MAP NO.: 115 P 9

PLACER X
ASSESSMENT REPORT
PROSPECTUS
CONFIDENTIAL X
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 120124
MINING DISTRICT: Mayo
TYPE OF WORK: Bulk sampling, geological mapping, test pitting

REPORT FILED UNDER: Baha Resources Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED: September-October 1988

DATE FILED: August 11, 1989

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 63° 42'N

LONG.: 136° 08'W

AREA: Minto Creek

VALUE $: 6000.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.:

FLOR CK	P15924	KEN CK	P15919	TIM BENCH	P15959
AXEL CK	P15925	CHRIS CK	P15947	GORDON BENCH	P15960
YORT CK	P15926	FLOR BENCH	P15957	HANS1	P15961
HANS CL	P15920	ROSS BENCH	P15958	HANS2	P15962

WORK DONE BY: M. Philpot/D. Brown (Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc.)

WORK DONE FOR: Baha Resources Ltd.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: Jarvis, Minto Creeks A program of test pitting, surficial geological mapping and bulk sampling determined that four auriferous gravel units exist on the property, the richest being recent gravels. This unit, with indicated reserves of 8900 cubic yards grading 0.0175 troy ounces/bank cubic yard, was considered to be uneconomic to mine. Additional inferred reserves of 9075 cubic yards grading 0.0162 troy ounces per bank cubic yard are geologically inferred immediately to the north of the indicated blocks.

REPORT ON:

MINTO LAKE PLACER PROPERTY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
MAYO, YUKON

NTS 115P9E

Latitude : 63° 42'N.

Longitude : 136° 08'W.

Prepared For:

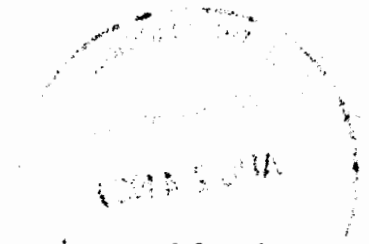
BAHA RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Prepared By:

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.
920-625 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C-2T6

David R. Brown
Michael D. Philpot

November, 1988



This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 41 Yukon Placer Mining Act and is recommended as allowable representation work in the amount of $ 6000.00.

for Chief Geologist, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

MINTO LAKE PLACER PROPERTY

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1.0 SCOPE OF REPORT

This report summarizes the results of the placer evaluation programme on claims located in the Minto Lake area, Yukon. The work was conducted by Canadian Gravity Recovery Inc. at the request of Baha Resources Ltd. and consisted of:

1) surficial geologic and geomorphic mapping
2) test pitting and associated sample reduction
3) bulk sampling and related sample reduction control.

Initial mapping surveys were completed in July, whereas sampling was conducted in September/October, 1988. Exploration targets were the four different gravel occurrences which were deposited during separate channel development episodes.

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

1) The four different auriferous gravel units on the property contain increasing gold contents from oldest to youngest, however only the most recent gravel unit has an economic grade.

2) The youngest gravel unit, located at the southern end of the property, contains indicated reserves of no more that 8,900 cubic yards (6,805 cubic meters) at a grade of 0.0175 troy ounces of pure gold /bank cubic yard (0.712 g./cubic meter). Although grade is economic, the reserve base is too small to be of economic interest. An additional 9,075 cubic yards (6,938 cubic meters) at a grade of no more than 0.0162 oz/yd. (0.659 g/m.) is geologically inferred immediately north of the indicated blocks.

3) As there is demonstrable increasing gold concentration, from oldest to youngest, there is a possibility that exploration in the swamp, which is the modern drainage of Minto Creek, might uncover auriferous gravel at depth. There is absolutely no data to either support or discredit this conclusion.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1) No further work and/or expenditures are warranted within the tested portion of the property.

2) The potential for economic gravel within the present Minto Creek channel should not be overlooked. However, the environmental considerations should be clarified with the appropriate government agencies before contemplating any on-site investigations.

