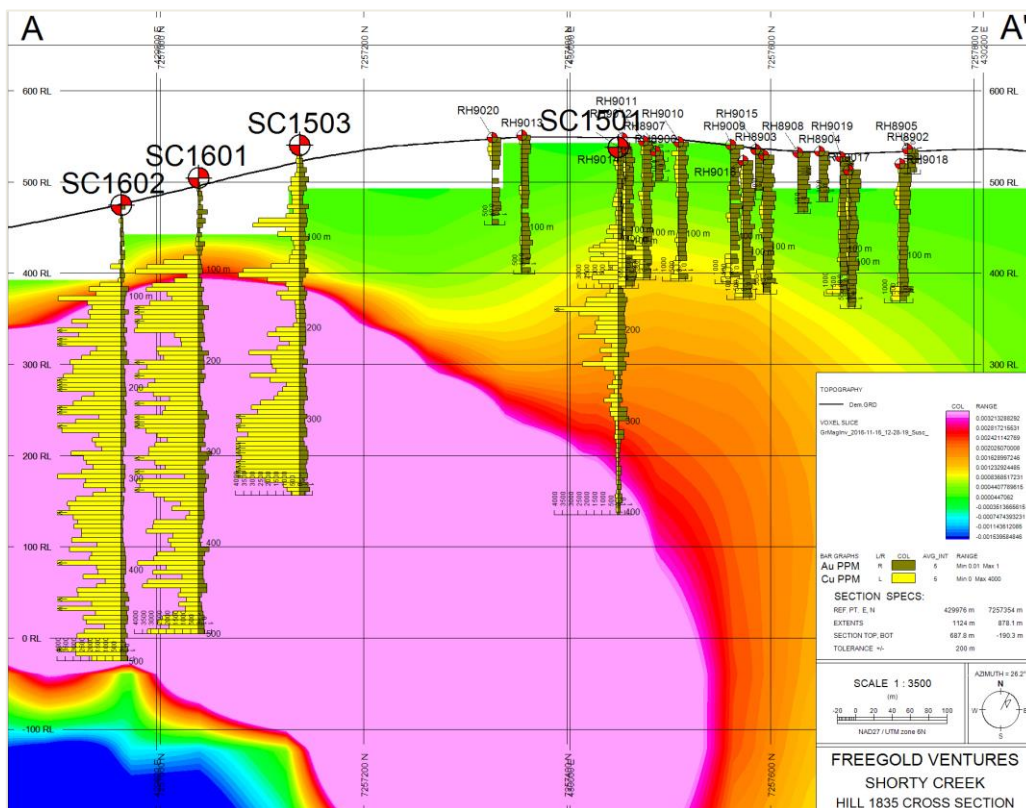
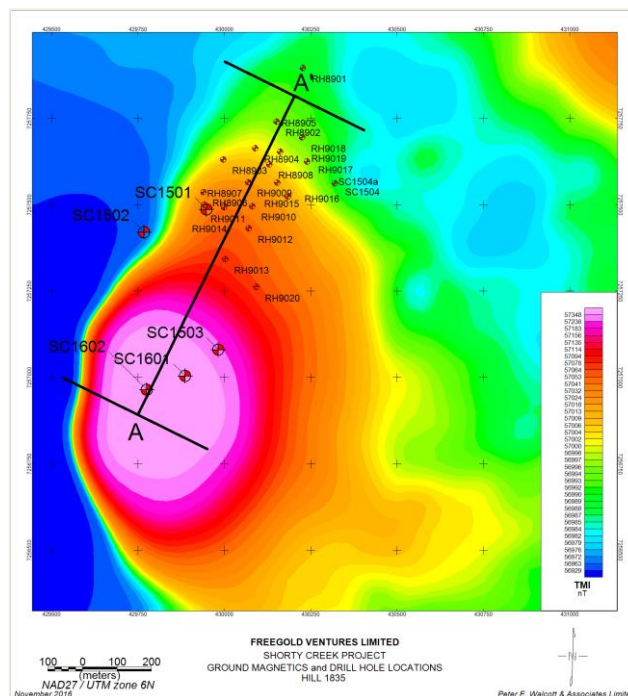


