REPORT ON THE
Magnetics and Electromagnetics Survey
on the
property of
<u>UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.</u>
Sheraton and Bond Townships

by
Greg Hodges, B.Sc.

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MINING LANDS SECTION

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SUMMARY

A geophysical survey was conducted on the Sheraton and Bond Townships property of Unigold Resources Ltd. A total of 77.2km of total field magnetics and horizontal loop electromagnetics data were collected. Although hampered by deep overburden, a wide zone of conductors was detected near the baseline at the centre of the grid. Highly conductive (100S) and relatively deep (40-50m) this zone has a maximum width of 150m, and a total strike length of 1.5km. This band of conductors has been repeatedly drilled in the past. Several other weaker conductors were detected and the possibility exists for undetected, deep conductors. The magnetic field is mostly quiet, except for diabase dikes and a weak anomaly parallel to the main conductor.

In light of the extensive previous drilling, careful consideration is recommended before re-drilling of the previous zones is conducted. Sensitive time-domain EM is recommended for detection of deep conductors, and induced polarization is strongly recommended for detecting disseminated mineralization which may be favourable for gold mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

During the first months of 1987, a program of linecutting and geophysical surveying was conducted on the Sheraton and Bond Townships property of Unigold Resources Ltd. of 141 Adelaide St., Suite 1404, Toronto, Ontario.

The work consisted of magnetics and horizontal loop electromagnetics surveying, and was conducted by R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Inc. The surveys were conducted to locate and investigate in detail conductors detected by airborne surveys.

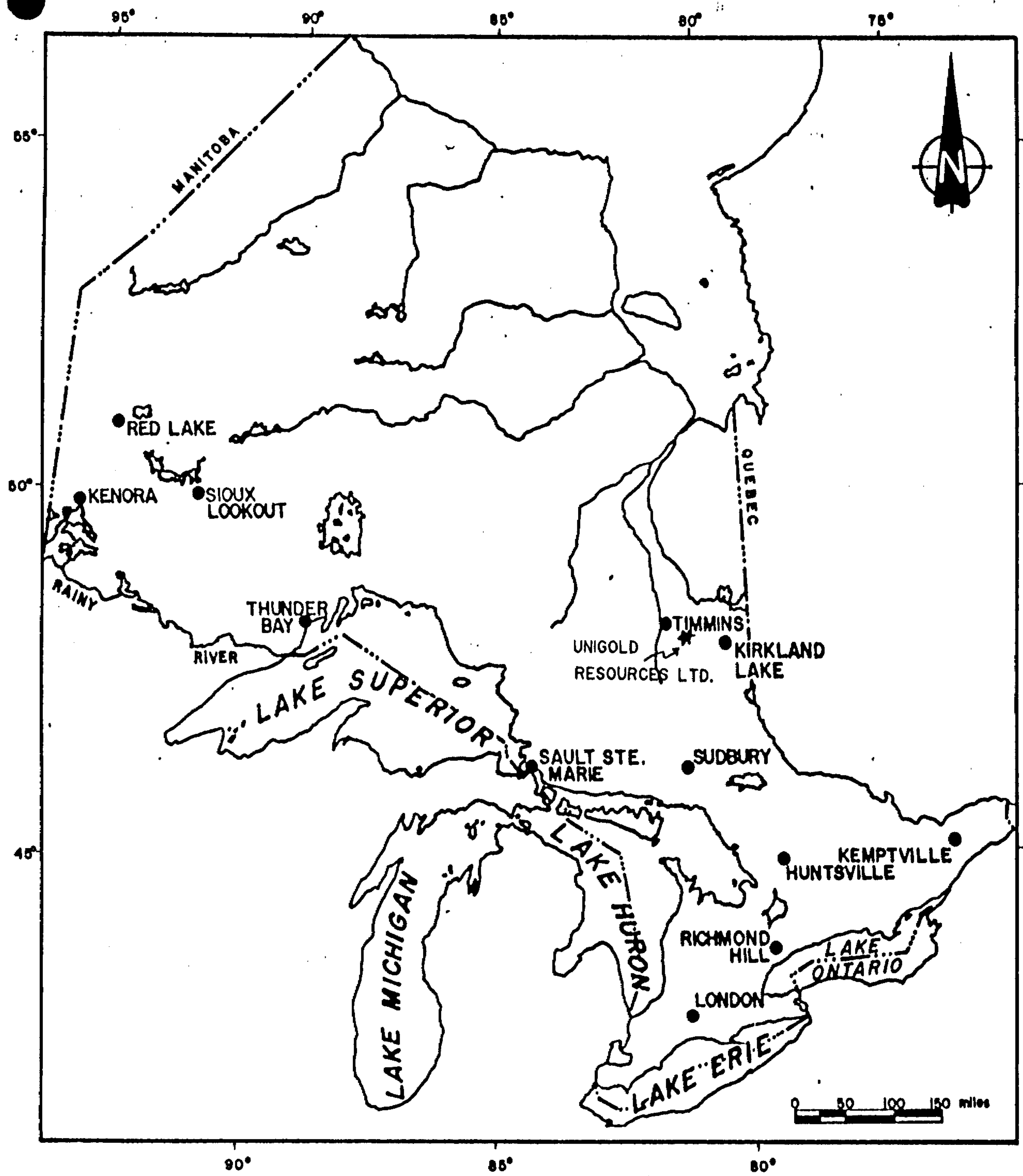
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the boundary of Sheraton and Bond Townships in the Porcupine Mining District of Ontario (Figures 1 and 2).

The property is approximately 45 kilometres east of Timmins, Ontario. Access to the property was by snowmobile down a trail south from the end of Bond Township Road 1, by snowmobile down the Driftwood River, or by trail 4 miles east from the Gibson Lake Road in Macklem Township. Both roads are accessed from Highway 101.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 60 unpatented mining claims, all



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.		
	Title SHERATON-BOND TWPS. PROPERTY LOCATION Fig. 1		
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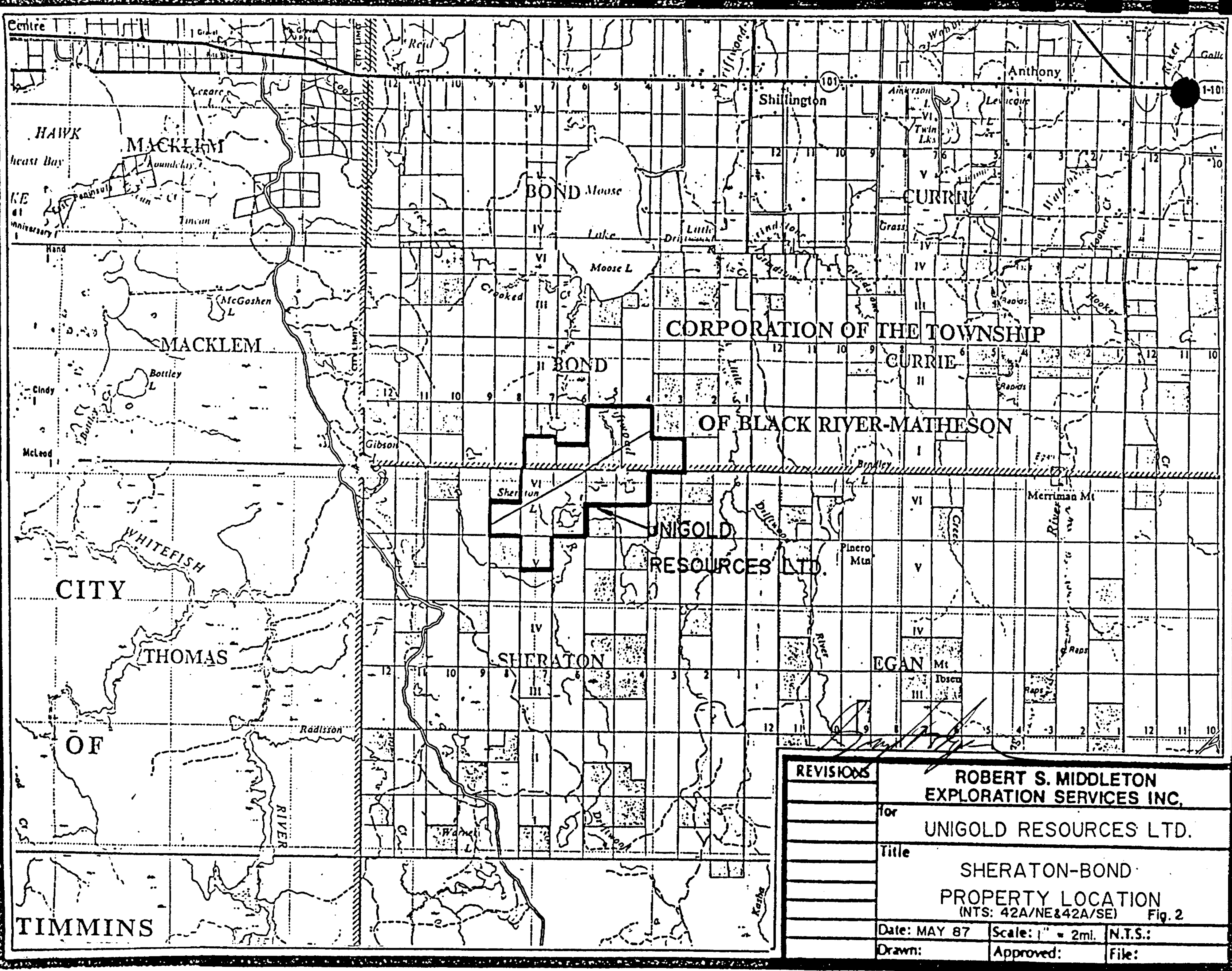

ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.

for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Title: SHERATON-BOND PROPERTY LOCATION (NTS: 42A/NE&42A/SE) Fig. 2

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held by Unigold Resources Ltd. The claim numbers, all of which are in the Porcupine Mining District are:

BOND TOWNSHIP

CLAIM NUMBER	NO.	RECORDING DATE
795301-795306	6	October 9, 1984
756482-756489	8	July 2, 1985
796001-796006	6	October 9, 1984
805819	1	October 9, 1984
805807-805809	3	October 9, 1984
833111-833114	4	October 9, 1984
	28	

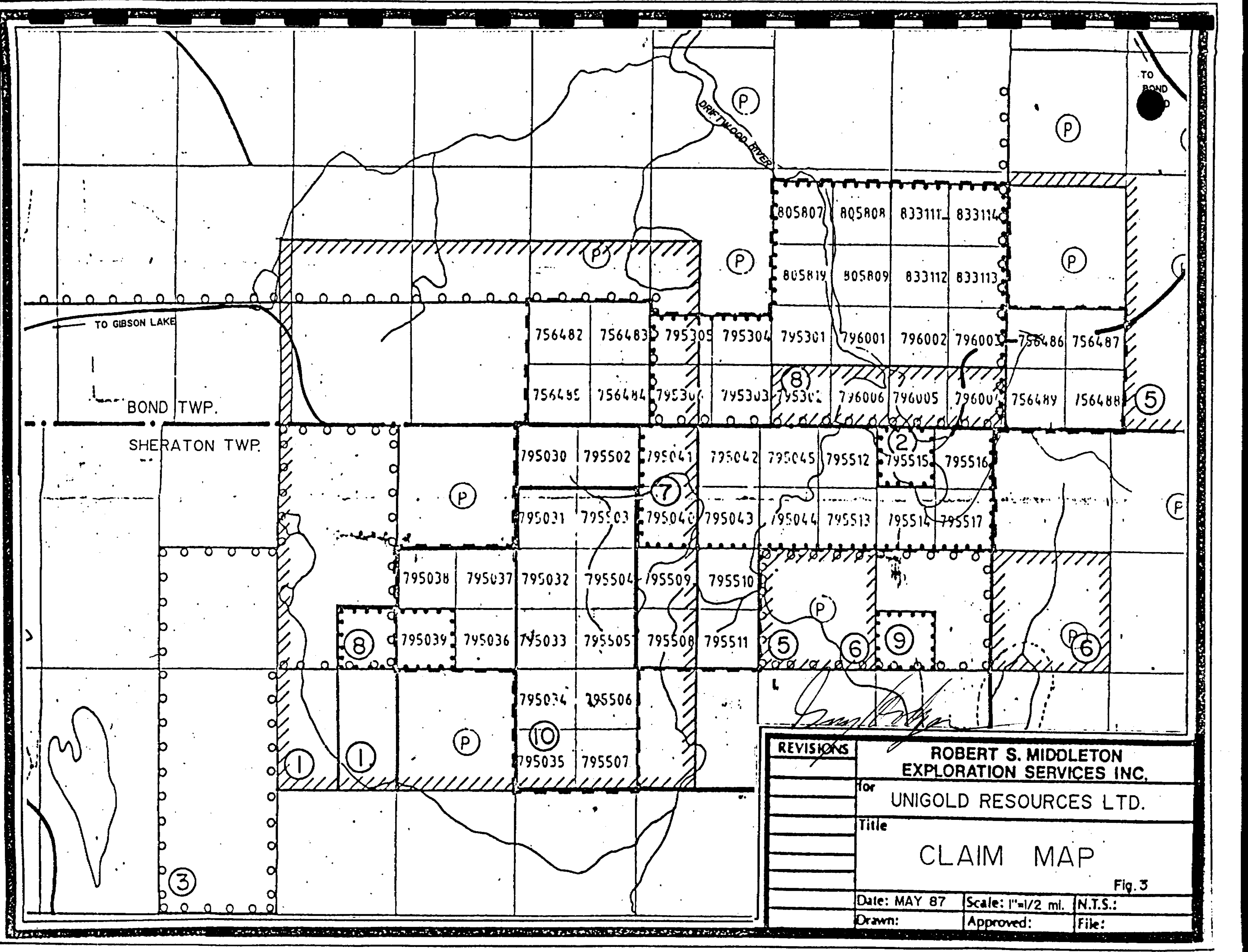
SHERATON TOWNSHIP

CLAIM NUMBER	NO.	RECORDING DATE
795030-795045	16	October 9, 1984
795502-795517	16	October 9, 1984
	32	

