Evolving Gold Corp. / Evolving Gold Discovers Anomalous Gold in Polymetallic Till Anomalies on its Toro Project . Processed and transmitted by Nasdaq Corporate Solutions. The issuer is solely responsible for the content of this announcement.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 05, 2017 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Evolving Gold Corp. (CSE:EVG) (FSE:EV7) (OTCB:EVOGF) (the "Company") is pleased to report that it has received complete analytical results of its Toro Project till sampling program (for details, see news release dated October 13th 2016) from C.F. Mineral Research Ltd., Kelowna, BC. Of all the magnetic features sampled, the exploration target showing the most interesting combination of metallic anomalies was Toro 7, located less than 5 kilometers from the Eastmain-01 road. Till samples were collected on a line 1086m in length, down-ice from the 900m wide high-magnetic geophysical target. The highly anomalous Toro 7 values include two gold ("Au") results (12,300 and 11,800 ppb), three copper ("Cu") anomalies (110.5,62.2 and 54.1 ppm Cu) and five bismuth ("Bi") anomalies (3.69, 3.97, 4.9, 6.52 and 8.97 ppm Bi). There were six additional anomalous gold results, all continuous with the highly anomalous Au results, providing a positive gold signal with a total length of greater than 800 m, and open to the north. Also anomalous were tin (4 anomalous values), antimony (2) and silver (2), each of which are good pathfinders for gold mineralization. Other anomalous element levels down-ice from Toro 7 were phosphorus (1), niobium (4), rare earth elements ("REE") (4), tantalum (2), cobalt (1) and uranium (3). All metallic assays of till concentrate samples were interpreted using statistical population analysis. Values at or above the 90th percentile were deemed to be anomalous. Values at or above the 95th percentile were deemed to be highly anomalous. Gold values over 1,000 ppb (equivalent to 1 g/tonne Au in the till concentrate) were deemed anomalous while values over 10,000 ppb (equivalent to 10 g/tonne Au in the till concentrate) were deemed highly anomalous.

These geochemical anomalies at Toro 7 are consistent with iron oxide copper gold ("IOCG") mineralization. Other features of Target Toro 7 are also comparable with the characteristics of IOCG, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparison of IOCG Deposit Characteristics with Target Toro 7

Criterion IOCG Characteristics(1)

Gold and Copper Disseminated copper and gold associated with iron oxide

Enriched in F, P, Cu, Au, REE, U, Ag, Co, Bi and W. Other Metals **Tectonic Context** Craton rift or continental arc rift context

Anomalous in P (1), Cu (3), Au Continental arc context is typical of

Gold and copper anoma

Thick continental crus

Crust thickness and depth of fault Thick continental crust and deep faults

Period Neoarchean, Paleo- and Meso-Proterozoic, and Cretaceous

Sources:

- 1. Lafrance, B. 2009. La filière plutonique comme outil d'exploration pour les IOCG: Applications en Abitibi. Projet 2009-05. Consorem.
 - Online. https://consorem.uqac.ca/production_scientifique/2009_05/Rapport%202009-05%20IOCG%20Abitibi.pdf . 72 pages.
- 2. Faure, S. 2012. Potentiel de minéralisations de type IOCG en contexte intracratonique ou d'arcs continentaux dans les terrains archéens et protérozoïque du Québec. Projet 2010-08. Consorem. Online. https://consorem.uqac.ca/production_scientifique/2010_08/2010-08%20IOCG%20Quebec%202010_FINAL_.pdf . 29 pages.

A map showing the various geochemical anomalies down-ice from magnetic target Toro 7 can be seen at: https://evolvinggold.com/images/Figure-A-4.jpg

Multiple geochemical anomalies were also found associated with other Toro exploration targets (see Table 2, below). Of particular interest are the following:

- 1. The Toro 2, Toro 4 and Toro 24 geochemical anomalies may potentially be explained by an IOCG source.
- 2. The Toro 1, Toro 16 and Toro 22 anomalies could correlate with a carbonatite source. Carbonatite intrusions share the same geological context as kimberlites, as well as similar magnetic responses in the aerial geophysical surveys available to the Company.
- 3. Toro 18 had three anomalous gold values (up to 22,000 ppb) and one anomaly in copper, molybdenum, lithium and tantalum. Toro 19 and Toro 21 had two anomalous gold values. Toro 23 had anomalous gold, copper and tungsten. Toro 24 till concentrates yielded three anomalous gold (up to 14,500 ppb) and copper values. These anomalies may be associated with intrusion-related gold mineralization near IOCG or carbonatite intrusions.
- 4. Toro 9, Toro 14, Toro 15 and Toro 20 anomalies have geochemical patterns associated with lithium-bearing pegmatites. Toro 14 is highly prospective, yielding anomalous values in lithium (4), gold (2), zinc (2) and copper (2), as well as niobium, tantalum, tin and silver (1 each). Toro 14 also provided six till concentrate samples anomalous in total REE, with 3 such results well in excess of 1% by weight.

