

Goldex Resources Corporation Samples 17.5 g/t Au over 3.8m at Korokoro, Mali

25.05.2018 | [The Newswire](#)

VANCOUVER - Goldex Resources Corporation (TSX VENTURE: GDX, Frankfurt: WKN-A2AEDT, Ticker: G6T2) ("Goldex" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from a recently completed sampling programme at its Korokoro project in Mali. Goldex contracted Momentum Group of London to complete a site visit and review including sampling of existing pits operated by the Company's JV partners RexMetal SARL and GeoSysTech SARL, sampling of artisanal workings and regional exploration. Best results from this programme include vertical channel samples from within the saprolite zone:

3.0m @ 0.9g/t Au

4.6m @ 14.0g/t Au

3.8m @ 17.5g/t Au

3.0m @ 2.8g/t Au

A grab sample of fresh granodiorite with rare sulphides and quartz veinlets assayed 26.4g/t Au.

Chuck Ross commented "these initial sample results are highly encouraging and highlight the significant gold mineralisation that exists within the saprolite and laterite that forms a 15-30m thick horizontal zone above altered granites and metasediments. A grab sample of fresh granodiorite from an artisanal mining shaft with rare sulphides and quartz veinlets assayed 26.4g/t Au. Goldex notes that this Grab sample, GDX_003, is from an artisanal mining shaft at a depth of around 20 m and may not necessarily be representative of the mineralization hosted on the property."

Table 1 details the full sample results and location information.

Mineralisation at Korokoro is present in 3 forms:

-Primary gold mineralisation hosted within the granites or Birimian volcano-sedimentary units and associated with quartz-carbonate veins and shear zones related to one or more Eburnean deformation events. Examples of this type of deposit in southern Mali include:

- ??Morila, 5.2Moz Au Reserve
- ??Siguri, 5.94Moz Au Reserve
- ??Kalana 1.96Moz Au Reserve

These deposits are often classified as orogenic or mesothermal due to the moderate temperatures and pressures at which they form. Veins are often less than 2m in width but can be very extensive both laterally as well as vertically, swarms or stockworks of veins are very common.

-Laterite and saprolite secondary gold mineralisation resulting from the weathering and alteration of primary mineralisation with gold forming mushroom like enriched zones on one or more horizons. Strongly oxidised these deposits, often called supergene gold deposits, are characterised by the very red colour of the laterite and underlying yellow mottled zone. Lateritic or supergene deposits are often located directly above primary

mineralisation that may or may not be economic in its own right. One of the most well known deposits with a significant lateritic or supergene component is the Plutonic gold mine in Western Australia.

-Alluvial gold deposits where the gold is either free or associated with angular fragments of quartz and sulphidic material, often intensely silicified, and within alluvial sands and gravel horizons.

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Photo 1. Example of small artisanal pit to a depth of 3-4m, spoil heaps in background are from small shafts that exist over the main area of interest and are believed to be up to 20m deep.

At Korokoro the most important type of mineralisation identified to date is the lateritic and supergene or saprolite gold present in the top 15-30m. Photo 1.

High grade primary gold mineralisation has been identified at Korokoro as illustrated by the result from sample GDX_003 and is associated with narrow quartz vein stockworks hosted by intensely silicified granodiorites and microdiorites.

Only minimal alluvial gold has been reported in the area, with most artisanal activity focused on the lateritic and supergene gold occurrences.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between primary mineralisation at depth and the overlying laterite and supergene gold mineralisation which management believes to best represent the deposit model for the Korokoro project.

