

September 12, 2018– Vancouver, BC – Japan Gold Corp. (TSX-V: JG) (OTCQB: JGLDF) (“Japan Gold” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that its five prospecting rights applications over the Ohra-Takamine Project in the Southern Kyushu Epithermal Gold Province, Japan, have been granted as full Prospecting Rights by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI).

The Ohra-Takamine Project totals 1,681 hectares covering historic gold-silver mines in the highly gold endowed Hokusatsu-Kushikino mining district, in the Southern Kyushu Epithermal Gold Province.

In excess of 10 million ounces of gold has been produced from high-grade epithermal deposits of this province, refer to **Figure 1** which shows the northern portion of the district, project locations and significant mines. Notable producers within the district include: the Hishikari mine with 7.4 million ounces of gold produced to date at average grades of 30-40 g/t Au₁; Kushikino mine, 1.8 million ounces at 6.7 g/t Au; Yamagano mine, 910,000 ounces at 17.4 g/t Au; and the Ohkuchi mine with 714,000 ounces at 13.6 g/t Au_{2,3}.

Granting of Prospecting Rights authorizes the Company to commence more advanced exploration methods such as drilling. The Company is in the process of preparing a scout drilling program to test extensions to the historically mined veins and plans to undertake the program in 2019.

The Project

The Ohra-Takamine Project covers the historic Ohra, Takamine and Urushi mines which lie along a 3.5 km northeast trending structure, refer to **Figure 2** which shows the License area, mine workings, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan (the “MMAJ”) work and simplified geology. The project is located 7.5 km south of the historic Yamagano mine, **Figure 1**.

Similar to all of the major gold mines in the Hokusatsu-Kushikino mining district, the Ohra-Takamine project is associated with a regional geophysical gravity-high inferred to indicate upward doming of the basement producing suitable fracture networks for fluid flow and quartz vein formation.

Initially discovered in 1885 and mined periodically to 1943, the Ohra mine produced in the order of 27,000 ounces of gold at grades reported to average 11 to 12 g/t Au and 32g/t Ag⁷. The northeast striking vein system is 1,200 m long, and composed of numerous veins. A single, steeply plunging ore-shoot (the Hon-pi vein) mapped over approximately 140 m strike length, was mined over a vertical extent of

100 m from surface and averaged 20g/t Au, this shoot was hosted in a 3.5 to 4.0 m wide section of the vein⁴. Adjacent to this shoot Japan Gold geologists have located large boulders of parallel laminated chalcedony or sinter, previously not described in reports or literature and indicating the mineralised system is shallowly eroded.

The Takamine and Urushi mines were discovered in latter part of the nineteenth century and mined periodically up to 1943. Takamine produced 9,654 tonnes of ore with average grades of 5.1g/t Au and 28.3 g/t Ag. The vein strikes northeast, for at least 450 m, with an average width of 1 m^{5,6}.

The Urushi mine was estimated to have produced 13,000 ounces of gold between 1896 and 1916. Three northeast striking gold-bearing quartz veins, with lengths up to 350 m were mined. The so-called Number 2 vein was reported to carry gold grades between 50 to 100 g/t Au^{5,6}.

The MMAJ conducted regional and some detailed studies over the Ohra-Takamine area between 1983 and 1989, eight drill holes were completed as part of this work, **Figure 2**. Drill hole 60MAHT-2 located to the east of the Urushi mine intersected two, 10 cm wide quartz veins with respective gold grades of 12.3 and 13.3 g/t Au, 100 m below the deepest mine workings, and approximately 245 m vertically below surface⁷. Drill hole 61MAHT-4, drilled directly under the historic Urushi mine, intersected 1.4 m @ 5.8 g/t Au & 5.7 g/t Ag from less than 100 m below the lowest level in the mine (-140 m below surface)⁷.

