



1911 Gold Announces Initial Results from 2022 Exploration Drilling at the Rice Lake Gold Property, Manitoba

Highlights:

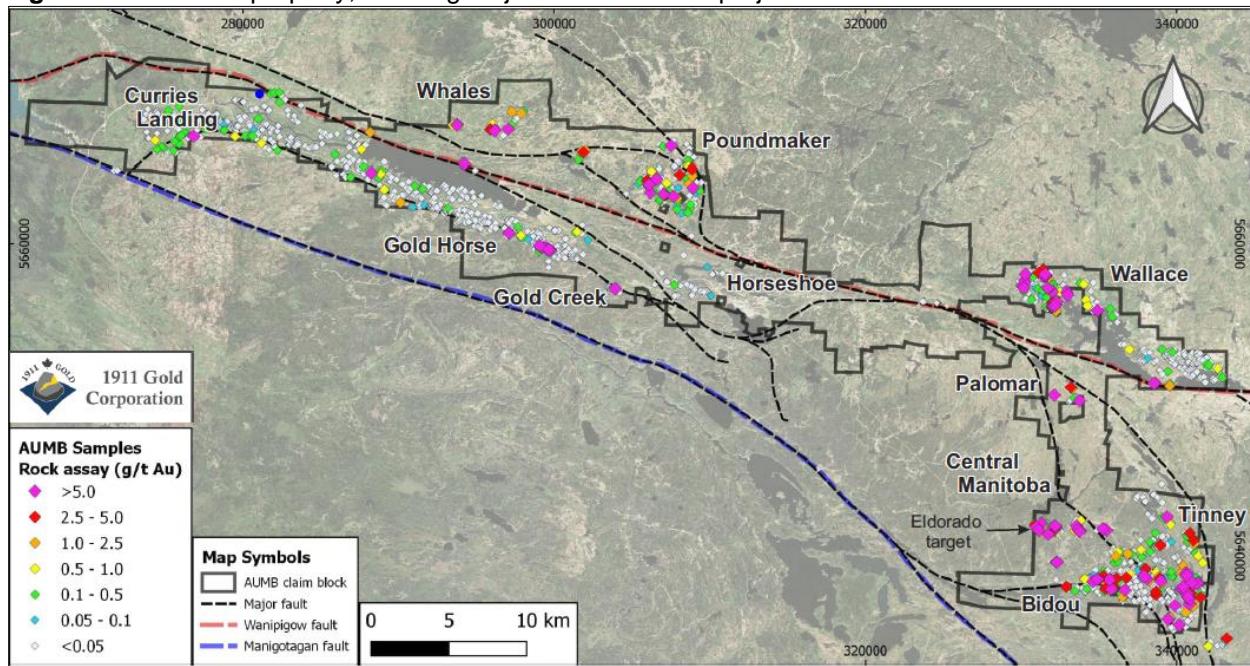
- 1911 Gold completed 9,202 metres of drilling on priority targets at the Tinney, Bidou and Wallace projects on the Rice Lake property, and at the Apex project near Snow Lake, Manitoba
- To date, assay results for 5,028 metres of drilling at the Tinney and Bidou projects have been received, with assays pending on 2,528 metres at the Wallace project as well as 1,646 metres at the Apex (Snow Lake) project

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8, 2022 – 1911 Gold Corporation ("1911 Gold" or the "Company") (TSX-V: AUMB) (OTCQX: AUMBF) reports that it has received assay results from 20 drillholes completed in the Tinney and Bidou project areas as part of the first phase of 2022 exploration drilling at its 100%-owned Rice Lake Gold Property in Manitoba.

For 2022, the Company's exploration program will include two phases of exploration drilling as well as the regional field program with the goal of advancing and expanding our pipeline of projects at Rice Lake, while also advancing the Apex and Denton-Keefer (Timmins, Ontario) properties.

The Company completed 35 drillholes during the initial phase of drilling, totalling 9,202 metres, to test multiple targets at the Bidou, Tinney and Wallace projects on the Rice Lake Gold Property (**Figure 1**), and to test several targets on the Apex (Snow Lake) Gold Property in northern Manitoba.

Figure 1: Rice Lake property, showing major structures and project locations.



The Company completed 5,028 metres of exploration drilling at Tinney and Bidou, including 12 drillholes (3,245 metres) to follow-up on four priority targets from the Company's previous drilling, and 8 drillholes (1,783 metres) to test four new targets generated by the field exploration program (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Assay results from 2022 exploration drilling at the Tinney and Bidou projects.

