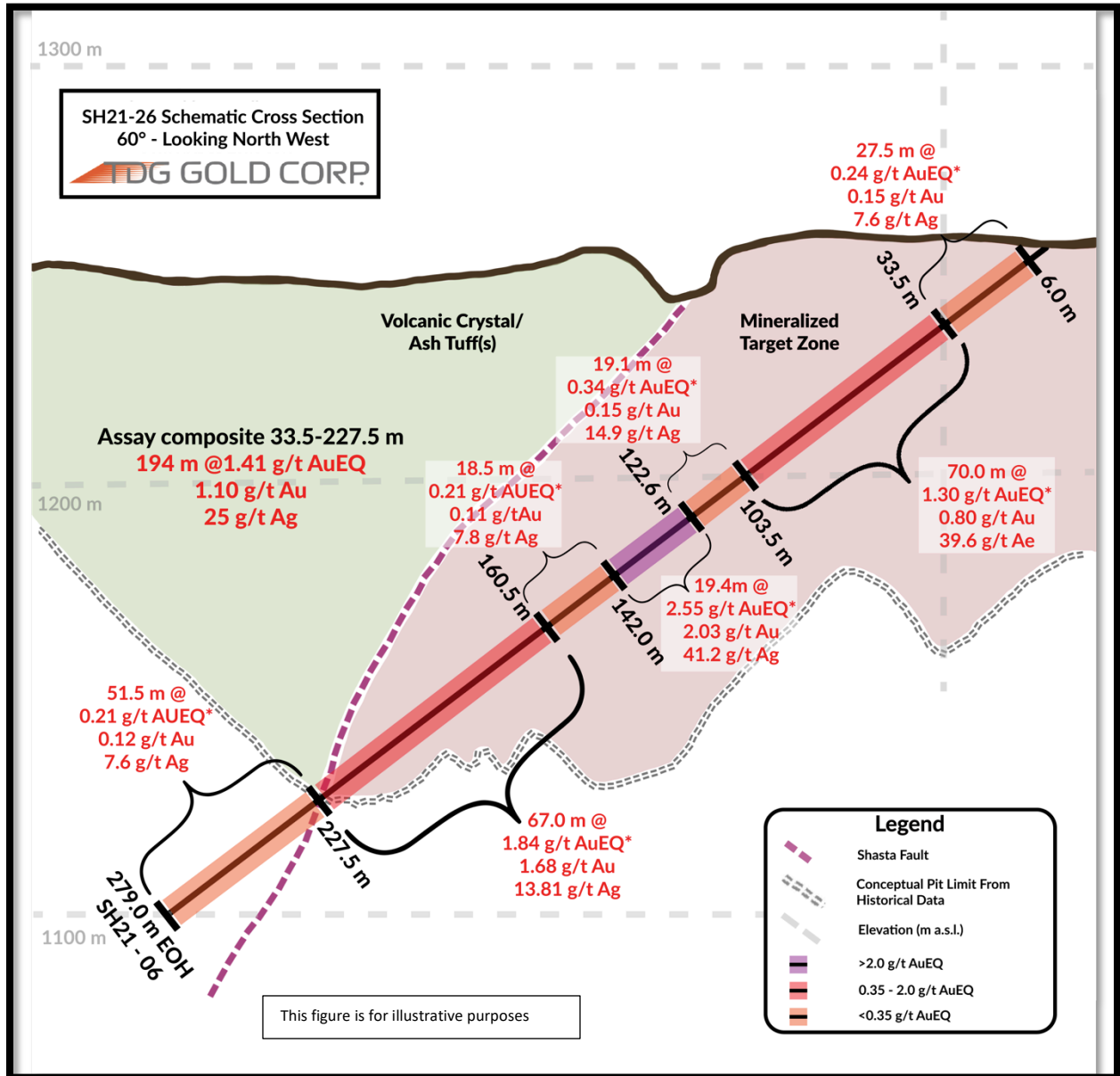


**TDG GOLD CORP. INTERSECTS 194 METRES OF 1.10 G/T GOLD AND 25 G/T SILVER ACROSS THE CREEK AND JM ZONES, SHASTA PROJECT, TOODOGGONE DISTRICT, B.C.**

White Rock, British Columbia, February 22, 2022. TDG Gold Corp. (TSXV: TDG) (the “Company” or “TDG”) is pleased to report a 194 metre (“m”) drill intercept (Figure 1) of 1.10 grams per tonne (“g/t”) gold (“Au”) and 25 g/t silver (“Ag”) [1.41 g/t AuEq\*] spanning the JM and Creek Zones (Figure 2) at TDG’s former producing Shasta project in the Toodoggone District, B.C.

