

VISTA GOLD CORP
Form 8-K
July 05, 2013
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report: June 28, 2013

(Date of earliest event reported)

VISTA GOLD CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

Yukon Territory, Canada

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

1-9025

Not Applicable

(Commission File Number) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

7961 Shaffer parkway, suite 5, littleton, colorado 80127

(Address of Principal Executive Offices and Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (720) 981-1185

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

On June 28, 2013 Vista Gold Corp. (the “Registrant”) filed a technical report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report – Mt. Todd Gold Project 50,000 tpd Preliminary Feasibility Study, Northern Territory, Australia,” with an issue date of June 28, 2013 (the “Technical Report”), with the securities regulatory authorities in Canada. The Technical Report is hereby being furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K to satisfy the Registrant’s “public disclosure” obligations under Regulation FD of the SEC. The Technical Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“NI 43-101”) by Rex Clair Bryan, Ph.D., senior geostatistician of Tetra Tech, Inc.; Patrick Donlon, FAusIMM, FSAIMM, Ext Met NHD, principal metallurgist with Proteus EPCM Engineers; Thomas Dyer, P.E., senior engineer with Mine Development Associates; Deepak Malhotra, Ph.D., president of Resource Development Inc.; Nick Michael, B.S., MBA, principal mineral economist of Tetra Tech, Inc.; David Richers, PhD, PG, geochemist and geologist with Tetra Tech, Inc.; and Lachlan Walker, FIEAust, CPEng, director of Proteus EPCM Engineers, each of whom is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

In accordance with General Instruction B.2 of Form 8-K, the information set forth herein and in the Technical Report is deemed to be “furnished” and shall not be deemed to be “filed” for purposes of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The information set forth in Item 7.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K shall not be deemed an admission as to the materiality of any information in this report on Form 8-K that is required to be disclosed solely to satisfy the requirements of Regulation FD.

All mineral resources in the Technical Report have been estimated in accordance with the definition standards on mineral resources and mineral reserves of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum referred to in NI 43-101. U.S. reporting requirements for disclosure of mineral properties are governed by the SEC Industry Guide 7 (“Guide 7”). NI 43-101 and Guide 7 standards are substantially different. The terms “mineral reserve”, “proven mineral reserve” and “probable mineral reserve” are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with NI 43-101. These definitions differ from the definitions in Guide 7. Under Guide 7 standards, a “final” or “bankable” feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow

analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

The Technical Report uses the terms “mineral resource,” “measured mineral resource,” “indicated mineral resource” and “inferred mineral resource”. These terms are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under Guide 7 and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. “Inferred mineral resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of “contained pounds” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

Item 9.01 Exhibits

99.1 NI-43-101 Technical Report – Mt. Todd Gold Project 50,000 tpd Preliminary Feasibility Study, Northern Territory, Australia, issue date June 28, 2013*

*The Exhibit relating to Item 7.01 is intended to be furnished to, not filed with, the SEC pursuant to Regulation FD.

SIGNATURES

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In accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

VISTA GOLD CORP.

(Registrant)

Dated: July 3, 2013 By: /s/John F. Engele
John F. Engele

Chief Financial Officer