Target	Hole ID ⁽¹⁾	Easting NAD83; UTM Z15N	Northing	Length (m)	Azimuth	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Length ⁽²⁾ (m)	Grade ⁽³⁾ (g/t Au)
Edna-Otter	EO-22-021	340502	5639039	296	195	-58	205.70	206.70	1.00	1.65
							244.80	246.90	2.10	0.72
	EO-22-024	340721	5638906	349	200	-63	202.00	202.70	0.70	32.20
							290.60	292.00	1.40	0.70
	EO-22-026	340711	5639081	533	200	-64				NSV
	EO-22-029	340568	5638859	173	200	-57	96.40	96.95	0.55	3.88
	EO-22-030	340606	5638839	197	200	-60	125.00	127.30	2.30	1.11
						<i>Inc.</i>	125.00	125.80	0.80	2.14
Big Mac	EO-22-031	340646	5638836	218	200	-45	35.15	36.05	0.90	11.10
							174.02	174.90	0.88	0.52
	EO-22-034	340543	5638882	173	200	-55	113.25	113.75	0.50	0.62
							151.05	151.55	0.50	10.60
	MC-22-001	340754	5637441	272	317	-65	104.90	105.40	0.50	0.70
	MC-22-002	341137	5637658	215	195	-45	3.30	4.00	0.70	4.87
							43.00	44.20	1.20	1.67
							90.55	91.20	0.65	0.79
Victoria	VC-22-001	341422	5638200	104	310	-60	94.80	95.80	1.00	0.66
							98.10	98.60	0.50	8.82
	VC-22-002	341508	5638143	215	310	-50	6.30	7.30	1.00	1.28
							47.50	48.50	1.00	3.37
	BL-22-016	334767	5637972	242	165	-47	51.15	51.65	0.50	1.05
	BL-22-019	334810	5638136	464	165	-70	90.50	91.00	0.50	3.15
										NSV
										NSV
Bidou Shear	BS-22-009	336496	5637974	188	200	-60	391.25	397.50	6.25	0.58
	BS-22-010	336432	5638000	191	200	-61	394.90	396.25	1.35	1.20
							420.80	421.30	0.50	0.63
	EL-22-001	331174	5641343	380	035	-69	74.50	75.15	0.65	1.18
							295.25	295.90	0.65	1.49
							315.60	316.50	0.90	1.07
										NSV
										NSV

⁽¹⁾ Numbering reflects order in which drillholes were planned, rather than sequence of drilling

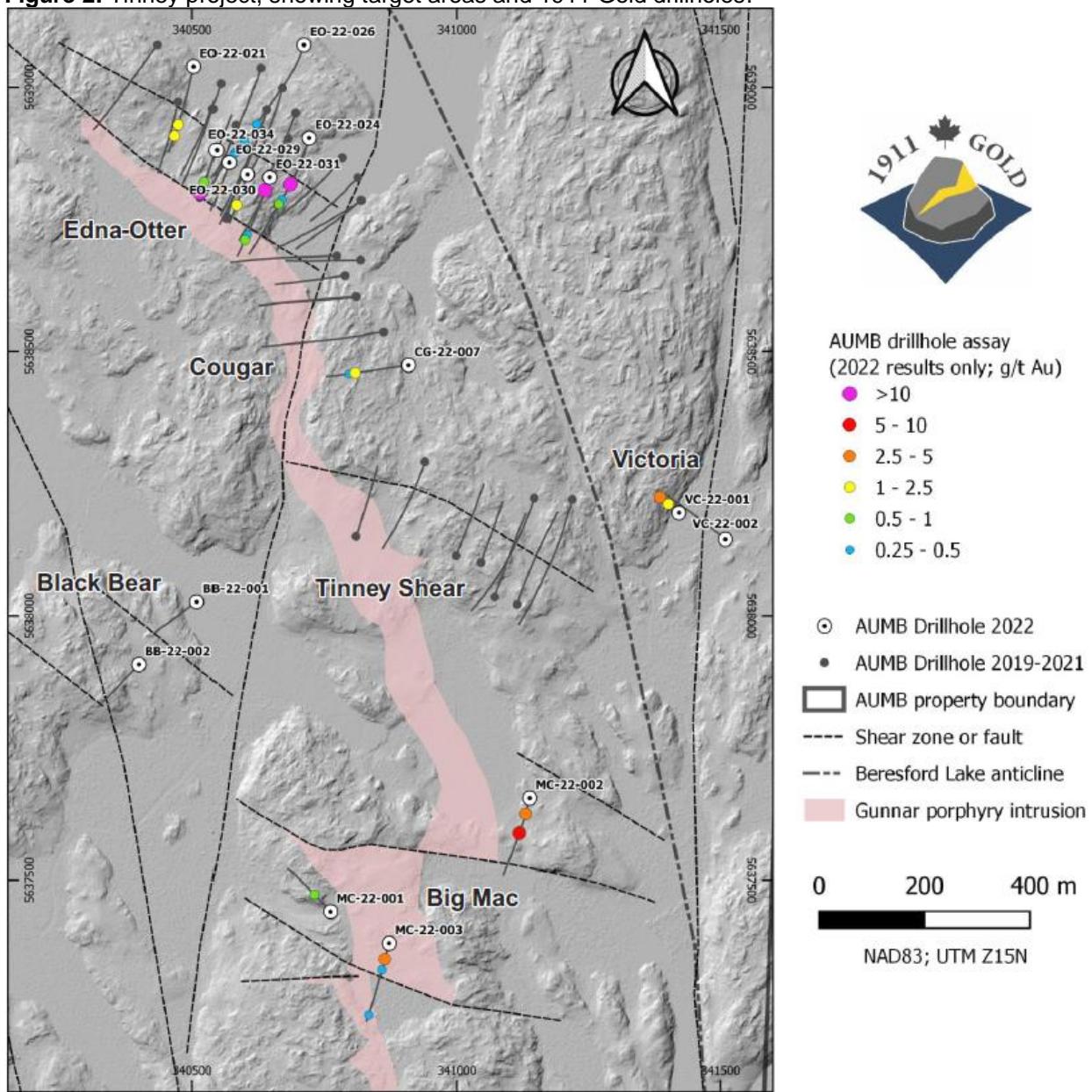
⁽²⁾ Represents drillcore length; true widths are presently unknown

