

Japan Gold Reports Encouraging Results from the 2017 Exploration Program at the Aibetsu Project in North Hokkaido

28.02.2018 | [CNW](#)

VANCOUVER, Feb. 28, 2018 /CNW/ - [Japan Gold Corp.](#) (TSX-V: JG) ("Japan Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report results from its 2017 exploration program at the Aibetsu Epithermal Gold-Silver Project. Results confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralization within and around the historic Tokusei mine workings and emphasize significant potential for extensions to the epithermal vein system at the Tokusei mine.

Chairman and CEO, John Proust, stated, "The potential for high-grade gold vein mineralization at deeper levels below and surrounding the historic Tokusei mine workings is largely untested at Aibetsu. The occurrence of sedimentary basement rocks at shallow levels beneath the gold workings also presents a target for high-grade mineralization proximal to the basement unconformity, similar in style to the Hishikari deposit in Kyushu."

The 2017 Exploration Program

The 2017 exploration program at the Aibetsu Project included rock chip sampling, detailed mapping and a soil grid geochemical survey over three historic gold-silver and mercury mines within its 7,035 hectare project. The project location is shown in Figure 1.

Rock Chip Results

Assay results were received for 237 selective grab and chip samples collected from mine dumps, workings and creek float in the Tokusei mine area. Sample locations and significant gold results (>0.5 g/t Au) are presented in Figure 2 and Table 1. Forty-one of these samples from the Tokusei gold workings gave gold and silver results ranging from 1.24 to 78.4 g/t Au and 2.87 to 255 g/t Ag, respectively (refer to Table 1). The samples are also anomalous in the epithermal pathfinder elements arsenic, antimony and mercury.

Most of the higher-grade gold and silver results (>10 g/t Au and >50 g/t silver) are from vein outcrops, float and dump material found on and adjacent to the historic underground mine workings, where the upper parts of the Tokusei vein system are exposed.

The highest grade assay (78.4 g/t gold and 255 g/t Ag) was obtained from a chip channel sample (SAM01954) taken across a 20-cm wide banded chalcedony-quartz-adularia vein containing traces of disseminated fine-grained black sulfides. This vein is partly exposed at the entrance of a collapsed tunnel; the entire width of the vein is uncertain because the tunnel could not be accessed. Chip channel samples from an exposure of an adjacent parallel vein returned results of 7.36 g/t Au & 38 g/t Ag and 14 g/t Au & 79.4 g/t Ag from two 0.7-m chip channel samples (SAM01957 and SAM01958, Photo 1) across a 1.4-m wide banded chalcedony-quartz-adularia vein containing traces of disseminated fine-grained black sulphides.

Nine vein float samples taken in creeks surrounding the Tokusei workings returned encouraging gold and silver results ranging from 10.6 to 33.3 g/t Au and 60.9 to 150 g/t Ag, respectively. These samples, like the vein outcrops, show well-developed colloform-crustiform textures (Photo 2) with occasional bands containing disseminated fine-grained black sulphide mineralization ('ginguro' bands').

Maruyama Ridge, located above the Tokusei mine workings, is capped by cherty silicified laminated mudstone interbedded with volcanic (rhyolitic-) sandstone, silica sinter and possible eruption breccias, representing an epithermal paleosurface and subsequently preserved nature of the vein system. These rocks are strongly anomalous in epithermal pathfinder metals including arsenic, antimony and mercury. Selective sampling of

these rocks returned up to 205 ppm As, 275 ppm Sb and 12.4 ppm Hg, respectively. A high gold result of 11.15 g/t Au was returned in one grab sample of interlayered mudstone and sinter float cut by a narrow-bladed quartz vein, which probably represents the very upper parts of Tokusei epithermal system.

Four samples from the Motoyama mercury workings, located about 3km south of Tokusei, returned gold and silver results ranging from 1.04 to 7.05 g/t Au and 13.9 to 91.7 g/t Ag, respectively (See Table 2). The samples were also anomalous arsenic, antimony and mercury with maximum results of 740 ppm As, 184 ppm Sb and 1065 ppm Hg, respectively. Base metal results are very low.

The rock chip results reported in this announcement support the gold and silver grades in historic mine records and emphasize the presence of high-grade mineralization in the Tokusei mine area.

