

Alexander Nubia Step-Out Drilling Intersects High-Grade Gold-Silver Mineralization on Gold-Oxide Cap

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Aha-46 Returns 19 Metres at 2.46 G/T Gold and 157 G/T Silver (4.73 G/T AuEq.)

Toronto, Ontario (FSCwire) - [Alexander Nubia International Inc.](#) (TSX-V:AAN) (the "Company") is pleased to report assay results from seven diamond drill holes in the western part of the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West. All holes drilled to date at the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West intersected gold and silver mineralization. This part of the drill program tested the 'bend' in the Gold-Oxide Cap, as well as the farthest-western extension of the Gold-Oxide Cap within the 3 km-long Main Horizon, where a new zone carrying significant gold, silver, copper and zinc grades was intersected in AHA-45 and AHA-46, leaving the mineralized system open along strike and at depth.

Highlights:

- AHA-45 and AHA-46 were drilled 77 m apart along strike into the farthest-western extension of the Gold-Oxide Cap and returned significant gold and silver mineralization, including a 12 m zone at 2.05 g/t Au and 168.9 g/t Ag (4.48 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-45, and the same zone, which widens towards the west, of 19 m at 2.46 g/t Au and 157.3 g/t Ag (4.73 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-46
- All holes drilled to date at the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West intersected gold and silver mineralization, including new hole AHA-34, within the 'bend', returning 11.9 m at 1.02 g/t Au and 74.3 g/t Ag (2.09 g/t AuEq.)
- In addition to gold-silver mineralization, shallow-dipping copper-zinc-rich zones were intersected, including 5 m at 0.47 % Cu, 6.25 % Zn and 10.5 g/t Ag in AHA-32, and 6.4 m at 2.64 g/t Au, 250.6 g/t Ag (6.25 g/t AuEq.), 0.24 % Cu and 0.85 % Zn in AHA-45
- AHA-44 targeted the extension of primary sulphide mineralization down-dip of the Gold-Oxide Cap and laterally along strike from previously-drilled AHA-24, 25 and 26; assays indicate up to 4 stacked mineralized zones, including one of 10.5 m at 1.08 g/t Au and 26.3 g/t Ag (1.46 g/t AuEq.) and one of 8 m at 1.43 g/t Au and 26.6 g/t Ag (1.81 g/t AuEq.)
- Consistent with previously reported drilling at the Gold-Oxide Cap, AHA-44 contains mineralized wallrock between the stacked mineralized sheets, which combined with the main zones, returned 93 m with an average grade of 0.70 g/t Au and 17 g/t Ag (0.94 g/t AuEq.)

Alexander Massoud, President and Chief Executive Officer of Alexander Nubia stated: "So far, this drill campaign has exceeded our expectations and has successfully accomplished several key objectives at Hamama West: (1) discovery hole AHA-31, which intersected a new zone of primary sulphide mineralization to the northwest and down-dip of the Gold-Oxide Cap, returning, from surface, 157 metres at 2.16 g/t AuEq. (2) step-out drilling from the pre-2015 drilling campaign (AHA-24, 25, 26), indicates lateral continuity between stacked zones in primary sulphide mineralization, along with extensive wall-rock mineralization; and (3) established continuity of near-surface mineralization for the full 900 metres strike length of the Gold-Oxide Cap, and leaving the system open along strike and at depth." Mr. Massoud further commented: "Overall, this drill campaign has accomplished over 3,600 m of diamond core drilling at Hamama, of which the next set of drill results will evaluate a previously untested area, Hamama East, the location of historical near-surface copper-zinc excavations."

