Relevant Gold Intersects 83.8 g/t Gold over 1 metre at Golden Buffalo

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 06, 2023 – **Relevant Gold Corp (CSE:RGC)** (the "**Company**" or "**Relevant Gold**") is pleased to announce the results of its initial 3,500m drilling exploration program on its Golden Buffalo Project, located in the Company's 15,095 hectare land package in the South Pass Gold Field, Wyoming, USA. Highlights of the program include **1 metre (core length) of 83.8 g/t Au** in Hole 22GB-012 and 14 of 26 holes reporting anomalous gold (>0.1 g/t Au). The results indicate that the Golden Buffalo Shear is a fertile orogenic gold structure and provides initial proof of concept that large scale Abitibi-style mineralization may exist in central Wyoming (See Press Release 11/07/2022). Drilling Highlights include:

- **Hole 22GB-012: 1 metre (m) core length of 83.8 g/t Au from 170m – 171m** and **2m grading 0.17 g/t Au from 171-173m** representing a discrete 3m shear zone grading 28 g/t Au
- **22GB-013: 1.29m (core length) of 0.62 g/t Au from 104.32m – 105.61m** and **0.84m of 1.16 g/t Au from 138m – 138.84m**
- **Hole 22GB-006: 3.2m (core length) of 0.53 g/t Au** from 32m – 35.2m
- Mineralization was consistently found in individual shear strands within the overall 20m+ wide Golden Buffalo Shear Zone.
- 54% of holes drilled intersected anomalous (>0.1 g/t Au) gold mineralization
- Orogenic/Abitibi-style alteration observed in all 26 drill holes.
- Drill holes stepping out 400-500m to the North confirmed continuity of multiple mineralized shear zones parallel to the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone (GBSZ).

The holes reported here from the 2022 Golden Buffalo exploration program are the first efforts to identify district-scale orogenic gold opportunities in the long underexplored central Wyoming Gold Belt. High-grade gold has long been known from the region, but only recently have a series of major Archean shear zones been recognized as hosting this gold. This indicates modern exploration concepts of "orogenic gold", such as those developed in the prolific Canadian Abitibi Gold Belt (>200 million ounces of gold production) can be applied in the region. Importantly, recent plate tectonic studies suggest that Wyoming was connected to the Abitibi Gold Belt at the time of mineralization and was later rifted apart to its present position. This increases the potential that the multiple shears identified to-date in the Company's 15,095 hectare land package should have excellent potential for a major gold discovery. These shears are being systematically mapped and sampled, with initial results expected soon.

"These exciting results confirm gold mineralization and Abitibi-style alteration are indeed associated with large- scale shear structures cutting the property. The high-grade gold in 22GB-012 proves that gold mineralization continues to depth, confirming that our Abitibi-style gold mineralization model is appropriate for the project," stated Robert Bergmann, CEO of Relevant Gold. "We are very excited with these results and look forward to combining them with our regional mapping and sampling to target the multiple Golden Buffalo-style shear zones we've mapped traversing the claim package. We eagerly anticipate drilling some of these shears in our 2023 work program."

Key Observations from Drill Core

The Company's primary focus for this drilling program was to test the continuation of the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone to depth, along strike and begin to define the subsurface geology, architecture, alteration and pathfinder geochemistry. The following key observations were made:

- The Golden Buffalo Shear Zone is traceable from surface to a vertical depth of at least 300m. It remains open at depth.
- Strike length of the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone was expanded to approximately 800m. Step out holes 400 – 500m to the North (22GB-009 and 22GB-014) cut multiple mineralized shear zones parallel to the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone.
- Gold mineralization correlates strongly with As, Ag, Sb and W.
- Shear zones consist of an anastomosing, multi-strand array of E-W striking, steeply south (~85°) dipping structures that vary in width from <1.0m to >150m.
- Deep drilling beneath the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone from holes 22GB-009 and 22GB-014 illustrates widening of the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone at depth.
- Abundant episodic, complex quartz vein arrays were cut in most drill holes.
- Quartz veining includes steeply dipping (~85°) shear parallel veins and repeated shallowly-dipping (~35°) extensional vein sequences.
- Below the 30-50m oxidized zone, pyrite-pyrrhotite is associated with shear zones and related quartz veining.
- Alteration mineralogy includes an Abitibi-style assemblage of biotite, chlorite, actinolite, sericite, tourmaline and silicification.
- The style of orogenic quartz-sulfide veining is typical of that occurring in a brittle-ductile transition zone.