Due to the high prospectivity of the district, limited historical production over shallow depth extents, and the limited amount of modern exploration completed on these prospects, Japan Gold believes the area warrants detailed exploration. The Company has conducted a rapid, first pass sampling program and alteration study across the project area. Widespread, high-level alteration mineralogy indicate the mineralised corridor extends under cover between the workings and along strike to the northeast and southwest of the mine workings. The Company is further defining the limits of the alteration around these vein systems and in the process of developing a scout drilling program.

John Proust, Chairman and CEO of Japan Gold, commented, *"We are pleased to see the granting of these prospecting licenses in this world class gold district of southern Japan, and consider this another major advancement to the Company's portfolio. We plan to add Ohra-Takamine to our list of targets for drilling in 2019."*

On behalf of the Board of Japan Gold Corp.

“John Proust”

Chairman & CEO

About Japan Gold Corp.

Japan Gold Corp. is a Canadian mineral exploration company focused solely on gold and copper-gold exploration in Japan. The Company has applied for 210 prospecting rights licenses in Japan for a combined area of 69,505 hectares over seventeen separate projects. Thirty-seven of the applications have been granted as Prospecting Rights. The applications cover areas with known gold occurrences and a history of mining, and are prospective for both high-grade epithermal gold mineralization and gold-bearing lithocaps, which could indicate the presence of porphyry mineralization. Japan Gold’s leadership team has decades of resource industry and business experience, and the Company has recruited geologists and technical advisors with experience exploring and operating in Japan. More information is available at www.japangold.com or by email at info@japangold.com.

Japan Gold Contact

John Proust
Chairman & CEO
Phone: 778-725-1491
Email: info@japangold.com

References

- 1 Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., LTD. website, production as of end of March 2017.
- 2 Watanabe, 2005. Late Cenozoic evolution of epithermal gold metallogenic provinces in Kyushu, Japan. Mineralium Deposita (2005) 40: pp 307-323
- 3 Garwin et al. 2005. Tectonic setting, Geology, and gold and copper mineralization in the Cenozoic magmatic arcs of Southeast Asia and the West Pacific. Economic Geology 100th Anniversary Vol. pp 891-930
- 4 Kim, 1938. The Geology and Deposits of the Ohra Mine. The Mining Magazine, Vol. 15, no. 3, pp 15-19
- 5 Michitoshi Miyahisa, 1967: Report of gold deposits survey in Takamine/Ohra district, Kagoshima prefecture, Association of Kagoshima Prefecture mineral resources development promotion.
- 6 Gold Mines of Japan, 1989. The Mining & Materials Processing Institute of Japan.
- 7 MITI (1984- 1989): Report on the regional survey of the Hokusatsu-Kushikino region, Showa 58 (FY) to 63(FY). Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Cautionary Note

Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as such term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release. The technical information in this news release has been reviewed by Japan Gold's President & Chief Operating Officer, Dr. Mike Andrews, PhD, FAusIMM, who is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. As the Qualified Person, he has supervised the preparation and approved the scientific and technical disclosure in the news release.

This news release contains forward-looking statements relating to expected or anticipated future events and anticipated results that are forward-looking in nature and, as a result, are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, such as general economic, market and business conditions, competition for qualified staff, the regulatory process and actions, technical issues, new legislation, uncertainties resulting from potential delays or changes in plans, uncertainties resulting from working in a new political jurisdiction, uncertainties regarding the results of exploration, uncertainties regarding the timing and granting of prospecting rights, uncertainties regarding the Company's ability to execute and implement future plans, and the occurrence of unexpected events. Actual results achieved may vary from the information provided herein as a result of numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors.