Table 2: Anomalous Till Sample Results from the Toro Project

Exploration Target Anomalous Till Sample Results (number of anomalous results)

Toro 1 gold (3), lithium (1), niobium (2), tantalum (4)

Toro 2 gold (4, up to 12800 ppb), copper (2) molybdenum (2), lithium (1), niobium (1)

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Toro 4
              gold (1), silver (1), copper (1), tantalum (2), niobium (4)
Toro 9
              gold (1), copper (1), niobium (2), tantalum (3), lithium (1)
Toro 14
              gold (2), copper (2), lithium (4), REE (3), niobium (1), tantalum (1), tin (1), zinc (2), silver (1)
Toro 15
              gold (4), lithium (2), REE (5)
Toro 16
              gold (2), niobium (1), tantalum (1), tungsten (1), REE (1)
              gold (3, up to 22000 ppb), copper (1), molybdenum (1), lithium (1), tantalum (1)
Toro 18
Toro 19
              gold (2)
Toro 20
              gold (3), lithium (5)
Toro 21
              gold (2), lithium (1)
Toro 22
              gold (2), copper (1), lithium (1), REE (4)
Toro 23
              gold (2), copper (1), tungsten (1)
Toro 24
              gold (3, up to 14500 ppb), copper (2), tantalum (1)
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Based on these results, the Company has staked 70 additional claims in the areas where strong geochemical anomalies were defined by the Company's technical team, increasing the Toro Project's footprint to a total of 130.32 square km. The till anomalies correlate well with 14 priority magnetic targets that could correspond to gold/copper mineralization in iron oxide copper gold deposits ("IOCG"), rare earth elements ("REE") in carbonatites, intrusion-related gold deposits, or lithium mineralization in pegmatite. The pending claims on Toro 7 can be seen at https://evolvinggold.com/images/Figure-B-2.jpg. The pending claims on the entire Toro Project can be seen at https://evolvinggold.com/images/toro-quebec_lg.jpg.

Toro 7 and other readily accessible exploration targets will be the subject of further field assessment by an all terrain vehicle based team to be dispatched in the first week of July 2017. A helicopter-based field program of the less accessible exploration targets is in the planning stages, and is expected to begin later this summer.

Another goal of the till sampling program was to assess kimberlite indicator mineral ("KIM") content down-ice from selected circular magnetic targets on its Toro Property which were first described in a press release dated September 15th, 2016. A total of 16 possible kimberlite targets were investigated for KIM out of 24 such targets, selected on the basis of their geophysical characteristics. In the field, a sampling line was oriented perpendicular to the historic glacial flow and down-ice from the target, with a sample spacing of approximately 100 m. Each till sample was screened in the field to collect approximately 5 kilograms of fine material. For each field sample, a heavy mineral concentrate was isolated in the laboratory by C.F. Minerals using dense media separation followed by magnetic separation. These concentrates were then assessed for KIM using optical picking and microscopy, and later assayed for metal content. The KIM results for the potential kimberlite targets assessed in the Phase 1 field program were all negative or inconclusive. However, the numerous anomalous and highly anomalous metal results in the till concentrate samples are strongly suggestive of other types of intrusive features with similar magnetic signatures.

Evolving Gold's Chief Executive Officer, Mr. R. Bruce Duncan stated, "We are excited about these exceptional gold anomalies in till concentrate samples of up to 22,000 ppb (22 grams per tonne Au) as well as the prospect of a making an IOCG style discovery. The Toro Project claims have never before been the target of advanced exploration work. The discovery of significant mineralization in one or more different deposit types suggested by these early results could be very important not only on the Company's claims, but also on a regional scale."

Qualified Person

Steven Lauzier, P.Geo OGQ, A Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by Nation Instrument 43-101 guidelines, has reviewed and approved the technical content provided in this news release.

About Evolving Gold

Evolving Gold is exploring the 72.5 square kilometre (total area) Lithium Lakes property in Quebec, located about 10 km north of the Route du Nord and between eight and 30 km from Nemaska Lithium's Whabouchi Project. The Company's exploration goal is to discover economic quantities of lithium mineralization, hosted in pegmatite.

Evolving Gold is also exploring the 130.32 square kilometre (total area) Toro Project, in the vicinity of the Lithium Lakes property. The Company's immediate exploration goal is to assess numerous geochemical anomalies in till samples collected down-ice from large magnetic anomalies.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

EVOLVING GOLD CORP.

"R. Bruce Duncan"

President, CEO & Director

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Investor Relations: Tel: 604.685.6375 TF: 866.604.3864

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