Angel Gold Soil Sampling Discovers a 1200m x 410m Gold-Silver Soil Anomaly located along the Segovia Batholith Contact (Nus Fault) and strong mineralization (Gold and Silver) in the Nus Fault breccia zone rock outcrop

Vancouver, British Columbia – Angel Gold Corp. (TSX-V: ANG) (“Angel” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the results of reconnaissance soil and rock chip samples at the Nus-Corales silver-gold prospect of its El Porvenir project in Antioquia, Colombia. A large (4km x 400m) area of alteration has been identified in regional geologic mapping along the Segovia Batholith contact by the company’s geologists. Further sampling by our staff has delineated a 1,200m x 410m gold/silver soil anomaly that contains newly discovered high-grade gold and silver areas located through rock chip sampling within the soil anomaly area.

Soil and Rock Chip Sample Results
For the 193 soil samples, gold values ranged from 1 to 11,450 ppb gold (11.45 g/t gold). Twenty-two (22) were 10 to 19 ppb, 12 were 20 to 49 ppb, and 4 were 50 to 99 ppb, 6 greater than 100 ppb, with a peak high of 11.45 g/t gold from soil sample R00562 on the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact, which is the Nus Fault. Silver values from soil samples ranged from 10 to 7,100 ppb (7.1 g/t silver). Thirty-three (33) were 100 to 199 ppb, and 32 were 200 ppb or greater with 4 greater than 500 ppb silver and a peak high of 7.1 g/t silver from soil sample R00562 on the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact, which is the Nus Fault.

Gold values for the 55 rock chip samples ranged from <0.005 to 12.5 ppm (12.5 g/t gold), while silver values ranged from <0.2 to 3,330 ppm (3,330 g/t silver). The 12.5 g/t gold rock sample came from a vein in the Segovia Batholith and the 3,330 g/t silver rock sample came from the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact (Nus Fault). Sample R00429, which contains 3,330 g/t silver and 5.51 g/t gold, was taken as a continuous rock chip sample for a length of two meters perpendicular to the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact (Nus Fault). Trenching is required to reveal the true width of the mineralized zone, as it may be more substantial than observed in the outcrop. Soil sample R00562, which contains 11.45 g/t gold and 7.71 g/t silver, was taken near the outcrop of rock sample R00429 and confirms that the contact contains significant values. Follow-up and repeat sampling is planned for this site.

Follow-Up Sampling Parameters
Alteration, mineralization, and shear fault zones were observed in Cretaceous sedimentary rocks within the Nus-Corales stream sediment anomaly. A total of one hundred and ninety-three (193) soil samples, approximately 500 grams each, were collected along 10 separate ridges by Angel Gold personnel at 50m spacing along the lines from just below the soil cover. During the course of the follow-up, the alteration and shear zones were traced northwards over a distance of 4 km in Angel Gold license 6717. Three of these 10 ridge soil lines were in the “Central Sediment” multi-element stream sediment anomaly, identifying a silver anomaly. There were 49 sites where rock-chip samples were collected in the Nus-Corales anomaly and six rock chip samples were collected from outcrops in the Segovia Batholith. The Segovia Batholith / Cretaceous sedimentary rock contact, along the Nus Fault, was also encountered during the soil sampling and mapping.
Results from initial follow-up at the Nus-Corales target indicate coincident soil gold-silver anomalies with associated epithermal signature of multi-elements, with the greater than 100ppb silver anomaly at least 1200m long in an east-west direction by 750m wide north-south, and open to the north and south. Gold anomalism of >10ppb, as well as most of the multi-element anomalism, is coincident with the southern portion of the silver anomaly, being 1200m long east-west by at least 410m wide north-south. See maps showing soils results for gold and silver superimposed over reconnaissance geology at:

Reconnaissance mapping located 2 small collapsed artisanal mine workings some 422m apart, on different structures, occurring within this Nus-Corales soil anomaly:
- Nus Mine (sample R00427) : 0.769 g/t Gold, 92.4 g/t Silver, next to a shear zone in sedimentary rock
- Nus Mine duplicate field sample (R00428) : 0.989 g/t Gold, 215 g/t Silver
- Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact mine (sample R00429) : Nearby outcrop rock sample resulted with 5.51 g/t Gold, 3330 g/t Silver (continuous rock chip sample for a length of two meters perpendicular to the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact, which is the Nus Fault)

A geochemically significant 19.45 g/t silver result (R00481) was returned from a rock chip sample some 2.75 km to the north of these mine workings in the same alteration zone that contains shear zones.

This initial follow-up reconnaissance mapping moved the Segovia Batholith / Cretaceous sedimentary rock contact 800m west of where previous mappers had inferred it, and identified a 400m wide zone of alteration within the sedimentary rock east of the contact. An outcrop located along the Segovia Batholith contact (Nus Fault) yielded a bonanza silver assay of 3330 g/t Silver (97.1 oz/t Silver), which is a continuous rock chip sample for a length of two meters perpendicular to the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact (Nus Fault). The two samples at the Nus mine within the alteration zone in the sedimentary rock are highly encouraging and indicate the potential for high-grade silver mineralization.

