

# Japan Gold Intersects High-Grade Veins in First Drill Holes at the Ryuo Prospect

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Vancouver, September 14, 2021 - [Japan Gold Corp.](#) (TSXV: JG) (OTCQB: JGLDF) ("Japan Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to report high-grade gold-silver intercepts from its first drill holes at the Ryuo Prospect, within the Ikutahara Project, Figure 1. The Ikutahara Project is 100% held by Japan Gold and is not included in the Barrick Alliance.

The Ryuo Prospect hosts five areas of workings along a 1 km open ended trend of alteration and mineralization that were developed prior to the government-imposed closure in 1943. Three initial scout drill holes totaling 828.3 m were completed between May and July 2021. Figure 2 shows the geology of the Ryuo Prospect area, the location of the completed drill holes and the pads permitted for future drilling. Table 1 summarizes the drilling results.

Drill hole IKDD21-001 targeted down-dip extensions of high-grade gold-silver mineralization historically mined at the Jinja Vein. A broad mineralized interval was encountered (reported as downhole intervals) with the following results:

4.9 m @ 12.1 g/t Au & 33.0 g/t Ag from 60.6 m

(incl. 0.9 m @ 18.4 g/t Au & 115.8 g/t Ag from 60.6 m)

(and 1.95 m @ 20.5 g/t Au & 21.0 g/t Ag from 63.55 m)

(incl. 0.55 m @ 59.4 g/t Au & 49.5 g/t Ag from 63.9 m)

(incl. 0.25 m @ 125.0 g/t Au & 97.0 g/t Ag from 64.2 m)

The intersection in IKDD21-001 shows that high-grade gold and silver mineralization remains open to depth below the Jinja Vein workings and, having a true width of 4.74 m, is significantly wider than average vein widths reported historically in the underground workings (See Figures 3 and 4).

The intercepted vein zone exhibits multiple phases of hydrothermal brecciation, quartz and quartz-sulphide veining, including ginguro banding. The quartz vein textures are very fine-grained or chalcedonic, indicating the quartz veining is still high in the hydrothermal system and that mineralization should persist to depth.

Drill hole IKDD21-003, located 550 m southwest of IKDD21-001, on a separate parallel structure, targeted mineralization below the Ryuei historical workings. Four separate zones of hydrothermal breccia up to 20 m in down-hole width were intersected down the length of the 350 m drill hole (Figure 5). Zones of fine-grained or chalcedonic quartz and quartz-sulphide vein-fill within the breccias included the following mineralized intercepts (reported as downhole intervals):

2.12 m @ 6.3 g/t Au & 12.6 g/t Ag from 81.2 m

(incl. 1.32 m @ 8.9 g/t Au & 17.6 g/t Ag from 81.55 m)

(incl. 0.3 m @ 14.8 g/t Au & 27.8 g/t Ag from 81.95 m)

and

0.5 m @ 3.1 g/t Au & 7.2 g/t Ag from 119.7 m

These multiple phases of hydrothermal brecciation, quartz and quartz-sulphide veining in IKDD21-003 may represent the upper, flared portions of an epithermal vein system which could possibly coalesce at depth (Figure 5). Elevated path-finder element geochemistry including antimony, arsenic, and mercury associated with the hydrothermal breccias supports this model.

Drill hole IKDD21-002 targeted the northeast strike extension of the Shouei Vein and a coincident CSAMT resistivity geophysical anomaly, Figure 2. The drill hole failed to intersect a significant vein zone apart from a narrow quartz-stockwork / faulted zone which is interpreted as the northeast extension of the Shouei structure. Workings at the Shouei Vein were as extensive as those at the Jinja Vein, but no detailed underground sampling data exists. Historical reports however indicate two parallel veins were exploited at Shouei with shoots that carried gold and silver grades comparable to those at the Jinja Vein<sup>1,2</sup>. Based on the drill result at the Jinja Vein, 300 m to the northwest, further drilling will be required to test down-dip and southwest strike extensions of the Shouei Vein which remain open.

