

Core Silver Extends Porphyry System 450 Metres South At Laverdiere Copper Project

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VANCOUVER, January 8, 2026 - [Core Silver Corp.](#) ("Core Silver" or the "Company") (CSE:CC)(FSE:8ZR)(OTCQB:CCOOF) is pleased to present visuals and geological highlights from drill hole LAV25-012, the third of four deep exploratory diamond drill holes completed during the 2025 season at the Laverdiere Copper Project (the "Project" or "Laverdiere"), located on the eastern Blue Property in the Atlin Mining District, northwestern British Columbia.

Core Silver's 2025 exploration campaign was designed to test the depth potential and continuity of a large (5 km x 8 km) multi-phase Cu-Mo-Ag±Au porphyry system through diamond drilling, detailed structural mapping, and surface sampling. In total, seven (7) drill holes were completed across five (5) key target areas along the Valley Fault Zone, for a combined 3,857 metres drilled (Table 1).

LAV25-012 HIGHLIGHTS - 450-METRE SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF PORPHYRY MINERALIZATION

- LAV25-012 (the "hole") successfully intersected multiple, mineralized Cu-Mo-Ag intervals and associated porphyry-style alteration from 325 to over 825 metres drilled depth, confirming an additional 450-metre southern extension of the Laverdiere Porphyry System at the Valley Zone (Figure 1).
- The hole was collared 450 metres south of 2025 drill holes LAV25-010 and LAV25-011 and targeted a magnetic low anomaly interpreted as a zone of increased hydrothermal alteration and structural complexity along the Valley Fault (Figure 2).
- LAV25-012 intersected abundant Cu- and Mo-bearing quartz veining, mineralized breccias, and higher-grade copper sulphides (including bornite) below 250 metres drilled depth. These narrow but well-developed mineralized zones are hosted in altered Laverdiere Porphyry bounded by late- to post-mineral porphyry phases indicating multiple intrusive and mineralizing events.
- The alteration and mineralization styles observed in LAV25-012 further indicate proximity to a large, multi-phase Cu-Mo-Ag porphyry centre, with open potential both at depth and along strike.
- With less than 6,000m drilled project-wide, porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag mineralization and associated alteration has been defined over approximately 600m between 2025 drill holes LAV25-010 and 012 and for 2.3km between Valley & Main Zone drilling.
- Copper and molybdenum mineralization have now traced across more than 4.5 kilometres along the Valley Fault corridor, proving that Laverdiere continues to demonstrate the hallmarks of a district-scale porphyry system within an underexplored northern mineral belt.

Core Silver's President & CEO, Nick Rodway, commented:

"Each new drill hole at Laverdiere continues to strengthen the scale and significance of this emerging porphyry system. The 450-metre step-out confirmed by LAV25-012 demonstrates strong continuity of copper-molybdenum-silver mineralization and expands the system well beyond our 2022 footprint. With multiple intrusive phases, significant mineralization at depth, and open extensions in all directions, Laverdiere is shaping up to be a compelling, large-scale discovery in Northern British Columbia."

Figure 1: Photographs of HQ and NQ-sized drill core from drill hole LAV25-012. All depths listed are drilled depths. Bn - bornite; Cp - chalcopyrite; Mo - molybdenite; Sfs - sulphosalt (Ag-bearing); Hem - specular hematite; Py - pyrite; Qtz - quartz

Figure 2: Plan Map showing the distribution of Cu % in rocks at surface and highlighting the 2022 and 2025

drill areas. Attributes are overlain on imagery and Calculated Vertical Gradient (CVG) Magnetics.

AN OVERVIEW OF DRILL HOLE LAV25-012

Drill hole LAV25-012, the third deep exploratory diamond drill hole completed during Core Silver's 2025 program at the Laverdiere Copper Project, was designed to test the depth extent and lateral continuity of copper-molybdenum-silver (Cu-Mo-Ag) mineralization previously intersected in holes LAV25-010 and LAV25-011. The hole was drilled steeply to the north to a final depth of 840 metres, targeting a broad magnetic low located proximal to the Valley Fault Zone-interpreted as a highly prospective structural corridor for porphyry-style mineralization (Figures 1 and 2).

LAV25-012 intersected locally extensive zones of late- to post-mineral porphyry phases from surface, confirming the multi-phase and long-lived nature of the Laverdiere Porphyry System. While comparable metal zonation patterns to those in LAV25-010 and LAV25-011 are present, their intensity is partially overprinted by younger intermineral porphyry intrusions. Epithermal quartz-carbonate veins are abundant throughout the upper altered sections, representing a later hydrothermal overprint that remobilized and partially destroyed earlier porphyry mineralization. Below 325m drilled depth, copper sulphides (chalcopyrite ± bornite) dominate narrow but well-developed mineralized zones that extended the Laverdiere Porphyry System by an additional 450 metres.