The 400m wide alteration zone is composed of bleached white and baked hard black Cretaceous sedimentary rocks, which hosts multiple shear zones (some of which contain mineralization) and mineralized silicified beds two to 20 meters thick. Jasperoid outcrops and boulders to 3m in width next to shear zones were also observed. A two meter wide massive pyrite band was encountered on the margin of a mineralized shear zone. Photos of observed alteration are available at: www.angelgoldcorp.com

Detailed mapping is required to better define the nature and significance of this alteration zone, which is believed to host potential high-grade silver-gold structurally-hosted mineralization, and possibly larger intrusive-related bodies as well. Detailed mapping is also required along the Segovia Batholith / Cretaceous sedimentary rock contact, which is the Nus fault zone. Observations of intrusions in the Cretaceous sedimentary rock and the extensive alteration zone containing shear zones (4km), suggests that the 4km contact zone of the Segovia Batholith inside the El Porvenir project contains the potential for mineralization as shown in the rock sample containing 3330 g/t silver and 5.51 g/t gold (continuous rock chip sample for a length of two meters perpendicular to the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact, which is the Nus Fault), and soil sample containing 11.45 g/t gold and 7.1 g/t silver on the contact.

The extensive, newly discovered, CORALES INTRUSIVE COMPLEX, occurring one kilometer east of the alteration zone, has been shown to be composed of numerous small intrusive bodies, with sedimentary rock occurring between the individual bodies. Individual intrusive bodies vary in texture from porphyritic to equigranular, and in composition from diorite to granodiorite. A leucodiorite body and highly mafic gabbro dykes are also observed. It is expected that other undiscovered intrusive bodies also occur within the El Porvenir project, both exposed and buried. Some of these bodies could be mineralized and responsible for
source mineralization with hydrothermal solutions enriching nearby host rocks, such as the Nus fault zone, alteration zone containing shear zones, and the Segovia Batholith / sedimentary rock contact. This highly variable Corales Intrusive Complex has intrusive bodies similar to those observed elsewhere within the El Porvenir Concessions, notably within the Guayabales Intrusive Complex, and at the Abajero and Bominas Prospects.

**CENTRAL SEDIMENT SILVER AND MULTI-ELEMENT ANOMALY**

Three ridge crests were soil sampled in this area of the stream sediment anomaly with one line returning a 625m long silver anomaly of greater than 200ppb silver, and open to the north. The soil silver anomaly is also anomalous with multi-elements. There is also a 150m long gold anomaly of greater than 20ppb gold within this silver anomaly.

Silicification and bleached sericite alteration is noted in outcrops upstream to the west of the anomalous soil sample line. Alluvial gold mining is currently occurring a short distance upstream in the main stream. Further mapping is required to discover the source of the alluvial gold, which is in the sedimentary rock area.

The Corales Intrusive Complex has been extended up into the Central Sediment Anomaly, and needs further mapping to determine the relationship with the newly discovered silver-gold anomaly.

Detailed mapping is required to identify the nature, extent, and significance of this silver-gold anomaly. The mineralization style and relationship to nearby intrusive bodies and alteration zones need further investigation.

**SEGOVIA BATHOLITH AREA**

The Segovia Batholith contact with the Cretaceous black sedimentary rock has been moved approximately 800m westwards from where previous mappers had inferred its position. It is confirmed that 4km length of this contact is in the El Porvenir project in license 6717. Alluvial gold deposits are common in the El Porvenir Project license 6717 in the Segovia Batholith. Significant values of gold and silver have been obtained from narrow veins within the Segovia Batholith intrusive rocks. R00420 vein rock sample results are 12.5 g/t gold and 10.35 g/t silver. These veins require detailed mapping, trenching, and sampling to establish the strike length, width, and gold-silver values. This weathered intrusive rock unit has exposures of bleached sericite alteration, with local goethite fracture filling, that appear to have an overall northeast trend. This structural / alteration zone intersects the Nus-Corales alteration / shear zone at an area of apparent significant flexuring in the Segovia Batholith - Sedimentary rock contact forming a structural knot. It is hoped that this bleached alteration zone might host fracture-fill mineralization. It is known that mineralized veins with the same strike to the northeast exist in this bleached zone, as observed in artisanal mines.

“We are encouraged that a substantial zone of alteration with highly significant silver and encouraging gold grades has been located at Nus-Corales,” said Stella Frias, President and CEO of Angel Gold Corp. “The 4km long deflected contact of the Segovia Batholith with sedimentary rock along the Nus Fault, creating a zone of tension, has significant potential to channel mineralization. We are also excited for the potential of our less readily accessible Puna target (see press release dated 6 July 2015), where a strong gold stream sediment anomaly has yet to be followed up.”

**Analysis / Quality Control and Quality Assurance**

Samples were assayed by ALS Peru, using method ST43-PKG with Au by 25g aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish, and 51 element ICP-MS (method ME-MS41). Angel submitted blanks, duplicates and standards with the sample batches as part of its QAQC program.
Qualified Person

Mr. James G. Burns, P.Eng, a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 standards and a technical advisor to the Company has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this news release.

About Angel Gold Corp.:

Angel is a Canada-based gold exploration company focused on responsible development of mineral resources in Colombia, host to some of the world’s largest gold deposits. Angel has been working in Colombia for over five years and continues its strategy to acquire strategic opportunities in Colombia’s best mining districts.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors of Angel Gold Corp.

Blanca Stella Frias, Director
President and Chief Executive Officer

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