Sample_ID	Location	Sample Type	From	To	Description	Au_g/t
GDX_001	Pit 4	Vertical Channel	5.0	8.0	Ye-Br clay with qtz frags	0.88
GDX_002	Pit 4	Vertical Channel	9.0	12.0	Gr-Br clay, qtz veinlets	0.79
GDX_003	near Pit 4	Shaft Spoil		~20.0	Fresh Diorite, rare sulphide + qtz	24.60
GDX_004	Pit 2	Vertical Channel	4.0	8.6	Ye-Br clay with qtz frags	14.00
GDX_005	Pit 2	Vertical Channel	3.5	7.3	Ye-Br clay with qtz frags	17.45
GDX_006	Pit 2	Vertical Channel	7.0	10.0	Gy-Cr saprock, qtz veinlets	2.84
GDX_007	"Pit 1" area	Vertical Channel	5.0	6.0	Br clayey saprock, minor qtz	1.55
GDX_008	"Pit 3" area	Vertical Channel	8.0	10.0	Br clayey saprock, minor qtz	0.40
GDX_009	Pit 4 - A4	Vertical Channel	1.0	4.0	Br-Ye clay, minor litho frags & qtz	0.20
GDX_010	Pit 4 - A3	Vertical Channel	1.0	3.0	Br-Ye clay, minor litho frags & qtz	0.21
GDX_011	Trench D	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.10
GDX_012	Trench D	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.06
GDX_013	Trench D	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.06
GDX_014	Trench Area	Rock Chip	0.0	1.0	Br lateritic material with qtz frags <50mm	0.05

GDX_015	Trench C	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.12
GDX_016	Trench C	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.07
GDX_017	Trench C	Rock Chip	1.0	2.0	Br clay, minor qtz frags and minor litho	0.11
GDX_018	Plant	Pre-Con			-2mm pre-concentrate from pilot plant	Pending
GDX_019	Plant	Pre-Con			-2mm pre-concentrate from pilot plant	pending
GDX_020	Pitbull 2	Termite	0.0	3.0	1m high termite, depth UG, 2-3m?	0.10
GDX_021	Vulkan	Laterite	0.2	0.5	Very hard duricrust, inverted valley	<0.05
GDX_022	Shaft	Channel	2.0	3.5	qtz rich Br clay material	0.15
GDX_023	Trench D	Qtz vein frags	1.0	2.0	Limonite stained qtz veinlets, <20mm thick	0.05

Table 1. Sample details from initial sampling programme from the Korokoro project.

Samples were collected at various locations representing the different geology and position within the regolith profile. All necessary steps were taken to ensure appropriate sampling, preparation and storage techniques were taken, a full chain of custody was maintained throughout from the moment of collection to the handing over to the courier company. No sample sieving, splitting or compositing was carried out. A full description of the methods used to collect and ship the samples is:

- If the sample was collected from the surface, loose debris, organic matter and sands were removed to expose fresh laterite.
- If the sample was collected from a trench, artisanal shaft or small miner pit wall, the area was first cleaned to remove wind blown debris and expose a fresh surface.
- A channel or series of chips were collected over a measured distance, material was collected in a clean pan and transferred directly to a heavy duty plastic bag.
- Locations were recorded using a handheld GPS with accuracy of better than 5m
- A sample ticket was inserted in the bag and a zip tie with a duplicate sample ticket attached was used to secure the bag.
- Samples were transferred to six 50 litre plastic drums with large screw top openings and the weights, name of laboratory and address of laboratory was securely attached to the outside.
- Samples were shipped using DHL, at the depot DHL security tape was then placed around the lid and drum to secure.

Samples were analysed at ALS Laboratories in either Loughrea, Ireland (GDX_003 & 023) or Reno, Nevada. At Nevada a screen fire assay analysis was used to ensure that all gold was accounted for, approximately 1kg of each sample was pulverised and screened to 100 microns. A Duplicate 30g fire assay on the screen undersize, (-100microns) was completed along with a single fire assay of the entire oversize fraction, (+100microns). Results were then combined for a final gold grade.

Mr. Andrew Dacey, MSc, R. P. Geo, a Qualified Person as defined under NI 43-101 regulations, has reviewed the technical information that forms the basis for portions of this news release, and has approved the disclosure herein. Mr. Dacey is independent of the Company as he is not an officer or shareholder.

CHARLES ROSS, President

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For more information please visit: www.goldex.ca

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Figure 2. Location of 2018 initial samples, artisanal shafts and interpreted faults from ground magnetics.

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