

## **J2 SYNDICATE DISCOVERS UP TO 10.7 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD FROM BEDROCK GRAB AND 2.76 GRAMS PER TONNE GOLD FROM 3 METER CHIP SAMPLE ON BULLION PROPERTY**

**April 5, 2018** – The Bullion property is 100 % owned by the J2 syndicate, a private precious metal project generator in British Columbia. The Bullion property covers 1095 hectares, is located approximately 70 kilometers northwest of Telegraph Creek and 15 kilometers south of the Golden Bear Mine. The Property was generated and staked by the J2 Syndicate in 2016 following positive results from a brief reconnaissance exploration program which discovered gold mineralization in bedrock in the 300 meter by 1 kilometer long Goldbug zone.

### **2017 Highlights Include:**

- Additional grab samples have extended the Goldbug zone to 780 metres by 2.5 kilometres; the zone remains open.
- Nine bedrock samples assayed between 0.7 and 10.7 grams per tonne gold.
- Discovery of the Legal Tender Zone: a highly silicified and altered limestone horizon across which a sixteen-metre chip sample returned 0.33 grams per tonne gold including 0.63 grams per tonne gold over 4 metres.
- Geological mapping, channel sampling, ground geophysics, trenching, and an alteration study is recommended to outline the full extent of mineralization on the property.

In 2017 a brief 3-day prospecting program was carried out to expand on mineralized zones and systematically prospect other areas on the property. This led to the discovery of several new mineralized zones with assays returning up to 10.7 grams per tonne gold from bedrock grabs and 2.76 grams per tonne gold from a three-meter chip sample, extending mineralization in the Goldbug Zone to 780 meters by 2.5 kilometers; the zone remains open in all directions. Newly discovered mineralization occurs in areas of recent glacial abatement and is comprised of freshly exposed, unexplored bedrock.

The Bullion area is underlain by Triassic Stuhini sedimentary and volcanic rocks unconformably overlaying Carboniferous Stikine assemblage metasedimentary rocks that are intruded by Triassic quartz diorite in the northwest corner of the claim block. An extensive gossan spans the majority of the claim block consisting of moderate to strong iron carbonate alteration. Regional folding has generated later brittle jointing and fracturing in an extensive hinge zone through the Bullion Property that has allowed widespread ankeritic alteration and veining. Gold distribution is likely structurally-related to folding and brittle fracturing of the host rock that offer sites of dilation for the migration of mineralizing fluids.

### **Goldbug Zone**

2017 Prospecting along the prominent unconformable bedrock contact between Stuhini and Stikine assemblage expanded the area of known mineralization in the Goldbug Zone to 780

meters by 2.5 kilometers. The extensive gossanous zone consists of multiple gold mineralized quartz veins, breccias and extensive silicified zones that are commonly associated with disseminated pyrite localized along contacts, faults, and shears. Locally chalcopyrite blebs occur in propylitically altered rocks with malachite and azurite staining. Samples from later intermediate composition dykes with quartz stockwork returned up to 10.7 grams per tonne gold from bedrock grabs and 1.19 grams per tonne gold in talus. Prospecting in the vicinity of the Goldspree showing returned 2.76 grams per tonne gold from a 3-meter chip sample and 4.53 grams per tonne gold from an outcrop grab from albite altered and silicified mafic volcanic dykes. 2018 prospecting produced 10 samples with over 0.7 grams per gold from the zone (Table 1).

**Table 1: 2017 Bullion Property Highlights**

<b>Sample ID</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Chip Length (m)</b>	<b>Gold (g/t)</b>
W385605	outcrop		10.7
W385528	outcrop		4.54
W385614	chip	3	2.76
W385525	chip	2	1.49
W385604	talus		1.19
W385527	chip	2	1.19
W385615	chip	2.6	1.15
W385530	chip	2	0.79
W385616	chip	2	0.77
W385526	chip	2	0.72

**\*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**

Approximately 3 kilometers south of the Goldbug zone, is the newly discovered Legal Tender zone. The zone occurs in an area of recent glacial recession. Mineralization in the Legal Tender zone consists of a highly silicified and altered limestone horizon. A sixteen-meter chip sample across the horizon produced 0.33 grams per tonne gold including 0.63 grams per tonne gold over 4 meters. Mineralization is consistent with mineralization at the gold producing Golden Bear Mine, approximately 15 kilometers to the north. The extensive limestone horizon has only received a partial day of prospecting at one location and remains open, the horizon is mapped for over 3.5 kilometers along strike.

The Bullion property covers two gold MINFILE occurrences. Historic work has outlined multiple well mineralized zones on the Bullion property, including within the Goldbug zone. One of these regions is an altered mineralized siliceous zone which measures approximately 150 metres in length and up to 50 metres wide. A two-metre chip sample from a trench within this zone returned 4.7 grams per tonne gold and a 0.7 metre chip sample assayed 6.75 grams per tonne gold (BC MINFILE 104K 086). The zone is parallel to a northeast trending fault that has a 50-meter-wide alteration zone and can be traced along strike for over 1000 meters and remains open. Talus fines taken below the mineralized zone were panned and returned grades ranging from 10.4

grams per tonne gold to over detection (>1500 grams per tonne gold; BC MINFILE 104K 086). Microscopic analysis from all 18 talus fines concentrates contained angular gold grains suggesting limited transportation and proximal to the source. Another silicified-pyritized zone is located 800 metres to the south and returned two assays above detection for gold (>10 grams per tonne) and up to 14.8 grams per tonne silver. Historic work identified microscopic free gold in quartz veins and silicified zones, and determined gold is strongly associated with increasing silicification (BC MINFILE 104K 086). This would also explain the Au-only geochemical signature that has little to no elevated pathfinders.

