Discovery Harbour Resources Corp: First Phase of Drilling at 2BAR Successful

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA--(Marketwired - Jan 26, 2015) - Discovery Harbour Resources Corp. ("DHR" or the "Company") (TSX VENTURE:DHR) is pleased to announce that it has completed its initial drilling program at its 100% owned 2BAR Project in Nevada and has received encouraging assay results.

DDH 2B14-06:
From 32.8 to 107.0ft (74.2 ft / 22.6m) averaging 1.20% Cu;
Including:
From 82.7 to 104.6 ft (21.9 ft / 6.7m) averaging 3.73% Cu;
With this interval including:
From 97.0 to 104.6 ft (7.6 ft / 2.3m) averaging 4.50% Cu
With this interval including:
From 99.0 to 104.6 ft (5.6 ft / 1.7m) averaging 5.89% Cu

DDH 2B14-07
From 7.0 to 71 ft (64.0 ft / 19.5m) averaging 0.74% Cu;
Including:
From 26 to 40 ft (14 ft / 4.3m) averaging 1.25% Cu, and
From 66 to 71 ft (5 ft / 1.5m) averaging 1.99% Cu

(see tables below)

Seven diamond drill holes were drilled from October 31 through November 17, 2014. 4 holes tested the Lower Zone and 3 holes tested the Upper Zone for a total of 865 feet (262 meters). 141 individual samples were collected from the core for geochemical analysis.

The objective of this phase of drilling was to test the projected down dip and strike extensions of the two zones (the Upper Zone and the Lower Zone) hosting the mineralization exposed at surface in outcrop and by trenching. (See DHR press release dated July 16, 2014).

The copper occurs in a strongly oxidized zone representing the unconformity (contact / enrichment zone) between younger, Tertiary felsic volcanics (dominantly rhyolite ~32 million years) and Jurassic mafic volcanics (dominantly andesite, andesite breccias and andesite porphyry ~147 million years). The focus of mineralization within the unconformity, as evidenced by this drilling, is in contrast to the Company's original hypothesis that the exposed mineralization was strataform in nature, contained within certain Jurassic volcanic units. Visually identifiable copper in outcrop and core occurs as native copper, copper oxides (cuprite), copper carbonates (malachite, azurite), copper cyclosilicates (chrysocolla), copper halides (possibly atacamite) and copper sulfides (chalcocite, bornite and trace amounts of chalcopyrite). This mineralized contact zone, where exposed in outcrop and trenches and intercepted by drilling, varies from approximately 12 feet to greater than 100 feet in thickness and consists of strongly oxidized regolith and saprolite.

All drill core was logged on site by licensed professional geologists and Qualified Persons (QP), transported to, then processed and analyzed by ALS Global in Reno, Nevada and Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Core samples were continuously in the custody of DHR geologists / QPs until delivery was made by them to ALS Global in Reno, Nevada.

Intervals given are core lengths and may not represent true thicknesses. However, in all seven drill holes where bedding was noted, the attitude of the bedding was within a few degrees of being perpendicular to the core axis. This suggests core lengths are near to true thicknesses.

Upper Zone Drill Results

Holes **2B14-5, 6 & 7**, Upper Zone, all drilled vertically to depths of 150', 140' and 175' respectively, were designed to test the down dip extensions of the mineralized horizons exposed in outcrop, in historical workings (pits & adits) and trenches as described in the press release referenced above as well as to traverse the axis of an induced polarization (I.P.) anomaly, described below. All three holes successfully intercepted copper mineralization within the oxidized horizon contained in the Tertiary-Jurassic contact. Particularly, holes 2B14-06 & 2B14-07 showed significant copper enrichment. Below are text and tabular descriptions of these intercepts.

Hole **2B14-05** - Upper Zone, contained from 28.0 to 48.0 ft (20.0 ft/ 6.1m) averaging 0.14% Cu.

Hole **2B14-06** - Upper Zone, contained, from 32.8 to 107 ft (74.2ft / 22.6m) with an average of 1.20% Cu. This interval contains, from 82.7 to 104.6 ft (21.9 ft / 6.7m) that averages 3.73% Cu. Contained within this interval, from 97.0 to 104.6 ft (7.6 ft / 2.3m) that averages 4.50% Cu, and, contained within this interval, from 99.0 to 104.6 ft (5.6 ft / 1.7m) that averages 5.89% Cu. Of additional interest are some of the individual sample interval results; from 87 to 88 ft / 10.09% Cu; from 99 to 101 ft / 8.9% Cu; from 101 to 103 ft / 6.62% Cu; and from 103 to 105 ft / 17.45% Cu.

