VANCOUVER, BC / ACCESSWIRE / August 28, 2015 / Discovery Harbour Resources Corp. (TSXV: DHR) has completed its second drilling program at its 100-per-cent-owned 2BAR project in Nevada and has received partial assay results. This press release is published in conjunction with the Company's release of its MD&A and prior to the receipt of all final assaying results.

The Company is concerned that the results (ICP and Cu-SCR21- total copper) noted in this release are not representative of the amount of mineralization intercepted and visible in the core. The ICP and Cu-SCR21 (AAS analysis) processes are described in detail below in the Assay Procedures sections. Due to these concerns the Company is in the process of having further analytical work completed. These results are expected in 4 to 6 weeks.

The results of the Cu-SCR21 (total copper) AAS method suggests however, that an abundance of copper is reporting to the oversize fractions (the +100 micron size) where 100% of the fraction is digested in acid and analyzed The average weights of all plus fractions analyzed to date is 31.95 gr; where n = 193 samples. However, the results from the fine fractions of the Cu-SCR21 process, where a total of only 0.5 grams of material is analyzed out of an average sample volume of 759.9 grams (n=193 samples) indicates that this small amount of analyzed material, relative to the total weights of the fine fractions, results may not be reporting the true copper contents of those -100 micron fractions. The native copper contained in the samples produces a "nugget effect". Accurate results are difficult to obtain when this effect is present and is generally resolved by employing the process described below.

As such and as a test, the Company has employed ALS Global, the Company's usual analytical laboratory, to perform subset sampling and analysis of the fine fractions. Ten separate samples (core intervals), where copper values reported in the multiple percent's within the coarse fractions but only a few hundreds of parts per million were reported in the undersize or minus 100 micron fractions, have been selected for this re-analysis. The process, a standard in the industry, involves the homogenization of the fine fractions in the test samples and the collection of three, separate 50 gram subsamples from each of the 10 selected sample intervals. The 50 gram subset samples are completely dissolved in a four acid digestion process (see below for descriptions of the acids) and analyzed using the AAS technique. This is the same process used in determining the copper content of the oversize (+100 micron fractions). We expect this process to be completed later in September due to the amount of time required to completely dissolve the constituents of the subset's material. Further, as a check of the ALS results for this process, the Company has employed Accurassay Labs in Thunder Bay, Ontario to perform an identical test on four of the same samples processed and analyzed by ALS. Accurassay labs has much experience in processing and analyzing samples containing native copper and accurately determining the nugget effect on samples containing native copper.

To comply with National Instrument 43-101, the Company hereby makes the following partial drill assays available for its Phase II drill program. These may not represent actual results. Those final results will be released as soon as they become available.

DDH 2B15-01 Summary (weighted averages):

From 130.0 to 157.0 ft (27 ft/ 8.2 m) averaging 0.29% Cu.

Containing: from 144 ft to 152.1 ft, 8.1 ft (2.5m) @ 0.423% Cu

Hole 2B15-01 was drilled vertically on geophysical grid Line 100 North. It encountered 129 feet of Tertiary rhyolite before entering the leached cap (regolith) and the oxidized zone / unconformity, developed on the top of the Jurassic mafic volcanics. Observed copper minerals noted in the oxide zone of the unconformity were native copper, malachite and chalcocite.

This hole supported our hypothesis that the zone of mineralization has an I.P. (induced polarization) signature and that the horizon of mineralization within the unconformity does continue under the Tertiary cover.

DDH 2B15-02 Summary (weighted averages):

From 259.0 to 300.0 ft (41 ft/ 12.4 m) averaging 0.17% Cu.

Containing: from 264 ft to 282 ft, 18 ft (5.5m) @ 0.25% Cu; and;
Containing: from 290 ft to 294 ft, 4 ft (1.2 m) @ 0.35% Cu;
Further Containing: from 264 ft to 270 ft, 6 ft (1.8 m) @ 0.38% Cu

Hole 2B15-02, Upper Zone, was also designed to test the IP response obtained from our 2015 survey which was completed prior to the initiation of the drill program.

Hole 2B15-02 represents a 100 foot step out to the north from hole 2B15-01 and 200 feet north of discovery hole 2B14-06, completed during the November, 2014 program.

Hole 2B15-02 was drilled vertically on geophysical grid Line 200 North. It encountered 258 feet of Tertiary rhyolite before entering the leached cap (regolith) and the oxidized zone / unconformity, developed on the top of the Jurassic mafic volcanics. Observed copper minerals noted in the oxide zone of the unconformity were native copper, malachite and chalcocite.

This hole also supported our hypothesis that the zone of mineralization has an I.P. (induced polarization) signature and that the horizon of mineralization within the unconformity continues under the Tertiary cover.

DDH 2B15-03 Summary (weighted averages):

From 45.2 to 107.5 ft (62.3 ft/ 18.9 m) averaging 0.17% Cu.

Containing: from 45.2 ft to 89 ft, 43.8 ft (13.3m) @ 0.19% Cu; and;
Containing: from 99 ft to 107.5 ft, 8.5 ft (2.5 m) @ 0.21% Cu;

Hole 2B15-03, Upper Zone, is an angle hole drilled from hole 2B14-07 toward hole 2B14-06. Its purpose was twofold; to determine the location of the fault located between the holes and to prove or disprove that the fault was mineralized and is acting as a conduit for cupriferous fluids ascending along it to be deposited in the oxide zone present in the unconformity. It was drilled at an azimuth of 254° and an angle of -60°. This hole intersected 43 feet of Tertiary rhyolite where it entered a fault structure to 66 feet. Copper mineralization was visible within the structure, attesting to its role as a pathway for fluids. From 66 to 87 feet, it penetrated the oxide zone within the unconformity showing that at least 100 vertical feet of displacement is present along it. Additionally, when the geology is entered into cross section form, at least two other faults must be present to explain the lithology's in drill holes 2B14-05, 06 & 07 and hole 2B15-03.

