Magna Gold Outlines Broad Gold Zone at San Judas Gold Project in Sonora State Mexico With Assays of 26.40 g/t Au Over 0.5 Meters

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Highlights

- Assays from 26 g/t Au outline a broad area (5 km x 2 km) of structurally controlled gold mineralization in gneiss and granites
- 343 samples taken at San Judas with 77 (22%) greater than 0.50 g/t Au.

TORONTO and NEW YORK, Jan. 08, 2020 -- Magna Gold Corp. (TSXV: MGR, OTCQB: MGLQF) (“Magna” or the "Corporation"), is pleased to report positive gold assays from San Judas. The terms of the acquisition of San Judas property are detailed in our September 30, 2019 press release.

Magna Gold has fielded a team of geologists to San Judas and have been making good progress mapping and sampling the property. The company has flown key areas with a drone to produce high definition maps. Magna geologists have been mapping and sampling the many historical gold mines on the property and expanding their work to adjacent structures and parallel structures to numerous historical mining trends that are on the property. Historical workings extend over kilometers at San Judas and to date, Magna’s work has been positive.

President and CEO, Arturo Bonillas stated: “These sample results confirm our expectations for San Judas as a tier 1 exploration property. The address is right, the rocks are right, and the assays are right. We are evaluating our geologic and geochemical data to design a drill program for San Judas in 2020.”

San Judas Highlights:

Santa Lucia and La Paloma are parallel gold bearing structures approximately 500 meters apart with strong hematitic alteration between the structures. Santa Lucia is a bulk mining target and consists of a series of shallow historical mines (trenches and shafts) distributed along a line of over 900 m in length, with a 135-degree azimuth. Most of the historical mines are developed in quartz veins and veinlets hosted in a granoblastic granite showing argillic alteration within a sheared fringe; mapping has identified parallel structures on historical mines in sheared granite with quartz veinlets, oxides, and boxworks of the original sulphides (pyrite, galena, etc.). Immediately north of Santa Lucia is the Las Palomas area, where historical mines were developed on six parallel structures in granoblastic granite, dipping 45 – 50 degrees, 150-degree azimuth, sub-parallel to the Santa Lucia trend. Historical mines tend to be of low angle at depth with high angle fracturing of gray quartz cutting the main structures and foliation in the granite. The best gold values at Las Palomas site are 26.40 g/t Au producing adjacent samples of 14.60 g/t Au, 5.54 g/t Au, 7.30 g/t Au. These samples are strongly oxidized with stockwork veining containing boxworks from sulfides and strong hematite alteration.

Table 1:
Assay Results of Chip Rock Samples on Santa Lucia-Las Palomas Targets Above 0.50 g/t Au

AREA	TYPE OF SAMPLE	LENGTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.5	26.40	7.7	4803	95	31
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.5	14.60	4.8	2164	81	59
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.7	12.90	2.1	982	950	700
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.8	7.30	9.6	1865	80	23
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.0	6.14	6.9	1694	582	76

Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.8	5.54	2.9	3490	358	55
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.0	4.43	2.2	1389	111	116
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.2	4.16	4.2	2256	84	16
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.4	4.08	1.1	447	40	52
Santa Lucía	Chip Channel	1.2	3.63	0.9	3328	996	172
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.2	2.83	0.5	829	48	27
Santa Lucía	Dump	-	2.62	8.4	9755	797	50
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.5	2.49	0.7	13	34	8
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.5	2.41	2.1	729	17	33
Las Palomas	Dump	-	2.20	0.9	323	390	51
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.3	2.01	43.3	9215	3518	164
Santa Lucía	Chip Channel	1	1.80	2.7	968	429	36
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1	1.48	0.8	254	73	52
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.5	1.34	4.3	1389	964	45
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.1	1.22	6.1	3899	48	184
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	1.5	0.75	7.7	3673	112	101
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.5	0.73	1.3	888	16	536
Santa Lucía	Chip Channel	1	0.69	11.7	1149	644	37
Santa Lucía	Chip Channel	1	0.61	7.1	3008	868	39
Santa Lucía	Chip Channel	0.5	0.59	4.4	2115	2183	453
Las Palomas	Chip Channel	0.8	0.57	2.3	1824	47	177

- *San Martin* hosts gold in oxidized granite and gneiss pervasive hematite and limonite alteration. Mineralization is quartz stockwork along foliation and cross cutting quartz veinlets. San Martin has a series of historical mines oriented 155- and 180-degrees azimuth, dipping strongly to the West and East in lengths that vary from 150 to 200 meters, over an area of 1,250 m in length and 750 meters in width. Several historical workings and areas of strong hematite alteration were sampled, and assay results are shown in Table 2. The key take-away of the sampling and geological work to date in the San Martin area is the fact that the historical high-grade small mines are aligned with North-South trending structures with lower grade hematite stockwork in low-angle veining structures in the host rock, opening the possibility of finding high volume bulk deposits.

