

Evergold Corp. – First Drill Assays from DEM Porphyry Prospect

15.01.2024 | [GlobeNewswire](#)

Return Broad Intercepts, Local High Grades of Precious and Strategic Metals Including Gold, Silver, Cobalt, Molybdenum and Tungsten

TORONTO, Jan. 15, 2024 - [Evergold Corp.](#) (TSX-V: EVER, WKN: A2PTHZ) ("Evergold" or the "Company") is pleased to report assays for initial batches of core from a small reconnaissance drill program (947 metres in 3 holes - see Figure 1 & 2 plan views) completed in late fall 2023 at the large new DEM prospect in central B.C. Assays show broad intercepts of precious metals (gold, silver) encompassing, locally, narrow intercepts of high-grade precious and, notably, high-grade / high value strategic metals (molybdenum, cobalt, tungsten), from two drill pads spaced some 400 metres apart. Additional assays are pending for all 3 holes.

The high-grade intercepts include a first porphyry-hosted intercept: high-grade (0.82% Mo) molybdenum with associated gold (1.2 g/t), rhenium (3.7 g/t) and silver-enriched (8 g/t) sulphides from veining within high-K porphyry intrusive from 299 to 301 metres in hole DEM23-02 (Figure 3). This, along with ubiquitous pyrrhotite hornfels and skarn-style assemblages, the high density of porphyritic dykes in the lower third of DEM23-03 (Figure 4), as well as induced polarization (IP) data, point to high potential for underlying and/or nearby bodies of porphyry-style mineralization. The broad gold and silver predominant intercepts are accompanied throughout the holes by strongly elevated gold pathfinder element geochemistry, particularly arsenic, antimony, bismuth and locally elevated tellurium, indicating the presence of a richly mineralized precious metals system that is considered likely to produce both broad and/or high-grade intercepts with higher-density drilling now in planning for the 2024 field season.

Reported below are partial assays for intervals in diamond core holes DEM23-01, 02 and 03. Sampling of the remainder of the holes is ongoing. Arsenic values have been determined to be the key indicator of system presence. Core photos of high-grade intercepts are included below and may also be viewed on the Company's website at [Evergold Corp.](#) - Property Photo and Video Gallery.

Highlights:

DEM23-03: Partially delineated system envelope: 48.2 metres of 0.58 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag and 3,696 ppm As from 303 to 351.2 metres - open in all directions. Assays of remainder of hole pending.

- Including: high-grade gold: 11.98 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag and 71,293 ppm As from 339 to 340.5 metres
- Including: high-grade cobalt: 0.11% Co, 29.5 g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, 42 ppm Te and 35,800 As from 340 to 340.5 metres

DEM23-01: Partially delineated system envelope: 135 metres of 0.12 g/t Au, 2 g/t Ag and 901 ppm As from surface - 6 to 141 metres - open to depth. Assays of remainder of hole pending.

- Including: high-grade tungsten and high-grade silver: 0.32% W, 155 g/t Ag, 5 ppm Te, 11,850 As from 131 to 132 metres

DEM23-02: First intercept of high-grade porphyry intrusive: high-grade molybdenum (0.82%), with associated gold (1.2 g/t), silver (8 g/t), rhenium (3.7 g/t) and arsenic (2,340 ppm), from 299 to 300 metres. Assays of remainder of hole pending.

"These are very encouraging results for a first pass program, with results to date suggesting we are on the fringes of a large, and somewhat unusual, intrusion-related system," said Kevin Keough, President & CEO. "We are genuinely excited about following up. From a very small initial program on a generally poorly-exposed and barely tested target we appear to have discovered a rich new system with many of the metals that the world is eager for these days. We've seen an impressive array of sulphide minerals

throughout our first drill holes, high grades (locally) and broad system widths, coupled with a rather unique array of high-value elements including gold and silver, and narrow but high-grade intercepts of molybdenite with associated rhenium, as well as cobalt and tungsten, plus lesser copper, lead, zinc and locally elevated tellurium. All of this bodes well for better to come as we work this year to advance the DEM project."

