Nevada King Intercepts 4.51 G/t Au Over 86.3m Including 7.77 G/t Au Over 43m, Further Expands High-grade Zone 200m North Of The Atlanta Pit

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VANCOUVER, April 3, 2024 - Nevada King Gold Corp. (TSXV: NKG) (OTCQX: NKGFF) ("Nevada King" or the "Compa pleased to announce results from four vertical, reverse circulation ("RC") holes and one vertical, PQ-diameter diamond completed in the northern portion of the West Atlanta Graben Zone ("WAGZ") at its at its 5,166 hectares (51.6km^2), 100 Atlanta Gold Mine Project, located in the prolific Battle Mountain Trend 264km northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada.

Highlights:

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
AT23WS-23C.1*+	226.2	312.5	86.3	4.51	50.7
Includes	256.3	299.2	43	7.77	25.1
Includes	256.3	261.3	5	18.34	1.9
AT23WS-58	213.4	297.2	83.8	0.75	5.4
AT23WS-61*	243.8	294.1	50.3	1.56	13.2

Table 1: Highlight holes released on section 22N-17N(2). Mineralization occurs along near-horizontal horizons with true mineralized thicknesses estimated to be 85% to 95% of reported drill intercept length. * Denotes hole bottoming in mineralization. +Denotes core hole.

- Core hole AT23WS-23C.1 intercepted 4.51 g/t Au over 86.3m including 7.77 g/t Au over 48.6m and was collared RC hole AT23WS-23, which intercepted 2.45 g/t Au over 102.1m, (released June 6, 2023). AT23WS-23C.1 was p provide metallurgical material for the ongoing Phase II test work program, as well as to verify the RC drilling.
- While core hole AT23WS-23C.1 shows a 60% increase in overall grade, a comparison of gold distribution in AT23 with AT23WS-23 (see Table 4 below) reveals close lateral correlation. This is particularly evident when comparing of the upper high-grade zones (highlighted in yellow in Table 4) and the lower high-grade zones (highlighted in ma sub-horizontal geometry of these zones suggests higher grade mineralization along low-angle bedding features o horizons.
- As shown below in Figure 1, the high-grade intercepts in AT23WS-23C.1 and adjacent AT23WS-23 also add defi developing, northwest-trending high-grade zone along the axis of the WAGZ that currently spans 200m long by 7(Relative to the location of AT23WS-23C.1, other previously reported holes of note within this zone include:
  - AT23WS-44 (11.64 g/t Au over 108.2m) located 56m southeast;
  - AT23WS-53 (2.72 g/t Au over 64m) located 34m to south;
  - AT23WS-62 (6.09 g/t Au over 41.5m) located 41m southwest;
  - AT23WS-34 (1.74 g/t Au over 114.3m) located 82m to the southeast; and
  - AT23WS-56 (1.55 g/t Au over 94.5m) located 108m southeast.

- At least two high-grade feeder zones appear to be responsible for this well mineralized zone. Holes AT23WS-23C AT23WS-44, AT23WS-34, and AT23WS-56 most likely share the same NW-trending basement structure, whereas AT23WS-62 probably tapped into a different structure with a different orientation. It is also important to note the h of holes shown in Figure 1 that bottomed in mineralization and did not fully penetrate both of the high-grade horiz above. The Company is currently re-drilling these holes along the NW trend connecting AT23WS-23C.1 and AT2 order to obtain representative Au/Ag grade averages through the entire mineralized sequence.

- Holes AT23WS-58 and AT23WS-59 intercepted 0.75 g/t Au over 83.8m and 0.86 g/t Au over 61.7m, respectively, previously untested 45m-wide gap between the WAGZ and the Atlanta Mine Fault Zone ("AMFZ"). As shown in F holes extend the thick mineralization found in the centre of the WAGZ eastward to the West Atlanta Fault, thus bu additional tonnage potential.

- AT23WS-61 (50.3m of 1.56 g/t Au) was lost just short of entering the lower high-grade zone (Figure 3), but the ho demonstrate continuance of the thick mineralization seen in the middle of the WAGZ westward to the West Atlant ("WAF2"), which bounds the western margin of the WAGZ. This is particularly important when taking into account low-grade intercepts in two historical holes located only 32m west of AT23WS-61 but on the western side of the W Neither DHRI-11-15C (67.1m @ 0.28 g/t Au) nor DHRI-11-NRC01 (27.4m @ 0.42 g/t Au) indicated potential for th much higher-grade mineralization encountered in AT23WS-61, much less in the centre of the WAGZ.

