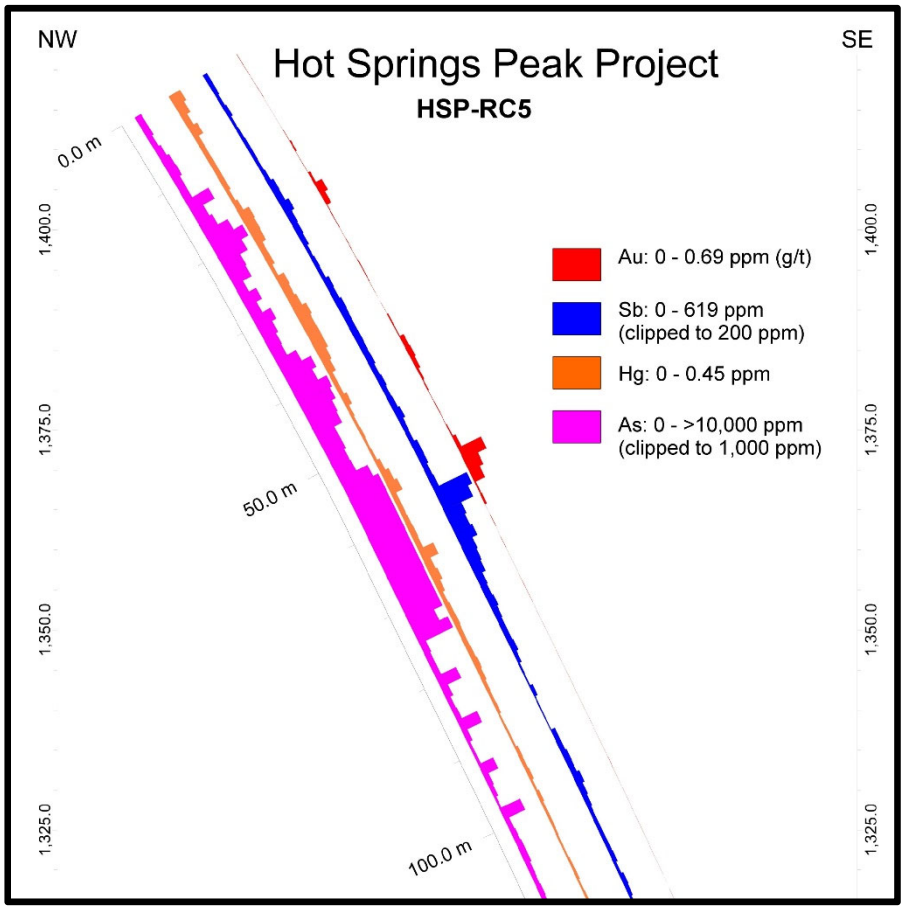
Getchell Gold Corp. Intersects Gold-Arsenic Zone at Hot Springs Peak Project

Toronto, Ontario (Newsfile Corp. – August 7, 2019) – Getchell Gold Corp. (CSE: GTCH) ("Getchell Gold" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on the drilling and assay results at the Company's 100% owned Hot Springs Peak Property (HSP) located in Humboldt County Nevada. In this round of drilling the Company discovered a previously unknown, 26 meter gold-arsenic zone at HSP which is indicative of a mineralized cap sourced from a deeper Carlin Style target through "leakage" structures. These assay results are part of the now completed two phase exploration drill program to test for a Carlin Style Gold System in two of the geophysical target areas on the Project and is a follow up to the Phase 1 four-hole program that was completed last Fall to test four target locations along the 4 kilometer trend of surface mines containing gold-arsenic mineralization (results detailed in a Company press release dated February 25, 2019).

Drill Results

Hole HSP-RC5 intersected a gold-arsenic zone 26 meters in length containing an average of 0.133 grams per tonne (g/t) gold and a maximum of 0.69 g/t gold in one interval of 1.5 meters (see following strip log graphic) under the mine shaft area that produced a dump aggregate sample of 24 g/t (0.701 opt).

