

# OLI PROJECT

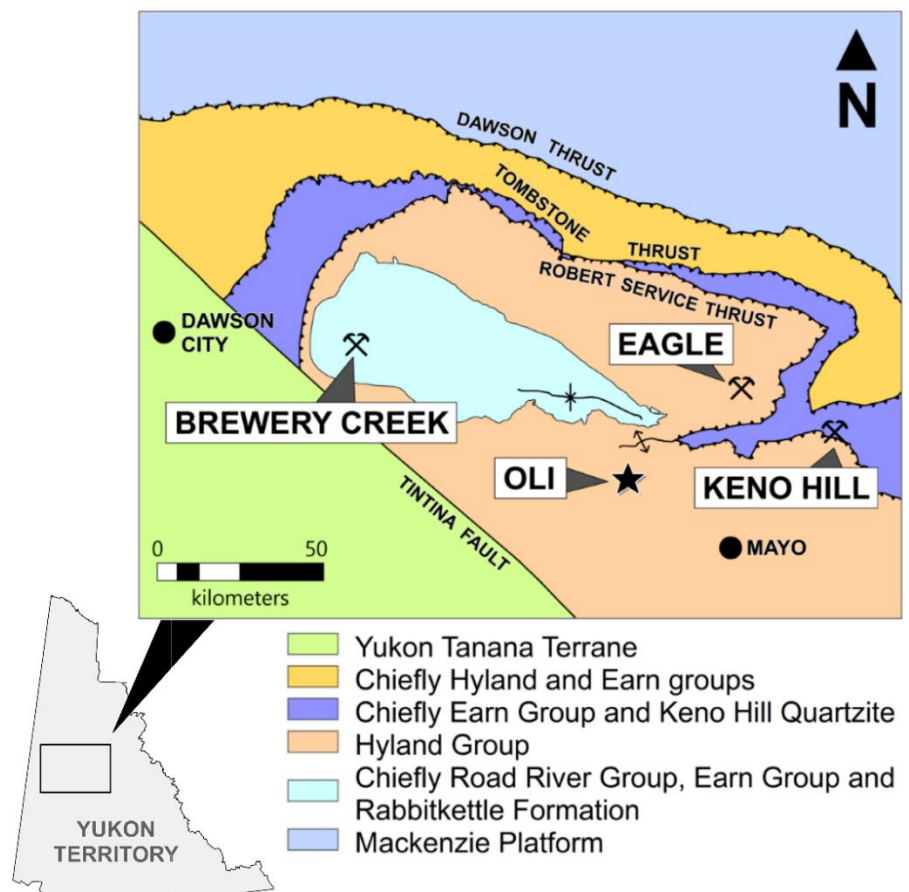
High-grade tin in an active mining district

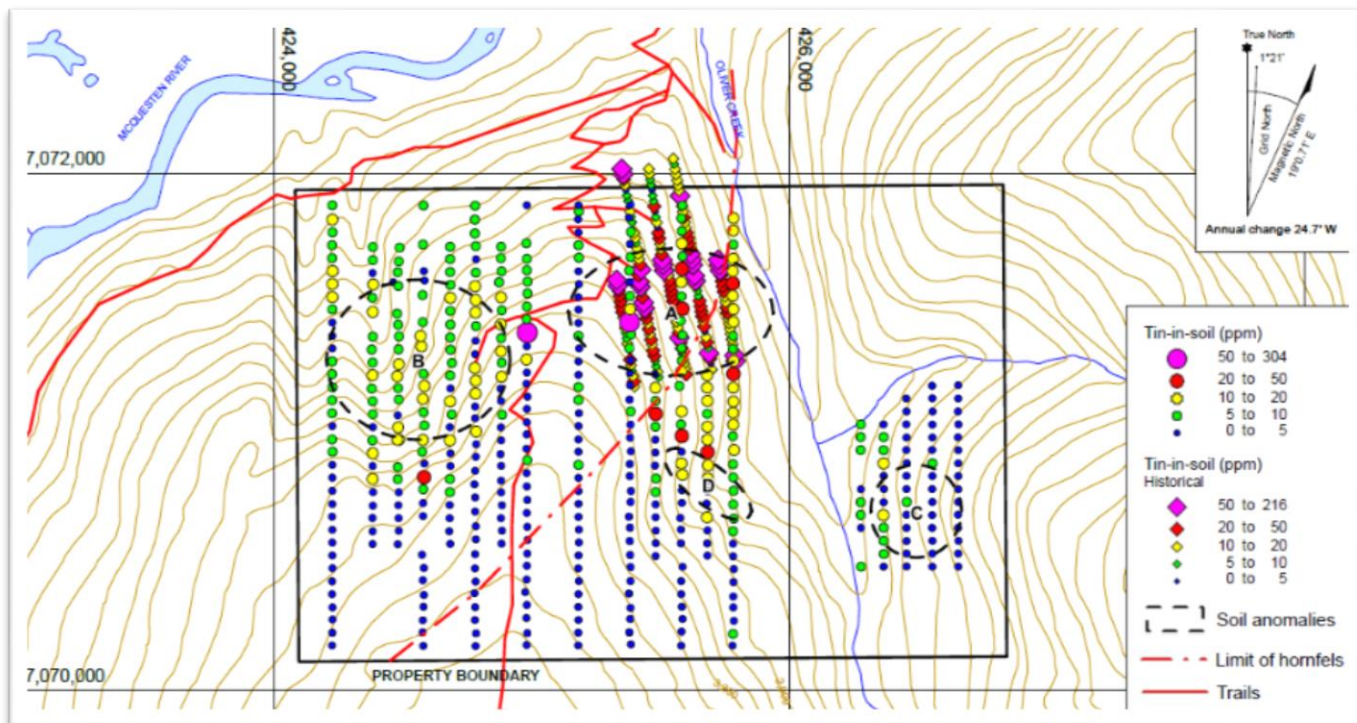
- An exceptional, polymetallic prospect, located in a productive metal province
- Historical drill intercepts have included 1.0% tin over 6.0 m, 0.31% tin over 10.4 m, 44.6 g/t silver over 6.4 m and 15.0% tin over 0.8 m
- Rock samples have returned up to 4.0 g/t gold, 921 g/t silver, >1% copper and 0.51% cobalt

