# Nighthawk explores new high-grade targets and continues drilling widespread mineralization at Colomac

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Highlighted Intercept - Hole C19-19 returns 60.75 metres of 2.61 gpt Au, including 13.40 metres of 4.45 gpt Au, and including 60.85 gpt Au

TSX: NHK

TORONTO, June 26, 2019 - Nighthawk Gold Corp. ("Nighthawk" or the "Company") (TSX: NHK) is pleased to provide a drilling results from the Colomac Gold Project ("Colomac"), centrally located within its 100% owned Indin Lake Gold Pro Northwest Territories, Canada. Nine drillholes (2,992 metres), were recently completed, that targeted select areas within south-central portion of Zone 2.0 of the Colomac Main sill, considered favourable for hosting higher-grade mineralization Table 1; Figures 1, 2, and 3). Drilling spanned a 500-metre section of the zone with all holes intersecting mineralization by hole C19-19 which returned 60.75 metres grading 2.61 grams per tonne ("gpt") gold ("Au"), including 13.40 metres of Au, and including 7.75 metres of 6.85 gpt Au.

Dr. Michael Byron, President and Chief Executive Officer said, "Zone 2.0 is the location of the former producing open p the widest section of the sill and contains the largest portion of the current resource. With these latest results we have straced a newly discovered continuous higher-grade corridor within the southern part of the zone, to a vertical depth of a metres where it remains open in all dimensions. These results are a true testament to the sill's remarkable untapped er Being largely unexplored to depth, we consider this area to be extremely valuable for resource growth opportunities, as strong candidate for hosting additional higher-grade mineralization."

"We are approaching our halfway point in terms of metres drilled and are on track to easily surpass our originally plann metres. At present we have two drills in operation at Colomac with the third now active at Treasure Island, located 12 k the north. Later in the program drills will be mobilized to some of our other high-priority regional prospects as we contin advance our thesis that the Indin Lake Greenstone Belt has the potential to become Canada's next gold camp."

## Zone 2.0 Drilling Highlights:

- Hole C19-19 intersected 60.75 metres of 2.61 gpt Au (47.00 metres true width), including 13.40 metres of 4.45 gpt including 7.75 metres of 6.85 gpt Au; a lower interval returned 26.95 metres of 3.20 gpt Au, including 8.15 metres Au.
- Hole C19-12 intersected 55.00 metres of 2.31 gpt Au (20.00 metres true width), including 27.00 metres of 3.10 gr and including 7.50 metres of 7.31 gpt Au, and 3.75 metres of 13.78 gpt Au.
- Recent drilling followed up on the initial successes achieved by the 2018 program within the southern portion of Z
  tracing a new broad zone of higher-grade mineralization from near surface to a depth of 350 metres where it remains
- Drilling to-date within Zone 2.0 has continued to document distinct broad domains of mineralization with localized higher-grade material that appear to plunge steeply to the north, and which remain largely unexplored to depth.
- The newly established presence of higher-grade corridors within Zones 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, and 3.5, support the like additional higher-grade regions exist along the sill's 9-kilometre length, as well as within the other parallel satellite opportunities remain a focus for the Company as they represent the greatest prospects for resource growth.

Note: All assays are uncut (see Table 1)

The Company commenced drilling at Colomac in early March and will continue until late September. With our increased exploration budget, we expect to complete in excess of 20,000 metres at Colomac, which along with the 17,319 metres in 2018 will form the basis of a resource update in 2020. Exploration activities will continue to concentrate on the discovery expansion of higher-grade gold opportunities within the Colomac area sills and will also include expanded drill program of Nighthawk's high-priority regional prospects while continuing aggressive field exploration programs throughout the Incomplete in early March and will continue until late September. With our increased exploration budget, we expect to complete in excess of 20,000 metres at Colomac, which along with the 17,319 metres in 2018 will form the basis of a resource update in 2020. Exploration activities will continue to concentrate on the discovery exploration of higher-grade gold opportunities within the Colomac area sills and will also include expanded drill program of Nighthawk's high-priority regional prospects while continuing aggressive field exploration programs throughout the Incomplete in 2020.

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# Gold Property.

Table 1. Colomac Drill Results (uncut)

Hole ID	Zone	Collar Orientations		Intersection		Core	True	Gold
		(degrees)		(Metres)		Length	Width	Grade
		Azimuth	Dip	From	То	(Metres)*	(Metres)	gpt
C19-09	2.0	282	-45	153.95	157.00	3.05		1.56
				205.00	207.25	2.25		0.60
				216.25	221.50	5.25		0.42
including				216.25	218.50	2.25		0.83
including				216.25	217.00	0.75		2.09
C19-09B	2.0	282	-60	232.25	236.75	4.50		0.59
including				235.25	236.75	1.50		1.48
				265.00	268.00	3.00		0.54

