Veins of two main orientations are developed – the dominant trend at approximately 040° magnetic and a 130° trending set of laminated veins. The main mineralisation is associated with a shallow northeasterly plunging anticline capped by a relatively massive overlying sandstone unit, which has well developed but discontinuous quartz reefs upto 1m wide, with little wallrock alteration.

5.3 Drilling

The Golden Ridge prospect has been drilled on five transform sections spaced 40m apart on a northeast trending vein / fracture system. The Golden Ridge vein / fracture system includes veins oriented at 40° and 130° (magnetic) , developed as a conjugate set, within an envelope trending approximately 60°. The mineralisation dips vertically within shallow dipping sandstone and siltstone layers.

Initial drilling by Billiton (RCGR 1 to 4) tested a "blank" zone between two sets of workings at Brilliant stope and the New Golden Ridge. Intitial drilling by MPI consisted of two holes targeting mineralisation down dip from these workings and encouraging costean results. GRD 2 intersected encouraging mineralisation from 72m to 85m down hole associated with a series of parallel quartz-carbonate laminated veins and silicified breccias. The veins are <1cm to 15cm thick and associated with fine arsenopyrite with accesory galena, sphalerite and fine visible gold. Encouraging results from GRD 2 including 15m @ 2.22 g Au/t from 24m and 15.9m @ 1.37 g Au/t from 74m warranted additional drilling.

Follow up drilling of GRD 3 to GRD 6 produced generally patchy results with the exception of GRD 6 which intersected high grade veining at depth and to the east of the Brilliant stope, associated with a "blind" vein zone. An intersection of 4m @ 20.04 g Au/t from 231m was recorded, associated with lenticular quartz-carbonate veins with arsenopyrite, galena-sphalerite and specks of visible gold.

Further drilling of GRD 7 to 10 tested the mineralisation up and down dip from this high-grade mineralisation intersected by GRD 6, and also 40m to the northeast and southwest. Interpretation of results from this section suggests an en-echelon arrangement of mineralised zones within an easterly dipping enveloping surface. The enveloping surface appears to be marked by late brittle faults, which truncate the mineralisation.