Twenty-six holes were completed, totaling 3,478m, of HQ and PQ oriented diamond core drilling (Figure 1). Hole 22GB-012 intersected **1m (core length) of 83.8 g/t Au from 170m – 171m** within a discrete 3m wide mineralized shear strand averaging 28 g/t gold**,** which importantly correlates as the downdip extension of the surface trace of the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone (Figure 2). Hole 22GB-013 was drilled from the same pad (different azimuth) and intersected **1.29m of 0.62 g/t Au from 104.32m – 105.61m** and **0.84m of 1.16 g/tn Au from 134m – 134.85m** within the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone (see core photos).

Surface trenching and drilling has begun to define the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone as a series of anastomosing shear strands within an overall zone ranging from <1m to >150m wide. Both the high-grade mineralization cut in drill core and surface trench data shows that gold mineralization occurs along the contact margins of the Golden Buffalo Shear Zone within a heavily sheared and compositionally banded schist subunit of the regionally productive Miner's Delight Formation.

The gold-bearing intercepts lie in similar shear "strands" within the overall shear zone, indicating at least one fertile gold mineralization stage. The 83.8 g/t gold interval lies within a 3m mineralized shear strand, which fits with the style of high-grade coarse gold found variably distributed within the 20m+ wide shear zone historically mined at Golden Buffalo. This suggests the entire 3m wide strand could intermittently contain similar coarse gold along strike and dip.

The Company understands that orogenic gold systems display coarse gold biases ("nugget effects") in assay results, so the Company uses a rigorous analytical process and has submitted samples to ALS for reruns and additional analysis to further understand the variability of high-grade coarse gold at the Golden Buffalo project and the best protocols for accurately determining gold contents.

"Our experience in these systems predicted this issue, which is why we are refining our analytical process to understand the distribution of coarse gold within the broader shear zone," stated Brian Lentz, CXO. "The super high-grade result in Hole 12, plus seeing visible gold in the cuttings from intervals that did not report appreciable grades, has stimulated re-assaying larger bulk samples from several intervals to determine if coarse gold was not adequately captured by the protocols used initially. Those results will be reported once in hand".

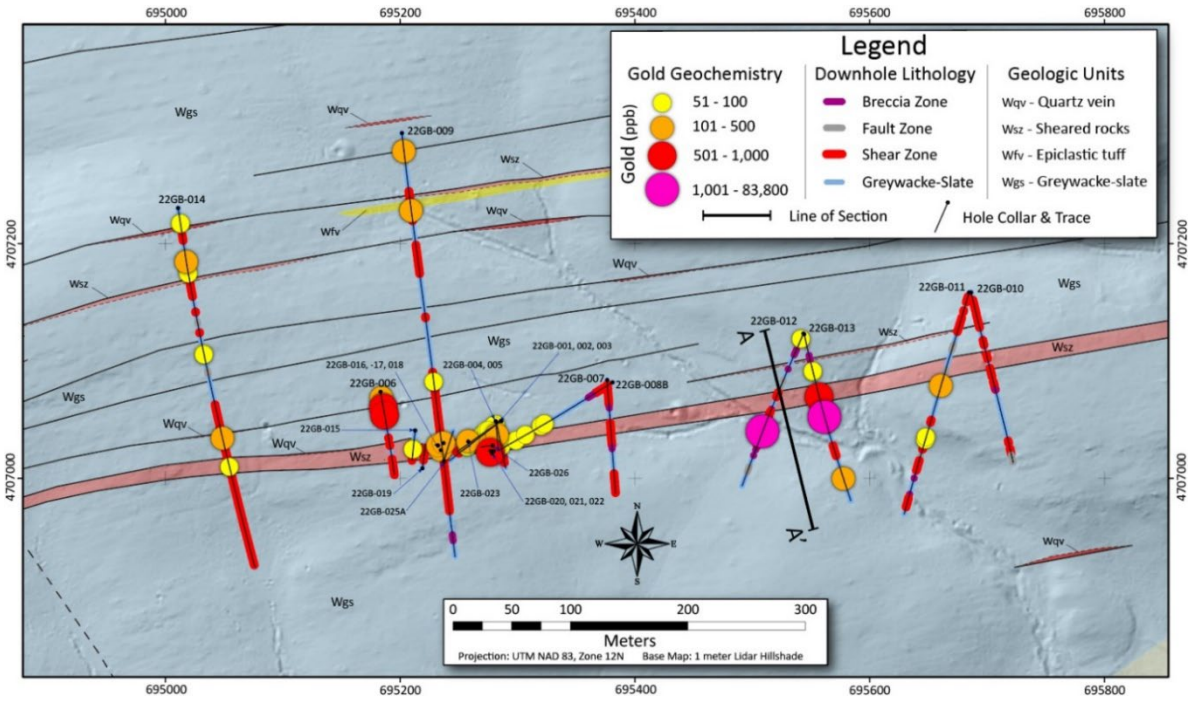

Figure 1. Plan view map of drill hole traces with downhole lithology and gold assays (100ppb = 0.1 g/t).