A second gold zone occurs above the main zone. Corresponding arsenic levels range from 486 ppm to greater than 10,000 ppm, and the entire 274 meters of drilling contains an average of 377 ppm arsenic. The gold zones occur near surface in the partially silicified and quartz veined oxide zone and transitions into the black carbon-sulfide zone in the center of the gold mineralization. Microscopic study for realgar and orpiment is planned for the interval containing greater than 10,000 ppm arsenic. Corresponding anomalous antimony also occurs throughout the drill hole with the highest antimony of 619 ppm occurring in the gold zone. The geochemistry spreadsheet analysis for the entire hole length for each hole drilled is available at https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v2chwi08koe7wrh/AACD-OdfT8qyuB_0ef7GZbn4a?dl=0 and is the basis for the findings in this news release.



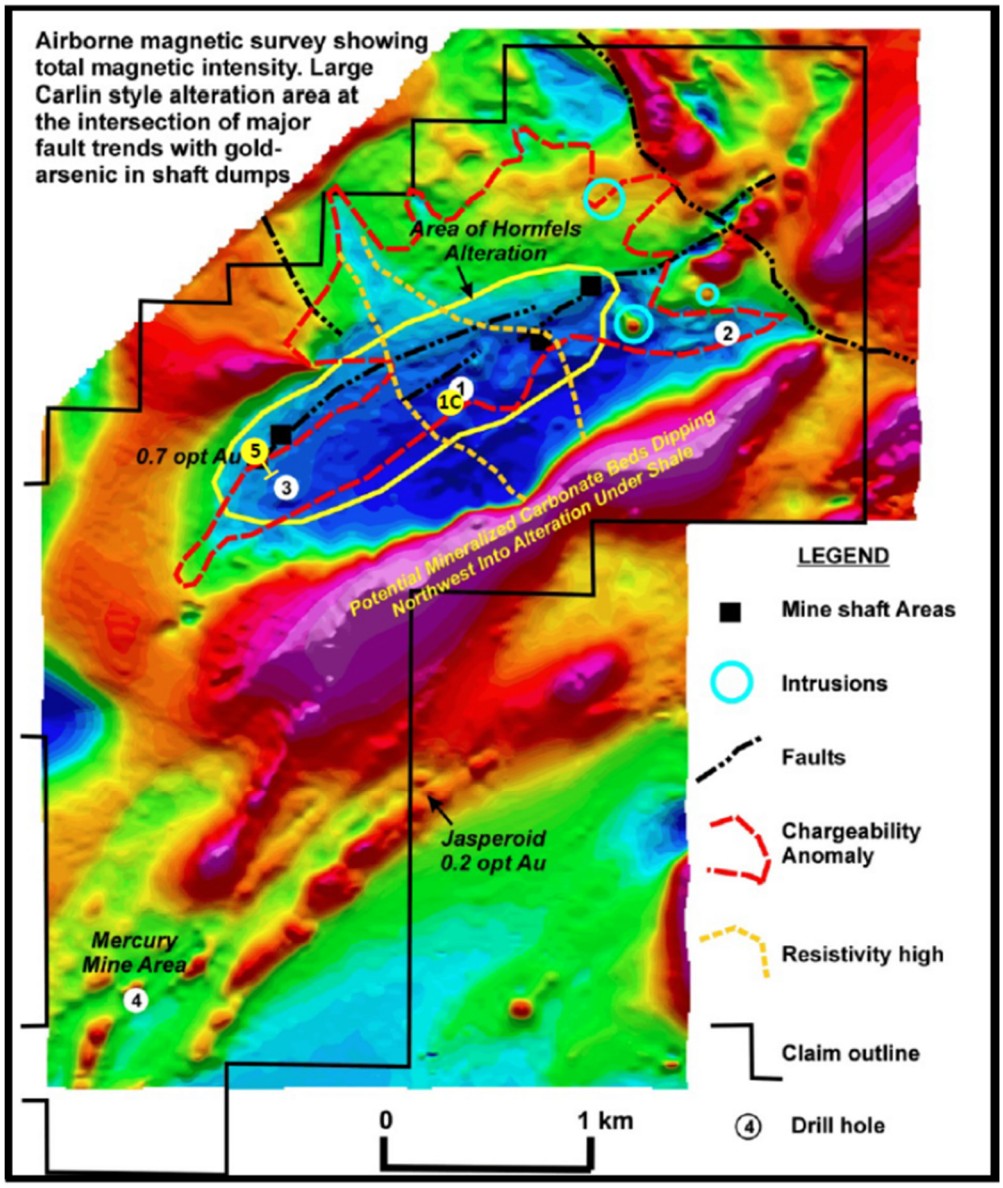
Strip Log of First 125 meters of HSP-RC5
(the full strip log is available at
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/dt0qdbf3y1qnwvb/AABm3dSzcSRDEQxGg2B_RVu2a?dl=0)

