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Triumph Gold Announces Definition of a 1.8 X 0.75 km Soil Anomaly along Strike of the Tinta Au-Ag Deposit and Discovery of Gold Bearing Quartz Veins in Six Trenches Over 700 metres Strike Length within the Anomaly

TSX.V: TIG
OTCMKTS: NFRGF
Frankfurt: 8N61

VANCOUVER, Nov. 20, 2017 /CNW/ - **Triumph Gold Corp.**, (TSX-V: TIG) (OTCMKTS: NFRGF) ("**Triumph Gold**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that recent soil sampling has defined a 1.8 X 0.75 km multi-element (Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi, Sb) soil anomaly, extending the Tinta Au-Ag vein system to the northwest. The anomaly is northwest-southeast trending, open to the northwest and begins 500 metres northwest, along strike, of the Tinta Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn deposit, in an area tested by only one historical drill hole (see below). Six of seven trenches dug over 700 metres strike length, within the anomaly, uncovered multiple clay-altered or silicified zones up to 2.6 metres wide that contain strongly weathered quartz-chalcedony-carbonate-sulphide vein networks. Sulphide contents are highly variable due to surface weathering and boxwork after leached sulphides are common. Where sulphides are preserved they include up to 15% coarse pyrite and variable amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Highlights of exploration at Tinta include:

- A 1.8-km-long multi-element soil anomaly, open to the northwest, along strike of the Tinta Au-Ag deposit has been defined.
- The anomaly has a higher concentration of samples with elevated pathfinder elements (As, Sb, Bi) than the area surrounding the Tinta vein deposit and a similar concentration of samples with elevated gold, but over an area twice the size.
- Within the 1.8-km-long soil anomaly, a 700-metre-long section was tested with seven trenches. Six exposed multiple clay-altered or silicified zones with mineralized quartz-chalcedony-carbonate-sulphide vein networks. Highlights of assay results include:
 - **2.21 grams/tonne (g/t) Au and 11.3 g/t Ag over 1.5m** in a chip sample from Trench 3
 - **0.666 g/t Au and 13.7 g/t Ag over 1.5m** in a chip sample from Trench 3
 - **1.9 g/t Au and 40.9 g/t Ag in a grab sample** from Trench 4.
 - **4.9 g/t Ag, 1.5% Zn and 0.4% Pb in a grab sample** from Trench 4
 - **0.793 g/t Au and 3.7 g/t Ag over 0.4m** in a chip sample from Trench 5.

Exploration in the vicinity of the Tinta vein deposit in 2016 comprised a 1.1 sq. km (414 sample) soil geochemistry grid and VLF-EM and magnetic geophysical surveys covering 9.0 sq. km. These surveys defined a number of coincident multi-element soil and geophysical anomalies, the most prominent of which was along strike of the Tinta Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn deposit (see PR17-04, Feb. 27 2017), which has an inferred resource of 2.16 million tonnes grading 1.89 g/t Au, 54.9 g/t Ag, 0.27% Cu, 0.99% Pb and 1.41% Zn (December 15, 2014). Follow-up exploration in 2017 included:

1. an expanded soil geochemistry grid with 993 samples collected over 8 sq. km, and
2. 560 metres of excavator trenching within the coincident anomalies defined by the 2016 survey.

The 2017 soil grid expanded the length of the 2016 soil anomaly from 900 to 1,800 metres. In addition, the 2017 soil survey covered the area around the Tinta vein to provide a better basis for comparison between geochemistry of soils in the new anomaly and soils surrounding the existing deposit.

The 2017 trenches uncovered granite with numerous broad hematite-epidote-chlorite-altered intervals, the same host rock and alteration that surrounds productive veins in the Tinta deposit. Within these zones there are multiple discrete strongly weathered, clay-altered or silicified zones up to 2.6 metres wide that contain quartz-chalcedony-carbonate-sulphide vein networks that appear to be hosted in faulted zones which are parallel to the Tinta vein trend; similar zones are also observed in the Tinta deposit. The trenches were mapped and sampled; a total of ninety-two samples were collected including eighteen grab samples and seventy-three chip samples (collected over 107.2 metres). Table 1 contains significant results from the trench sampling and Figure 1 below (or see Triumph Gold website) shows the locations of the trenches and samples.

<http://www.triumphgoldcorp.com/projects/freegold-mountain/tinta-hill-deposit/>

Table 1: Significant assay results from trenching within the Tinta Extension Soil Anomaly. These data represent highlights of 2017 trench sampling that included 18 grab and 73 chip samples.

