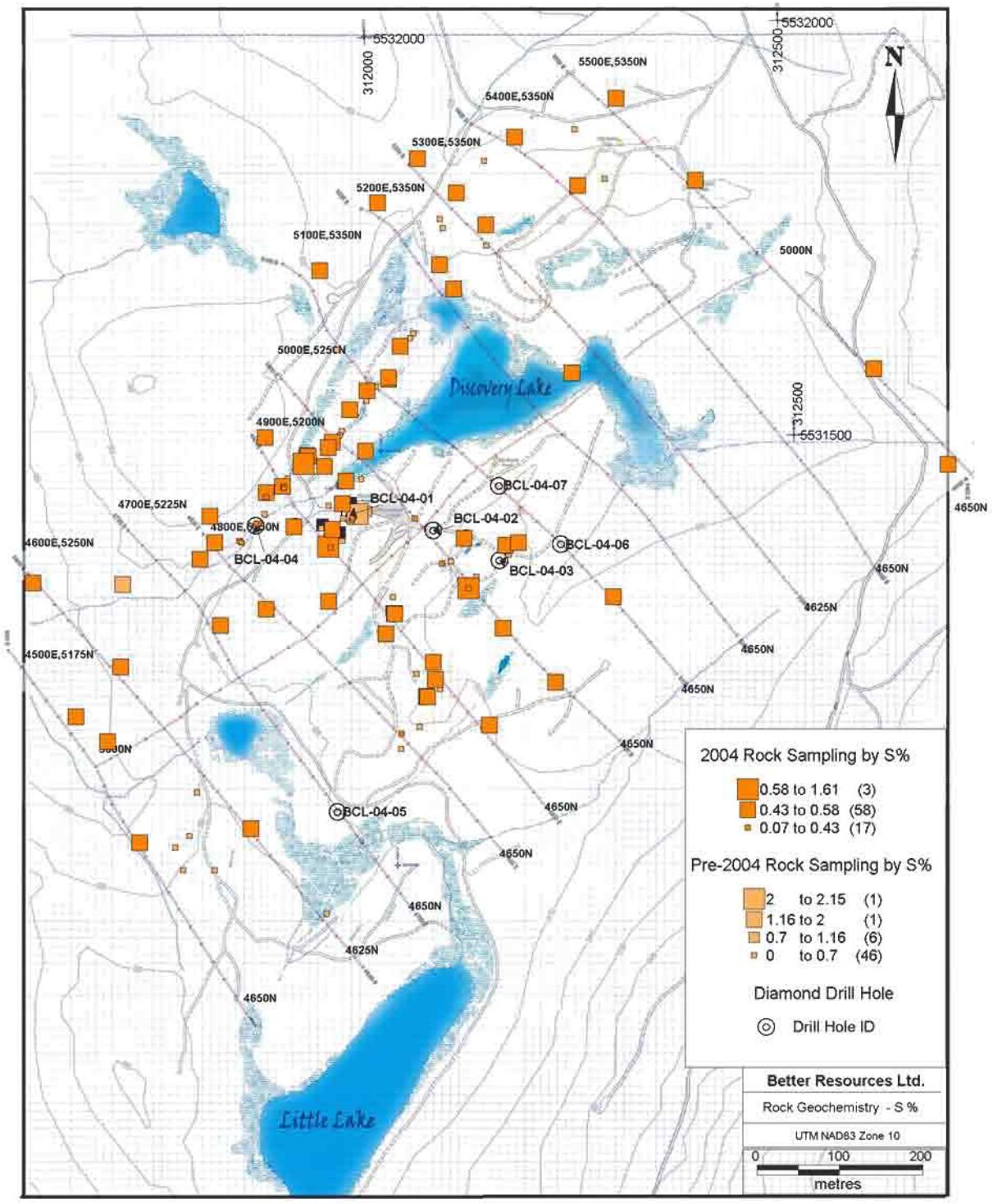


Figure 5p

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
K %

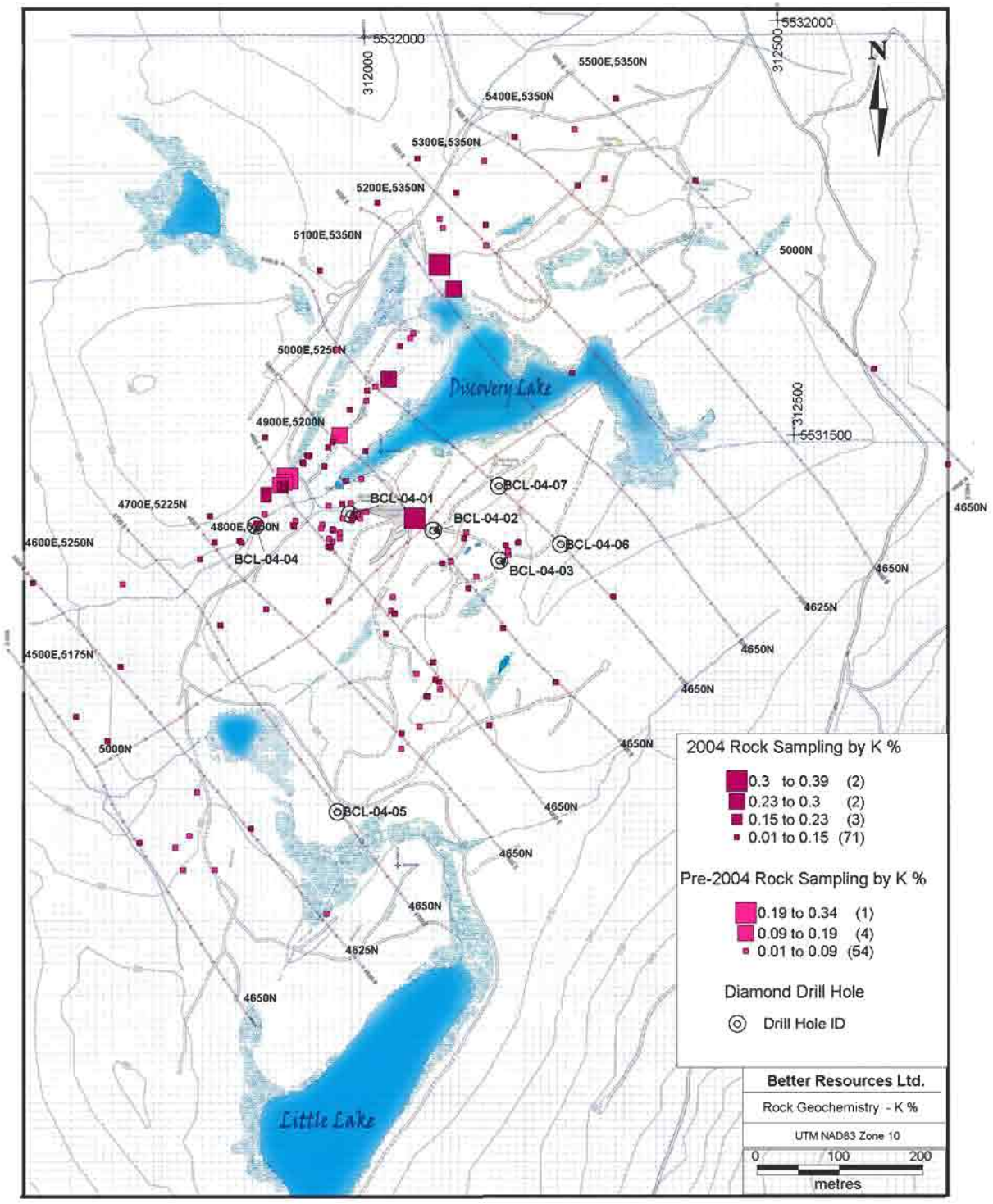


Figure 5q

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Total Field Magnetics

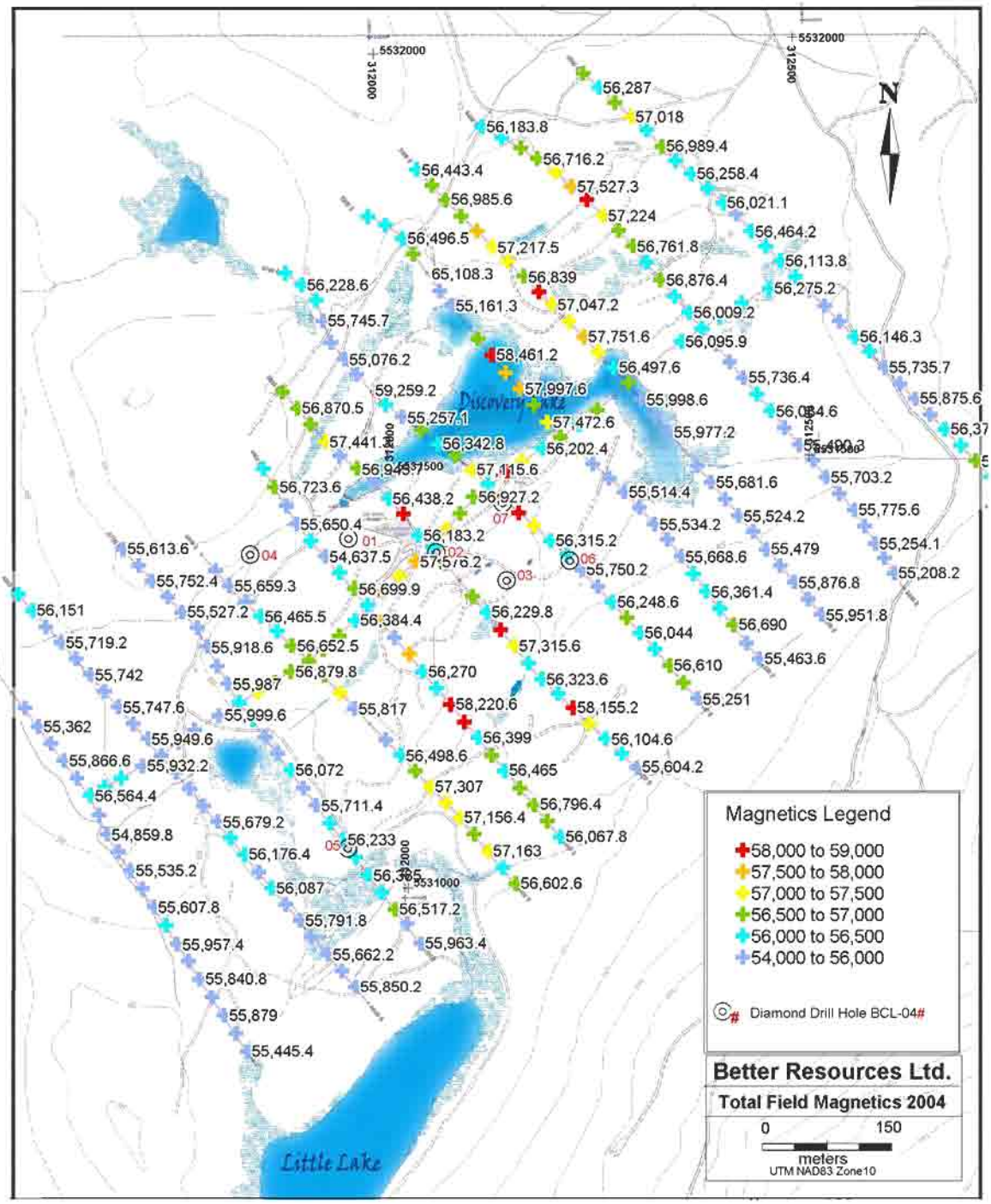


Figure 5r

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Total Field Magnetics