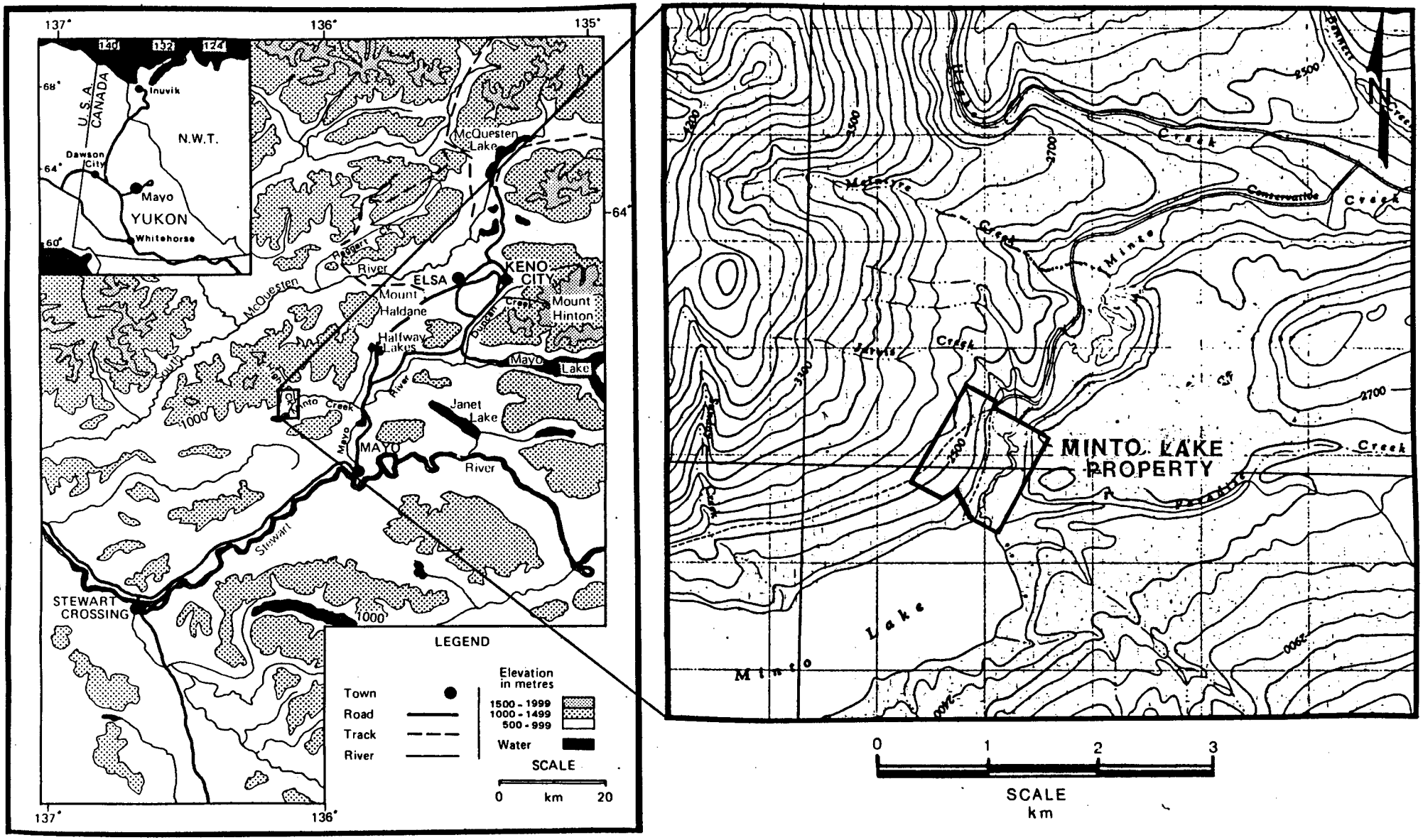

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP, BAHA PROPERTY

11/88

4.0 GENERAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The Baha property, consisting of 6 creek and 6 bench claims (Appendix D) is located 11 miles (18 km.) northwest of Mayo, Yukon at longitude 136° 08'W., latitude 63° 42'N., on NTS 115P9E. (Figure 1).

Access to the property is at mile 11.5 (18.5 km.) of the Minto Lake Road which intersects the Mayo-Keno highway at mile 11.5 (18.5 km.) north of Mayo. Both gravel roads are government maintained.

The creek claims extend 3,000 feet (914 m.) north-south along the broad valley of Minto Creek. Bench claims cover the prominent east facing bluff along the west side of the valley. Relief on the property is approximately 350 feet (107 m.), measured from a base elevation of 2,250 feet (686 m.) above sea level, at the most downstream portion of Minto Creek. The claims are covered with aspen, birch and spruce.

Access to various portions of the claim group is by a series of old roads which were cleaned out to facilitate sampling.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

Although gold was first discovered in Minto Creek around 1903, there appears to have been little mining conducted (other than prospecting on a limited scale) until the early 1910's. During 1912 or 1913, 8 miles of ditches were constructed to direct water to the top of the bluff and during the next several years, hydraulic operations were carried out. A fire, which destroyed trestles and flumes, is the reported reason why mining ceased and was never recommenced. It is more realistic to assume that the operation was not profitable. One report states that during the life of the hydraulic operation, $80,000 was spent and $5,000 in gold was recovered [(250 - 300 ounces (7,776 9,331 g.)]. This production comes from an estimated 100,000 - 150,000 cubic yards (76,452 - 114,678 cubic meters).

In 1965, the most recent gravel immediately south of the property was mined on a small scale with approximately 50 ounces (1,555 g.) recovered.

6.0 GEOLOGY

6.1 General Geologic Setting

The area has been glaciated by one recognizable advance that deposited a grey till. This till was only observed in pit EXP-2 on the down-ice direction side of the bedrock knob. The remaining formation history is dominated by two fluvial cycles; the first, an agrading cycle at the margins of a large glacial lake, and the second a downcutting cycle through the existing outwash deposits.

