



### Our learnings

- Dispersion trains of gold grains in basal till horizons present distinct anomalies beneath cover (and modern lakes) when compared to fresh rock geochemical signatures in this type of setting.
- Gold grain counts from a heavy media concentrate is the stronger method for delineating an anomaly. Fine fraction assays are solid alternatives (cheaper / faster).
- The morphology of the McFinley dispersal train shows in line spacing is important, spacing between lines less so.
- We have grown confidence in our ability as an exploration group to 'lead the ground' and employ an approach most effective to screen for meaningful dispersal trains.
- Surprisingly, there has been little systematic till sampling (surface or 'drill for till') on our claims in the Red Lake district.
- Implementing what we learnt, we are developing new anomalies in un-explored areas – both around Red Lake and at our other Greenfields projects.

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