

New Placer Dome Gold Corp. Drills 25.9 m of 0.92 G/t Gold Oxide, Within a Broader Zone of 97.5 m Averaging 0.41 G/t, at its Bolo Gold-Silver Project

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VANCOUVER, Feb. 1, 2021 - [New Placer Dome Gold Corp.](#) ("New Placer Dome" or the "Company") (TSXV: NGLD) (OTCQB: NPDCF) (FSE: BM5) is pleased to report additional analytical results from five reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes completed at the Company's Bolo Gold-Silver Project. The second batch of holes intersected significant oxide gold and extended mineralization at depth in the South Mine Fault Zone, which remains open for expansion. The remaining four holes from the 2020 RC drill program are at ALS laboratories in North Vancouver awaiting prep and fire assays. The Bolo Gold-Silver Project is in a proven and prolific mining area within Nevada, USA.

The Bolo RC drill campaign, completed in November 2020, comprised 14 drill holes totaling 4,159 metres (13,645 feet). Seven of the ten holes for which assay results have been received to date have encountered significant oxide gold mineralization (Table 1). Laboratory assay results from four additional expansion drill holes are still pending.

- Hole BL20-06 was designed to test the down-dip and south plunging continuity of South Mine Fault Zone gold mineralization at depth. The hole intersected 25.91 metres grading 0.92 grams-per-tonne (g/t) gold (Au), within a broader zone of mineralization averaging 0.41 g/t Au over 97.54 metres¹ (Figure 1). The hole successfully extended mineralization approximately 65 metres vertically beneath hole BL20-05, which returned gold values of 1.52 g/t Au over 7.62 metres, within a broader zone of 0.54 g/t Au over 97.54 metres².
- Hole BL20-10 collared at the north end of the South Mine Fault Zone and intersected near surface oxide gold grading 1.23 g/t Au over 10.67 metres, within a broader zone of mineralization averaging 0.81 g/t Au over 19.81 metres¹ (Figure 2).

The considerable length of the gold intercepts in BL20-06, and in BL20-05 above indicate that the mineralized structures hosting leachable gold in the South Mine Fault Zone have significant vertical and lateral extent. These results speak to the continuity and overall strength of the mineralized system at Bolo.

Hole BL20-10 intersected shallow oxide gold mineralization below 2019 drill hole BL19-07, which returned strong arsenic pathfinder values. A similar arsenic anomaly was encountered in BL20-10 coincident with the reported gold intercept. New Placer Dome's technical team has established that pathfinder anomalies are a powerful vectoring tool to identify mineralized structures in the South Mine Fault Zone and elsewhere at the Bolo Gold-Silver Project.

Kris Raffle, P.Geo., and a director comments, "Our continued success in identifying oxide gold mineralization in the South Mine Fault Zone over multiple drill campaigns not only bolsters our understanding of the complex structural controls on mineralization at Bolo, but also presents the Company with a persuasive argument to explore other under-drilled or un-drilled areas of the Project with similar geological characteristics."

¹ The true width of mineralization is estimated to be approximately 60-70% of drill width.

² See New Placer Dome news release dated October 20, 2020.

RC drilling at Bolo defines a 1.2 kilometer north-south trending corridor of gold-silver mineralization containing the South Mine Fault Zone, Uncle Sam, and Northeast Extension zones. Gold mineralization at

Bolo exhibits characteristics of classic Carlin-type mineralization, including strong subvertical structural control in addition to evidence of gold mineralization extending laterally at low angles within favorable silty carbonate units.

Table 1. 2020 Bolo Gold-Silver Project RC Drilling - Significant Results

Hole ID (dip/azimuth)	Released	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m) ¹	Au (g/t)* 0.2 cut-off	CN Soluble Au Recovery (%)
BL20-06 (-51/274)	Current News Release	126.49	224.03	97.54	0.41	81
including		126.49	152.40	25.91	0.92	87
BL20-10 (-60/273)		54.86	74.68	19.81	0.81	90
including		57.91	68.58	10.67	1.23	88
BL20-07 (-60/279)		no significant gold intercepts				
BL20-08 (-51/224)		no significant gold intercepts				
BL20-09 (-45/218)		no significant gold intercepts				
BL20-01 (-63/267)	16-Sept-2020	112.78	150.88	38.1	1.08	79
including		137.16	149.35	12.19	1.79	75
and		170.69	178.31	7.62	0.68	57