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C19-12	2.0	287	-70	215.50	221.50	6.00		0.67
including				218.50	221.50	3.00		0.92
				226.25	281.25	55.00	20.00	2.31
including				228.75	271.00	42.25		2.66
including				228.75	255.75	27.00		3.10
including				228.75	236.25	7.50		7.31
including				228.75	232.50	3.75		13.78
including				250.00	255.75	5.75		3.85
including				252.75	255.75	3.00		4.17
including				268.75	280.00	11.25		2.58
including				268.75	273.25	4.50		4.68
including				268.75	271.00	2.25		8.13
				288.00	291.50	3.50		0.78
including				291.00	291.50	0.50		3.59
				308.25	309.75	1.50		1.07
				328.50	332.50	4.00		1.26
including				328.50	330.25	1.75		1.66
C19-12B	2.0	287	-80	292.00	367.00	75.00	15.00	0.52
including				292.00	298.75	6.75		0.98
including				293.50	295.75	2.25		2.26
including				326.50	355.25	28.75		0.76
including				334.00	355.25	21.25		0.92
including				342.00	355.25	13.25		1.08
including				342.00	347.75	5.75		1.52
including				352.00	355.25	3.25		1.20

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C19-13	2.0	287	-55	220.75	248.75	28.00	15.00	0.56
including				224.00	240.00	16.00		0.82
including				233.20	240.00	6.80		1.23
including				235.90	237.00	1.10		3.96
				264.50	266.75	2.25		0.61
C19-13B	2.0	287	-70	300.00	305.00	5.00		0.33
				308.75	311.00	2.25		0.53
				320.00	323.25	3.25		0.83
				363.65	364.65	1.00		0.93
C19-16	2.0	287	-55	193.50	202.75	9.25		0.43
including				193.50	195.75	2.25		0.93
including				200.75	202.75	2.00		0.57
				220.50	224.25	3.75		0.43
				231.75	238.65	6.90		0.73
including				235.75	238.65	2.90		1.29
C19-16B	2.0	287	-70	251.30	262.62	11.32		0.81
including				251.30	259.00	7.70		1.03
including				252.75	255.50	2.75		1.62
					288.00			0.44
including					287.25			0.71

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C19-19	2.0	280	-45	269.25	330.00	60.75	47.00	2.61
including				269.25	282.65	13.40		4.45
including				272.00	282.00	10.00		5.75
including				274.25	282.00	7.75		6.85
including				276.25	280.20	3.95		10.81
including				293.80	320.75	26.95		3.20
including				294.55	302.70	8.15		5.16
including				298.10	302.70	4.60		6.94
including				312.00	320.75	8.75		3.30
including				313.25	318.25	5.00		4.77
including				313.25	316.75	3.50		5.72

#### Zone 2.0 Drill Summary

Zone 2.0 is located near the centre of the Colomac Main sill and despite being the site of the former producing open pit remains unexplored to depth. In 2012, the Company drilled its first hole into the sill beneath the open pit, where hole C intersected 128 metres of 1.36 gpt Au, including 71.85 metres of 2.04 gpt Au, 46.15 metres of 2.81 gpt Au, and 8.65 metres of 2.81 gpt Au, and 8.65 metres of 2.81 gpt Au, including 71.85 metres of 2.04 gpt Au, 46.15 metres of 2.81 gpt Au, and 8.65 metres of 2.81 gpt

To follow up on that early work nine holes were drilled over a 500-metre section of south-central Zone 2.0 to test for ne strong mineralization, to explore the plunge projection of previous drilled higher-grade areas, and to infill gaps in near-scoverage (Figure 1). All holes intersected mineralization, including several broad intercepts with internal higher-grade of 1). The presence of well-developed mineralized widths within the sill, and corresponding signs of internal continuity of egrade within and between drill sections, are in accordance with the possible existence of high-grade domains. Additional required to better define this opportunity.

Hole C19-19, the most northern of the nine holes, targeted the depth extension of mineralization reported in a historica hole, and intersected a wide zone of extensive mineralization 200 metres below surface returning 60.75 metres of 2.61 including 13.40 metres of 4.45 gpt Au, and including 7.75 metres of 6.85 gpt Au (Figure 2). A lower downhole interval a gpt Au over 26.95 metres, including 8.15 metres of 5.16 gpt Au. The higher-grade core to the intercept may indicate the of a plunging shoot similar to Zone 1.5. This represents an exciting new opportunity, as in this part of the sill no other hithat would otherwise help to establish correlations laterally, thus the prospect remains open for exploration in both plun directions. Two additional holes were drilled from the same setup to explore below C19-19 adding a further 140 metres coverage to depth. Results from those holes are pending.

Holes C19-13 and C19-13B were drilled 210 metres southwest of C19-19 to explore an opening in drill coverage to deptest the projected extension of strong mineralization intersected in C18-26 and C18-26B (see press release dated Nove

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<sup>\*</sup> Lengths are reported as core lengths. True widths vary depending on drill hole dip.