Soil Sampling Results

Geochemical soil sampling was completed over a large portion of the western side of the project area. Six hundred and sixty soil samples were collected at 50 m sample intervals along eight 500 m spaced north-south oriented gridlines. The grid lines were located to infill a previous soil survey completed by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. ("Nittetsu") in 2000 and reported in the Metal Mining Agency of Japan ("MMAJ") database. These two surveys provide a soil sampling density of 250 m by 50 m over the Tokusei mine area and broader 500 m spaced coverage further south over other historic workings. Results over the Tokusei mine area highlight a large-coincident 2 by 1.5 km northeast-southwest elongate area of anomalous gold (>26 ppb), arsenic (>42.6 ppm), antimony (>5.97 ppm) and mercury (>1.58 ppm) in soils adjacent to and along strike of the Tokusei vein system, refer to Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

As expected anomalous is high over the Tokusei vein system where it is exposed at surface, however, coincident gold, silver and pathfinder element anomalous (Hg, As, and Sb) are continuous along strike of the vein system to the northeast and southwest and may be indicative of blind mineralization not exposed at surface. Drilling reported by the MMAJ 500 m along strike to the northeast of the Tokusei vein system reported significant intercepts of 0.95 m @ 69 g/t Au, 263 g/t Ag (13MAHB-1) and 0.16 m @ 11.8g/t gold and 7 g/t Ag (13MAHB-2) ⁴, a wider gold intercept of 7.5 m @ 1.92 g/t Au and 11 g/t Ag (14MAHB-1) was recorded from drill hole 14MAHB-1⁵. As part of this drill campaign drill hole 12MAHB-1 was sited to the southeast of the Tokusei mine workings to test below the vein system. The hole drilled at an inclination of -60 degrees to a depth of 702 m, 4 weakly gold and silver anomalous quartz veins between 0.7 to 0.9 m in length downhole were intersected between depths of 250 and 500m below surface and the Mesozoic basements sediments were met at around 520 m below the workings. These drill results show that mineralizing structures are persistent to depth and along strike and require further exploration drill testing.

Sampling Methods

Rock results presented herewith are from 1-2 kg selected grab and chip samples taken from creek float and outcrops, historic mine exposures and dumps. Where in-situ quartz veins were exposed these were chip channel sampled. The grab samples of float and dump material reported in this announcement are believed to originate from the underlying bedrock and are therefore representative of the mineralization hosted on the property. Sample preparation and assaying were done by ALS Chemex, Guangzhou, China. Gold was analyzed by 50-charge Fire Assay and AAS finish. 48 multielement analysis including silver were done by four-acid digest and ICP-AES/MS determination.

Soil results presented herewith are from 0.5-1 kg of unsieved clay/saprolite samples collected from soil C-horizon's at the bedrock interface. The samples were taken using a crow-bar and shovel by first removing the organic-rich top soil and then digging down about 20-30 cm to collect the clay/saprolite sample. Duplicate samples were taken at every 25th sample site. Sample preparation and assaying were done by ALS Chemex, Perth, Australia. Gold was analyzed by 25g-charge aqua regia digest and ICP-MS finish. 48 multielement analysis including silver were done by aqua regia digest and ICP-AES/MS determination.

The laboratory inserts its own blank, standards & sub-split pulp duplicates for Quality Control and reports these results accordingly. Results fall within acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

The Aibetsu Project

Overview

The Aibetsu Project comprises 22 prospecting rights application blocks covering an area of 7,035 hectares. This project lies within the N-S oriented Omu-Kamikawa Zone of the Kitami Metallogenic Region in northern Hokkaido and is underlain Late Miocene andesitic to rhyolitic volcano-sedimentary rocks and metasedimentary basement rocks, intruded by rhyolites that are interpreted to have a spatial and temporal association with epithermal gold-silver and mercury mineralization in the region.

Historic mine workings are located within the applications area and these were developed on low-sulfidation type epithermal quartz veins associated with hot-spring related paleosurface features such as silica sinters, fine-grained sediment silicification and eruption hydrothermal breccias.

History

Vein outcrops at Tokusei were discovered by a local prospector, Mr. Tokuzou Abe, in 1930. The main mining activity was done by Nippon Mining Company between 1932 and 1943¹. Gold mining in Japan was suspended 1943 under a government regulation aimed at focusing resources to more strategic commodities during World War II. Many of the historic workings that were active in the area stopped in ore and never reopened. The project area has seen only minor exploration since that time.

