

J2 PROGRAM RETURNS GRABS UP TO 21.8 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD EXTENDING THE EUREKA TREND TO A 3-KILOMETER-LONG ZONE THAT REMAINS OPEN ON ELDORADO

March 1, 2018 – J2 Syndicate. The Eldorado property is 100% owned by the J2 Syndicate, a private precious metal project generator in British Columbia. The Eldorado Property covers 3751 hectares, is located approximately 96 kilometers south of Atlin BC, and approximately 45 kilometres east of the historic Tulsequah Chief deposit. The nearest airstrip is situated 11 kilometers to the northwest. The claim block lies in the BC coastal mountains in higher elevations where recent glacial abatement and recession of permanent snow packs have revealed new, unexplored bedrock.

Highlights Include:

- Additional grab samples extend Eureka zone to 3 km; the zone remains open ([link to map](#)).
- Seven bedrock grab samples assayed between 1 and 21.8 grams per tonne gold.
- Chip sample from bedrock assayed 21.8 g/t Au, 317 g/t Ag, 0.98 % Cu, 2.0 % Pb, and 3.37 % Zn over 0.90 m.
- Bedrock grabs returned up to 20 g/t Au, 431 g/t Ag, 7.04 % Pb, 1.07 % Cu, and 1.9 % Zn from different samples ([link to image](#)).
- Two As-Au-Ag-Pb-Cu-Sb talus fine anomalies were defined within the Eureka Trend: one 650 metres long and the second 340 metre long.
- Geological mapping, channel sampling, ground geophysics, trenching, and an alteration study is recommended to outline the full extent of the Eureka Trend in preparation for drilling.

The Eldorado Property was generated and staked by the J2 Syndicate in 2016, following positive results from a brief reconnaissance exploration program which delineated a zone of intrusion related polymetallic mineralization. The zone is defined by grab, chip and float samples collected over an area approximately 650 metres long and 100 metres wide. 2016 grab samples of sheeted polymetallic sulphide veins in float have returned assays up to 34 grams per tonne gold, 1210 grams per tonne silver, 3.92 percent copper, 9.17 percent lead, and 4.08 percent zinc. The 2016 program also discovered the Bonanza showing located 3 kilometres northwest of the Eureka trend. Four samples were collected in this area, three contained mineralization which returned grab and chips sample assays up to 2.18 grams per tonne gold, 149 grams per tonne silver and 5.31 percent lead from outcrop and float. Assay highlights from 2016 are tabulated below. Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled

Table 1: 2016 Eldorado Property Highlights

Sample	Channel/Chip/Grab	Length (metres)¹	Gold (gpt)	Silver (gpt)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
S322452	Chip	0.5	20.4	350	0.8	0.9	0.1
S321049	Chip	0.2	17.9	108	0.1	0.1	0.2
S322658	Float		34.0	1210	3.9	9.2	4.1
S023100	Grab		7.2	294	0.5	1.3	0.1
S320951	Grab		4.1	349	0.5	4.6	2.3
S023099	Grab		3.0	126	0.2	4.0	0.0
S321033	Float		2.2	149	0.0	5.3	0.3

*Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled

In 2017 a brief five-day exploration program consisting of prospecting, reconnaissance talus fine and silt sampling was carried out on the Eldorado Property. Prospecting and sampling focused on extending known mineralization; specifically, in the unexplored region between the Eureka Trend and Bonanza Showing. This resulted in the discovery of new high-grade gold and polymetallic mineralization with nine bedrock and float samples assaying between 1 and 21.8 grams per tonne gold. This extended the Eureka Trend for an additional 2.5 kilometers to a total length of 3-kilometers. The Eureka Trend remains open. Collectively, forty-three chip, bedrock grab, and float samples were collected. Of these eleven samples contained greater than 100 ppb gold. Highlights include chip samples containing up to 21.8 grams per tonne gold, 317 grams per tonne silver, 2 percent lead, 3.37 percent zinc, and 0.98 percent copper over 90 cm. Bedrock grabs returned up to 20 grams per tonne gold, 431 grams per tonne silver, 7.04 percent Pb and 1.07 percent copper from different samples. Assay highlights from 2017 are tabulated below.

Table 2: 2017 Eldorado Property Highlights

Sample	Channel/Chip/Grab	Length (metres)¹	Gold (gpt)	Silver (gpt)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)
W385856	Chip	0.9	21.8	317	1.0	2.0	3.37
W385871	Chip	0.4	20.8	322	0.4	1.5	1.06
W385858	Grab		20.0	431	1.1	7.0	1.9
W385870	Chip	0.3	12.9	1330	0.8	18.5	0.2
W385859	Subcrop		5.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
W384171	Float		5.3	33	0.0	0.0	0.4
W384193	Chip	1.6	4.6	61	0.3	0.4	0.2
W385793	Chip	0.7	1.4	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
W384169	Float		1.2	153	3.3	0.0	0.1
W385868	Chip	1.2	0.4	31	0.1	1.5	1.2

*Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled

As part of the 2017 program, 45 talus fine samples were collected from multiple contour lines and resulted in the discovery of two significant As-Au-Ag-Pb-Cu-Sb anomalies within the Eureka Trend: one 650m long and the second 340m long. Of the forty-five samples taken twenty-two contained greater than 10 ppb Au. Values ranged up to 3980 ppm As, 0.209 g/t Au, 5.5 g/t Ag, 541 ppm Pb, 123 ppm Cu and 148 ppm Sb. In addition, talus fines outlined areas with elevated Au, Pb, and As in the southern part of the claim block, above historic grabs of up to 1.47 grams per tonne gold and underlain by an extensive gossanous area.

