

BATT PROPERTY

- High-grade copper, cobalt and gold associated with VMS mineralization and epigenetic veins
- Samples grading up to 19% copper, 2.19% cobalt and 4.54 g/t gold
- Multi-element soil anomalies including a newly discovered, 400 by 300 m zone containing up to 0.58% copper, 0.42% zinc and 180 ppm cobalt

Strategic Metals' wholly owned Batt property is located in southwest Yukon, just north of the Yukon/British Columbia border (Figure 1). The property consists of 52 contiguous claims and hosts high-grade copper, cobalt and gold occurrences with characteristics of both porphyry and VMS style mineralization.

The Batt property is underlain by Paleozoic rocks of Wrangellia, separated from rocks of the Alexander terrane across the Duke River fault (Figure 1). Wrangellia in this area is characterized by Mississippian to Pennsylvanian mafic volcanic and volacaniclastic rocks of the Station Creek Formation (Figure 2). The mafic volcanic rocks found in the lower parts of the Station Creek Formation have geochemical signatures consistent with those expected in a back-arc-basin, which is a perfect tectonic environment for the development of VMS style mineralization. The Station Creek Formation is intruded by diorite to granodiorite of the Triassic Mt. Beaton suite and several small porphyritic dykes and sills that are likely Oligocene to Miocene in age. Structure is characterized by northwest trending open folding that is cut by north and northwest striking, steeply dipping faults (Figure 2).

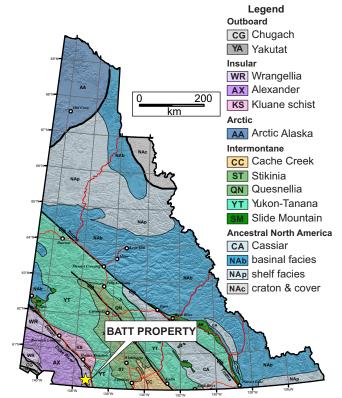
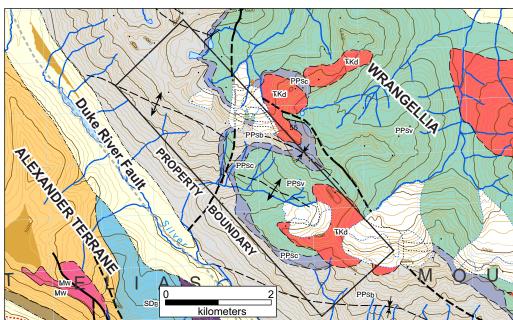
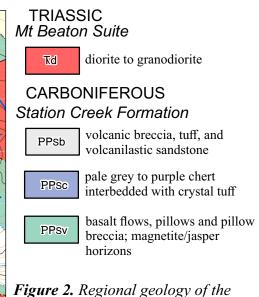
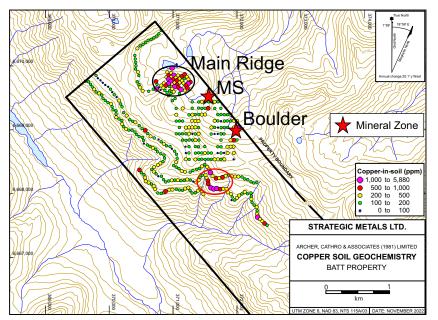


Figure 1. Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon.

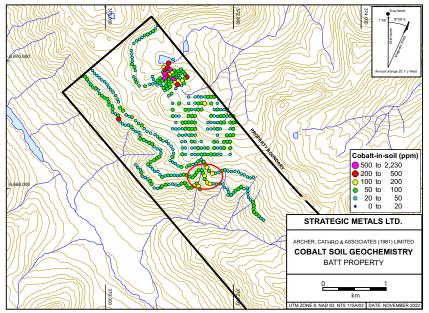
Batt Property.



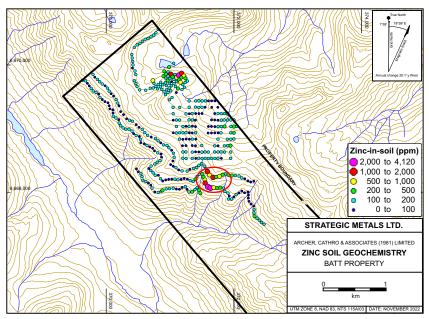




Copper-in-soil geochemistry for the Batt Property. Multi-element anomaly outlined in red. Mineral zones shown for reference.



Cobalt-in-soil geochemistry for the Batt Property.



Zinc-in-soil geochemistry for the Batt Property.

Based upon what is known to date, mineralization at the Batt can be separated into two distinct types: 1) VMS developed within Devonian to Mississippian volcanic rocks, and 2) epigenetic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins hosting high-grade copper, cobalt and gold. At the MS zone, a 2 m wide massive to semi-massive sulphide layer is found hosted within altered mafic volcanic rocks. Assays from this layer returned 1.3% Cu, 175 ppm Co and 4.5 g/t Ag over 2 m. Along strike at the Boulder zone numerous boulders of massive chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and bornite are found within talus and returned up to 19.7% copper and 41.6 g/t silver. Limited soil geochemical sampling has identified a multi-element geochem anomaly that includes strongly elevated copper, zinc and cobalt. This area has not seen any follow-up work. In the southeastern portion of the property, a zone of quartz-sulphide breccia and stockwork was identified cutting up through altered basalt. This area is interpreted as a feeder for possible overlying massive sulphide mineralization



