

Date: May-29-2018

News Release: 18-12

Ticker Symbols: ADZN-V and SRL-V



ADVENTUS AND SALAZAR ANNOUNCE MORE 2018 DRILL RESULTS AT THE CURIPAMBA PROJECT, INCLUDING 7.08 METRES OF 3.92% COPPER, 3.32 G/T GOLD, 5.90% ZINC, 154.9 G/T SILVER AND 0.74% LEAD

Toronto, May 29, 2018 – Adventus Zinc Corporation (“Adventus”) (TSX-V: ADZN) and Salazar Resources Limited (“Salazar”) (TSX-V: SRL, collectively the “Partners”) are pleased to announce additional drill holes from the 2018 infill drilling program on the El Domo volcanogenic massive sulphide (“VMS”) deposit, which is part of the approximately 22,000-hectare Curipamba project located near Las Naves, Ecuador.

Highlights

- CURI-259 intersected 7.08 metres of 3.92% copper, 3.32 g/t gold, 5.90% zinc, 154.9 g/t silver, and 0.74% lead;
- CURI-260 intersected 7.55 metres of 2.62% copper, 2.51 g/t gold, 5.27% zinc, 37.8 g/t silver, and 0.09% lead and
- CURI-261 intersected 8.46 metres of 4.24% copper, 0.54 g/t gold, 2.31% zinc, 16.0 g/t silver, and 0.01% lead.

El Domo Infill Drilling Results

Infill drilling continues to yield intercepts of high-grade, gold-rich semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization within the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource update for the El Domo VMS deposit completed by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (“RPA”). The Indicated Mineral Resource totals 8.8 million tonnes grading 1.62% copper, 2.34 g/t gold, 2.42% zinc, 48.0 g/t silver, and 0.27% lead. The Inferred Mineral Resource totals 2.6 million tonnes grading 1.29% copper, 1.09 g/t gold, 1.51% zinc, 29.0 g/t silver, and 0.14% lead (see January 31, 2018 news release). The National Instrument (“NI”) 43-101 Technical Report was authored by Independent Qualified Person Dr. Lars Weiershäuser, P.Geo., of RPA (based in Toronto, Ontario, Canada) who is a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

The infill drilling program commenced in early March 2018 with the objective of upgrading the confidence level of the higher-grade portion of the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource by decreasing drill spacing, which will also generate material for a planned metallurgical program in the second half of 2018. One drill rig from the drilling contractor has been dedicated to this work program. To date, drilling within higher-grade portion of the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource has successfully completed approximately 3,500 metres from a planned 7,500 metre work program that is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2018. Seventeen infill drill holes have been successfully completed with eight drill holes having now passed quality assurance and quality control (“QAQC”). One drill hole is currently in the process of being drilled.

From the 3,500 metres successfully completed, thirteen drill holes have intersected either semi-massive or massive sulphide mineralization. The other four drill holes did not have significant results because they were designed to refine the limits of VMS mineralization along the margins of the open-pit constrained Mineral Resource. Overall, drilling results have confirmed the quality of the geological and structural modelling completed by RPA, notably the semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization.

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Drill hole CURI-257 intersected a zone of semi-massive sulphide mineralization that transitioned into well mineralized dacite volcanoclastic rocks along the southern margin of El Domo. The intercept is from 67.80 to 72.60 metres for an approximate true thickness of 4.32 metres, grading 0.66% copper, 1.63 g/t gold, 3.58% zinc, 60.5 g/t silver, and 0.42% lead. A subset interval of semi-massive sulphide mineralization does possess higher gold and silver assay results from 67.80 to 69.95 metres, grading 0.17% copper, 2.81 g/t gold, 3.05% zinc, 88.5 g/t silver, and 0.70% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-257	67.80	72.60	4.80	0.66	1.63	3.58	60.5	0.42	4.32
<i>including</i>	67.80	69.95	2.15	0.17	2.81	3.05	88.5	0.70	1.94

Drill hole CURI-259 intersected two mineralized grainstone units, which are a resedimented volcanoclastic rock with massive sulphide clasts. The first interval was from 46.63 to 49.15 metres for an approximate true thickness of 2.27 metres grading 1.29% copper, 3.06 g/t gold, 1.99% zinc, 38.5 g/t silver and 0.14% lead. The second unit was intersected from 64.89 to 67.56 metres for an approximate true thickness of 2.40 metres grading 0.72% copper, 3.51 g/t gold, 4.97% zinc, 214.4 g/t silver, and 1.34% lead. Massive sulphide mineralization was then intersected from 67.56 to 71.97 metres for an approximate true thickness of 3.97 metres grading 5.95% copper, 3.27 g/t gold, 6.52% zinc, 122.3 g/t silver, and 0.38% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-259	46.63	49.15	2.52	1.29	3.06	1.99	38.5	0.14	2.27
	64.89	71.97	7.08	3.92	3.32	5.90	154.9	0.74	6.37
<i>including</i>	64.89	67.56	2.67	0.72	3.51	4.97	214.4	1.34	2.40
<i>including</i>	67.56	71.97	4.41	5.95	3.27	6.52	122.3	0.38	3.97

