Highlights: 18.3m of 1.76 g/t gold & 2.4 g/t silver at Swale

22.9m of 1.69 g/t gold & 2.64 g/t silver at NW Sierra Blanca

VANCOUVER, June 7, 2016 /CNW/ - Corvus Gold Inc. ("Corvus" or the "Company") - (TSX: KOR, OTCQX: CORVF) announces the initial drill results from the 2016 North Bullfrog exploration program. Results have demonstrated the continuity of gold mineralization directly adjacent to the current pit design at the NW Sierra Blanca target along with a significant new discovery at the Swale target immediately north of the YellowJacket/Sierra Blanca deposits (Figure 1).

The initial hole at the new Swale target (NB-16-300) intersected 18.3m of 1.76 g/t gold & 2.4 g/t silver (Table 1). The new Swale discovery is characterized by extensive quartz stockwork mineralization that is directly associated with a large rhyolite intrusive (Figure 2).

Drilling at the NW Sierra Blanca target has extended gold mineralization to the northeast toward the current north end of the YellowJacket deposit, with alteration and grades increasing in this direction (NB-16-298 intersecting 22.9m of 1.69 g/t gold & 2.64 g/t silver).

Jeff Pontius, President and CEO of Corvus Gold Inc. said "We believe these initial positive results from follow-up drilling at NW Sierra Blanca and our new discovery at Swale are encouraging. NW Sierra Blanca's proximity to the current pit design continues to add potential for both mill and heap leach resources. This new discovery at Swale linked with our ongoing drilling of other new targets such as Lower Savage, Black Vein and Cloud 9 provides support for continuing the 2016 exploration program."

Table 1

Drill Results from NW Sierra Blanca and Swale Targets

(Reported drill intercepts are not true widths. At this time, there is insufficient data with respect to the shape of the mineralization to calculate its true orientation in space.)

NW Sierra Blanca Target

		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
NB-16-293		97.54	103.63	6.09	0.19	0.42
AZ 130 dip -50		143.26	208.79	65.53	0.21	0.79
					hole ended in mineralization	
NB-16-294		64.01	68.58	4.57	0.20	1.20
AZ 130 dip -60		102.11	213.36	111.25	0.23	1.31
	inc	121.92	132.59	10.67	0.63	3.13
NB-16-295		74.68	161.54	86.86	0.53	1.21
AZ 090 dip-50	inc	74.68	99.06	24.38	0.80	1.50
	inc	103.63	106.68	3.05	0.58	0.97
	inc	121.92	146.3	24.38	0.60	1.31
		166.12	169.16	3.04	0.17	0.33
		201.17	204.22	3.05	0.42	0.42
NB-16-296		65.53	150.88	85.35	0.55	1.36
AZ 125 dip -50	inc	73.15	106.68	33.53	0.82	2.08

	inc	120.4	124.97	4.57	0.71	1.09
	inc	131.06	132.59	1.53	0.58	1.69
	inc	141.73	143.26	1.53	0.50	0.60
		156.97	163.07	6.1	0.13	0.31
		205.74	208.79	3.05	0.22	0.45
NB-16-297		99.06	208.79	109.73	0.35	1.62
AZ 085 dip -60	inc	108.2	124.97	16.77	0.65	1.92
	inc	129.54	131.06	1.52	0.58	0.82
	inc	137.16	141.73	4.57	1.37	14.69
	inc	193.55	195.07	1.52	0.57	1.11
NB-16-298		92.96	155.45	62.49	0.76	1.49
AZ 085 dip -60	inc	121.92	144.78	22.86	1.69	2.64

Swale Target

		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
NB-16-299		102.11	164.59	62.48	0.39	1.02
AZ 085 dip -60	inc	109.73	121.92	12.19	0.55	0.99
	inc	155.45	161.54	6.09	0.58	0.97
		175.26	184.4	9.14	0.17	1.41
		224.03	230.12	6.09	0.15	0.58
		237.74	257.56	19.82	0.19	1.24
					hole ended in mineralization	
NB-16-300		153.92	254.51	100.59	0.78	2.03
AZ 085 dip -60	inc	158.5	188.98	30.48	0.68	2.82
	inc	205.74	208.79	3.05	0.65	2.41
	inc	213.36	220.98	7.62	0.79	2.04
	inc	225.55	231.65	6.10	0.88	2.05
	inc	236.22	254.51	18.29	1.76	2.37
					hole ended in mineralization	

* Mineralized thickness calculated @ 0.10 g/t Au cutoff with internal vein/stockwork intervals calculated @ 0.5 g/t Au cutoff

New Swale Discovery

The discovery at the Swale target represents a new style of gold mineralization with both quartz vein and replacement type, which are uniquely hosted by an extensive rhyolite intrusive body that is located at the north end of the YellowJacket trend. Results from two holes have been returned from the Swale target to date with hole NB-16-300 intersecting the new zone at the bottom of the hole (18.3m @ 1.76 g/t Au). The Swale mineralization is directly associated with an intensely fractured and altered rhyolite body. Hole NB-16-299 intersected the edge of this new zone at the bottom of the hole where alteration intensity was increasing, follow up drilling is ongoing.