Table 1 - 2025 Diamond Drill Hole Data for the Laverdiere Copper Project

DDH ID	Target	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azi	Dip	Length	Comments
LAV25-007	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	288	-55	253	Assays Pending
LAV25-008	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	40	-65	64	Hole Lost
LAV25-009	Upper Valley Fault	548613	6563903	1381	45	-65	108	Assays Pending
LAV25-010	Lower Valley Fault	549327	6564089	1188	45	-75	703.77	Assays Pending
LAV25-011	Lower Valley Fault	549327	6564089	1188	190	-83	800	Assays Pending
LAV25-012*	Lower Valley Fault	549277	6563646	1260	10	-70	840	Assays Pending
LAV25-013	Lower Valley Fault	549137	6564299	1284	135	-68	1088.40	Assays Pending

*Discussed in this release.

ABOUT THE LAVERDIERE COPPER PROJECT

The Laverdiere Copper Project is a low-elevation, drill-permitted, early-stage high-grade Cu-Mo-Ag-Au porphyry-skarn Target. The Project has been sporadically explored since the early 1900s, without ever having received a significant exploration program. At Laverdiere, an extensive Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion hosts widespread Cu-Mo-Ag±Au porphyry mineralization. The intrusion is associated with a very high-grade Fe-Cu-Au-Ag massive sulphide skarn occurrence (the "Main Zone") that is exposed at surface along the western flank of the prolific Llewellyn Fault Zone (LFZ) at the porphyry-marble contact.

Adits driven into the Laverdiere area in the early 1900s reportedly returned up to 27m grading 1.20% Cu. The Llewellyn Fault Zone, a regional and strongly metal-endowed fault, cuts through the Laverdiere Copper Project for 14km of strike length and marks the contact between the Yukon-Tanana and Stikine Terranes in the Project area. Historic and shallow diamond drilling completed 125m north of the French Adit in 1974 reportedly returned 175m of 0.27% Cu, including 6m of 1.60% Cu and 7.8m of 1.60% Cu. Core Silver's inaugural diamond drilling campaign at the Laverdiere Copper Project in 2022 returned up to 48.5m of 0.90% Cu, 6g/t Ag, and 0.11g/t Au from 31.46m depth in drill hole LAV22-001 (French Adit), 223m of 0.11% Cu, 2g/t Ag, and 0.006% Mo from 15m depth in LAV22-002 (French Adit), and 107.38m of 0.11% Cu, 0.023% Mo, 0.9g/t Ag, and 0.02g/t Au from 144.62m depth in hole LAV22-006 (North Adit).

Drilled and mapped high-grade copper-bearing skarn mineralization at Laverdiere is coincident with embayments in the contact zones of the expansive Cretaceous intrusions on the west side of Hoboe Creek. A large unexplored embayment in the intrusion is mapped 8km to the south of the to-date explored zone at Laverdiere and is in contact with Boundary Range metamorphic rocks at this location. Apophyses of the larger granodiorite intrusion are also mapped in contact with limestone and marbles amenable to massive sulphide skarn mineralization approximately 7km to the southwest of the known zones of high-grade porphyry-skarn mineralization.

In 2024, high-grade porphyry Cu-Mo-Ag±Au mineralization at the newly defined Valley Zone, located 2.2km southwest of the Main Zone, was structurally mapped and sampled. At the Valley Zone, a series of sheeted mineralized porphyry veins and fractures hosted in altered granodiorite have been mapped and sampled over a 1-kilometer east-west trend following the Valley Fault that historically returned up to 3.24% Cu (with 82g/t Ag, 0.56g/t Au and 0.053% Mo) and 0.32% Mo (with 1.03% Cu, 4g/t Ag) in 2022. In 2024, a 20cm thick east-west striking quartz vein grading 0.83% Cu, 47g/t Ag, 0.44g/t Au and 0.007% Mo was discovered on the opposite side of the Valley Fault.