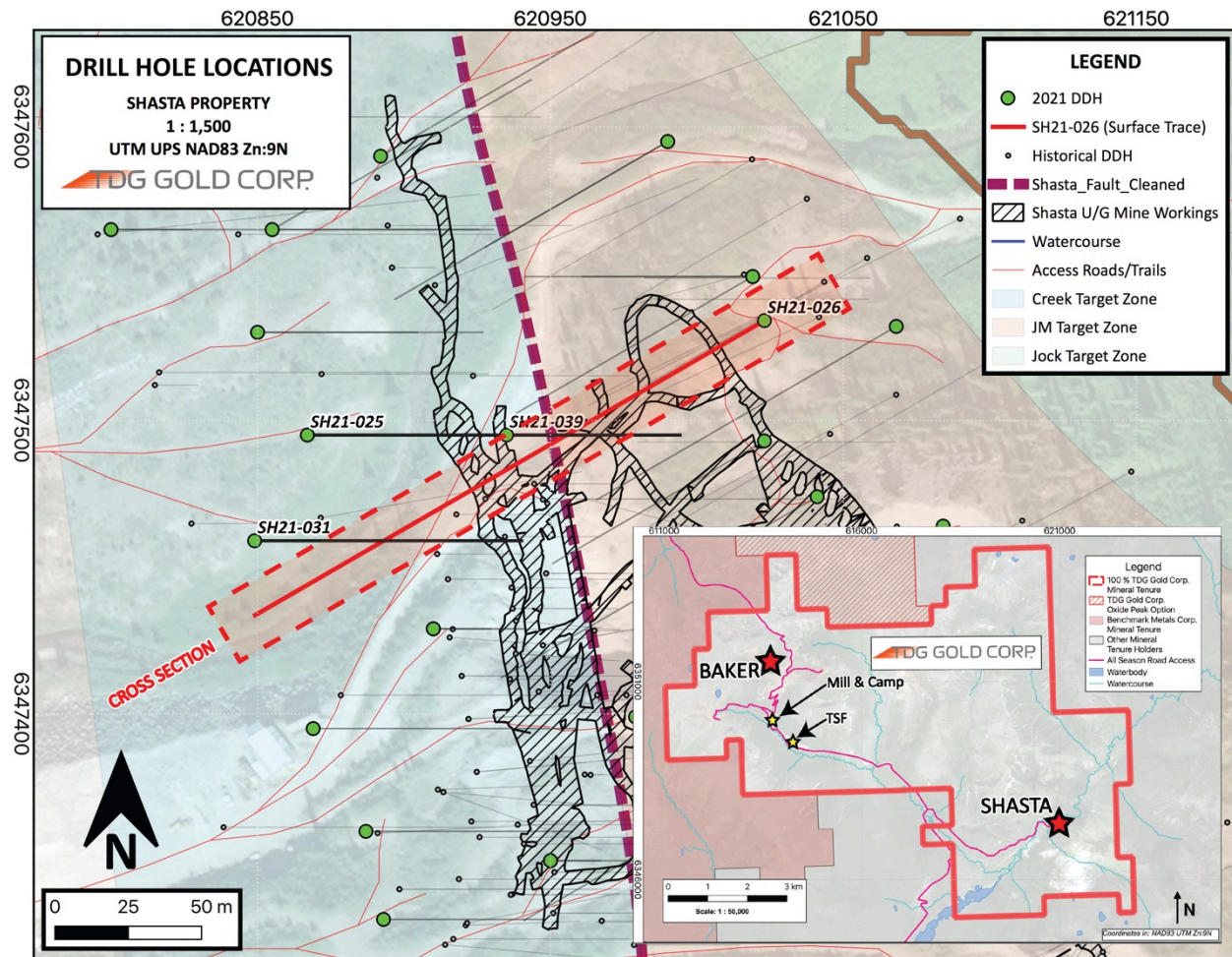
**DDH SH21-026 intersected: 194 m of 1.10 g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag from 33.5 m depth**