Table 1

New Drill Assay Results for Western 'Bend' of the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | AuEq (g/t) | Zn (%) | Cu (%) |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|--------|
| AHA-32 | 18.0 | | 34.2 | 16.2 | 0.10 | 7.6 | - | 4.00 |
| including | | 18.0 | 23.0 | 5.0 | 0.06 | 10.5 | - | 6.2 |
| and | 45.0 | 60.0 | 15.0 | 0.34 | 7.7 | 0.45 | - | - |
| and | 62.3 | 67.0 | 4.7 | 0.38 | 4.5 | 0.44 | - | - |
| and | 71.5 | 74.5 | 3.0 | 1.32 | 21.3 | 1.63 | - | - |
| AHA-33 | 5.0 | | 11.0 | 6.0 | 0.32 | 28.3 | 0.73 | - |
| and | 37.0 | 47.0 | 10.0 | 0.34 | 7.5 | 0.45 | - | - |
| AHA-34 | 2.13 | | 14.0 | 11.9 | 1.02 | 74.3 | 2.09 | - |
| including | | 2.13 | 9.0 | 6.9 | 1.53 | 95.9 | 2.91 | - |
| AHA-35 | 2.70 | | 7.0 | 4.3 | 2.31 | 15.3 | 2.53 | - |
| AHA-45 | 27.0 | | 39.0 | 12.0 | 2.05 | 168.9 | 4.48 | 0 |
| including | | 32.6 | 39.0 | 6.4 | 2.64 | 250.6 | 6.25 | - |
| AHA-46 | 12.0 | | 31.0 | 19.0 | 2.46 | 157.3 | 4.73 | - |
| including | | 16.0 | 31.0 | 15.0 | 2.68 | 184.0 | 5.33 | - |

Lower cut of 0.2 g/t Au applied. The gold equivalent value (AuEq) is calculated using the 12-month trailing average for Au and Ag through 2015-04-31, US\$ 1239/oz Au and US\$ 17.85/oz Ag; source: Kitco.com. Using this ratio of US\$Au:US\$Ag (=69.4) and assuming 100% recovery and no top cut, the AuEq formula is $AuEq = (Au \text{ g/t} + Ag \text{ g/t} / 69.4)$. Cautionary note: these figures will change slightly over time.

Table 2

New Drill Assay Results for Primary Sulphide Mineralization Along Strike from Previously Reported AHA-24, AHA-25 and AHA-26, Down-dip of the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | Zn (%) | Cu (%) | AuEq (g/t) |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|------------|
| AHA-44 | 13.0 | | 19.3 | 6.3 | 0.29 | 13.8 | 1.99 | 0.2 |
| and | 20.0 | 25.0 | 5.0 | 0.65 | 19.0 | - | - | - |
| and | 73.0 | 166 | 93.0* | 0.70 | 17.0 | - | - | - |
| including | | 100.0 | 104 | 4.0 | 1.73 | 53.3 | - | - |
| and | 124.0 | 134.5 | 10.5 | 1.08 | 26.3 | - | - | - |
| and | 139.6 | 148.0 | 8.4 | 0.89 | 19.3 | - | - | - |
| and | 158.0 | 166.0 | 8.0 | 1.43 | 26.6 | - | - | - |

*This interval includes 3-m internal waste (a single dyke). Lower cut of 0.2 g/t Au applied. The gold equivalent value (AuEq) is calculated using the 12-month trailing average for Au and Ag through 2015-04-31, US\$ 1239/oz Au and US\$ 17.85/oz Ag; source: Kitco.com. Using this ratio of US\$Au:US\$Ag (=69.4) and assuming 100% recovery and no top cut, the AuEq formula is $AuEq = (Au \text{ g/t} + Ag \text{ g/t} / 69.4)$. Cautionary note: these figures will change slightly over time.

This phase of the drill program focused on the near-surface oxidized horizon along the western 'bend' of the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West, previously untested by drilling. Diamond drill holes AHA-32, 33, 34 and 35 were drilled at 40 m spacing over 200 m strike length into the western 'bend' of the Gold-Oxide Cap (see Figure 1), where based on surface geology and deep trenching, the oxide thins out to 15 meters in width at surface. Drill results include 9 m at 1.18 g/t Au and 133.8 g/t Ag (3.11 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-34 and 4.3 m at 2.31 g/t Au and 15.3 g/t Ag (2.53 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-35.

AHA-44, a deeper drill hole, targeted the lateral extension of primary sulphide mineralization along strike from previously-drilled AHA-24, 25 and 26, down-dip of the Gold-Oxide Cap. Four distinct mineralized zones were identified in AHA-44, including one of 10.5 m at 1.08 g/t Au and 26.3 g/t Ag (1.46 g/t AuEq.) and one of 8 m at 1.43 g/t Au and 26.6 g/t Ag (1.81 g/t AuEq.). Combined with extensive wallrock alteration, AHA-44 returns an average of 0.70 g/t Au and 17 g/t Ag (0.94 g/t AuEq.) over 93 m.

