SNOWLINE GOLD INTERSECTS 386.0 M OF 1.1 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD FROM SURFACE INCLUDING 120.5 M OF 2.0 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD WITH ADDITIONAL STRONG INTERSECTIONS NEAR EDGES OF VALLEY RESOURCE

- Hole V-24-096 returned **1.08 g/t Au over 386.0 m from surface, including 2.00 g/t Au over 120.5 m**, locally outperforming the mineral resource estimate block model
- Hole V-24-095 returned **604.5 m from surface at 0.65 g/t Au, including 160.5 m at 1.13 g/t Au**, with the bottom 189.5 m of interval outside of mineral resource estimate
- Assays remain pending for >15,000 m from 38 holes across four targets at Snowline's Rogue and Einarson projects.

Vancouver, B.C., December 4, 2024: SNOWLINE GOLD CORP (TSX-V: SGD) (OTC: SNWGF) (the "**Company**" or "**Snowline**") is pleased to announce additional analytical results from its 2024 Valley deposit drilling campaign on the Rogue Project in Canada's Yukon Territory alongside updates on regional exploration. Drilling in and around the northwestern part of the Valley deposit (V-24-093, 095 & 097) continues to delineate consistent mineralization within and beyond the limits of the current mineral resource estimate (MRE) for Valley. Towards the northeastern side of the Valley deposit, V-24-096 returned 1.08 g/t Au over 386.0 m from surface, including 2.00 g/t Au over 120.5 m from 139.0 m downhole, outperforming the mineral resource model along its length. The Company awaits analytical results from the majority of its 2024 exploration campaign, including >15,000 m of drilling in 38 holes across four different targets.

Drillhole ID		Interval* (metres)			Grade (Au g/t)
		From	To	Width*	
V-24-096		12.0	398.0	386.0	1.08
	including	*139.0*	*259.5*	*120.5*	*2.00*
V-24-095		5.6	610.0	604.5	0.65
	including	*168.5*	*329.0*	*160.5*	*1.13*
V-24-094		9.9	282.5	272.6	1.03
V-24-093		194.0	368.5	174.5	1.35
V-24-097		183.0	284.4	101.4	1.12

Table 1 **–Highlight summary of Snowline's latest assay results**; see Table 2 for details. **Interval widths reported.*

"Our latest results from Valley continue to advance our goals for the 2024 drilling campaign," said Scott Berdahl, CEO & Director of Snowline. "They upgrade our confidence in the initial mineral resource estimate, and they expand the physical limits of the mineralized system at Valley as we know it. It is exceptional to see such consistency across batch after batch of analytical results—and a hallmark of a top-tier gold deposit. We look forward to assessing the overall contributions of these results to an updated mineral resource estimate for Valley in 2025."