The historic Aibetsu gold field consists of at least three (3) known hard rock and eluvial gold and mercury workings; Tokusei (Au), Motoyama (Hg) and Yamamezawa (Hg). The largest of these was the Tokusei gold mine, which is reported to have produced about 38,000 ounces gold and 474,000 ounces silver from underground development between 1930 and 1943².

Historic production at Tokusei was from an array of at least 20 parallel/subparallel ENE-WSW to NE-SW trending veins hosted in andesitic volcanic rocks. The veins were reported to be banded chalcedony-adularia-carbonate-chlorite veins containing electrum, silver sulfides and pyrite. The historic workings consist of numerous shallow diggings, pits, and collapsed tunnels on the eastern side and northern slope of Maruyama Ridge. The veins were apparently mined down to a vertical depth of at least 200 m beneath Maruyama Ridge, however, historic production records and maps of the underground workings are scant. The individual productive veins varied in length from about 22 to 425 m, and in average thickness from about 0.17 to 0.8 m, with near-vertical dips. Averaged gold and silver grades from individual veins were variable from <1 to 16.2 g/t Au and 9 to 198 g/t Ag, respectively. One exceptional vein, the Sanjinhi vein, averaged 6.4 m in width over a 140 m strike-length and averaged 17.7 g/t Au and 20.4 g/t Ag³.

Previous Exploration

Nittetsu, formerly part of the mining division of Nippon Steel Corporation, held the Tokusei and Aibetsu mine areas as part of eight mining concessions totalling 26 km² during 1998-2002.

MMAJ undertook regional surveys of the Aibetsu area as part of a larger metallogenic study of northern Hokkaido in the 1990's. These included a ground-based gravity survey and airborne electromagnetics survey. Regional stream sediment sampling, geological mapping and surface rock sampling were carried out by MMAJ and Nittetsu in 1999, highlighting coincident gold-arsenic-mercury anomalies within and surrounding the historic mine areas. Prospect evaluation work was done over the Tokusei mine prospect area from 2000 to 2002 by MMAJ and Nittetsu. This included a grid soil survey, surface rock sampling, alteration mapping, petrological studies and an IP-resistivity survey. Coincident geochemical anomalies and resistivity highs associated with alteration features mapped over the Tokusei gold and Motoyama mercury workings were returned from this work.

Five inclined scout diamond holes were drilled during 2000-2002 testing coincident geological, geophysical and geochemical targets. Narrow high-grade gold and silver intercepts were returned in two drill holes targeted beneath a mercury soil anomaly located about 500 m northeast of the Tokusei mine workings; 0.95 m @ 69 g/t Au & 263 g/t Ag from 468 m down-hole in 13MAHB-1, and 0.16 m @ 11.8 g/t gold and 7 g/t Ag from 525 m down-hole in 13MAHB-2, at about 300 m and 450 m below surface respectively. The other three holes returned narrow low-grade intercepts or no significant gold intercepts.

Reference

- ¹ Metal Mining Agency of Japan, March 1990, Geological Survey Report for Fiscal Year 1989, Northern Hokkaido Area B - Metalliferous Deposits Overview.
- ² Fujiwara, T., Konoya, M., and Matsui, K. (1960). Geology and mineral deposits in the Aibetsu area, Hokkaido Chikashigen Chosashiryo 59: pp. 1-20 (in Japanese).
- ³ Watanabe, Y. (1996). Genesis of vein-hosting fractures in the Kitami region, Hokkaido, Japan, Resource Geology 46 (3): pp. 151-166.
- ⁴ Metal Mining Agency of Japan, Geological Survey Report for Fiscal Year 2002, North Hokkaido Area.
- ⁵ Metal Mining Agency of Japan, Geological Survey Report for Fiscal Year 2003, North Hokkaido Area.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical disclosure in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Japan Gold's President & Chief Operating Officer, Dr. Mike Andrews, PhD, FAusIMM, who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

On behalf of the Board of Japan Gold Corp.

"John Proust"
Chairman & CEO

About Japan Gold Corp.

[Japan Gold Corp.](#) is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused solely on gold and copper-gold exploration in Japan. The Company holds 32 prospecting rights and 178 prospecting rights applications in Japan for a combined area of 69,505 hectares (695 square-km) over 17 separate projects. These prospecting rights and applications cover areas with known gold occurrences and a history of mining, and are prospective for both high-grade epithermal gold mineralization and gold-bearing lithocaps, which could indicate the presence of porphyry mineralization. Japan Gold's leadership team has decades of resource industry and business experience, and the Company has recruited geologists and technical advisors with experience exploring and operating in Japan. More information is available at www.japangold.com or by email at info@japangold.com.