⁽³⁾ Weighted-average composites; NSV, no significant values

Tinney Project

Exploration drilling at Tinney focused on the northern section of the Gunnar porphyry intrusion, testing favourable structures in the porphyry and its host rocks, over a strike length of 1.8 kilometres (**Figure 2**). Previous drilling by the Company indicates that the porphyry was a significant conduit for gold-bearing fluids, analogous to Sigma-Lamaque in the Val d'Or camp, with extensive quartz vein systems associated with pervasive alteration and local high-grade gold.

Figure 2: Tinney project, showing target areas and 1911 Gold drillholes.



Edna-Otter Target

Drilling at the Edna-Otter target had three objectives:

- 1) complete a fence of shallow drillholes (EO-22-029, -030, -031 and -034) to test, at roughly 60 metres vertical depth, the continuity of a modeled structure at the upper contact of the porphyry that returned high-grade intercepts from previous drilling (e.g., 8.1 g/t gold over 5.7 metres in EO-21-005; see *Press Release dated March 24, 2021*);
- 2) test the northwest and northeast plunge-extensions of structural intersections predicted from the Company's detailed 3D model (EO-22-021 and -024);
- 3) complete a deeper drillhole to test the porphyry down-dip beyond the limits of previous drilling, to confirm depth continuity of the mineral system (EO-22-026).

Drillhole EO-22-026 — the deepest yet completed at Edna-Otter at 533 metres — intersected the porphyry over a core length of 145 metres, from 334 metres downhole, encountering over 70 metres of sheeted quartz veins, alteration and sulphide mineralization that returned sporadic anomalous values up to 0.4 g/t gold, thus confirming the mineral system continues to depth.

Drillhole EO-22-024 tested down-plunge to the northeast on the porphyry, yielding 32.2 g/t gold over 0.7 metres from a laminated quartz vein with visible gold just above the upper contact.

Although the shallow fence of drillholes consistently intersected the modeled structure at the upper contact of the porphyry, assays yielded erratic gold values over narrow widths. Steep and flat veins adjacent to the target structure returned local high-grade intercepts over narrow widths (11.1 g/t gold over 0.9 metres in EO-22-031; 10.6 g/t gold over 0.5 metres in EO-22-034), highlighting the complexity of structures and veins within the porphyry.

Newly acquired data from the 2022 drilling at Edna-Otter will be utilized to revise and enhance the 3D model for this target and evaluate additional drill targets.

Cougar Target

One drillhole was completed at the Cougar target (located immediately south of Edna-Otter along the Gunnar porphyry) to test for continuity of high-grade zones (e.g., 9.3 g/t gold over 2.6 metres in CG-20-001; see *Press Release dated April 30, 2020*) at the upper and lower contacts of the porphyry.

Drillhole CG-22-007 intersected thick intervals of shear deformation, alteration and quartz veins at both contacts of the porphyry; a laminated vein near the upper contact contained a few specks of visible gold and returned 1.14 g/t gold over 0.5 metres. These structures remain open along strike to the south and to depth.

