

CD PROPERTY

Drill-ready, copper-gold porphyry and gold vein prospect

- Located within the Dawson Range gold and copper belt, near several deposits and advanced exploration targets
- Porphyry target defined by 1200 m by 400 m area of coincident, highly anomalous copper and gold geochemistry
- 3D geophysical interpretation shows coincident mag high with resistivity low and chargeability high that remains untested
- Class 3 permitted for large drill program

The CD property lies within the southern part of the Dawson Range Gold Belt, a metallogenic belt in west-central Yukon that comprises several gold and copper-gold deposits (Figure 1). The property comprises 1370 claims covering 277 km². All claims are wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd. with 12 claims subject to a 2% NSR for gold and 1% NSR for other metals. The property is located 20 km west of the Klaza epithermal gold-silver deposit.

The CD property is primarily underlain by poly-deformed and metamorphosed siliciclastic rocks of the Proterozoic to Devonian Snowcap assemblage, the oldest unit of the Yukon-Tanana terrane (Figure 2). Devonian to Mississippian metavolcanic, volcanoclastic and carbonate rocks of the Finlayson assemblage are found structurally interleaved with the older rocks as are large to small bodies of mafic to ultramafic rocks. The metamorphic rocks are intruded by mid- to Late Cretaceous and Paleocene magmatic rocks of variable compositions. Basement rocks are strongly foliated and folded and generally dip gently to moderately to the northwest. Folds are tight to locally isoclinal and overturned towards the southeast. A number of large northeast to north-northeast striking faults cut through the property.

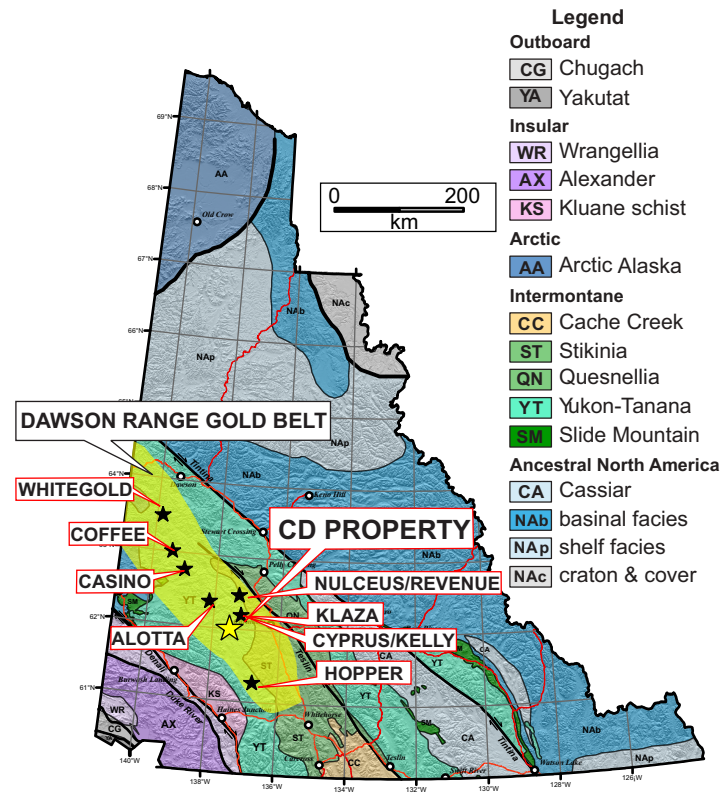


Figure 1. Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon.