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The following is an excerpt from Bowen (1986):

"The general geology of the Porcupine Area is characteristic of the Abitibi "Greenstone Belt", Figure 1. The rocks are Early Precambrian (Archean) in age and are composed of a series of metavolcanic flows and pyroclastics with interbedded sedimentary units. Late stage cyclic clastic sedimentation mark the end of volcanism in the area. Mafic sills, dikes and plugs cut most of the volcanic units and may be related to volcanic activity. Felsic hypabyssal stocks and



TO BOND
DRIFTWOOD RIVER
TO GIBSON LAKE
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
P
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805819
805809
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REVISIONS
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for
UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title
CLAIM MAP
Fig. 3
Date: MAY 87
Scale: 1"=1/2 mi.
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dikes are also common and may or may not be related to felsic batholithic complexes that intruded the supracrustal rocks either contemporaneously with or after the main volcanic-sedimentary events.

Tectonic events generally associated with felsic plutonism have caused the supracrustal rocks to be isoclinally folded about a general east-west axis. Subsequent faulting both parallel to sub-parallel to the fold axis and roughly perpendicular to the fold axis is prominently displayed throughout the area. The Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone that extends from Timmins to Destor Township, Quebec, passes through southern Stock Township (the location of the St. Andrews Goldfields mine and current St. Andrews-Esso Minerals exploration project) just to the north of Bond Township. The fault zone passes approximately 6 miles north of the property of Unigold Resources Ltd. This structure has long been associated with gold deposition in the Timmins Area and now in the Harker-Holloway Area east of Matheson and at the Aguibelle Mine in Destor Township, Quebec.

Early to Middle Archean diabase dikes trending roughly north-south and Late Archean olivine diabase dikes trending northeast-southwest cut all rocks in the area."

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following is an excerpt from Bowen (1986):

"From the examination of diamond drill logs the geology underlying the Unigold claims appears to be near the interface of two volcanic formations. So far, research into this area has been insufficient to categorize the formations with confidence due to poor outcrop exposure.

The volcanic rocks are moderate to steeply dipping and are mafic to felsic in composition. They are interlayered with carbonaceous and argillaceous mudstones and wackes. Mineralogy is varied with pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena and pyrrhotite being reported in drill logs. Gold assays in the 0.01 oz/ton range and lead-zinc values over 3% and as high as 6.76% over lengths of 5 to 10 feet have also been reported in assessment files and by Mr. Don McKinnon, prospector, who assayed the diamond drill core for gold. At least, one major north-south fault has been mapped through the property, Figure 1, and the number of north-south diabase dikes indicate several zones of weakness were once present. Southwest to northwest trending late olivine diabase dikes bracket the north and south boundaries of the property and partially transect the central part of the property. Porphyritic units have also been reported in diamond drill logs."

PREVIOUS WORK

From Bowen (1986):

"Work done previously and submitted for assessment credit was reviewed at the Resident Geologist's Office, Timmins. Data Series maps P.2072 and P.2074, Hunt and Deosaran (1980 a and b) compiled work previous to 1979. Previous government work included gological surveys of Sheraton Township and the surrounding area, Berry (1940) and Bond Township and the surrounding area, Laird (1931). A geological compilation map was subsequently produced, Pyke et al (1972). Sheraton and Bond Townships were included in a 40 township airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey conducted by the Ontario Geological Survey and published in 1984 (OGS 1984 a and b).

The previous exploration work will be described in rough chronological order as assessment file records indicate. The early history of the Porcupine mining camp is well documented. Timmins is celebrating 75 years of existence in 1986. Encompassed within a 100 mile radius of Sheraton and Bond Townships, two major gold camps (Timmins and Kirkland Lake) a major base metal mine (Kidd Creek) and several smaller base metal mines (KamKotia, Jameland, Canadian Jamieson, Alexo, Texmont and Langmuir) as well as talc and asbestos deposits located in Penhorwood and Munro Townships.

<u>Stairs Property - Hollinger Option</u>

In 1960 Hollinger diamond drilled 5 holes in Sheraton Township into a magnetic high area 1/2 mile south of claim 795517 and intersected a pyritic-jasper-epidote horizon hosted in mafic pillow basalts, massive and sphuleritic flows cut by felsic dikes. Carbonate alteration and quartz veining were also reported, however, no assays were reported.

Selco Exploration Co. Ltd.

In 1966 Selco Exploration Co. Ltd. held two claim blocks in Sheraton and Bond Townships. On a two claim block in Sheraton Township, which encompasses claim 795039 of the property presently owned by Unigold Resources, one hole was drilled into brecciated felsic metavolcanics with some feldspar porphyry and anderite portions and several disseminated to massive pyritic zones. Two intervals of 5 and 4 feet respectfully returned 0.01 oz/ton gold assays.

In Bond Township, Selco also held a 4 claim block which encompasses claims 795302, 796004 to 796006 inclusive of Unigold Resources. 5 diamond drill holes were put down and intersected what appears to be an interface between volcanic flow units. The volcanics are described as being felsic to intermediate in composition and interbedded with graywacke and graphitic slate units. Feldspar porphyry and diabase dikes cut the metavolcanics and metasediments. Silicification carbonatization sulfidization are commonly mentioned. Sulphides are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, marcasite and galena. Our sample from drill hole 10 returned 0.11% zinc and 0.7% lead over 5.5 feet. These drill holes were relatively shallow and no depths below about 300 feet vertically were ascertained.

Seaway Copper Mines Limited-Republic Ores and Mining Corporation Limited

In 1971 Seaway Copper Mines Limited acquired 32 unpatented mining claims encompassing the northeastern part of the area concerned in this report including claims:

795512 to 795517 inclusive
795040 to 795045 inclusive
795303 to 795306 inclusive
756486 to 756488 inclusive
805807 to 805809 inclusive
833111 to 833114 inclusive
795301 to 795306 inclusive
796001 to 796006 inclusive
790004 to 790006 inclusive

These claims were staked by Mr. Donald McKinnon in 1969. In 1970 Republic Ores and Mining Corporation Limited optioned the claims and completed ground magnetometer and horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys over the entire property. In 1971 an 80% interest was acquired by Mr. Gordon Leliever from Republic who, as president of Seaway Copper Mines Limited, sold his interest to Seaway for $15,000.00 and a work committment. These claims were staked by Mr. McKinnon based on his examination of the Selco core logs where he noted the numerous mention of sulfides and some interesting assays.

Seway Copper Mines Limited acquired additional ground and in 1982 began a diamond drill program to test the targets outlined by Republic's geophysical survey.

The same general geology encountered in the Selco drilling was found during Seaway's drill program. These rocks were generally intermediate to mafic metavolcanics with some coarser flows, sills and dikes. Some tuffaceous horizons and slates, possibly interflow metasedimentary units, were also cored. Felsic prophyritic dikes cut the metavolcanics and metasediments. Breccia zones, interpreted to be flow tops and bottoms were mineralized with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite and galena. This mineralization was possibly due to inhalative action of hydrothermal fluids percolating along the volcanic flow interfaces. The presence of graphite is indicative of this type of subaqueous activity. Assays ranged from

6.76% zinc over 10 feet to some combined lead-zinc values of 1.16 over 5.2 feet and 3.18% over 7.7 feet.

Cominco Limited

In 1971 Cominco Limited flew an airborne magnetic survey over the southwestern part of the present claim group and staked 14 claims encompassing the presently owned Unigold claims:

795037 to 795039 inclusive
795031 to 795033 inclusive
795503 to 795505 inclusive

Subsequent electromagnetic work revealed a conductor and one diamond drill hole was drilled in it. The drill log reveals that a pyrite horizon was the conductor and formed along the contact with felsic metavolcanic tuffs and argillites and graywackes. No assays were reported and no further work was recorded.

Ontario Paper Company Limited and
Geomont Exploration Company Limited

In 1975 Ontario Paper Company Limited held a large block of claims in Sheraton and Bond Townships. The property encompasses claims 756486 to 756488 inclusive of the Unigold Resources claims. They contracted Geomont Exploration

Company Limited to perform geological mapping, ground magnetometer and induced polarization/resistivity surveys over the property. While several interesting IP anomalies were turned up no follow-up work was recorded by this company.

Noranda Exploration Company Limited

In 1977 Noranda held a claim block 1/4 mile west of the subject claims in Sheraton Township and conducted ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys over the claims. The conductors delineated coincided with those drilled by Cominco in 1974 which were pyrite zones along the contract between felsic metavolcanics and metasediments.

In 1984 Noranda had Aerodat Limited conduct an airborne geophysical survey with their system over western Bond and part of Sheraton Townships. Numerous conductors were delineated and Noranda is currently evaluating those responses by ground geophysical follow-up and proposed diamond drilling.

Sumach Resources Inc.

The present ground is under option by Unigold from Sumach Resources. Sumach contracted H. Ferderber Geophysics to conduct an airborne geophysical survey over the property in 1985 and sufficient assessment credit has been accumulated to cover the first two years.

Since this survey has been conducted Sumach Resources has optioned the claims to Unigold Resources."

SURVEY PROCEDURE

MAGNETICS

Theory

The magnetic method is based on measuring alteration in the shape and magnitude of the earth's naturally ocurring magnetic field caused by changes in the magnetization of the rocks in the earth.

These changes in magnetization are due mainly to the presence of the magnetic minerals, of which the most common is magnetite, and to a lesser extent ilmenite, pyrrhotite, and some less common minerals.

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's field are caused by changes in two types of magnetization: induced and remanent (permanent). Induced magnetization is caused by the magnetic field being altered and enhanced by increases in the magnetic susceptibility of the rocks, which is a function of the concentration of the magnetic minerals.

Remanent magnetism is independant of the earth's magnetic field, and is the permanent magnetization of the magnetic particles (magnetite, etc.) in the rock. This is created when these particles orient themselves parallel to the ambient field when cooling. This magnetization may not be in the same direction as the present earth's field, due to changes in the orientation of the rock or the field.

The most common method of measuring the total magnetic field in ground exploration is with a proton precession magnetometer. This device measures the effect of the magnetic field on the magnetic dipole of hydrogen protons. This dipole is caused by the "spin" of the proton, and in a magnetometer these dipoles in a sample of hydrogen-rich fluid are oriented parallel to a magnetic field applied by an electric coil surrounding the sample. After this magnetic field is removed, the dipoles begin to precess (wobble) around their orientation under the influence of the ambient earth's magnetic field. The frequency of this precession is proportional to the earth's magnetic field intensity.