Other Targets

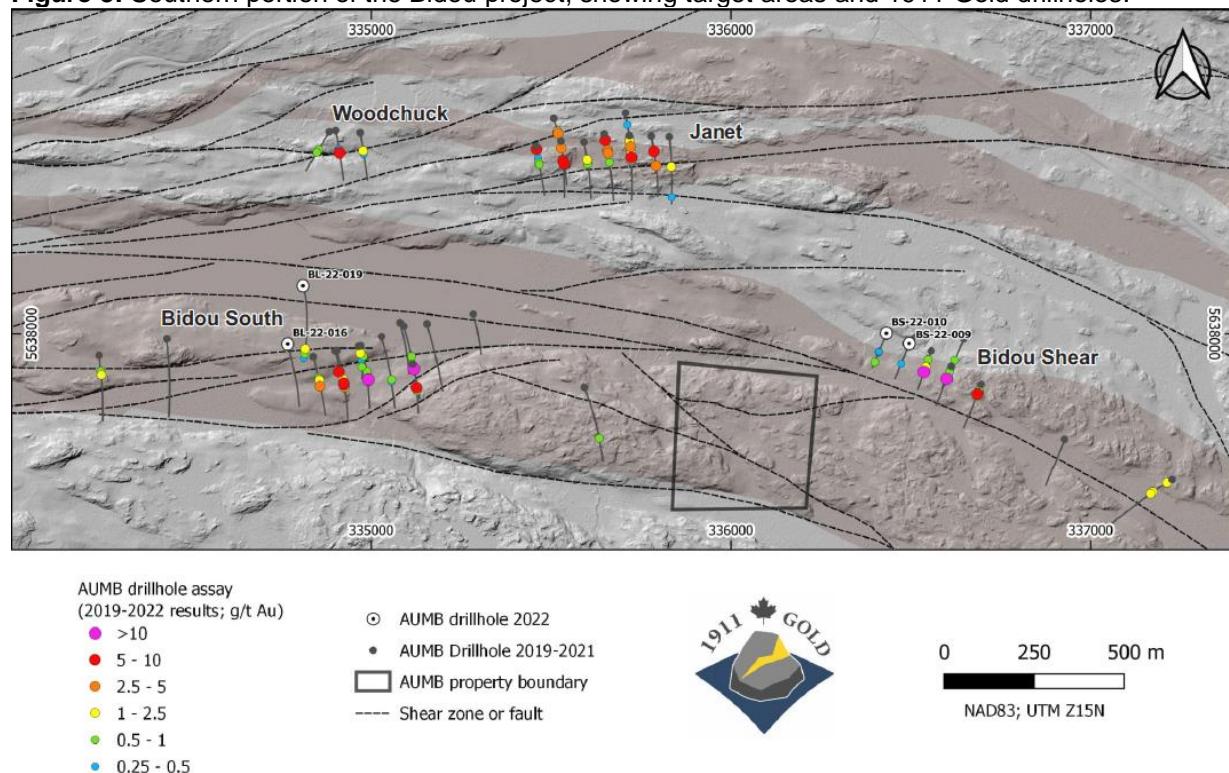
The Company completed seven drillholes, targeting large-scale structures adjacent to and cutting the Gunnar porphyry, as defined by outcrop mapping and LiDAR interpretation, and with associated gold in outcrop and surficial sediments. Drilling specifically targeted bends or offsets of geological units along these structures, none of which had previously been tested by drilling.

Thick zones of intense deformation with laminated quartz veins at the Victoria and Big Mac targets returned localized gold values, including 4.9 g/t gold over 0.7 metres and 8.8 g/t gold over 0.5 metres in MC-22-002, 3.4 g/t gold over 1.0 metres in MC-22-003 and 3.2 g/t gold over 0.5 metres in VC-22-001. Each of these large-scale gold-bearing structures remains open along strike and to depth, and will be further evaluated during the 2022 field exploration program.

Bidou Project

Exploration drilling at Bidou focused on the Bidou South and Bidou Shear targets (**Figure 3**), where previous drilling by the Company intersected gold mineralization within large-scale structures that cut basalt flows, sedimentary rocks, gabbro sills and porphyry dikes – a setting strongly analogous to the Company's True North deposit at Bissett.

Figure 3: Southern portion of the Bidou project, showing target areas and 1911 Gold drillholes.