Of the four recognizable gravel units on the property, the three oldest units are part of the large silt outwash sequence which forms prominent bluffs along both sides of the valley. The youngest gravel unit was deposited as a result of downcutting through the silt sequence by ancestral Minto Creek.

The metasedimentary (schist) bedrock surface is very irregular and characterized by knobs and ridges. Relief of the bedrock surface is difficult to accurately determine but measurements on the Baha property indicate at least 100 feet (30 m.). This feature undoubtedly influenced flow directions of drainages during both fluvial cycles. On the Baha property, the channels of both cycles are found as outlined on Figure 2.

6.2 Detailed Gravel Descriptions

The following gravel descriptions are from the oldest through the youngest units.

6.2.1 Hydraulic Cut Gravel

This gravel unit, exposed only at the base of the southern hydraulic pits, is the oldest gravel on the property. Stratigraphic, topographic and textural features strongly suggest that this channel is the same age as the Highet Creek channel.

This gravel, measuring 14 feet (4.3 m.) thick at channel center, is confined to a well-defined schist bedrock channel which measures 200 feet (61 m.) wide. The majority of the unit consists of a polylithic pebble to small cobble gravel with a clean sand matrix. At the base of the section, boulders to 12 inches (4.7 cm.) are sometimes present, associated with slightly larger, angular bedrock slabs. All gravel-sized material is well rounded with the majority of stones being diorite. Intense manganese and iron staining is present sporadically through the section but is especially strong around the upper contact.

The unit was investigated in test pits 9,11,12,13 and in bulk test 2. Test pits 11 and 12 defined the channel rims to some extent, with the remaining pits located in the channel center. The original channel flowed to the southeast through the property and as such, the bulk of the gravel is now preserved by burial under the silt sequence. It was this gravel unit that was the main target of the hydraulic operation.

6.2.2 Jarvis Creek Gravel

The gravel exposed along the road up Jarvis Creek was investigated in 6 test pits (pits 1 - 6). They represent a low energy, broad channel development gravel. The channel gravel is at least 650 feet (198 m.) wide and 70 feet (22 m.) thick. Original flow direction was generally from east to west. There is every indication that this unit is the same thick gravel sequence which outcrops along the high bluff south of McIntyre Creek (known as the "glory hole").

The sequence is characterized by interbedded pebble to cobble gravel and sand. Occasionally, boulder layers are found but these attain thicknesses only as large as the largest boulder [12-16 inches (4.7-6.3 cm.)]. The unit is very loose and sloughs readily upon excavation. For this reason test pits could not be completed to the limit of the backhoe.

The gravel-sized material is well rounded and polylithic and contained in a matrix of clean sand. Manganese and iron staining are generally absent from the sequence.

This gravel only outcrops along the Jarvis Creek road. Flow directions, combined with the presence of the bedrock ridge immediately to the south and southwest, restricts the direction in which this channel could have flowed, (Figure 1). It is also highly probable that this sequence cuts the hydraulic pit gravel as depicted on Figure 2.

6.2.3 Perched Gravel

A characteristic feature of the thick silt outwash sequence is the occurrence of channel gravel observed locally within the unit. These occur vertically through the section but appear more confined to the upper and lower portions. They range in size from a few inches thick to tens of feet thick. Three of the largest of these are: 1) the Jarvis Creek gravel, 2) the gravel at the head of the middle hydraulic pit, and, 3) the gravel channel investigated in pit 7.

At pit 7, the 18 foot (5.5 m.) thick gravel channel measures approximately 120 feet (36 m.) wide and rests on bedrock near the top of the silt sequence. The gravel sequence consists of a central, high energy boulder-cobble gravel sandwiched between

lower energy pebble gravel. The boulder-cobble gravel is an 8-foot thick (2.4 m.) compact polylithic unit with boulders to 18 inches (7 cm.) in a clean sand matrix. Boulders are confined to the upper and lower portions of the bed. The lower energy pebble gravel is similar in all characteristics except gravel size. The original flow direction was from the northwest to the southeast, consistent with the general depositional flow regime of the sequence as a whole.

Although the central portion of the channel is on schist bedrock, both channel rims are cut into the silt. It is here, at pit 7, that bedrock is found at its highest point above the valley floor (100 feet (30 m.)). The topographic top of the silt sequence is located approximately 75 feet (23 m.) vertically above the top of this channel.

6.2.4 Southern Boulder Gravel

This youngest sequence of gravel, which is found only in the small remnant bench at the southern end of the claim group, is not a member of the silt outwash sequence. Rather, this unit was deposited in a large channel of the south flowing ancestral Minto Creek. This is the same gravel unit being mined on the Gulderand property (downstream) to the north.

The gravel was investigated in pits 15 - 21 and in bulk sample 1. The unit has its greatest intersected thickness in pit 18 (12 feet (3.6 m.)) where it is found from surface to the channel bottom (which here is composed of grey silt). To the west of the road, the unit is overlain by a sand wedge which thickens to 15 feet (4.6 m.) to the west.