VALLEY DRILLING, ROGUE PROJECT

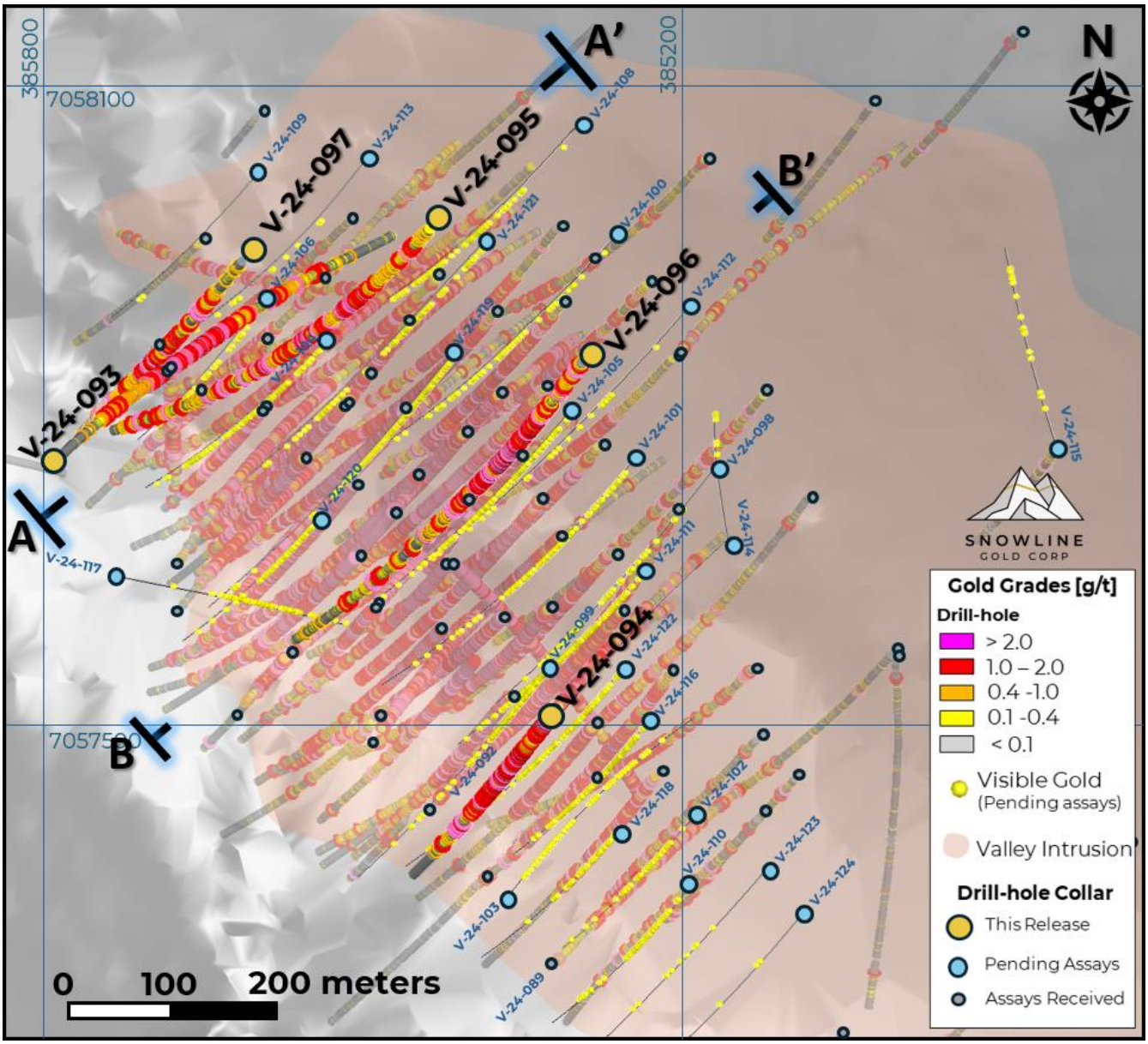

Figure 1 **– Plan map of drill results and progress on the Rogue Project's Valley deposit**, highlighting current results in drill holes V-24-093 through V-24-097. Past analytical results are faded, while instances of visible gold in holes awaiting assay are marked by yellow spheres. Drill holes with assays pending (27 holes from Valley) are labelled in blue.

Hole V-24-096

Hole V-24-096 is collared within the Valley intrusion, roughly 53 m northeast of V-23-034 (418.9 m @ 1.9 g/t Au including 216.0 m @ 3.1 g/t Au, see July 5, 2023 news release) and 58 m southeast of V-23-045 (517.9 m @ 1.14 g/t Au from surface, see September 11, 2023 news release). The hole is drilled to the southwest, testing a northeastern extension of strong gold mineralization predicted by the Valley deposit block model.

The hole runs through coarse-grained granodiorite for the top 350 m, at which point it transitions to the fine-grained porphyritic unit with localized intrusive breccias. As is seen elsewhere in the deposit, quartz vein densities are high near the transition between the two units,

with higher gold grades in the coarse-grained unit proximal to the porphyritic unit. From 674 m to the end of the hole at 740 m the hole returns to coarse-grained granodiorite with generally low quartz vein densities.

The results of this hole complement those of V-24-077 to its northeast (Figure 2), which also exceeded block model expectations based in the initial Valley MRE. These results are expected to help upgrade and de-risk relevant areas of the initial MRE for Valley. The ultimate effect of this result will be quantified along with analytical results of all subsequent holes in an updated MRE at a later time.