Field Method

The magnetics data were collected with a proton precession magnetometer, which measures the absolute value of the total magnetic field of the earth to an accuracy of $\pm$ 1n Tesla. The magnetometer is carried down the survey line by a single operator, with the sensor mounted on a short pole to remove it from the surface geologic noise. Readings are normally taken at 25m intervals, and at 12.5m intervals where the operator observes a high gradient (anomaly).

The readings are corrected for changes in the earth's total field (diurnal drift) by measuring and recording the drift with a stationary (base station) magnetometer. This recorded drift is then applied to the data as a correction.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

MAX-MIN II

Theory

The Max-Min II is a frequency domain, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) system, based on measuring the response of conductors to a transmitted, time varying electromagnetic field.

The transmitted, or primary EM field is a sinusoidally varying field at any of five different frequencies. This field induces an electromotive force, (emf), or voltage, in any conductor through which the field passes. This is defined by:

$$0E.dl = \frac{-0}{t} \quad \text{(the Faraday Induction Principle)}$$

where E is the electric field strength in volts/metre (and so 0E.dl is the emf around a closed loop) and 0 is the magnetic flux through the conductor loop. This emf causes a "secondary" current to flow in the conductor in turn generating a secondary electromagnetic field.

This changing secondary field induces an emf in the receiver coil (by the Faraday law) at the same frequency, but which differs from the primary field in magnitude and phase. The difference in phase (the phase angle) is a function of the conductance of the conductor(s), both the target and the overburden and host rock. The magnitude of the secondary is also dependant on the conductance, and also on the dimensions, depth, and geometry of the target, as well as on the interference from overburden and the host rock.

These two parameters (phase angle and magnitude) are measured by measuring the strength of the secondary field in two components: the real field or that part "in-phase" with the primary field; and the imaginary field, or that part in "quadrature" or 90° out of phase from the primary field.

The magnitude and phase angle of the response is also a function of the frequency of the primary field. A higher frequency field generates a stronger response to weaker conductors, but a lower frequency tends to pass through weak conductors and penetrate to a greater depth. The lower frequency also tends to energise the full thickness of a conductor, and gives a better measure of its true conductivity-thickness product (conductance).

For these reasons two or more frequencies are usually used; the lower for penetration and accurate measure of good conductors, and the higher frequency for strong response to weak conductors.

Distinction between conductive targets, overburden, and host rock responses are made by studying the shape of the secondary field, and the difference in the frequency responses.

The transmitted primary field also creates an emf in the receiver coil, which is much stronger than the secondary, and which must be corrected for by the receiver. This is done by electronically creating an emf in the receiver, whose magnitude is determined by the distance from receiver to transmitter as set on the receiver, and whose phase is derived from the receiver via an interconnecting wire.

Field Method

The Max-Min II survey was carried out in the "maximum coupled" mode (horizontal co-planar). The transmitter and receiver are carried in-line down the survey line separated by a constant distance (in this case 150m) with the receiver leading. Three transmitter frequencies were used: 444Hz, 1777Hz and 3555Hz. The transmitter and receiver are connected by a cable, for phase reference and operator communication.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

R.S. Middleton Exploration provided all the personnel to complete the geophysical surveying, and the linecutting was contracted to H. Ferderber Geophysics.

Due to the proximity of the grid to Timmins, the geophysical crews were accomodated in either Timmins or Iroquois Falls. Because of the proximity, the crews were often switched, as people went to other jobs, but one crew of two men were maintained to operate the Max Min I horizontal loop electromagnetic equipment, and two men to operate two field magnetometers. The magnetometers used were one EDA PPM-400 base station magnetometer and either EDA PPM-350 or Omni IV field magnetomets. (All are proton precession magetometers, which measure the absolute value of the total magnetic field, and so the results from different magnetometers are interchangeable.)

Middleton Exploration provided trucks for transportation to the area and snowmobiles for transportation onto the grid.

SURVEY STATISTICS

The survey consisted of 77.2 line km of total field magnetic survey at a nominal 25m station spacing with 12.5m detail sections, and 77.2 line km of three-frequency horizontal loop (Slingram style) electromagnetics with a 150m coil separation.

INTERPRETATION

The electromagnetic survey detected most of the conductors located by the airborne EM survey, but suffered from a lack of depth penetration. This was caused by the great depth of the overburden. In the central part of the grid, the overburden is more than 60m thick in some places.

The strongest EM response is a 50m to 150m wide zone of conductors between line 600E at 125S to line 200W at 100N. At the west end the conductor is very deep, and appears to continue at a depth too great to be detected. This same conductor does seem to re-appear at 75N on line 500W and continue to line 800W.

There is no mangetic anomaly associated with this zone of conductors. The western section (west of line 0) is a single, narrow conductor, while the eastern section shows varying widths and conductance, and appears to be faulted many times. The weak conductors on the south edge of the zone on lines 200E and 300E are interesting because they may be caused by disseminated metallic sulphides, which would be favourable environments for gold mineralization.

The strong conductors in this zone have conductivity-thicknesses of approximately 50 to 100S, and are 30 to 45m deep. (This depth is also the overburden thickness, if it is assumed that the conductors come to the bedrock surface.

In summary this appears to be a wide sheared zone with numerous veins of massive and disseminated mineralization (iron, zinc and lead sulphides, and graphite were observed in the previous drilling). The east end of this zone appears to be getting weaker, and ends by line 700E, but the airborne EM survey detected it out to L800E. It is possible that the conductor is being lost at depth, and a deeper detecting ground EM system will be necessary to locate it.

Most of the conductors on the western half of the grid are relatively weak and deep. Some of them may be due to bedrock troughs, but most are definitely weak bedrock conductors, with conductivity thicknesses of approximately 5 to 10S.

The conductors at 300N to 350N on lines 250E to 350E also have low apparent conductivities on the Max Min surveys, and are about 45m deep.

The northern conductor at 400N, 150E to 200E appears to be significantly more conductive (10 to 50 Siemens), and is too deep for an accurate quantitative interpretation.

The magnetics did not detect any strong anomalies, and using them to map geology is difficult without any outcrop geology. Several north-trending anomalies, which cross the baseline at 10+50E and 6+50E are narrow diabase dikes.

Most of the property appears to be situated over felsic rock types, thus the quiet magnetic background. Some areas, specifically the south east corner (south of a contact at 1700E, 175S to 900E, 800S), the extreme western edge, and a region near 400N on lines 700E to 1600E appear to be mafic metavolcanic units.

A very weak diabase dike crosses the baseline at 150E trending north.

A weak anomaly trends east from 300N on 300W to 100N on 600E. The strength of the anomaly is comparable to that of a cross-cutting diabase dike, but it deserves further investigation because of its position parallel to, and 100m north of the main conductive zone.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Extensive diamond drilling of the main conductor is the past detected promising, but sub-economic base metal and gold concentrations. A careful study of all of the previous work should be conducted to determine if further drilling would be likely to detect economic concentrations, and where this drilling should be conducted.

It is often the case that a zone of massive mineralization such as exists on this property has only weak gold concentrations but disseminated mineralization to one side of the zone or the other have high concentrations. These disseminated zones would not be detectable by Max Min through the overburden depth encountered on this grid, and may not be conductive enough even for sensitive time-domain EM systems.

Disseminated mineralization is an excellent target for the induced polarization method, and this survey is recommended for further exploration on this property. According to Bowen (1986), Ontario Paper Company and Geomont Exploration did detect "interesting" IP anomalies near the property, but apparently no follow-up diamond drilling was conducted.

The next phase of exploration on this property should be directed away from the methods used and targets examined in the previous work.

A reconnaissance induced polarization survey should be conducted over most of the grid, to search for disseminated mineralization missed by the previous surveys. A program of approximately 33 line km of IP is recommended.

Diamond drill testing of any of the already-detected conductors should be preceded by a more powerful, more sensitive electromagnetic survey. To gain the depth and sensitivity required would require a fixed transmitter, time domain EM survey, using either a Crone PEM, a Geonics EM37 or Lamontagne UTEM. This EM survey should be directed at and around the areas of each of the previously detected conductors. The increased spatial and geometric resolution of fixed transmitter TDEM systems will collect much more information about the conductors than is currently known.

Respectfully submitted

Greg Hodges, B.Sc.

Geophysicist

REFERENCES

BOWEN, R.P.
1986 Report on the Property of Unigold Resources Ltd., Sheraton and Bond Townships, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario

PYKE, D.R.
1982 Geology of the Timmins Area, District of Cochrane, Ontario Geological Survey Report 219

CERTIFICATION

I, D. Greg Hodges, of 136 Cedar Street South, in the city of Timmins, Province of Ontario, certify as follows concerning my report on the Unigold Resources Ltd. property in Sheraton and Bond Townships, Province of Ontario and dated May 27, 1987:

1. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists

2. I am a graduate of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, with a B.Sc. (Hons.) Geological Sciences with Physics, obtained in 1980.

3. I have been practising in Canada, and occasionally in the United States, Europe, and Australia for the past seven years.

4. I have no direct interest in the properties, leases, or securities of Unigold Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

5. The attached report is a product of:

   a) Examination of data included in the report which was collected on the property concerned.

Dated this May 27, 1987
Timmins, Ontario

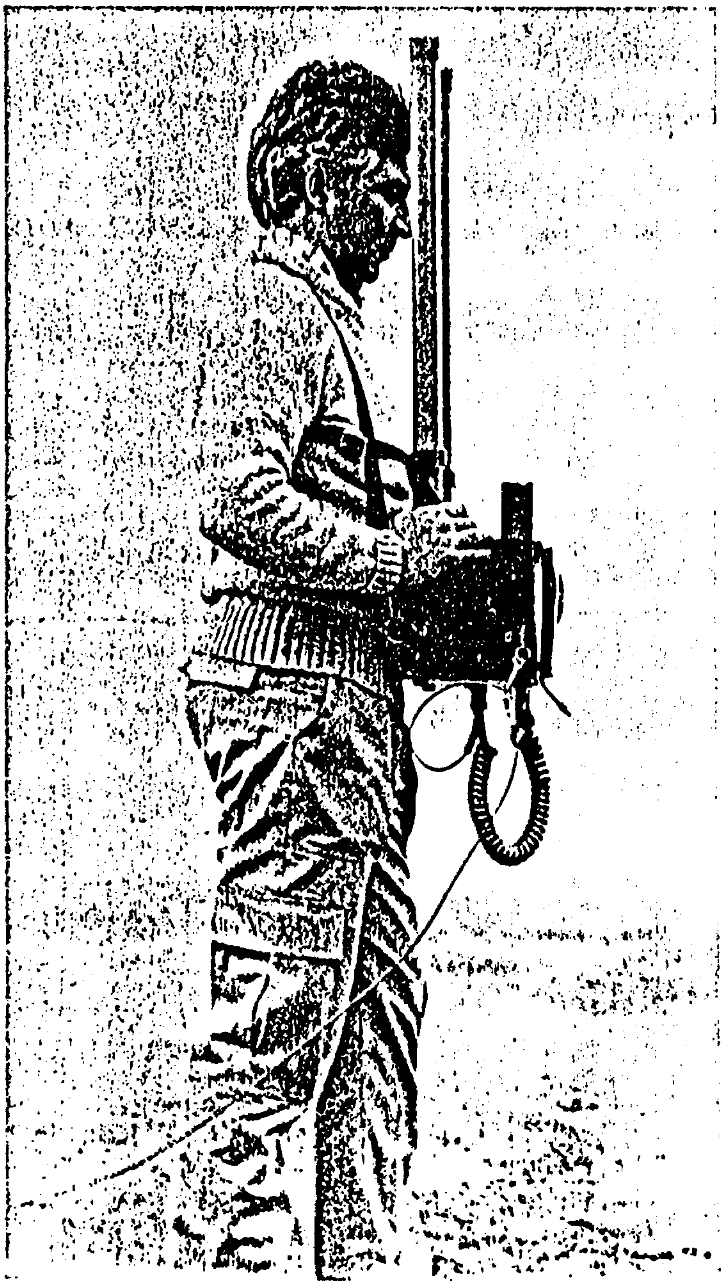
D. Greg Hodges, Geophysicist

A P P E N D I X A

APEX MAXMIN I PORTABLE EM

The MaxMin I ground EM System is designed for mineral and water exploration and for geoengineering applications. It is an expansion of the highly popular MaxMin II and III EM System concepts. The frequency range is extended to seven octaves from four. The ranges and numbers of coil separations are increased and new operating modes are added. The receiver can also be used independently for measurements with powerline sources. The advanced spheric and powerline noise rejection is further improved, resulting in faster and more accurate surveys, particularly at larger coil separations. Several receivers may be operated along a single reference cable.