Hole **2B14-07**-Upper Zone contained, from 7.0 to 71ft (64.0 ft / 19.5m) with an average of 0.74% Cu. This interval contains, from 26 to 40ft (14 ft / 4.3m) with an average of 1.25% Cu. Contained within this interval, from 26 to 34 ft (8 ft / 2.4m) averaging 1.54% Cu. Also contained within the 70.2 foot interval, from 66 to 71 ft (5 ft / 1.5m) is a shorter interval averaging 1.99%Cu. Of additional interest are some of the individual sample interval results; from 26 to 28 ft / 1.23% Cu; from 28 to 30 ft / 2.17% Cu; from 30 to 32 ft / 1.16% Cu; and from 32 to 34 ft / 1.58% Cu. From 48 to 50 ft / 1.02% Cu; from 52 to 54 ft / 1.13% Cu; from 56 to 58 ft / 1.94% Cu; from 66 to 68 ft / 2.27% Cu and from 68 to 71 ft / 1.81% Cu.

The surface trenching exposed the saprolitic contact between the Tertiary and the Jurassic volcanics as well as a +50' (15.2m) thickness of Jurassic regolith. In these exposures, it is evident that this contact zone has been strongly oxidized and enriched in copper (+/- silver) through time and correlative supergene processes. This horizon represents an attractive exploration target because of the grades assayed from the exposures and core, in addition to its thickness and mapped lateral continuity. This contact zone is well represented as a shallowly dipping plane (~24° dip, 007° azimuth) and has a lateral extent of many square kilometers. Locally, this plane has been vertically offset by brittle, normal block faulting.

In a down dip direction, it is plausible that this contact zone may contain a larger source of copper that causes or contributes to the occurrence of exotic copper assayed from the Lower Zone surface exposures. This contact zone lies in an upslope direction from the Lower Zone exposures. We hypothesize that this paleosurface (the unconformity) contains depressions that were eroded into the Jurassic rocks due to processes active during the time it was exposed at surface, prior to the deposition of the Tertiary sequences. These depressions should represent thickened portions of the copper-enriched supergene oxide zone.

	NAD 27,Zn 11		Sample#	Rcv'd Wgt	Interval (ft)			Cu%	Cu%	Total Cu%
DDH#	East	North		(kg)	From	To	Total	Minus fract	Plus fract	-/ + combined
2B14-05	418105	4424730	152051	3.33	28	32	4	0.06	0.06	0.12
Upper Zn			152052	4.37	32	37	5	0.08	0.06	0.14
N=7			152053	2.35	37	40	3	0.03	0.03	0.06
			152054	2.24	40	42.8	2.8	0.06	0.05	0.11
			152055	0.81	42.8	44	1.2	0.25	0.25	0.50
			152056	1.41	44	46	2	0.08	0.07	0.15
			152057	1.25	46	48	2	0.08	0.06	0.14

DDH 2B14-05 Summary (weighted averages):

From 28.0 to 48.0 ft (20.0 ft/ 6.1m) averaging 0.14% Cu.

	NAD 27,Zn 11		Sample#	Rcv'd Wgt	Interval (ft)			Cu%	Cu%	Total Cu%
DDH#	East	North		(kg)	From	To	Total	Minus fract	Plus fract	-/ + combined
2B14-06	418129	4424740	152079	3.42	28.7	32.8	4.1	0.01	0.01	0.02
Upper Zn			152080	4.16	32.8	38	5.2	0.13	0.11	0.24

N=25			152081	3.77	38	42.7	4.7	0.13	0.1	0.23
			152082	4.48	42.7	47.9	5.2	0.07	0.07	0.14
			152083	4.05	47.9	52.8	4.9	0.1	0.08	0.18
			152084	4.23	52.8	57.9	5.1	0.13	0.1	0.23
			152085	4.46	57.9	62.8	4.9	0.07	0.05	0.12
			152086	3.42	62.8	68	5.2	0.07	0.08	0.15
			152087	3.65	68	72.7	4.7	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152088	4.4	72.7	77.9	5.2	0.02	0.01	0.03
			152089	4.39	77.9	82.7	4.8	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152090	3.35	82.7	87	4.3	0.04	0.65	0.69
			152091	0.62	87	88	1	0.19	9.9	10.09
			152092	4.41	88	92.6	4.6	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152093	2.96	92.6	97	4.4	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152094	1.85	97	99	2	0.08	1.15	1.23
			152095	1.32	99	101	2	3.88	5.03	8.91
			152096	1.14	101	103	2	0.38	6.24	6.62
			152097	1	103	105	2	2.15	15.3	17.45
			152098	1.34	105	107	2	0.03	0.14	0.17
			152101	4.82	107	112	5	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152102	4.3	112	117	5	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152103	2.92	117	121	4	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152104	4.14	121	127	6	0.01	0.01	0.02
			152105	3.7	127	131	4	0.01	0.01	0.02