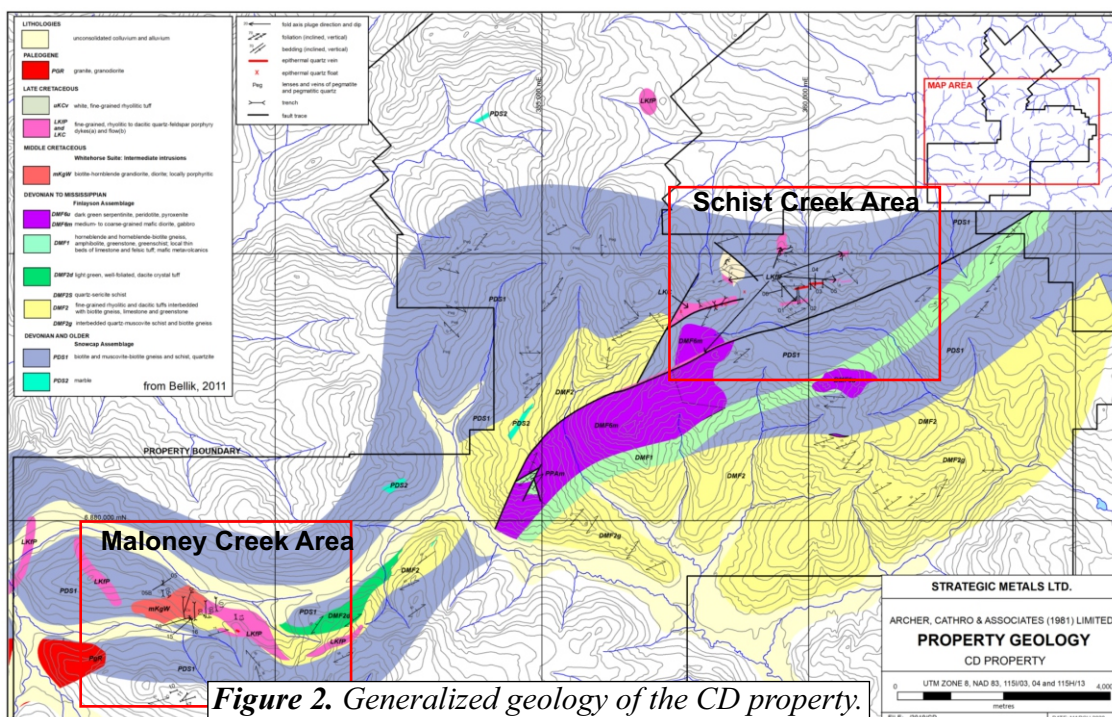
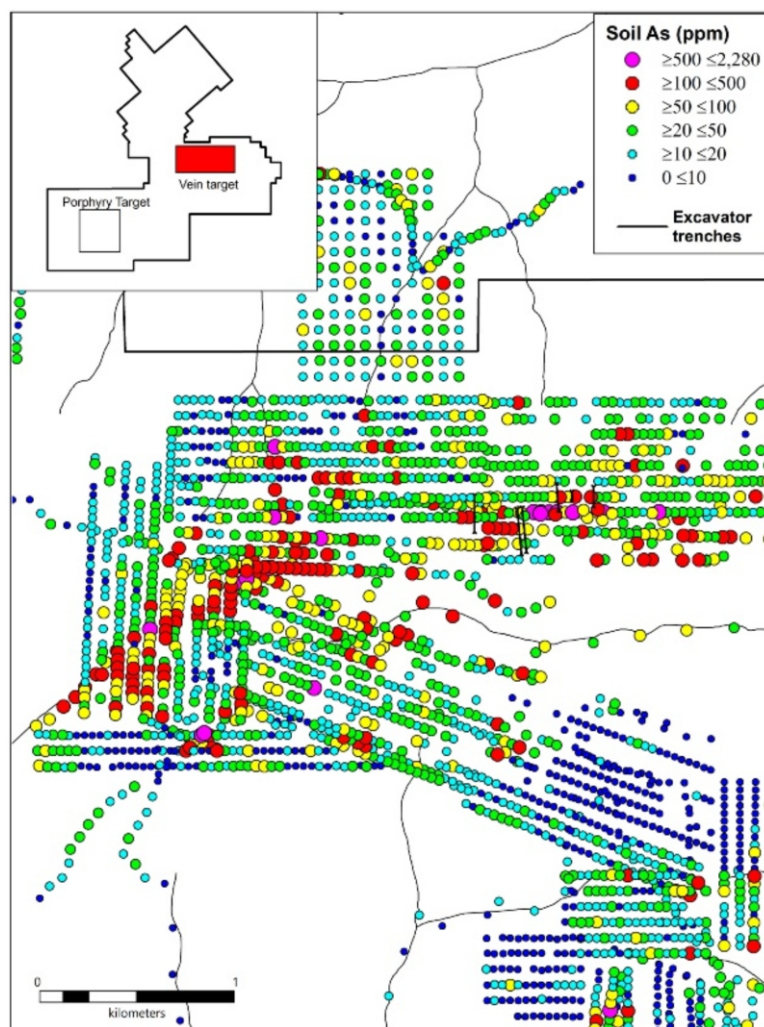
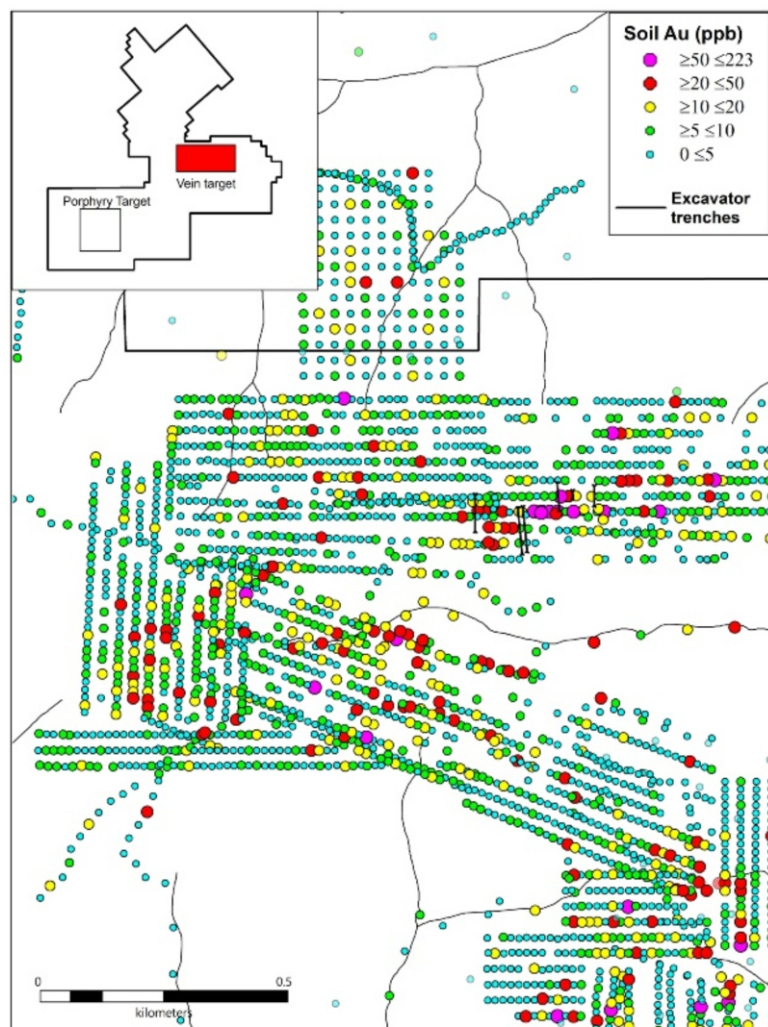