Mating plug in data acquisition computer and cassette unit are available for use with the MaxMin I for automatic digital data acquisition and processing. These units are covered in separate data sheet.



MAXMIN I SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequencies: 110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040 and 14080 Hz, plus 50/60 Hz powerline frequency (receiver only).

Modes: MAX 1: Horizontal loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar).

MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar).

MAX 3: Vertical coaxial loop mode (Transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coaxial).

MIN 1: Perpendicular loop mode 1 (Transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical).

MIN 2: Perpendicular loop mode 2 (Transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal).

Coil separations: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, & 400 metres (standard).

10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200, 240 & 320 metres (selected with grid switch inside of receiver).

50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 & 1600 feet (selected with grid switch inside of receiver).

Parameters measured: In-Phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field, in % of primary (transmitted) field.

Field amplitude and/or tilt of 50/60 Hz powerline field.

Readouts: Analog direct readouts on edgewise panel meters for in-phase, quadrature and tilt, and for 50/60Hz amplitude. (Additional digital LED readouts when using the DAC, for which interfacing and controls are provided for plug-in).

Ranges of readouts: Analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0±4%, 0±20%, 0±100%, switch activated. Analog tilt scale: 0±75% grade. (Digital in-phase and quad. 0±102.4%).

Readability: Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.05% to 0.5%, analog tilt 1% grade. (Digital in-phase and quadrature 0.1%).

Repeatability: ±0.05% to ±1% normally, depending on frequency, coil separation & conditions.

Signal filtering: Powerline comb filter, continuous spherics noise clipping, autoadjusting time constant and other filtering.

Warning lights: Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential errors.

Survey depth: From surface down to 1.5 times coil separation used.

Transmitter dipole moments:

110 Hz: 220 Atm²	1760 Hz: 160 Atm²
220 Hz: 215 Atm²	3520 Hz: 80 Atm²
440 Hz: 210 Atm²	7040 Hz: 40 Atm²
880 Hz: 200 Atm²	14080 Hz: 20 Atm²

Reference cable: Light weight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cable for maximum temperature range and for minimum friction. Please specify cable lengths required.

Intercom: Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference cable.

Receiver power supply: Four standard 9V batteries (0.5Ah, alkaline). Life 30 hrs continuous duty, less in cold weather. Rechargeable battery and charger option available.

Transmitter power supply: Rechargeable sealed gel type lead acid 12V-13Ah batteries (4x6V-6½Ah) in canvas belt. Optional 12V-8Ah light duty belt pack available.

Transmitter battery charger: For 110-120/220-240VAC, 50/60/400 Hz and 12-15VDC supply operation, automatic float charge mode, three charge status indicator lights. Output 14.4V-1.25A nom.

Operating temp: -40 to +60 deg.C.

Receiver weight: 8 kg, including the two integral ferrite cored antennas (9 kg with data acq. comp.)

Transmitter weight: 16 kg with standard 12V-13Ah battery pack.
14 kg with light duty 12V-8Ah pack.

Shipping weight: 59 kg plus weight of reference cables at 2.5 kg per 100 metres plus other optional items if any.

Standard spares: One spare transmitter battery pack, one spare transmitter battery charger, two spare transmitter retractile connecting cords, one spare set receiver batteries.

Specifications subject to change without notification.

APEX PARAMETRICS LIMITED

P.O. Box 818, Uxbridge
Ontario, Canada LOC 1KO

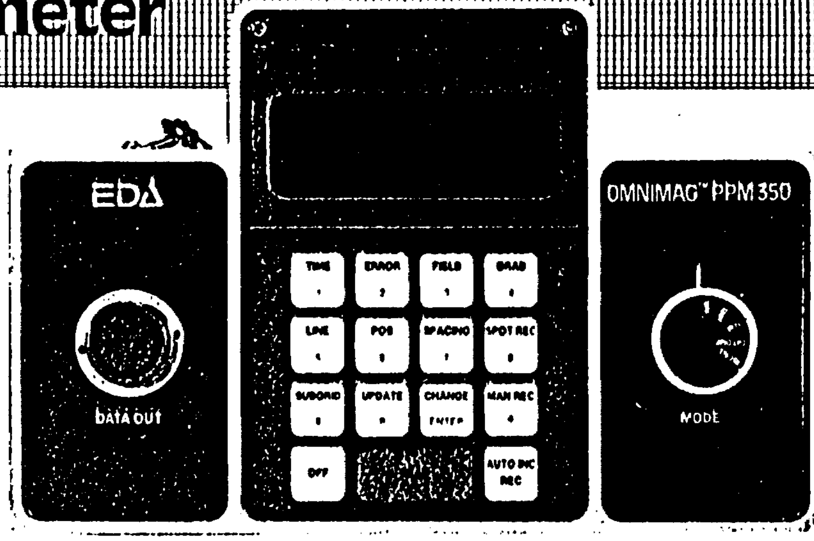
Telephones: 416-640-6102
416-852-5875

Cables: APEXPARA TORONTO

Telex: 06-966625 APEXPARA UXB

OMNIMAG PPM-350 Total Field Magnetometer

EDA



The PPM-350 is the latest addition to EDA's OMNIMAG* ™ series of magnetometers and gradiometers. It is engineered to provide users with the latest state-of-the-art advances in microprocessor technology, including many features that are unique in the field.

Major benefits and features include:

- Significant increase in productivity
- Lowered survey costs
- Automatic diurnal correction
- Programmable grid coordinates
- Highly reproduceable data
- Ergonomic design
- Simplified fieldwork
- Computer-compatible

EDA

Specifications

Dynamic Range	18,000 to 93,000 gammas
Sensitivity	±0.02 gamma
Statistical Error Resolution	0.01 gamma
Standard Memory Capacity	1383 data blocks or readings
Absolute Accuracy	±15 ppm at 23°C, 50 ppm over the operating temperature range
Display Resolution	0.1 gamma
Capture Range	±25% relative to ambient field strength of last stored value
Display	Custom-designed, ruggedized liquid crystal display with an operating temperature range from −35°C to +55°C
Gradient Tolerance	5,000 gammas per meter
Sensor	Optimized miniature design. Magnetic cleanliness is consistent with the specified absolute accuracy
Sensor Cable	Remains flexible in temperature range; includes low strain connector
Operating Environmental Range	−35°C to +55°C; 0–100% relative humidity; weather-proof
Power Supply	Non-magnetic rechargeable sealed lead acid battery cartridge or belt; or, Disposable "C" cell battery cartridge or belt
Battery Cartridge Life	2,000 to 5,000 readings, depending upon ambient temperature and rate of readings
Weight and Dimensions	
Instrument Console only	3.4 kg, 238 x 150 x 250 mm
Lead Acid Battery Cartridge	1.9 kg
Sensor	1.2 kg, 56 mm diameter x 200 mm
System Complement	Electronics console; sensor with 3-meter cable; sensor staff; power supply; harness assembly; operation manual.

EDA is a pioneer in the development of advanced geophysical systems and has created many innovations that increase field productivity and lower survey costs.

EDA's OMNIMAG series consists of the PPM-350 Total Field Magnetometer, PPM-400 Base Station Magnetometer, and the PPM-500 Vertical Gradiometer. Contact us *now* for details.

E D A Instruments Inc.
1 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M4H 1G9
Telex: 06 23222 EDA TOR
Cable: Instruments Toronto
(416) 425-7800

In U.S.A.
E D A Instruments Inc.
5151 Ward Road
Wheat Ridge, Colorado
U.S.A. 80033
Telex: 00 450681 DVR
(303) 422-9112

APEX MAXMIN II PORTABLE EM

- Five frequencies: 222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hz.
- Maximum coupled (horizontal-loop) operation with reference cable.
- Minimum coupled operation with reference cable.
- Vertical-loop operation without reference cable.
- Coil separations: 25, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 m (with cable) or 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 and 800 ft.
- Reliable data from depths of up to 180 m (600 ft).
- Built-in voice communication circuitry with cable.
- Tilt meters to control coil orientation.

NOW ALSO ±4% QUADRATURE FULL SCALE.

42A07NE0153 2.11321 BOND 900

Ministry of
Northern Development
and Mines

Ontario

Ministère du
Développement du Nord
et des Mines

August 23, 1988

Your file: W8806-175
Our file: 2.11321

Mining Recorder
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
60 Wilson Avenue
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 2S7

ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ASSESSMENT FILES
OFFICE
SEP 8 1988
RECEIVED

Dear Sir:

Re: Notice of Intent dated August 8, 1988
Geophysical (Electromagnetic & Magnetometer) Survey
submitted on Mining Claims P 795030 et al
in the Townships of Bond and Sheraton

The assessment work credits, as listed with the above-mentioned Notice of Intent, have been approved as of the above date.

Please inform the recorded holder of these mining claims and so indicate on your records.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Cowan, Manager
Mining Lands Section
Mines & Minerals Division

Whitney Block, Room 6610
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Telephone: (416) 965-4888

AB AB:pl
Enclosure

cc: Mr. G.H. Ferguson
Mining and Lands Commissioner
Toronto, Ontario

Resident Geologist
Timmins, Ontario

Unigold Resources Limited
Suite 1404
141 Adelaide Street W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 3M7

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Technical Assessment Work Credits

File
2.11321

Date	Mining Recorder's Report of Work No.
1988 08 08	W8806-175

Recorded Holder
UNIGOLD RESOURCES LIMITED
Township or Area
BOND AND SHERATON

Type of survey and number of Assessment days credit per claim	Mining Claims Assessed
Geophysical	P 756484-86-88-89
Electromagnetic 32 days	795030 to 34 incl
Magnetometer 17 days	795036 to 45 incl
Radiometric ____ days	795301 to 06 incl
Induced polarization ____ days	795502 to 06 incl
Other ____ days	795508-09-10
Section 77 (19) See "Mining Claims Assessed" column	795512 to 16 incl
Geological ____ days	796001 to 06 incl
Geochemical ____ days	805808-09-19
Man days ☐ Airborne ☐	833111 to 14 incl
Special provision ☒ Ground ☒	
☒ Credits have been reduced because of partial coverage of claims.	
☐ Credits have been reduced because of corrections to work dates and figures of applicant.	

Special credits under section 77 (16) for the following mining claims

No credits have been allowed for the following mining claims

☒ not sufficiently covered by the survey ☐ insufficient technical data filed

P 756482-83-85-87
795035
795507
795511
795517
805807

The Mining Recorder may reduce the above credits if necessary in order that the total number of approved assessment days recorded on each claim does not exceed the maximum allowed as follows: Geophysical - 80; Geologocal - 40; Geochemical - 40; Section 77(19) - 60.

828 (85/12)

2.11321

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Report of Work
(Geophysical, Geological, Geochemical and Expenditures)

Mining Act

DOCUMENT No. W8806·175

Instructions: – Please type or print.
– If number of mining claims traversed exceeds space on this form, attach a list.
Note: – Only days credits calculated in the "Expenditures" section may be entered in the "Expend. Days Cr." columns.
– Do not use shaded areas below.

Type of Survey(s): Max-Min Survey And Magnetometer Survey

Township or Area: Bond and Sheraton

Claim Holder(s): Unigold Resources Limited

Prospector's Licence No.: T-4633

Address: 1404-141 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3M7

Survey Company: Middleton Exploration Services Inc.

Date of Survey (from & to): 15 01 87 (Day Mo. Yr.) – 12 02 87 (Day Mo. Yr.)