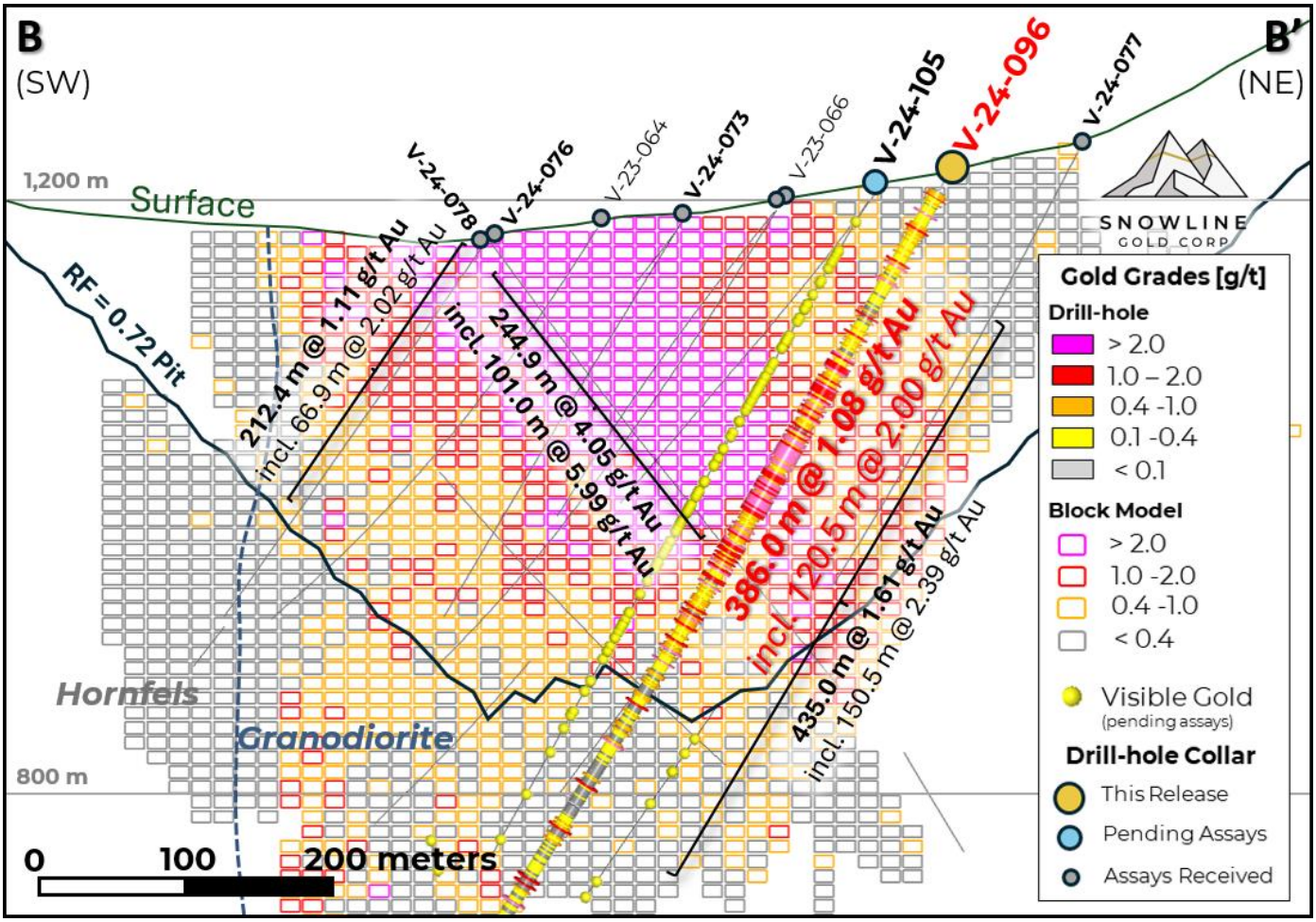

Figure 2 **– Cross-section B-B', showing V-24-096 in the context of the initial Valley MRE block model** and MRE-constraining revenue factor 0.72 pit shell. The block model has not been updated to reflect the current results, nor any results to date from 2024 (bold labels). Blocks shown outside of the current pit shell constraint are not included in the initial MRE for Valley. Areas without blocks have not been modelled and were assumed as nil for the initial Valley MRE. Instances of visible gold in holes still awaiting assay results are marked by yellow spheres. The released holes are projected onto the same plane from a total width of roughly 80 m.