Cal Herron, Exploration Manager of Nevada King, stated, "The Company's multiple structure model continues to lead to high-grade mineralized zones. In addition to following high-angle structures that served as loci for higher grade Au-Ag mineralization, Nevada King's success at increasing both grade and thickness can also be attributed to achieving full pe the low-angle unconformity that hosts most of the mineralization at Atlanta. The occurrence of two separate, sub-horizo high-grade horizons as illustrated in Table 4 is replicated throughout the Atlanta system but is most often observed in th where the deeper high-grade occurs in the carbonate section at or directly above the unconformable basement contact shallower high-grade is hosted in the volcanic sequence above the unconformity. Higher grade and thicker intercepts o feeder structures controlling the mineralization, as seen in AT23WS-23C.1, while grades decrease and thin laterally aw feeders as seen in AT23WS-23."

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
AT23WS-23C.1*+	226.2	312.5	86.3	4.51	50.7
Includes	256.3	299.2	43	7.77	25.1
Includes	256.3	261.3	5	18.34	1.9
AT23WS-58	213.4	297.2	83.8	0.75	5.6
AT23WS-59	216.5	283.5	67.1	0.86	10.9
AT23WS-61*	243.9	294.2	50.3	1.56	13.2
AT23NS-149	175.3	193.6	18.3	0.45	10.3

Table 2. All holes released today on section 22-17N(2). Mineralization occurs along near-horizontal horizons with true mineralized thickness in vertical holes estimated to be 85% to 95% of reported drill intercept length. *Denotes holes that bottomed in mineralization. + Denotes core holes.

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
AT21-10*	150.9	152.4	1.5	0.24	0.7
AT21-11^	15.2	21.3	6.1	0.45	10.9
AT22WS-1*	239.3	304.9	65.5	1.52	11.6
AT22WS-12*^	204.3	259.1	54.9	0.21	1.2
AT23WS-15	213.4	248.5	35.1	0.50	8.4
AT22NS-26T+	119.2	138.3	19.1	0.39	11.6
AT22NS-27	51.8	71.6	19.8	0.41	12.5
AT23WS-23	230.2	332.3	102.1	2.45	10.1
Includes	288.1	300.3	12.2	8.78	11.8
AT23WS-18	225.6	283.5	57.9	1.48	8.5
DHRI-11-NRC1*	310.9	338.3	27.4	0.42	5.93
DHRI-11-15C+	266.7	333.8	67.1	0.28	8.4

Table 3. Previously released and historical holes used on section 22-17N (2). AT series holes drilled by Nevada King in 2021 and 2022. DHRI series holes drilled by Meadow Bay in 2011. *Denotes hole that bottomed in mineralization. +Denotes core hole. ^Denotes aggregate assay interval.

AT23WS-23C.1				AT23WS-23			
From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
232.3	233.8	1.5	0.376	230.1	231.7	1.5	0.239
233.8	235.3	1.5	0.749	231.7	233.2	1.5	0.145
235.3	236.8	1.5	0.547	233.2	234.7	1.5	0.507
236.8	238.4	1.5	0.409	234.7	236.2	1.5	0.447
238.4	239.9	1.5	1.67	236.2	237.7	1.5	0.481
239.9	241.3	1.4	1.1	237.7	239.3	1.5	0.496
241.3	242.8	1.5	0.8	239.3	240.8	1.5	0.393
242.8	244.0	1.2	1.57	240.8	242.3	1.5	0.38
244.0	245.2	1.2	2.88	242.3	243.8	1.5	0.428
245.2	246.7	1.5	1.94	243.8	245.4	1.5	0.427
246.7	247.7	0.9	0.624	245.4	246.9	1.5	0.755
247.7	248.6	0.9	0.147	246.9	248.4	1.5	8.74
248.6	249.6	1.1	0.426	248.4	249.9	1.5	12.98
249.6	250.5	0.9	1.2	249.9	251.5	1.5	8.61
250.5	252.1	1.5	5.94	251.5	253.0	1.5	0.643
252.1	253.6	1.5	3.52	253.0	254.5	1.5	0.39
253.6	255.1	1.5	4.52	254.5	256.0	1.5	0.683
255.1	256.2	1.1	4.03	256.0	257.6	1.5	3.32
256.2	257.7	1.5	15.87	257.6	259.1	1.5	2.88
257.7	258.8	1.1	11.90	259.1	260.6	1.5	1.69
258.8	259.7	0.9	26.97	260.6	262.1	1.5	1.64
259.7	261.2	1.5	20.13	262.1	263.7	1.5	1.55
261.2	262.7	1.5	1.35	263.7	265.2	1.5	1.05
262.7	263.7	0.9	1.3	265.2	266.7	1.5	0.861
263.7	265.5	1.8	2.53	266.7	268.2	1.5	0.542
265.5	267.0	1.5	4.19	268.2	269.8	1.5	1.27
267.0	268.5	1.5	5.02	269.8	271.3	1.5	1.61
268.5	270.1	1.5	1.53	271.3	272.8	1.5	1.18
270.1	271.6	1.5	4.59	272.8	274.3	1.5	1.97
271.6							