Total Miles of line Cut: 48 Miles

Name and Address of Author (of Geo-Technical report): Greg Hodges 136 Cedar Street South, Timmins, Ontario

Credits Requested per Each Claim in Columns at right

Special Provisions	Geophysical	Days per Claim
For first survey: Enter 40 days. (This includes line cutting)	- Electromagnetic	40
	- Magnetometer	20
For each additional survey: using the same grid: Enter 20 days (for each)	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Man Days	Geophysical	Days per Claim
Complete reverse side and enter total(s) here	- Electromagnetic	
	- Magnetometer	
	- Radiometric	
	- Other	
	Geological	
	Geochemical	

Airborne Credits		Days per Claim
Note: Special provisions credits do not apply to Airborne Surveys.	Electromagnetic	
	Magnetometer	
	Radiometric	

Mining Claims Traversed (List in numerical sequence)

Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.	Mining Claim Prefix	Mining Claim Number	Expend. Days Cr.
	Please see attached list				
	Maximum 20 DAYS Allowed per claim				

RECEIVED
JUN 27 1988
MINING LANDS SECTION

RECORDED
JUN 15 1988

Expenditures (excludes power stripping)

Type of Work Performed:

Performed on Claim(s):

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1988

Calculation of Expenditure Days Credits

Total Expenditures $ ÷ 15 = Total Days Credits

Instructions

Total Days Credits may be apportioned at the claim holder's choice. Enter number of days credits per claim selected in columns at right.

Total number of mining claims covered by this report of work: 60

For Office Use Only		
Total Days Cr. Recorded: 1200	Date Recorded: June 15, 1988	Mining Recorder: [signature]
	Date Approved as Recorded: See revised statement AB	Branch Director

Date	Recorded Holder or Agent (Signature)
June 15/88	Randy Maass

Certification Verifying Report of Work

I hereby certify that I have a personal and intimate knowledge of the facts set forth in the Report of Work annexed hereto, having performed the work or witnessed same during and/or after its completion and the annexed report is true.

Name and Postal Address of Person Certifying

Randy Maass Durham Geological Services Inc.

Box 734, Timmins, Ontario P4N 7G2

Date Certified: June 15/88

Certified by (Signature): Randy Maass

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED

SHERATON TOWNSHIP

PREFIX	MINING CLAIM	DAYS CREDIT
P	795030	60
P	795031	60
P	795032	60
P	795033	60
P	795034	60
P	795035	60
P	795036	60
P	795037	60
P	795038	60
P	795039	60
P	795040	60
P	795041	60
P	795042	60
P	795043	60
P	795044	60
P	795045	60
P	795502	60
P	795503	60
P	795504	60
P	795505	60
P	795506	60
P	795507	60
P	795508	60
P	795509	60
P	795510	60
P	795511	60
P	795512	60
P	795513	60
P	795514	60
P	795515	60
P	795516	60
P	795517	60

TOTAL CLAIMS = 32

MINING CLAIMS TRAVERSED

BOND TOWNSHIP

PREFIX	MINING CLAIM	DAYS CREDIT
P	756482	60
P	756483	60
P	756484	60
P	756485	60
P	756486	60
P	756487	60
P	756488	60
P	756489	60
P	795301	60
P	795302	60
P	795303	60
P	795304	60
P	795305	60
P	795306	60
P	796001	60
P	796002	60
P	796003	60
P	796004	60
P	796005	60
P	796006	60
P	805807	60
P	805808	60
P	805809	60
P	805819	60
P	833111	60
P	833112	60
P	833113	60
P	833114	60

TOTAL CLAIMS = 28

PORCUPINE MINING DIVISION
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1988

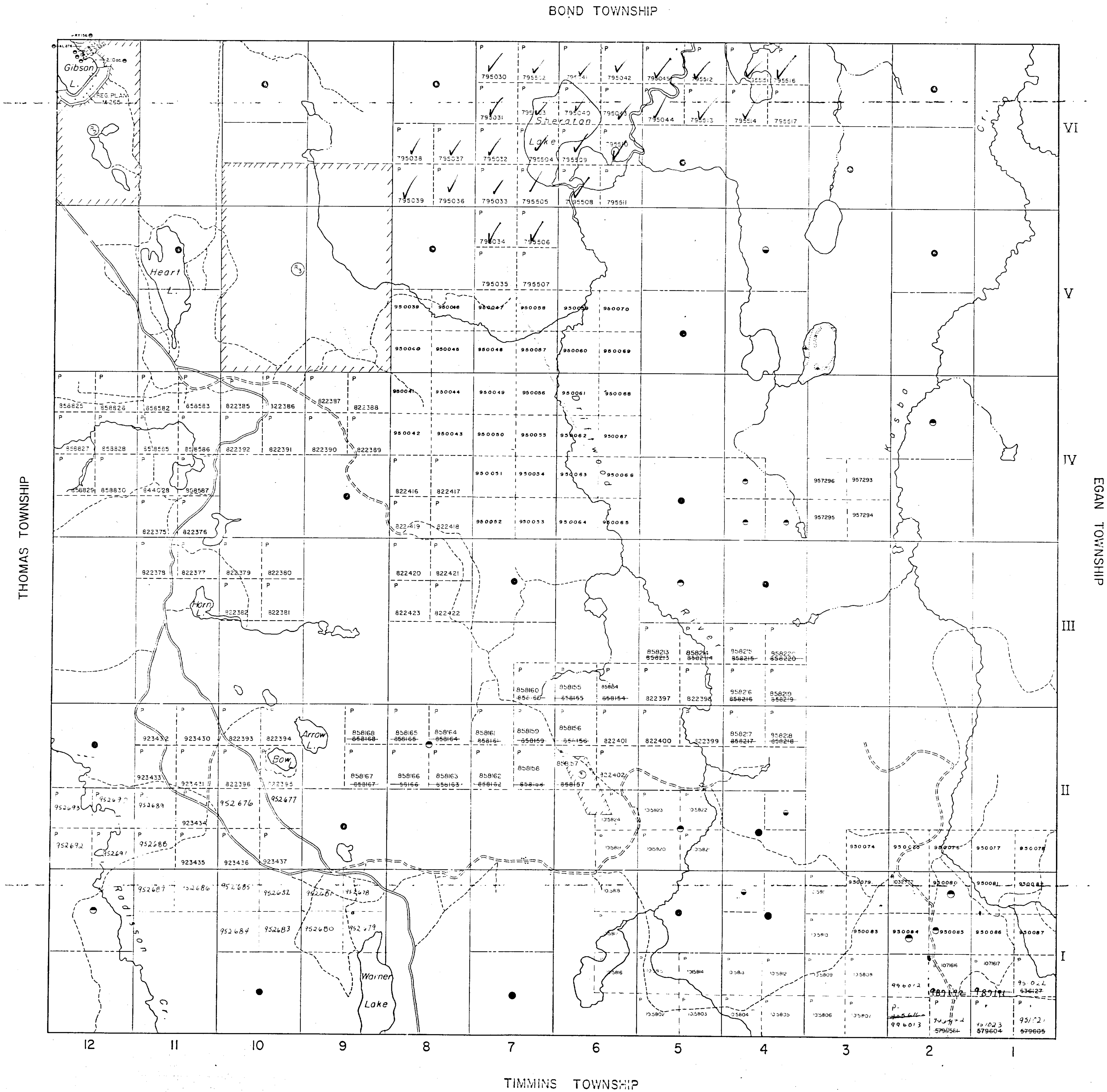
AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY

S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY

M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File
(R1)	W.68/77	4/8/77	S.R.O.	177198
(R2)	NWR 16/82	19/11/82	SR & MR	
(R3)	NWR 41/83	22/06/83	SR & MR	



LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
OTHER ROADS
TRAILS
SURVEYED LINES
TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
UNSURVEYED LINES
LOT LINES
PARCEL BOUNDARY
MINING CLAIMS ETC
RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
UTILITY LINES
NON PERENNIAL STREAM
FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
RESERVATIONS
ORIGINAL SHORELINE
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	■
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	■
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	(R)
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	(S)

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R. . 1970, CHAP. 3.., SEC. 63, SUBSEC 1.

Metres 500 0 1000 Metres

Chains 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Chains

Feet 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet

SCALE 1:20 0ɔ0

TOWNSHIP

SHERATON

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

TIMMINS

MINING DIVISION

PORCUPINE

LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

COCHRANE

Ontario — Ministry of Natural Resources — Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Date SEPTEMBER, .965

Ck By AL Oct 28/86

Number G-

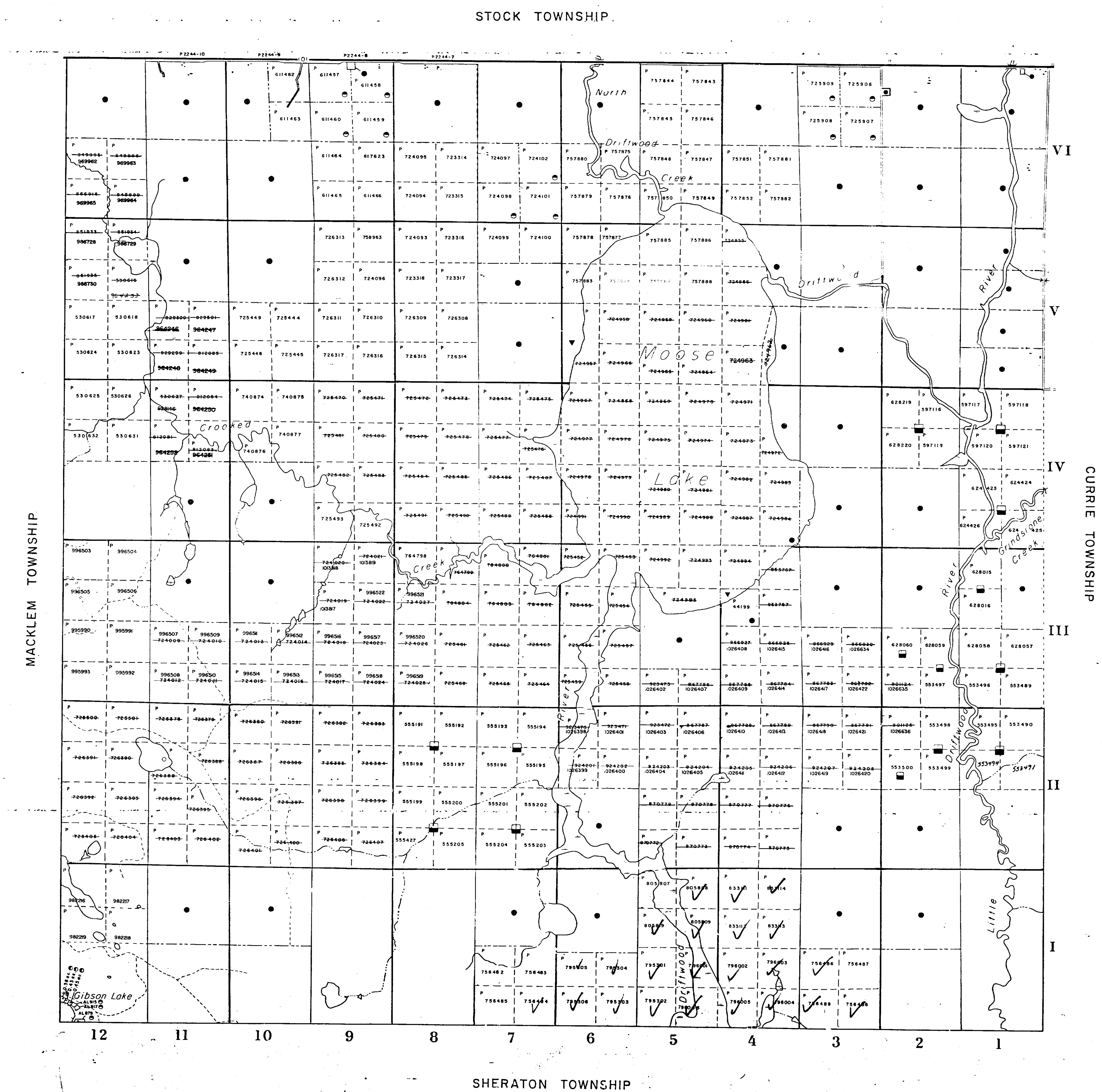
42A07NE0153 2.11321 BOND

200

AREAS WITHDRAWN FROM DISPOSITION

M.R.O. – MINING RIGHTS ONLY
S.R.O. – SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY
M.+ S. – MINING AND SURFACE RIGHTS

Description	Order No.	Date	Disposition	File



210

LEGEND

HIGHWAY AND ROUTE No.
OTHER ROADS
TRAILS
SURVEYED LINES:
TOWNSHIPS, BASE LINES, ETC.
LOTS, MINING CLAIMS, PARCELS, ETC.
UNSURVEYED LINES:
LOT LINES
PARCEL BOUNDARY
MINING CLAIMS ETC.
RAILWAY AND RIGHT OF WAY
UTILITY LINES
NON-PERENNIAL STREAM
FLOODING OR FLOODING RIGHTS
SUBDIVISION OR COMPOSITE PLAN
RESERVATIONS
ORIGINAL SHORELINE
MARSH OR MUSKEG
MINES
TRAVERSE MONUMENT

DISPOSITION OF CROWN LANDS

TYPE OF DOCUMENT	SYMBOL
PATENT, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	●
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	◓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	◒
LEASE, SURFACE & MINING RIGHTS	■
" , SURFACE RIGHTS ONLY	⬓
" , MINING RIGHTS ONLY	⬒
LICENCE OF OCCUPATION	▼
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL	OC
RESERVATION	ⓡ
CANCELLED	⊗
SAND & GRAVEL	ⓢ
L.U.P.	✱

NOTE: MINING RIGHTS IN PARCELS PATENTED PRIOR TO MAY 6, 1913, VESTED IN ORIGINAL PATENTEE BY THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.O. 1970, CHAP. 380, SEC. 63, SUBSEC. 1.