Figure 2. Generalized geology of the CD property.

Mineralization at the CD property is believed to be related to the highly prospective, Late Cretaceous Casino Suite, a belt of intrusive rocks associated with several porphyry and epithermal deposits and occurrences in west-central Yukon. Exploration on the property has identified both epithermal and porphyry type mineralization (Figure 2). The Schist Creek, in the eastern part of the property hosts several vein occurrences related to Late Cretaceous porphyry dykes. The Maloney Creek area, in the southwest hosts copper-gold mineralization associated with porphyry type veins and alteration.

The vein target at the Schist Creek area, is characterized by gold, silver and arsenic bearing veins, breccias and hydrothermally altered metamorphic rocks proximal to a swarm of Late Cretaceous porphyry dykes. Mineralization within the veins consists of 1 to 2% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite with manganese oxide, limonite and sericite alteration. Gold-in-soil values in this area range up to 223 ppb. In 2011, six excavator trenches were dug along a ridge top and one to two veins were exposed in each trench along a 620 m strike length. Chip samples from the main vein returned **1.67 g/t Au over 6.5m and 2.82 g/t Au over 3 m**. Peak values of **6.29 g/t Au, 25.7 g/t Ag, 3110 ppm As and 53 ppm Sb** were obtained from grab samples. Based on the trenches it is thought the veins are approximately parallel to the metamorphic fabric. An untested 2000 m by 500 m strongly elevated arsenic and antimony soil anomaly is found in the western part of the area.