The recent gravel is an interbedded sequence of cobble-pebble gravel and boulder gravel. All units contain polylithic rounded gravel-sized material with diorite comprising the bulk of the stones. The matrix is a very clean sand and owing to the total lack of cementing and compaction, the unit readily sloughs. Pit 18 not only contains the greatest thickness of the unit but also hosts the greatest proportion of boulder gravel within the unit as a whole (60%). Other pits contain boulder gravel in lesser amounts (Appendix B) and in these instances, the position of the boulder gravel is occupied by lower energy gravel or sand.

7.0 PLACER SAMPLING PROGRAMME

7.1 Test Pit Excavation Procedures

The sample test pit pattern was designed to test the four gravel units on the property with sufficient detail to determine (at least to the indicated reserve category) the grades and volumes of individual members. To this end, a total of 29 test pits were excavated as well as two bulk sample pits. One sample

of the southern boulder gravel was also processed from an unsupervised test pit excavated previously.

The pits were dug with a Bantam C-266 backhoe capable of digging to 21 feet (6.4 m.) under the most ideal conditions. Approximately 10 cubic yards (7.6 cubic meters) of excavated pit material was transported by truck from each pit to the mobile test plant. The sample was representative of the interval being tested and was collected by one of the following methods:

1) direct loading of all excavated material (used for extreme sloughing conditions and thin intervals;
2) direct loading of every second bucket during excavation (used sparingly for wet or sloughing material in confined areas);
3) sample split out of total interval pile by backhoe and then loaded into truck (ideal method used whenever possible).

Pit logging was conducted as the pit was excavated. Summary pit log data is contained in Appendix B.

7.2 Test Pit Sample Reduction Procedures

A representative sample was obtained from the test pit pile using a loader. This material was transported to CGR's mobile test plant. To ensure that volume measurements were controlled, the loader bucket was volumed at the start of the project. The reduction of loose yards to bank yards assumed a 25% gravel expansion (swell) factor.

The sample material was pre-washed and fed into a 5 foot by 24 inch trommel. The entire length of the trommel consists of 3/8 inch tapered punch plate. Oversize material, after thorough cleaning in the trommel, was discarded. Undersize was gravity fed to a Syntron screening unit equipped with spray bars. From here, the minus 3/8 inch - +12 mesh fraction was gravity fed to a YT 12 pulsating jig. Jig feed was controlled to ensure a uniform flow of material across the bed. Upon completion of a sample run, the first four jig baskets were cleaned as were the jig hutches (minus 8 mesh material). The jig basket material was panned, whereas the jig hutch material was hand fed on to the Gemeni table for separation.

The minus 12 mesh material from the Syntron screen was gravity fed into a SALA pump which carried this fraction in a 40% slurry to the top of a Humphreys Cyclone. This cyclone dewaters the slurry and the concentrates are gravity fed to the single start Riechert Mark VII spiral. Concentrates from the spiral flow directly on to a Gemeni table, spiral middlings are recirculated, and the tailings are directed back through the jig circuit.

The constant head tank, which provides water to the table, negates pressure fluctuations and allows optimum table efficiency. The free gold and table concentrate splits were bagged separately from the table middlings. All gold recovered in the table splits was amalgamated with triple distilled mercury which was tested for purity prior to amalgamation. Digestion procedures followed standardized guidelines accepted throughout the industry.

All gold recovered from amalgamation and panning was weighed on a Mettler AE 163 electronic scale, accurate to 0.01 milligrams.

During this test programme, every effort was made to ensure that gold loss through the CGR system was minimized. These steps included: 1) thorough cleaning and flushing of all parts within the system after every run;
2) periodic panning of jig tailings;
3) periodic panning and/or tabling of spiral tailings;
4) periodic panning and re-tabling of table middlings and tailings.

Gold loss was negligible in every check by panning or re-tabling of material exiting the system.

The recovered gold values for the samples are listed in Appendices B and C. The reported fineness of 820 has been applied to the recovered placer gold weights for the calculation of grade in troy ounces of pure gold per bank cubic yard.

7.3 Bulk Sample Test Procedures

Two bulk sample pits were excavated in an effort to more accurately define grades and as a check to ensure that small test pit yardage produced a representative sample. The bulk samples were excavated with the backhoe and trucked to an area near the dump box at the current mining operation on the Gulderand property. Approximately 100 bank cubic yards (76 cubic meters) were excavated from each pit and were processed through the production plant at the Gulderand property.

The bulk samples were taken from the immediate area of pit 18 and pits 9&13. The preliminary results of test pits in the recent southern gravel were sufficient justification for the location of bulk pit 1. Bulk pit 2 was selected from the central channel area of the oldest gravel because of its age similarity with the auriferous but somewhat spotty Highet Creek channel.

