Metallurgical Test Results Favourable at Tartan and Corporate Update

Toronto, Ontario – June 4, 2018 – Satori Resources Inc. (TSXV:BUD) ("Satori" or the **"Company"**) announces that it has completed an independent metallurgical study, in order to better understand the inconsistency of recovery rates documented from production at the Tartan Lake Gold Mine Project in the late 1980's. The report evidences favourable recovery rates from a significant bulk sample, which concluded that the Main zone had an overall Au recovery ranging between 95 and 97%; while the South zone returned Au recovery values ranging between 91 and 92%. Management's analysis of this study is that the historical recoveries would most likely have been related to either mill design, or mill operation. Based on this metallurgical testwork, Satori intends to proceed toward a new optimized mill design for the Tartan Lake Gold Mine Project.

The test results of metallurgical performance at the Tartan Lake Gold Mine Project was completed by an independent consultant, Base Met Labs, using composite samples, one from each of the Main (5.6 g/tonne) and the South (3.4 g/tonne) Zones. Samples for each of the zones were selected to provide a composite representation of the possible lithologic and mineralogic variations within the zone, and to approximate the calculated resource grade for that zone.

Overall, the zone composites demonstrated excellent gold recovery at relatively coarse particle size distributions. Gravity-Floatation-Leach and Gravity-Leach flowsheets were compared for both composites, and it was found that tests with no floatation stage performed better than with floatation (due to the rougher floatation tailings).

The following table from the report indicates a summary of the metallurgical test results as :

Composite	Test	Schematic	Au Recovery - percent				Primary Grind
			Gravity	Flotation	Leach (unit)	**Overall**	µm K80
Main Zone	1	Grav Float	58.3	38.9	-	***97.2***	300
	3	Grav Float Leach	54.4	40.4	86.6	**89.3**	300
	5	Grav Cu - Py Float	61.8	34.5	-	***96.3***	300
	6	WOL	-	-	94.3	**94.3**	300
	8	Grav Leach	57.5	-	87.4	**94.6**	300
	2	Grav Float	40.3	51.8	-	***92.1***	300
	4	Grav Float Leach	33.7	60.5	74.3	**78.7**	300
	7	WOL	-	-	86.1	**86.1**	300

South Zone	9	Grav Leach	32.6	-	78.9	**85.8**	300
	10	Grav Leach	34.4	-	85.5	**90.5**	225
	11	Grav Leach	45.5	-	89.3	**94.2**	150
	12	Grav Leach	36.0	-	85.4	**90.7**	225

Note: Grav Float Schematic would require cyanidation leaching which would incur additional gold losses

Test Work Methodology

At a primary grind of 300µm K80, gravity concentration followed by whole ore leaching of the gravity tailings recovered about 94.6 percent of the gold in the Main Zone Composite, and 85.8 percent of the gold in the South Zone Composite.

Finer primary grinding was tested on the South Zone to improve gold performance. At a primary grind of 150µm K80, 94.2 percent of the gold was recovered for the South Zone. This primary grind size is still considered coarse for whole ore leach processing.

Some of the gold lost in bulk sulphide floatation is thought to be associated with non-sulphide minerals, which would not be recoverable to bulk sulphide processing. A gravity-float-leach schematic provides operating cost savings when leaching requires a very fine particle size for successful extraction. This does not seem to be the case for these sample, particularly the Main Zone.

Copper was measured at low contents in the composites, at about 0.04 percent for both composites. This copper was identified as chalcopyrite in through bulk mineral analysis. The copper did not have a negative impact on leaching, likely due to the form of copper and conditions used.

Primary grind size distribution is a key parameter for successful gold recovery in cyanidation leaching, as establish for the South Zone Composite. A variability program assessing the extent of performance versus primary grind size, across numerous discrete zones of the deposit is recommended. This would identify the risk and sensitivity to recovery in the process with fluctuations in feed material. The variability program should also include Sulphur feed grade assessment, as fluctuations in feed grade can have a significant influence on both flotation and cyanide leaching, influencing factors such as mass recovery in flotation and cyanide and oxygen consumption in leaching.

Peter Karelse P.Geo., registered in the Province of Ontario, a Geological Consultant, is the qualified person as defined by NI 43- 101 responsible for the technical data in this news release.

The Company further announces that due to time constraints, Mr. Allen Palmiere has submitted his resignation as a member of the board of directors and as Chief Executive Officer, and that Mr. Bruce Reid shall fill the vacancy on an interim basis.

ABOUT SATORI RESOURCES INC.

Satori is a Toronto-based mineral exploration and development company whose primary property is the Tartan Lake Gold Mine Project (100% interest), located in the prolific Flin Flon mining district, in Manitoba, Canada. The Tartan Lake Gold Mine had historical high-grade production of 48,000 ounces of gold between 1987-1989. The Project hosts a largely intact 450 tonne per day gold concentrator and related infrastructure, along with a decline ramp providing access to developed gold mineralization within the Main and South Zones to a vertical depth of 320 metres.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

Ms. Jennifer Boyle
Satori Resources Inc.
jennifer@capexgroupinc.com
416-904-2714

For further information, please visit www.satoriresources.ca.

The TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release of Satori contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements." Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause Satori's actual results, performance or achievements, or developments in the industry to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

THIS PRESS RELEASE IS NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO U.S. NEWS SERVICES OR FOR DISSEMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.