

Cardinal Resources Ltd.: High Grade Gold From Surface at Namdini Project

21.07.2016 | [ABN Newswire](#)

Perth - [Cardinal Resources Ltd.](#) (ASX:CDV) ("Cardinal" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results of the first shallow updip RC drill hole, NMRC389-767, recently completed on the Namdini Project ("Namdini"), Ghana (Figure 1, see link below).

Highlights:

- 119m @ 1.72 g/t including 41m @ 2.57 g/t from surface
- First shallow updip drill hole widens gold mineralisation across strike to 275m
- Significant gold mineralised intersections within this section include:
 - 119m @ 1.72 g/t gold - from surface
 - 98m @ 1.31 g/t gold - from surface
 - 49m @ 1.39 g/t gold
 - 31m @ 1.57 g/t gold
 - 9m @ 4.62 g/t gold

Cardinal's Managing Director, Archie Koimtsidis said:

"This first shallow updip drill hole confirms that the mineralised gold corridor has been widened across strike, thereby significantly enhancing the gold potential of the Namdini project. This updip drill hole is also confirms the presence of near surface gold mineralisation within the Namdini mineralised corridor.

"The width and tenor of gold that continues to be encountered with our drilling at Namdini to date is certainly pointing towards a very large gold system being present within the 900m x 300m that has been the focus of our drilling so far. On top of this, Namdini has great exploration upside given that mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike".

Infill diamond drill holes NMDD393-725 and NMDD391-745 (see ASX announcement dated 17 June 2016) with updip RC hole NMRC389-767 have enabled Section F to be compiled, with a 275m wide gold mineralised zone (Figure 2, see link below). This mineralised section confirms the continuation of wide gold mineralisation at depth and along strike and near surface within the Namdini Project.

The potential of the Namdini Project to host a world-class gold project continues to be confirmed by the intersection of long mineralised zones, including 119m @ 1.72 g/t from surface, 98m @ 1.31 g/t Au from surface and 49m @ 1.39 g/t Au, as well as a high grade gold zone of 9m @ 4.44 g/t Au within diamond drill hole NMDD391-745.

Assay results are pending from 11 diamond and 12 RC drill holes, which should provide a constant flow of results in the weeks ahead. The Company has divided up its core submissions between SGS Laboratories in Burkina Faso and Ghana to assist in accelerating receipt of assay results (Figure 1).

NMRC389 767 intersected 104m of gold mineralisation within hydrothermally altered volcanoclastics from 0m to 104m vertical depth, within a mineralised zone of 275m, confirming continuity of mineralisation with depth (Figures 2 and 3, see link below).

The drill rig was aligned for this RC drill hole at -60DEG dip drilling east which allows for the shallowing of the drill holes with depth. The azimuth was set at 095DEG instead of 100DEG (normal to the strike of the formations) as the borehole traces usually deflect to the right with depth due to the clockwise rotation of the drill rods.

The RC drill hole was surveyed at the top of the drill hole to confirm that the drill rig had been set up correctly. Once harder rock was encountered, PVC casing was inserted for stability of the RC drill hole which was drilled to the planned depth of 127m. The drill hole was also surveyed at the base of the drill hole to

determine the dip of the drill hole.

NMDD393-725 intersected 209m of gold mineralisation within hydrothermally altered volcanoclastics from 40m to 249m vertical depths with multiple zones of mineralisation down the drill hole, including 31m @ 1.57 g/t, 49m @ 1.39 g/t and 15m @ 1.27 g/t, confirming continuity of mineralisation with depth (Figures 2 and 4, see link below).

NMDD391-745 intersected 144m of mineralisation within hydrothermally altered volcanoclastics from surface to 144m vertical depths, including 98m @ 1.31 g/t and 9m @ 4.62 g/t confirming continuity of mineralisation with depth (Figures 2 and 5, see link below).

Drill holes NMDD393-725 and NMDD391-745 were cored from surface. The soft near surface materials were drilled with a Triple Tube core barrel to reduce core losses. Once harder rock was encountered, then HW steel casing was inserted for stability of each hole and HQ size core was drilled to their final depths of 373.14m, 276.9m 127m and respectively.

The drill rigs were aligned for both diamond drill holes at -65DEG dip drilling east which allows for the shallowing of the drill holes with depth. The azimuth was set at 095DEG instead of 100DEG (normal to the strike of the formations) as the borehole traces usually deflect to the right with depth due to the clockwise rotation of the drill rods.

The drill holes were surveyed near the top of each drill hole, then every 30m down the hole to determine the dip and azimuth of the drill holes with depth.

The core was orientated at each drill run using a digital instrument. The core was marked showing the base of the drill hole, then the core from each drill run was laid in a length of angle iron to fit the core together so that the orientation line could be drawn along the length of the core at the drill site. Geotechnical parameters were measured using this orientation line as the datum line.

The core was photographed then cut in half and then cut in half again. One quarter of the core was consistently sampled, with the remaining three quarters stored in metal core trays and placed on metal racks under cover in the core shed at Bolgatanga. The quarter core samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory in Burkina Faso for sample preparation and fire assay.

All of the completed infill diamond and updip RC drill holes were orientated to drill across this mineralised corridor to confirm the continuation of gold mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Namdini Geology

The Namdini Project is located within a Paleo-Proterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcanoclastics and metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays. These rock units are intruded by felsic monzonite granitoids and quartz diorites.

The gold mineralisation is developed within foliated, sheared and highly altered volcanoclastic rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The host rocks dip approximately 60DEG W and strike 010DEG . Hydrothermal alteration of the volcanoclastics is comprised of silica, iron carbonate (ankerite), sericite, epidote and chlorite.

The highly altered rocks contain disseminated gold-bearing sulphides and are distinguished from the grey, unaltered, unmineralised host rocks by characteristic pale to medium green colours.

The monzonite granitoids are medium to coarse grained with quartz vein stockworks and are usually altered to pale green epidote with patches of pink to reddish albite (alkali feldspar). Sulphides of pyrite and arsenopyrite are contained within these granitoids.

The monzonite granitoid intrusive is considered to have been the "heat engine" which remobilised gold bearing sulphide rich fluids which altered the host rocks and precipitated the gold mineralisation within them.

The NNE-SSW trending corridor containing the gold mineralisation is bounded on both east and west sides by foliated metasediments of varying compositions, also dipping 60DEG W and striking 010DEG .

The quartz diorites contain primary pyrite sulphides which are weakly mineralised when unaltered. However, the diorites become partly mineralised when they are hydrothermally altered or sheared with quartz veining, or when some mineralised zones of altered volcanoclastics or granitoids occur within them.

Monitoring Of Drilling Programs

Cardinal's technical and management team evaluates all of the available data on a daily basis with the main focus being the expansion of the gold potential.

Cardinal, together with the contract drill rigs, are providing the samples for express assaying services from SGS Laboratories in Ghana and Burkina Faso. This enables the Company to continuously improve its drill plan strategy as new information becomes available.

To view tables and figures, please visit:
<http://abnnewswire.net/lnk/L297696Y>

About Cardinal Resources Ltd:

[Cardinal Resources Ltd.](#) (ASX:CDV) is a focused gold exploration and development company with its key assets located in the mineral-rich country of Ghana, West Africa. Cardinal owns and operates 2 drill rigs and has in country infrastructure which allows it to be a low cost exploration and development company.

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Die URL für diesen Artikel lautet:

<https://www.rohstoff-welt.de/news/237379--Cardinal-Resources-Ltd.--High-Grade-Gold-From-Surface-at-Namdini-Project.html>

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