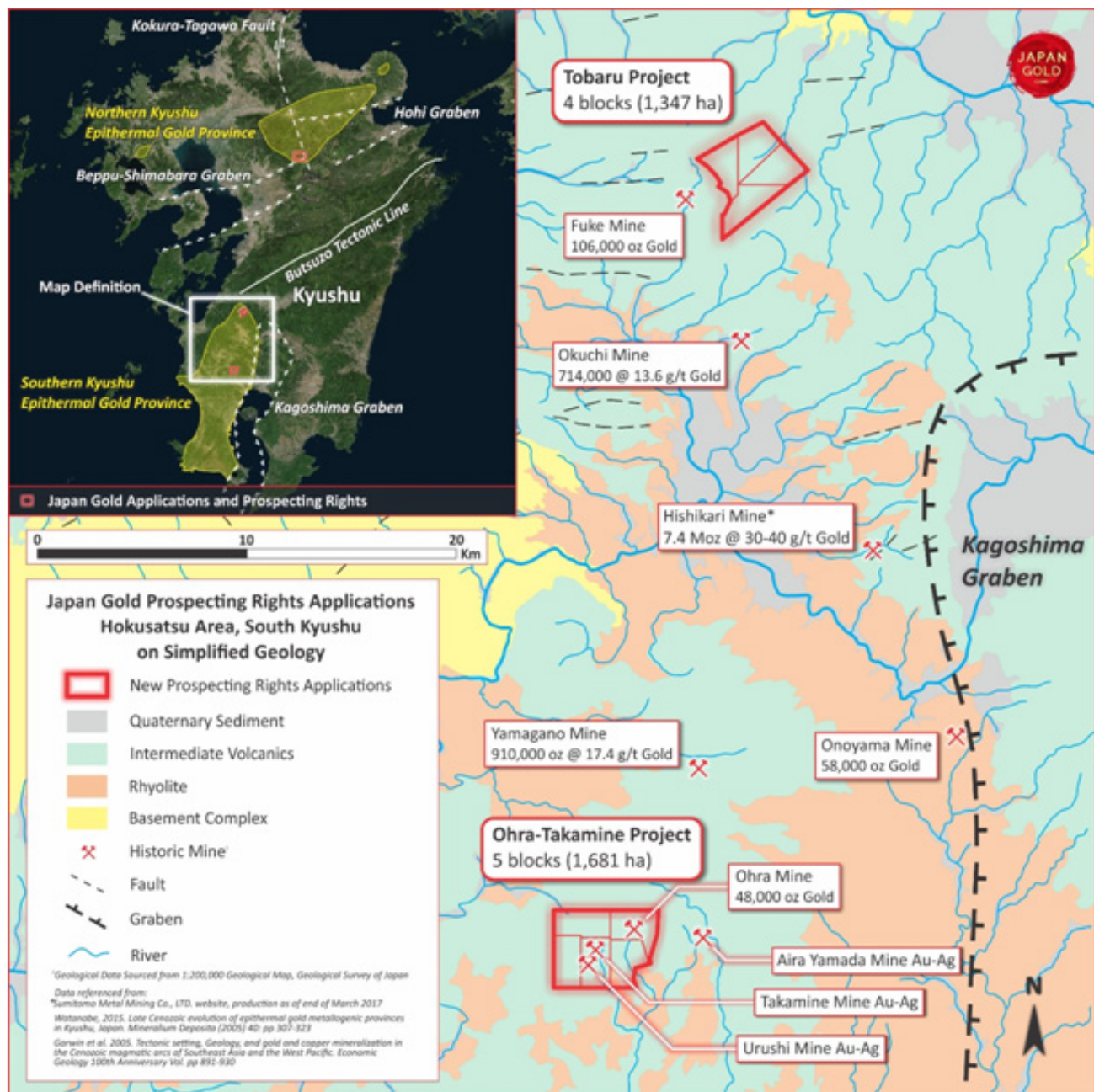


Figure 1: The Northern Hokusatsu-Kushikino Mining District, southern Kyushu, Japan Gold projects on simplified geology with historic and recent gold mines.