DDH 2B14-06 Summary (weighted averages):

From 32.8 to 107.0ft (74.2 ft / 22.6m) averaging 1.20% Cu;
Including:
From 82.7 to 104.6 ft (21.9 ft / 6.7m) averaging 3.73% Cu;
With this interval including:
From 97.0 to 104.6 ft (7.6 ft / 2.3m) averaging 4.50% Cu
With this interval including:
From 99.0 to 104.6 ft (5.6 ft / 1.7m) averaging 5.89% Cu

	NAD 27,Zn 11		Sample#	Rcv'd Wgt	Interval (ft)			Cu%	Cu%	Total Cu%
DDH#	East	North		(kg)	From	To	Total	Minus fract	Plus fract	-/ + combined
2B14-07	418160	4424753	152106	3.2	0.8	7	6.2	0.04	0.04	0.08
Upper Zn			152107	3.58	7	11.8	4.8	0.07	0.07	0.14
N=28			152108	3.91	11.8	17	5.2	0.07	0.07	0.14
			152109	3.55	17	22	5	0.1	0.09	0.19
			152110	2.04	22	24	2	0.2	0.19	0.39
			152111	1.43	24	26	2	0.13	0.12	0.25
			152112	1.26	26	28	2	0.47	0.76	1.23
			152113	1.6	28	30	2	1.04	1.13	2.17
			152114	1.49	30	32	2	0.41	0.75	1.16
			152115	1.48	32	34	2	0.48	1.1	1.58
			152116	1.31	34	36	2	0.33	0.4	0.73
			152117	1.89	36	38	2	0.44	0.52	0.96
			152118	1.59	38	40	2	0.24	0.66	0.9
			152119	1.43	40	42	2	0.14	0.15	0.29
			152120	1.36	42	44	2	0.17	0.21	0.38
			152121	1.16	44	46	2	0.19	0.19	0.38
			152122	1.43	46	48	2	0.22	0.28	0.5
			152123	1.51	48	50	2	0.42	0.6	1.02
			152124	1.59	50	52	2	0.26	0.34	0.6
			152125	1.59	52	54	2	0.35	0.78	1.13
			152126	1.49	54	56	2	0.34	0.48	0.82
			152127	1.3	56	58	2	0.62	1.32	1.94
			152128	1.38	58	60	2	0.17	0.14	0.31
			152129	1.69	60	62	2	0.16	0.14	0.3
			152130	1.84	62	64	2	0.09	0.08	0.17

			152131	1.46	64	66	2	0.24	0.18	0.42
			152132	1.23	66	68	2	1.23	1.04	2.27
			152133	2.4	68	71	3	1.03	0.78	1.81

DDH 2B14-07 Summary (weighted averages):
From 7.0 to 71 ft (64.0 ft / 19.5m) averaging 0.74% Cu;
Including:
From 26 to 40 ft (14 ft / 4.3m) averaging 1.25% Cu, and
From 66 to 71 ft (5 ft / 1.5m) averaging 1.99% Cu

Lower Zone Drill Results

Drill holes **2B14-01**(TD 100'/30.3m) & **2B14-02** (TD 175'/53m), both in the Lower Zone, with azimuths of 220°, inclinations of -55° & -50°, respectively, tested the strong copper-silver mineralization exposed in outcrop and in trenches #10 & #11 in the Lower Zone, as reported in the press release noted above. These two holes were designed to intercept the mapped down dip projection of this mineralization. Hole 1 intercepted the zone exposed at surface at a vertical depth of 45 feet (13.7 meters). 20 individual geochemical samples were collected from this hole. No anomalous mineralization was encountered. Hole 2 was designed to intercept this same zone at a greater vertical depth of 90 feet (27.27 meters). No samples were collected from this hole as no visible evidence of mineralization was logged. Both holes penetrated a sequence of bedded Jurassic andesite flow units with minor andesitic porphyries and breccia units also encountered.

The paradox of strong mineralization residing in the andesite at surface and the lack of mineralization at -45 feet and -90 feet is interpreted to imply that the copper (and silver) at and near surface levels in the Lower Zone is exotic and is derived from a nearby source buried under the younger Tertiary cover. The unconformity / contact zone between the Tertiary and Jurassic volcanics is located upslope from (topographically above) the mineralized exposures in the Lower Zone.