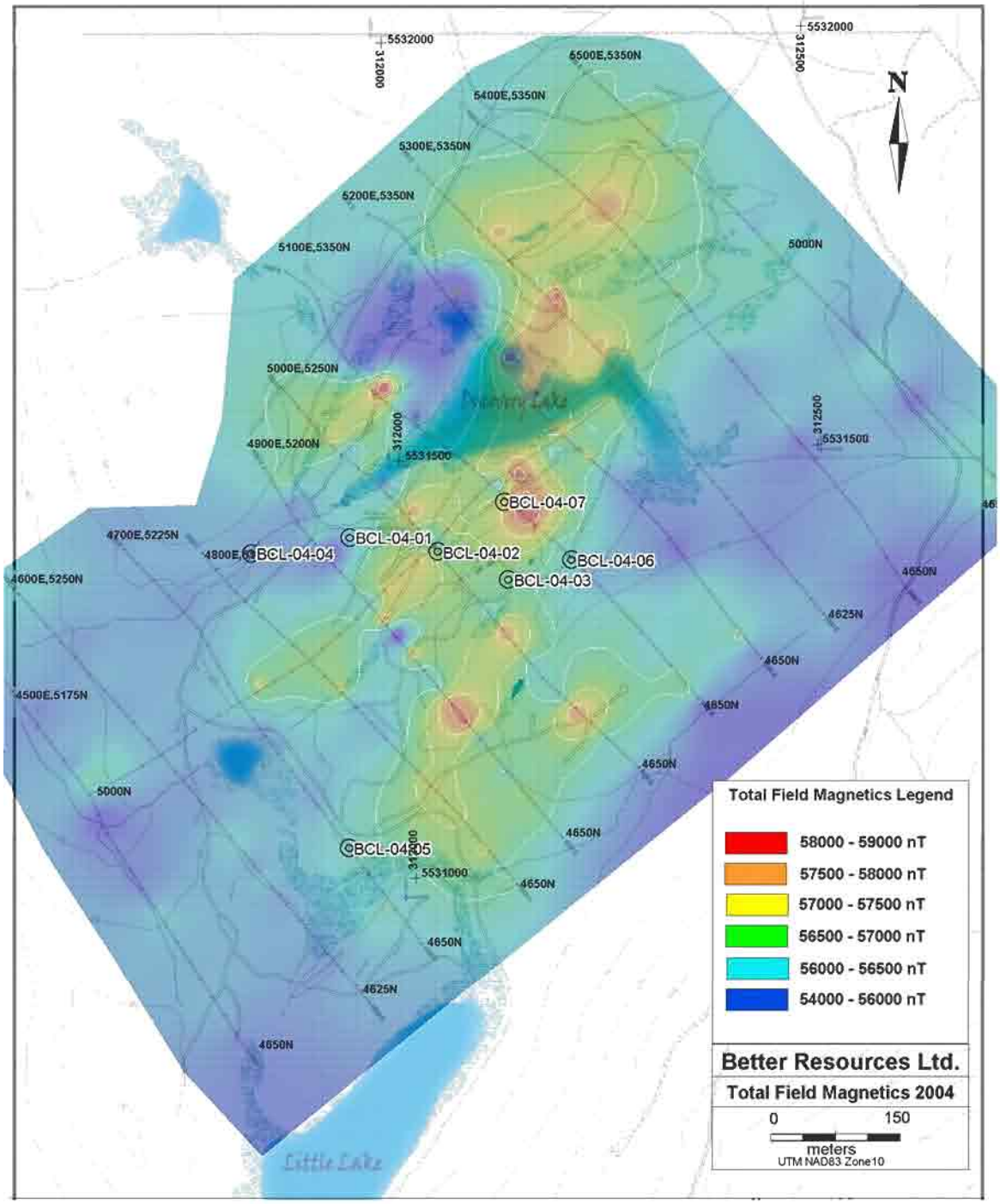


Figure 5s

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Total Field Magnetics

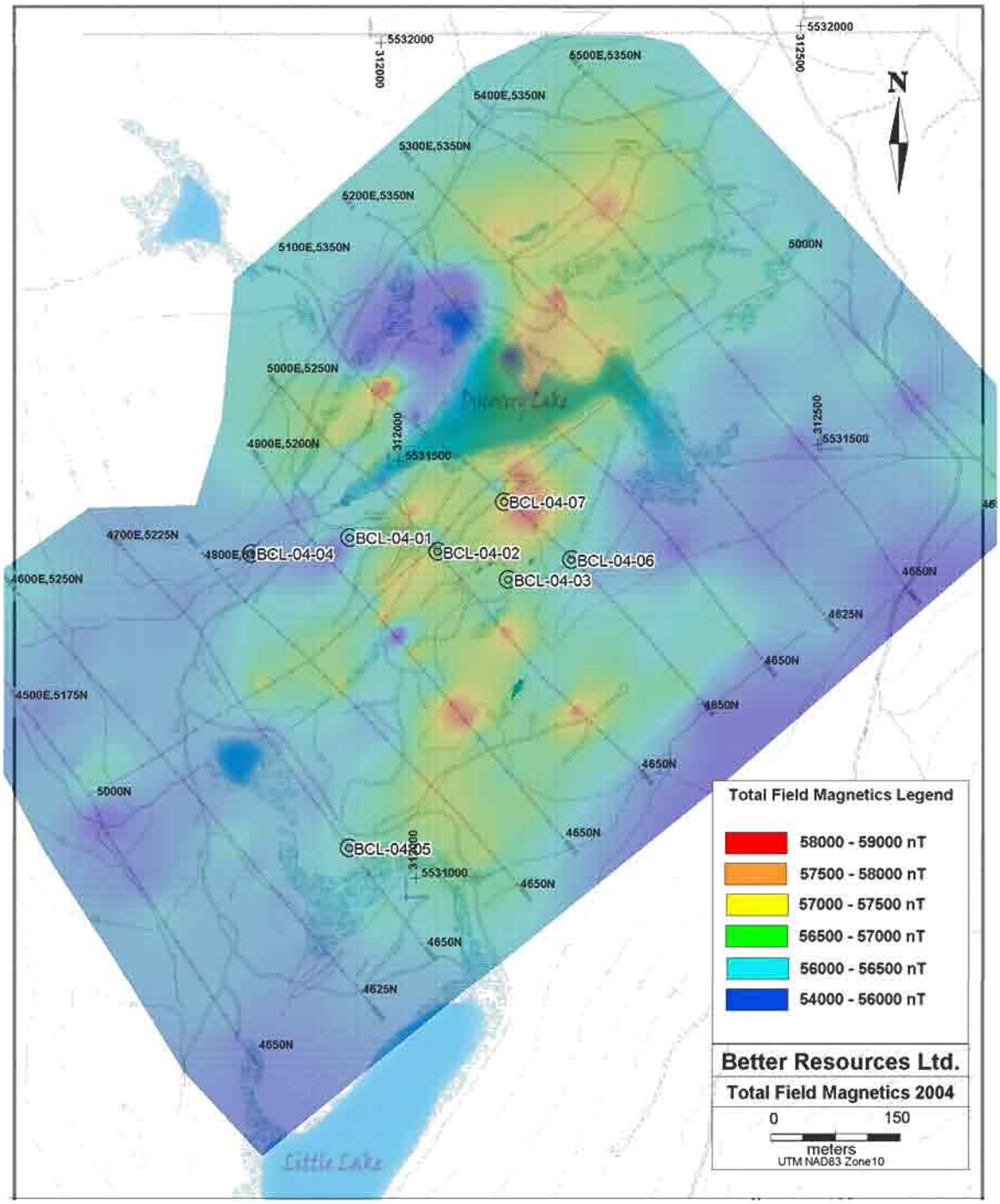


Figure 5t

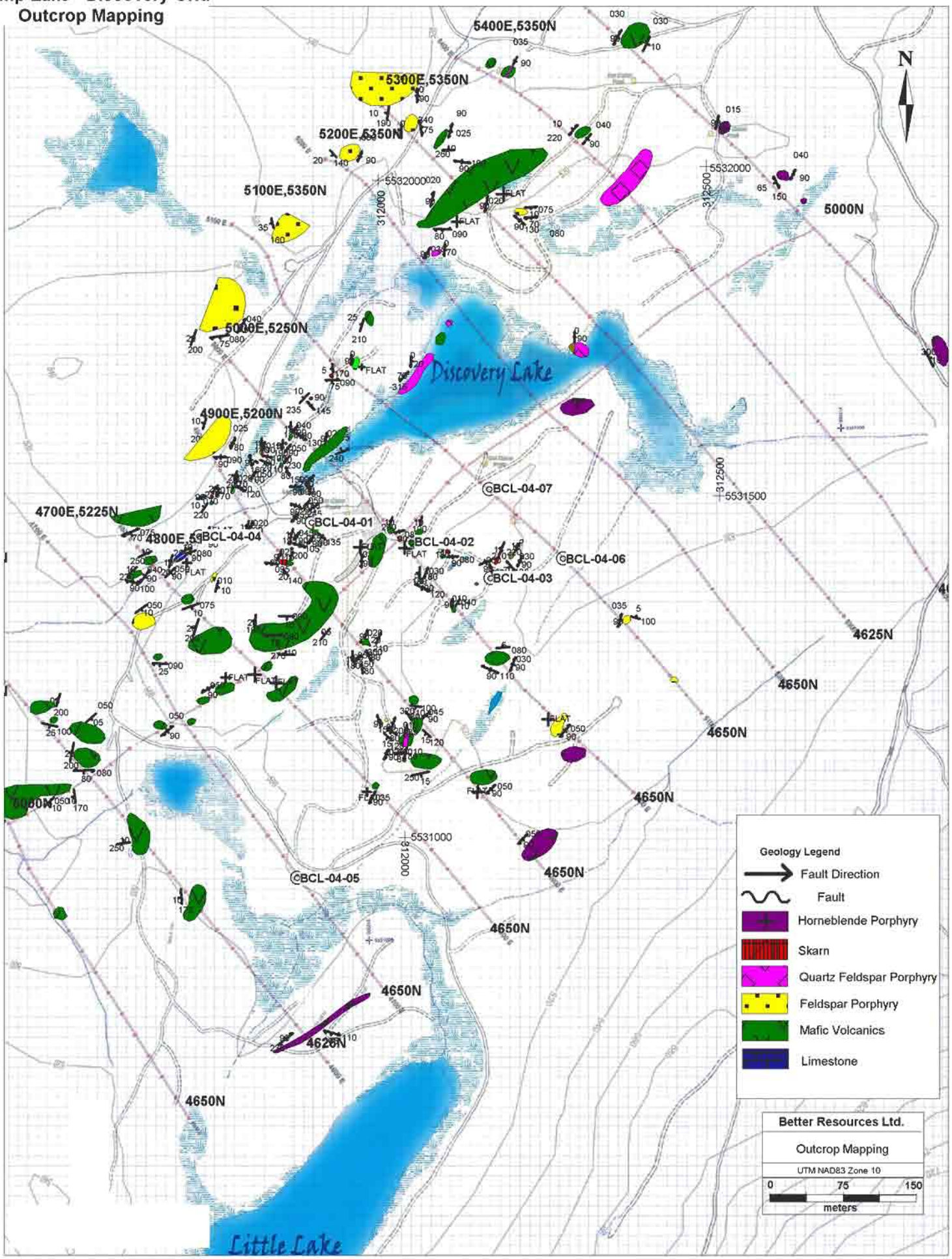

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Outcrop Mapping
5400E,5350N
5300E,5350N
5200E,5350N
5100E,5350N
5000N
5000E,5250N
4900E,5200N
4800E,5
4700E,5225N
BCL-04-01
BCL-04-02
BCL-04-03
BCL-04-04
BCL-04-05
BCL-04-06
BCL-04-07
Discovery Lake
Little Lake
5532000
5531500
5531000
312500
312000
4625N
4650N
4626N
N
Geology Legend
Fault Direction
Fault
Horneblende Porphyry
Skarn
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Feldspar Porphyry
Mafic Volcanics
Limestone
Better Resources Ltd.
Outcrop Mapping
UTM NAD83 Zone 10
0
75
150
meters

