Figure 12: Artisanal shaft workings very accurately outline drilled ore zones and thus are an excellent indicator of potential deposit size.

Here we examine workings at the 4.1 Moz Sanbrado deposits including the high grade M1 South.

A: L'Orpaillage workings:
Note large area of surface scrapes (outlined blue) around the high grade (11.2g/t) M1 south deposit and hardly any at all around the low grade (1.2g/t) M5.

We interpret the large area of surface scrapes around the small M1 South area of shaft workings to be a direct result of the high grades at M1 South. High grade gold will have a much greater amount of coarse gold which after weathering will form a deflation lag far more amenable to gold recovery by wind winnowing than a low grade lag with mostly fine grained gold.

Another feature of the high grade M1 south workings is the area of shafts appears dark grey not usual white/cream; This is because shafts here go to 45-60m depth and out of the near surface zone of bleached saprolite. The shafts went deeper than usual to chase higher grades.

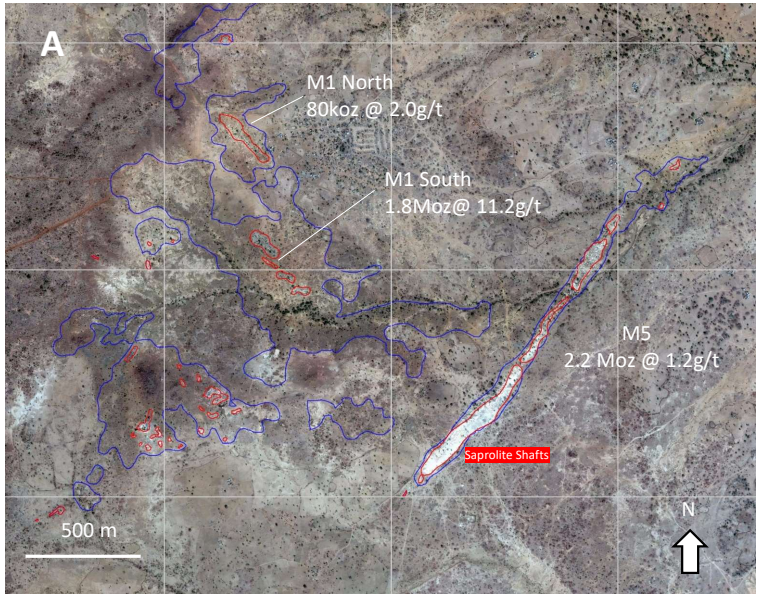
B: Workings on Current Pits: Close to 100% correlation between artisanal shafts and open pits.

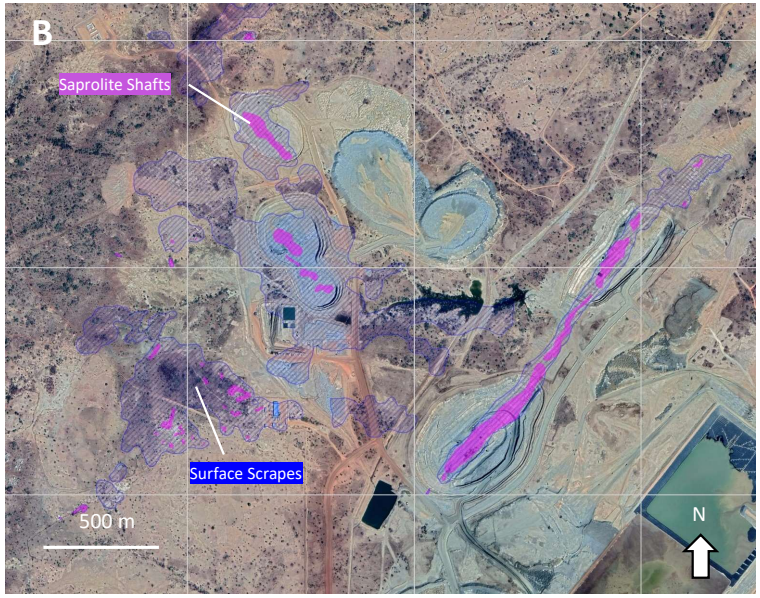
C: M1 South Detail: In detail L'Orpaillage nail the high grade pods even following the curving southern end of M1 South and jumping the faults. Difference in area is only 6.6%

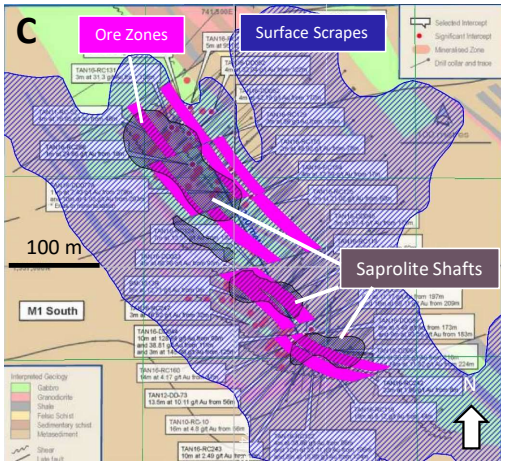
Conclusion-

i) The area of saprolite shaft workings at a prospect is an excellent indicator of potential surface area and thus tonnage of West African gold deposits.

ii) Large areas of lateritic scrapes around smaller areas of shafts + darker coloured shaft spoil are both potential indicators of high-grade mineralization.







M1 South Detailed Comparison:

Area Drilled Ore zones 12,310m ^{2}

Area Artisanal Shafts 13,120m ^{2}

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Only a difference of 6.6 %