2018). Both C18-26 series holes intersected shallow but extensive mineralization highlighted by 25.25 metres of 3.42 g including 12.75 metres of 5.05 gpt Au, and 7.25 metres of 7.10 gpt Au, and outlined a higher-grade internal core that applunge steeply to the north (Figure 3A). Holes C19-13 and C19-13B encountered mineralization to a vertical depth of 25 but not to the same extent, perhaps an indication that the mineralization intersected by the C18-26 holes projects deep section

Holes C19-16 and C19-16B were collared 50 metres south of C19-13 to infill a gap in drill coverage and explore the dorprojection of mineralization intersected in the C18-26 series holes (Figure 1). Similar mineralization to what was reported C19-13 holes was intersected to a depth of 230 metres, suggesting the holes may have tracked above the north plunging higher-grade corridor on this section. Additional infill drilling is needed to better define the zone's plunging geometry.

Holes C19-12 and C19-12B lie 150 metres southwest of C19-16 and 15 metres north of C18-26 (Figure 1). They were to continue drilling the section to depth below the C18-26 holes (Figure 3A). The shallower hole, C19-12, intersected 55 of 2.31 gpt Au, including 27.00 metres of 3.10 gpt Au gold, and including 7.50 metres of 7.31 gpt Au, and 3.75 metres of Au, while the steeper hole C19-12B intersected a broad area of lower-grade mineralization as it appears to have under zone's north plunging higher-grade core (Figure 3B). The four holes now completed on this section have traced continuhigher-grade mineralization from the near surface to 350 metres depth and open. Additional drilling is required to better the zone downplunge to the north.

C19-09 and C19-09B were drilled to explore the southern up-plunge extension of the mineralization intersected by the C18-26 series holes. The holes were collared 75 metres south of C19-12 to explore a shallow region between 125 metres below surface (Figure 1). Although both holes intersected mineralization, they may have tracked too deep on the and undercut the zone's higher-grade core. Additional shallow drilling is being considered to better define the zone's negeometry.

The Company has now reported on 25 holes representing 8,321 metres of its planned 35,000 metre to 40,000 metre 20 program. All holes have intersected mineralization and continue to confirm the sill's capacity to host broad zones of commineralization that typically surround internal cores of elevated grade. Given their considerable widths and depth extent grossly unexplored nature, and their potential to generate ounces, they represent extremely important exploration target Company.

# **Technical Information**

Nighthawk has implemented a quality-control program to comply with best practices in the sampling and analysis of dril core samples were transported in security-sealed bags for analyses at ALS Global Assay Laboratory in Vancouver, BC Global"). ALS Global is an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory. Pulp and metallics assaying for gold was conducted o pulverized sample.

As part of its QA/QC program, Nighthawk inserts external gold standards (low to high-grade) and blanks every 20 sample addition to the standards, blanks, and pulp duplicates inserted by ALS Global.

#### About Nighthawk

Nighthawk is a Canadian-based gold exploration company with 100% ownership of a district-scale land position within Lake Greenstone Belt, located approximately 200 km north of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. Nighthawk is advancing the Colomac Gold Project with a current inferred resource of 2.6 million ounces of gold (50.3 million tonnes average grade of 1.62 grams per tonne gold), as well as advancing its other regional gold deposits and showings within underexplored Archean gold camp.

The Company has an experienced and dedicated team and is well funded to complete its goals and objectives over the months.

#### Qualified Person

Dr. Michael J. Byron, Ph.D., P.Geo., President & Chief Executive Officer of Nighthawk, who is the "Qualified Person" as NI 43-101 for this project, has reviewed and approved of the technical disclosure contained in this news release. Pleas 43-101 technical report "Technical Report and mineral resource estimate update on the Colomac Property of the Indin Project", dated July 26, 2018, as filed under the company's profile on www.sedar.com.

Neither the Toronto Stock Exchange has neither reviewed nor accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the release.

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### Forward-Looking Information

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information with respect to the Company's continued exploration programs (including size and budget) and the ability to advance targets and the timing and results thereof; and the ability to expand the current resource at Colomac with additional drilling and the ability to discover and define new higher-grade gold zones including any impact on the overall grade. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will be taken", "occur", or "be achieved".

Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is made, and is based on a number of assumptions and is subject to known and unknown risks,

uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of Nighthawk to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including risks associated with the exploration, development and mining such as economic factors as they effect exploration, future commodity prices, changes in foreign exchange and interest rates, actual results of current exploration activities, government regulation, political or economic developments, environmental risks, permitting timelines, capital expenditures, operating or technical difficulties in connection with development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of gold exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities of grades of reserves, contests over title to properties, and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined as well as those risk factors discussed in Nighthawk's annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2018, available on www.sedar.com. Although Nighthawk has attempted to identify important factors that could be actually from the security of the research of the re

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