The 26 meter gold-arsenic zone, contained within an argillite, phyllite and claystone, is indicative of a mineralized cap with a deeper, concealed, Carlin Style target that mineralized the cap through "leakage" structures. Future exploration of this gold system will focus on exploring for carbonate host rocks along the downward continuation of the mineralized structures and laterally to the southwest under pediment gravel cover where a high resistivity zone, possibly indicative of limestone, approaches the surface (IP line 6 – see press release dated November 13, 2018). This type of resistivity high was tested during the first round of drilling (hole HSP-RC2 – see news release dated February 25, 2019) on the northeast end of the Project and intersected decalcified and argillized carbonaceous limestone.

Future exploration will focus on the concealed target area, under gravel cover, southwest of and under HSP-RC5 where the gold-arsenic mineralization has been discovered. A core drilling program of several angle holes is in planning to test for mineralized carbonate host rocks lateral and under the leakage mineralization.

Core hole HSP-C1 was a 783 meter test of a deeper resistivity zone with high chargeability and intersected numerous carbon-rich quartz veined breccias and fuchsite (chrome mica) - listwanite

(nickel mica) altered mafic intrusions indicative of a Carlin Gold System (green alteration mineral in photo, (press release dated July 3, 2019). However, a lack of sulfides and the absence of gold and strong arsenic reduce the chance of finding a gold system in that area along with the fact that claystone was the primary host rock. Future exploration at HSP has shifted to the concealed target area southwest of and under HSP-RC5.



2018 Phase 1 Drilling (shown in white) and 2019 Phase 2 Drilling (shown in yellow)

The technical part of this news release was written by Timothy Master, a Qualified Person (QP) for Getchell Gold Corp. as that term is defined in NI 43-101 and an independent technical advisor for Getchell Gold. The following discussion is a further partial technical analysis of the drill results that should be kept in mind. The drill plan, sample collection and drill sample recovery was monitored by the QP for both the core and RC drilling and is of good quality for both with no lost

intervals. All geological logging was completed by the QP at the time of drilling, and all core intervals were geologically selected at the time of logging. The RC intervals were selected to be 1.5 meters each (5 ft).

Additional Technical Analysis

Micas and clay alteration mineralogy in core were identified by physical properties and chemical analyses using the process of elimination. Spectrographic analysis or x-ray diffraction methods were not applied. Sulfur % was used to better estimate visual hand lens pyrite content with good observational accuracy as shown on the spreadsheet analysis. A decision to interpret intrusive rocks in the core hole as mafic-ultramafic prior to extreme felsic-argillic alteration is based on calcium, magnesium, potassium, chromium and nickel contents. The absence of silver supports Carlin Style mineralization with a silver/gold ratio of 10/1 in the highest gold zone. Hornfels alteration of the claystone in the core-hole is based on the destruction of bedding, sedimentary structures and increased hardness with bleaching. Samples for petrographic analysis were collect from the core for positive identification of the hornfels and other white sericite although were not submitted for lack of gold and the weak pathfinder elements of As, Sb and Hg in the core.