The Bullion property has received decades of successful exploration with grab samples up to 79.44 grams per tonne gold and chip samples of 1.35 grams per tonne gold over 8 meters (Table 3). Alternate channel samples have returned values of 0.85 to 2.54 grams per tonne over widths of 4.0 to 10.0 metres, including 17.6 grams per tonne over 5.0 metres. Past surface trenching has returned 3.45 grams per tonne over 8.0 metres (BC MINFILE 104K 086). Historic diamond drilling on the property intersected gold mineralization over one gram per tonne over at least one meter in every hole from the seven holes drilled on the property and include multiple holes with multiple intersects over a gram per tonne gold over several meters (Table 2). This includes one hole with 2.5 meters of 2.39 grams per tonne and 7.5 meters of 1.23 grams per tonne gold. Analytical results from other holes include 5.45 grams per tonne gold over one meter and 9.74 meters of 0.76 grams per tonne gold. Some of the historic highlights from exploration work done by Chevron in the 1990s are tabulated below (BC MINFILE 104K 086).

**Table 2: Chevron 1994 Drill Assay Summary**

HOLE #	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH	AU g/t
BN001	75.28	77.20	1.92	1.71
	89.36	90.36	1.00	2.09
	99.66	102.66	3.0	1.02
	109.26	113.84	4.58	0.88
	114.41	117.41	3.00	1.16
	119.41	120.41	1.00	1.34
	137.41	138.41	1.00	5.45
	148.07	150.07	2.00	1.24
	151.07	151.98	0.91	1.34
	88.69	91.69	3.00	3.96
BN002	104.02	104.68	0.66	2.66
	111.16	112.90	1.74	1.86
	114.60	115.60	1.00	1.85
	128.34	131.34	3.00	1.76
	136.54	137.54	1.00	1.23
	138.54	141.24	2.70	1.55
	158.18	159.18	1.00	1.17
	167.08	176.72	9.74	0.76
	211.39	212.39	1.00	1.17
	90.53	93.50	2.97	3.11
BN003	99.76	103.26	3.50	1.14
	116.26	119.26	3.00	3.66
	125.15	126.05	0.90	1.10
	131.40	132.40	1.00	1.47
	139.40	140.40	1.00	1.30
	165.58	167.58	2.00	1.87
	84.24	86.24	2.00	2.38
BN004	130.76	131.76	1.00	1.10
	108.47	109.47	1.00	1.41
BN005	110.47	112.47	2.00	2.98

**Table 3: Chevron Rock Sample Highlights**

ZONE	SAMPLE NUMBER(S)	LENGTH (M)	AU g/t
CLIFF	13001	GRAB	79.44
CLIFF	13002-13006	4.7	6.85
CLIFF	13008	0.35	24.03
CLIFF	13010	0.3	3.09
CLIFF	13011	GRAB	42.71
CLIFF	13013	GRAB	12.07
CLIFF	13034	0.9	7.95
CLIFF	13045	GRAB	6.62
EAST	13047-13051	10.0	0.85
EAST	13056-13058	6.0	0.96
EAST	13059-13061	6.0	0.98
EAST	13065-13066	4.0	0.96
EAST	13073	GRAB	27.39
EAST	13076-13077	4.0	2.54
EAST	13081	1.0	6.10
EAST	13083-13086	8.0	1.35
CLIFF	13090-13094	5.0	4.34
CLIFF	13095-13097	1.65	6.64
CLIFF	13099	1.5	6.34
CLIFF	11926-11933	7.0	1.69

## Recommended Work

A systematic comprehensive exploration program is recommended on the entire Bullion Property to delineate the full extent of mineralized structures. Further prospecting for new gold mineralized zones will focus on associated regional structures or folding that are evident on the property. Follow up exploration will require systematic prospecting and mapping to trace the full extent of the known gold bearing zones on the Bullion Property. Any permeable units if present should be targeted and prospected as potential host to gold mineralization. The gold zones reported from historic work also require detailed mapping and channel sampling with the focus on identifying future drill targets. Geophysical surveys would also aid in identifying zones obscured by overburden and areas of increased hydrothermal alteration in prominent structures.

The Goldbug zone has been expanded to 780 meters by 2.5 kilometers and remains open; the newly discovered Legal Tender zone remains open with a potential strike of 3.5 kilometers. The property still remains largely unexplored. The successful 2017 exploration program combined with the historic work on the Bullion property provide strong evidence for future discoveries.

## 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](mailto:danstuart@marketonefinancial.com)) or by phone at +1-778-233-0293.

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 the 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 HNO<sub>3</sub>-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.