- Two step-out holes, located 125 and 245 metres southwest of the Hill 1835 discovery hole SC 15-03* – (0.71% Cu equivalent over 91 metres) intersected significant Copper-Gold-Silver from near surface to a depth of at least 500 metres.
- Drilling on Hill 1710 located 2.5 kilometres to the northwest of Hill 1835 intersected copper-molybdenum mineralization over substantial widths in four holes.
- Several target areas identified by ground geophysics and geochemical sampling expand the alteration/mineralization footprint to an area of approximately 10 kilometres in diameter.

Freegold's first diamond drill program in 2015 discovered significant copper-gold mineralization after stepping out from the previous shallow reverse circulation drilling completed by Asarco in 1989-1990 and confirmed the copper mineralization extended to depth. The 2016 holes extended the copper mineralization intercepted in SC 15-03 by over 245 metres to the southwest and to depth. (PR: dated November 16th, 2015)

Mineralization on Hill 1835 was intersected in drill holes to a minimum depth of 500 metres and remains open in all directions. Mineralization consists of sulphide quartz stockwork veining and sulphide disseminations within strong secondary biotite alteration and anhydrite primarily situated



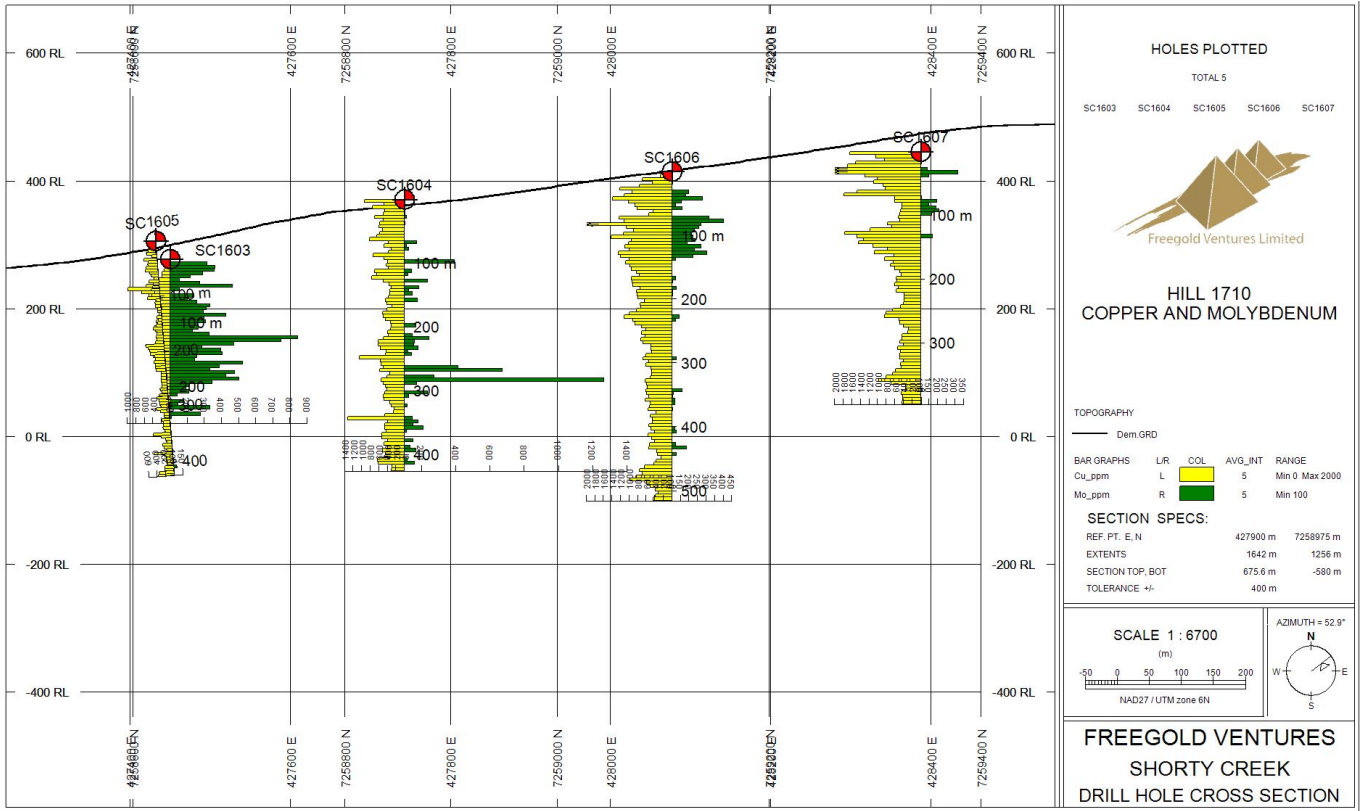
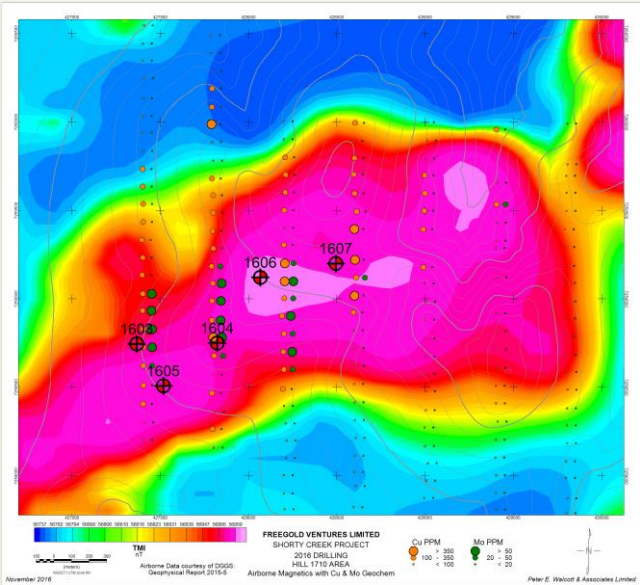
within a flysch unit intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry sills and/or dykes. Disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and bornite have been identified (along with numerous secondary oxide minerals) in drill core. In addition to the significant Cu, Au and Ag mineralization reported from the 2016 drilling significant tungsten was also intersected in hole SC 16-01 which included 359 ppm W (0.045% WO3) over 207 metres and in SC 16-02 tungsten values averaging 252 ppm W (0.03 % WO3) over 409.6 metres including a higher grade interval of 519 ppm W (0.065% WO3) over 93.5 metres.