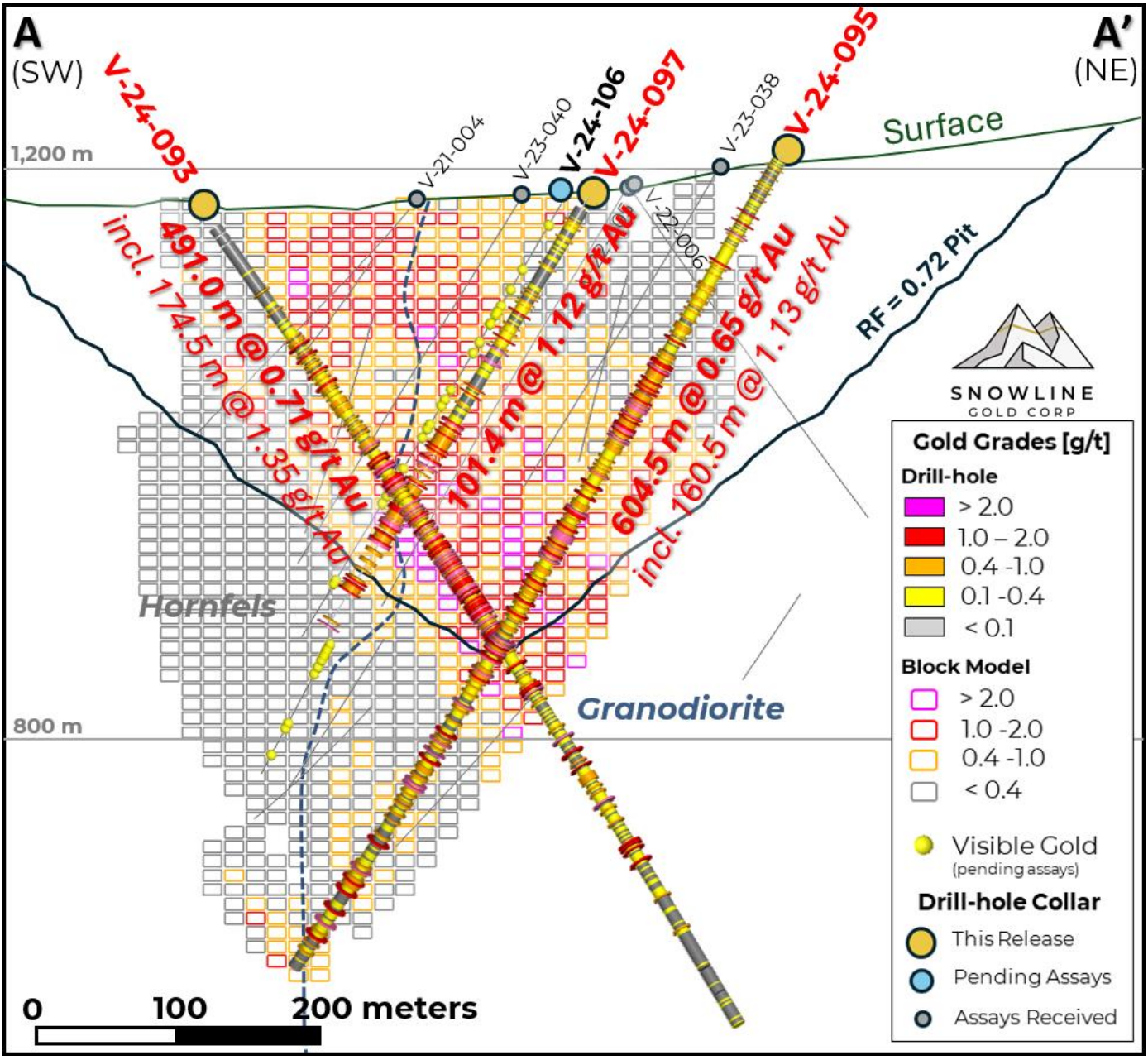

Figure 3 **– Cross-section A-A', showing V-24-093, 095 & 097 in the context of the initial Valley MRE block model** and MRE-constraining revenue factor 0.72 pit shell. The block model has not been updated to reflect the current results, nor any results to date from 2024. Blocks shown outside of the current pit shell constraint are not included in the initial MRE for Valley. Note the large areas without blocks, which have not been modelled and were assumed as nil for the initial Valley MRE and for calculating pit shell constraints and total waste rock. Instances of visible gold in holes still awaiting assay results are marked by yellow spheres. The released holes are projected onto the same plane from a total width of roughly 140 m, with V-24-097 well in the background—relative positions can be seen in the plan map in Figure 1.