**Figure 1. Schematic cross-section of drillhole SH21-026 displaying continuity of downhole mineralization including mineralized material before and after the main composite of 194 m.**

\*Gold equivalent (AuEq) is used for illustrative purposes, to express the combined value of Au and Ag as a percentage of Au. Calculations are uncut and no allowances have been made to accommodate potential recovery losses that would occur in a mining scenario. AuEq is calculated using 80:1 silver to gold ratio. Composite results were built using a 0.1 g/t AuEq cut-off, although there are intervals within the composites below 0.1g/t AuEq.

“These assay results from drillhole 26 of our 2021 exploration program at Shasta are very important because they confirm continuity of mineralization between the two mineralized zones (**Figure 2**) that were historically mined on a small scale,” commented Steven Kramar, TDG’s BC Program Lead/Senior Geologist.

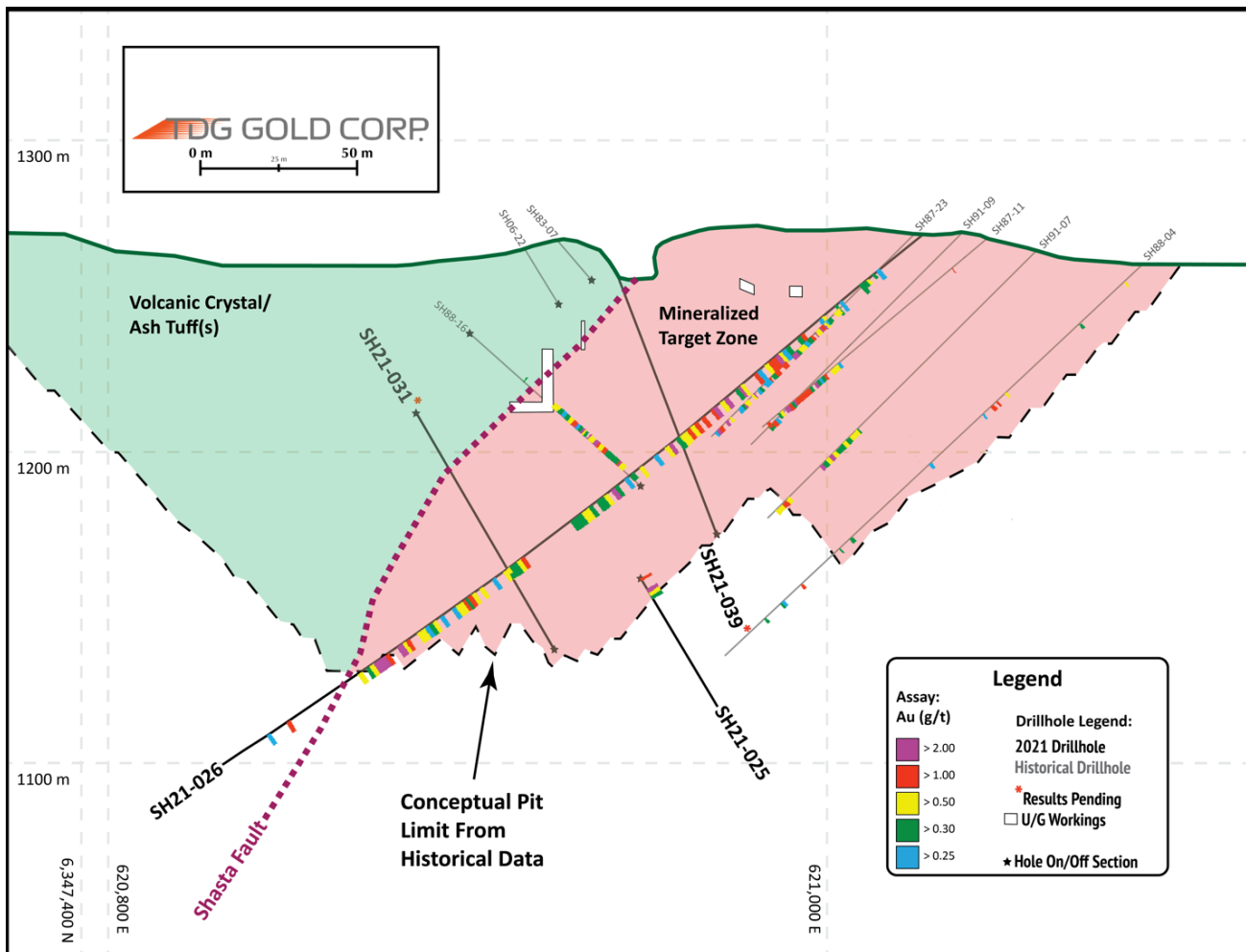


**Figure 2. Plan view of the JM and Creek Zone(s).**

“Our exploration concept at Shasta from the outset was that significant widths of medium to lower grade gold and silver mineralization, hosted in breccia and stockwork, occur as halos contiguous to the higher-grade pods and veins.

The depth from surface perpendicular to the end of hole 26 is approximately 170 m to 175 m vertical, which makes this one of the deepest holes ever drilled at Shasta. It’s still early days for us at Shasta, but we’re very pleased and excited by what we’ve seen and learned so far, as we look to define a potentially bulk mineable gold and silver deposit.”

Other key intercepts in the 2021 drilling within the cross-section window are summarised in **Table 1** and presented on cross-section, along drillhole SH21-026; **Figure 3**. A complete assay table of results for drillhole SH21-026 can also be viewed on the TDG Gold Corp. website ([link](#)).