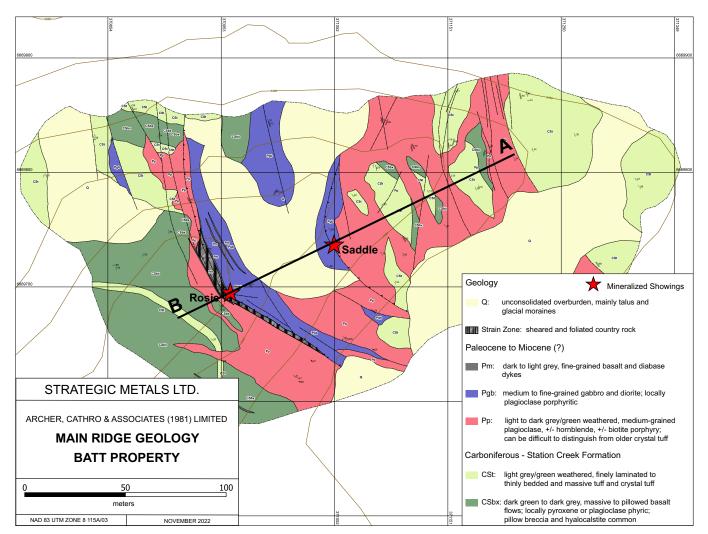
Quartz-sulphide breccia and stockwork in altered basalt. A 2 m chip sample through this zone returned 4.01 g/t Au, 0.51% Cu and 700 ppm Co.



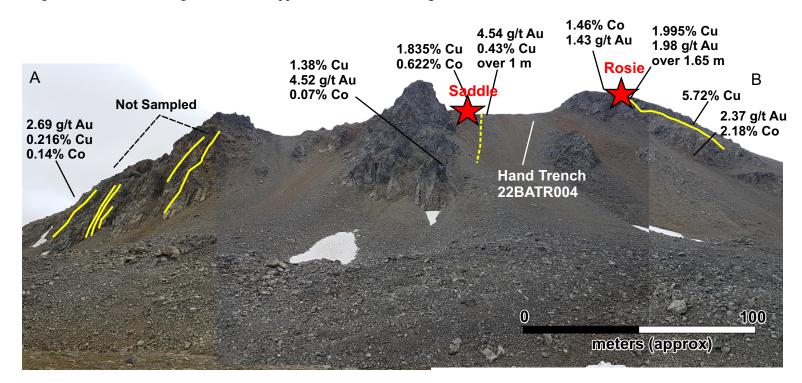
Semi-massive to massive sulphide lens (py, cpy) within altered basalt at the MS zone. A 2 m chip sample returned 1.3% Cu, 175 ppm Co and 4.5 g/t Ag.



Massive chalcopyrite and pyrite boulder grading **19.7% Cu and 41.6** g/t Ag.



The Main Ridge zone is characterized by a series of north-northwest striking, steeply to moderately northeast dipping quartz +/carbonate veins that host copper, gold and cobalt mineralization. Two main mineralized showings, the Rosie and Saddle, are found on top of the Main Ridge where structural zones outcrop. Chip samples along the Rosie structure have returned significant values of copper, cobalt and gold including **0.74%Cu**, **1.03% Co and 2.3 g/t Au over 0.3 m and 1.45% Cu and 0.24% Co over 2 m**. Hand trenching at the Saddle showing through strongly deformed gabbro to mafic tuff with thin quartz and quartz carbonate veins formed along foliations returned **0.35% Cu**, **0.14% Co and 1.71 g/t Au over 3.3 m**. A chip sample ten metres up slope from the hand trench returned **4.54 g/t Au and 0.43% Cu over 1 m**. Hand trench 22BATR004 was dug through talus, exposing bedrock that graded 0.71% Cu, 1.18 g/t Au and 2088 ppm Co over its 5.7m length.



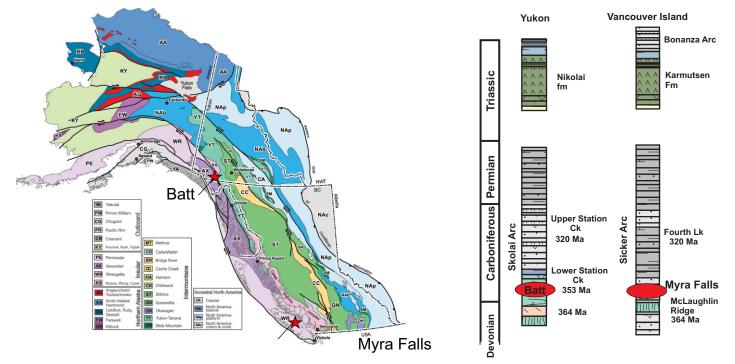


High-grade cobalt within quartz-carbonate vein from the Rosie showing. **1.46% Co and 1.43 g/t Au over 0.5 m.**



A portion of hand trench 22BATR004 that returned 1.18 g/t Au, 2088 ppm Co and 0.71% Cu over 5.7 m.

The age and source of the veins found at the Main Ridge occurrence is not known; however, they cut through all the Paleozoic stratigraphy and younger porphyritic intrusions. The age of the younger intrusions is not known but they resemble Oligocene aged intrusions found in the region. The driving mineralizing system for the epigenetic veins at the Batt property is not yet known; however, there are a number of Yukon MinFile occurrences found in the region that have been characterized by porphyry type or porphyry-related. It is possible that these veins are the distal expression of a buried porphyry system. Numerous other copper bearing veins are found scattered throughout the Batt property and are not restricted to the Main Ridge occurrence suggesting a large spatial footprint for this type of mineralization.



The VMS mineralization at the Batt property is found within Late Devonian to Early Mississippian basalt of Wrangellia, a tectonic terrane found along the western North American Cordilleran margin. The Batt mineralization is the same age and found in the same terrane as the Myra Falls VMS deposit on Vancouver Island.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY

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