

Crystal Lake Mining Announces New Discovery of Expansive, Multi-Element Hydrothermal Mineralized System at Newmont Lake, BC

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VANCOUVER, Oct. 10, 2019 - Crystal Lake Mining Corporation (TSXV: CLM OTC: SIOCF FSE: SOG-FF) ("Crystal Lake" "Company") is pleased to announce the discovery of a entirely new multi-element hydrothermal system in the Chachi Corridor ("Chachi") containing high grade gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), cobalt (Co), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb) mineralization spread over a massive area 8km long x 4km wide east of the Newmont Lake Gold Corridor, along the Eskay Rift, in the Golden Triangle.

At least three different styles of mineralization over the expansive area have returned assays from multiple samples, in occurrences from surface outcrop (in-situ grab and chip samples) ranging up to 21.03 g/t Au (gold), 2,350 g/t Ag (silver), 15.2% Cu (copper), 7.7% Ni (nickel), 0.85% Co (cobalt), 15.2% Zn (zinc) and 6.2% Pb (lead). The mineralized system runs along the south side of the McLymont Fault and is coincident with a continuous >2km long geophysical anomaly.

Maurizio Napoli, President / CEO of Crystal Lake commented "At the start of the 2019 program on CLM's Newmont Lake Corridor, the Chachi Corridor was the most underexplored area within the large land package. We carried out an extensive large scale exploration program and what's really exciting is that the 2019 surface exploration program has identified a new, large multi-element hydrothermal system coincident with a 2019 >2km chargeability IP anomaly and an aeromagnetic anomaly centered on a major fault structure which is associated with high grade gold mineralization in the Newmont Lake area to the southwest. Moreover, the discovery of high-grade nickel, copper, cobalt, zinc and lead was unexpected and remarkable. The 2019 program of work supports our belief that the potential for high grade Au-Cu mineralization along the Chachi corridor. The presence of high-grade VMS style and Ni-Co-Cu arsenide mineral occurrences highlights the potential for the discovery of base metal deposits along this richly endowed metal corridor."

Discussion of 2019 Chachi Corridor Program

Multi-element soil geochemical data and rock samples from newly discovered occurrences point to a multi-element geochemical anomaly spread over an 8 km by 4 km footprint spatially associated with the fertile McLymont Fault structure including high-grade Au-Ag-Cu sulphide (gold, silver, copper sulfide), high-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb (silver, zinc, copper, lead), and high-grade Ni-Co-Cu arsenide/sulphide (nickel, cobalt, copper, silver arsenide associated with stockwork copper sulfide mineralization).

A recently completed Induced Polarization ("IP") ground geophysics survey in 2019 has detected a chargeable conductive anomaly within the soil chemical anomalies and occurrences in the footwall of the McLymont Fault. Over 2000 soil samples, 1000 hyperspectral measurements, and 800 rock samples were collected from this area.

The results highlight a newly discovered Au-Ag-Cu occurrence, named the Leo Zone, associated with quartz veins within the footprint of a 600m long IP anomaly. Multiple samples yielded grades of 5.82-21.03g/t Au along with high-grade Ag and Cu (See assays listed below).

Exploration of the Cuba showings identified high-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb sulphide mineralization associated with barite along a 1.5 km long Cuba-Thumper trend to the east of the McLymont Fault corridor. Grades of 5-2,350g/t Ag, 15.2% Zn and up to 7.7% Ni provided reason to undertake follow-up chip-channel sampling which reproduced high concentrations of Ag, Zn, Cu, and Co in 1.5-4.8 m wide intervals (See assays listed below).

The hydrothermal Au-Ag-Cu and Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb falls within the footprint of newly discovered high-grade Ni-Co-Cu-Au-Ag arsenide/sulphide mineralization at the brand new Brass Rose and Grey Rose occurrences containing vein-hosted and semi-massive niccolite-gersdorffite-cobaltite with grades up to 7.7% Ni (See assays listed below). Importantly, gabbroic rocks found within the area of these occurrences are commonly associated with magmatic sulphide deposits.

These findings will underpin an aggressive exploration effort in the Chachi area that expands coverage of IP, utilizes

Electro-Magnetic ("EM") geophysics survey to locate conductive mineralization, with plans to define best targets for dril

Cole Evans, President / CEO of HEG commented: "The Chachi Corridor is still in its infancy of exploration, but the large program of work has identified important new mineral occurrences as well as geochemical and geophysical signatures of a major mineralizing event. HEG as a services company has been fortunate to work on many good properties across Golden Triangle in British Columbia, but Chachi is different from anything we have ever seen before. My hat is off to our technical team for pulling this discovery together and letting the numbers speak for themselves. This is an 8km x 4km area I had previously never received any ground geophysics, intensive prospecting, detailed mapping, hyperspectral sampling. I do not think many people would have imagined how successful the Chachi grassroots campaign would have been for Lake this season."