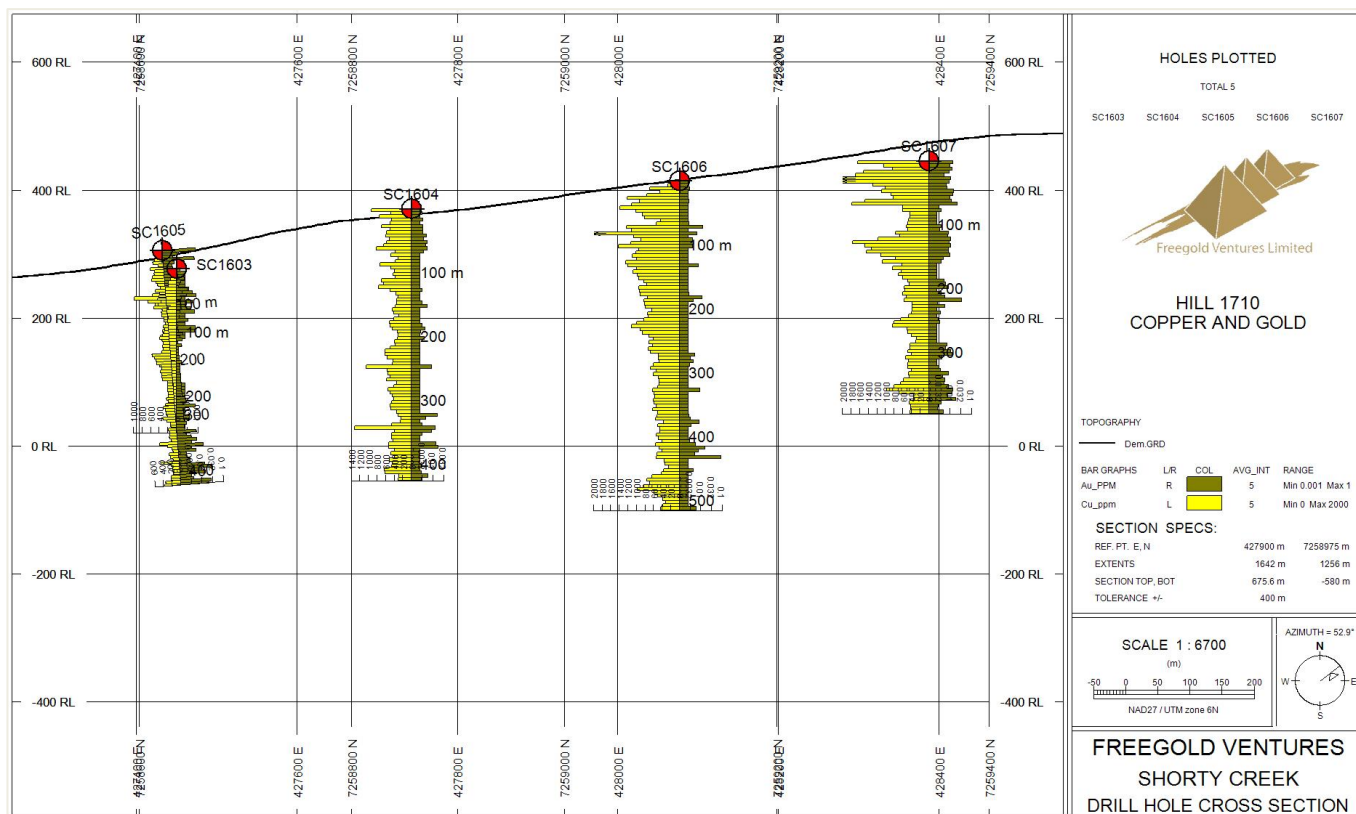
Five drill holes (2019.8 m) collared on Hill 1710, located 2.5 km northwest of Hill 1835, tested a large magnetic anomaly and a coincident copper-molybdenum soil anomaly. The magnetic anomaly strikes northeast-southwest and covers 6,000 metres x 1,500 metres. To date ground geophysics and soil geochemical surveys have been conducted over a small part (2,500 metres) of this large magnetic anomaly. The anomaly was tested with **5 holes spaced approximately 400 metres** apart starting on the western edge of the soil geochemical anomaly. Each hole intersected both copper and molybdenum mineralization with the copper values increasing as the drilling moved to the northeast. Coincident with the increased assay values was the increasing amount of quartz feldspar porphyry intersected within both holes SC 16-06, and SC 16-07, the two most northeastern holes. Silver values were also elevated in these two holes.