ALS Chemex prepared all samples submitted and performed all assay work in accordance with standard industry practice. Assay results for inserted standards were well within acceptable QC variance. Standards for gold were inserted into the assay stream ever 20th sample and show a variance of 0-9.4% with one sample varying by 214%. The analysis with 214% variance was not in mineralized hole HSP-RC5. The gold zone in HSP-RC5 showed a variance of 0-1% against the 2 standards.

The true thickness of the 26 m gold interval in HSP-RC5 is not yet known, further drilling will be required to determine the true thickness.

Gold grade determinations from the RC drill cutting can also be variable based on the size of the pulp prepared for fire assay and the coarseness of the gold. The assays from the gold zones are the minimum pulp preparation of 1 assay ton (30 gram sample). A 2 assay ton (60 gram sample) gives a better representative gold value. Visible gold was observed in the mine dump above and nearby the drill-hole and assayed 24 g/t (0.701 opt) gold from a statistically representative aggregate sample of 20 plus pieces (NI 43-101 report). That discrepancy with the drill assays has not been resolved adequately although a placer concentrating mechanism at the oxide/sulfide weathering boundary is partly indicated with higher gold values in the oxide zone. This does not negate the facts that the entire hole is mineralized with pathfinder elements and the gold mineralization correlates to the pathfinder elements, unlike HSP-RC4 in the first round of drilling that contained the same pathfinder elements without any gold.