Strategic Metals' 100%-owned Oli project covers a polymetallic skarn target that is notably enriched in tin. It lies within a broad magmatic province that is known for significant tin, tungsten, silver and gold occurrences associated with Cretaceous plutonism.

The property encompasses 24 mineral claims (5.0 km<sup>2</sup>) and is located 44 km southwest of Victoria Gold Corp.'s Eagle Gold Mine and 6 km west of Golden Predator Mining Corp.'s Scheelite Dome Project. These two gold projects have a long history of exploration, and cover four types of bedrock mineralization: 1) structurally controlled, metasediment-hosted quartz-sulphide veins; 2) polymetallic skarns; 3) granite-hosted low-sulphide veins; and 4) replacement-type occurrences. The four types of mineralization are associated with Cretaceous-aged granitic stocks, dykes and sills, which have intruded Late Proterozoic meta-sedimentary rock.

The Oli project lies entirely below treeline, in an area with very little outcrop. Consequently, property geology is based on regional geological mapping plus bedrock exposed through historical work, including road building, mechanized trenching and diamond drilling in 20 shallow holes. This work has identified mineralized, meta-sedimentary breccias and skarns in surface excavations and drill intercepts. The nearest mapped intrusion, the Cretaceous-aged Boulder Creek Stock, is located immediately northwest of the property.





**FIGURE 2 – TIN-IN-SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

Most work on the property took place between 1979 and 1981. At this time, chip samples taken across trench exposures of skarn and breccia returned 0.25% tin over 6.0 m, 0.23% tin over 10.0 m, 0.38% tin over 1.0 m and 0.76% tin over 1.0 m. Diamond drilling, which was largely designed to test the down-dip projection of exposed mineralization, cut several significant intervals of tin and silver. Highlights include **1.0% tin over 6.0 m, 0.31% tin over 10.4 m, 44.6 g/t silver over 6.4 m and 15.0% tin over 0.80 m.**

Grid soil sampling on the property was also performed between 1979 and 1981. Soil samples returned strongly anomalous values for tin (up to 304 ppm), silver (up to 33 ppm), copper (up to 763 ppm), lead (up to 1410 ppm) and tungsten (up to 32 ppm). Geochemical analysis for all of the 1979-1981 work was restricted to a narrow range of elements, which did not include cobalt and gold. Due to a lack of reference points in the historical maps, trench, drill collar and most soil sample locations cannot be accurately digitized.

Reconnaissance-scale work programs over the area of the current Oli claims successfully relocated nine of the historical trenches. Rock samples collected from the floor of the trenches assayed up to **0.33% tin, 4.0 g/t gold, 921 g/t silver, >1% copper, 0.34% molybdenum, 0.45% lead, 0.43% zinc, 0.51% cobalt and >100 ppm tungsten.**

The Oli project covers a tin-bearing, polymetallic skarn target, in an active mining district that is known for several types of mineralization. Historically, trench and drill core samples were not analyzed for cobalt and gold, but more recent rock sampling suggests that the project also has good potential for these metals.

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THIS PROPERTY**



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