Chachi Corridor Assay Highlights

Gold (Au) Silver (Ag) Copper (Cu) Assays

- "Leo" Zone – High-grade Au-Ag-Cu occurrence hosted in "bull quartz" veins +/- chalcopyrite clustered with anomaly:
 - 21.03 g/t Au, 71.56 g/t Ag, and 0.27% Cu
 - 16.07 g/t Au, 30.40 g/t Ag, and 0.13% Cu
 - 13.39 g/t Au, 156.00 g/t Ag, and 0.75% Cu
 - 11.13 g/t Au, 31.73 g/t Ag, and 0.006% Cu
 - 10.96 g/t Au, 45.41 g/t Ag, and 0.062% Cu
 - 10.68 g/t Au, 112.00 g/t Ag, and 0.049% Cu
 - 9.40 g/t Au, 64.94 g/t Ag, and 0.016% Cu
 - 7.97 g/t Au, 25.4 g/t Ag, and 1.66% Cu
 - 5.82 g/t Au, 60.05 g/t Ag, and 0.17% Cu
- The "Rose Series" of showings also demonstrates high-grade Cu-Au-Ag mineralization:
 - 6.57% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au, and 20.96 g/t Ag
 - 5.36% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, and 35.82 g/t Ag
 - 4.57% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au, and 11.29 g/t Ag
 - 4.12% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, and 1.49 g/t Ag
 - 3.97% Cu, 0.19 g/t Au, and 2.74 g/t Ag
 - 2.98% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au, and 17.18 g/t Ag
 - 2.78% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au, and 1.16 g/t Ag
 - 2.74% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 301.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.53% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au, and 736.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.46% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au, and 5.91 g/t Ag
 - 2.19% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 112.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.11% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au, and 7.54 g/t Ag
 - 2.06% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au, and 603.00 g/t Ag
 - 2.00% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au, and 179.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.88% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au, and 172.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.77% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au, and 224.00 g/t Ag
 - 1.62% Cu, 1.61 g/t Au, and 22.12 g/t Ag

Silver (Ag) Zinc (Zn) Copper (Cu) Lead (Pb) Assays

- Extended "Cuba-Tetra-Thumper" trend – High-grade Ag-Zn-Cu-Pb barite system sampled and mapped over strike parallel to the McLymont Fault system:

- 2,350 g/t Ag, 15.20% Zn, 1.30% Cu, and 0.59% Pb
- 2,338 g/t Ag, 12.90% Zn, 1.60% Cu, and 0.16% Pb
- 1,022 g/t Ag, 7.10% Zn, 0.30% Cu, and 0.69% Pb
- 854 g/t Ag, 4.30% Zn, 5.40% Cu, and 1.53% Pb
- 833 g/t Ag, 11.71% Zn, 0.22% Cu, and 1.24% Pb
- 775 g/t Ag, 5.9% Zn, 0.74% Cu, and 0.075% Pb
- 473 g/t Ag, 10.4% Zn, 0.18% Cu, and 0.013% Pb
- 451 g/t Ag, 7.80% Zn, 0.23% Cu, and 0.073% Pb
- 285 g/t Ag, 2.84% Zn, 0.23% Cu, and 0.034% Pb
- 269 g/t Ag, 2.00% Zn, 0.12% Cu, and 0.020% Pb
- 242 g/t Ag, 1.55% Zn, 0.15% Cu, and 0.007% Pb
- 242 g/t Ag, 12.92% Zn, 0.11% Cu, and 0.009% Pb
- 107 g/t Ag, 13.31% Zn, 0.048% Cu, and 4.43% Pb
- 12.44 g/t Ag, 12.04% Zn, 0.032% Cu, and 1.24% Pb
- 28.2 g/t Ag, 8.34% Zn, 0.016% Cu, and 0.002% Pb
- 88.32 g/t Ag, 6.90% Zn, 0.082% Cu, and 0.003% Pb
- 57.84 g/t Ag, 5.61% Zn, 0.043% Cu, and 10.6% Pb
- 4.56 g/t Ag, 5.52% Zn, 0.007% Cu, and 0.24% Pb
- Follow-up chip-channel sampling (not continuous) along several outcrops over ~200m trend of "Cuba-Tetra-Thum" returned:
 - 2.4 metres of 1,071 g/t Ag, 9.30% Zn, 0.37% Cu, and 2.0% Pb on surface.
 - 4.8 metres of 728 g/t Ag, 7.70% Zn, 0.19% Cu, and 6.2% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 359 g/t Ag, 10.0% Zn, 0.17% Cu, and 0.018% Pb on surface.
 - 3.0 metres of 296 g/t Ag, 7.0% Zn, 0.12% Cu, and 0.022% Pb on surface.
 - 3.0 metres of 232 g/t Ag, 3.9% Zn, 0.039% Cu, and 0.55% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 224 g/t Ag, 2.3% Zn, 0.070% Cu, and 0.66% Pb on surface.
 - 2.5 metres of 129 g/t Ag, 4.99% Zn, 0.09% Cu, and 2.05% Pb on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 67.82 g/t Ag, 4.59% Zn, 0.064% Cu, and 0.006% Pb on surface.
 - 1.5 metres of 85.27 g/t Ag, 3.27% Zn, 0.041% Cu, and 0.25% Pb on surface.