Discussion of Drill Results

Two holes (DEM23-01 & 02) were drilled due east from a first pad, and a single hole (DEM23-03) was drilled due west from a second almost 400 metres southeast (Figures 1 & 2). The holes were targeted on one prominent magnetic high. Each of the three holes intercepted a broad sulphide vein system (Figures 3 & 4 section views), hosted within variably calcareous fine-grained sedimentary rocks cut locally by metre-scale porphyritic dykes, with the host rocks, and locally the dykes, strongly infused over significant core lengths of up to 20 metres by cross-cutting sulphide-bearing veinlets and veins, locally of semi-massive to massive character, along with associated disseminated sulphides. These intervals are encompassed by broader halos of lower-intensity disseminated and sulphide-bearing veinlets and veins. Sulphide minerals observed in core include abundant disseminated and vein-hosted arsenopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite, with lesser but significant sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite. Sulphosalts are also commonly observed. High-grade precious metals, cobalt and tungsten values are localized to the best developed parts of the vein system, particularly the massive sulphide sections, whereas the molybdenum, although present at elevated levels generally throughout the vein system, achieves high grades within a single narrow porphyritic intrusive (dyke) intercepted from 299 to 301 metres in DEM23-02, where it is accompanied by elevated rhenium, gold and silver and the suite of elements characterizing other parts of the DEM mineralizing system. Intriguingly, this dyke may represent an apophysis (projecting finger) off a larger body of porphyry-style mineralization nearby.

Geophysical Interpretation and Exploration Implications

Magnetic susceptibility readings taken of core and observations of core mineralogy suggest that the positive magnetic response generated over some areas of the DEM target area by an aeromagnetic survey flown in 2017 (Figure 1) is likely largely due to the magnetic properties of pyrrhotite, a common sulphide constituent of the core. Magnetic susceptibility readings taken systematically of the core down the holes also clearly demonstrate that the magnetic response has been largely destroyed in the most intensely developed, silica-rich and generally highest-grade part of the vein system as observed, for example, from 303 to 351 metres in DEM23-03 (see Figure 5). Figure 2, which shows drill hole traces with assays superimposed on the first vertical derivative (1VD) magnetics, reinforces the observation that the best precious metals mineralization may be localized along structures highlighted by magnetic gradients. If correct, this observation suggests that prominent magnetic lineaments (relative magnetic intensity lows) observed within the DEM target area (Figure 1) represent high priority exploration targets. It also highlights the fact that further magnetic surveys, both in detail over the present target area (see below), and elsewhere across the recently expanded DEM property, may prove fruitful.

In 2021, a small, 2.6 line-km induced polarization (IP) survey consisting of two east-west oriented lines separated by 200 metres was run over the general area of the recent drilling. Figure 6 shows hole DEM23-03 projected onto an image of the IP chargeability for IP line 668000, which was run approximately 100 metres north of the site of DEM23-03. Although the IP survey did not extend to the depth of the best of the DEM23-03 intercept, Figure 6 does appear to suggest that the best developed parts of the vein system (and assay values) may flank the highest chargeability.

Importantly, both the 2017 airborne magnetometer survey and the 2021 IP survey were optimized for exploration reconnaissance - not drill targeting. It is anticipated that new, detailed surveys of both will be carried out for drill targeting purposes, in-filling between existing lines, looking more deeply and broadening coverage to areas not yet surveyed.