Table 2:
Assay Results of Chip Rock Samples on San Martin Area Above 0.50 g/t Au

AREA	TYPE OF SAMPLE	LENGTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM
San Martín	Chip Channel	1.5	13.70	0.4	22	77	49
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	9.20	1.4	5	37	45
San Martín	Chip Channel	1	7.12	3.3	39	24	35
San Martín	Chip Channel	1	6.70	1.5	469	30	22
San Martín	Chip Channel	1	6.23	1.4	786	303	46
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	5.16	0.7	10	47	130
San Martín	Chip Channel	0.8	4.51	4.7	3285	133	407
San Martin	Chip Channel	1.9	4.09	0.5	20	59	241
San Martin	Chip Channel	0.7	3.37	0.4	201	223	202
San Martín	Chip Channel	1.2	3.13	0.7	44	31	81
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	2.84	2.3	290	262	46
San Martín	Chip Channel	1	2.70	0.4	152	20	168
San Martín	Chip Channel	1.2	2.59	2.7	1452	200	81
San Martín	Chip Channel	0.9	2.44	0.5	16	16	26
San Martin	Chip Channel	0.8	1.71	0.2	25	65	15
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	1.65	0.2	17	77	49
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	1.61	3.3	247	734	36
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	1.59	0.3	78	205	28

San Martín	Chip Channel	1	1.56	1.4	2464	1509	191
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	1.27	0.2	10	21	31
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	1.21	0.8	153	307	23
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	1.12	2.0	151	323	45
San Martín	Chip Channel	1.5	0.93	4.4	3714	2053	95
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	0.81	1.2	169	27	68
San Martín	Chip Channel	1.5	0.64	0.2	11	55	38
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	0.62	0.2	10	18	96
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	0.60	0.8	72	67	101
San Martin	Chip Channel	2	0.59	0.8	5	43	133
San Martin	Chip Channel	0.4	0.58	0.2	22	42	123
San Martin	Chip Channel	1.3	0.57	0.2	73	124	87
San Martín	Chip Channel	2	0.50	0.2	13	42	51

- *Represo Seco* is a high grade sheeted and brecciated vein system with three generations of quartz; white, crystalline quartz and chalcedony-druzy, filling open spaces in granite two meters thick with a strike length of 65 meters at the Represo Seco site and is open ended. Rock chip samples indicate a strong possibility of stacked gold structures along faults in the granite host. Magna collected a trench sample that ran 7 g/t Au at Represo Seco. Mapping and sampling are ongoing to the southwest to the property boundary with outcrops containing stockwork with hematite, jarosite, limonite, sericite alteration, clays, chlorite, bands of crackled jasperoid silica, and fine-grained magnetite disseminated in fractures. The host rock is granite. Rock samples have been collected over a strike length of several kilometers and additional assay results will be reported when received.

Table 3:
Assay Results of Chip Rock Samples on Represo Seco Area Above 0.50 g/t Au.

AREA	TYPE OF SAMPLE	LENGTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	0.5	7.41	2.8	226	142	153
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1.9	6.03	2.4	970	76	235
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1.8	5.08	1.7	576	65	209
Represo Seco	Grab sample	-	3.25	5.1	2417	398	190
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	2.3	2.10	0.7	1312	26	179
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1	1.85	5.5	2799	128	540
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1	1.52	4.2	1538	107	177
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1	0.98	54.9	8102	60	1203
Represo Seco	Chip Channel	1.5	0.71	10.6	5299	79	1255

- *Cueva del León* hosts argillic altered intrusive felsic rocks that strike north south and dip 45-degrees generally to the west. Initial assays have been in the 1.3 to 3 g/t range. Located in the south-central portion of the property, it is an area with gold mineralization that extends in the direction of E-W, being the most notable evidence a series of historical mines occurring in a line of about 100-120 meters, the most important of which is La Cueva del Leon adit, developed along a vein of quartz and stockwork of quartz-hematite in a gneiss sequence. The mineralized area in its projection to the west is lost in the valley under the alluvial cover, towards Represo Seco as described above. It is necessary to extend the exploration in both directions of Cueva del Leon, perpendicular to the general dip of the known structure, to know its relationship with others exposed to the north and south.