Hole 16-03, drilled to a depth of 257.6 metres, was the most westerly hole drilled and returned 172.6 metres grading 0.03% copper and 0.034% molybdenum. Hole 16-04 was collared approximately 400 metres to the east and intersected 0.05% copper and 0.014% molybdenum over it's entire 426.5 metres length. Hole 16-05 was an angle hole drilled to southeast, aimed at testing the IP chargeability anomaly and encountered abundant fault gauge and broken rock with anomalous values throughout the hole.

Hole SC 16-06 intersected quartz-feldspar porphyry with a coincident higher grade interval including 0.11% copper and 0.02% molybdenum from 25.7 to 147 metres and returned 0.07% copper and 0.01% molybdenum over the entire 516 metres. Hole SC 16-07 intersected 0.11% copper and 0.011% molybdenum from 0-159 metres including 0.15% copper and 0.009% molybdenum from 0-70.8 metres within quartz-feldspar porphyry. The entire hole averaged 0.08% copper and 0.006% molybdenum over the entire 396 metre length.

A long section showing the holes with the assay values is below. Of particular significance is the presence of consistent mineralization throughout each hole along strike and in the increasing grade to the northeast.





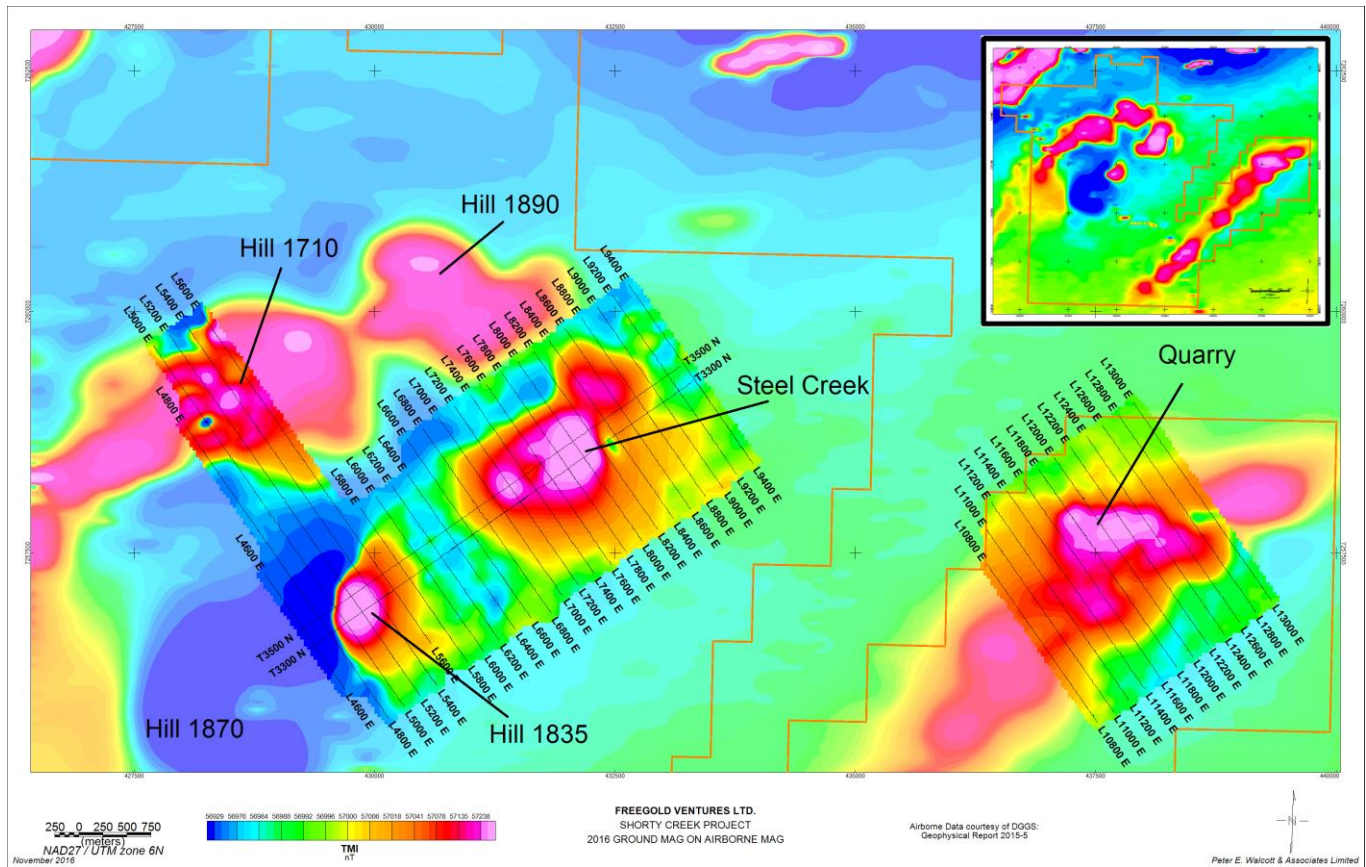
Freegold has not as yet collected sufficient data to determine how the downhole drill intervals might relate to the actual true thickness of mineralization

The 2016 drill program successfully confirmed the presence of a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry system at Shorty Creek Project, with an alteration/mineralization footprint that covers an area of approximately 10 km in diameter. The airborne magnetic survey has identified a number of northeast trending magnetic highs. Copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization and associated porphyry alteration has been intersected in drill holes at Hills 1835 and 1710. Four additional targets (Hill 1890, Hill 1870, Steel Creek and Quarry) have been identified. All of these targets require follow-up exploration and diamond drilling.