This newly discovered mineralized zone appears to be associated with the intersections from two broad NW and NE structural zones at the north end of the current defined YellowJacket deposit. This major intersection appears to of controlled the emplacement of the extensive rhyolite body and the associated gold mineralization. The rhyolite intrusive body is highly fractured and forms a favourable host and may have a genetic association with the gold systems in the area. Two additional holes drilled to the west of NB-16-300 (NB-16-304 & 305) intersected thick intervals of highly altered and quartz veined rhyolite which suggests the favourable host unit extends to the west (assays pending). In addition the rhyolite body extends to the north and east of the YellowJacket deposit including the NE-trending, Rhyolite Vein discovered in 2015 (10.7m @ 3.5 g/t Au).

NW Sierra Blanca Target

A total of six holes from the 2016 exploration program have been returned from the NW Sierra Blanca target covering about 400 metres of the north end of the system. These results continue to show good continuity of the new mineralized zone which lies just west of the current resource/pit boundary. The current data has shown that grades are increasing to the northeast toward the north end of the YellowJacket Deposit with the farthest hole to the northeast, NB-16-298 returning 22.9 meters of 1.69 g/t gold and 2.6 g/t silver from a broad zone of stockwork quartz veining. This new vein system discovery is about 100 metres west and trends parallel to the YellowJacket deposit. When linked with prior intercepts like hole NB-15-282 which returned 3.1m @ 5 g/t gold and 42 g/t silver within 19.8m of 1.7 g/t Au and 12 g/t Ag the area has emerged as a significant new zone of high grade mineralization which could expand the current mill resource, follow up drilling is ongoing.

About the North Bullfrog Project, Nevada

Corvus controls 100% of its North Bullfrog Project, which covers approximately 72 km² in southern Nevada. The property package is made up of a number of private mineral leases of patented federal mining claims and 865 federal unpatented mining claims. The project has excellent infrastructure, being adjacent to a major highway and power corridor as well as a large water right.

The North Bullfrog project includes numerous prospective gold targets at various stages of exploration with four having NI 43-101 mineral resources (Sierra Blanca, Jolly Jane, Mayflower and YellowJacket). The project contains a measured mineral resource of 3.86 Mt at an average grade of 2.55 g/t gold and 19.70 g/t silver, containing 316.5k ounces of gold and 2,445k ounces of silver, an indicated mineral resource of 1.81 Mt at an average grade of 1.53 g/t gold, and 10.20 g/t silver, containing 89.1k ounces of gold and 593.6k ounces of silver and an inferred resource of 1.48 Mt at an average grade of 0.83 g/t gold and 4.26 g/t silver, containing 39.5k ounces of gold and 202.7k ounces of silver for oxide mill processing. The mineral resource for the mill process was defined by Whittle^{TM} optimization using all cost and recovery data and a breakeven cut-off grade of 0.52 g/t gold. In addition, the project contains a measured mineral resource of 0.3 Mt at an average grade of 0.25 g/t gold and 2.76 g/t silver, containing 2.4k ounces of gold and 26.6k ounces of silver, an indicated mineral resource of 22.86 Mt at an average grade of 0.30 g/t gold and 0.43 g/t silver, containing 220.5k ounces of gold and 316.1k ounces of silver and an inferred mineral resource of 176.3 Mt at an average grade of 0.19 g/t gold and 0.67 g/t silver, containing 1,077.4k ounces of gold and 3,799.2k ounces of silver for oxide, heap leach processing. The mineral resource for heap leach processing was defined by Whittle^{TM} optimization using all cost and recovery data and a breakeven cut-off grade of 0.15 g/t.

Qualified Person and Quality Control/Quality Assurance

Jeffrey A. Pontius (CPG 11044), a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has supervised the preparation of the scientific and technical information that forms the basis for this news release and has approved the disclosure herein. Mr. Pontius is not independent of Corvus, as he is the CEO & President and holds common shares and incentive stock options.

Carl E. Brechtel, (Nevada PE 008744 and Registered Member 353000 of SME), a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has coordinated execution of the work outlined in this news release and has approved the disclosure herein. Mr. Brechtel is not independent of Corvus, as he is the COO and holds common shares and incentive stock options.