Prior to processing the bulk sample, a small representative sample was obtained from one trucked load and processed through CGR's test plant. The concentrates recovered from the bulk tests were also processed through the test plant.

The mining processing system consisted of a dump/wash box equipped with an inclined static screen with a 5/16 inch (0.8 cm.) openings. The undersize was gravity fed in a pipeline to a screw feed hopper where it is then conveyed to the AEC 999 (live belt, fine grained, gold concentrator).

Before processing the sample, the system was flushed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible. The volume of material processed was controlled by using the loader with the pre-volumed bucket.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

It is clearly evident from the sample results (Appendices B and C) that the only gravel unit which contains economic gold concentrations is the southern boulder gravel unit. It is also obvious that testing with small yardage is a reliable method for evaluating this property, when compared with bulk sample results.

The following results are quoted in troy ounces of pure gold/bank cubic yard (grams pure gold/bank cubic meter) assuming a gravel swell factor of 25% and gold fineness at 820. To avoid cumbersome repetition, the values will read as " oz/yd. (g/m.)" for grade and " yards (m.)" for volume.

8.1 Hydraulic Cut Gravel

This oldest gravel was investigated in pits 9,11,12,13 and bulk test pit 2 and representative sample 2B. With the exception of pit 11 which returned a value of 0.0124 oz/yd. (0.5037 g/m.), the remaining values ranged between 0.0005 - 0.0024 oz/yd. (0.0212 - 0.0974 g/m.). Since the grade is uneconomic at current gold prices and all the reserves are buried under 150 feet (46 m.) of silt, this gravel unit is not an economic target.

8.2 Jarvis Creek Gravel

Of the six pits excavated in this unit (pits 1 - 6) not one returned an economically viable grade. The values ranged between 0.0009 - 0.0066 oz/yd. (0.0380 - 0.2695 g/m.). It is interesting to note that the higher sample values reflect the presence of thin boulder gravel in the sampled interval. It is extremely unlikely that a minable channel will be found in this unit, which is unfortunate because it represents the largest potential yardage reserve on the property. The top of the channel lies at least 100 vertical feet below the topographic top of the sequence and as such, the stripping costs would require that the grade of the gravel average at least in the range of 0.015 - 0.020 oz/yd. (0.4665 - 0.6221 g/m.).

8.3 Perched Gravel

Test pit 7 sample results returned a grade of 0.0058 oz/yd. (0.2373 g/m.). This is not an economic grade nor should one expect significantly higher values from this type of gravel.

8.4 Southern Boulder Gravel

This is the only unit on the property that contains gold in sufficient quantities to support a mining operation, however, the total lack of a reserve base precludes any economic consideration.

Seven test pits (pits 15 - 21), bulk sample 1, representative sample 1A, and one unsupervised sample at test pit 19, were used to define this recent gravel. Higher gold values in pits 15 and 18, which range between 0.0192 - 0.0271 oz/yd. (0.7822 - 1.1026 g/m.), reflect a greater abundance of boulder gravel. However, the presence of boulder gravel is not necessarily an indication of grade as evidenced by the boulder gravel grades in pits 17 and 19. It is not the variability of grade that presents a problem, but rather, it is the reserve base. Calculations produce the following reserve picture:

A) INDICATED: no more than 4,449 yards (3,402 m.) at a grade of 0.0187 oz/yd. (0.761 g/m.) with a stripping ratio of less than 0.1:1. This parallelogram-shaped block has a surface area of 1,067 square yards (892 sq. m.) to a depth of 4.17 yd. (3.81 m.).

B) INDICATED: no more than 4,451 yards (3,403 m.) at a grade of 0.0162 oz/yd (0.659 g/m.) with a stripping ratio of 1.5:1. This parallelogram-shaped block has a surface area of 1,667 square yards (1,394 sq. m.). The thickness of the unit within this block is estimated at 2.67 yards (2.44 m.)

C) GEOLOGICALLY INFERRED: no more than 9,075 yards (6,938 m.) at a grade of no more than 0.0162 oz/yd (0.659 g/m.) with a stripping ratio of at least 1.5:1. A sizeable portion of the material stripped would be frozen. This block lies to the north of the two indicated blocks and encompasses the remainder of the small bench that may host the buried recent gravel. The area of this polygonal block is 3,399 square yards (2,842 sq. m.) The thickness of the gravel is estimated at 2.67 yards (2.44 m.).

Clearly, the reserve base is too small to be of interest.

9.0 CHARACTER OF GOLD

The placer gold recovered during the exploration programme was well worn and flat, regardless of the gravel unit from which it was derived. The only difference is that of particle size, such that there is a suggestion of decreasing overall particle size from oldest to youngest gravel. No gold was found that is greater than 10 mesh and in two screen analyses, an average of 82% of the gold was less than 20 mesh. The bulk of the values lies between minus 30 mesh to plus 70 mesh.

A P P E N D I X A

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

DAVID R. BROWN, consulting geologist for CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC., with business address at 920-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-2T6, does hereby certify:

THAT I : graduated from Brock University (1971) with an Hon. B.Sc. majoring in Geology.