These targets identified which have yet to be drilled are as follows:

- 1) Hill 1870 is located approximately two kilometres southwest of Hill 1835. Mineralization and alteration identified on surface indicate strong similarities to Hill 1835. A historical surface rock grab sample assayed 1.05 g/t gold, 2 g/t silver, and 0.38% copper from this area. Mapping has also identified the presence of quartz-feldspar porphyry.
- 2) Steel Creek, located directly northeast of Hill 1835. Additional ground magnetic and geochemical surveys were undertaken on this target during the 2016 exploration program. The Steel Creek anomaly measures 700 metres x 2,000 metres and is associated with a strong magnetic signature similar to Hill 1835.
- 3) Hill 1890 is located in the northern portion of the Shorty Creek claim block. Streams draining this area are anomalous in silver, gold, bismuth, molybdenum, antimony, tungsten, copper and zinc. Rock chip samples are anomalous in silver, arsenic, molybdenum, copper and zinc.
- 4) Quarry is located approximately five kilometres east of Hill 1835. A northeast trending magnetic high that is over 10 kilometres in length and associated with stockwork veined quartz-feldspar porphyry was staked during the 2016 exploration program. Ground magnetics and soil geochemistry over a small portion of the 1,000 metre by 10,000 metre anomaly were also completed. Soil geochemistry returned both strong copper and molybdenum values. Surface rock samples returned up to 0.05% copper in oxidized quartz-feldspar porphyry.

Kristina Walcott, President and CEO, stated "The Shorty Creek target represents an exciting porphyry discovery in Alaska that has the potential to host a significant copper-gold-molybdenum resource. We are extremely pleased with the results of the 2016 program and given these highly encouraging results we look forward to further drilling to follow up on this exciting discovery".



Copper equivalent grades are based on metal prices of copper using *US\$2.30/lb, gold US\$1100 per oz and silver US\$15 per oz., **US\$2.09/lb, gold US\$1340 per oz and silver US\$19 per oz and using ***US\$2.15/lb, gold US\$1260 per oz and silver US\$18 per oz respectively. Metal recoveries have not been applied in the copper equivalent calculation. The copper equivalent calculation is as follows; $CuEq = Cu \text{ grade} + ((Au \text{ grade} \times Au \text{ price} + Ag \text{ grade} \times Ag \text{ price}) / (22.0462 \times 31.1035 \times Cu \text{ price}))$.

Drill cores were cut in half using a diamond saw, with one-half placed in sealed bags for geochemical analysis. Core samples were delivered to ALS Chemex at its facility in Fairbanks, Alaska. Quality control/quality assurance program including the insertion and monitoring of appropriate reference material (certified standards, blanks and duplicates) to validate the accuracy and precision of the assay results was implemented. The Qualified Person for technical information disclosed in this release is Alvin Jackson, P. Geo – Vice President Exploration and Development for the Company who is a “Qualified Person” as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

For further information:
 Kristina Walcott-President and CEO
 Telephone: 1.604.662.7307
 jkw@freegoldventures.com

Without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization and resources, exploration results, and future plans and objectives of the Company are forward looking statements that involve various risks. Actual results could differ materially from those projected as a result of the following factors, among others: changes in the price of mineral market conditions, risks inherent in mineral exploration, risks associated with development, construction and mining operations, the uncertainty of future profitability and uncertainty of access to additional capital. See Freegold's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31st, 2015 filed under Freegold's profile at www.sedar.com for a detailed discussion of the risk factors associated with Freegold's operations. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, Freegold expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.