Table 4:
Assay Results of Chip Rock Samples on Cueva del León Area Above 0.50 g/t Au.

AREA	TYPE OF SAMPLE	LENGTH	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM
Cueva de León	Chip Channel	1.1	4.99	23.1	14500	67	641
Cueva de León	Chip Channel	1.0	4.28	4.5	2409	84	149
Cueva de León	Chip Channel	1.2	2.03	6.5	4233	40	294
Cueva de León	Chip Channel	1.5	1.90	23.9	6982	54	318

Cueva de León Chip Channel	1.0	1.80	3.8	1094	53	96
Cueva de León Chip Channel	1.2	1.01	6.4	2393	27	195
Cueva de León Chip Channel	2.4	0.99	9.1	4238	79	50
Cueva de León Chip Channel	1.8	0.83	2.4	329	66	29
Cueva de León Chip Channel	2.0	0.73	5.5	3804	37	88
Cueva de León Chip Channel	2.0	0.62	4.3	704	53	88
Cueva de León Chip Channel	1.1	0.59	5.0	1734	34	113

Figure 1: Exploration targets at San Judas Property, Trincheras, Sonora.
https://www.globenewswire.com/NewsRoom/AttachmentNg/e4f9eb44-642a-416b-bdba-334648cfd2e5

San Judas Property

The San Judas project is located at the southern end of the Caborca Orogenic Gold Belt or Sonora Mojave Mega Shear, a trend known to host several orogenic gold-bearing deposits within an area extending from north-western Mexico into the southwestern United States measuring more than 600 km long and 60 to 80 km wide. Of the deposits within the Caborca Orogenic Gold Belt are a number of large open pit heap leach gold operations such as La Herradura, Soledad-Dipolos and Nochebuena (Fresnillo PLC), San Francisco mine (Alio Gold Inc), Cerro Colorado (Goldgroup Mining Inc.), El Chanate (Alamos Gold Inc.) and La Choya (Hecla Mining). Historic estimates of the combined gold reserves and resources identified within the trend to date total in excess of 10 million ounces of gold (Izaguirre et al., 2017), which is based on prior data and reports obtained and prepared by previous operators.

The oldest rocks within the property are a package of metamorphic rocks which include banded quartz-feldspathic gneiss and augen gneiss, granite, and green schist. All metamorphic rocks exhibit foliation which generally varies in strike direction from between 330-degrees to North and dips to the southwest generally at 45-degrees at Santa Lucia and Cueva de Lion. The strike direction at San Martin is generally North/South with sub vertical dips. Quartz veins generally follow foliation and strike of the metamorphic rocks.

The metamorphic rocks are intruded by a Tertiary igneous package, which includes granite with visible feldspar and quartz, and is porphyritic in texture. It appears that the granite was emplaced along low angle shear zones in the system.

QA/QC Program

Quality Assurance/Quality Control consists of the regular insertion of duplicates, blanks and certified reference standards into the sample stream. Check samples will be submitted to an umpire laboratory at the end of the drilling program. Samples are kept in a secure facility and transferred to Bureau Veritas in Hermosillo, Mexico in sealed containers on a weekly basis from the drill site by Company personnel. Personnel handling samples are using Corporation-approved protocols for all phases of chip logging, sample delineation, sample layout, and storage. Bureau Veritas is ISO 9001 certified. Bureau Veritas has a standard operating procedure (“SOP”) for all aspects of sample drop off, drying and preparation, digestion, instrument analysis, quality control assurance and computerized data reporting.

Qualified Person

James Baughman, (P.Geo.) Consulting Geologist and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for mineral Projects*, has approved the applicable contents of this news release.

About Magna Gold Corp

Magna Gold Corp. is a mineral exploration company focused on acquiring, exploring and developing quality precious metals properties in Mexico. The primary strength of the Corporation is the team of highly experienced mining professionals with a proven track record of developing properties in Mexico from

discovery to production.

Magna is committed to advancing its 100% owned highly prospective mineral properties located in Sonora. The Corporation’s shares trade on the TSXV under the trading symbol “MGR" and OTCQB under the trading symbol “MGLQF”.

Magna takes social license seriously and employ local community members and services in its operations.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Arturo Bonillas
President and CEO

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