AHA-45 and AHA-46, were drilled 77 metres apart into the Gold-Oxide Cap at the Nubian Sandstone unconformable contact (see Figure 1), the farthest-west to be drill-tested to date in the 900 m-long Gold-Oxide Cap. Both holes returned significant gold and silver mineralization, including 12 m at 2.05 g/t Au and 168.9 g/t Ag (4.48 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-45 and 19 m at 2.46 g/t Au and 157.3 g/t Ag (4.73 g/t AuEq.) in AHA-46. This mineralized zone was intersected at shallow depths down-dip from the same zone found in deep trench T-113, which assayed 24 m at 3.73 g/t Au and 32.3 g/t Ag (4.20 g/t AuEq.)

UPCOMING RESULTS

- 1 Assay results from 100 m step-out diamond drilling along a 450 m strike-length in a previously untested area of Hamama East, targeting copper and zinc in primary sulphide mineralization down-dip of AHA-009, which intersected 9 m at 0.21 % Cu, 2.49 % Zn, 0.19 g/t Au and 9.2 g/t Ag.
2. Assay results from deeper diamond drilling at Hamama West targeting primary sulphide mineralization down-dip from AHA-31, which returned 157 m at 0.72 g/t Ag and 100 g/t Ag (2.16 g/t AuEq.), including 21.4m at 2.56 g/t Au and 572 g/t Ag (10.80 g/t AuEq.) (see NR May 12, 2015)
3. Assay results from drilling North Hamama 1 (NH1), a potential gold-mineralized system 600 m north of the Main Horizon
4. Deep trench results from DT-139 evaluating the potential for additional mineralization west of the Gold-Oxide Cap
5. Deep trench results from DT-140 evaluating the width extension of the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West

For PDF version of the Corporate Presentation, June 2015

<http://alexandernubia.bmetrack.com/c/?u=537C19B&e=763E0F&c=65C7F&t=1&l=52F839F&email=eaha7qSzXqXuNv>

For PDF version of Figure 1 – shows the updated Plan View Map for the 3 km strike length of Hamama and the location of the drill holes reported in this news release and those with assays pending

<http://alexandernubia.bmetrack.com/c/?u=537C19C&e=763E0F&c=65C7F&t=1&l=52F839F&email=eaha7qSzXqXuNv>

For PDF version of Figure 2 –shows the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West and two new deep trench locations; DT-139 testing the potential for mineralization 200 m further west of the current-known Gold-Oxide Cap and DT-140 testing the potential for expanding the width of the Gold-Oxide Cap to the north near AHA-31

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For PDF version of Appendix A - Table with Best Deep Trench Results for Hamama West Gold-Oxide Cap and Table with Best Drill Results for Hamama West Gold-Oxide Cap

<http://alexandernubia.bmetrack.com/c/?u=537C19E&e=763E0F&c=65C7F&t=1&l=52F839F&email=eaha7qSzXqXuNv>

Figure 1. Simplified geology and mineralization of Hamama showing the 3-kilometre strike length of the Main Horizon, the location of drill holes from this news release, drill holes pending assay results, previous drill holes, as well as the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West and the base-metal- enriched oxide at Hamama Central and Hamama East

Figure 2 –shows the Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West and two new deep trench locations; DT-139 testing the potential for mineralization 200 m further west of the current-known Gold-Oxide Cap and DT-140 testing the potential for expanding the width of the Gold-Oxide Cap to the north near AHA-31

HAMAMA PROJECT

Hamama is located within a northeast-trending gold-copper belt that extends for 40 km across the Company's Abu Marawat Concession. The Main Horizon of Hamama has a strike length of 3 km and is divided into three main zones; Hamama West, Hamama Central and Hamama East (see Figure 1). Mineralization at Hamama crops out at surface, and at Hamama West is deeply weathered into a soft and friable oxidized blanket; the Gold-Oxide Cap, which extends over 900 m in strike length and extends to an average true depth of 35 m. Preliminary metallurgical (bottle-roll) test results on the Gold-Oxide Cap returned up to 92.2% gold recovery from oxide (see January 13, 2015 News Release).

The holes reported in this news release were drilled sub-perpendicular to the strike length of the Main Horizon. All holes intersected gold-silver mineralization. Gold-silver mineralization in oxide extends to 35 m true depth. True widths are estimated to be 85-100 % of the reported intervals.