Figure 5u

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Geological Interpretation

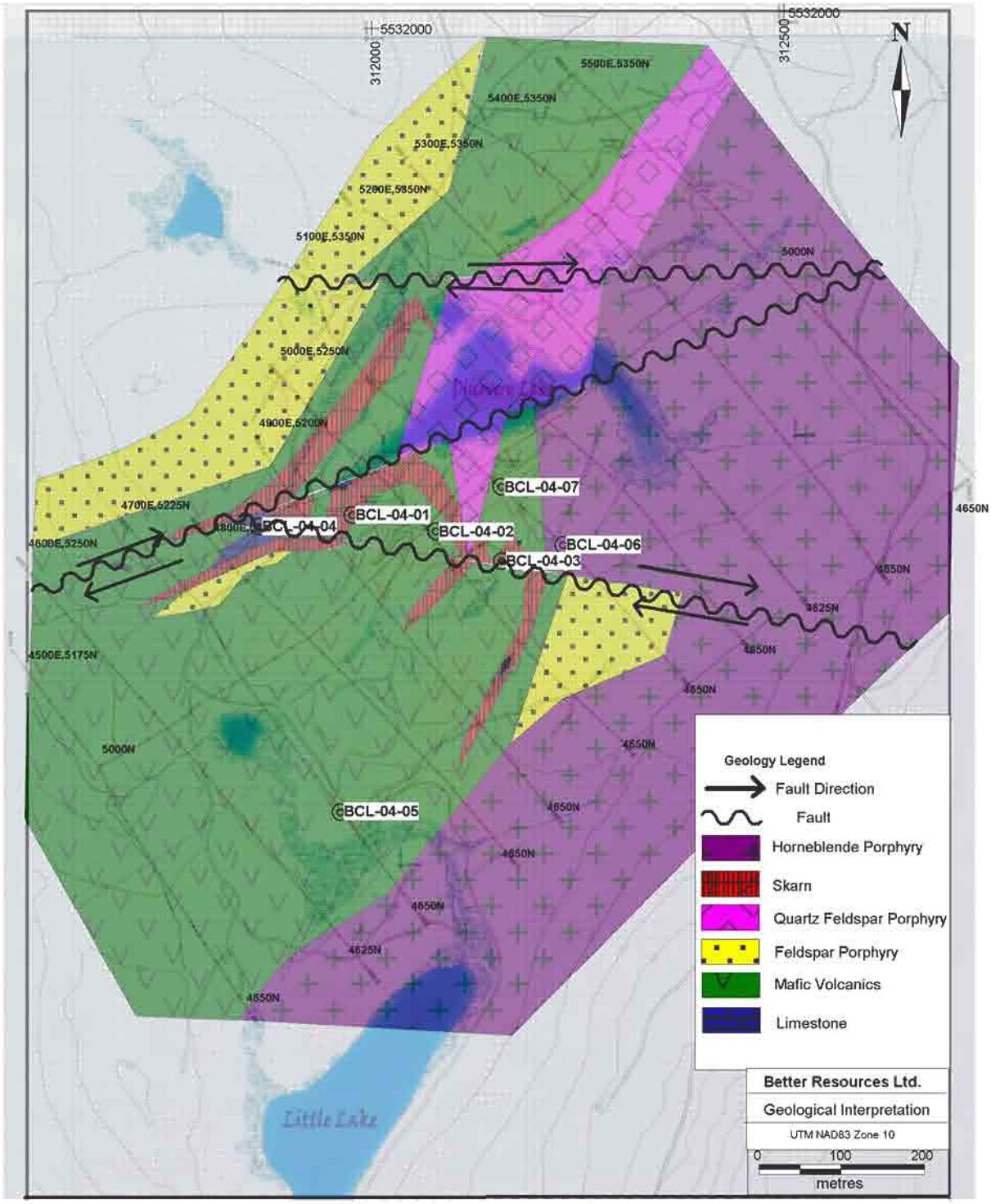


Figure 5v

Camp Lake - Discovery Grid
Rock Geochemistry
S% to K%

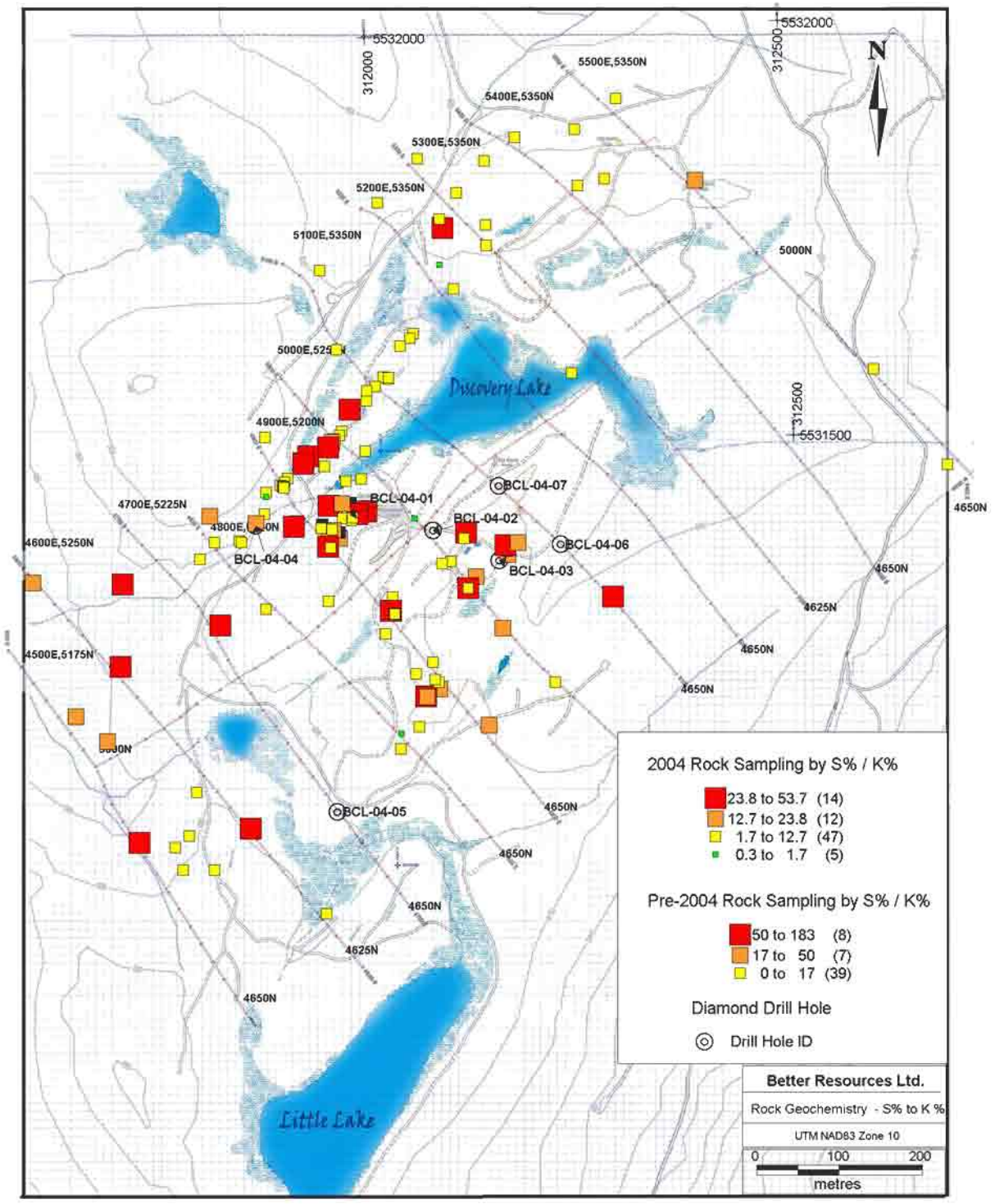
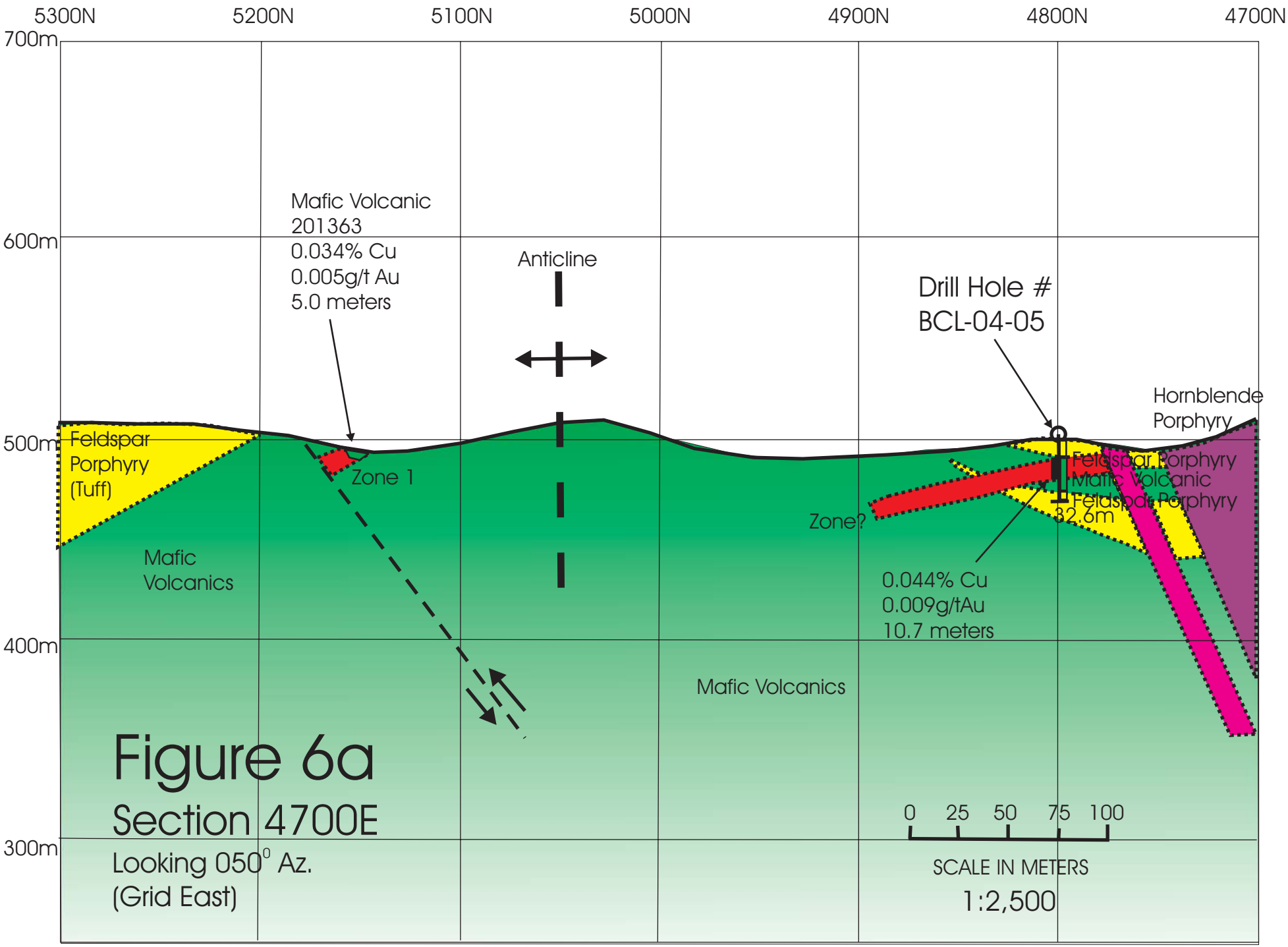


Figure 5w


5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N
4800N
4700N
700m
600m
500m
400m
300m
Mafic Volcanic
201363
0.034% Cu
0.005g/t Au
5.0 meters
Anticline
Drill Hole #
BCL-04-05
Hornblende
Porphyry
Feldspar
Porphyry
(Tuff)
Zone 1
Feldspar Porphyry
Mafic Volcanic
Feldspar Porphyry
32.6m
Zone?
Mafic
Volcanics
0.044% Cu
0.009g/tAu
10.7 meters
Mafic Volcanics
Figure 6a
Section 4700E
Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN METERS
1:2,500