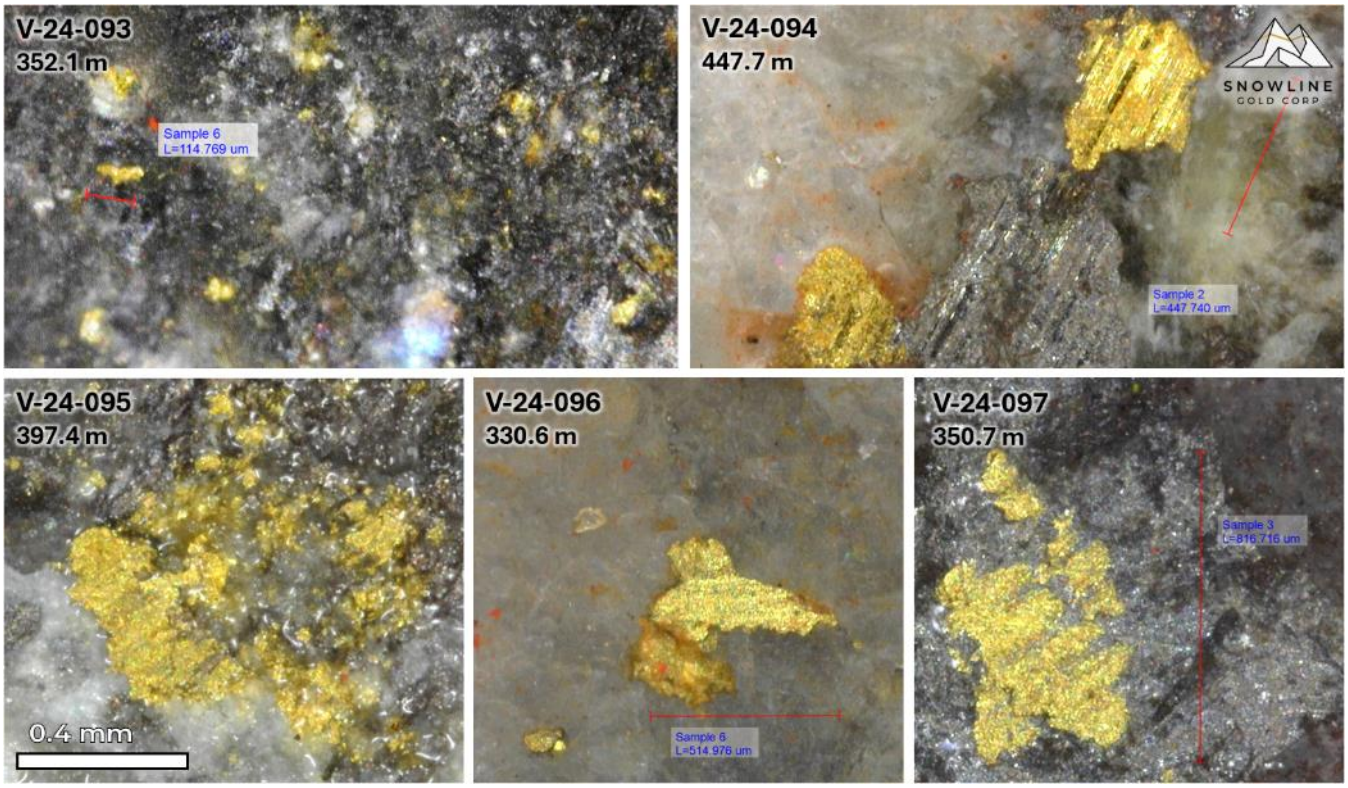

Figure 4 **– Relatively coarse native gold as seen in each of the five Valley drill holes reported herein.** Gold mineralization at Valley primarily consists of native gold hosted in quartz veins crosscutting the mid Cretaceous Valley intrusion and surrounding sedimentary rocks. Visible gold is common, with tens to hundreds of occurrences per hole consistently observed in well mineralized holes throughout the deposit. Gold often occurs proximal to various minor bismuth and tellurium sulphide minerals and alloys (grey minerals in above figures). As previously disclosed, the nature of this gold mineralization renders it available for high recovery rates from various conventional processing techniques, even in non-oxidized rock, as seen in initial metallurgical tests (94% average bottle roll cyanidation to 96% carbon-in-leach). All images are displayed at the same scale.

