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**POSITIVE DRILLING RESULTS FOR TRIUMPH GOLD AT THE BLUE SKY ZONE,
FREEGOLD MOUNTAIN PROPERTY, YUKON**

Vancouver, British Columbia: October 30, 2019. Triumph Gold Corp., (TSX-V: TIG) (OTCMKTS: TIGCF) (“**Triumph Gold**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce positive results from drilling at the Blue Sky Zone on their 100% owned, 200 km², road accessible Freegold Mountain Property in the Yukon Territory with the intersection of 218.39 metres of 1.26 grams per tonne (g/t) gold equivalent** contained within 304.39 metres of 1.00 g/t gold equivalent**.

Triumph Gold President, Tony Barresi (Ph.D., P.Geo.), comments: “It is with great pleasure that we announce positive drill results from the Blue Sky Zone, the second of three areas tested for high-grade, gold-rich porphyry style mineralization during the 2019 field season. Earlier in the season, drilling at the WAu Breccia met success, intersecting two mineralized zones that combined to form a very good intersection of 601.80 metres* averaging 1.1 g/t gold equivalent**. That success now continues with another long and rich intersection, three hundred meters away, at the Blue Sky Zone. As we continue to intersect and improve our understanding of these high grade breccia bodies, we build capacity to discover more of them and enhance the outcome of incorporating them into a future resource model.”

Technical Highlights Include:

- Intersection of the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia, beginning **70 metres closer to surface** than anticipated, resulting in **304.39 metres* (191.61 – 496.00m) of 0.64 (g/t) gold (Au), 5.9 g/t silver (Ag) and 0.23% copper (Cu)**, including:
 - **219.39 metres* (191.61 – 410.00m) of 0.84 g/t Au, 6.9 g/t Ag and 0.27% Cu,**
 - With a higher grade included intercept: **51.17 metres* (270.00 – 321.17m) grading 1.43 g/t Au, 6.6 g/t Ag and 0.31% Cu.**

Table 1: Highlighted Results from 2019 Drilling at the Blue Sky Zone

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	AuEq** (g/t)	CuEq** (%)
Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia									
RVD19-04	191.61	496.00	304.39	0.638	5.9	0.233	0.006	1.000	0.881
Including	191.61	410.00	218.39	0.836	6.9	0.273	0.007	1.263	1.112
Including	270.00	321.17	51.17	1.429	6.6	0.312	0.004	1.881	1.657



2019 Exploration Update

The 2019 exploration program on Triumph Gold's Freegold Mountain property is now complete, wrapping up a third consecutive year of aggressive and successful, discovery-driven exploration. Results to date, from the 2019 program, document continued exploration success with long intersections of gold-rich mineralization at both the WAu Breccia and the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia in drill holes located approximately 300 meters apart.

Since 2017 renewed focus on the Revenue-Nucleus area of the Freegold Mountain Property has resulted in multiple high-grade discoveries, including the high grade Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia.

The 2019 program included seven drill holes (5,557.26 metres) designed to test for a buried gold-copper porphyry system beneath the six kilometre long, Revenue-Nucleus soil and geophysical anomaly. Three targets, spanning 1.7 kilometre strike length were selected for drilling: the WAu Breccia, the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia, and Big Red, a geophysical anomaly. Results are still pending for one drill hole at the WAu Breccia and two drill holes that tested Big Red; these data will be released as they are received and validated.

The Revenue-Nucleus area, which was the focus of the 2019 drill program, covers just a small portion of the 200 km² Freegold Mountain Property. Other exploration on the same highly prolific property included trenching, mapping, and hyperspectral surveys at the Goldstar/Irene epithermal gold vein target, the previously undrilled but drill-ready Cabin porphyry system, and the Tinta polymetallic vein deposit. These results are pending and will be released in upcoming weeks.