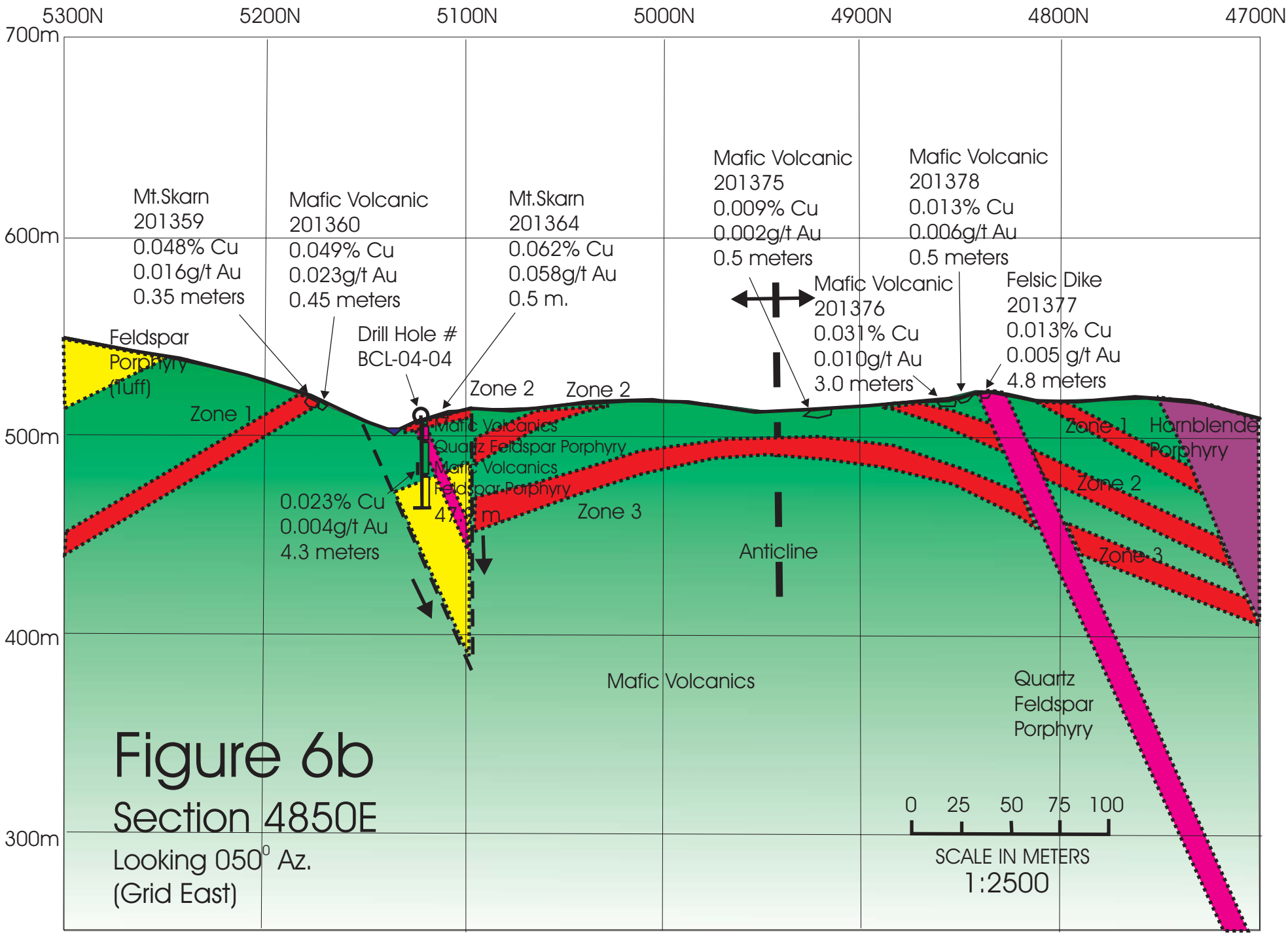
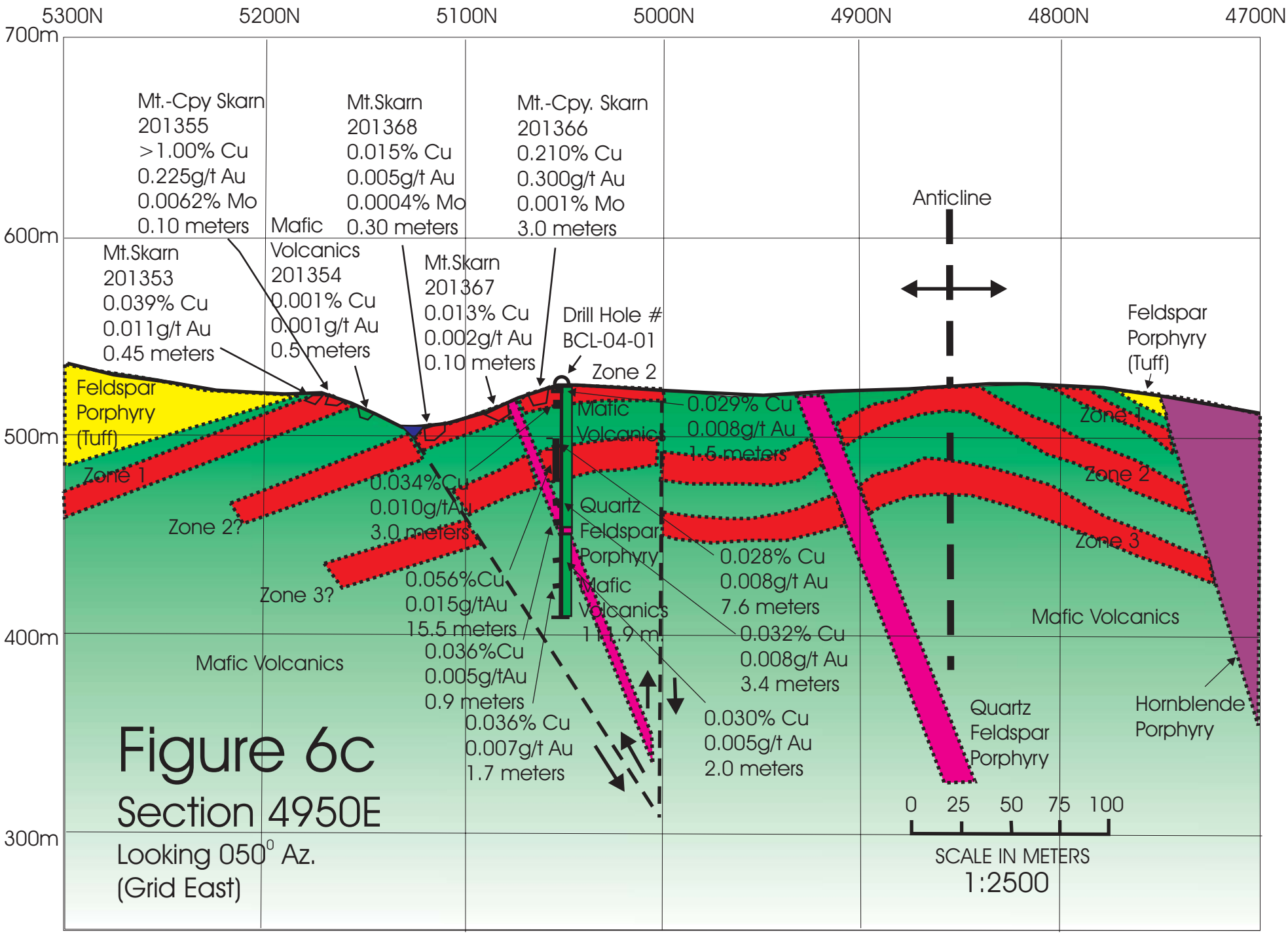
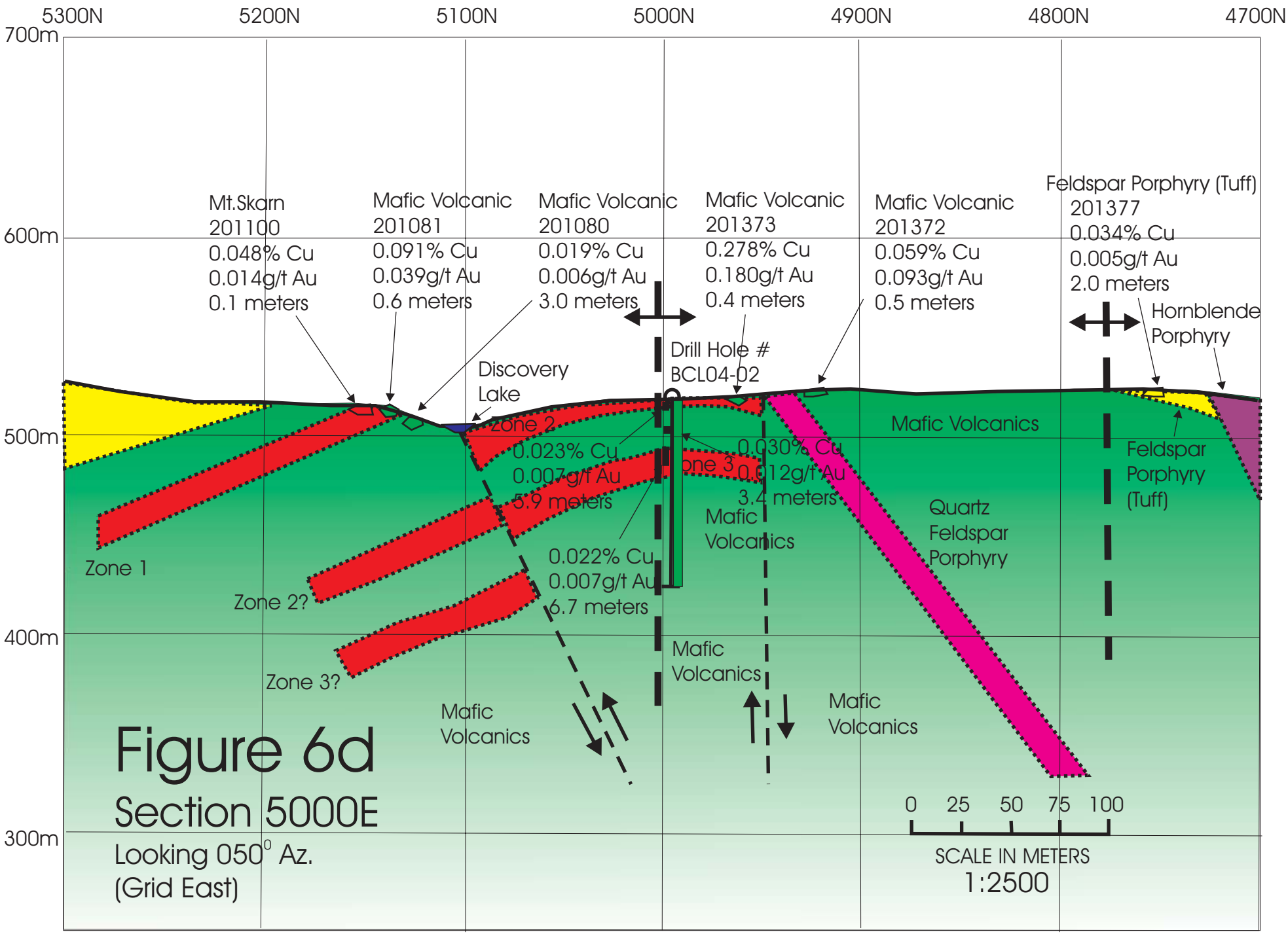