Trench	From	To	Length	Sample	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
	(m)	(m)	(m)	Type	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
TT17-01	16.00	18.00	2.00	CHIP	0.177	36.9	31	234	139
TT17-02	<i>No Significant Assay Results</i>								
TT17-03	12.00	13.50	1.50	CHIP	2.210	11.3	232	117	269
TT17-03	74.00			GRAB	0.759	7.1	69	246	504
TT17-03	75.50	77.00	1.50	CHIP	0.666	13.7	700	815	911
TT17-04	2.70			GRAB	1.900	40.9	99	910	199
TT17-04	3.50			GRAB	0.100	15.3	1785	1810	1760
TT17-05	24.40			GRAB	0.194	6.2	91	714	519
TT17-06	21.50			GRAB	0.400	25.5	229	451	201
TT17-06	30.00			GRAB	0.171	15.3	77	50	94
TT17-06	71.50	72.50	1.00	CHIP	0.022	1.1	16	734	1910
TT17-06	73.00			GRAB	0.068	4.9	97	4020	15050
TT17-07	18.00			GRAB	0.050	9.2	1045	1885	2500
TT17-07	20.10	20.50	0.40	CHIP	0.793	3.7	905	47	448
TT17-07	20.30			GRAB	0.891	4.5	62	1550	50

Historical drilling within the newly defined soil anomaly is limited to a single 152 m diamond drill hole (TH07-06; Figure 1), which was collared between trench 4 and trench 6 (Figure 1). The drill hole was not well situated to test the mineralized structures identified in 2017 trenches, but it did intersect two approximately 50 cm quartz veins surrounded by networks of quartz-calcite stringers. Assay results include 0.355 g/t Au and 5.9 g/t Ag over 1.1 m (45.06-46.16 m) and 0.310 g/t Au and 12.7 g/t Ag over 0.45 m (40.8-41.25 m).

Discussion of results:

Results from the 2016 and 2017 soil sampling survey show a strong multi-element anomaly along strike of the Tinta vein deposit, with an approximately 500 metre gap between the vein and the newly defined 1.8-km-long anomaly. The geological model of a pinching and swelling vein structure may adequately explain the absence and then re-occurrence of the soil anomaly along strike of the Tinta vein. The new soil anomaly covers twice the area of the one defined around the Tinta vein. It has a greater concentration of samples with elevated gold pathfinder elements (e.g. As, Sb and Bi) and similar concentration of samples with elevated gold compared to the samples surrounding the Tinta vein. The geochemical signature within the new anomaly is suggestive of a higher-level portion of the vein which may be more prospective for precious metals.

Trenching within the soil anomaly tested less than half of the total length of the anomaly, and uncovered altered, veined and mineralized rock in six of seven trenches. Trench 2, which did not uncover mineralized rock, is interpreted to have been dug too far to the southwest to have encountered the same mineralized structures identified in the other trenches. Mineralization in the trenches is associated with faulted alteration zones, which are also observed in the Tinta deposit. Sulphide leaching has likely reduced the overall base metal grades of the trench samples.

President's Comment:

Paul Reynolds, Triumph Gold Corp.'s President and CEO comments: "The Tinta Au-Ag deposit is one of Triumph Gold's higher grade and underexplored resources. Identifying an along-strike soil anomaly that is twice the size of the anomaly surrounding the current resource area is very exciting. If it is an extension of the Tinta vein system, it could dramatically affect the size of the resource. We look forward to testing the new anomaly with more trenching and follow-up drilling in 2018 and exploring to the northwest where the anomaly remains open."

Methods and Qualified Person

Soil samples were collected at predetermined locations identified using a global positioning system. Samples were collected from B-horizon, or below the top layer of volcanic ash where B-horizon could not be sampled. The samples were characterized, dried, and delivered to ALS Minerals Preparation Laboratory in Whitehorse. Samples were analyzed by ALS Global of North Vancouver, British Columbia using Au-ST43 (super trace Au determination via 25.0 g Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis) and ME-MS41 (51 element analysis via 0.5 g Aqua Regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis).

Trench samples were collected from locations determined by a global positioning system. The samples were analyzed by ALS Global of North Vancouver, British Columbia. They were prepared for analysis according to ALS method PREP35: each sample was crushed to 70% passing 2mm and a 250g split was pulverized to better than 95% passing 106 micron mesh. Gold was tested by fire assay with atomic absorption finish on a 30g nominal sample (method Au-AA23), and samples that tested over 10 g/t Au were retested using fire assay with a gravimetric finish (method Au-GRA21). An additional 35 elements were tested by ICP-AES using an Aqua Regia digestion (method ME-ICP41), over limit samples for copper were retested using the same technique but with assay grade Aqua Regia digestion and a higher range of detection (method ME-OG46). Quality assurance and control (QAQC) is maintained at the lab through rigorous use of internal standards, blanks and duplicates.

Some technical information contained in this release is historical in nature and has been compiled from sources believed to be accurate. This technical information has not been verified by Triumph Gold and may in some instances be unverifiable.

The reported geochemical sampling program was carried out by TerraLogic Exploration Inc. under the supervision of Michael McCuaig (P.Geol.). The reported trenching program was conducted under the supervision of Jesse Halle (P.Geol.). The technical content of this news release has been reviewed and approved by Tony Barresi, Ph.D., P.Geol., VP Exploration for the company, and qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

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CO: Triumph Gold Corp.

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