DDH 2B15-04 Summary (weighted averages):

From 108 to 207.8 ft (99.8 ft/ 30.2 m) averaging 0.11% Cu.

Containing: from 116.1 to 122 feet; 5.9 ft (1.8 m) @ 0.34% Cu; and;
Containing: from 146 to 162 feet; 16 ft (4.85m) @ 0.21% Cu.

Hole 2B15-04, Upper Zone, was centered on a strong I.P. anomaly located 660 feet (200 meters) from discovery hole 2B14-06, along the trend of the chargeability zone, as defined from our survey. It represents a large step out. It intersected 111 feet of the overlying Tertiary rhyolite before entering the regolith and the oxide zone from 112 to 180 feet where it penetrated into the unaltered Jurassic volcanics.

Native copper, malachite and chalcocite were the copper minerals noted in the core during logging. 99.8 feet of copper mineralization was noted and reports a weighted average of 99.8 feet @ 0.11% Cu, as above.

Hole 2B15-05, Upper Zone, located at NAD 27, Zn 11; 418066mE x 4424844mN and was drilled vertically, targeting a moderate I.P. anomaly located 420 feet (127 meters) from discovery hole 2B14-06, to the northwest, along the trend of the chargeability zone. It intersected 310 feet of Tertiary felsic flows before entering the regolith and a poorly-developed oxide zone at 315 feet. From 300 to 318 feet, only weak copper values were returned from the assaying, with a high value of 864ppm. In constructing cross sections, it appears this hole is located in an uplifted fault block. The uplift may have contributed to the erosion of the previously-developed oxide zone containing the copper mineralization elsewhere within the Upper Zone.

Hole 2B15-06, Upper Zone, located at NAD 27, Zn 11; 418195mE x 4424869mN and was drilled vertically, targeting the large I.P. anomaly identified from the 2007 survey conducted by a previous operator. It was located between two of our I.P. grid lines and did not have a direct I.P. signature from our survey data.

It intersected 129 feet of Tertiary felsic flows before entering the unaltered Jurassic volcanics. The regolith and oxide zones were not present in this hole. However, the hole did intercept fragments of the regolith in the basal portion of the Tertiary flow sequences. This implies that the regolith existed before the deposition of the Tertiary and was eroded or removed by the process of deposition of these subaerial volcanic sequences. A maximum value of 366ppm was returned from one of these oxide zone breccia's fragments in the Tertiary. In constructing cross sections, it appears this hole is located in a down-dropped fault block.

Assay procedures

Assay results above are from the analysis of core samples using the standard 51-element ICP method produced results that the Company believes do not represent the quantity of copper mineralization visually logged in the core. The ICP percentages were notably low. Consequently, 123 samples from the June, 2015 drilling program, with an abundance of visible copper

mineralization, were reassayed, 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 detailed process description at end of this release for Cu-SCR21). The results of the AAS method test suggests that an abundance of copper is reporting to the oversize fractions (the +100 micron size) but the results from the fine fractions of the Cu-SCR21 process, where only 0.5 grams of material are analyzed out of an average volume of 759.9 grams (n=193 samples) may not be reporting the true copper contents of those -100 micron fractions.

Assay procedure details

The analysis of the samples was performed at ALS Global using standard preparations for rock samples for the ICP analysis. All samples were analyzed using ALS Global's aqua regia and weak acid digestion, code ME-MS41L (51 elements) and Au-AA23 (0.005 part per million detection limit). Additionally, a metallic sieve preparation process and a total copper, four-acid digestion (ALS Cu-SCR21) was performed on a total of 193 samples. Numerous samples contained visible native copper, chrysocolla, azurite, malachite, cuprite, chalcocite, and slight traces of bornite and chalcopyrite.

In the Cu-SCR21 process, the sample is dried and dry screened to 100 microns (150 mesh) saving both the plus and minus fractions for copper analysis. The fractions are weighed separately. From the minus 100 micron fraction, two 0.25 gram samples are assayed for copper content and their arithmetic average is reported as representative of the entire volume of the minus 100 micron size fraction. No acid digestion is employed to dissolve these two 0.25 gram samples. The entire plus 100 micron fraction is weighed. If the plus fraction exceeds 20 g, it is split into two or more fractions but the total weight is reported. Then, all oversize fractions are subsequently decomposed by a four-acid digestion (HNO3, HCl, HClO4 and HF) and analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and reported. The total copper content, individual assays on the plus and minus fractions, and weighted fractions are calculated and reported. Given the small size of the amount analyzed from the minus size fraction and its large comparative volume (weight), the Company has decided to analyze larger amounts from the minus 100 micron samples, as explained above to derive a more representative presentation of the copper contents contained within the minus 100 micron fractions.

Assay averages reported in this release are from drill intersections. Drill composites have been calculated by ALS Global and Discovery Harbour using the formula for weighted averages based on sample weights. The further work currently in progress is intended to determine whether the results reported above are in fact properly representative of the drill core copper content. A report on the results of the ongoing analysis will be published as soon as possible.

Summary

Bruno Hegner, president and chief executive officer of Discovery, stated: "The next phase of exploration is contingent on our assay results and obtaining further financing. Additional geophysics (IP), mapping and sampling and geochemistry will be the primary activities for the next phase. Field follow-up of soils anomalies, mapping and sampling are considered important and will focus on defining known areas of exposed mineralization within our claims and identifying new occurrences."

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.

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ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DISCOVERY HARBOUR RESOURCES CORP.

"Bruno Hegner"

Frank D. Hegner
President, CEO, and Director

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