**Figure 3. Cross-section of JM/Creek Zone(s). This section displays adjacent drillholes 10 m in front and behind drillhole SH21-026 along section line.**

Assay results were received from SGS Labs Canada (“SGS”). Internal QA/QC review by TDG, working with Moose Mountain Technical Services (“MMTS”), is ongoing and therefore results are still considered preliminary.

Drillhole SH21-026 intersected variably silicified, potassic-altered plagioclase phyrlic crystal tuffs and lithic tuffs. Quartz/quartz carbonate veining was variable: from sparse parallel vein sets, multi-generational cross cutting composite veining to complete hydrothermal brecciation. Generally, intensity of quartz veining is indicative of higher concentrations of mineralization, but is not always the case. The dominant sulphide assemblage is pyrite and vein hosted acanthite. **Photo 1** presents an example of vein style and mineralization; in this case, higher concentrations of precious metals correlate to intensity of quartz veining/brecciation (from 56 m to 57.5 m; 3.91 g/t Au & 251 g/t Ag).



**Photo 1. Mineralization encountered in drillhole SH21-026 from 51.81 – 58.08 m; calculated composite (absolute, no cut off) through 53.1 m – 57.5 m (4.4 m) 1.63 g/t Au, 102.7 g/t Ag, 2.91 g/t AuEq\*.**

Drillhole SH21-026 was planned to twin historical hole SH87-23 and also to confirm mineralization past the final depth of SH87-23 across the width of the deposit westerly from the JM Zone to the Creek Zone into the Shasta Fault. The drillhole intersected a long, broad width of mineralization throughout the whole section of the conceptual pit (defined by historical data), including some low-grade mineralization after the Shasta Fault (on the hanging wall side) at approximately 267 m downhole.