BL20-02 (-61/317)	20-Oct-2020	13.72	38.1	24.38	1.38	85
including		21.34	27.43	6.1	4.35	81
BL20-03 (-66/274)		0	53.34	53.34	0.24	80
including		0	12.19	12.19	0.61	80
and		71.63	132.59	60.96	0.74	74
including		71.63	92.96	21.34	1.71	79
BL20-04 (-77/273)		82.3	89.92	7.62	0.32	84
BL20-05 (-50/270)		79.25	176.78	97.54	0.54	66
including		79.25	86.87	7.62	1.52	83
including		100.58	141.73	41.15	0.72	76
including		167.64	176.78	9.14	0.84	31

*Intervals may include a small percentage of internal dilution up to 5 metres estimated true width below 0.1 g/t Au

Methodology and QA/QC

The analytical work reported on herein was performed by ALS Global ("ALS"), Vancouver Canada. ALS is an ISO-IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited geoanalytical laboratory and is independent of New Placer Dome and the QP. RC drill samples were subject to crushing at a minimum of 70% passing 2 mm, followed by pulverizing of a 250 gram split to 85% passing 75 microns. Gold determination was via standard atomic absorption spectroscopy ("AAS") finish 30 gram fire-assay ("FA") analysis, in addition to 48 element ICP-MS geochemistry. For any samples assaying over 0.1 ppm gold an additional 30 gram cyanide leach analysis is completed whereby the sample is treated with a 0.25% NaCN solution and rolled for an hour. An aliquot of the final leach solution is then centrifuged and analyzed by AAS.

New Placer Dome follows industry standard procedures for the work carried out on the Bolo Gold-Silver Project, with a quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program. Blank, duplicate and standard samples were inserted into the sample sequence sent to the laboratory for analysis. New Placer Dome detected no significant QA/QC issues during review of the data. New Placer Dome is not aware of any drilling, sampling, recovery or other factors that could materially affect the accuracy or reliability of the data referred to herein.

About New Placer Dome Gold Corp.

[New Placer Dome Gold Corp.](#) is a gold exploration company focused on acquiring and advancing gold projects in Nevada. New Placer Dome's flagship Kinsley Mountain Gold Project, located 90 km south of the Long Canyon Mine (currently in production under the Newmont/Barrick Joint Venture), hosts Carlin-style gold mineralization, previous run of mine heap leach production, and NI 43-101 indicated resources containing 418,000 ounces of gold grading 2.63 g/t Au (4.95 million tonnes) and inferred resources containing 117,000 ounces of gold averaging 1.51 g/t Au (2.44 million tonnes)³. The Bolo Project, located 90 km northeast of Tonopah, Nevada, is another core asset, similarly hosting Carlin-style gold mineralization. New Placer Dome also owns 100% of the Troy Canyon Project, located 120 km south of Ely, Nevada. New Placer Dome is run by a strong management and technical team consisting of capital market and mining professionals with the goal of maximizing value for shareholders through new mineral discoveries, committed long-term partnerships, and the advancement of exploration projects in geopolitically favourable jurisdictions.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release as it relates to the Bolo Project has been reviewed and approved by Kristopher J. Raffle, P.Geo. (BC) Principal and Consultant of APEX Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton, AB and a Director of New Placer Dome, and Christopher Livingstone, P.Geo. (BC) Project Geologist of APEX Geoscience Ltd. of Edmonton, AB, both "Qualified Persons" as defined in National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Raffle and Mr. Livingstone verified the data disclosed which includes a review of the analytical and test data underlying the information and opinions contained therein.

³ Technical Report and updated estimate of mineral resources on the Kinsley Project, Elko County, Nevada, U.S.A., effective January 15, 2020 and prepared by Michael M. Gustin, Ph.D., CPG, Moira Smith, Ph.D., P.Geo. and Gary L. Simmons, MMSA under [New Placer Dome Gold Corp.](#)'s Issuer Profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

/s/ "Max Sali"

Max Sali, Chief Executive Officer

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Forward-looking statements address future events and conditions and are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved), and variations of such words, and similar expressions are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of factors that, if untrue, could cause the actual results, performances or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such statements. Such statements and information are based on numerous assumptions regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future, including the price of metals, anticipated costs and the ability to achieve goals, that general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner, that financing will be available if and when needed and on reasonable terms, and that third party contractors, equipment and supplies and governmental and other approvals required to conduct the Company's planned exploration