Table 1 - Significant Initial Assay Results for Diamond Core Holes DEM23-01, 02, and 03. *Note: Widths reported are drilled core lengths. True widths for the intercept in hole DEM23-03 are estimated to be greater than 95%. True widths for the intercepts in holes DEM23-01 and 02 cannot presently be determined. Core diameter is 47.6 mm (NQ). Arsenic values in core and soils have been determined to be the key indicator of system presence.*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t) ¹	Ag (g/t) ²	Mo (%) ³	Co (%) ⁴	Cu (%)	Te (ppm) ²	W (%) ⁵	Re (g/t)	As (ppm)
DEM23-03 (additional assays pending)												
	0.00	303.00	303.00		Assays pending							
Partial System Envelope	303.00	351.21	48.21	0.58	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,696
Including	310.29	313.00	2.71	1.12	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,592
Including	310.29	310.79	0.50	2.89	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,200
Including	339.00	340.50	1.50	11.98	24	-	0.08	-	18	-	-	35,290
Including	339.00	339.50	0.50	6.08	47	-	0.12	-	11	-	-	67,500
And Including	340.00	340.50	0.50	29.50	22	-	0.11	0.19	42	-	-	35,800
Assays pending	340.50	393.00	52.50		Assays pending							
DEM23-01 (additional assays pending)												
Assays pending	0.00	6.00	6.00		Casing & rubble - assays pending							
Partial System Envelope	6.00	141.00	135.00	0.12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	901
Including	60.00	64.00	4.00	0.42	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	4,689
Including	60.00	61.00	1.00	0.92	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	10,000
And Including	70.00	80.00	10.00	0.60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1805
Including	76.00	78.00	2.00	0.65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
And Including	78.00	79.00	1.00	3.04	2	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	112
And Including	87.50	89.00	1.50	0.20	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,680
And Including	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.54	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	758
And Including	130.00	132.00	2.00	0.35	82	-	-	-	5	0.16	-	11,575
Including	131.00	132.00	1.00	0.34	155	-	-	-	7	0.32	-	11,850
Assays pending	132.00	228.00	96.00		Assays pending							
DEM23-02 (additional assays pending)												
Assays pending	0.00	9.00	9.00		Casing & rubble - assays pending							
Zone	9.00	14.00	5.00	0.08	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461
Assays pending	14.00	33.50	19.50		Assays pending							
Zone	33.50	38.00	4.50	0.18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assays pending	38.00	88.00	50.00		Assays pending							
Zone	88.00	96.00	8.00	0.49	2	-	0.01	0.09	-	-	-	-
Including	90.00	93.00	3.00	0.66	2	-	0.01	0.12	-	-	-	-
Assays pending	93.00	242.00	149.00		Assays pending							
Zone	242.00	253.00	11.00	0.10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	681
Assays pending	253.00	298.00	45.00		Assays pending							
Zone	299.00	301.00	2.00	0.67	5	0.44	-	-	-	-	1.96	1,526
Including	299.00	300.00	1.00	1.20	8	0.82	-	-	-	-	3.66	2,340
Assays pending	301.00	326.10	25.10		Assays pending							

Notes: 1. Values rounded to two decimals. 2. Values rounded to no decimals. 3. The molybdenum content of viable primary ore bodies worldwide ranges between 0.01 and 0.25% (Source: International Molybdenum Association). 4. 98% of world cobalt production is mined as a by-product. Cobalt is only extracted alone in Morocco and some Canadian arsenide ores (Source: Cobalt Institute). Vale's Voisey's Bay mine in Labrador has a cobalt grade of 0.13% (Source: Canadian Mining Journal, 2021). 5. 0.32% tungsten equates to 1.1% WO₃, the principal compound by which tungsten is priced and traded. Typical grades of WO₃ in primary deposits worldwide are in the range of 0.3-1% (Source: International Tungsten Industry Association).

About the DEM Project

The 10,451-hectare DEM property, located in moderate terrain only 40 kms northwest of Fort St. James in central B.C., lies toward the south end of the Nation Lakes porphyry camp and within the Quesnel Terrane, the latter of which hosts large deposits and long-life mines including the nearby Mount Milligan (50 kms to the northeast of DEM) mine, and Lorraine deposit, and, farther south, the Mt. Polley, Afton, Copper

Mountain, Brenda mines, and the Highland Valley mines and deposits (Figure 7). Located central to the DEM property is the "DEM Halo" prospect, a roughly 4km² target area defined by alteration and mineralogy suggestive of the presence of a porphyry system, by a multi-element soil geochemical signature, including soil highs to 2.1 ppm Au, 160 ppm Ag, >10,000 ppm As, and 651 ppm Cu, by compelling high-relief magnetic and IP-chargeability anomalies, and by the presence of nearby regional scale structures. Extensive logging in the area and associated forest service roads provide drive-on access directly to the DEM prospect. All of these factors, when combined, indicate excellent discovery potential for a gold-silver-copper porphyry and related vein systems. Further details on the DEM prospect may be found on the Company's website at www.evergoldcorp.ca/projects/dem-property/ and in a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "*Technical Report on the DEM Property*" dated August 30, 2023, posted thereon and on the Company's issuer profile at SEDAR+.

Qualified Person

Charles J. Greig, M.Sc., P.Geo., the Company's Chief Exploration Officer and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, has reviewed and approved the technical information in this news release.