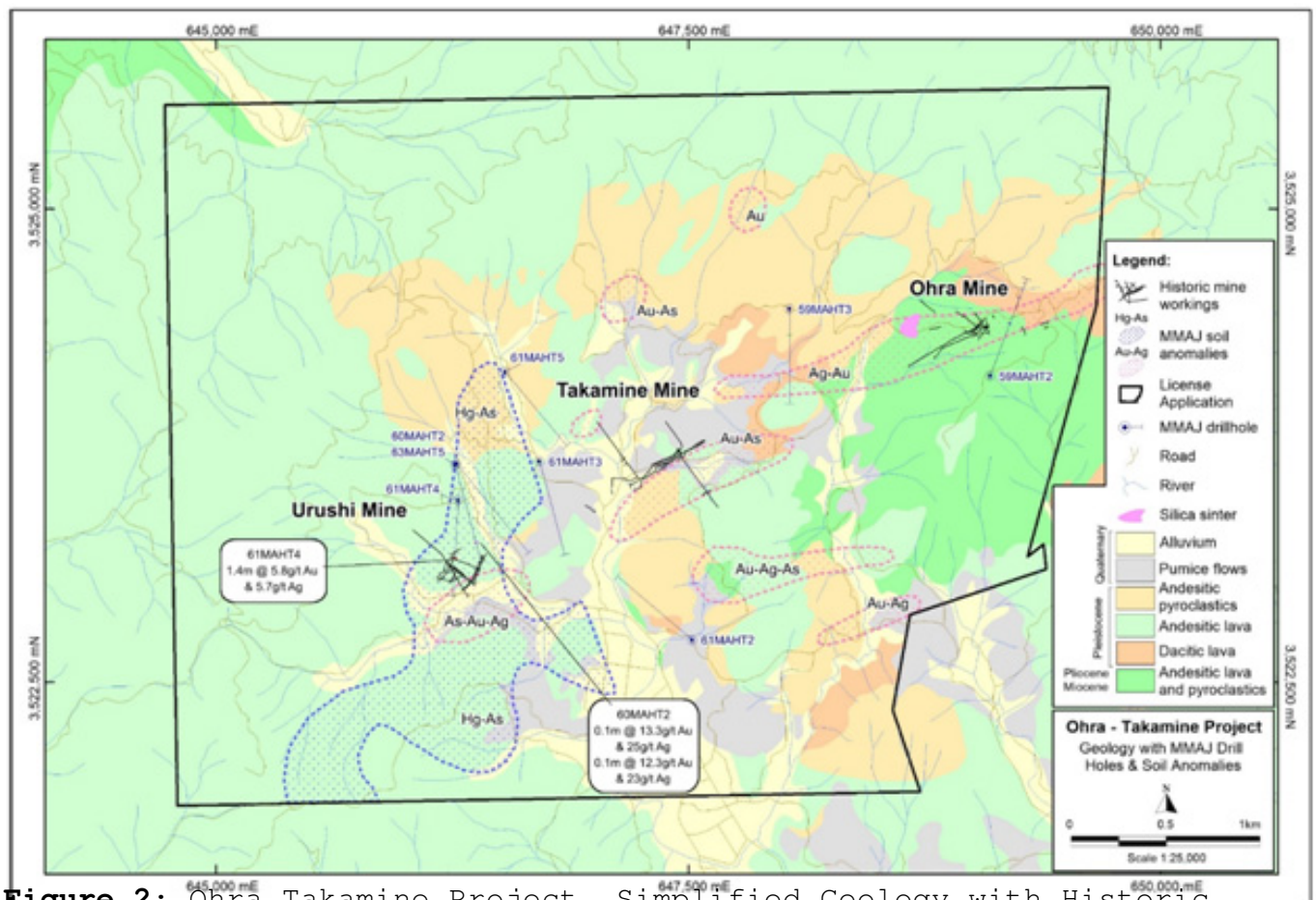


Figure 2: Ohra Takamine Project, Simplified Geology with Historic Workings, MMAJ Soil Anomalies and Drill holes.