CBLT Announces Results from Falcon Gold

written by Raj Shah | June 10, 2025

June 10, 2025 (Source) – CBLT Inc. has released results from a mechanized stripping program completed on the Falcon gold property in the fall of 2024. The property, contiguous to CBLT's Copper Prince property, is located on patented mining claims in Sudbury, Ont. The Falcon gold property was recently purchased from Kinross Gold Corp. (see news release dated June 5, 2023).

The property hosts the past-producing Falcon gold mine. Gold mineralization on the property was initially discovered in 1890. During the same year, a shaft was sunk to a depth of 46 feet followed by 59 feet of crosscutting. In 1935, the shaft was dewatered and deepened to 215 feet with levels established at 100 and 200 feet. No records are known to exist regarding production from the Falcon gold mine.

In 1947, Falconbridge Ltd. acquired the property and completed several phases of exploration on the property. In 1988, Falconbridge completed a 24-hole, 14,951-foot drill program and calculated resources at 59,400 tons grading 0.226 ounce per ton (Bailey, 1994). (The mineral resource estimate is a historical estimate as defined by National Instrument 43-101. The historical resource estimate contains categories that are not consistent with current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. No attempt was made to reconcile the historical resource estimate. CBLT is not treating the historical resource estimate as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve.)

In May, 2024, CBLT completed a reconnaissance prospecting program. A total of 23 grab samples were collected from outcrop and loose material near the historical Falcon gold mine site. Results ranged from two grams per tonne gold (see news release dated July 31, 2024).

In October, 2024, CBLT completed a mechanized stripping program at the Falcon gold mine site to expose the underlying geology. An area of 344 square metres was mechanically stripped, washed, mapped and channel sampled. A total of 29 channel samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Channel samples were cut at 1.00-metre lengths, and five channels were cut. Composite averages ranged from 2.11 g/t Au over 3.00 metres to 3.52 g/t Au over 6.00 m, with a high of 8.90 g/t Au over 1.00 m.

As previously reported, gold mineralization is associated within a pyrite-rich carbonate-actinolite-chlorite-talc shear zone, which strikes approximately 110 degrees and dips 65 degrees to 70 degrees to the southwest, and crosscuts underlying Paleoproterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Bruce, Espanola and Serpent formations of the Quirk Lake group and the Mississagi formation of the Hough Lake group, belonging to the Huronian supergroup. The stripping program exposed a large outcropping of Sudbury breccia immediately south of the mineralized zone.

Table 1: Selected Composite Results

Channel	Composite Length (m)	Au (g/t)
1	4.00	3.94
3	4.00	2.16
4	3.00	2.11
5	6.00	3.52

Quality assurance/quality control program

Channel samples were cut using a diamond blade saw, inserted

into labelled bags and delivered by representatives of CBLT to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in North Bay, Ont. Activation Laboratories is an ISO 17025:2005-accredited testing laboratory.

Samples were analyzed by fire assay using the 1A2 package with a gravimetric finish (1A3 package) for samples that returned greater than 5,000 parts per billion gold. Multielement analysis was completed by near-total digestion (four-acid) with an ICP-OES finish (1F2 package). CBLT inserts standards and blanks, and performs duplicate analysis as part of its QA/QC program. Activation Laboratories also performs an internal QA/QC program, which includes the insertion of CRMs, blanks, sample repeats and duplicate samples.

Qualified person

The technical information presented in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Joerg Kleinboeck, PGeo, a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

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