500 0 1000 Metres
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Chains
500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet

SCALE 1:20 000

RECEIVED
AUG 19 1988

TOWNSHIP

BOND

M.N.R. ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

TIMMINS

MINING DIVISION

PORQUPINE

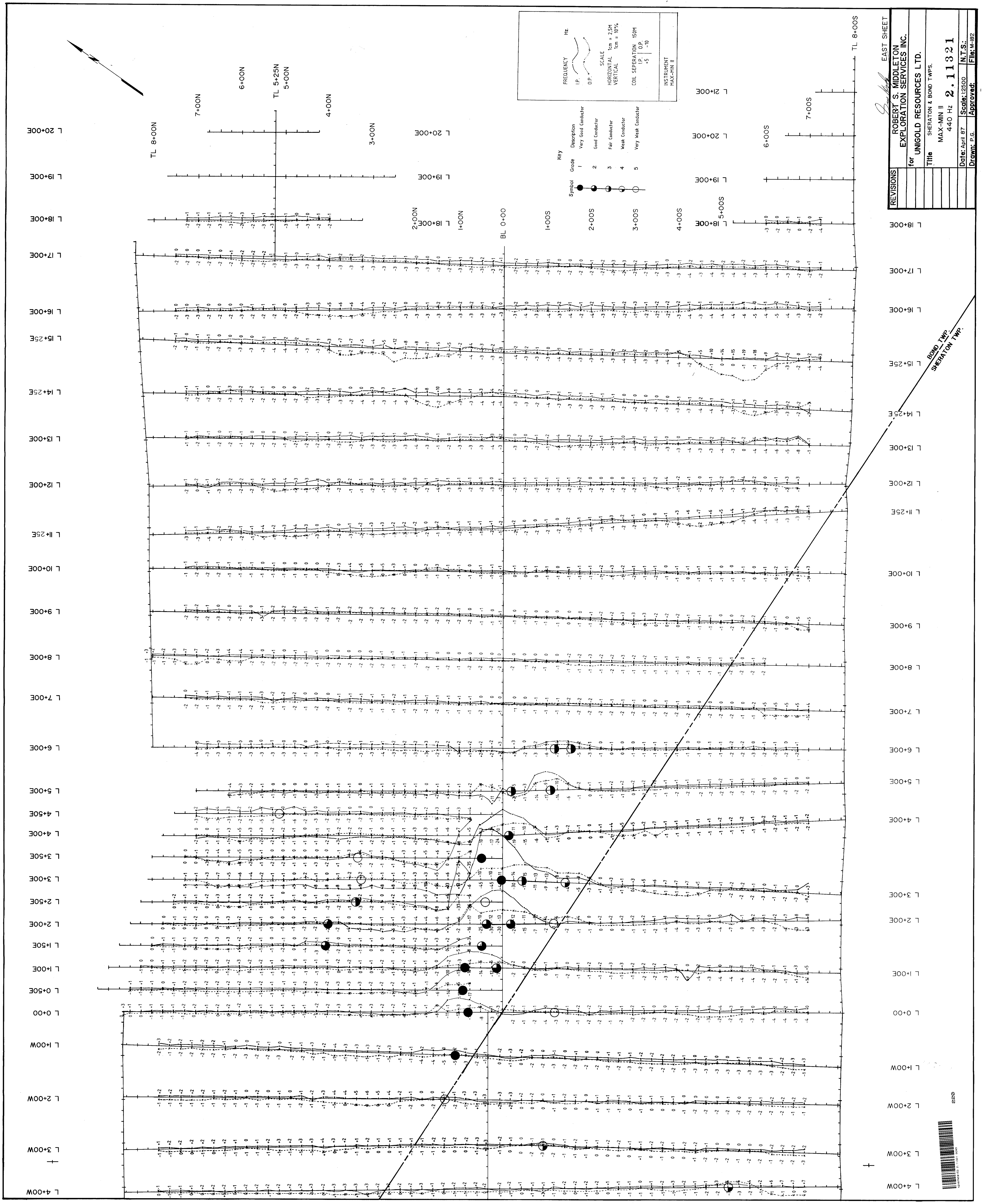
LAND TITLES / REGISTRY DIVISION

COCHRANE

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
Ontario

Date: SEPTEMBER 1986

Number: G-3929


EAST SHEET
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title SHERATON & BOND TWPS.
MAX-MIN II
440 Hz
2.11321
Date: April 87
Scale: 1:2500
Drawn: P.G.
Approved:
N.T.S.:
File: M-182
REVISIONS
FREQUENCY Hz.
I.P.
O.P.
SCALE
HORIZONTAL 1cm = 25M
VERTICAL 1cm = 10%
COIL SEPERATION 150M
INSTRUMENT MAX-MIN II
Key
Symbol Grade Description
1 Very Good Conductor
2 Good Conductor
3 Fair Conductor
4 Weak Conductor
5 Very Weak Conductor
BL 0+00
TL 8+00N
TL 5+25N
TL 8+00S
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
L 20+00E
L 19+00E