The work program at North Bullfrog was designed and supervised by Mark Reischman, Corvus Gold's Nevada Exploration Manager, who is responsible for all aspects of the work, including the quality control/quality assurance program. On-site personnel at the project log and track all samples prior to sealing and shipping. Quality control is monitored by the insertion of blind certified standard reference materials and blanks into each sample shipment. All resource sample shipments are sealed and shipped to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada, for preparation and then on to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada, or Vancouver, B.C., for assaying. ALS Chemex's quality system complies with the requirements for the International Standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025:1999. Analytical accuracy and precision are monitored by the analysis of reagent blanks, reference material and replicate samples. Finally, representative blind duplicate samples are forwarded to ALS Chemex and an ISO compliant third party laboratory for additional quality control.

For additional information on the North Bullfrog project, including information relating to exploration, data verification and the mineral resource estimates, see "Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Combined Mill and Heap Leach Processing at the North Bullfrog Project, Bullfrog Mining District, NYE County, Nevada" dated June 16, 2015, which is available under Corvus Gold's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

About Corvus Gold Inc.

Corvus Gold Inc. is a North American gold exploration and development company, focused on its near-term gold-silver mining project at North Bullfrog, Nevada. In addition the Company controls a number of royalties on other North American exploration properties representing a spectrum of gold, silver and copper projects. Corvus is committed to building shareholder value through new discoveries and the expansion of those discoveries to maximize share price leverage in a recovering gold and silver market.

On behalf of
Corvus Gold Inc.

(signed) Jeffrey A. Pontius
Jeffrey A. Pontius,
Chief Executive Officer

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian and US securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements regarding the potential for new deposits and expected increases in a systems potential; anticipated content, commencement and cost of exploration programs, anticipated exploration program results, the discovery and delineation of mineral deposits/resources/reserves, the potential to develop multiple YellowJacket style high-grade zones, the Company's belief that the parameters used in the Whittle™ pit optimization process are realistic and reasonable, the potential to discover additional high grade veins or additional deposits, the potential to expand the existing estimated resource at the North Bullfrog project, the potential for any mining or production at North Bullfrog, the potential for the Company to secure or receive any royalties in the future, business and financing plans and business trends, are forward-looking statements. Information concerning mineral resource estimates may be deemed to be forward-looking statements in that it reflects a prediction of the mineralization that would be encountered if a mineral deposit were developed and mined. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or are those, which, by their nature, refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future results or performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineral deposits that may be located, variations in the market price of any mineral products the Company may produce or plan to produce, the Company's inability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities, the Company's inability to produce minerals from its properties successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies, and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in the Company's 2015 annual report on Form 10-K and latest interim Management Discussion and Analysis filed with certain securities commissions in Canada and the Company's most recent filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). All of the Company's Canadian public disclosure filings in Canada may be accessed via www.sedar.com and filings with the SEC may be accessed via www.sec.gov and readers are urged to review these materials, including the technical reports filed with respect to the Company's mineral properties.

Cautionary Note Regarding References to Resources and Reserves

National Instrument 43 101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all resource estimates contained in or incorporated by reference in this press release have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves, adopted by the CIM Council on November 14, 2004 (the "CIM Standards") as they may be amended from time to time by the CIM.

United States investors are cautioned that the requirements and terminology of NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards differ significantly from the requirements and terminology of the SEC set forth in the SEC's Industry Guide 7 ("SEC Industry Guide 7"). Accordingly, the Company's disclosures regarding mineralization may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by companies subject to SEC Industry Guide 7. Without limiting the foregoing, while the terms "mineral resources", "inferred mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" and "measured mineral resources" are recognized and required by NI 43-101 and the CIM Standards, they are not recognized by the SEC and are not permitted to be used in documents filed with the SEC by companies subject to SEC Industry Guide 7. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability, and US investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of a mineral resource will ever be converted into reserves. Further, inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the inferred resources will ever be upgraded to a higher resource

category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of a feasibility study or prefeasibility study, except in rare cases. The SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute SEC Industry Guide 7 compliant "reserves" as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit amounts. The term "contained ounces" is not permitted under the rules of SEC Industry Guide 7. In addition, the NI 43-101 and CIM Standards definition of a "reserve" differs from the definition in SEC Industry Guide 7. In SEC Industry Guide 7, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made, and a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis of designated reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our latest reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. You can review and obtain copies of these filings at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml. U.S. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any defined resource will ever be converted into SEC Industry Guide 7 compliant reserves.

This press release is not, and is not to be construed in any way as, an offer to buy or sell securities in the United States.

SOURCE Corvus Gold Inc.

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