THAT I : from 1969 to the present, have been actively engaged in various disciplines related to mineral exploration.

THAT I : personally consulted on a daily basis at the Baha Property near Minto Lake, Yukon during the months of July, September, and October, 1988.

THAT I : was engaged by Baha Resources Ltd. to conduct placer mapping and sampling on the property.

THAT I : have no interest in Baha Resources Ltd. or the subject property nor do I expect to receive any.

THAT I : approve of the report or direct quotes being used for Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts, or News Release provided all excerpts are taken in context of the relevant passages.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1988 at Vancouver, B.C.

David R. Brown

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

MICHAEL D. PHILPOT, president of CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC. with business address at 920-625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-2T6, does hereby certify:

THAT I : graduated from the University of British Columbia (1978) with a B.Sc. degree majoring in geology and graduated (1986) from City University with an M.B.A. majoring in business administration.

THAT I : from 1978 to the present, have been actively engaged in various disciplines related to the mining industry.

THAT I : personally consulted at the Baha Property during the months of July and September, 1988.

THAT I : was engaged by Baha Resources Ltd. to conduct a placer evaluation programme on the property.

THAT I : have no interest in Baha Resources Ltd. or the subject property nor do I expect to receive any.

THAT I : am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

THAT I : approve of the report or direct quotes being used for Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts, or News Release, provided all excerpts are taken in context of the relevant passages.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1988 at Vancouver, B.C.

Michael D. Philpot

APPENDIX B: TEST PIT SUMMARY DATA

Note: 1) distances are in feet
2) grade in troy ounces of pure gold/bank cubic yard

PIT NUMBER	TOTAL DEPTH	GEOLOGIC From	To	Description	ANALYTICAL From	To	Grade
B-1	25.0	0.0	2.5	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	2.5	25.0	0.0043
		2.5	4.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		4.0	11.0	SILTY SAND			
		11.0	25.0	PEBBLE-COBBLE GRAVEL			
B-2	18.0	0.0	1.0	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	1.0	18.0	0.0012
		1.0	4.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		4.5	6.0	SAND			
		6.0	12.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		12.0	14.0	SAND & PEA GRAVEL			
		14.0	18.0	PEBBLE-COBBLE GRAVEL			
B-3	16.0	0.0	1.5	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	1.5	16.0	0.0009
		1.5	16.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
B-4	15.0	0.0	1.5	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	1.5	15.0	0.0024
		1.5	15.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
B-5	16.0	0.0	4.5	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	4.5	16.0	0.0066
		4.5	16.0	COBBLE GRAVEL			
B-6	14.5	0.0	10.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL	0.0	14.5	0.0012
		10.0	14.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL & BEDROCK			
		14.0	14.5	BEDROCK			
B-7	23.0	0.0	4.0	ORGANICS & SLOUGH	4.0	23.0	0.0058
		4.0	6.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		6.0	14.0	COBBLE-BOULDER GRAVEL			
		14.0	22.0	PEBBLE-PEA GRAVEL			
		22.0	23.0	BEDROCK			
B-8	20.0	0.0	6.0	SILT SEQUENCE SLOUGH	6.0	20.0	0.0014
		6.0	18.0	SILT SEQUENCE SLOUGH			
		18.0	20.0	BEDROCK			
B-9	18.5	0.0	4.0	SILT	4.0	18.5	0.0006
		4.0	6.5	COBBLE GRAVEL			
		6.5	8.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		8.5	18.0	PEA-PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		18.0	18.5	BEDROCK			
B-10	8.0	0.0	8.0	COBBLE HYD. TAILS	0.0	8.0	0.0021

