

Near Surface, High-grade Gold Intercepted at Las Dolores, Including 9.00 G/t Gold and 19.3 G/t Silver Over 4.1 Meters

25.07.2019 | [CNW](#)

TSX-V: MKO

TORONTO, July 25, 2019 - Mako Mining Corp. (TSX-V: MKO) ("Mako" or the "Company") is pleased to announce positive drill results from the Las Dolores Zone within the Las Conchitas area of its wholly-owned San Albino-Murra property located in Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua.

The goal of the 2019 drill program at the Las Dolores Zone was to confirm and extend the near surface, high-grade mineralized shoot previously encountered in trenches and drill holes. The Company has completed eight shallow drill holes totaling 369.75 meters ("m") within the Las Dolores Zone in 2019 (see the attached map). The Las Dolores Zone is located approximately 250 m southeast from the Mango Zone, where the Company intersected the highest gold grade drilled to date of 376.49 g/t Au over 1 m (see press release dated May 6, 2019).

Specifically, the 2019 drilling at the Las Dolores Zone was focused on testing the mineralization encountered in hole LD18-43, which intersected 16.48 g/t Au and 27.7 g/t Ag over 6.1 m in the widest high-grade gold mineralization drilled to date within the entire Las Conchitas area (see press release dated November 28, 2018). The five holes reported in the table below successfully tested the strike and dip extension of the mineralization from hole LD18-43, including 9.00 g/t Au and 19.3 g/t Ag over 4.1 m in hole LC19-85 (see table below and attached cross section).

Located only 2.5 kilometers south of the Company's San Albino gold project and bordering the El Jicaro Concession to the south (see attached map), the Las Dolores Zone hosts near surface high-grade mineralization in a geological setting similar to that of the San Albino Gold Deposit. The Las Dolores Zone remains open along strike and down dip.

2019 Diamond Drill Results in the Las Dolores Zone

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)*	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Interval Averages
LC19-81	27.10	28.50	1.40	8.93	25.14	4.45 g/t Au and 11.6 g/t Ag over 5.70 m
	28.50	30.00	1.50	0.17	2.7	
	30.00	31.50	1.50	0.14	3.2	
	31.50	32.80	1.30	9.52	16.9	
LC19-83	26.00	27.00	1.00	1.77	4.3	1.77 g/t Au and 4.3 g/t Ag over 1.00 m
LC19-85	26.65	27.20	0.55	12.44	20.89	9.00 g/t Au and 19.3 g/t Ag over 4.10 m; including 19.29 g/t Au and 34.8 g/t Ag over 1.80 m
	27.20	28.45	1.25	22.30	41.0	
	28.45	29.50	1.05	0.68	3.8	
	29.50	30.15	0.65	1.24	1.2	
	30.15	30.75	0.60	1.11	2.6	
LC19-86	12.00	12.50	0.50	15.23	16.77	7.42 g/t Au and 15.6 g/t Ag over 2.85 m
	12.50	13.50	1.00	0.85	5.0	
	13.50	14.00	0.50	9.40	28.6	
	14.00	14.85	0.85	9.40	19.7	
LC19-87	50.50	51.50	1.00	2.90	2.9	4.42 g/t Au and 3.5 g/t Ag over 2.00 m
	51.50	52.50	1.00	5.93	4.0	

The mineralized intervals shown above utilize a 1.0 g/t gold cut-off grade with not more than 1.0 meter of internal dilution. Lengths are reported as core lengths. Drill holes LC19-82, LC19-84 and LC19-88 intercepted faults at the projected depth of the mineralized zone and returned gold values below the cut-off grade. *True widths vary depending on drill hole dip, the veins are shallow dipping and typical true widths are 85-100% of the downhole width.

Sampling, Assaying, QA/QC and Data Verification

Drill core was continuously sampled from inception to termination of the drill hole. Sample intervals were typically one meter. Drill core diameter was HQ (6.35 centimeters). Geologic and geotechnical data was captured into a digital database, core was photographed, then one-half split of the core was collected for analysis and one-half was retained in the core library. Samples were kept in a secured logging and storage facility until such time that they were delivered to the Managua facilities of Bureau Veritas and pulps were sent to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Gold was analyzed by standard fire assay fusion, 30 gram aliquot, AAS finish. Samples returning over 10.0 g/t gold are analyzed utilizing standard Fire Assay-Gravimetric method. Due to the presence of coarse gold, the Company has used 500-gram metallic screened gold assays for analyzing samples that yielded a fire assay result greater than 1 g/t, and samples immediately above and below drilled veins. This method, which analyzes a larger sample, can be more precise in high-grade vein systems containing coarse gold. All reported drill results in this press release used the metallic screening method. The Company follows industry standards in its QA&QC procedures. Control samples consisting of duplicates, standards, and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1 control sample per every 10 samples. Analytical results of control samples confirmed reliability of the assay

