

November 8th, 2018

ML GOLD EXTENDS COPPER MINERALIZATION IN OPEN-ENDED TANA ZONE AT STARS PROPERTY AND INTERCEPTS 0.3% CU, 0.36% CUEQ OVER 73 METRES

ML Gold Corp. (TSX-V: MLG; FSE: XOVN.F) (“ML Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to report that it has extended the open-ended mineralization at the Tana Zone on its Stars Project in central BC, Canada. Vein-hosted and disseminated copper mineralization has been intersected in Holes 11, 12 and 13 (DD18SS011-013) which were drilled as 100 metre step-out holes from the previously reported hole 10. Additional assays from holes 14, 15 and 16 (DDSS18014-016) are currently being processed.

Highlights:

- Hole 13 intersected 0.3% Copper and 0.36% Copper Equivalent over 73 meters
- A broad zone of mineralization within Hole 13 starts from surface includes 182 metres at 0.2% Copper and 0.25% Copper Equivalent (CuEq)
- All three holes intersected copper mineralization associated with a network of porphyry intrusions
- Mineralization at the Tana Zone comes to surface and remains open along strike and to depth
- Follow up holes target extensions of mineralized feldspar porphyry
- Additional assays from further step-out holes are pending

The Stars Property is ideally located 60km southwest of the resource town of Houston, B.C. The project site is low-elevation, gentle topography, and is accessible by all-season main line resource roads making it ideal for low-cost open-pit mine development.

Tana Zone

The Tana Zone is located on the eastern flank of the large 5-kilometre-long magnetic ring anomaly centred within ML Gold’s Stars Property. The zone of copper mineralization occurs within and adjacent to a magnetic low and remains open to depth and along strike.

Copper mineralization has been directly related to feldspar porphyry intrusions with zones of increased potassic alteration typically making up the central portions of the mineralized intervals. Observations of the potassic alteration indicate that the mineralization is “leaking” from a larger source. These observations include high grade potassic breccias cemented with chalcopyrite (copper).

The main rock units present are altered feldspar-phyric porphyry intrusions cutting hornfelsed and silicified Hazelton Group volcanic rocks. The newly discovered porphyry unit has now been observed in six separate drill hole at the Tana Zone. ML Gold Geologists have noted many similarities to the Huckleberry deposit in regards to the lithology and mineralization styles.

Hole 11 (DD18-SS011) – Hole 11 was drilled 100-metres east of the previously reported Hole 10, which intersected 405 metres of copper in a steeply-dipping mineralized zone. Hole 11 intersected similar volcanics with intercalated porphyry intrusions resulting in two separate mineralized intervals (91 metres @ 0.25 CuEq from 75.29 to 166.73 metres; and 106 metres @ 0.22% CuEq from 218.54 to 325.22 metres). Hole 11 successfully identified the eastern extension of the Tana Zone along a km-scale linear magnetic low feature. The Tana Zone remains open in multiple directions.

Hole 12 (DD18-SS012) – Hole 12 cut two separate intervals of copper mineralization (21 metres @ 0.17% CuEq from 47.85 to 69.19 metres; and 40 metres @ 0.19% CuEq from 105.77 to 145.39 metres). Hole 12 intersected pervasive phyllic, Quartz-Sericite-Pyrite “QSP” alteration representing high-level alteration of a porphyry system. Hole 12 was drilled 100 meters southwest of the Hole 10 and was also successful in intersecting mineralized feldspar porphyry intrusives cutting hornfelsed and silicified volcanics.

Hole 13 (DD18-SS013) – Hole 13 cut a large interval of copper mineralization with numerous higher grade sub-intervals (73 metres @ 0.30% CuEq from 54.25 to 127.41 metres; within 183 metres @ 0.25% CuEq from 8.53 to 191.41 metres). Hole 13 intersected abundant disseminated and vein hosted copper mineralization contained within and proximal feldspar porphyry intrusions cutting pervasively silicified and hornfelsed volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group. Hole 13 was drilled steeply from the same collar location as Hole 12 in the opposite direction to test the mineralization below the extensive QSP alteration observed in Hole 12.

New Tana Zone Drilling – Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	CuEq (%)
DD18SS013	8.53	191.41	182.88	0.20	0.0051	0.800	0.037	0.25
<i>including</i>	54.25	127.41	73.16	0.30	0.0088	1.110	0.030	0.36
<i>and including</i>	75.29	90.83	15.54	0.39	0.0187	1.456	0.043	0.52
<i>including</i>	103.02	112.17	9.15	0.45	0.0033	1.613	0.049	0.49
DD18SS011	75.29	166.73	91.44	0.19	0.0067	0.703	0.038	0.25
<i>and</i>	218.54	325.22	106.68	0.18	0.0028	0.660	0.035	0.22
DD18SS012	47.85	69.19	21.34	0.15	0.003	0.535	0.013	0.17
<i>and</i>	105.77	145.39	39.62	0.16	0.0055	0.681	0.013	0.19

(1) The intervals reported in these tables represent drill intercepts and insufficient data is available at this time to state the true thickness of the mineralized zone

(2) CuEq (Copper Equivalent) values are calculated using metal spot prices at market close on August 20th 2018 USD \$2.70 / lb Cu, \$11.80 / lb Mo, \$14.75 / oz Ag, \$1195 / oz Au

The Tana Zone remains open along strike and at depth where additional drilling is being planned to test this theory. A larger drill will be needed to fully test the depth potential at the Tana Zone.