**Table 1. Significant Results from the 2021 Drilling in the JM/Creek Zone(s) SH21-026 Section.**

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)
SH21-025	60.8	134.5	73.7	1.06	29	1.43
<i>incl</i>	67.5	79.5	12.0	3.42	93	4.57
<i>incl</i>	126.0	134.5	8.5	0.95	13	1.11
SH21-026	33.5	227.5	194.0	1.10	25	1.41
<i>incl</i>	122.6	142.0	19.4	2.03	41	2.55
<i>incl</i>	124.0	125.5	1.5	21.31	359	25.80
<i>incl</i>	214.0	223.0	9.0	8.40	25	8.72
<i>incl</i>	217.0	218.5	1.5	39.63	53	40.29

\*Gold equivalent (AuEq) is used for illustrative purposes, to express the combined value of Au and Ag as a percentage of Au. Calculations are uncut and no allowances have been made to accommodate potential recovery losses that would occur in a mining scenario. AuEq is calculated using 80:1 silver to gold ratio. Composite results were built using a 0.1 g/t AuEq cut-off, although there are intervals within the composites below 0.1g/t AuEq.

\*\* Intervals are core-length weighted. True width is estimated between 75 to 95 % of core length, and core recovery is calculated to be > 90 %.

\*\*\*Calculated composites are truncated to significant 2 digits for Au/AuEq and the nearest whole number for Ag.

Significant intercepts from historical holes adjacent to SH21-026 are presented in **Table 2**. All 2021 drillholes were HQ sized drill core; historical core are NQ/BQ core size. Particulars for 2021 drillholes (location, depth, etc.) are presented in **Table 3**.

**Table 2. Significant Historical Results from the JM to Creek Zone.**

Hole	% Assayed*	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq** (g/t)
SH83-07	66	20.0	57.3	37.3	1.2	44.3	1.70
SH87-11	72	61.4	92.3	30.9	1.83	106	3.16
SH87-23	92	32.9	88.7	55.8	0.86	36	1.32
SH88-04	42	8.6	9.2	0.6	0.99	52	1.64
		64.8	67.9	3.1	0.95	1	0.96
		150.7	151.7	1.0	1.03	3	1.07
SH88-16	42	68.5	105.8	37.3	1.10	26	1.43
SH91-07	19	82.0	99.4	17.4	0.97	37	1.44
		113.1	119.5	6.4	0.75	17	0.96
SH91-09	12	78.3	79.9	1.5	1.09	45	1.66
		84.4	88.7	4.3	0.68	31	1.06
SH06-22	31	29.3	41.2	11.9	1.15	25	1.46
		43.3	50.3	7.0	1.02	45	1.58

\* "% Assayed" is the assayed portion of the drillhole in the historical database compared to total length

\*\*Gold equivalent (AuEq) is used for illustrative purposes, to express the combined value of Au and Ag as a percentage of Au. Calculations are uncut and no allowances have been made to accommodate potential recovery losses that would occur in a mining scenario. AuEq is calculated using 80:1 silver to gold ratio.

\*\*\* Intervals are core-length weighted. True width from historical core is unknown.

\*\*\*\* Composites are constructed using available data, and a AuEq cut off of 0.25 g/t AuEq. However, there may be intervals within that are below 0.25 g/t AuEq.

**Table 3. 2021 Drillhole Particulars.**

HOLE	UTME (NAD83)	UTMN (NAD83)	Azimuth(°)	Dip(°)	Final Depth (m)
SH21-025	620,867	6,347,495	90	-57	176
SH21-026	621,023	6,347,534	240	-44	279
SH21-031	620,849	6,347,459	90	-58	172
SH21-039	620,935	6,347,495	90	-65	140

### QA/QC

Samples for the Shasta 2021 drill program followed chain of custody between collection, processing and delivery to an SGS laboratory in Burnaby, B.C. The drill cores were delivered to the core shack at TDG's Baker Mine site, and processed by geologists who inserted certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates (pulp and coarse) into the sampling sequence. The 2021 drill core was cut in half (1/2 HQ core) and placed in zip-tied polyurethane bags, then in security-sealed rice bags before being delivered directly from the Baker Mine site, to Bandstra Transportation Systems in Prince George, B.C., and ultimately to the SGS laboratory in Burnaby, B.C. Samples were prepared and analyzed following procedures summarized in **Table 4**, where information about methodology can be found on the SGS Canada Website, in the analytical guide ([here](#)).