Bidou South Target

Drillhole BL-22-019 targeted the intersection between layered gabbro and a cross-cutting structure at a vertical depth of approximately 400 metres, making this the deepest drillhole completed to date on this target. The drillhole intersected nine metres of intensely sheared, altered, quartz-veined and sulphidized (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite) gabbro, approximately 10 metres above the targeted depth. This zone yielded consistent elevated gold values over 6.3 metres, with a weighted average grade of 0.6 g/t gold over that interval, confirming that the targeted structure remains open down plunge and along strike at this depth, and is gold-bearing.

Drillhole BL-22-016 tested the same structure near surface, stepping out along strike to the west of previous drilling, but did not yield significant assay results.

Bidou Shear Target

Two drillholes (BS-22-009, -010) were completed along strike to the west of previous drillholes at Bidou Shear, to test a major structure hosted by a panel of sedimentary rocks between two gabbro sills. Both drillholes intersected the targeted structure, defined by over 10 metres of strongly sheared, altered and quartz-veined sedimentary rocks, with BS-22-010 returning 0.5 g/t gold over 0.5 metres.

Eldorado Target

The Eldorado structure (see **Figure 1** for general location) ranges from 1 to 2 metres wide at surface and is traced by mapping for over 700 metres along strike, with veins and stringers of quartz containing localized high-grade gold over its entire strike length. In the 1930s, Eldorado was developed on three levels underground via a vertical shaft, but was never brought into production.

Three drillholes were designed to test the main structure below the workings, in locations down-plunge from high-grade gold showings on surface and major flexures in the structure. One drillhole (EL-22-001) was completed in the first phase of drilling, intersecting three narrow zones of gold mineralization, the deepest of which, representing the main structure, returned 1.1 g/t gold over 0.9 metres, thus confirming the structure is open, albeit narrow, at depth.

2022 Field Exploration Program

Fieldwork is underway in a number of project areas on the Rice Lake property, including the Palomar and Central Manitoba projects where early reconnaissance sampling has returned high-grade gold values from quartz veins in outcrop, representing priority areas for follow-up. Data acquisition is also underway at the Denton-Keefer property located 30 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario, along the prolific Porcupine-Destor fault, with UAV LiDAR to be followed by heli-borne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.

QA-QC Protocols

Sample handling, preparation and analysis are monitored through the implementation of formal chain-of-custody procedures and quality assurance-quality control (QA-QC) programs designed to follow industry best practices. Drillcore is logged and sampled in a secure facility located in Bissett, Manitoba. Drillcore samples for gold assay are cut in half using a diamond saw and are submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario, for preparation by crushing to 80% passing 2 millimetres, riffle splitting to obtain 250-gram aliquots, and pulverizing to 95% passing 106 microns. Pulps are analyzed by a 30-gram fire assay and AAS finish. For assays above 5 g/t Au, a cut of the original pulp is re-assayed with a gravimetric finish. Samples with visible gold are analyzed by metallic screen assay. In addition to Actlabs' in-house QA-QC protocols, 1911 Gold inserts certified standards, non-certified blanks and field duplicates into the sample stream at regular intervals, such that QA-QC accounts for 10% of the total samples submitted. Results are routinely evaluated for accuracy, precision and contamination.

Qualified Person Statement

Technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Scott Anderson, Ph.D., P.Geo., the Company's Vice President, Exploration, and Qualified Person as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

About 1911 Gold Corporation

1911 Gold is a junior explorer that holds a highly prospective, consolidated land package totalling more than 58,000 hectares within and adjacent to the Rice Lake greenstone belt in Manitoba, and also owns the True North mine and mill complex at Bissett, Manitoba, where it reprocesses historic tailings on a seasonal basis. 1911 Gold believes its land package is a prime exploration opportunity, with potential to develop a mining district centred on the True North complex. The Company also owns the Apex project near Snow Lake, Manitoba and the Tully and Denton-Keefer projects near Timmins, Ontario, and intends to focus on both organic growth opportunities and accretive acquisition opportunities in North America.

1911 Gold's True North complex and exploration land package are located within the traditional territory of the Hollow Water First Nation, signatory to Treaty No. 5 (1875-76). 1911 Gold looks forward to maintaining open, co-operative and respectful communication with the Hollow Water First Nation, and all local stakeholders, in order to build mutually beneficial working relationships.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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All forward-looking statements reflect the Company's beliefs and assumptions based on information available at the time the statements were made. Actual results or events may differ from those predicted in these forward-looking statements. All of the Company's forward-looking statements are qualified by the assumptions that are stated or inherent in such forward-looking statements, including the assumptions listed below. Although the Company believes that these assumptions are reasonable, this list is not exhaustive of factors that may affect any of the forward-looking statements.

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