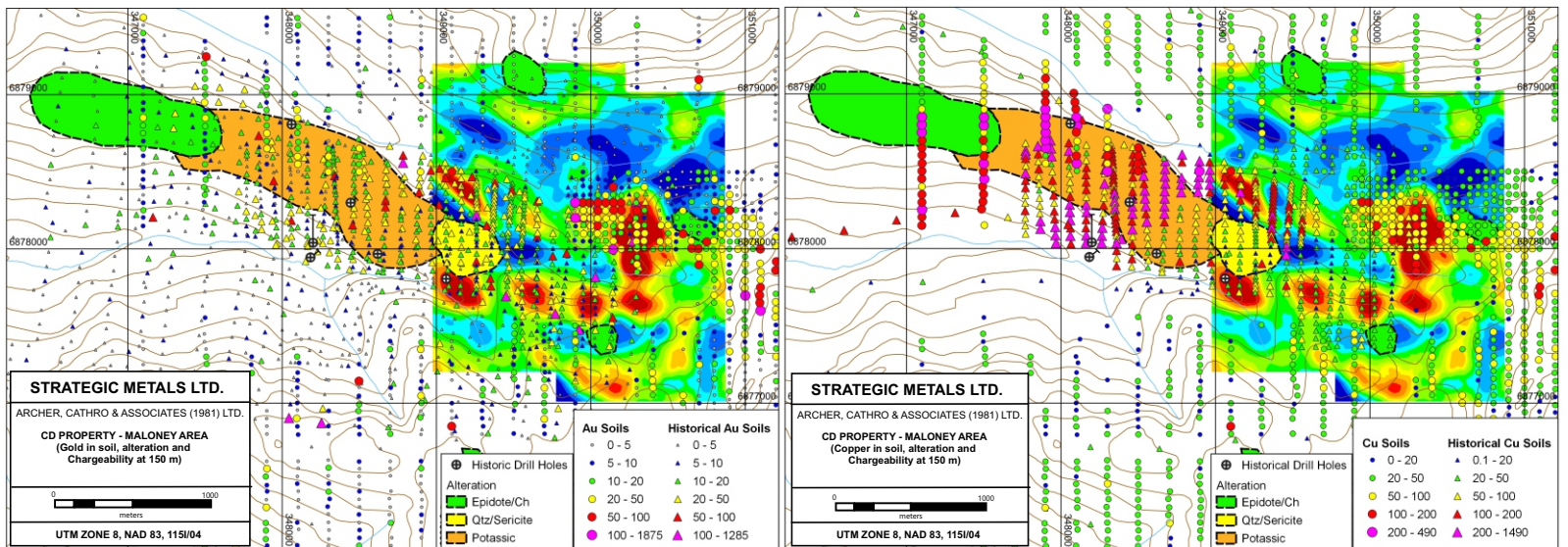


*Mechanized trenches at the Schist Creek area. Main vein can be traced for 620 m along strike and is open in all directions. Chip sampling across vein returned **1.68 g/t Au over 6 m and 2.82 g/t gold over 3 m**.*



Quartz-sericite infill breccia found at the edge of vein subcrop at the Schist Creek area.

The porphyry target is located in the southwestern part of the property in the Maloney Creek area. The area is typical of the Dawson Range in that it is characterized by low rounded hills covered in vegetated overburden with little outcrop exposure. The target is defined by a 1200 m by 400 m zone of highly elevated copper- and gold-in-soils (up to 1155 ppm and 632 ppb, respectively) that overlies sporadic outcrops of quartz-feldspar porphyry, quartz-monzonite and metamorphosed basement. Recent mapping in the area has identified zones of alteration that include a potassic core that is overprinted by intense quartz-sericite and pyrite alteration and epidote, quartz, magnetite alteration. Porphyry style veining is common with disseminated to blebby chalcopyrite locally found within the intrusive rocks. The overprinting of alteration types may suggest a telescoping of the porphyry system, or the formation of a second, slightly younger and deeper system. A small area of brecciation occurs in the metasedimentary basement rocks 1.5 km east of the Maloney prospect, with quartz vein float and gold and copper soil anomalies. Galena-anlglesite float occurs along a ridge about 1.5 km south of the Maloney prospect in an area of anomalous silver-lead \pm gold \pm arsenic soil geochemistry, suggestive of polymetallic veins that typically occur peripheral to a porphyry system. In 1976, six shallow holes were drilled into the porphyry target. The deepest hole was 177 m and the shallowest reaching a depth of only 44.5 m. The drilling partially tested two IP chargeability targets from a 1970 survey done over the central part of the zone. The drilling mainly intersected metasedimentary schist and gneiss with minor amounts of quartz, feldspar porphyry dykes. The best intersections include **0.14% Cu over 6.1 m and 0.15% Cu over 15.2 m** from hole 76-2 and **0.1% Cu with 0.089 g/t Au over 21.3 m** from hole 76-4. The two holes were the deepest drilled reaching depths of 177.09m (76-2) and 171.6 m (76-4).