About The Blue Sky Zone

Relatively high-grade, gold-rich mineralization in the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia was first discovered in 2017 and 2018. It is demonstrated over 180 meters in a NE-SW direction and occupies the north-eastern extent of a 500 metre long corridor of well mineralized rock that includes the WAu Breccia (e.g. 400.48 metres of 0.73 g/t Au, 6.9 g/t Ag, 0.23% Cu and 0.025% Mo from 77.52 metres and 102.50 metres of 0.73 g/t Au, 1.5 g/t Ag, 0.18% Cu and 0.055% Mo from 560.50 metres in RVD19-02; see [PR#19-16](#), dated Sept 12, 2019), and porphyry related stockwork style mineralization (e.g. 238.10 metres of 0.31 g/t gold and 0.13% copper in RVD11-22). The high-grade Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia is modeled as an irregular shaped body with a steeply dipping upper surface that is open along strike to the west and down dip.

Mineralization associated with the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia consists of chalcopyrite and molybdenite in quartz veins, hydrothermal breccia matrix, and disseminated in hydrothermally-altered Mid-Cretaceous granite and late syn-mineral quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes (see [PR18-09](#) dated September 12, 2018 for a full list of the 2017/2018 high grade intersections). The most intense mineralization is associated with strong potassic alteration (K-feldspar grading outwards into biotite). A set of late quartz-carbonate veins are concentrated within the main mineralized zone and contain variable amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite, galena, sphalerite,



bismuthinite, and visible gold. Although the breccia is gold-rich throughout, late quartz-carbonate veins represent an important second stage of gold enrichment.

Technical Details of RVD19-03 and RVD19-04

During the 2019 exploration program, two drill holes were completed at the Blue Sky Zone totaling 1,598.98 metres (Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 3).

RVD19-03 was drilled steeply (-85 degrees) north-northwest to test for the down-dip extension of the Blue Sky Porphyry. Although low-grade porphyry gold-copper mineralization was intersected from surface to 435 metres depth (Table 2), RVD19-03 did not intersect the zone of high grade mineralization. RVD19-03 was designed as a de-risking/information gathering hole in preparation for RVD19-04, so the information gained by drilling RVD19-03 was used to modify the planned orientation of RVD19-04, leading to successful intersection of the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia.

RVD19-04 was designed to drill down plunge of the Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia to efficiently test continuity of mineralization to depth, while also using the breccia body as a vector towards an underlying porphyry system. RVD19-04 intersected the mineralized zone approximately 70 metres above where previously modeled. According to the updated model, RVD19-04 exited into the footwall of the mineralized zone at 496 metres because the inclination of the hole was too steep, however, mineralization remains open at depth. In addition to making a long intersection of the high-grade Blue Sky Porphyry Breccia, several domains of lower grade mineralization were intersected near surface in the hangingwall and in the footwall (Table 2).

Table 2: Full Table of Significant Intersections from RVD19-03 and RVD19-04; Blue Sky Breccia

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Mo (%)	AuEq** (g/t)	CuEq** (%)
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Including	191.61	410.00	218.39	0.836	6.9	0.273	0.007	1.263	1.112
Including	270.00	321.17	51.17	1.429	6.6	0.312	0.004	1.881	1.657
Hangingwall Mineralization									
RVD19-04	6.10	19.81	13.71	0.100	0.2	0.056	0.001	0.169	0.149
And	54.50	147.00	92.50	0.137	0.1	0.028	0.000	0.172	0.152
RVD19-03	6.10	106.70	100.60	0.257	0.1	0.036	0.000	0.300	0.264
Including	37.00	51.00	14.00	0.789	0.0	0.046	0.000	0.841	0.741
And	209.00	212.00	3.00	0.238	2.9	0.112	0.000	0.399	0.351
And	421.00	423.00	2.00	1.050	0.0	0.025	0.000	1.078	0.950
And	433.00	441.00	8.00	0.281	0.0	0.021	0.000	0.305	0.269
Footwall Mineralization									
RVD19-04	573.00	605.80	32.80	0.042	2.3	0.105	0.017	0.286	0.252



Figure 1 Plan Geology Map Showing Locations of RVD19-03 and RVD19-04

Figure 2 Cross Section Showing Down Hole Au and Cu Values

TABLE 3: Drill Hole Locations and Orientations

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Inclination	Depth (m)
RVD19-03	383350	6913075	340	-85	861.97
RVD19-04	383288	6913306	180	-84	737.01

Coordinates are given in North American Datum 83 (NAD83), Zone 8.