"The initial drill holes at Ryuo have confirmed wide, high-grade vein mineralization is continuous below the historical workings closed in 1943. The Ryuo prospect has never been drilled and these initial results provide strong encouragement to continue drilling at Ryuo, and the other similarly under-explored Ikutahara prospects." Commented, Japan Gold's Vice President of Exploration, Andrew Rowe.

#### Additional Drilling

Drilling recommenced on the 6<sup>th</sup> of September to test the lateral strike extensions of the intercept in IKDD21-001 at the Jinja Vein. A second drill rig is targeting a vertical CSAMT resistivity anomaly that lies below the Taisei workings. Up to five additional drill holes are planned to be completed by the end of November at the Ryuo Prospect.

Table 1: Significant Mineralized Intercepts

Drill Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)
IKDD21-001	60.60	65.50	4.90	4.74	12.1	33.0
including	60.60	61.50	0.90	0.87	18.4	115.8
and	63.55	65.50	1.95	1.89	20.5	21.0
including	63.90	64.45	0.55	0.53	59.4	49.5
including	64.20	64.45	0.25	0.24	125.0	97.0
IKDD21-002	No Significant Intersections					
IKDD21-003	81.20	83.32	2.12	-	6.32	12.6
including	81.55	82.87	1.32	-	8.94	17.6
including	81.95	82.25	0.30	-	14.75	27.8
	119.70	120.20	0.50	-	3.05	7.2

#### The Ryuo Prospect

At the Ryuo Prospect, five areas of workings were developed along a 1 km long, open ended trend of alteration and mineralization prior to the government-imposed closure in 1943. Underground sampling carried out in the 1950's in the Jinja Vein workings revealed high-grade gold-silver mineralization including 'level 4' of the workings, which was sampled along a 72 m strike length giving an average grade of 40.8 g/t Au and 193 g/t Ag, average vein width approximately 0.5 m. Figure 3 illustrates a long-section of the Jinja vein workings with the underground sampling reported by the Metal Mining Agency of Japan (MMAJ)<sup>3</sup> and the IKDD21-001 vein pierce-point. High-grade gold/silver quartz veins were mapped on all four of the lower levels of the Jinja vein system. Chip-channel samples were collected across the veins at intervals spaced between 0.3 m and 4.7 m along strike.

Refer also to the Company's news release dated May 26 ,2021 and Feb. 9, 2017, for more information on

the Ryuo Prospect.

Table 2: Drill hole data

Drill Hole No.	Location	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Length
IKDD21-001	Jinja	700403	4873426	194	305	41	228.3
IKDD21-002	Shouei	700698	4873271	257	335	45	250.0
IKDD21-003	Ryuei	700137	4872960	256	340	40	350.0
TOTAL							828.3

<sup>1</sup> Gold Mines of Japan, 1989. The Mining & Materials Processing Institute of Japan.

<sup>2</sup> Bamba T. & Saito M., 1956. Geology and Gold-silver Deposits of the Kitano-o and Several Other Mines, Ikutahara Gold Mining District, Kitami Province, Hokkaido. Geological Survey Institute Monthly Report Volume 10. No. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Metal Mining Agency of Japan, March 1990, Geological Survey Report for Fiscal Year 1989, Northern Hokkaido Area B-Metalliferous Deposits Overview.

On behalf of the Board of [Japan Gold Corp.](#)

"John Proust"

Chairman & CEO

Qualified Person

The technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Japan Gold's Vice President of Exploration and Country Manager, Andrew Rowe, BAppSc, FAusIMM, FSEG, who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Note: The Company's compilation of underground sampling data at Ryuo has been based on data published by the MMAJ and the Company has not resampled the underground workings or re-assayed samples. The MMAJ report does not refer to QA/QC protocols followed historically.

#### Sampling Techniques and Assaying

The drilling results discussed in this news release are from drill core samples obtained by PQ, HQ and NQ-size triple-tube diamond core drilling using a PMC700 and PMC-400 man-portable drill rigs owned and operated by the Company. The drilling program was fully supervised by Company senior geologists at the drilling site.