The intercept in CURI-260 has an approximate true thickness of 6.80 metres and intersected VMS mineralization from 80.65 to 88.20 metres grading 2.62% copper, 2.51 g/t gold, 5.27% zinc, 37.8 g/t silver, and 0.09% lead. The top contact of the VMS mineralization appears to be faulted for the first 1.57 metres of massive sulphide mineralization, but grades into semi-massive sulphide mineralization then back into massive sulphide mineralization. A subset interval of the massive sulphide mineralization is of even higher grade from 84.82 to 86.65 metres, grading 3.70% copper, 4.61 g/t gold, 14.22% zinc, 59.8 g/t silver, and 0.11% lead. The lower contact also appears to be faulted from 87.49 to 88.20 metres and gradually transitions into both mineralized and hydrothermally altered dacite volcanoclastic rocks.

Below the massive sulphide mineralization, drilling also intersected a low-grade stockwork zone within the dacite volcanoclastic rocks from 93.94 to 103.26 metres that corresponds to other similar low-grade stockwork zones stratigraphically below El Domo. However, a higher-grade subset does occur from 100.76 to 103.26 metres, grading 2.63% copper, 1.70 g/t gold, 1.65% zinc, 23.4 g/t silver, and 0.09% lead. A second, narrow stockwork zone was intersected from 215.04 to 217.18 metres, grading 1.40% copper, 0.16 g/t gold, 0.14% zinc, and 0.9 g/t silver.

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Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-260	80.65	88.20	7.55	2.62	2.51	5.27	37.8	0.09	6.80
<i>Including</i>	83.11	87.49	4.38	4.05	2.81	7.87	45.6	0.06	3.94
<i>Including</i>	84.82	86.65	1.83	3.70	4.61	14.22	59.8	0.11	1.65
	93.94	103.26	9.32	0.82	0.56	0.71	8.4	0.03	8.39
<i>Including</i>	100.76	103.26	2.50	2.63	1.70	1.65	23.4	0.09	2.25
	215.04	217.18	2.14	1.40	0.16	0.14	0.9	0.00	1.93

Drill hole CURI-261 intersected thin, high-grade, mineralized grainstone from 53.98 to 55.77 metres for an approximate true thickness of 1.43 metres grading 3.80% copper, 5.85 g/t gold, 3.61% zinc, 122.3 g/t silver, and 0.38% lead. A second, finer-grained, mineralized grainstone was intersected directly above the massive sulphide mineralization from 76.18 to 81.33 metres for an approximate true thickness of 4.12 metres grading 0.43% copper, 2.95 g/t gold, 5.74% zinc, 128.3 g/t silver, and 0.65% lead. A subset interval of the grainstone is of even higher grade from 76.18 to 78.08 metres, grading 0.43% copper, 5.15 g/t gold, 9.58% zinc, 288.41 g/t silver, and 1.58% lead.

The grainstone transitioned into massive sulphide mineralization, which occurs from 81.33 to 89.79 metres for an approximate true thickness of 6.77 metres grading 4.24% copper, 0.54 g/t gold, 2.31% zinc, 15.98 g/t silver, and 0.01% lead. A subset interval of massive sulphide mineralization is of even higher grade from 81.33 to 86.02 metres, grading 7.23% copper, 0.72 g/t gold, 4.15% zinc, 25.72 g/t silver, and 0.01% lead.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-261	53.98	55.77	1.79	3.80	5.85	3.61	122.3	0.38	1.43
	76.18	81.33	5.15	0.39	2.95	5.74	128.3	0.65	4.12
<i>Including</i>	76.18	78.08	1.90	0.43	5.15	9.58	288.4	1.58	1.52
	81.33	89.79	8.46	4.24	0.54	2.31	16.0	0.01	6.77
<i>Including</i>	81.33	86.02	4.69	7.23	0.72	4.15	25.7	0.01	3.75

Other Drilling Results

Drill holes CURI-240 through CURI-249, and CURI-251 were designed to probe the favourable geology south of El Domo. To date, drilling successfully completed approximately 2,560 metres from a planned 2,500 metre work program that completed on schedule. Eleven exploration drill holes were successfully completed with all having passed QAQC.

Although these drill holes did intersect the favourable volcanic strata with hydrothermal alteration of the footwall rocks for El Domo, no semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralization was intersected. Several drill holes did, however, intersect wide intercepts of low-grade stockwork that could correspond to other similar low-grade stockwork zones stratigraphically below El Domo, approximately 420 metres to the north, and those recently identified at Sesmo target, approximately 1,900 metres to the northwest (see April 30, 2018 news release).

