

Figure 11: Historic Drilling Over the northern half of K4 South barely test the anomaly

Most historic drill holes (RAB with RC follow-up) were drilled on north south lines and all holes were inclined north.

The N-S drill orientation is not favourable for testing for mineralisation because it is near parallel to F3 axes and one major limb of F3 folding. Furthermore, the single inclination used for all holes is likely confounded by substantial changes in dip expected in folded mineralisation.

This sub parallel orientation of drill holes and mineralisation would explain several of the long low grade intercepts as a consequence of a drill hole passing along the edge mineralisation. For instance the intersection of 36m @ 1.3g/t is located ~ 8m to the east of two holes which returned 71m @ 0.4g/t and 42m @ 0.4g/t Au. The better hit being more central to a zone of mineralisation which strikes near N-S and lies just east of the low grade intersections.

A single line of early aircore holes drilled on a NW oriented line with all holes drilled from SW-NW crossed the southern end of the artisanal workings but collar spacings are ~80-120m apart which resulted in this line not testing the anomaly.