Drillhole ID	Coordinates (NAD83 Zn9)		Orientation (True)		Total Depth (m)	Interval* (m)			Grade (Au g/t)	Capped @10 g/t Au (Au g/t)
	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip		From	To	Width*		
V-24-093	**385812**	**7057748**	**46.3**	**-54.3**	**683.0**	**86.0**	**577.0**	**491.0**	**0.71**	0.71
			including			***194.0***	***368.5***	***174.5***	***1.35***	*1.35*
			remainder					*316.5*	*0.37*	*0.37*
V-24-094	**386285**	**7057508**	**218.1**	**-54.9**	**347.0**	**9.9**	**282.5**	**272.6**	**1.03**	1.03
			including			***70.0***	***155.0***	***85.0***	***1.72***	*1.72*
			remainder					***187.6***	***0.72***	*0.72*
V-24-095	**386170**	**7057970**	**222.9**	**-59.4**	**677.0**	**5.6**	**610.0**	**604.5**	**0.65**	0.63
			including			***168.5***	***329.0***	***160.5***	***1.13***	*1.07*
			with			***222.0***	***223.0***	***1.0***	***18.60***	*10.00*
			remainder					*444.0*	*0.48*	*0.48*
			and			617.0	663.2	46.2	0.32	0.32
V-24-096	**386316**	**7057845**	**217.5**	**-60.2**	**740.0**	**12.0**	**398.0**	**386.0**	**1.08**	1.07
			including			***139.0***	***259.5***	***120.5***	***2.00***	*1.96*
			with			***139.0***	***140.5***	***1.5***	***13.90***	*10.00*
			remainder					***265.5***	***0.67***	*0.67*
			and			404.0	458.5	54.5	0.33	0.33
			and			469.2	486.0	16.8	0.24	0.24
			and			499.5	586.5	87.0	0.33	0.33
			and			592.5	651.0	58.5	0.21	0.21
			and			677.0	708.5	31.5	0.14	0.14
			and			714.5	729.5	15.0	0.20	0.20
V-24-097	**385993**	**7057941**	**218.7**	**-59.8**	**351.6**	17.2	58.5	41.4	0.17	0.17
			and			72.0	145.5	73.5	0.47	0.47
			and			154.5	162.5	8.0	0.76	0.76
			and			**168.0**	**325.0**	**157.0**	**0.88**	0.88
			including			***183.0***	***284.4***	***101.4***	***1.12***	*1.12*
			remainder					*55.6*	*0.43*	*0.43*
			and			331.0	351.6	20.6	0.38	0.38
SY-24-001	382263	7034286	289.4	-49.7	464.8	60.5	62.0	1.5	4.57	4.57
			and			301.5	312.5	11.0	0.19	0.19
SY-24-002	382242	7034001	288.5	-53.7	420.6	212.5	214.0	1.5	0.33	0.33
SY-24-003	382433	7034368	290.1	-51.5	459.6	165.5	179.0	13.5	0.16	0.16
J-24-026	382137	7088916	250.5	-49.8	370.0	175.0	176.0	1.0	0.74	0.74
J-24-027	382140	7088918	251.2	-69.5	410.0	231.0	232.1	1.1	0.34	0.34

Table 2 **– Summary of significant mineralization returned from current holes from Valley and other targets.** The consistency of strong mineralization in the Valley deposit is reinforced by the capped values in the rightmost column, wherein any assay result >10 g/t Au is replaced by 10.0 g/t Au to calculate the average interval grades. Holes with prefixes "SY" and "J" are from the Sydney and Jupiter targets on the Cynthia and Einarson projects, respectively. **Interval widths reported; true widths of the system are complex, with different vein generations, orientations, and grade distributions present within various intervals through the bulk tonnage gold target at Valley.*

ANNUAL EQUITY INCENTIVE AWARDS

The Company has granted a total of 360,000 restricted share units and 100,000 deferred share units (together, the "Equity Incentive Awards") to various employees, consultants, directors, and officers of the Company. The Equity Incentive Awards have been granted pursuant to the Company's Omnibus Incentive Plan and are subject to vesting provisions. The purpose of these awards is to align and incentivize around ongoing contributions, and to recognize contributions made to the growth of the Company and advancement of its projects by personnel at all levels.