B-11	8.0	0.0	1.5	HYDRAULIC TAILS	1.5	6.5	0.0124
		1.5	2.5	SILT SLOUGH			
		2.5	6.0	COBBLE GRAVEL			
		6.0	8.0	BEDROCK			
B-12	17.5	0.0	4.0	SILT	8.5	17.5	0.0024
		4.0	8.5	HYDRAULIC FEED			
		8.5	17.5	PEBBLE-COBBLE GRAVEL			
B-13	18.5	0.0	4.0	SILT	4.0	18.5	0.0005
		4.0	6.5	COBBLE GRAVEL			
		6.5	8.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		8.5	18.0	PEA-PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		18.0	18.5	BEDROCK			
B-14	4.5	0.0	4.0	HYDRAULIC TAILS	0.0	4.0	0.0011
		4.0	4.5	GREY SILT			
B-15	18.0	0.0	2.0	SLOUGH SILTS	14.0	18.0	0.0271
		2.0	14.0	FINE SAND			
		14.0	18.0	BOULDER GRAVEL			
B-16	12.0	0.0	7.0	SAND	7.0	12.0	0.0017
		7.0	12.0	PEBBLE-COBBLE GRAVEL			
B-17	7.5	0.0	3.0	SWAMP ORGANICS-CLAY	3.0	7.5	0.0085
		3.0	7.0	BOULDER GRAVEL			
		7.0	7.5	GREY SILT			
B-18	12.5	0.0	3.5	COBBLE GRAVEL	0.0	12.5	0.0192
		3.5	9.0	BOULDER GRAVEL			
		9.0	10.0	COARSE SAND			
		10.0	12.0	BOULDER GRAVEL			
		12.0	12.5	GREY SILT			
B-19	19.0	0.0	2.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL	0.0	12.0	0.0053
		2.5	4.0	COARSE SAND	7.5	11.5	0.0048
		4.0	7.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		7.5	11.5	BOULDER GRAVEL			
		11.5	18.5	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		18.8	19.0	GREY SILT			
B-20	21.0	0.0	0.3	ORGANICS	14.0	21.0	0.0008
		0.3	4.0	SILT			
		4.0	7.0	GREY SILT			
		7.0	14.0	SAND			
		14.0	20.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL			
		20.0	21.0	SAND			
B-21	14.0	0.0	0.5	ORGANICS	0.5	14.0	0.0041
		0.5	14.0	SILT-PEA GRAVEL			
EXP-1	5.0	0.0	2.0	SILT	NO SAMPLE TAKEN		
		2.0	5.0	SILT-CLAY: FROZEN			

EXP-2	15.0	0.0	4.0	SLOUGH	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		4.0	8.0	PEBBLE GRAVEL	
		8.0	15.0	GREY TILL	
EXP-3	10.0	0.0	6.0	SLOUGH	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		6.0	10.0	BEDROCK	
EXP-4	15.0	0.0	4.0	SLOUGH	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		4.0	15.0	BEDROCK	
EXP-5	16.0	0.0	1.0	ORGANICS	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		1.0	16.0	SLOUGH	
EXP-6	8.0	0.0	1.5	HYDRAULIC TAILS	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		1.5	3.0	GREY SILT	
		3.0	8.0	BROWN TILL	
EXP-7	7.0	0.0	6.0	SLOUGH	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		6.0	7.0	BEDROCK	
EXP-8	13.0	0.0	0.5	ORGANICS	NO SAMPLE TAKEN
		0.5	12.0	SLOUGH	
		12.0	13.0	BEDROCK	

BULK PIT 1: see test pit B-18 0.0 12.5 0.0145
volume: 64.8 cubic bank yards

BP IA : representative sample of bulk sample ; grade 0.0181

BULK PIT 2: see test pits B-9 & 13 0.0 18.5 0.0017

BP 2A : representative sample of bulk sample ; grade 0.0040

APPENDIX C : TEST PIT TECHNICAL DATA

NOTE: 1) lengths reported in feet (meters)
2) volume reported in bank cubic yards (bank cubic meters)
3) raw gold recovered reported in grams
4) grade reported in troy ounces pure gold/bank cubic yard (grams pure gold/bank cubic meter) using reported fineness of 820

PIT NUMBER	SAMPLE INTERVAL From	To	VOLUME	RAW GOLD RECOVERED	GRADE
B-1	2.5 (0.76)	25.0 (7.62)	0.675 (0.516)	0.11100	0.0043 (0.1764)
B-2	1.0 (0.31)	18.0 (5.47)	0.825 (0.631)	0.03690	0.0012 (0.0480)
B-3	1.5 (0.46)	16.0 (4.88)	0.750 (0.573)	0.02653	0.0009 (0.0380)
B-4	1.5 (0.46)	15.0 (4.57)	0.750 (0.573)	0.06779	0.0024 (0.0973)
B-5	4.5 (1.37)	16.0 (4.88)	0.750 (0.573)	0.18835	0.0066 (0.2695)
B-6	0.0 (0.00)	14.5 (4.42)	0.675 (0.516)	0.02952	0.0012 (0.0469)
B-7	4.0 (1.22)	23.0 (7.01)	0.750 (0.573)	0.16606	0.0058 (0.2376)
B-8	6.0 (1.83)	20.0 (6.10)	0.750 (0.573)	0.04104	0.0014 (0.0587)
B-9	4.0 (1.22)	18.5 (5.64)	0.600 (0.459)	0.01261	0.0006 (0.0225)
B-10	0.0 (0.00)	8.0 (2.44)	0.600 (0.459)	0.04685	0.0021 (0.0837)
B-11	1.5 (0.46)	6.5 (1.98)	0.750 (0.573)	0.35245	0.0124 (0.5043)
B-12	8.5 (2.59)	17.5 (5.33)	0.675 (0.516)	0.06130	0.0024 (0.0974)
B-13	4.0 (1.22)	18.5 (5.64)	0.750 (0.573)	0.01479	0.0005 (0.0212)
B-14	0.0 (0.00)	4.5 (1.37)	0.600 (0.459)	0.02407	0.0011 (0.0430)
B-15	14.0 (4.27)	18.0 (5.47)	0.675 (0.516)	0.69380	0.0271 (1.1026)
B-16	7.0 (2.13)	12.0 (3.66)	0.675 (0.516)	0.04343	0.0017 (0.0690)
B-17	3.0 (0.91)	7.5 (2.29)	0.675 (0.516)	0.21742	0.0085 (0.3455)
B-18	0.0 (0.00)	12.5 (3.81)	0.675 (0.516)	0.49220	0.0192 (0.7822)
B-19	0.0 (0.00)	12.0 (3.66)	0.844 (0.645)	0.17033	0.0053 (0.2165)
	7.5 (2.29)	11.5 (3.51)	0.675 (0.516)	0.12311	0.0048 (0.1956)
B-20	14.0 (4.27)	21.0 (6.40)	0.750 (0.573)	0.02325	0.0008 (0.0333)
B-21	0.5 (0.15)	14.0 (4.27)	0.375 (0.287)	0.05799	0.0041 (0.1657)