Drillhole **2B14-03**, Lower Zone, was collared and drilled vertically into the outcropping mineralized Jurassic breccias to a depth of 50' (15.2m). 12 samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Copper assays in the first 3 samples, representing vertical intervals of 3-4', 4-6' and 6-8' returned 0.67% Cu, 0.21% Cu and 0.19% Cu, respectively. These results support the hypothesis that copper (ions) is concentrated at surface and has been transported in the near surface environment from an unexposed upslope source.

	NAD 27,Zn 11		Sample#	Rcv'd Wgt	Interval (ft)			Cu%	Cu%	Total Cu%
DDH#	East	North		(kg)	From	To	Total	Minus fract	Plus fract	-/ + combined
2B14-03	418333	4424845	152022	0.49	3	4	1	0.35	0.32	0.67
Lower Zn			152023	1.27	4	6	2	0.15	0.08	0.21
N=3			152024	1.74	6	8	2	0.12	0.07	0.19

DDH 2B14-03 Summary (weighted averages):
From 3.0 to 8.0 ft (5.0 ft/ 1.5m) averaging 0.29% Cu.

Hole **2B14-04,** Lower Zone, was designed to test for copper enrichment in the contact zone between the Tertiary and the Jurassic sequences in the Lower Zone. The hole was collared in the Tertiary volcanics, drilled vertically and penetrated Tertiary saprolite to 16.6', then entered a Jurassic regolith to 37' where broken but relatively unaltered volcanics were logged a total depth of 75'.

Anomalous copper values from surface down to 16.6 feet, yielding a maximum of 0.93%, were returned from the strongly oxidized saprolite near surface in hole 2B14-04, further bolstering the probability of a more concentrated source of the copper lying further undercover in an upslope direction from this hole and the outcrops and trenches in the Lower Zone.

	NAD 27,Zn 11		Sample#	Rcv'd Wgt	Interval (ft)			Cu%	Cu%	Total Cu%
DDH#	East	North		(kg)	From	To	Total	Minus fract	Plus fract	-/ + combined
2B14-04	418338	4424891	152137	1.57	0	6.2	6.2	0.25	0.23	0.48
Lower Zn			152138	1.51	6.2	10.3	4.1	0.49	0.44	0.93
N=7			152139	1.49	10.3	13.4	3.1	0.25	0.21	0.46
			152140	1.69	13.4	16.6	3.2	0.41	0.31	0.72
			152141	3.32	16.6	21.8	5.2	0.17	0.15	0.32
			152142	1.33	21.8	26.2	4.4	0.25	0.2	0.45

			152143	2.23	26.2	31	4.8	0.08	0.07	0.15

DDH 2B14-04 Summary (weighted averages):
From 0.0 to 31.0 ft (31.0 ft/ 9.4m) averaging 0.48% Cu.

Geophysical Surveys

An induced polarization (I.P.) ground survey was conducted in 2007 over both the zones in an effort to detect possible conductors associated with mineralization lying under the Tertiary cover to the north of the mineralized horizons exposed at surface. This survey resulted in the definition of 2 zones of strong chargeability anomalies under the Tertiary cover rocks. The area in the vicinity of the Lower Zone mineralization did not produce a response indicative of conductive material at depth. However, a large response, approximately 1,000 x 800 ft (300 x 250m) represented by a strong chargeability signature was discovered approximately 300 ft (100m) to the north-northwest of the Lower Zone and bolsters the Company's interpretation that the mineralization contained in the Lower Zone has been transported from a source "upslope" by gravity flow. It is proposed that a copper source area (supergene-enriched) resides within the contact zone between the overlying Tertiary and the Jurassic units.

To further support this hypothesis, drilling of the Upper Zone was designed to traverse the axis of the second of the I.P. anomalies (dimensions approximately 825 x 410 ft (250 x 125m) with three holes, near the historical mine workings. All three holes intersected copper mineralization, as reported, with the strongest copper assays discovered in hole 2B14-06 located near the axis of the I.P. response. In constructing the cross section of these three drill holes, it appears that the axis of the I.P. anomaly may be coincident with a normal fault appearing to exhibit approximately 100 feet of vertical offset of the Tertiary and Jurassic units. This structure, in concert with others may serve as important controls on the transport of fluids contributing to the oxidation and localization of mineralization.

As proven with the Upper Zone drilling, we propose that additional copper mineralization will occur, associated with these large I.P. anomalies shown on the image contained in the DHR website at www.discoveryharbour.com. This represents an attractive exploration target as a result of the positive results intercepted in this drill program.

