

Trenching at Sir Bakis with Mr. Paul Angus \$AAN Aton Resources

By Peter “@Newton” Bell, 18 September 2017

The third in a trio of articles with Mr. Paul Angus, Regional Exploration Project Manager for Aton Resources (TSXV:AAN) goes into detail on the trench sampling done at the Sir Bakis prospect. This was a “first pass surface trenching” program at Sir Bakis and it returned a “highly anomalous” surface intersection of 109.1m @ 0.21 g/t Au. An encouraging initial result. What will it mean for the company in the future?



Peter Bell: Look at that.

Paul Angus: Yes, that is the trench we're talking about -- that's me in the foreground. Watching an excavator dig a trench. That is part of that 109-meter intersection that we're looking at being excavated now.

Peter Bell: Does the trench keep going back around there?

Paul Angus: It does go around that corner a little bit, but that is pretty much the end we can see at the foot of the hill in the background. It extends along in front of me.

Peter Bell: How much further does it go off to the right side of the photo there?

Paul Angus: The trench was about 280 meters in total. The picture shows part of the western section of the trench where we hit 109 meters of gold mineralization. The rest of the trench, off to the right side of the photo, also exhibited some zones of anomalous mineralization.

Peter Bell: Do you know where did the mineralized areas of the trench start to pop up?

Paul Angus: It started from the corner behind the excavator and extended in front of where I'm standing and is generally hosted within highly sheared and altered granodiorites, with thin steeply dipping sheeted quartz veins within the shears, which pinch and swell along strike.

Peter Bell: Great, that's looking pretty hot. And how do you sample a 200-meter trench?

Paul Angus: Nominally, we use a two-meter sample length but that changes due to shear structures, veins, and host lithology. We take samples from two-meter sections, but make some shorter to delineate the grade within different geological zones.



Peter Bell: Is it the way I'm drawing on the picture here?

Paul Angus: Yes, it is the sidewall along the edge of the hillside. We took samples all the way along the edge of the trench there. Instead of completely excavating a new trench in this case we followed the topography where possible, that is the small gully that you can see, and excavated a clean face along it to sample.

Peter Bell: And these trench samples are basically rock chips from the trench wall. And it looks like those are from the left side on the picture or the south side of the trench.

Paul Angus: Yes, we took those samples from the south side in that section of the trench.

Peter Bell: And from one two-meter section, would you take say 10 bags?

Paul Angus: No, each two-meter section would have one bag; one sample. We take a sample chipping a channel along sidewall of the trench.

Peter Bell: Great. And I think I see something that looks like another historical working on the picture, too.

Paul Angus: Yes, there are several ancient workings in this picture. There are lots of surface scratchings running from left to right in the area near the excavator.

You can also see a white line that runs along the ridge in the background of the picture. That is another larger quartz vein, which is the potential faulted offset extension of the Main Vein that we discussed in our talk on the Sir Bakis Main Vein. That continues along to the right, as you can see.



Peter Bell: Right.

Paul Angus: This Vein Swarm area is a concentrated zone of shears and associated sheeted veins, which we see as having the potential to be a zone of low-grade bulk tonnage gold mineralization.

