

CD PROPERTY

Drill-ready, copper-gold porphyry
and epithermal gold vein prospects

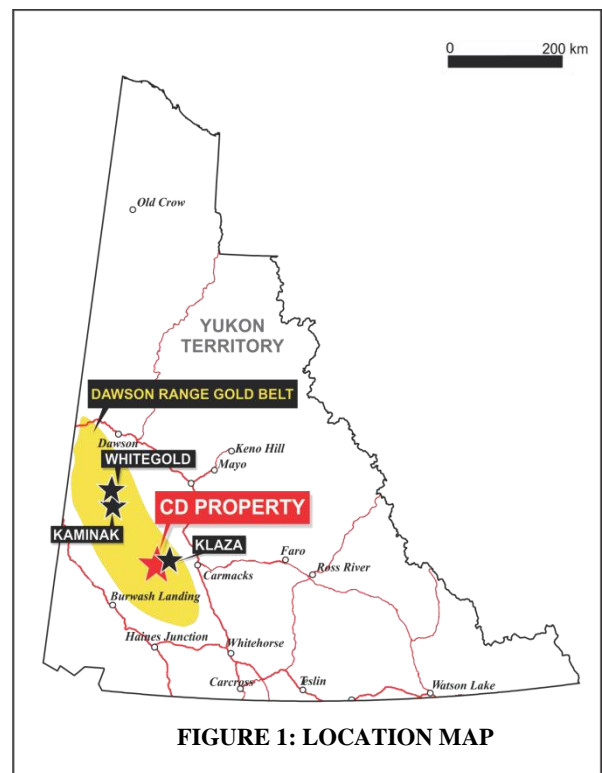
- Located in Dawson Range Gold Belt – 20 km west of Rockhaven’s Klaza gold-silver discovery
- Undrilled porphyry targets defined by 1200 m by 400 m area of coincident, highly anomalous copper and gold geochemistry (up to 1155 ppm and 632 ppb, respectively) with strong chargeability support
- Excellent potential for Klaza-type gold-rich epithermal veins elsewhere on the property

The CD property lies in the southern part of the Dawson Range Gold Belt in southwestern Yukon. It comprises 750 claims and covers a 274 sq km area within the traditional territory of the Little Salmon/Carmacks and Selkirk first nations. All claims are owned 100% by Strategic Metals Ltd. Twelve of the claims are subject to a 2% NSR for gold and a 1% NSR for other metals – 50% of which can be purchased for \$1M.

The closest road to the property is 20 km to the east at Rockhaven Resources Ltd.’s Klaza property, where an extensive system of gold-silver veins flank a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum centre. The closest community is Carmacks, which lies 75 km east of the property (Figure 1). Historical work on various parts of the CD property has included magnetic and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys, soil geochemical sampling, mapping, limited excavator trenching and a few diamond drill holes.

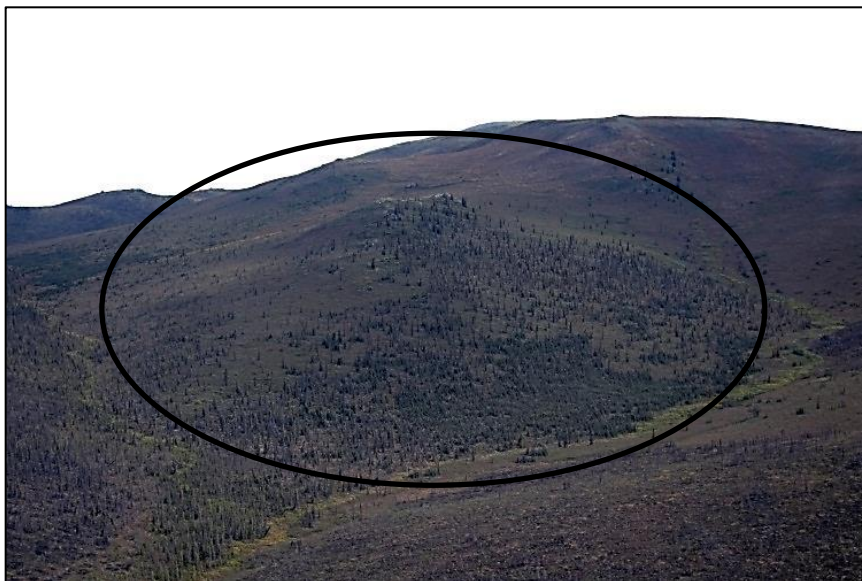
Overburden covers nearly all of the property, and no systematic geological mapping has been done. Reconnaissance-scale mapping was conducted in 2011 across the best exposed areas, and it identified a layered sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, which are extensively intruded by porphyry dykes and locally overlain by tuffaceous volcanics. There is a general northeasterly structural fabric that is reflected in orientation of bedding, dykes and faults. Small splay faults associated with porphyry dykes have been identified in the northern part of the property.