Bulk Test Pit 1 (pit B-18)	64.800	(49.541)	35.53710	0.0145	(0.5882)
Representative Sample 1A	0.750	(0.573)	0.51562	0.0181	(0.7379)
Bulk Test Pit 2 (pits 9 & 13)	78.225	(59.805)	5.18614	0.0017	(0.0711)
Representative Sample 2A	0.750	(0.573)	0.11392	0.0040	(0.1630)

APPENDIX D : SUMMARY CLAIM INFORMATION

NOTE: Yukon Creek Claim is 500 feet (152.39 m.) x 2000 feet (609.57 m.)
Yukon Bench Claim is 500 feet (152.39 m.) x 1000 feet (304.78 m.)

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NO.	ANNIVERSARY
Flor Creek Claim	P-15924	August, 1988
Axel Creek Claim	P-15925	August, 1988
Yort Creek Claim	P-15926	August, 1988
Hans Creek Claim	P-15920	August, 1988
Ken Creek Claim	P-15919	August, 1988
Chris Creek Claim	P-15947	October, 1988
Flor Bench Claim	P-15957	October, 1988
Ross Bench Claim	P-15958	October, 1988
Tim Bench Claim	P-15958	October, 1988
Gordon Bench Claim	P-15960	October, 1988
Hans 1 Bench Claim	P-15961	October, 1988
Hans 2 Bench Claim	P-15962	October, 1988

CANADIAN GRAVITY RECOVERY INC.

625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V6C 2T6

Bus: (604) 685-8730
Fax: (604) 662-7934
Telex: 04-54654 VCR

To: Baha Resources Inc.
470-475 Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4M9

Attn: Mr. John Scholten

Date: November 2, 1988

Project: 88-18A

Amount: $9,482.37

INVOICE

I.	Mobilization of Crew and Testing Equipment:	
	3 days @ $850/day	$ 2,550.00
II.	Demobilization of Crew and Testings Equipment:	
	3 days @ $850/day	2,550.00
III.	Equipment and Technician:	
	5.0 days @ $1300/day	6,500.00
	2.0 days @ $700/day (Standby)	1,400.00
IV.	Consulting Fees:	
	D. Brown: 12.3 days @ $300/day	3,690.00
Aug.	D. Brown: 4.0 days @ $300/day	1,200.00
	M. Philpot: 3.0 days @ $300/day	900.00
V.	Expenses:	
	Flights	938.00
	Bantam Excavator	3,550.00
	Gas/Food/Supplies	1,585.45
VI.	Sleeping Unit and 4 x 4:	
	Mob/Demob: 3 days @ $50/day	150.00
	9 days @ $95/day	855.00
VII:	Laboratory Analysis:	
	4 hours @ $65/hour	260.00
VIII:	Report: 6.5 days @ $300/day	1,950.00
IX.	Administration	1,403.92
	TOTAL	$29,482.37
	Less Advance:	
	BALANCE OWING:	$ 9,482.37

Received in full
Nov 7, 88

Terms: A service charge of 1.5% per month to be charged on accounts not paid within 30 days. Please remit payment to the above address.

JARVIS CREEK GRAVELS

JARVIS CREEK

PERCHED GRAVELS

HYDRAULIC CUT GRAVELS

HYDRAULIC PIT

HYDRAULIC PITS

GRAVEL trench

BP-2

BP-1

EDGE OF TAILS

TOE OF SLOPE

WINTO LAKE ROAD

OLD WORKINGS (?)

OLD WORKINGS (?)

SOUTHERN BOULDER GRAVELS

A

B

C

LEGEND

- SAMPLED TEST PIT
- UNSAMPLED TEST PIT
- BULK SAMPLE PIT
- CHANNEL OUTLINE
- TOP OF SLOPE
- TOE OF SLOPE
- CLAIM POST
- ROAD
- SWAMP
- BEDROCK
- RESERVE BLOCK

FIGURE 2: TEST PIT LOCATION MAP

SCALE (ft / m)