Table 2 Tana Zone Collar Information

Hole ID	Assays	UTM 83E	UTM 83N	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
DD18-SS011	Reported	613998	6010782	873	208°	-60°	453.24
DD18-SS012	Reported	613846	6010724	847	208°	-60°	306.93
DD18-SS013	Reported	613846	6010724	847	28°	-80°	401.73

Maps

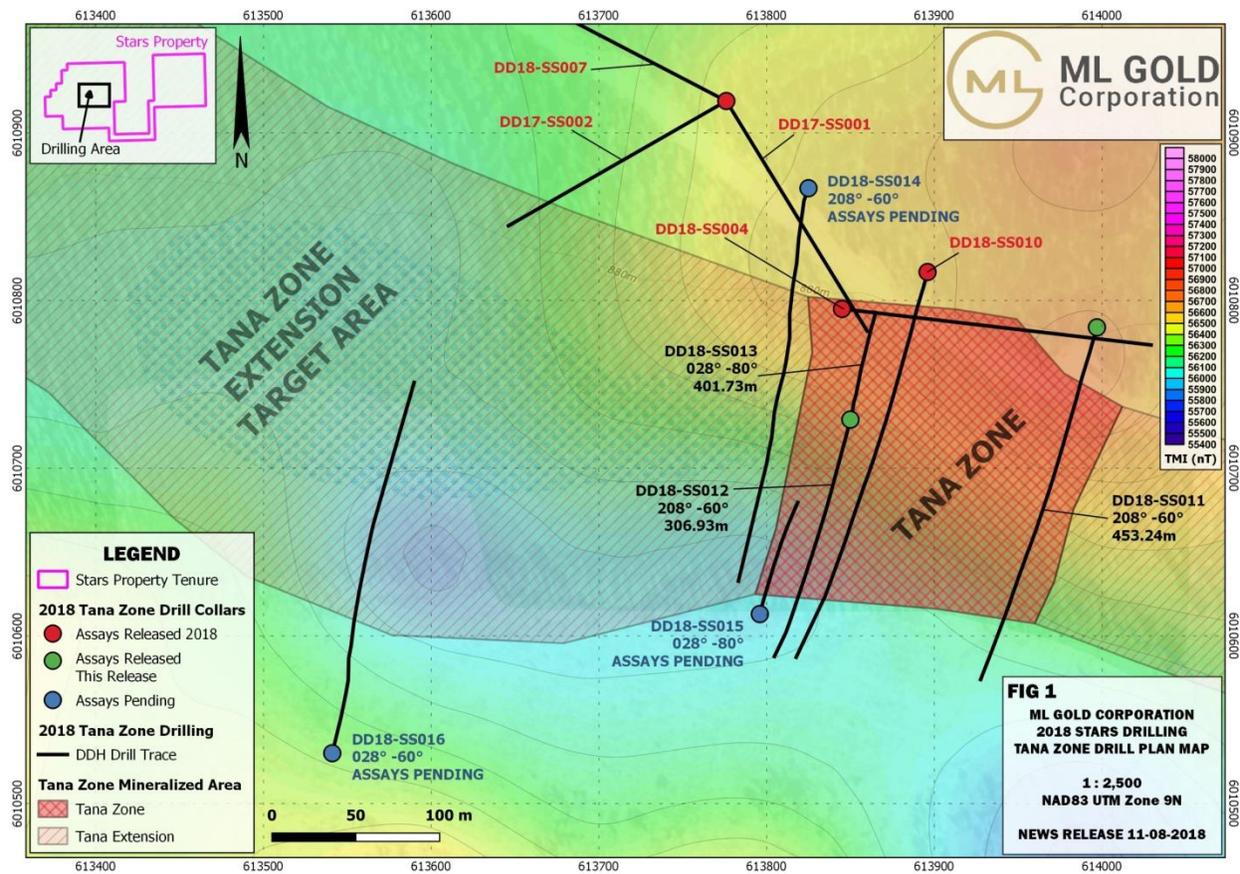


Figure 1: Plan Map of Tana Zone Area Drilling at Stars Project

Additional maps are available on the Stars Project page at www.mlgoldcorp.com

Stars Property

The Stars property is host to multiple zones of copper mineralization with roughly 90% of the property remaining untested under glacial till cover. The property covers a large (~5km diameter) magnetic ring

feature interpreted as a hornfelsed volcanic contact surrounding a monzonitic to dioritic intrusion centred within the project area. Later hydrothermal fluids and mineralized porphyry intrusions cut through the large monzo-diorite intrusion and surrounding volcanics. This secondary alteration and emplacement resulted in variable magnetic destruction of the hornfels volcanic rocks and possible increased magnetic susceptibility of intrusive rocks. Several primary geophysical targets remain to be tested on the property.

Quality assurance/quality control procedures:

All drill core was logged, photographed, cut and sampled by ML Gold personnel. Prior to shipment to MS Analytical's sample preparation facility in Langley, B.C., certified reference material standards and blanks were inserted at a ratio of approximately one in every 10 drill core samples. Base metal assays are determined by IMS-230 4-acid digestion with ICP-AES/MS finish method, which reports results as parts per million (ppm). All analyses that reach the overlimit of IMS-230 are reanalyzed with an ore-grade method. The analytical results are verified with the application of industry-standard quality control and quality assurance procedures. The gold assays are determined by FAS-111 fire assay method which reports results in parts per million (equivalent to grams per tonne). Any samples with a fire assay that report gold concentrations equal to or higher than 10.0 g/t Au are analyzed by metallic screen method (Au-SCR24).

Adrian Smith, P.Geo., is the qualified person for the Company as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101, and has supervised the technical information presented within this news release.

ABOUT ML GOLD CORP.

ML Gold Corp. is a Canadian listed Company, focused on creating shareholder value through discoveries and strategic development of mineral properties in Canada and the United States.

For additional information please visit the Company's website at www.mlgoldcorp.com. You may also email info@mlgoldcorp.com or call investor relations at (604) 669-2279.

ML GOLD CORP.

"Adrian Smith"

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