

# AEX Gold Inc. Granted New Mineral Exploration Licence at Kangerluarsuk in South Greenland

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## Licence considered highly prospective for Gold and other commodities including Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum

TORONTO, December 8, 2020 - [AEX Gold Inc.](#) ("AEX" or the "Corporation") (AIM:AEXG) (TSXV:AEX), an independent gold company with a portfolio of gold licences in Greenland, announces that it has been granted a new Mineral Exploration Licence in South Greenland by the Mineral Licence and Safety Authority ("MLSA"). The licence covers 335 km<sup>2</sup> in South Greenland and is considered highly prospective for multiple commodities including Gold, Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum.

### Highlights

- New Mineral Exploration Licence "Kangerluarsuk" (MEL 2021-02) has been granted totalling 335 km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1)
- The licence covers granitic rocks of the late Julianeh&aring;b igneous complex in South Greenland and is prospective for multiple commodities
- Historic prospecting in the licence has returned grab samples grading up to 382 g/t Au, 100 g/t Ag, 3.4% Cu and 3.7% Zn
- The Company believe that there are similarities between the late Julianeh&aring;b igneous complex in South Greenland and similar age granites in Sweden which host several porphyry copper deposits
- The granite north of Kangerluarsuk fjord hosts abundant quartz veins, widespread propylitic alteration and locally malachite staining, suggestive of a potentially large magmatic-hydrothermal mineral system
- The area is readily accessible, adjacent to deep water fjords close to the regional population centres of Narsaq and Qaqortoq, 30 km SW of Narsarsuaq international airport
- AEX is working with GoldSpot Discoveries Corp. to generate exploration targets and work programmes for 2021.

Eldur Olafsson, CEO of AEX, commented:

"Our geologists have spent considerable time assessing various exploration licence opportunities in South Greenland and we believe this is one of the most exciting and prospective we have seen outside the known gold belts, where we already hold the prime acreage. This new licence is highly complementary to our existing portfolio and will provide further optionality for the Company as we seek to prioritise targets for future development as part of our strategy of creating a full cycle gold mining company.

The historic grab samples on this licence and the nature of the intrusions are exactly what we are looking for and are highly prospective for gold not to mention copper, zinc and molybdenum. Through our partnership with GoldSpot we are compiling and analysing data with the aim of targeting a more detailed exploration programme on the ground in 2021. Speaking as a geologist myself, this type of deposit is exactly what makes Greenland so exciting and we look forward to updating the market as we progress."

Figure 1 Geological map of South Greenland showing new licence MEL 2021-02 in black and AEX's existing licence holdings in yellow. The late Julianeh&aring;b igneous complex is coloured dark pink on the map and occupies the northern part of the batholith.

### Licence Summary

New Mineral Exploration Licence MEL 2021-02 "Kangerluarsuk" totals 335 km<sup>2</sup> and covers granites north of Kangerluarsuk fjord (Figure 1). The area benefits from excellent bedrock exposure, is surrounded by deep-water fjords and is close to the regional population centres of Narsaq and Qaqortoq, and Narsarsuaq International Airport which is located 30 km to the northeast. Aside from some work by the Geological Survey

of Greenland in the late 1970s as part of regional uranium exploration programs (SYDURAN and SYDEX), the area has not seen any significant commercial exploration and AEX believes that the northern part of the Julianeh&aring;b batholith has been overlooked.

## Regional Geology

The geology of South Greenland is dominated by the Paleoproterozoic Ketilidian orogenic belt (1850 - 1725 Ma), formed during subduction of an oceanic plate under the Archean North Atlantic Craton. The orogen can be divided into three broad zones from northwest to southeast (Figure 2):

1. The Border Zone, where crystalline rocks of the Archean craton are unconformably overlain by Ketilidian supracrustal rocks
2. The Julianeh&aring;b Batholith, a large polyphase calc-alkaline batholith which was emplaced in a continental arc setting, along with numerous appinite dykes
3. Ketilidian supracrustal rocks that are psammitic close to the contact with the batholith and more pelitic in the southeast, with subordinate mafic volcanics and volcanoclastics, intruded by a post-orogenic suite of rapakivi granites.

Figure 2. Geological map of South Greenland showing the principal geological domains and new licence MEL 2021-02. Modified from Secher et al., 2008.

The Ketilidian orogen in South Greenland is effectively a western extension of the Paleoproterozoic Svecofennian orogen in northern Sweden, one of Europe's major metallogenic provinces which hosts numerous gold and base metal deposits. The late northern part of the Julianeh&aring;b Batholith emplaced between 1800-1780 Ma is considered by the Company as being analogous to granites of similar age in Sweden which host several porphyry copper deposits including Aitik, one of the largest copper mines in Europe.

## Exploration History

Known mineralisation within the late Julianeh&aring;b granites includes a small copper deposit worked during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century at Frederick VII mine near Qaqortoq, and widespread uranium mineralisation which was discovered during a regional uranium exploration program, SYDURAN (later SYDEX), in the late 1970s and 1980s. Regional geological mapping was carried out in the late 1950s and early 1960s, largely from aerial photographs.

The SYDURAN project included a regional stream sediment sampling campaign in 1979 covering most of South Greenland, which was followed up in 1990 by NunaOil who collected heavy mineral concentrates in 20 sub-areas identified as anomalous for gold, including parts of the Kangerluarsuk licence. There has been no commercial exploration since, however local prospectors have discovered several mineral occurrences in the area as part of the Ujarassiorit 'National Mineral Hunt' initiative. Selected samples are shown in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Table 1 Selected grab samples from the Ujarassiorit program. Projection WGS 84 UTM zone 23N.