Notes

* Reported assays are uncut weighted averages and represent drilled core lengths. The true width of reported mineralization is unknown.

** Gold equivalent [AuEq], and copper equivalent [CuEq] are used for illustrative purposes, to express the combined value of gold, silver, molybdenum and copper as a percentage of gold or copper. No allowances have been made for recovery losses that would occur in a mining scenario. AuEq and CuEq are calculated on the basis of US\$2.50 per pound of copper, US\$12.70 per pound of molybdenum, US\$1,510 per troy ounce of gold and US\$17.00 per troy ounce of silver.

$$\text{AuEq} = (\$1510.00 \times \text{Au [g/t]} / 31.10 + \$17.00 \times \text{Ag [g/t]} / 31.10 + \$2.50 \times \text{Cu [\%]} / 100 \times 2204.63 + \$12.70 \times \text{Mo [\%]} / 100 \times 2204.63) / \$1510.00 \times 31.10$$

$$\text{CuEq} = (\$1510.00 \times \text{Au [g/t]} / 31.10 + \$17.00 \times \text{Ag [g/t]} / 31.10 + \$2.50 \times \text{Cu [\%]} / 100 \times 2204.63 + \$12.70 \times \text{Mo [\%]} / 100 \times 2204.63) / \$2.50 \times 100 / 2204.63$$

Methods and Qualified Person

Drill core samples ranged between 1 and 2 metres length and were cut at Triumph's core logging facility on the Freegold Mountain Property. The samples were analyzed by SGS Canada of Vancouver, British Columbia. They were prepared for analysis according to SGS method PRP89: each sample was crushed to 75% passing 2mm and a 250g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 micron mesh. Gold was tested by fire assay with atomic absorption finish on a 30g nominal sample (method GE FAA313), and samples that tested over 10 g/t Au were retested using a 50g sample and a gravimetric technique. An additional 35 elements were tested by ICP-AES using a four-acid digestion (method GE ICP40B), over limit samples for copper were retested using the same technique but with ore grade four acid digestion and a higher range of detection (method GA AAS42S). Quality assurance and control (QAQC) is maintained at the lab through rigorous use of internal standards, blanks and duplicates. An additional QAQC program was administered by Triumph Gold: at minimum three quality control samples, consisting of blanks, certified reference standards and duplicates, are blindly inserted into each 75 sample batch. QAQC samples that return unacceptable values trigger investigations into the results and reanalyses of the samples that were tested in the batch with the failed QAQC sample.

The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Tony Barresi, Ph.D., P.Geo., President of the company, and qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

About Triumph Gold Corp.

For Further Information, please
Visit our website at
www.triumphgoldcorp.com

1100 – 1111 Melville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6E 3V6
Tel: 604.893.8757



**TRIUMPH
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PRESS RELEASE

Triumph Gold Corp. is a growth oriented Canadian-based precious metals exploration and development company. Triumph Gold Corp. is focused on creating value through the advancement of the district scale Freegold Mountain Project in Yukon. For maps and more information, please visit our website www.triumphgoldcorp.com

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Signed "Tony Barresi"

Tony Barresi, President

For further information please contact:

John Anderson, Executive Chairman
Triumph Gold Corp.
(604) 218-7400
janderson@triumphgoldcorp.com

Nancy Massicotte
IR Pro Communications Inc.
(604)-507-3377
nancy@irprocommunications.com

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