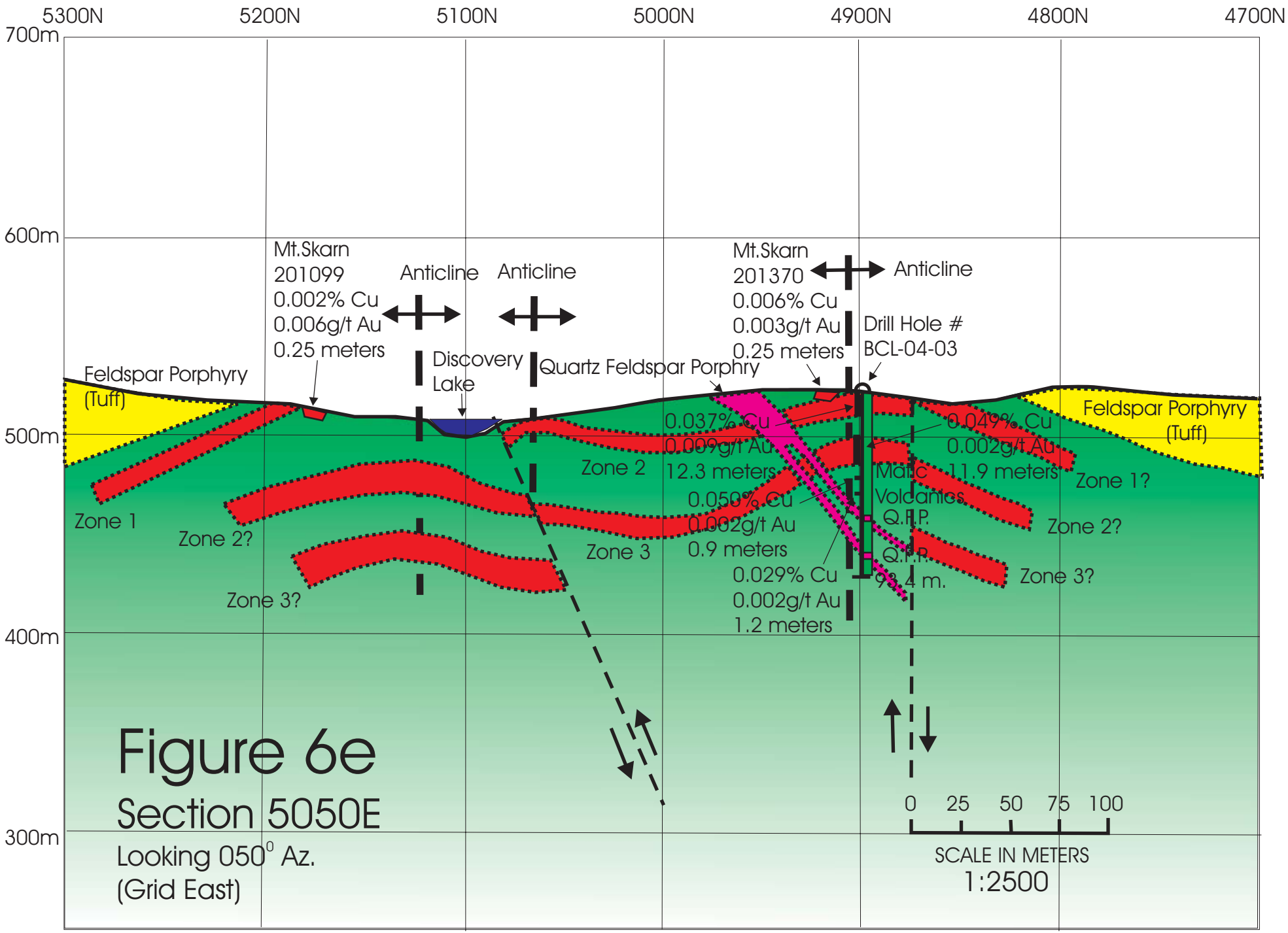
Figure 6b

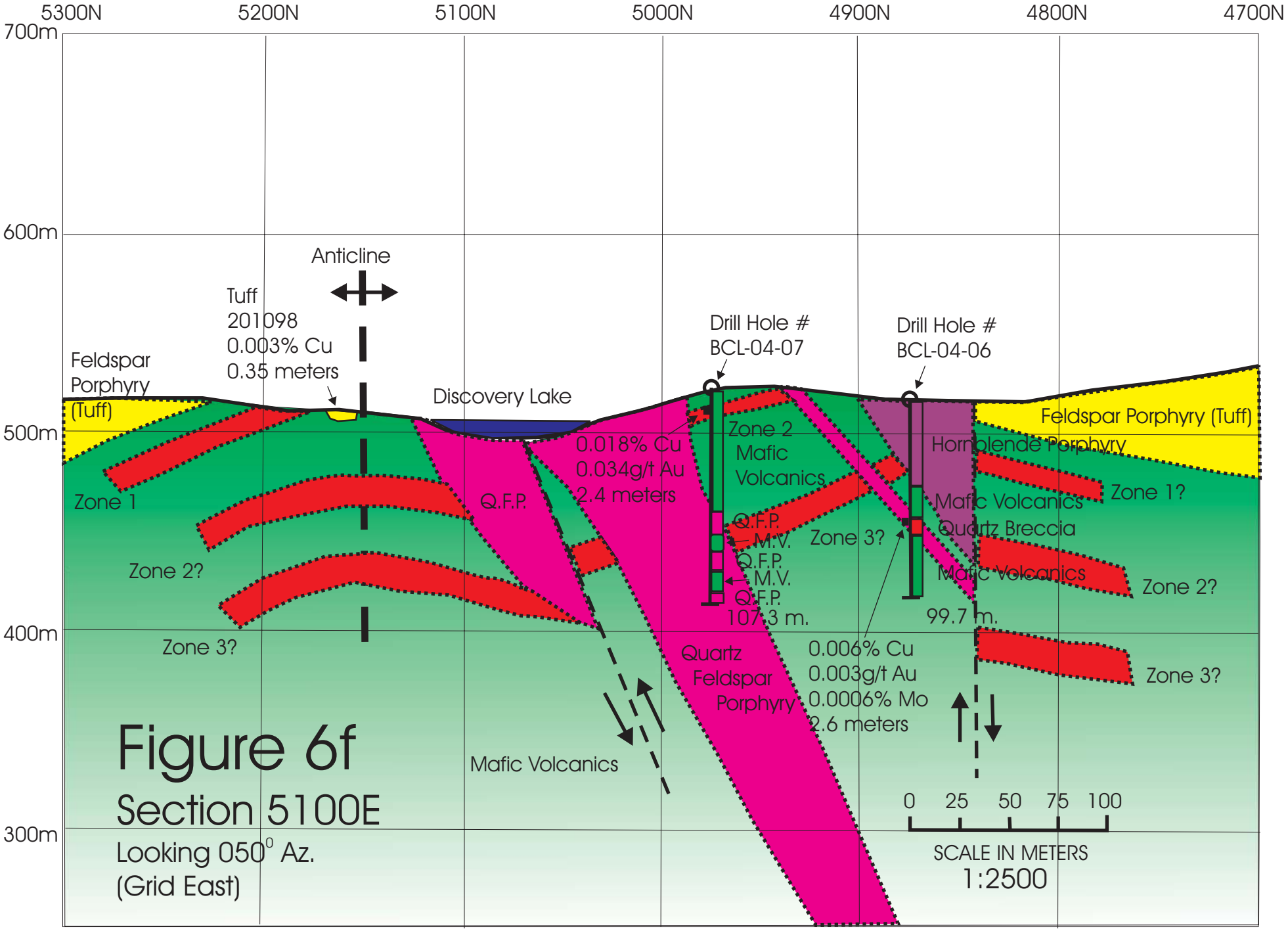
Section 4850E

Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)


5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N
4800N
4700N
700m
600m
500m
400m
300m
Mt.-Cpy Skarn
201355
>1.00% Cu
0.225g/t Au
0.0062% Mo
0.10 meters
Mt.Skarn
201368
0.015% Cu
0.005g/t Au
0.0004% Mo
0.30 meters
Mt.-Cpy. Skarn
201366
0.210% Cu
0.300g/t Au
0.001% Mo
3.0 meters
Anticline
Mt.Skarn
201353
0.039% Cu
0.011g/t Au
0.45 meters
Mafic
Volcanics
201354
0.001% Cu
0.001g/t Au
0.5 meters
Mt.Skarn
201367
0.013% Cu
0.002g/t Au
0.10 meters
Drill Hole #
BCL-04-01
Zone 2
Feldspar
Porphyry
(Tuff)
Feldspar
Porphyry
(Tuff)
Mafic
Volcanics
0.029% Cu
0.008g/t Au
1.5 meters
Zone 1
Zone 1
Zone 2?
0.034%Cu
0.010g/tAu
3.0 meters
Zone 2
Quartz
Feldspar
Porphyry
Zone 3
Zone 3?
0.028% Cu
0.008g/t Au
7.6 meters
0.056%Cu
0.015g/tAu
15.5 meters
Mafic
Volcanics
11.9 m.
Mafic Volcanics
0.032% Cu
0.008g/t Au
3.4 meters
Mafic Volcanics
0.036%Cu
0.005g/tAu
0.9 meters
0.036% Cu
0.007g/t Au
1.7 meters
0.030% Cu
0.005g/t Au
2.0 meters
Quartz
Feldspar
Porphyry
Hornblende
Porphyry
Figure 6c
Section 4950E
Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN METERS
1:2500


5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N
4800N
4700N
700m
600m
500m
400m
300m
Mt.Skarn
201100
0.048% Cu
0.014g/t Au
0.1 meters
Mafic Volcanic
201081
0.091% Cu
0.039g/t Au
0.6 meters
Mafic Volcanic
201080
0.019% Cu
0.006g/t Au
3.0 meters
Mafic Volcanic
201373
0.278% Cu
0.180g/t Au
0.4 meters
Mafic Volcanic
201372
0.059% Cu
0.093g/t Au
0.5 meters
Feldspar Porphyry (Tuff)
201377
0.034% Cu
0.005g/t Au
2.0 meters
Hornblende
Porphyry
Drill Hole #
BCL04-02
Discovery
Lake
Zone 2
0.023% Cu
0.007g/t Au
5.9 meters
Zone 3
