

Adumasa gold zone extended and enhanced

AMI Resources of Vancouver, Canada recently announced the results from the Phase IV exploration programme at its Adumasa project. The objective of this reverse-circulation drilling



A drill rig at work on the Adumasa project.

programme was to confirm the extent of the gold mineralisation along strike in two targeted areas.

The five RC holes drilled to the south focused on testing areas for parallel structures to the shears hosting gold mineralisation encountered during the 2001 Phase III programme and on intersecting possi-

ble high-grade mineralisation beneath a hand dug pit whose dump material yielded an assay of 31,66 g/t Au. Drilling results were very encouraging along this mineralised zone, says the company. RC02-S05 intercepted values of 3,61 g/t Au over 40 m including 6,48 g/t Au over 7 m.

In the north, five holes were drilled along 232 m of strike length for shallow gold mineralisation hosted by a sedimentary-volcanoclastic sequence. RC02-N02, which yielded a mineralised section of 12 m at an average grade of 0,95 g/t Au from 7 m to 19 m, including 3 m of 1,63 g/t Au from 7 m to 10 m, confirms the extension of the mineralised zone, says AMI.

"The RC drilling campaign has confirmed the presence of significant near surface mineralisation in the northerly and southerly parts of the targeted areas, including the highest-grade mineralisation intercepted to date," states AMI. "Gold intersections now occur over an 1 176 m strike length and the zone is still open both north and south."

A follow-up exploration programme has been announced. This Phase V programme will consist of trenching and RC drilling and will concentrate on the southern section of the Ankasi concession.

The Adumasa project lies approximately 50 km to the north-east of Obuasi within the Ashanti Shear System and bears a number of similarities to the geological characteristics displayed at the Obuasi mine, says AMI. It is accessed from the

Accra-Kumasi highway. The project covers an area of approximately 47 km² and encompasses three mineral concessions, the Adumasa, the Pemanase and Ankasi concessions.

Vista Mining Corporation, now a subsidiary of AMI, explored the properties and areas to the north for their placer potential between 1990 and 1993. Further exploration followed in 1996. The airborne and ground geophysics carried out as part of this programme located what is believed to be the extension of the Ashanti Shear System, a structural feature associated with the gold deposits at Obuasi and Konongo. A contact between the Birimian and Tarkwaian geological systems is also thought to have been located.

The soil geochemical work produced several anomalous areas with the most significant being in the area southwest of Beposo. The 1997 exploration programme targeted this area and consisted of the drilling of nine holes for a total of 1 935 m and trenching for 505 m in seven trenches.

In July 2000 a Phase III exploration programme consisting of geochemical surveys, geological traverses, sampling of old workings and reverse circulation percussion drilling was initiated to confirm the extension of the gold mineralisation previously outlined in one of the diamond drill holes from the 1997 programme.

Results from this programme indicated that the mineralised zone consists of several sub-parallel shears. Drilling results were very encouraging along this mineralised zone with gold values up to 2,66 g/t over 5 m including 6,73 g/t Au over 1 m. □