Table 3:

Drill Collar Data for 2015 Diamond Drilling Program into Gold-Oxide Cap at Hamama West

| Hole ID | UTM_Easting | UTM_Northing | Elevation_m | Azimuth | Dip | Hole length (m) |
|---------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-----|-----------------|
| AHA-32 | 533940 | 2913842 | 495 | 170 | -50 | 75.3 |
| AHA-33 | 533916 | 2913805 | 501 | 155 | -50 | 75.0 |
| AHA-34 | 533890 | 2913777 | 503 | 155 | -50 | 50.9 |
| AHA-35 | 533897 | 2913729 | 504 | 155 | -60 | 99.7 |
| AHA-44 | 534045 | 2913865 | 498 | 180 | -70 | 183.8 |
| AHA-45 | 533855 | 2913649 | 509 | 145 | -60 | 57.0 |
| AHA-46 | 533789 | 2913608 | 496 | 112 | -50 | 60.1 |

About Alexander Nubia International Inc.:

Alexander Nubia (TSX-V: AAN) is in the business of exploring for and developing of potentially economic gold and copper deposits in the Central Eastern Desert of the Arabian Nubian Shield ("ANS.") The Company's 100%-owned concessions, Abu Marawat and the Fatiri, between them cover 2,772 km² of underexplored ground. Evidence of gold and copper mining in the concessions dates the many surface workings to pre-historic (Copper Age) and Old Kingdom (Pharaonic), through Ptolemaic and Roman and into Early Arab times. Several historic gold mines and numerous gold showings and gossans occur within the two concessions.

The Abu Marawat and Fatiri Concessions are underlain by a Proterozoic-aged Pan-African greenstone belt of the ANS, which has been intruded by at least two main ages of granodiorite intrusions. Much of the gold-sulphide mineralization is of the orogenic, quartz-carbonate vein-type and is associated with major NNW and NE trending shear-zones. Alteration includes epidote (distal), black chlorite (intermediate) and feldspars-sericite-pyrite-quartz (proximal). Similar geological settings include the greenstone belts of the Yilgarn of Western Australia, the Birimian of West Africa and the Abitibi in Quebec, Canada.

The ANS includes parts of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, The Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia. Significant VMS deposits in the ANS include Barrick [TSX: ABX] and Ma'aden 50:50% JV of Jabal Sayid in Saudi Arabia, Nevsun [TSX: NSU] Bisha Main and Harena in Eritrea, La Mancha's Hassai and Hadal Awatib in the Sudan, and Sunridge [TSX: SGC] Emba Derho, Debarwa and Adi Nefas in Eritrea.

The Company's land package, located 350-400 km southeast of Cairo, includes expanding infrastructure; access to two four-lane highways, railway right-of-way, high-voltage (capacity 220kV) power lines, and nearby major cities; Qena, on the Nile River, 70 km to the west, and Port of Safaga, on the Red Sea, 50 km to the east.

Sample Collection and Processing/ALS laboratory Procedures and Analysis/QA and QC:

Drill core sample preparation at Alexander Nubia's exploration camp includes crushing samples in a jaw crusher and riffle-splitting the product. Then, duplicate 200-gram split samples are placed into kraft paper bags, one of which is sent to the Egyptian Mineral Resource Authority ("EMRA"), which retains duplicates of all samples in its permanent storage facility south of Cairo. Crushed reject samples are stored at the Company's Abu Marawat camp. Crushed samples are sent by courier to ALS Minerals ("ALS") in Romania, an ISO-certified laboratory, for final processing and assay analysis. Analytical procedures at ALS involve fine crushing and pulverizing to better than 85% passing minus 75 microns of the sample. A 30-gram pulp sample is taken for gold analysis by fire assay. Cu, Zn and Ag are analyzed by atomic absorption following an aqua regia digestion. Quality control and assurance are maintained by inserting a standard, duplicates or blank sample at random, averaging one quality-control/assurance sample per 15 core samples.

Qualifying Person:

The technical information contained in this News Release was prepared by Danae A. Voormeij, MSc, PGeo, Exploration Manager for Alexander Nubia Inc. Ms Voormeij is a qualified person under CIM's National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

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