Nickel (Ni) Cobalt (Co) Copper (Cu) Silver (Ag) Assays

- "Brass Rose" showing – High-grade Ni-Co-Cu-Ag arsenide/sulphide occurrence:
 - 7.7% Ni, 0.85% Co, 0.17% Cu, and 10.9 g/t Ag
- "Grey Rose" showing ~1.5km from "Brass Rose" discovered multiple outcrop samples of various vein generations
 - 3.2% Ni, 0.57% Co, 1.3 g/t Au, and 1.5 g/t Ag
 - 2.4% Ni, 0.34% Co, 0.2 g/t Au, 21.2 g/t Ag, and 0.13% Cu
 - 0.86% Ni, 0.19% Co, 0.02 g/t Au, and 2.69 g/t Ag
 - 0.58% Ni, 0.10% Co, 0.11 g/t Au, and 4.74 g/t Ag
 - 0.12% Ni, 0.08% Co, 0.01 g/t Au, and 18.72 g/t Ag
- Follow-up chip-channel sampling (not continuous) along the same outcrop of "Grey Rose" Ni-Co returned:
 - 2.0 metres of 2.8% Ni, 0.50% Co, 0.13 g/t Au, and 9.8 g/t Ag on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 0.58% Ni, 0.11% Co, 0.11 g/t Au, 4.74 g/t Ag, and 0.16% Zn on surface.
 - 2.0 metres of 0.61% Cu, 0.04% Co, 79.53 g/t Ag, and 0.66% Zn on surface.
- There is a general Ni-Co enrichment across a wide range of samples throughout the Chachi Corridor proximal to conductivity/chargeability feature.

Photo / Map Gallery

Cautionary Statement of Photo Gallery:

Please note the visualizations are selected images highlighting strong visual mineralization from a variety of new showing recent diamond drill core. Mineral identification has been determined visually by geologists and cross-referenced via micro Fluorescence elemental geochemical techniques (ThermoScientific Niton XL5 pXRF). Portable XRF data is not provided not an indicator of representative geochemistry of the entire rock mass. The reader should also note that while relative information is provided, mineralization is not necessarily representative of space between any given location and it should be assumed that lateral continuity exists. The reader is encouraged to exercise caution, due their due diligence, and determine own conclusions with the information provided.

Qualified Person

The technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Maurizio Napoli, P. Geo., CEO/

for Crystal Lake Mining, a Qualified Person responsible for the scientific and technical information contained herein under Instrument 43-101 standards.

QAQC/ Analytical Procedures

Rock Samples

Rock samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSALABS' preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Prepped samples were sent to MSALABS' analytical facility in Langley, B.C., where pulps were analyzed for gold using method FAS-121 (fire assay-AAS finish). Gold assays greater than 100 g/t Au were automatically analyzed using FAS-425 (fire assay with a gravimetric finish). Rock samples were analyzed for 53 elements using method IMS-230, multi-element ICP-MS 4-acid digestion, ultra-trace level. Silver assay results greater than 100 g/t Ag and copper, nickel, lead and zinc greater than 10,000ppm were automatically analyzed by ore grade method ICF-6.

Crystal Lake Mining conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material samples are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing rock samples.

Soil Samples

Soil samples from the Newmont Lake Project were sent to MSALABS' preparation facility in Terrace, B.C., where samples were prepared using method PRP-757. Soil samples were dried and screen to 80 mesh, discard plus fraction. Prepped samples were sent to MSALABS' analytical facility in Langley, B.C., where they were analyzed for 51 elements using IMS-131 for samples greater than 20g or greater and IMS-130 for samples between 0.5g and 20g.

Crystal Lake Mining conducts its own QA/QC program where three standard reference material pulps, two blank reference material pulps are inserted for every 100 samples when analyzing soil samples.

About Crystal Lake Mining

Crystal Lake Mining is a Canadian-based junior exploration company focused on building shareholder value through high quality discovery opportunities in British Columbia and Ontario. The Company has an option to earn a 100% interest in the Newmont Lake Project, one of the largest undeveloped gold deposits in the world, located in the heart of Northwest B.C. Email: mark@marketsmart.ca; Momentum Public Relations, Tel: +1 (514) 815-7473, Email: mark@momentumpr.com

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