Gold-in-soil geochemistry from the Maloney Creek area, with IP chargeability at 150m depth and approximate alteration zones.

Copper-in-soil geochemistry from the Maloney Creek area, with IP chargeability at 150m depth and approximate alteration zones.

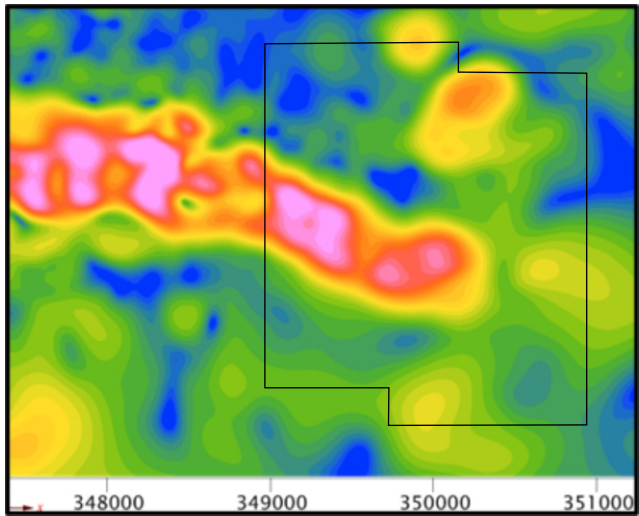


Quartz-biotite-magnetite veins developed within potassium feldspar altered porphyry from the core zone of the Maloney Creek area.

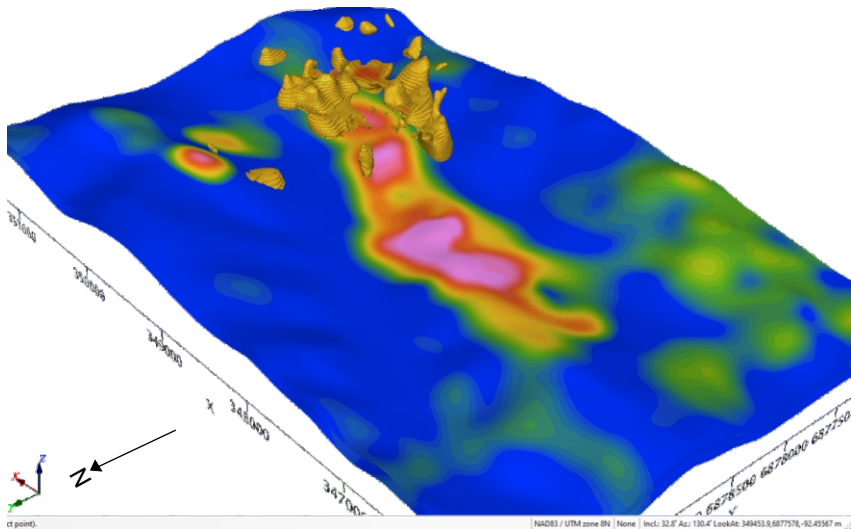


Thin epidote-chlorite veins overprinting quartz-sericite vein within strongly altered quartz-sericite-pyrite porphyry from the Maloney Creek area.