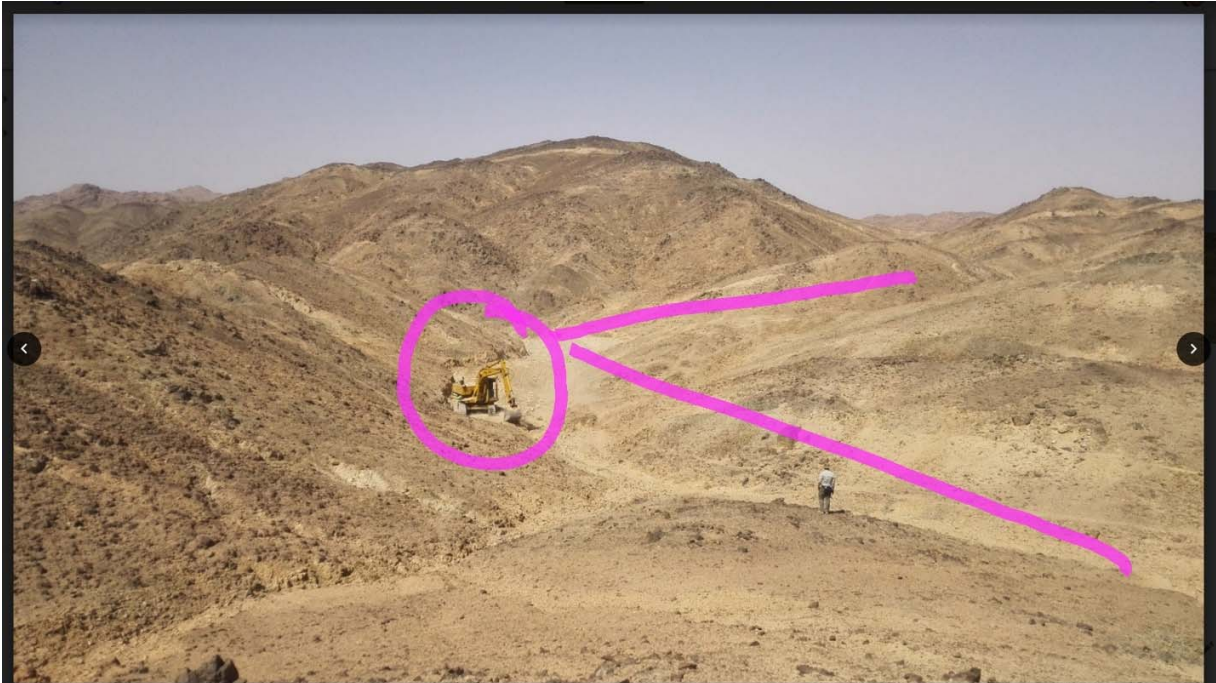
Peter Bell: How does the orientation of all this fit with the Main Vein that we looked at in our first introduction to Sir Bakis?

Paul Angus: It's still approximately north-south, but it is slightly offset to the west of the strike of the Main Vein.

Peter Bell: How does the picture of the vein swarm that we were looking at in the prior photo relate to this trenching location?

Paul Angus: That's actually the area to the right, just above my head. This photo was taken from the east of the Vein Swarm, so we're looking approximately to the west, with north to the right side of the photo.

Peter Bell: Really?



Paul Angus: Yes. The other picture of the swarms in the previous talk was taken at approximately the location of the excavator in this picture. We were looking from the excavator diagonally up to the top right corner of this picture. The whole area on the right hand side of this picture is what we were looking at in the previous picture. You will recall that we were looking to the north when looking at the vein swarm, this time we are looking approximately to the west.

Peter Bell: Thanks, that helps triangulate things a bit here.

Paul Angus: And you were picking out those workings, Peter, but look at this area above my head. There is a working there, which you can actually see in the other picture. I believe it appears on the bottom-right side of the picture. You may not be able to see that exact one, but that is the area that we're looking at.

Peter Bell: And just to clarify all this. When you are standing there in this photo, looking out at the trenching, there are extensive historical workings to the left and right of you. What a rich setting.

Paul Angus: Yes, it's a great spot to be exploring.



Peter Bell: And here you are with all the equipment still doing the excavating work for the trench samples! When these exploration projects advance into development and operations scenarios, they really become big construction projects.

Paul Angus: Yes, indeed. As we discussed, the access here is great. A very exciting place for us to be starting to explore.

Peter Bell: I believe you said that the miners had followed high-grade material before. Always interesting to hear mention of high-grade gold. I wonder how that affects what you expect to find in exploration?

Paul Angus: Certainly some of the higher-grade gold material has been removed by the ancient miners. Some of these workings in the 109-meter interval that we have been discussing have been mined to a shallow depth of a few metres by the old timers. We know that some of the quartz veins in the general Sir Bakis area assay up to several ounces of gold per ton. If they took the higher-grade material, so it was no longer there for us to sample, but it continues below the scratchings and narrow workings then things could get interesting when we start to drill down into the mineralization below the zones that were mined at surface.

Peter Bell: Thank you for discussing all of this with me, Paul.

Paul Angus: You're welcome, Peter. It's great to show what we're looking at out there.

Check out another extended quote from the September 13th news release for more, “Results from the trenches are also encouraging with anomalous results being returned from all 3 trenches (see Table 1). The best results were obtained from the western end of trench SBT-001, (see Figure 3), which intersected a highly anomalous interval of 109.1m @ 0.21 g/t Au, over the NW Vein Swarm. The NW Vein Swarm was marked by many shallow, narrow ancient workings, typically less than a meter in width to a maximum of 3-4m depth, with the highest grade quartz veins having been removed by the ancient miners. It is therefore considered probable that the trench assays would therefore have considerably underestimated the true grade of the mineralized interval, prior to the ancient shallow mining activity.” See the full news release from September 13th 2017 here: <https://ceo.ca/@nasdaq/aton-announces-new-regional-exploration-results-from>

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