QA/QC

On receipt from the drill site NQ2-sized drill core was systematically logged for geological attributes, photographed and sampled at Snowline's "Forks" Camp. Sample lengths as small as 0.5 m were used to isolate features of interest, but most samples within moderate to strong mineralization were 1.0 m in length; otherwise, a default 1.5 m downhole sample length was used. Core was cut in half lengthwise along a pre-determined line, with one half (same half, consistently, dictated by orientation line where present or by dominant vein orientation where absent) collected for analysis and one half stored as a record. Field duplicates were collected at regular intervals as ¼ core samples by splitting the ½ core sent for sampling, leaving a consistent record of half core material from duplicate and non-duplicate samples alike. Standard reference materials and blanks were inserted by Snowline personnel at regular intervals into the sample stream. Bagged samples were sealed with security tags to ensure integrity during transport. They were delivered by expeditor to Bureau Veritas' preparatory facility in Whitehorse, Yukon. Sample preparation was completed in Whitehorse, with analyses completed in Vancouver.

Bureau Veritas is accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO9001 for quality management. Samples were crushed by BV to >85% passing below 2 mm and split using a riffle splitter. 250 g splits were pulverized to >85% passing below 75 microns. A four-acid digest with an inductively coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS) finish was used for 59-element analysis on 0.25 g sample pulps (BV code: MA250). All samples were analysed for gold content by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish on 30 g samples (BV code: FA430). Any sample returning >10 g/t Au was reanalysed by fire assay with a gravimetric finish on a 30 g sample (BV code: FA530).

For the purposes of this release, contiguous mineralized intervals at Valley are defined as runs of mineralization with no break >5.0 m assaying <0.1 g/t Au and may include any highlight subsections thereof.

ABOUT ROGUE

Snowline Gold's 100%-owned, flagship Rogue Project, in Canada's Yukon Territory, covers a 60 x 30 km cluster of intrusions in the eastern Tombstone Gold Belt known as the Rogue Plutonic Complex.

Since its launch in 2021, Snowline has progressed the Rogue Project's Valley target from a greenfield prospecting discovery to a significant bulk tonnage gold resource, with 4.05 Moz gold indicated mineral resource at 1.66 g/t Au and an additional 3.26 Moz inferred mineral

resource at 1.25 g/t Au within a pit-shell constraint. The resource estimate numbers are supported by the recent technical report for Rogue, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 standards, entitled "Rogue Gold Project: NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate," authored by Heather Burrell, P. Geo., Daniel J. Redmond, P. Geo., and Steven C. Haggarty, P. Eng., with an effective date of May 15, 2024.

Exploration of the open Valley deposit is ongoing. Valley is a reduced intrusion-related gold system (RIRGS), geologically similar to multi-million-ounce RIRGS deposits currently in production, like Kinross's Fort Knox Mine in Alaska, but with substantially higher gold grades. Gold is associated with bismuthinite and telluride minerals hosted in sheeted quartz vein arrays within and along the margins of a one-kilometer-scale, mid-Cretaceous aged Mayo-series intrusion.

The Rogue Project area hosts multiple intrusions similar to Valley along with widespread gold anomalism in stream sediment, soil and rock samples. Elsewhere, RIRGS deposits are known to occur in clusters. For these reasons, Snowline considers the Rogue Project to have district-scale potential to host additional reduced intrusion-related gold systems.

