# Cardinal Resources Ltd. Visible Gold in Diamond Drill Hole

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Perth - Cardinal Resources Ltd. (ASX:CDV) ("Cardinal" or "the Company") is very happy to announce outstanding results of the two diamond drill holes, NMDD403-730 and NMDD383-724, completed on the Namdini Project ("Namdini"), (Figure 1 in link below).

**Highlights:**

- Visible gold mineralisation of 2m @ 137 g/t

- Other higher grade gold intersections include:

o 45m @ 7.73 g/t

o 35.35m @ 3.65 g/t

Commenting on today's results, Managing Director Archie Koimtsidis said: "The gold potential of the Namdini Project has been further enhanced by the intersection of visible gold (Figures 7 - 8 in link below).

"The intersection of 45m is within a much larger mineralised zone of 358m and the 35.35m intersection is also within a much larger mineralised zone of 306m.

"These two diamond drill holes confirm that gold mineralisation is consistently being intersected along strike and at depth. "Further diamond drill holes are planned approximately 100m east of the completed diamond holes so that two holes will be on each section (Figure 2 in link below). Once completed, this data will form the base model to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity for an "Exploration Target" as defined within the JORC Code of 2012.

"Cardinal is currently drilling hole "B" on Figure 2 with plans to drill 100m east along section."

Drill holes NMDD403-730 and NMDD383-724 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 333.20m and 390.15m respectively.

The drill rig was aligned for both 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 deflects 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; one half was consistently sampled, with the remaining half stored in metal core trays and placed on metal racks under cover in the core shed at Bolgatanga.

The half core samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory in Burkina Faso for fire assay. The hydrothermally altered volcaniclastics are medium to fine grained and are recognised by characteristic light to medium green colours. The hydrothermally altered monzonite granitoids are medium to coarse grained and are recognised by their very pale green colours with some pink to reddish zones.

**Planned Diamond Drilling Program**

A further nine diamond drill holes are planned to evaluate the NNE trending gold mineralised corridor (marked in black circles on Figure 2 in link below). All of these drill holes are planned to drill across this mineralised corridor to confirm the continuation of gold mineralisation along strike and at shallower levels.

**Namdini Geology**

The Namdini Project is located within a Paleo-Proterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcaniclastics and metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays (Figure 1). These rock units are intruded by felsic monzonite granitoids and quartz diorites.

The gold mineralisation is developed within foliated, sheared and highly altered volcaniclastic rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The host rocks dip approximately 60deg W and strike 010deg. Hydrothermal alteration of the volcaniclastics 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 60degW 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 volcaniclastics 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 for the expanded licence areas.

Cardinal is the owner and operator of its own drill rig and has established an express assaying service with its drilling results, enabling the Company to continuously improve its drill plan strategy as new information becomes available.

The Company will continue drilling selective holes, submitting the samples and be on standby as results are received. Once the results have been assessed, Cardinal can plan further drill holes to maximise expansion of the gold inventory within the Namdini Project.

To view all figures, please visit:
http://media.abnnewswire.net/media/en/docs/ASX-CDV-753384.pdf

**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.

**Contact:**

Archie Koimtsidis, Managing Director
Cardinal Resources Ltd.
P: +233 (0)26 190 5220

Skype: cardinal.archie