Cautionary Note

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as such term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

This news release contains forward-looking statements relating to expected or anticipated future events and anticipated results that are forward-looking in nature and, as a result, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, such as general economic, market and business conditions, competition for qualified staff, the regulatory process and actions, technical issues, new legislation, uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans, uncertainties resulting from working in a new political jurisdiction, uncertainties regarding the results of exploration, uncertainties regarding the timing and granting of prospecting rights, uncertainties regarding the Company's ability to execute and implement future plans, and the occurrence of unexpected events. Actual results achieved may vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors.

TABLE 1: AIBETSU PROJECT &#8211; TOKUSEI &#8211; SIGNIFICANT ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Sample No.	Sample Type	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Hg ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Se ppm	Te ppm	Tl ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm
SAM 01954	Outcrop	78.4	255	2.41	23.2	102	7	<0.05	2.17	3	2.7	2	2.84
SAM 01909	Float	33.3	60.9	0.573	14.6	51.4	8	<0.05	0.72	2.8	3	3	2.56
SAM01174	Dump	25.6	299	1.609	167.0	141.5	12	<0.05	1.93	11.4	4.4	7	3.05
SAM01173	Dump	22.3	192	1.665	89.6	95.7	11	<0.05	2.32	27.2	2.2	10	4.41
SAM 00281	Float	20.10	99.9	0.85	6.1	100	7	<0.05	0.30	2.4	1.70	2	3.33
SAM01118	Dump	18.75	91.3	0.886	9.2	33.4	4	<0.05	0.35	9.6	<0.5	2	7.36
SAM 01972	Float	17.65	150	1.916	17.2	41.5	8	<0.05	0.39	6.7	<0.5	2	4.31
SAM 00261	Float	14.85	135	0.88	7.8	22.5	6	<0.05	0.27	2.3	2.70	3	2.56
SAM 01958	Outcrop	14.0	79.4	2.21	56.2	45.2	5	<0.05	0.83	6.4	0.9	4	3.06
SAM00480	Float	11.15	60.8	1.102	33.4	53	6	<0.05	0.39	2.7	0.9	3	4.3
SAM 01916	Dump	10.6	76.6	0.759	10.9	28.5	5	<0.05	0.44	5.2	0.9	3	4.52
SAM 01957	Outcrop	7.36	38	1.34	118.5	96.1	4	<0.05	0.44	9.1	0.5	18	4.65
SAM 00272	Float	6.73	19.1	1.19	3.7	27.9	2	<0.05	0.12	9.8	5.00	4	2.51
SAM 00280	Float	6.48	137	1.13	14.1	99.2	8	<0.05	0.19	8.1	1.20	2	2.36
SAM 00270	Float	5.78	35.3	0.51	11.3	76.3	3	<0.05	0.15	3.3	0.80	3	3.66
SAM 01911	Float	5.53	188	0.622	16.3	23.7	11	<0.05	0.28	7.2	4.2	4	3.83
SAM 01963	Outcrop	5.16	9.29	0.237	126	25.9	2	<0.05	4.66	16.9	7.8	2	1.89
SAM 00282	Dump	4.23	16.55	0.47	11.3	74.5	1	<0.05	0.30	2.2	5.10	1	3.48
SAM 01964	Float	3.97	55.8	1.333	54	59.3	6	<0.05	0.6	2.9	1.8	4	3
SAM 01968	Outcrop	3.94	59.5	0.929	77.7	76.3	8	<0.05	0.71	3.5	2.2	3	3.2
SAM 01971	Float	3.47	20.9	2.24	173.5	146.5	2	<0.05	0.8	4.6	1.4	13	2.24
SAM 01956	Dump	3.18	7.88	0.323	20	17.75	<1	<0.05	0.12	1.6	<0.5	1	3.56
SAM 00271	Float	3.03	25.3	0.30	10.9	59.5	2	<0.05	0.17	2	1.20	2	2.92
SAM 01965	Float	2.98	49	0.575	14	87.6	2	<0.05	0.27	1.9	1	2	4.72
SAM01183													