L 18+00E
L 17+00E
L 16+00E
L 15+25E
L 14+25E
L 13+00E
L 12+00E
L 11+25E
L 10+00E
L 9+00E
L 8+00E
L 7+00E
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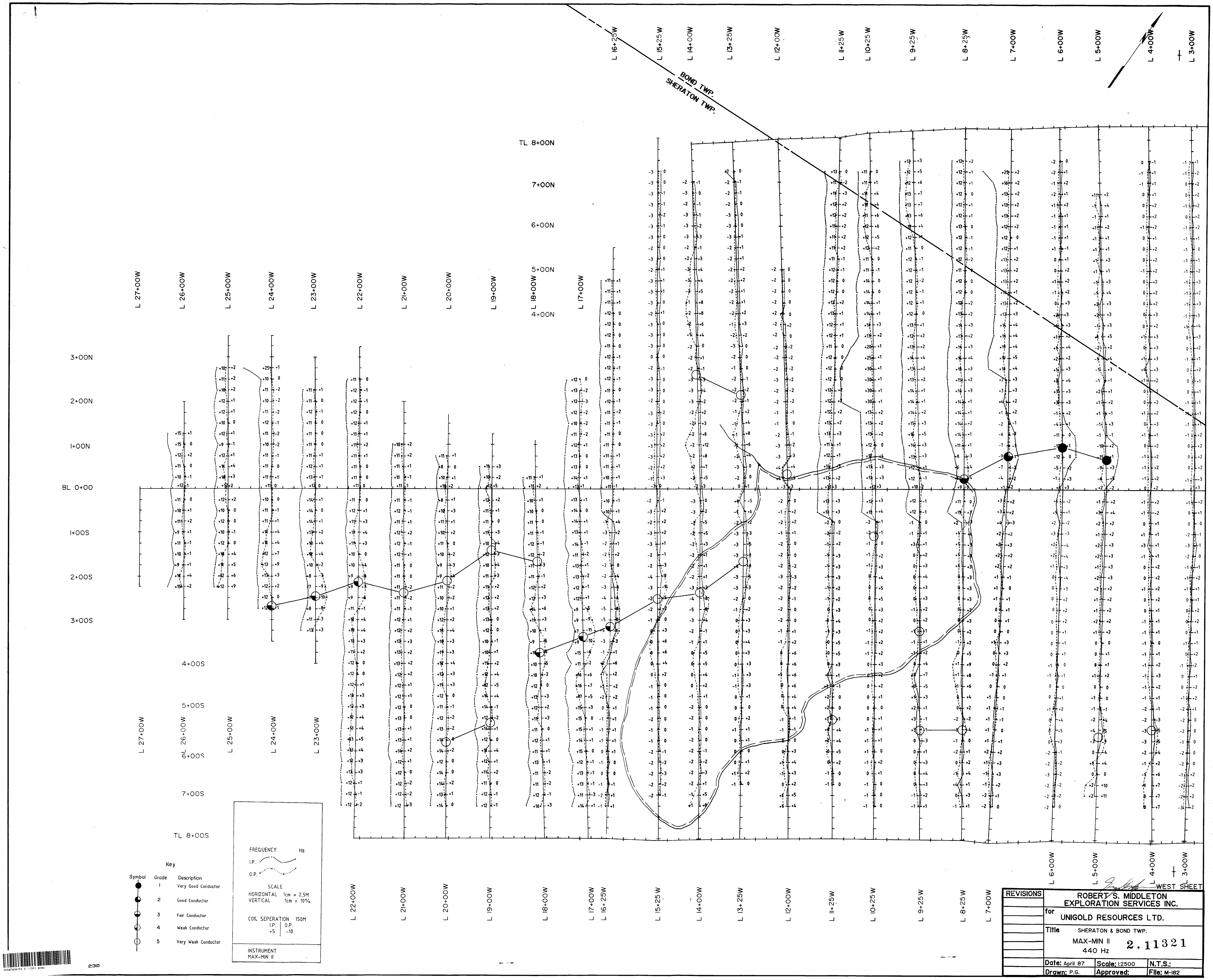
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
TL 8+00N
7+00N
6+00N
5+00N
4+00N
3+00N
2+00N
1+00N
BL 0+00
1+00S
2+00S
3+00S
4+00S
5+00S
6+00S
7+00S
TL 8+00S
L 3+00W
L 4+00W
L 5+00W
L 6+00W
L 7+00W
L 8+25W
L 9+25W
L 10+25W
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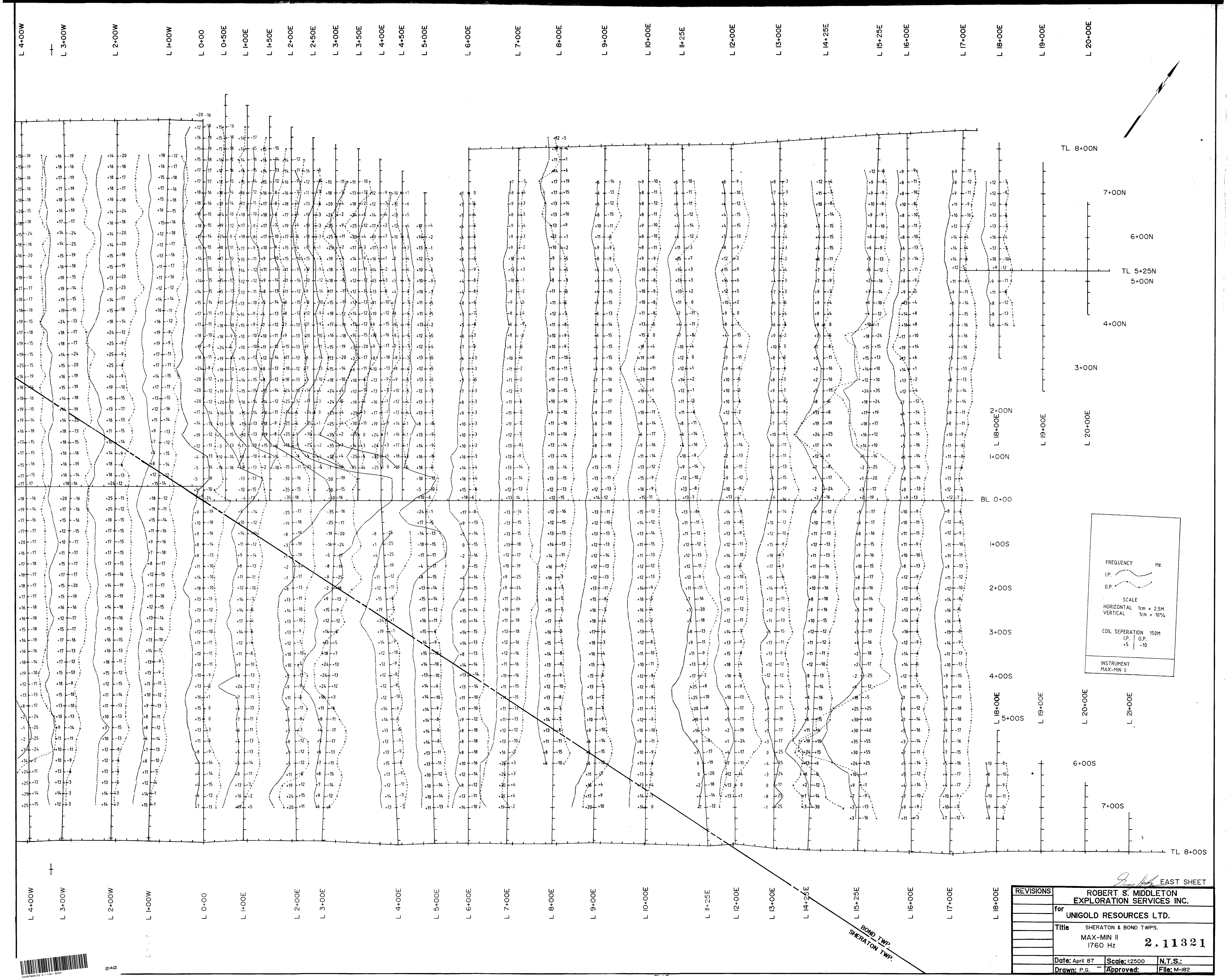
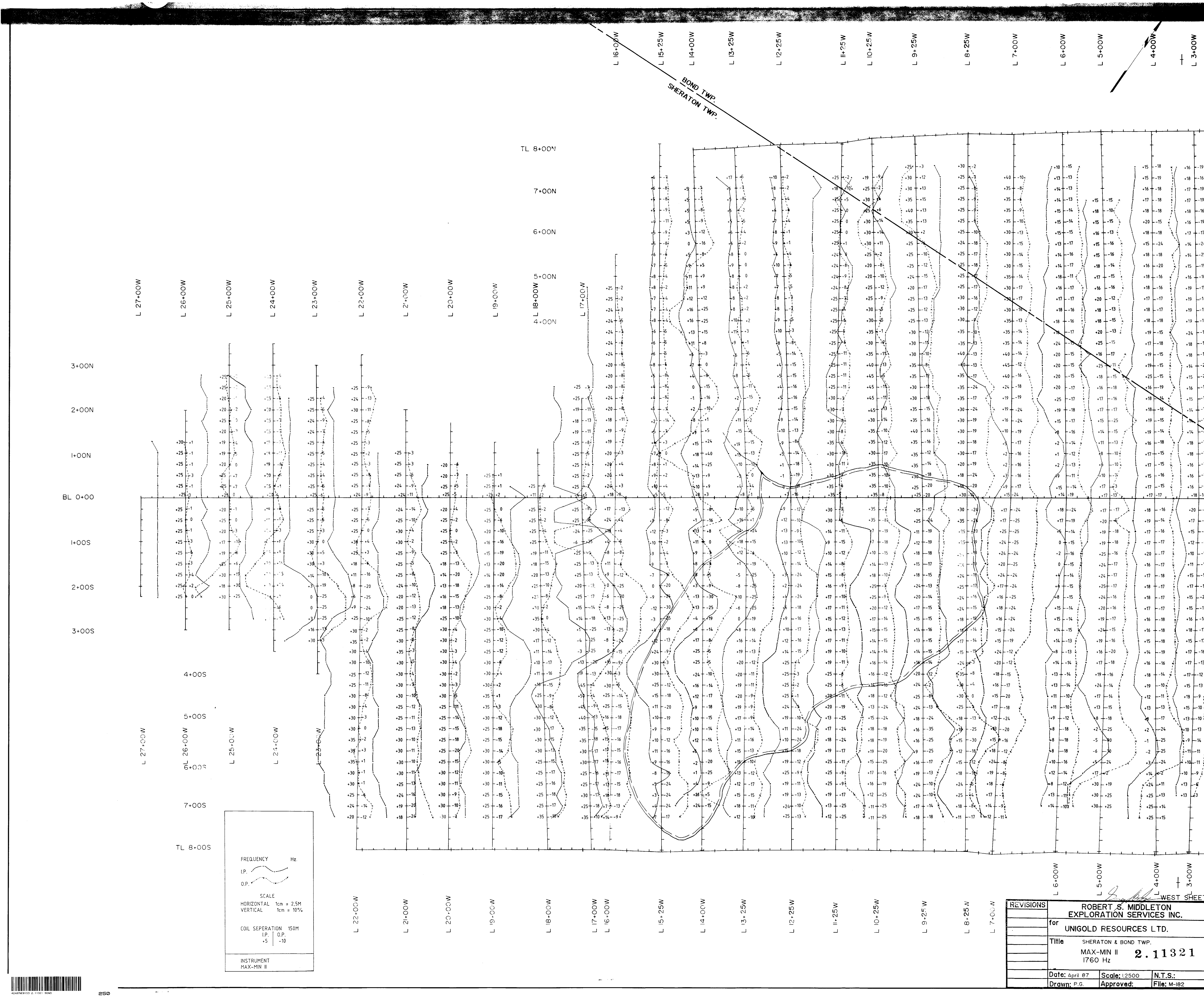
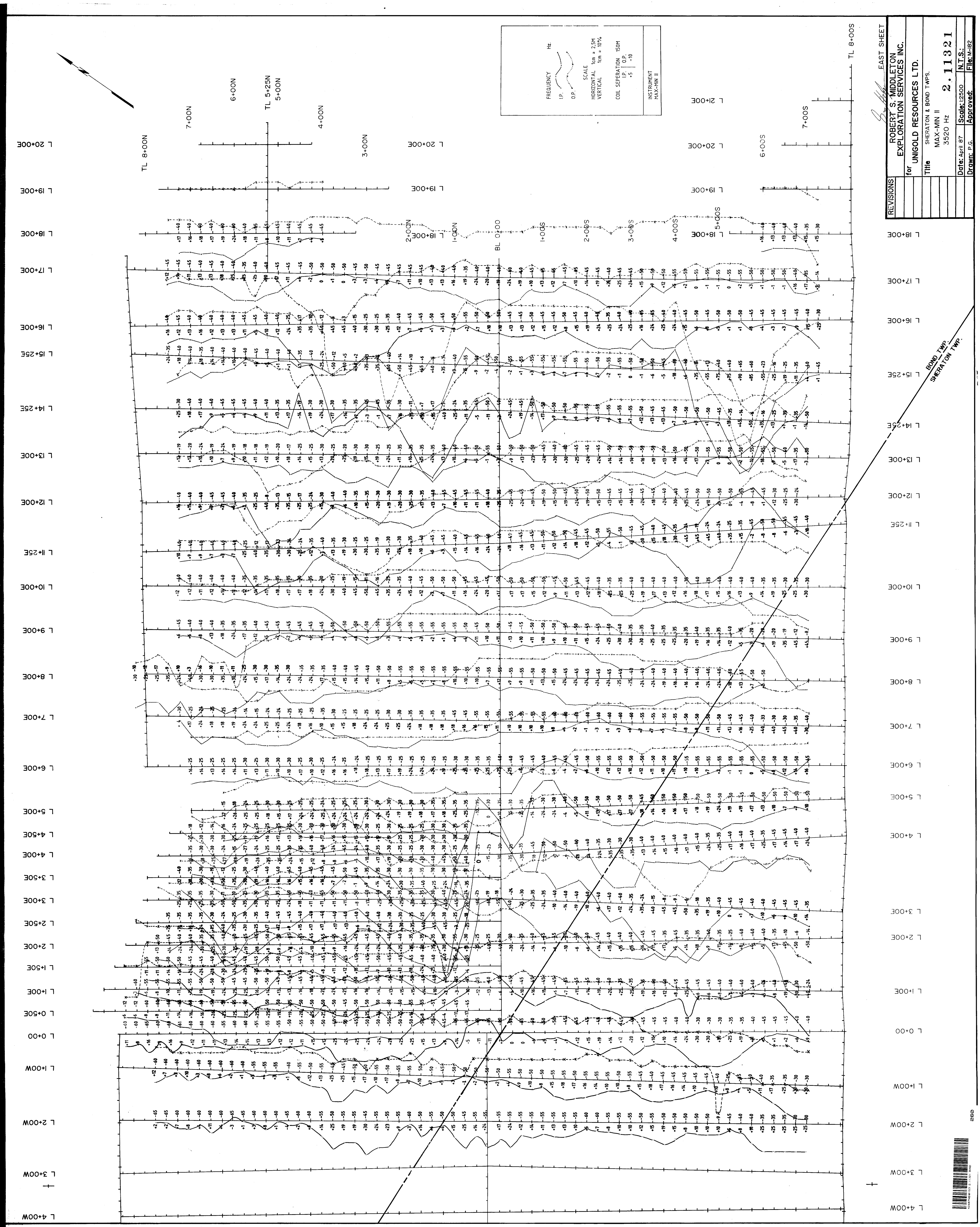
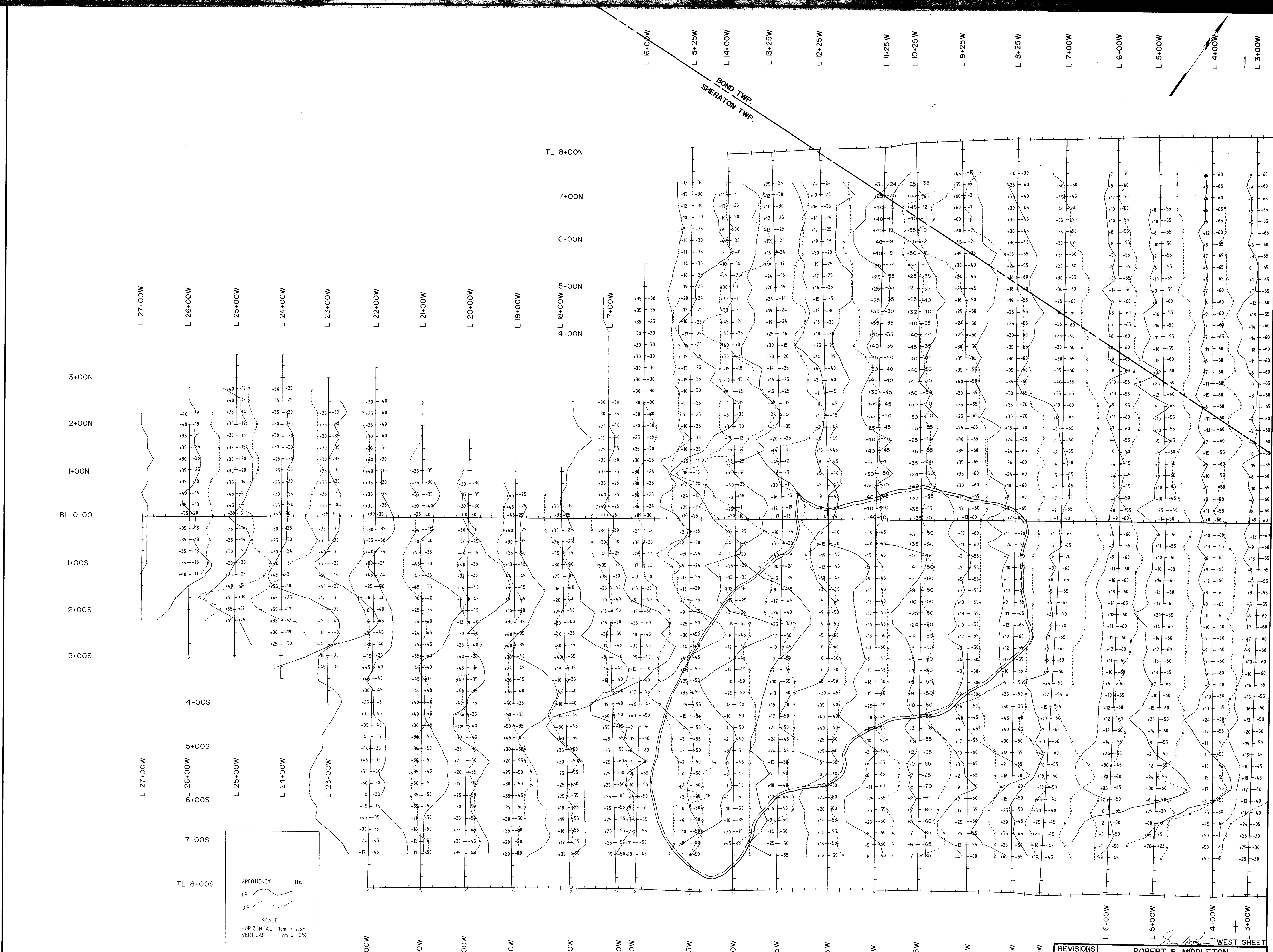
I.P.
O.P.
SCALE
HORIZONTAL 1cm = 2.5M
VERTICAL 1cm = 10%
COIL SEPERATION 150M
I.P. +5
O.P. -10
INSTRUMENT
MAX-MIN II
WEST SHEET
REVISIONS
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON
EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title SHERATON & BOND TWP.
MAX-MIN II
440 Hz
2.11321
Date: April 87
Scale: 1:2500
N.T.S.:
Drawn: P.G.
Approved:
File: M-182
230