Drill core was collected in plastic core-trays at the drill site and transported by road in Company vehicles to its core shed storage facility in the nearby Ikutahara Village, located centrally within the project area. The drill core was carefully logged, photographed and sample intervals marked-up along predicted mineralized and selected unmineralized intervals by Japan Gold KK senior project geologists and VP Exploration.

Sample lengths varied from 0.1 to 1.0 m; depending on the positions of geological contacts and variations in vein texture and composition. The core was split by diamond rock saw supervised by project geologists. Half-core sample was collected from the entire length of each designated sample interval and placed into individual-labelled, self-sealing calico bags for secure packaging and transport to the laboratory. The half-core samples weighed between 0.2 to 5 kg depending on the sample length and core size. A Chain-of-Custody was established between the Company and receiving laboratory to ensure the integrity of the samples during transportation from site to the lab. The samples were sent in batches to ALS Laboratories in Vancouver, Canada for sample preparation and assaying.

Samples were crushed, pulverised and assayed for gold 50 g charge Fire Assay/ AAS Finish (Au-AA24; 0.005 ppm lower detection limit) and a 48 multi-element by 4-acid digest with ICP-MS determination

(ME-MS61L; Ag 0.002 ppm lower detection limit). Over-limit Au and Ag samples were re-assayed by fire-assay and gravimetric finish (GRA-22, LDL of 0.5 and 5 ppm for Au and Ag respectively).

Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were inserted by Japan Gold KK at every 20th sample to assess repeatability and assaying precision of the laboratory. In addition, the laboratory applied its own internal Quality Control procedure that includes sample duplicates, blanks & geochemical standards. They report these results with the certified Assay Report. Laboratory procedures and QA/QC protocols adopted are considered appropriate. The CRMs and internal QC-QA results fall within acceptable levels of accuracy & precision and are considered to lack any bias.

About Japan Gold Corp.

[Japan Gold Corp.](#) is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused solely on gold exploration across the three largest islands of Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu. The Company has a country-wide alliance with [Barrick Gold Corp.](#) to jointly explore, develop and mine certain gold mineral properties and mining projects. The Company holds a portfolio of 31 gold projects which cover areas with known gold occurrences, a history of mining and are prospective for high-grade epithermal gold mineralization. Japan Gold's leadership team represent decades of resource industry and business experience, and the Company has recruited geologists, drillers and technical advisors with experience exploring and operating in Japan. More information is available at [www.japangold.com](http://www.japangold.com) or by email at [info@japangold.com](mailto:info@japangold.com)

For further information please contact:

John Proust  
Chairman & CEO  
Phone: 778-725-1491  
Email: [info@japangold.com](mailto:info@japangold.com)  
Website: [www.japangold.com](http://www.japangold.com)

#### Cautionary Note

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Figure 1: Ikutahara Project, simplified geology and historical mines and workings.

To view an enhanced version of Figure 1, please visit:  
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Figure 2: Ryuo Prospect, alteration map with historic workings, drill holes completed and in-progress, permitted drill pads and gold in rock chip values

To view an enhanced version of Figure 2, please visit:

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Figure 3: Jinja Vein workings long-section with composited back sample intervals from 1950's sampling and pierce point of IKDD21-001 mineralized intersection

To view an enhanced version of Figure 3, please visit:

[https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/5665/96462\\_ad4ce5992448abb1\\_003full.jpg](https://orders.newsfilecorp.com/files/5665/96462_ad4ce5992448abb1_003full.jpg)

Figure 4: Cross section of drill hole IKDD21-001 on the Jinja Vein with mineralized intercepts, section looking northeast.

To view an enhanced version of Figure 4, please visit:

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Figure 5: Cross section of drill hole IKDD21-003 on the Ryuei structure with mineralized intercepts, section looking northeast. Hydrothermal breccias and vein fill may coalesce at depth, this concept will be the target of ongoing drilling.

To view an enhanced version of Figure 5, please visit:

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