**Table 4. Au and Ag Analytical Methods.**

Drillhole	Prep	Method Au	Method Ag	Method Au-Overlimit	Method Ag-Overlimit
SH21-025	PRP89	GO_FAI50V10	GE_IMS40Q12	N/A	GO_FAG37V
SH21-026	PRP89	GO_FAI50V10	GE_IMS40Q12	N/A	GO_FAG37V
SH07-13	PRP89	GO_FAI50V10	GE_IMS40Q12	N/A	GO_FAG37V
SH07-14	PRP89	GO_FAI50V10	GE_IMS40Q12	N/A	GO_FAG37V
SH07-14	PRP89	GO_FAI50V10	GE_IMS40Q12	N/A	GO_FAG37V

**Table 5. Comprehensive Composite Results from Drillhole SH21-026.**

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEq* (g/t)
SH21-026	6	33.5	27.5	0.15	7.6	0.24
SH21-026	33.5	103.5	70	0.80	39.6	1.30
SH21-026	103.5	122.61	19.11	0.15	14.9	0.34
SH21-026	122.61	142	19.39	2.03	41.2	2.55
SH21-026	142	160.5	18.5	0.11	7.8	0.21
SH21-026	160.5	227.5	67	1.68	13.8	1.85
SH21-026	227.5	279	51.5	0.12	7.6	0.21
<b>Total Length</b>			<b>273</b>			

\*Gold equivalent (AuEq) is used for illustrative purposes, to express the combined value of Au and Ag as a percentage of Au. Calculations are uncut and no allowances have been made to accommodate potential recovery losses that would occur in a mining scenario. AuEq is calculated using 80:1 silver to gold ratio. Composite results were built using a 0.1 g/t AuEq cut-off, although there are intervals within the composites below 0.1g/t AuEq.

\*\* Intervals are core-length weighted. True width is estimated between 75 to 95 % of core length, and core recovery is calculated to be > 90 %.

\*\*\*Calculated composites are truncated to significant 2 digits for Au/AuEq and 1 significant digit for Ag.

Quality assurance and control (“QAQC”) is maintained internally at the lab through rigorous use of internal certified reference materials, blanks, and duplicates. An additional QAQC program was administered by TDG Gold through the use of certified reference materials (“CRMs”), duplicate samples and blank samples that were blindly inserted into the sample batch. If a QAQC sample returns an unacceptable value an investigation into the results is triggered and when deemed necessary, the samples that were tested in the batch with the failed QAQC sample are re-tested. For the purposes of this press release, results are ‘preliminary’ and thus have not undergone TDG’s comprehensive QAQC investigations.

#### Qualified Person

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Steven Kramar, MSc., P.Geo., a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

*This news release includes historical drilling information that has been reviewed by the Company’s geological team. The Company’s review of the historical records and information reasonably substantiate the validity of the information presented in this news release; however, the Company cannot directly verify the accuracy of the historical data, including the procedures used for sample collection and analysis. Therefore, the Company encourages investors to exercise appropriate caution when evaluating these results. Further data review is underway, in order to verify the validity of the data for the anticipated NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.*

#### About TDG Gold Corp.

TDG is a major mineral claim holder in the historical Toadoggone Production Corridor of north-central British Columbia, Canada, with over 23,000 hectares of brownfield and greenfield exploration opportunities under direct ownership or earn-in agreement. TDG’s flagship projects are the former producing, high grade gold-silver Shasta, Baker and Mets mines, which are all road accessible, produced intermittently between 1981-2012, and have over 65,000 m of historical drilling. In 2021, TDG advanced the projects through compilation of historical data, new geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and, for Shasta, drill testing of the known mineralization occurrences and their extensions. TDG currently has 78,361,085 common shares issued and outstanding.

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**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

Fletcher Morgan  
Chief Executive Officer

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*This news release contains forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's current expectations and estimates. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "suggest", "indicate" and other similar words or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others: the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans to continue to be refined; possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing; and fluctuations in metal prices. There may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly undue reliance should not be put on such statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.*