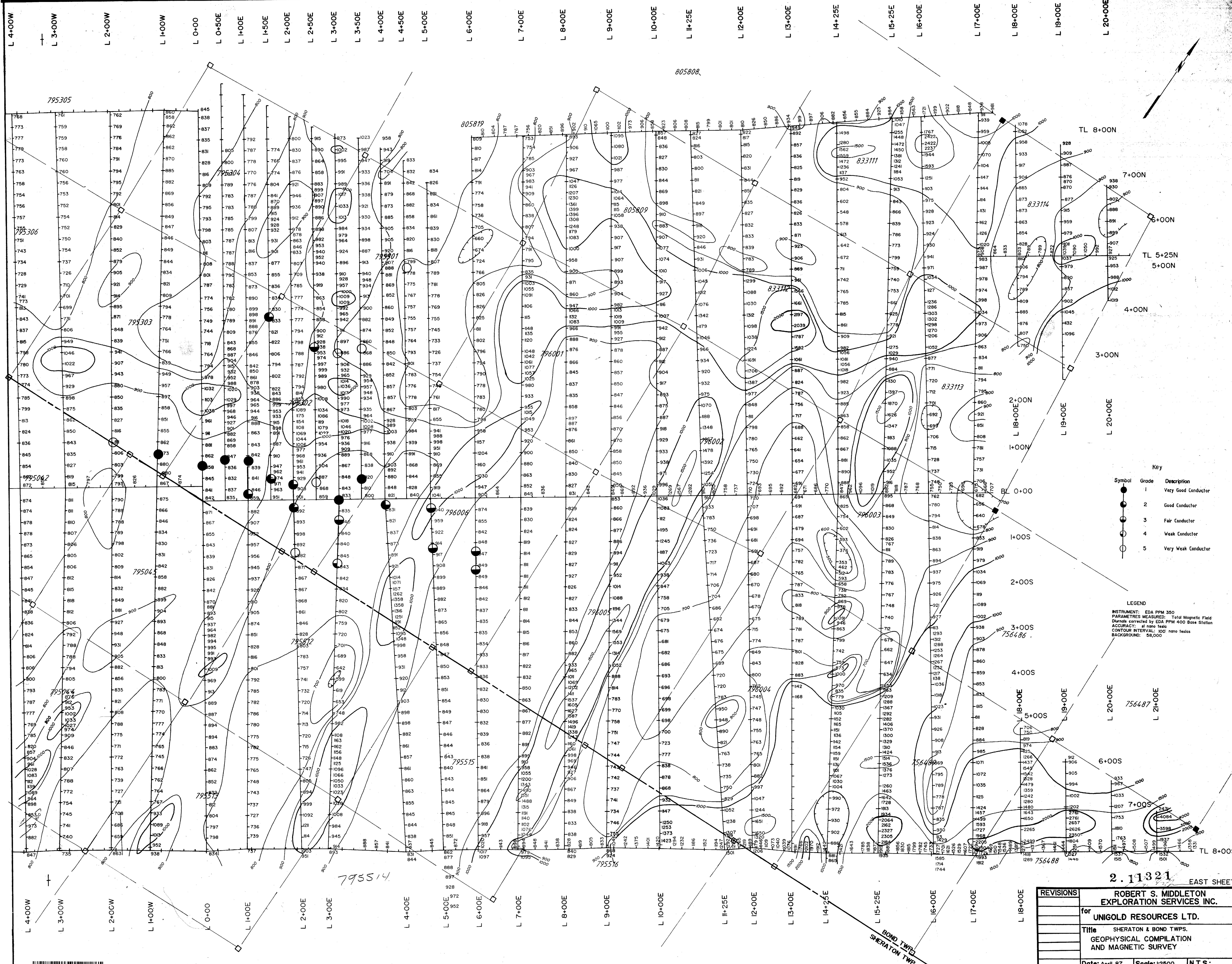

FREQUENCY Hz.
I.P.
O.P.
SCALE
HORIZONTAL 1cm = 2.5M
VERTICAL 1cm = 10%
COIL SEPERATION 150M
I.P. | O.P.
+5 | -10
INSTRUMENT
MAX-MIN II
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
BL 0+00
TL 8+00N
TL 5+25N
TL 8+00S
EAST SHEET
REVISIONS
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON
EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title SHERATON & BOND TWPS.
MAX-MIN II
1760 Hz
2.11321
Date: April 87
Scale: 1:2500
N.T.S.:
Drawn: P.G.
Approved:
File: M-182


WEST SHEET
REVISIONS
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title SHERATON & BOND TWP.
MAX-MIN II 1760 Hz
2.11321
Date: April 87
Scale: 1:2500
N.T.S.:
Drawn: P.G.
Approved:
File: M-182
FREQUENCY Hz
I.P.
O.P.
SCALE
HORIZONTAL 1cm = 2.5M
VERTICAL 1cm = 10%
COIL SEPERATION 150M
I.P. +5
O.P. -10
INSTRUMENT MAX-MIN II
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
TL 8+00N
TL 8+00S
BL 0+00


EAST SHEET
ROBERT S. MIDDLETON
EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.
for
UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.
Title SHERATON & BOND TWPS.
MAX-MIN II
3520 Hz
2.11321
REVISIONS
Date: April 87
Scale: 1:2500
N.T.S.:
Drawn: P.G.
Approved:
File: M-182
FREQUENCY Hz.
I.P.
O.P.
SCALE
HORIZONTAL 1cm = 2.5M
VERTICAL 1cm = 10%
COIL SEPERATION 150M
INSTRUMENT
MAX-MIN II
BOND TWP.
SHERATON TWP.
TL 8+00N
TL 5+25N
TL 8+00S
BL 0+00



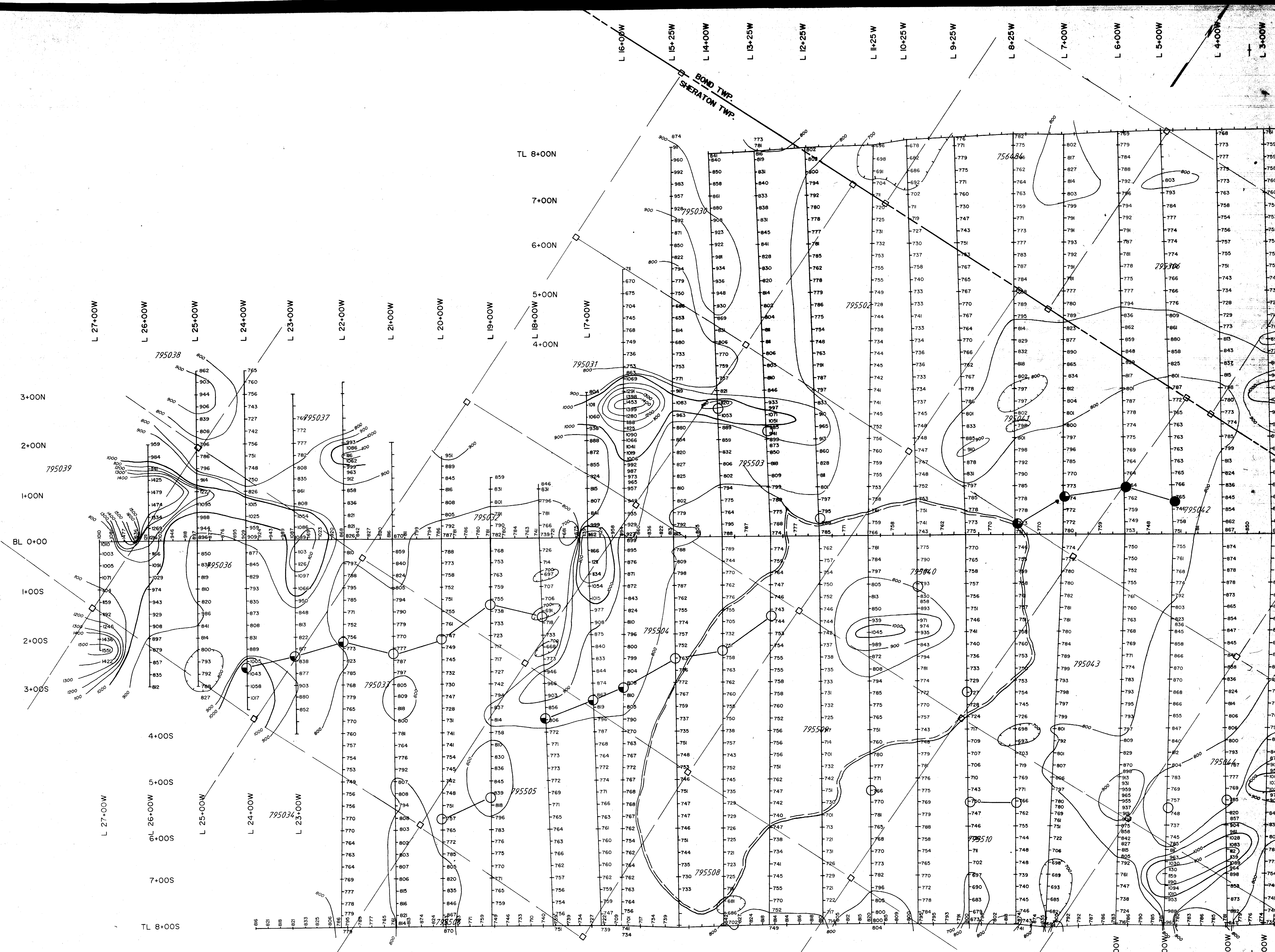
REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.	
	for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.	
	Title SHERATON & BOND TWP. MAX-MIN II 3520 Hz	2.11321
	Date: April 87 / Drawn: P.G.	Scale: 1:2500 / Approved:	N.T.S.: / File: M-182



2.11321 EAST SHEET

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.		
	Title SHERATON & BOND TWPS. GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION AND MAGNETIC SURVEY		
	Date: April 87	Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S.:
	Drawn: P.G.	Approved:	File: M-182

280



Key

Symbol	Grade	Description
	1	Very Good Conductor
	2	Good Conductor
	3	Fair Conductor
	4	Weak Conductor
	–	Very Weak Conductor

LEGEND

INSTRUMENT: EDA PPM 350
PARAMETRES MEASURED: Total Magnetic Field
Diurnals corrected by EDA PPM 400 Base Station
ACCURACY: ±1 nano tesla
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 100 nano teslas
BACKGROUND: 58,000

290

REVISIONS	ROBERT S. MIDDLETON EXPLORATION SERVICES INC.		
	for UNIGOLD RESOURCES LTD.		
	Title SHERATON & BOND TWP. GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION AND MAGNETIC SURVEY		
	Date: April 87	Scale: 1:2500	N.T.S.:
	Drawn: P.G.	Approved:	File: M-182