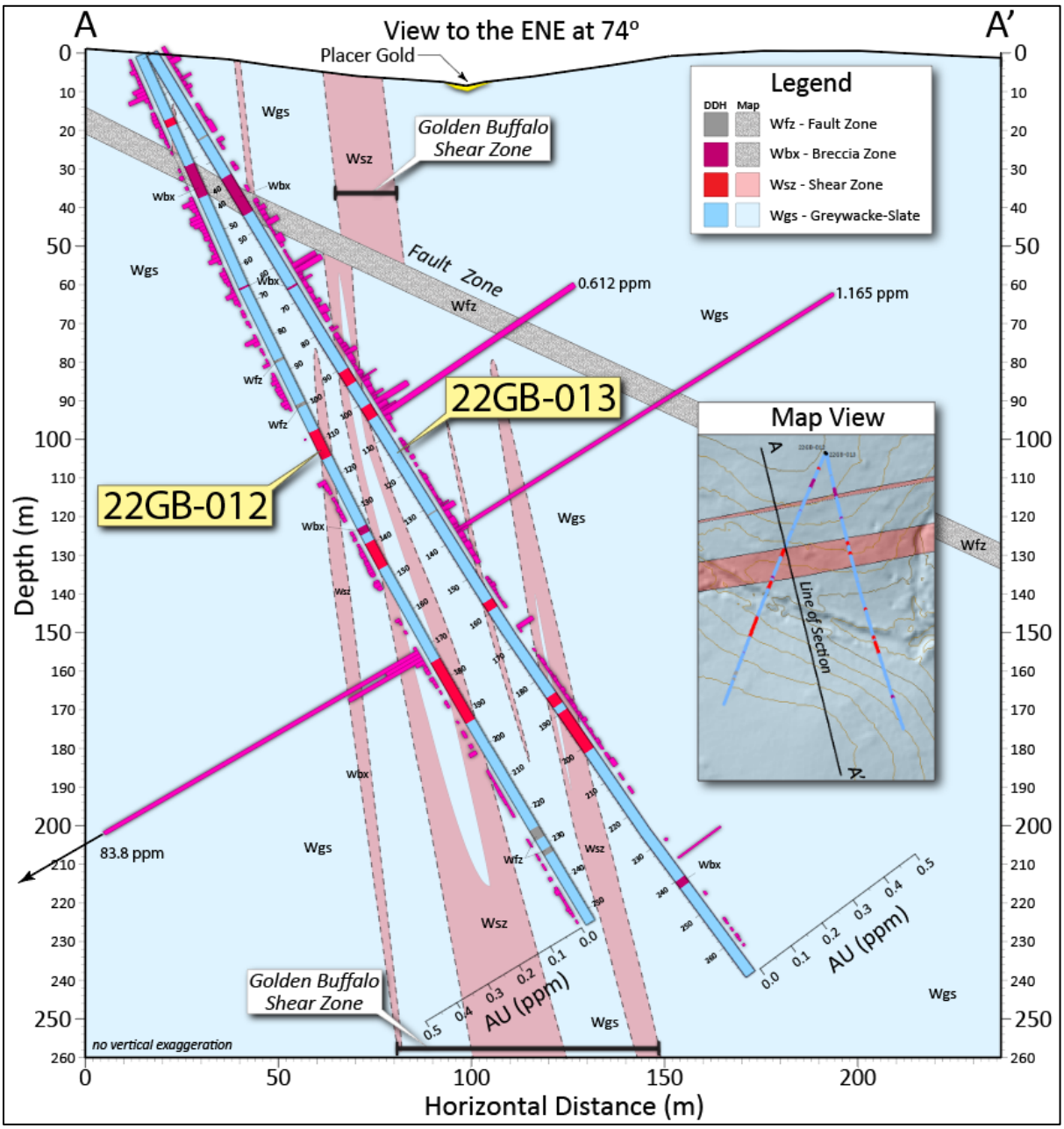

Figure 2. Cross section of holes 22GB-012 and 22GB-013.