Sample ID	Year	Easting	Northing	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)
2011-0033	2011	437826	6774594	382	86.9	290	1090	0.2
2007-0496	2007	438140	6768642	0.044	14.8	2440	481	15
60575	2006	433542	6769761	0.199	100	1120	1700	3.34
97824	1997	432204	6772361	0.099	34.7	34467	134	1230
2014-0093								

2014

431550

6772573

0.032





36700





2014-0092	2014	431574	6772805	0.029	19.3	933	28200	12.3
2014-0265	2014	431651	6772976	0.014	3.55	2780	39	2840
2014-0102	2014	433673	6772357	0.001	0.61	1030	20	525
2019-0099	2019	432331	6767698	0.025	8.86	276	8374	6.11
297726&dagger;	1984	449137	6776945	-	-	17080	160	-
297727&dagger;	1984	449137	6776945	-	-	31312	225	-

&dagger; Samples collected as part of the regional SYDEX uranium exploration project (Nyegaard, 1986) - not assayed for gold.

Figure 3 Yellow triangles mark selected grab samples highlighted in Table 1. Red points mark other Ujarassiorit samples. Licence boundary MEL 2021-02 shown in black over Sentinel-2 satellite imagery.

Following the discovery of a sample with visible gold in 2011 (Figure 4), the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) visited the area for one day in 2013, describing the granite north of Kangerluarsuk fjord as hosting abundant quartz veins with pronounced hematite alteration (Figure 5), widespread propylitic alteration and locally malachite staining (Figure 6) (Kolb and Bagas, 2013). Of particular interest is the description of widespread epidote-quartz-magnetite alteration, with up to ~7 vol.% magnetite, and malachite staining after chalcopyrite, which are typical features of magmatic-hydrothermal copper mineralisation (e.g. Sillitoe, 1997).

Steenfelt, 2016 notes that the highest regional stream sediment values for molybdenum are found in samples from the area, and a rock sample from the area with molybdenite won the 2014 national mineral hunt competition (Naalakkersuisut, 2015).

Figure 4 Visible gold in Ujarassiorit sample 2011-0033. Sample assayed 382 g/t Au. (Kolb and Bagas, 2013).

Figure 5 Hematite alteration halo around a milky quartz vein in the Kangerluarsuk area. This type of alteration is commonly associated with gold mineralisation in deposits globally (Kolb and Bagas, 2013).

Figure 6 Malachite staining after chalcopyrite in quartz-magnetite-sulphide altered granites in the Kangerluarsuk area (Kolb and Bagas, 2013).

Despite the limited amount of information collected to date, the above points to the potential that porphyry type Cu-Mo-Au or Iron Oxide Copper Gold "IOCG" style mineralisation could be present in connection with the late Julianeh&aring;b igneous complex. AEX believes that the Kangerluarsuk area has excellent potential to host magmatic-hydrothermal mineral systems and is prospective for multiple commodities.

#### Next Steps

- Properly assess the existing stream sediment database and available geochemistry data for the area.
- Visit the known mineral occurrences on the property and conduct detailed geological and structural mapping. Porphyry type systems are much better understood since the area was last mapped in the 1950s.
- Complete high-resolution geophysical surveys including magnetic and radiometric surveys to help identify intrusive centres and prospective host structures for gold-quartz veins.
- Assess the potential of hyperspectral imaging to rapidly map hydrothermal alteration.

#### Sampling and QAQC Disclosure

The Qualified Person has not verified the data disclosed in Table 1, through sampling, analytical, nor test data. The information was obtained from historic reports and from a database of Ujarassiorit samples sourced from the MLSA. Locations of Ujarassiorit samples are not always accurately recorded.

#### Qualified Person Statement

The technical information presented in this press release has been approved by James Gilbertson CGeol, who is a full-time employee and Managing Director of SRK Exploration Services Limited and a Chartered Geologist with the Geological Society of London, and as such a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

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#### About AEX

AEX's principal business objectives are the identification, acquisition, exploration and development of gold properties in Greenland. The Corporation's principal asset is a 100% interest in the Nalunaq Project, an advanced exploration stage property with an exploitation license including the previously operating Nalunaq gold mine. The Corporation has a portfolio of gold assets covering 3,870 km<sup>2</sup>, the largest portfolio of gold assets in Southern Greenland covering the two known gold belts in the region. AEX is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and wholly owns Nalunaq A/S, incorporated under the Greenland Public Companies Act.

#### Forward-Looking Information

This press release contains forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities

legislation, which reflects the Corporation's current expectations regarding future events and the future growth of the Corporation's business. In this press release there is forward-looking information based on a number of assumptions and subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Corporation's control, that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from those that are disclosed in or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in the Final Prospectus available under the Corporation's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Any forward-looking information included in this press release is based only on information currently available to the Corporation and speaks only as of the date on which it is made. Except as required by applicable securities laws, the Corporation assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information to reflect new circumstances or events. No securities regulatory authority has either approved or disapproved of the contents of this press release. Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

#### Inside Information

This announcement does not contain inside information.

#### Glossary

Au	Gold
Ag	Silver
Cu	Copper
Zn	Zinc
Mo	Molybdenum
g/t	Grams per tonne
ppm	Parts per million

SOURCE: [AEX Gold Inc.](#)

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