

## **COPPER HEAD PROPERTY**

### **J2 SYNDICATE DISCOVERS EXTENSIVE COPPER MINERALIZATION OVER THE 2 KILOMETER LONG COPPER KING TREND WITH UP TO 13.8 PERCENT COPPER, 0.75 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD AND 228 GRAMS PER TONNE SILVER AND REMAINS OPEN**

The Copperhead property covers 730 hectares and is located approximately 35 kilometers southwest of Smithers, BC. Situated only 6 kilometers from the nearest road and powerline, the established infrastructure makes for cost-effective exploration on the property and good feasibility if an economic mineral deposit is identified. The Copperhead property was generated and recently staked by the J2 Syndicate following positive results from a brief reconnaissance exploration program which discovered widespread copper-silver mineralization with anomalous gold. Prospecting in 2016 defined the 2 kilometer long Copper King Trend, a major regional fault zone with associated intrusive activity and alteration that has produced significant polymetallic mineralization and returned assays up to 13.8 percent copper, 0.75 grams per tonne gold and 228 grams per tonne silver and remains open in all directions. The Copperhead property is the eighth property to be announced from a larger suite of properties generated, prospected and staked by the J2 Syndicate.

#### **COPPER KING TREND**

A brief reconnaissance exploration program was carried out on the Copperhead property in 2016; 80 percent of the samples returned over 0.1 percent copper and 48 percent returned over 1.0 percent copper, with up to 13.8 percent in surface grabs. The prospecting results outlined the Copper King Trend which measures 350 meters wide by 2000 meters long and remains open in all directions. The Trend runs parallel to a major regional fault zone and along the structure are three separate granitic intrusions. The intrusive units range from a very oxidized altered granodiorite with associated quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration halo to a quartz diorite with potassic alteration. Mineralization occurs as massive chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite in veins and as matrix replacement in volcanoclastic horizons. Chalcopyrite with lesser pyrite and bornite was discovered in quartz veins along or proximal to faults or within potassic and quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zones. Veins are likely high grade feeders to more extensive stratiform replacement mineralization. In the northern region of the Copper King Trend bedrock samples from a 15 cm wide massive chalcopyrite-pyrite vein returned bedrock assays up to 0.75 grams per tonne gold, 228 grams per tonne silver and 13.8 percent copper. Adjacent massive chalcopyrite-pyrite replaces the tuffaceous matrix in flat laying coarse grained volcanoclastic horizon from which assays have returned up to 4.6 percent copper and 80 grams per tonne silver.

Towards the central region of the Copper King Trend extensive potassic alteration and silicification occurs in volcanoclastic rocks. Throughout the altered zone chalcopyrite forms globules, fills fractures and forms veins with bornite. Assays from the zone have returned up to 7.97 percent copper, 165 parts per billion Au and 28.3 grams per tonne silver and the zone remains open. Intense potassic alteration and silicification is most likely related to an intrusion at depth; large granitic stocks occur along trend to the north and south. To the south, granodiorite is strongly oxidized and has a peripheral quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone. The extensive gossan displays intense jarosite staining with minor malachite and locally contains chalcopyrite-pyrite-quartz stockworks which have yielded bedrock values up to 2.87 percent copper and 139 grams per tonne silver over 0.5 meter.

Normal faulting is common through the property; mineralized faults are strongly oxidized and limonitic with malachite along fractures forming zones up to 2m wide. A one meter chip sample across a faulted contact with remnant massive chalcopyrite-pyrite in a limonitic breccia towards the south end of the Copper King Trend returned 7.87 percent copper, 116 grams per tonne silver and 336 parts per billion gold. Within mafic lithologies quartz-chalcopyrite-galena-pyrite veins have been observed near contacts and in shears with epidotized wallrock and malachite staining, assays have returned up to 3.48 percent copper and 114 grams per tonne silver.

Mineralizing fluids more than likely originated from intrusive activity localized along the prominent regional structure. Within the regional fault zone are paralleling and echelon structures; this offers a zone of weakness and dilation for the intruding granitic units and provides transport for migrating mineralizing fluids. Mineralizing fluids generated through the repeated intrusive activity vary in composition and chemistry with the degree of wall-rock interaction and proximity to a migrating intrusion. Geochemically, a majority of samples display elevated As, Bi, Co, Mn, Mo, Pb, Sb and Zn signatures. The gently dipping succession of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks are interbedded with porous and permeable tuffaceous ignimbrites and volcanoclastic units that offer suitable sites for wide spread replacement mineralization.

### **Recommended Work**

A follow up exploration program is highly recommended based on the discovery of the Copper King Trend, containing widespread copper-silver mineralization for over 2 kilometres and remains open in all directions. A systematic exploration program consisting of follow-up prospecting, mapping, channel sampling and hand trenching in the areas of newly discovered mineralization is recommended to define drill targets. It is also recommended to utilize geophysics to identify buried structures and drill targets at depth. The prospecting will focus along faults and contacts and in favorable lithologies, including, intrusive units for porphyry potential. Initial hand trenching will be done to map and test for extensions of known mineralization obscured by overburden. The majority of the claim block remains unexplored and requires further prospecting. The brief exploration program carried out in 2016 delineated a large north-south trend characterized by prolific regional faulting and repeated intrusive activity producing alteration and an extensive zone of copper-silver mineralization that remains open and still largely unexplored. Future exploration will focus on mapping and expanding areas of newly discovered mineralization, and prospecting over the large unexplored areas with strong mineral potential. This exploration program on the Copperhead property is designed to delineate drill targets.

In summer, 2016, the J2 Syndicate generated and prospected a total of 110 targets. Based on positive assay results, multiple stand-alone precious metal prospects have been staked in Northwest BC totaling 40,191 hectares. A brief summary, maps and photos of each property will be released as they become available and posted on the J2 website at [www.J2syndicate.com](http://www.J2syndicate.com)

The J2 syndicate was formed to focus on generating and staking precious metal properties in Northwest BC. The properties will be made available to qualified parties. For further information including photos and maps, interested parties may contact Dan Stuart, by e-mail ([danstuart@marketonefinancial.com](mailto:danstuart@marketonefinancial.com)), or by phone at 778 233 0293

A total of 41 rock grab samples were taken on the Copperhead Property in 2016. Rock grab samples ranged from below detection limit to 13.8 percent copper, 0.75 grams per tonne gold and 228 grams per tonne silver. There are no assays outstanding.

Rein Turna, P. Geo., is a qualified person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101, for the J2 Syndicate's British Columbia exploration projects. He has reviewed and approved the technical information in this Report.

Sample analysis and assaying for all of J2's projects have been conducted by ALS Global in Vancouver, BC, which is ISO accredited. Rock samples are crushed to 70% less than 2 millimeters, and a 250 gram sample is split with a riffle splitter. The split is pulverized to 85 per cent less than 75 microns, and 30 gram charges are then assayed for gold using fire assay fusion and ICP-ES finish with a lower detection limit of 1 ppb, and an upper detection limit of 10 ppm Au. Samples with gold, silver, copper, lead, or zinc exceeding the upper detection level are reanalyzed the most appropriate method determined by the lab. Rigorous procedures are in place regarding sample collection, chain of custody and data entry. Certified assay standards, duplicate samples and blanks are routinely inserted into the sample stream to ensure integrity of the assay process.

Note: Grab samples are selective by nature, and are unlikely to represent average grades on the property.