Geochemical programs have been conducted on the CD property intermittently since the late 1960s. The area of the porphyry target has been grid soil sampled at 50 m intervals, but less than 20% of the property has been systematically sampled. Geochemical results are strongly elevated for gold, copper, molybdenum, silver, arsenic and/or antimony despite a thick layer of frozen loess that caps in situ soils, thus hampering the effect of the sampling in many areas. One of the best anomalies is a 1200 m by 400 m area of coincident highly elevated copper (up to 1155 ppm) and gold (up to 632 ppb) values. This anomaly lies immediately east of a weaker copper-molybdenum anomaly, which was the only drilled area on the property.

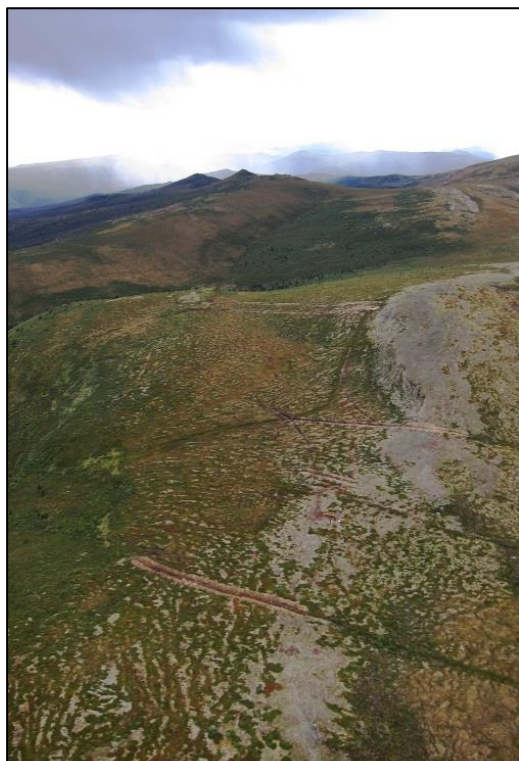


In 2014, a 3D IP survey tested the 1200 by 400 m area of strong copper-gold soil geochemistry. This survey identified a strong, well defined chargeability high and a corresponding resistivity low that have not been drill tested. This area is an attractive porphyry target.

In 2011, excavator trenching partially evaluated a gold-in-soil anomaly located eight kilometres northeast of the porphyry target. One or two veins were exposed in each of six trenches dug along a 620 m strike length that is open to extension. Chip sampling across exposures on the main vein returned a weighted average grade of 0.98 g/t gold over an average width of 4.4 m, with the



1200 X 400 m AREA OF STRONGLY ANOMALOUS SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY



EPITHERMAL VEIN TARGET – EXCAVATOR TRENCHING AREA

best interval assaying 1.67 g/t gold over 6.5 m and the best individual sample yielding 2.82 g/t gold over 3.0 m.

An untested 2000 m by 500 m area of strongly anomalous arsenic (100 to 1560 ppm) and antimony (10 to 153 ppm) values lies directly west of the trenched area. Numerous other promising gold-in-soil values that were identified by reconnaissance geochemical sampling have not yet been followed up by prospecting.

Recommendations: A track-mounted, reverse circulation (RC) or RAB drill should be mobilized to the property to explore the porphyry target and known epithermal veins. These types of drills have proven to be a cost effective method for rapidly evaluating new prospects, especially where there is deep, frozen overburden. Additional geochemical sampling and prospecting could be conducted concurrently with drilling to follow up favorable results from previous reconnaissance-scale sampling.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OF THIS PROPERTY

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