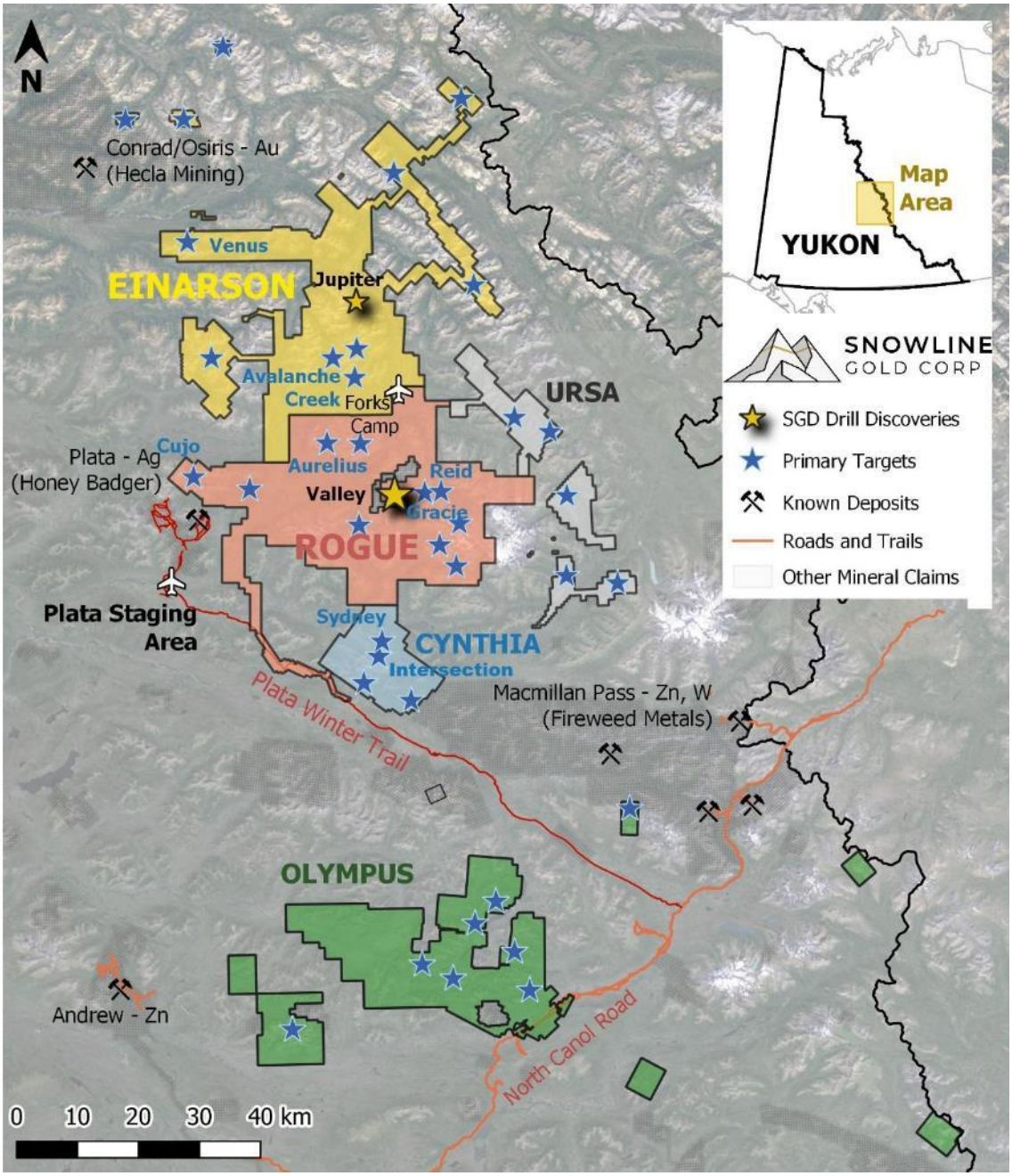

Figure 5 **– Project location map** for Snowline Gold's eastern Selwyn Basin properties: Rogue, Einarson, Ursa, Cynthia and Olympus. The Valley target is one of several prospective reduced intrusion-related gold targets on the broader 30 x 60 km Rogue Project.

ABOUT SNOWLINE GOLD CORP.

Snowline Gold Corp. is a Yukon Territory focused gold exploration company with an eight-project portfolio covering roughly 360,000 ha (3,600 km^2). The Company is exploring its flagship 111,000 ha (1,110 km^2) Rogue gold project in the highly prospective yet underexplored Selwyn Basin. Snowline's project portfolio sits within the prolific Tintina Gold Province, host to multiple million-ounce-plus gold mines and deposits. The Company's first-mover position and extensive exploration database provide a unique opportunity for investors to be part of multiple discoveries and the creation of a new gold district.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Information in this release has been prepared under supervision of and approved by Thomas K. Branson, M.Sc., P. Geo., VP Exploration of Snowline Gold Corp, as Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Scott Berdahl
CEO & Director

For further information, please contact:
Snowline Gold Corp.
+1 778 650 5485
info@snowlinegold.com

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This news release contains certain forward-looking statements, including statements regarding the significance of analytical results, the significance of visual drill core observations and visible gold, the potential effects of current analytical results on future mineral resource estimates including expansion of the pit shell and de-risking of the current estimate, the discovery potential within the Valley intrusion and on other exploration targets, the potential for investors to participate in multiple future discoveries, the Rogue project having district-scale prospectivity, the creation of a new gold district and the Company's future plans and intentions. Wherever possible, words such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "expect", "plan", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "predict" or "potential" or the negative or other variations of these words, or similar words or phrases, have been used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on information currently available to management as at the date hereof.

Forward-looking statements involve significant risk, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things: risks related to uncertainties inherent in drill results and the estimation of mineral resources; and risks associated with executing the Company's plans and intentions. These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this news release are based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure readers that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this news release, and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law.