Assay Procedures

Assay results from the analysis of core samples using the standard 51 element ICP method produced results that clearly did not represent the quantity of copper mineralization visually logged in the core. The ICP percentages were notably low. Consequently and initially, four samples, with an abundance of visible copper mineralization, were re-assayed as a test, using the ALS Global method to recover total copper through a metallic sieve screening and a four acid total digestion, followed by atomic absorption spectrometry analysis (AAS). See process description at end of this release. The results of the AAS method test indicates that more resistive copper minerals present in the core samples were not dissolved thoroughly in the ICP preparation process and hence, did not report to the solution for the ICP mass spectrometry analysis. Table 1 below illustrates the substantial differences in assay results for these four samples, comparing the ICP and AAS methods. Following the receipt of these data, all other pertinent core samples from the drilling were re-analyzed using the four acid digestion and the AAS analytical method for total copper determination.

Table 1: ME-MS41 ICP vs Cu-SCR21 AAS Analytical Results - 4 initial samples for testing process

100 micron fraction / 1 acid digestion / ICP analysis vs. coarse+fine fractions / 4 acid digestion / AAS-total copper analysis										
		NAD27 UTMs		Interval (ft)				Total Cu		
DHR Sample#	DDH#	418129E	4424740N	From	To	Total (ft)	Wgt (lbs)	ppm	%Cu	Comments
152091	2B14-06			87	88	1	1.36	100,090	10.09%	Total Cu - AAS
152091	2B14-06						1.89	3,380	0.34%	ICP
152095	2B14-06			99	101	2	2.9	80,910	8.91%	Total Cu - AAS
152095	2B14-06						3.56	36,600	3.66%	ICP
152096	2B14-06			101	102.6	1.6	2.51	60,620	6.62%	Total Cu - AAS
152096	2B14-06						3.12	8,970	0.90%	ICP
152097	2B14-06			102.6	104.6	2	2.21	174,500	17.45%	Total Cu - AAS
152097	2B14-06						2.84	42,700	4.27%	ICP

The analysis of the samples was performed at ALS Global using standard preparations for rock samples for the ICP analysis. All 141 samples were analyzed using ALS Global's aqua regia and weak acid digestion, code #ME-MS41L (51 element) and Au-AA23 (0.005ppm detection limit). Additionally, a metallic sieve preparation process and a total copper, 4 acid digestion (ALS # - Cu-SCR21) was performed on a total of 70 samples, including the four test samples described above. Numerous samples contained visible native copper, chrysocolla, azurite, malachite, cuprite, atacamite(?), chalcocite and traces of bornite and chalcopyrite. In this process, the sample is dry screened (100 micron (150 mesh)) saving both the plus and minus fractions for copper analysis. The minus fraction is weighed in duplicate (ca. 0.25 g) while the entire plus fraction is weighed. If the plus fraction exceeds 20 g, it is split into two or more fractions but the total weight is reported. The fractions are subsequently decomposed by a 4-Acid digestion (HNO_3, HCl, $HClO_4$, and HF) and analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). The total copper content, individual assays on the plus & minus fractions and weight fractions are calculated and reported.

Assay averages reported in this release are from drill intersections as detailed in the above tables. Drill composites have been independently calculated by Discovery Harbour using the formula for weighted averages based on core length. All locations are reported in NAD 27, Zone 11 UTMs A complete listing of drill results will appear shortly on the Company's website at; www.discoveryharbour.com

Summary

Bruno Hegner, President & CEO of Discovery states; **"**As of the end of 2014, the Company has invested slightly over US$425K in acquisition and exploration at 2BAR. I am extremely pleased that, with relatively minimal expenditures and a very minimal drill program, we have produced significant results regarding grades, thicknesses and potential overall size of the target, as we envision it presently. After all, 'Grade is King'. I am excited to be able to present these findings and recommend additional exploration at 2BAR. We are now able to see that this project constitutes a significant possible asset for DHR.**"**

The next phase of exploration is contingent on funding. Additional geophysics (I.P.), drilling (as much as budget will allow) and geochemistry will be the primary activities for the next phase. Field follow-up of soils anomalies, mapping and sampling are considered as part of the next phase as well.

Michael J. Senn, a licensed professional geologist, is the Qualified Person for Discovery Harbour Resources as described in National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical contents of this release.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DISCOVERY HARBOUR RESOURCES CORP.

"*Bruno Hegner*"

Frank D. Hegner, President, CEO, and Director

Disclaimer for Forward-Looking Information

Certain information regarding the Company contained in this press release may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements may include estimates, plans, opinions, forecasts, projections or other statements that are not statements of fact. Although the Company believes that expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. The Company cautions that actual performance will be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, and that future events and results may vary substantially from what the Company currently foresees.

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