273.3

1.7

6.78

274.3

275.8

1.5

1.5

273.3	274.8	1.5	12.6	275.8	277.4	1.5	2.86
274.8	275.4	0.6	11.45	277.4	278.9	1.5	3.08
275.4	276.9	1.5	12.37	278.9	280.4	1.5	1.64
276.9	278.0	1.1	8.34	280.4	281.9	1.5	2.22
278.0	279.5	1.5	10.42	281.9	283.5	1.5	5.41
279.5	281.0	1.5	14.28	283.5	285.0	1.5	4.44
281.0	282.6	1.5	5.02	285.0	286.5	1.5	2.09
282.6	283.8	1.2	6.25	286.5	288.0	1.5	4.86
283.8	285.3	1.5	9.82	288.0	289.6	1.5	7.95
285.3	286.8	1.5	6.71	289.6	291.1	1.5	9.53
286.8	287.7	0.9	5.29	291.1	292.6	1.5	13.97
287.7	289.3	1.5	3.89	292.6	294.1	1.5	11.4
289.3	290.5	1.2	1.75	294.1	295.7	1.5	7.66
290.5	291.7	1.2	4.61	295.7	297.2	1.5	6.68
291.7	293.5	1.8	4.24	297.2	298.7	1.5	5.93
293.5	295.0	1.5	3.53	298.7	300.2	1.5	7.1
295.0	296.6	1.5	8.13	300.2	301.8	1.5	1.44
296.6	297.8	1.2	13.28	301.8	303.3	1.5	1.93
297.8	299.2	1.4	5.02	303.3	304.8	1.5	0.565
299.2	300.8	1.7	0.762	304.8	306.3	1.5	0.543
300.8	302.4	1.5	0.976	306.3	307.9	1.5	0.423
302.4	303.6	1.2	1.66	307.9	309.4	1.5	0.299
303.6	305.1	1.5	0.702	309.4	310.9	1.5	0.306
305.1	306.8	1.7	0.262	310.9	312.4	1.5	0.224
306.8	308.0	1.2	0.368	312.4	313.9	1.5	0.176
308.0	310.0	2.0	0.171	313.9	315.5	1.5	0.231
310.0	312.4	2.4	0.412	315.5	317.0	1.5	0.27
312.4	313.3	0.9	0.06	317.0	318.5	1.5	0.155
313.3	314.9	1.5	0.159	318.5	320.0	1.5	0.183

Table 4. Comparison of Au assays from core hole AT23WS-23C.1 and RC hole AT23WS-23 including drill depths and sample interval lengths. RC sampling is done on 1.5-metre intervals while core drilling varies in interval size with the ability to tighten or broaden sample size with relation to structure, contacts, and strong mineralization. Yellow highlighted intervals indicate the Upper High-Grade Zone, while magenta highlighted intervals denote the Lower High-Grade Zone. Both high grade zones often occur together throughout the Atlanta Deposit.