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These newly identified occurrences need to be reviewed in the context of how they link to the extensive hydrothermal plumbing system that drove the formation of massive sulphide mineralization at El Domo and how it is related to the Sesmo target. The drill holes have also confirmed modelling done by RPA of the southern margin of the deposit and provide excellent geological control for future modelling studies.

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Approx. True Thickness (m)
CURI-240	81.43	86.78	5.35	0.09	2.49	0.75	57.5	0.29	4.55
<i>Including</i>	82.46	84.43	1.97	0.09	5.41	0.97	131.8	0.51	1.67
	93.86	98.21	4.35	0.12	0.24	1.45	4.5	0.07	3.70
CURI-241	75.90	92.37	16.47	0.06	0.29	0.93	3.8	0.04	14.00
<i>Including</i>	76.86	87.05	10.19	0.05	0.35	1.08	4.3	0.04	8.66
CURI-242	76.55	82.60	6.05	0.07	0.51	1.13	21.8	0.16	5.15
<i>Including</i>	78.05	81.00	2.95	0.12	0.51	1.96	18.0	0.28	2.51
CURI-243	113.65	121.86	8.21	0.11	0.19	1.59	4.9	0.10	6.98
<i>Including</i>	116.90	121.86	4.96	0.13	0.17	2.07	4.0	0.03	4.22
CURI-244	105.86	118.70	12.84	0.14	0.21	1.43	8.3	0.21	10.91
<i>Including</i>	114.00	118.70	4.70	0.25	0.06	2.71	7.5	0.06	4.00
CURI-245	<i>No Significant Results</i>								
CURI-246	142.00	143.00	1.00	0.26	0.09	2.54	0.5	0.00	0.85
	162.00	163.00	1.00	1.80	0.10	0.27	1.9	0.00	0.85
CURI-247	131.44	133.00	1.56	0.35	0.10	3.64	5.2	0.56	1.33
CURI-248	<i>No Significant Results</i>								
CURI-249	<i>No Significant Results</i>								
CURI-251	<i>No Significant Results</i>								

Technical Information Quality Control & Quality Assurance

The Curipamba project work program is being managed and reviewed by Vice President Exploration, Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo., a Qualified Person within the meaning of NI 43-101. Salazar staff collect and process samples that are securely sealed and shipped to Bureau Veritas ("BV") in Quito for sample preparation that includes crushing and milling to prepare pulps that are then split for shipment to their facility in Lima, Peru for analysis. All assay data have undergone internal validation of QAQC; noting there is an established sampling control program with blind insertion of assay blanks, certified industry standards and sample duplicates for the Curipamba project. A QAQC program is also in place at BV and includes insertion of blanks, standards and duplicate reanalysis of selected samples. BV's quality system complies with the requirements for the International Standards ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 17025: 1999. At BV, gold is analyzed by classical fire assay techniques with an ICP-AES finish, and both silver and base metals are analyzed by a 44-element aqua regia ICP-AES technique. Overlimit protocols are in place for gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

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Qualified Person

The technical information of this news release has been reviewed and verified as accurate by Mr. Jason Dunning, M.Sc., P.Geo., Vice President Exploration for Adventus, a non-Independent Qualified Person, as defined by NI 43-101.

About Adventus

Adventus is a well-financed company focused on zinc-related exploration and project development globally. Its strategic shareholders include Altius Minerals Corporation, Greenstone Resources LP, and Resource Capital Funds; as well as other highly respected investors in the mining business. Adventus currently has large prospective land packages in both Ireland and Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada, and is earning a 75% ownership interest in the Curipamba copper-gold-zinc project in Ecuador. In addition, Adventus has a country-wide exploration alliance with its partners in Ecuador, incorporating two projects to date. Adventus is based in Toronto, Canada, and is listed on the TSX-V under the symbol ADZN.

About Salazar

Salazar is a publicly-listed mineral resource company engaged in the exploration and development of new highly prospective areas in Ecuador. Led by a senior Ecuadorian management team and most notably by its namesake Fredy Salazar, this team has been instrumental in other major discoveries throughout Ecuador, including Aurelian's Fruta Del Norte discovery, Mozo Deposit, Ex Newmont's Cangrejos Project and International Minerals Rio Blanco and Gaby Deposit. Being an Ecuadorian-based company gives the Company a strategic advantage enabling the Company to complete exploration at a rapid pace. With an excellent property portfolio (6 projects – 33,383 hectares), good geopolitical positioning and a number of strategic corporate and financial partnerships, Salazar has positioned itself to be a strategic player in Ecuador.

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this news release.

This press release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "believes", "anticipates", "expects", "is expected", "scheduled", "estimates", "pending", "intends", "plans", "forecasts", "targets", or "hopes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "will", "should" "might", "will be taken", or "occur" and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking information herein includes, but is not limited to, statements that address activities, events or developments that Adventus and Salazar expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future. Although Adventus and Salazar have attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Adventus and Salazar undertake to update any forward-looking information except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

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