0.030% Cu
0.012g/t Au
3.4 meters
0.022% Cu
0.007g/t Au
6.7 meters
Mafic Volcanics
Quartz
Feldspar
Porphyry
Feldspar
Porphyry
(Tuff)
Zone 1
Zone 2?
Zone 3?
Mafic
Volcanics
Mafic
Volcanics
Mafic
Volcanics
Mafic
Volcanics
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN METERS
1:2500
Figure 6d
Section 5000E
Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)


5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N
4800N
4700N
700m
600m
500m
400m
300m
Mt.Skarn
201099
0.002% Cu
0.006g/t Au
0.25 meters
Anticline
Anticline
Discovery
Lake
Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
Mt.Skarn
201370
0.006% Cu
0.003g/t Au
0.25 meters
Anticline
Drill Hole #
BCL-04-03
Feldspar Porphyry
(Tuff)
Feldspar Porphyry
(Tuff)
0.037% Cu
0.009g/t Au
12.3 meters
0.049% Cu
0.002g/t Au
11.9 meters
Zone 1
Zone 2?
Zone 3?
Zone 2
Zone 3
0.050% Cu
0.002g/t Au
0.9 meters
0.029% Cu
0.002g/t Au
1.2 meters
Mafic
Volcanics
Q.F.P.
Q.F.P.
Zone 1?
Zone 2?
Zone 3?
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN METERS
1:2500
Figure 6e
Section 5050E
Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)


5300N
5200N
5100N
5000N
4900N
4800N
4700N
700m
600m
500m
400m
300m
Anticline
Tuff
201098
0.003% Cu
0.35 meters
Feldspar
Porphyry
(Tuff)
Discovery Lake
Drill Hole #
BCL-04-07
Drill Hole #
BCL-04-06
Feldspar Porphyry (Tuff)
Hornblende Porphyry
Zone 1
Zone 2?
Zone 3?
Q.F.P.
0.018% Cu
0.034g/t Au
2.4 meters
Zone 2
Mafic
Volcanics
Q.F.P.
M.V.
Q.F.P.
M.V.
Q.F.P.
107.3 m.
Zone 3?
Mafic Volcanics
Quartz Breccia
Mafic Volcanics
99.7 m.
Zone 1?
Zone 2?
Zone 3?
Quartz
Feldspar
Porphyry
0.006% Cu
0.003g/t Au
0.0006% Mo
2.6 meters
Mafic Volcanics
Figure 6f
Section 5100E
Looking 050° Az.
(Grid East)
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE IN METERS
1:2500