Float

2.93

21.7

7.45

323

157.5

<0.05

2.50

7.0

2.7

6.21

SAM01192	Outcrop	2.83	10.20	3.54	159.0	280	4	<0.05	1.39	3.5	0.8	<2	4.05
SAM 01915	Dump	2.8	43.7	0.272	4.8	17.4	4	<0.05	0.46	1.9	0.6	2	4.37
SAM01172	Dump	2.66	68.6	0.925	17.6	29.7	5	0.10	0.20	8.8	0.7	3	3.09
SAM 01914	Float	2.65	16.25	0.697	40.1	53	1	<0.05	2.5	5.6	0.9	6	3.48
SAM 01959	Float	2.54	22.5	5.53	70	95.4	2	<0.05	2.22	3.1	1.3	1	3.08
SAM 01917	Dump	2.49	22	0.539	30.5	27.5	3	<0.05	0.14	1.4	0.5	1	3.5
SAM 01913	Float	2.46	14.9	0.521	29.2	153.5	2	<0.05	0.29	2.3	1	7	4.07
SAM 01953	Float	2.37	98.4	0.368	7.8	35.6	9	<0.05	0.8	4	<0.5	2	2.28
SAM01175	Dump	1.98	380	1.369	15.7	75.9	17	<0.05	0.38	5.3	3.0	4	3.59
SAM 01974	Float	1.86	2.87	1.299	19.2	95.7	<1	<0.05	0.35	1.4	0.6	1	4.96
SAM 01961	Outcrop	1.86	67	1.41	9.3	30	5	<0.05	0.65	3.3	1	1	2.5
SAM 01970	Float	1.72	37.6	1.614	13.8	25.1	1	<0.05	0.41	1.3	<0.5	2	3.4
SAM 01912	Float	1.67	17.25	0.251	4.6	20.7	1	<0.05	0.85	1.5	0.8	1	3.99
SAM 01962	Dump	1.58	34.4	1.17	34	70.4	3	<0.05	1.33	3.9	3.7	3	2.92
Japan Gold	Contacts	John Proust	Chairman & CEO	Phone: 604-609-6143	Email: info@apangold.com								
SAM 01918	Dump	1.35	11.75	0.437	50.1	96.2	1	<0.05	0.25	1.9	0.6	4	5.24
<p>TABLE 2: AIBETSU PROJECT &#8211; MOTOYAMA &#8211; SIGNIFICANT ROCK CHIP RESULTS</p> <p>Dieser Artikel stammt von Rohstoff-Welt.de</p> <p>https://www.rohstoff-welt.de/news/292059-Japan-Gold-reports-Encouraging-Results-from-the-2017-Exploration-program-at-the-Aibetsu-Project-in-North-Hokkaido</p> <p>Sample No. Sample Type Au Ag Hg As Sb Se Te Tl Cu Pb Zn Mo</p> <p>SAM 01969 Outcrop 1.24 31.9 1.017 66.8 61.6 2 <0.05 0.56 4.1 2.1 8 3.43</p> <p>Für den Inhalt des Beitrages ist allein der Autor verantwortlich bzw. die aufgeführte Quelle. Bild- oder Filmrechte liegen beim Autor/Quelle bzw. bei der vom ihm benannten Quelle. Bei Übersetzungen können Fehler nicht ausgeschlossen werden. Der vorstehende Standpunkt eines Autors spiegelt generell nicht die Meinung des Webseiten-Betreibers wieder. Mittels der Veröffentlichung wird diese lediglich ein pluralistisches Meinungsbild darstellen. Direkte oder indirekte Aussagen in einem Beitrag stellen keinerlei Aufforderung zum Kauf/Verkauf von Wertpapieren dar. Wir weisen hiermit auf jede Form von Miss-, Diskriminierung und Verletzung der Menschenwürde. Beachten Sie bitte auch unsere AGB/Disclaimer.</p> <p>SAM 01992 Dump 1.37 22.7 1065 26.5 58.6 1 <0.05 0.51 1.4 <0.5 1 3.76</p> <p>Die Reproduktion, Modifikation oder Verwendung der Inhalte ganz oder teilweise ohne schriftliche Genehmigung ist untersagt! Alle Angaben ohne Gewähr! Copyright © by Rohstoff-Welt.de, 1999-2016. Es gelten unsere AGB und Datenschutzrichtlinien.</p> <p>SAM 01152 Dump 1.36 13.9 9.61 34.9 110.5 1 <0.05 3.42 2.2 <0.5 1 4.04</p> <p>SAM 00299 Outcrop 1.04 7.94 5.52 740 184 2 <0.05 5.52 8.2 3.60 21 5.61</p>													

SOURCE Japan Gold Corp.