References

¹White, W.H. (1969): Geology and economic prospects of the Laverdiere property

²Fustos, A. (1974). Report on the Results of the 1973 Exploration Programme on the Loon Group. BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report 4996

SAMPLING, PREPARATION & QA/QC

All 2025 rock and drill core samples were transported by helicopter at the end of each field day to the core logging facility in Atlin, BC for processing. Field samples were chosen to capture homogenous lithology, alteration, mineralization, and veining. All rock and drill core samples are submitted to Bureau Veritas (BV) Labs in Whitehorse, YT. For drill core, blanks and certified reference standard materials were inserted for every 20 core samples. Lab duplicate requests were inserted into the core sample sequence every 50 samples. Each rock and core sample is crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then pulverized to 85% passing 200-micron mesh. All samples then undergo a 4-Acid digestion with an ICP-MS finish for a 59-element ultra trace package (Method Code MA-250), as well as fire assay by Pb collection with ICP-ES finish for Au, Pt, and Pd (Method code FA-330). Samples that hit upper detection limits for elements of interest on the primary multi-element method are further analyzed via a secondary 4-Acid digest with an ICP-OES finish (Method Code MA-370). Extremely high-grade Pb samples were analyzed via a tertiary overlimit method, GC-817.

Soil samples collected in 2025 were also transported by helicopter at the end of each field day. Samples were photographed in the field and sample descriptions including sample number, location, elevation, color, saturation, depth of sample and soil horizon. Samples were dried in kraft sample bags on-site prior to being batched for shipment to BV Labs in Whitehorse, YT. There, each sample is dried at 60°C and sieved to pass -180 µm (80 mesh). All samples then undergo an aqua regia extraction with an ICP-ES/MS finish for a 36-element package (Method Code AQ200).

NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 DISCLOSURE

Nicholas Rodway, P.Geo, (Licence# 46541) (Permit to Practice# 1000359) is President, CEO and Director of the Company, and qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Rodway has supervised the preparation, verified and approved the technical content in this release. Verification included review of field notes, sample tags and analytical certificates. No limitations were noted during the verification process.

ABOUT CORE SILVER CORP.

Core Silver Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and development of mineral projects in British Columbia, Canada. The Company currently holds 100% ownership in the Blue Property Mineral Tenure, which covers a land area of 114,074 hectares (~1,140 km²). The project lies within the Atlin Mining District, a well-known gold mining camp located in the unceded territory of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation and the Carcross/Tagish First Nation. The Blue Property hosts a major structural feature known as The Llewellyn Fault Zone ("LFZ"). This structure is approximately 140km in length and runs from

the Tally-Ho Shear Zone in the Yukon, south through the Blue Property to the Alaskan Panhandle Juneau Ice Sheet in the United States. Core Silver believes that the south Atlin Lake area and the LFZ has been neglected since the last major exploration campaigns in the 1980's. The LFZ plays an important role in mineralization of near surface metal occurrences across the Blue Property Mineral Tenure. The past 50 years have seen substantial advancements in the understanding of porphyry, skarn, and carbonate replacement type deposits both globally and in British Columbia's Golden Triangle. The Company has leveraged this information at the Blue Property Mineral Tenure to tailor an already proven exploration model and believes this could facilitate a major discovery. Core Silver is excited to become one of Atlin Mining District's premier explorers where its team believes there are substantial opportunities for new discoveries and development in the area.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

CORE SILVER CORP.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this document which are not purely historical are forward-looking statements, including any statements regarding beliefs, plans, expectations, or intentions regarding the future. Forward looking statements in this news release include, but are not limited to, statements regarding the opportunities for new discoveries and development in the Atlin Mining District and Core's potential to become a premier explorer in the Atlin area and any other general statement regarding the Company's planned or future exploration efforts at the Blue Property. It is important to note that the Company's actual business outcomes and exploration results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties include that the Company may not, due to environmental, technological and other factors, be successful in expanding the mineralization footprint of the Projects as planned; that the Company may be unable to implement its plans to further explore at the Silver Lime Project and the Laverdiere Project, as applicable; that certain exploration methods, including the Company's proposed exploration model for the Blue Property, may be ineffective or inadequate in the circumstances; that economic, competitive, governmental, geopolitical, environmental and technological factors may affect the Company's operations, markets, products and prices; our specific plans and timing drilling, field work and other plans may change; that the Company may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and we may also not raise sufficient funds to carry out or complete our plans. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, labour shortages, inflationary pressures, rising interest rates, the global financial climate and the conflict in Ukraine and surrounding regions are some additional factors that are affecting current economic conditions and increasing economic uncertainty, which may impact the Company's operating performance, financial position, and prospects. Collectively, the potential impacts of this economic environment pose risks that are currently indescribable and immeasurable. No assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if they do occur, what benefits the Company will obtain from them. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and, accordingly, are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty of such statements. Additional risk factors are discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis for its recently completed fiscal period, which is available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca. Except as required by law, the Company will not update or revise these forward-looking statements after the date of this document or to revise them to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events.

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