QA/QC Protocols

All RC samples from the Atlanta Project are split at the drill site and placed in cloth and plastic bags utilizing a nominal 2kg sample weight. CRF standards, blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream on-site on a one-in-twenty sample basis, meaning all three inserts are included in each 20-sample group. Samples are shipped by a local contractor in large sample shipping crates directly to American Assay Lab in Reno, Nevada, with full custody being maintained at all times. At American Assay Lab, samples were

weighed then crushed to 75% passing 2mm and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in order to produce a 300g pulverized split. Prepared samples are initially run using a four acid + boric acid digestion process and conventional multi-element ICP-OES analysis. Gold assays are initially run using 30-gram samples by lead fire assay with an OES finish to a 0.003 ppm detection limit, with samples greater than 10 ppm finished gravimetrically. Silver samples that run greater than 100ppm are also finished gravimetrically. Every sample is also run through a cyanide leach for gold with an ICP-OES finish. The QA/QC procedure involves regular submission of Certified Analytical Standards and property-specific duplicates.

The PQ-diameter core was sampled in the Company's warehouse in Winnemucca, Nevada, with whole core samples being placed in heavy canvas bags and sent to American Assay Lab in Reno, Nevada, in heavy shipping bags by a Company contractor with full custody being maintained at all times. CRF standards and coarse blanks were inserted into the sample stream on a one-in-twenty sample basis, meaning both inserts are included in each 20-sample group. At American Assay Lab, samples were weighted then completely crushed to -1 inch. The coarse-crushed sample was quarter-split and one quarter was reduced to 75% passing 2mm. A 300g split was subsequently pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are initially run using a four acid + boric acid digestion process and conventional multi-element ICP-OES analysis. Gold assays are initially run using 30-gram samples by lead fire assay with an OES finish to a 0.003 ppm detection limit, with samples greater than 10 ppm finished gravimetrically. Every sample is also run through a cyanide leach for gold with an ICP-OES finish. The QA/QC procedure involves regular submission of Certified Analytical Standards and property-specific duplicates.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Calvin R. Herron, P.Geo., who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

About Nevada King Gold Corp.

Nevada King is the third largest mineral claim holder in the State of Nevada, behind Nevada Gold Mines (Barrick/Newmont) and Kinross Gold. Starting in 2016, the Company has staked large project areas hosting significant historical exploration work along the Battle Mountain trend located close to current or former producing gold mines. These project areas were initially targeted based on their potential for hosting multi-million-ounce gold deposits and were subsequently staked following a detailed geological evaluation. District-scale projects in Nevada King's portfolio include (1) the 100% owned Atlanta Mine, located 100km southeast of Ely, (2) the Lewis and Horse Mountain-Mill Creek projects, both located between Nevada Gold Mines' large Phoenix and Pipeline mines, and (3) the Iron Point project, located 35km east of Winnemucca, Nevada.

The Atlanta Mine is a historical gold-silver producer with a NI 43-101 compliant pit-constrained resource of 460,000 oz Au in the measured and indicated category (11.0M tonnes at 1.3 g/t) plus an inferred resource of 142,000 oz Au (5.3M tonnes at 0.83 g/t). See the NI 43-101 Technical Report on Resources titled "Atlanta Property, Lincoln County, NV" with an effective date of October 6, 2020, and a report date of December 22, 2020, as prepared by Gustavson Associates and filed under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca).

Resource Category	Tonnes	Au Grade	Contained Au Oz	Ag Grade	Contained Ag Oz
	(000s)	(ppm)		(ppm)	
Measured	4,130	1.51	200,000	14.0	1,860,000
Indicated	6,910	1.17	260,000	10.6	2,360,000
Measured + Indicated	11,000	1.30	460,000	11.9	4,220,000
Inferred	5,310	0.83	142,000	7.3	1,240,000

Table 3. NI 43-101 Mineral Resources at the Atlanta Mine

Please see the Company's website at www.nevadaking.ca.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the

policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward Looking Information

This news release contains certain "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (collectively "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, without limitation, statements relating the future operations and activities of Nevada King, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "potential", "possible", and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions, or results "will", "may", "could", or "should" occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements in this news release relate to, among other things, the Company's exploration plans and the Company's ability to potentially expand mineral resources and the impact thereon. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Forward-looking statements reflect the beliefs, opinions and projections on the date the statements are made and are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by Nevada King, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors, both known and unknown, could cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements that are or may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and the parties have made assumptions and estimates based on or related to many of these factors. Such factors include, without limitation, the ability to complete proposed exploration work, the results of exploration, continued availability of capital, and changes in general economic, market and business conditions. Readers should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements and information contained in this news release concerning these items. Nevada King does not assume any obligation to update the forward-looking statements of beliefs, opinions, projections, or other factors, should they change, except as required by applicable securities laws.

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