Idaho-Maryland Mining Corporation

# SECTION 12

## Sampling Method and Approach

# 12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

## 12.1 Gold Mineralization

Sampling of the half cores was performed by Idaho-Maryland staff in a secure core logging and storage facility. Sample size was critical due to the coarse particulate nature of the gold (The sample size was optimized to allow for multiple check assays, if required, as the use of large assay pulps was necessary). The target sample size was 3 ft, with the minimum being 2.5 ft, and 3.3 ft the maximum.

The core ends would be matched through all of the boxes, and fractured sections wrapped in duct tape to preserve geological information and reduce core loss during the cutting process. Core was halved with a wet saw, using continually running fresh water, and cut along the same line of orientation, which provided excellent angular relationship data for structural geologic interpretation. When strongly mineralized sections of core were cut, a plastic tray was inserted into the saw pan and saw cuttings were collected and panned. The pannings were helpful in alerting staff to the presence of coarse gold and assisted in the review of assay and check assay results.

The half cores within a marked sample interval were put in a sample bag, tagged, and loaded into 55lb (25 kg) shipping sacks and secured. The samples from the split core remained in the logging facility until shipped to the assay laboratory. Samples were shipped in one of two manners. Idaho-Maryland staff transported samples to the assay labs in Nevada or the representatives from the assay lab came to the Idaho-Maryland facility to pick up samples, depending on the sizes of the shipments. The majority of the samples were shipped to American Assay Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada and check assays were sent to the Barrick Goldstrike Laboratory in Carlin, Nevada.

## 12.2 Ceramic Feedstock

All cores were cut in half with a diamond saw at Idaho-Maryland's core logging facility. The half cores were primarily collected to conduct whole rock analyses of different rock types and extrusion testing into billets. Remaining half cores were combined into a bulk composite sample for ceramic production testing.