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Sample #	Hole ID-Hot Springs Peak	Au	Ag	As	Hg	Sb	Host Rock	Alteration 1	Alteration 2	Veining	Mineralization
		ppm, gr/ton	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm					
		0.01-0.1, anomalous	1.0-5.0	30-100	0.05-0.2	5.0-20.0					
		0.11-0.5, sub-ore	5.1-20	100.1-1,000	0.201-10.0	20.1-100					
		0.51-2.0, pre, open pit		1,000.1-10,000	10.01-100	100.1-1,000					
		2.01-10.0, deep open pit		>10,000, visible realgar	100.01-1,000	>1,000, visible stibnite					
		10.01-34.0, underground			>1,000, visible cinnabar						
2008589181	HSP-RC5 5	0.01	0.5	194.5	0.954	25.5	Argillite, tan	partial silicification			
2008589182	10	0.008	0.4	196.5	0.283	24.5	"	"			
2008589183	15	0.005	0.28	150	0.174	19.1	"	"			
2008589184	20	0.008	0.43	207	0.275	25.3	"	"			
2008589185	25	<0.005	0.1	272	0.143	15.4	"	"			
2008589186	30	<0.005	0.11	287	0.134	17.9	"	"			
2008589187	35	<0.005	0.08	224	0.138	20.6	"	"			
2008589188	40	0.01	0.14	217	0.143	20.4	"	"			
2008589189	standard oxide Au 0.978ppm	0.978									
2008589190	45	0.042	0.18	713	0.143	18.6	"	"			
2008589191	50	0.008	0.18	369	0.101	25.3	"	"			
2008589192	55	0.009	0.31	444	0.164	39.3	"	"			
2008589193	60	0.069	2.26	737	0.323	37	"	"			
2008589194	65	0.235	1.88	1071	0.298	55.4	Arkose, brown	"		quartz 5%	
2008589195	70	0.146	1.29	792	0.281	38.4	"	"		"	
2008589196	75	0.019	0.68	584	0.167	33.8	"	"		"	
2008589197	80	0.016	0.59	534	0.173	29.1	"	"		"	
2008589198	85	0.006	0.28	276	0.099	19	"	"		"	
2008589199	90	0.013	0.33	481	0.253	23.7	"	"		"	
2008589200	95	0.008	0.28	316	0.225	21.2	"	"		"	
2008589201	100	0.022	0.39	562	0.274	37.2	"	"		"	
2008589202	105	0.018	0.34	436	0.385	33.3	Phyllite-Arkose, brown			"	
2008589203	110	0.006	0.16	369	0.34	41.8	"			"	
2008589204	115	<0.005	0.17	345	0.35	38.4	"			"	
2008589205	120	0.005	0.26	514	0.342	36.4	"			"	
2008589206	125	0.034	2.03	881	0.276	36.8	"			"	
2008589207	130	0.026	3.95	753	0.226	34.4	"			"	
2008589208	135	0.133	8.3	1120	0.124	35.9	massive quartz			quartz, 100%	ox. pyrite, <1%
2008589209	140	0.15	8.08	936	0.119	28.2	"			"	pyrite <5%
2008589210	standard sulfide 14.5ppm	>10.0									"
2008589211	145	0.114	4.25	825	0.191	33.2	massive quartz in phyllite	silicification pieces		quartz, 40-60%	"
2008589212	150	0.059	1.13	783	0.099	28.6	"	"		"	"
2008589213	155	0.033	1.09	589	0.074	31.5	"	"		"	"
2008589214	160	0.01	1.15	551	0.082	40.4	"	"		quartz, 10%	pyrite, <5% disseminated
2008589215	165	0.017	1.01	496	0.088	27.7	"	"		"	"
2008589216	170	0.012	0.81	538	0.079	24.2	"	"		"	"
2008589217	175	0.032	1.79	858	0.149	39.5	"	"		"	"
2008589218	180	0.108	2.66	1085	0.247	39.7	"	"		"	"
2008589219	185	0.69	6.89	1910	0.325	31	"	"		"	"
2008589220	190	0.428	4.21	1375	0.135	34.9	Arkose, white-tan	sericite		"	"
2008589221	195	0.317	3.17	2486	0.134	613	Phyllite, black carbon			"	"
2008589222	200	0.041	0.47	1340	0.147	274.5	"			"	"
2008589223	205	0.06	0.42	1200	0.16	105	"				"
2008589224	210	<0.005	0.12	2410	0.148	94.9	"				"
2008589225	215	0.011	0.2	>10000	0.445	106.5	"				"
2008589226	220	<0.005	0.12	3220	0.207	76.1	"				"
2008589227	225	0.007	0.3	4850	0.249	69.4	"				"
2008589228	230	<0.005	0.18	2590	0.176	62.7	"				"
2008589229	235	<0.005	0.07	2150	0.114	43	"				"
2008589230	240	<0.005	0.07	753	0.14	37.4	"				"
2008589231	standard sulfide 1.081ppm	1.07									
2008589232	245	0.006	0.14	3640	0.148	43	"				"
2008589233	250	0.006	0.08	197	0.131	34.9	"				"

Partial Spreadsheet Analysis of the Gold Zone in HSP-RC5 with Geochemical Associations to Alteration and Pathfinder Elements

The geochemistry spreadsheet analysis for the entire hole length for each hole drilled is available at https://www.dropbox.com/sh/v2chwi08koe7wrh/AACD-OdfT8qyuB_0ef7GZbn4a?dl=0.

About the Company

Getchell Gold is a CSE listed gold and copper exploration company. The Company's exploration projects are located in the highly mineralized Northern Nevada Rift. Drill targets have been identified through field work, surface sampling and geophysical surveys. The Company is now in the process of drill testing the identified targets. For further information visit www.getchellgold.com or contact the Company at +1 303 517 8764.

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By their nature, forward-looking statements include assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties that could cause actual future results, conditions, actions or events to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. If and when forward-looking statements are set out in this new release, the Company will also set out the material risk factors or assumptions used to develop the forward-looking statements. Except as expressly required by applicable securities laws, the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. The future outcomes that relate to forward-looking statements may be influenced by many factors, including, but not limited to: risks of future legal proceedings; regulatory approval of the issuance of securities, and potential dilution.