Highlighted Drilling Results:

Golden Buffalo Highlight Drill Intercepts - 2022 Drill Campaign								
Drill Hole	*Sample Number*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*Au (g/t)*	*Fire Assay Method*	*Avg Grade (g/t)*	*Total Interval (m)*
22GB-005	H517311	28.65	29.87	1.22	0.108	Au-AA24		
22GB-006	H516000	12	13	**1**	**0.306**	Au-AA24		
	H516010	23	25.14	**2.14**	**0.222**	Au-AA24		
	H516019	32	33	**1**	**0.309**			
	H516020	33	33.52	**0.52**	**0.842**	Au-AA24	**0.532**	**3.20**
	H516021	33.52	35.2	**1.68**	**0.445**			
	H516036	47.63	48	**0.37**	**0.577**	Au-AA24		
22GB-009	H516448	23.93	25	**1.07**	**0.256**	Au-AA24		
	H516523	101	103	**2**	**0.295**	Au-AA24		
22GB-011	H517434	125	127	2	0.171	Au-AA24		
22GB-012	H526272	170	171	**1**	**83.8**	Au-GRA22	**83.8**	**1.00**
	H526273	171	172	**1**	**0.107**	Au-AA24	**0.17**	**2.00**
	H526274	172	173	**1**	**0.232**			
22GB-013	H526880	104.32	105.61	**1.29**	**0.612**	Au-AA24		
	H526192	138	138.84	**0.84**	**1.165**	Au-AA24		
	H526993	235.54	235.96	0.42	0.137	Au-AA24		
22GB-014	H526412	71.27	72	0.73	0.217	Au-AA24		
	H526620	287.04	287.83	0.79	0.113	Au-AA24		
22GB-015	H525666	24.23	25.15	0.92	0.1	Au-SCR24		
22GB-016	H525685	3	4	1	0.109	Au-AA24		
22GB-017	H527130	16	17	1	0.173	Au-AA24	**0.141**	**2.00**
	H525713	17	18	1	0.109			
22GB-018	H525727	1.39	2	**0.61**	**0.36**	Au-SCR24		
22GB-022	H525829	13	14	1	0.116	Au-AA24	**0.112**	**2.43**
	H525830	14	15	1	0.12	Au-SCR24		
	H525831	15	15.43	0.43	0.101	Au-AA24		
	H527092	84.73	87.78	**3.05**	**0.543**	Au-AA24		
22GB-023	H525923	8	9	1	0.101	Au-AA24		
22GB-026	H526055	15	16	**1**	**0.48**	Au-SCR24		

Table 1. **Highlight intercepts** of gold assay results from initial 2022 drilling at Golden Buffalo. This table shows all the anomalous gold assay results of >/= 0.1 g/t Au with results of >0.25 g/t as **bolded text**. All intervals shown above are core length intervals.

QA/QC

Samples were submitted to the certified laboratory ALS Minerals, Inc for preparation and assaying at their Twin Falls, Idaho; Reno, NV; Loas, PDR; Hermosillo and Zacatecas, Mexico facilities; additional

assaying and analysis was performed at their Reno, USA, Mexico, Loas and North Vancouver, Canada facilities (ALS facility info here). Most samples were fire assayed for gold with the Au-AA24 method using a 50g sample and atomic absorption finish, and some samples were analyzed with the Au-AA23 method using a 30g sample, also with the atomic absorption finish. Additional assay methods included metallic screen fire (Au-SCR24) and gravimetric assays (Au-GRA22). Furthermore, some samples were analyzed for multi-element geochemistry using method ME-MS61 with a 4-acid digestion.

ALS employs an internal QA/QC to ensure proper sample preparation and equipment calibration. Additionally, Relevant Gold's QA/QC program includes regular insertion of CRM standards, duplicates, and blanks into the sample batches to further monitor lab accuracy, precision and equipment calibration.

All results and QA/QC have been reviewed by Mr. Brian Lentz, CPG, who is the Chief Exploration Officer and Qualified Person for the Company.

About Relevant Gold Corp.

Relevant Gold Corp. is a North American gold exploration company founded by experienced exploration geologists and operated by a highly respected team with a proven record of significant value creation for shareholders. Relevant Gold is focused on the acquisition, exploration, discovery, and development of district-scale gold projects in the state of Wyoming – one of the most mining friendly jurisdictions in the United States and globally.

On behalf of Relevant Gold Corp.,

Rob Bergmann, Chief Executive Officer

More information

For further information about Relevant Gold Corp. or this news release, please visit our website at www.relevantgoldcorp.com or contact Rob Bergmann, President and CEO, or Kristopher Jensen, Manager of Investor Relations, at 763-760-4886 or by email at ir@relevantgoldcorp.com.

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The scientific and technical contents of this release have been approved by Mr. Brian C. Lentz, CPG #11999, Chief Exploration Officer of the Company, who is a "Qualified Person" as defined by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). Mr. Lentz is not independent of the Company.