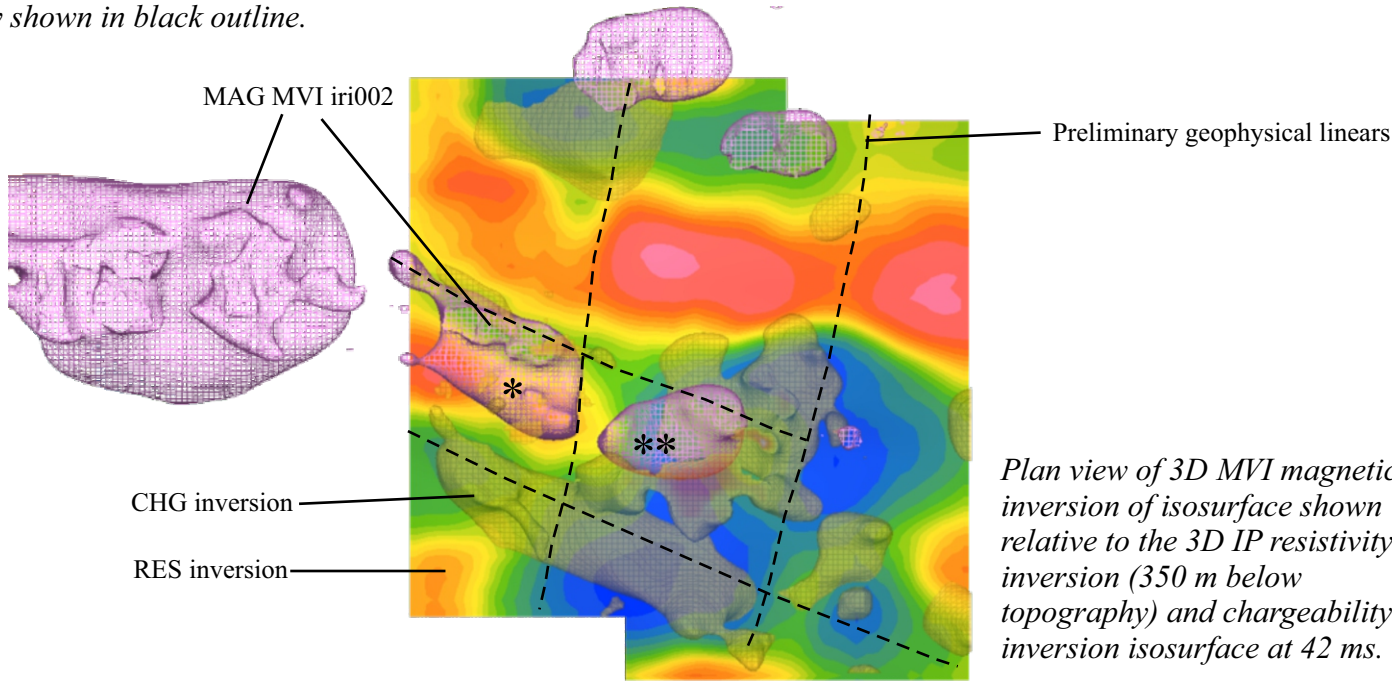
In 2014, Strategic conducted a 23.25 line km 3D induced polarization survey over the eastern soil geochemical anomaly in the Maloney Creek area. The survey was conducted along ten north trending 2 km lines spaced 200 m apart with 100 m stations. A tabular, westerly-trending body with high chargeability and low resistivity was identified in the east-central part of the main geochemical anomaly. In 2022, Strategic flew an airborne magnetic survey over the Maloney Creek area, including the area covered by the 2014 IP survey. A preliminary 3D inversion modelling of the airborne magnetic and the IP survey was conducted by in3D Geoscience Inc. The model shows encouraging results with overlapping magnetic highs with resistivity lows and chargeability highs. These targets have not been drill tested, and correspond to an area of good geochemical response and overprinting alteration that may indicate a telescoped system or second porphyry centre.



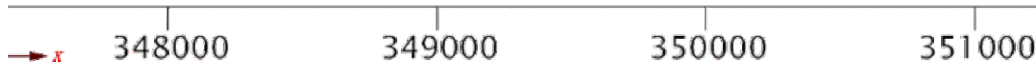
2022 MAG MVI inversion slice at 920 m elevation (colour bar is log-linear) with location of 2014 IP survey shown in black outline.



3D magnetic inversion and chargeability; MVI iri002 topo depth slice -300 m; Chargeability of isosurface 42 ms.



- * MAG high correlates with resistivity high linear trend that is interrupted by resistivity low
- ** MAG high correlating with resistivity low and chargeability high



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY

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