QA/QC

The company has a robust quality assurance/quality control program that includes the insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates. Samples of drill core are cut by a diamond-blade rock saw, with half of the cut core placed in individually sealed polyurethane bags and half placed back in the original core box for permanent storage. With the rare exception, sample lengths generally vary from a minimum 0.5-metre interval to a maximum 2.0-metre interval, with an average of 0.5 to 1.0 metres in heavily mineralized sections of core, where precise identification of the mineralogical source of metal values is important. Drill core samples are shipped by truck in sealed woven plastic bags to the ALS sample preparation facility in Langley, BC, and thereafter taken by ALS to their North Vancouver analytical laboratory. ALS operates according to the guidelines set out in International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission Guide 25. Gold is determined by fire assay fusion of a 50-gram subsample with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS). Samples that return values greater than 10 parts per million gold from fire assay and AAS (atomic absorption spectroscopy) are determined by using fire assay and a gravimetric finish. Various metals including silver, gold, copper, lead and zinc are analyzed by inductively coupled plasma (ICP) atomic emission spectroscopy, following multi-acid digestion. The elements copper, lead and zinc are determined by ore-grade assay for samples that return values greater than 10,000 ppm by ICP analysis. Silver is determined by ore-grade assay for samples that return greater than 100 ppm.

Figure 1: Wide Area Plan View, 2023 Drilling on 1VD Magnetics

Figure 2: Close Up Plan View, 2023 Drilling with Assays on 1VD Magnetics

Figure 3: DEM Drilling Section, Holes DEM23-01 & 02

Figure 4: DEM Drilling Section, Hole DEM23-03

Figure 5: DEM Drilling Section, Hole DEM23-03 Magnetic Susceptibility

Figure 6: DEM Drilling Section, Hole DEM23-03 on line 668000 IP Chargeability

Photo 1: DEM23-03, within interval from 339 to 340.5 metres: High-grade gold and high-grade cobalt: 0.11% Co, 29.5 g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, 42 g/t Te and 35,800 ppm As

Photo 2: DEM23-02, within interval from 299 to 300 metres: First strongly mineralized porphyry intercept: high-grade molybdenum (0.82%), with associated gold (1.2 g/t), silver (8 g/t), rhenium (3.7 g/t) and arsenic (2,340 ppm)

Photo 3: DEM23-01, within interval from 78.6 to 78.9 metres: Typical massive sulphide vein (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite): 3.04 g/t Au, 189.5 ppm Co, 0.13% Cu, 14% Fe, 6% S, 5 ppm Te

Photo 4: DEM23-01, interval from 88.5 to 89 metres: Sulphide veining: 0.38 g/t Au, 62 g/t Ag, 1.1% As, 0.6% Pb, 0.5% Zn, 8% Fe, 5% S

Photo 5: DEM23-03: Quartz-carbonate veining with pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite sulphides

Photo 6: DEM23-03: Sulphide-rich cherty quartz-carbonate veining

Photo 7: DEM23-03: Porphyritic dyke mineralized with disseminated arsenopyrite

Photo 8: DEM23-01: Quartz-carbonate vein bearing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite

Photo 9: DEM23-01: Section of Core Heavy with Mixed Sulphides

Photo 10: DEM23-01: Arsenopyrite-Rich Core

Photo 11: DEM23-02: Core Rich with Mixed Sulphides, Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Arsenopyrite, Sulphosalts

Photo 12: DEM23-02: Sulphide Veinlet with Sulphosalts, Chalcopyrite, Arsenopyrite, Pyrite

Photo 13: DEM23-02: Porphyritic dyke Heavily Mineralized with Disseminated Arsenopyrite

Photo 14: DEM23-02: "Haggis-Style" Sulphide-Carbonate Vein

Photo 15: DEM23-02: Mixed Sulphide Vein with Pyrrhotite Predominant

Photo 16: DEM23-02: Vuggy Sulphide Vein with Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Arsenopyrite

Photo 17: DEM23-02: Vuggy Mixed Sulphide Vein

Photo 18: DEM23-02: Core Face Richly Mineralized with Arsenopyrite

Figure 7: DEM Property Location in Province-Wide Geological Context

About Evergold

[Evergold Corp.](#) is a TSX-V listed mineral exploration company with projects in B.C. and Nevada. The Evergold team has a track record of success in the junior mining space, most recently the establishment of [GT Gold Corp.](#) in 2016 and the discovery of the Saddle South epithermal vein and Saddle North porphyry copper-gold deposits near Iskut B.C., sold to Newmont in 2021 for a fully diluted value of \$456 million, representing a 1,136% (12.4 X) return on exploration outlays of \$36.9 million.

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