Polymetallic mineralization on the Eldorado Property comprises near vertical vein sets and large stock works within a regional east-west trending fault zone. The zone forms an apparent topographical linear extending for over 10 kilometers along strike: only 3 km of the structural corridor has been explored. Mineralized bedrock exposures are documented over a vertical relief of greater than 370 meters. Paralleling mineralized structures have also been observed up to 500 metres across strike. Quartz-carbonate veins and stock works are hosted in a rusty weathering, fine grained quartz diorite, with slight argillic alteration. Mineralization consists of massive arsenopyrite with lesser pyrite, galena, stibnite, and sphalerite with individual vein widths up to 0.5 meter. Sheeted high grade polymetallic veins are enveloped by lower grade mineralization in the more competent host rock. Smaller, up to 5-centimeter-wide arsenopyrite-pyrite-quartz veins form splays and offshoots with sulphide lenses and disseminated pyrite in the altered wall rock.

Historic drilling at higher elevations within the Eureka Trend confirmed the mineralizing system extends for over 205 meters along strike and greater than 150 meters vertically (BC MINFILE 104K 074). Drill intersects have returned up to 0.13 meter of 7.1 grams per tonne gold and 514 grams per tonne silver. Historic surface grab samples have yielded assays of 17.8 grams per tonne gold, 579 grams per tonne silver, 6.23 percent lead, 2.55 percent zinc, 2.53 percent antimony, and 0.42 percent copper. Previous exploration reported by Cominco expressed grades from chip samples which returned 22 grams per tonne gold over 1 meter, 40 grams per tonne gold over 0.2 meter and 10.4 grams per tonne gold over 0.25 meter from quartz-arsenopyrite veins. The historical assays have not been independently verified. The combined 2016, 2017, and historic work demonstrates the prospectivity of the three kilometer long Eureka Trend.

Further work is recommended and required to extend zones of known mineralization in preparation for future drilling. Additional prospecting and mapping is required along and across the main Eureka Trend and pronounced topographical linear that remains largely unexplored. Further work would include systematic chip and channel samples across veins and altered wall rock. In areas of overburden ground magnetics and IP geophysical surveys followed by trenching would be effective to delineate mineralizing structures. Based on the structural relationship with mineralization, most pronounced mineralization would likely form in sites prone to dilation, including fault intersections, flexures, contacts, and embayment zones from regional folding.

The underlying geology is of island arc affinity which has been subsequently intruded by granitic bodies. Documented intrusion-related veins on the property provide strong potential for porphyry and epithermal-related mineralization. Intrusion related mineralization is prominent at the adjacent Thorn Property which also hosts porphyry and epithermal styles of mineralization. Results, information and mineralization from adjoining or adjacent properties cannot be assured to or necessarily indicate it occurs on the Company's property. The majority of the Eldorado property remains unexplored; notable gossans, topographical lineaments, and extensive hinge zones have been noted, but have yet to be prospected, providing strong potential for future discoveries.

Dr. Stefan Kruse. P.Geo., Chief Consulting Geologist stated:

“With the Eldorado Property, the J2 Syndicate delivers another high-quality project. We look forward to unlocking the potential of this property with an aggressive work program”

Other

The J2 syndicate is a project generator focused on original discovery resulting from glacial and snowpack recession. The properties will be made available to qualified parties. For further information including photos and maps, interested parties may visit <http://j2syndicate.com/> or contact Dan Stuart, by e-mail (danstuart@marketonefinancial.com) or by phone at +1-778-233-0293.

Dr. Stefan Kruse, PhD, P.Geo, chief consulting geologist, is the qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and supervised the preparation of, and has reviewed and approved, the technical information in this release.

All rock, channel and talus fine samples were crushed and pulverized at ALS Canada Ltd.'s lab in Vancouver, BC. ALS is either Certified to ISO 9001:2008 or Accredited to ISO 17025:2005 in all of its locations. The resulting sample pulps were analyzed for gold by fire assay in Reno, Nevada or in Vancouver, BC. The pulps were also assayed using multi-element aqua regia digestion at ALS Canada Ltd.'s lab in Vancouver, BC. The coarse reject portions of the rock samples, as well as the pulps, were shipped to J2 Syndicate's storage facility in Terrace, BC. All samples were analyzed using ALS Canada Ltd.'s assay procedure ME-ICP41, a 1:1:1 aqua regia digestion with inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) or inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish for 35 elements as well as the Au-AA24 lead collection fire assay fusion procedure with atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Any results greater than 100 ppm for silver or 10,000 ppm copper, lead and zinc were additionally assayed using ALS's OG46 method particular to each element. This method used an HNO₃-HCl digestion followed by ICP-AES (or titrimetric and gravimetric analysis). Gold values of greater than 10 ppm Au were assayed by the Au-GRA22 method which includes a fire-assay fusion procedure with a gravimetric finish.

Due to the reconnaissance nature of 2017 program, no independent blanks, standards or duplicates were inserted into the sample stream.

The reader is cautioned that grab samples are spot samples which are typically, but not exclusively, constrained to mineralization. Grab samples are selective in nature and collected to determine the presence or absence of mineralization and are not intended to be representative of the material sampled. Historical results that were created prior to the implementation of NI43-101 (Feb 1, 2001) have not been verified by a QP as defined under NI-43-101 and are treated as historical exploration information. Results, information and mineralization from adjoining or adjacent properties cannot be assured to or necessarily indicate it occurs on the Company's property. Where adjacent property information is mentioned, the reader is cautioned to distinguish information from an adjacent property and the Company's and that there is no implication the Company will obtain similar information from its own property.

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