QB PROPERTY

Large silver-lead-zinc footprint, drill ready

- **Silver-lead-zinc carbonate replacement-type mineralization hosted in jasperoid horizons, and high grade vein-type mineralization in cross-cutting structures, closely resembles the nearby Silvertip Mine in Britsh Columbia**
- **Prospecting has identified a large mineralized float train of jasperoid, within a 4 km long soil geochemical anomaly; 10 float samples from boulders as large as 42 cm diameter returned an average grade of 143.9 g/t silver, 9.10% lead, 9.98% zinc and 0.13% copper**
- **A series of chip samples across vein-type mineralization elsewhere on the property returned an average grade of 3,343 g/t silver over an average width of 37 cm**

Strategic Metals wholly-owned QB Project covers high-grade silver-lead-zinc vein and replacement-style mineralization. The Project is located 255 km east of Whitehorse, within the Rancheria District of southern Yukon.

The Rancheria District covers mid-Cretaceous and younger plutonic rocks and platformal sedimentary rocks of Cassiar Terrane (Figure 1). The district hosts several significant silver-lead-zinc occurrences, including the Logan deposit, which is located seven kilometers north of the QB property. The Logan deposit comprises a tabular, fault-bounded body of fracture and vein-hosted zinc-silver mineralization, which is up to 90 m in thickness. It has combined Indicated and Inferred resources of 19.55 million tonnes grading 4.41% zinc and 18.9 g/t silver[1]. Other important silver-lead-zinc occurences in the Rancheria District include the Silver Hart deposit, and the Silvertip Mine. Silvertip, which is located 55 km south of QB, is a manto-type deposit representing the distal portion of a carbonate replacement system. Diamond drilling and underground development have outlined combined Measured and Indicated resources of 6.49 million tonnes grading 276.5 g/t silver, 10.60% zinc and 5.38% lead[2].

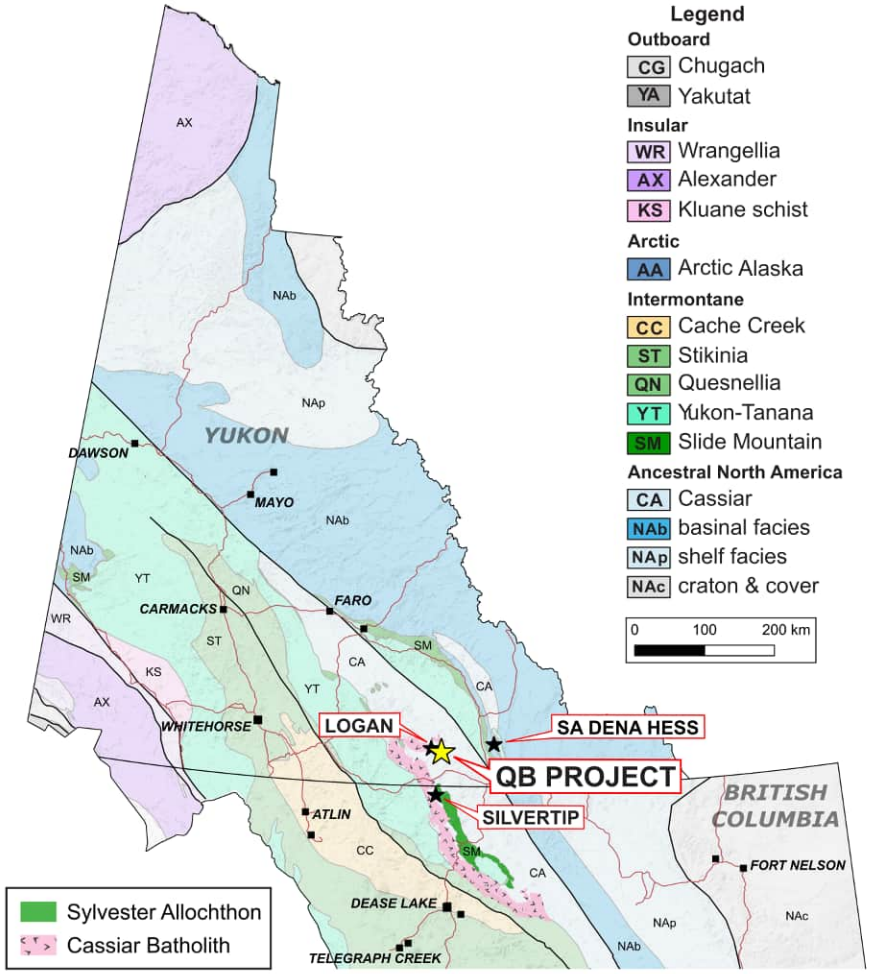

Figure 1. *Tectonic assemblage map of Yukon and British Columbia*

The QB Project covers four mineral occurrences as well as a number of strong soil geochemical anomalies. Hand trenching in the eastern part of the property has exposed five to six metre long lenses of limonite, carbonate and semi-massive to massive galena. Chip sampling across one of these lenses yielded an average grade of **3,343 g/t silver over an average width of 37 cm**. In the central and western parts of the property, geochemical and geophysical surveys have identified several prospective targets, including a large boulder field of semi-massive to massive pyite-pyrrhotite±sphalerite±galena± chalcopyrite boulders. Ten rock samples collected from the boulder field yielded an average grade of **143.9 g/t silver, 9.10% lead, 9.98% zinc and 0.13% copper**, with peak values of **281.0 g/t silver, 18.70% lead, 20.20% zinc and 0.28% copper**.

1. From: Rodriguez, Dufresne and Raffle, *NI 43-101 Technical Report Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, Logan Property*, March 2023; report prepared for Almadex Minerals Ltd.; Includes an Indicated Resource of 2.62 million tonnes at 5.1% Zn and 23.1 g/t Ag and an Inferred Resource of 16.93 million tonnes at 4.3% Zn and 18.2 g/t Ag.
2. From: https://www.coeur.com/operations-projects/reserves-resources/default.aspx, retrieved October 2024; Includes a Measured Resource of 734,000 short tons at 10.56 oz/t Ag, 9.93% Zn and 7.88% Pb and an Indicated Resource of 6.42 millon short tons at 7.78 oz/t Ag, 10.68% Zn and 5.09% Pb.

In 1996, reconnaissance work on the Project outlined a large, easterly-trending lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly at the QB Main Zone. Prospecting identified a boulder field of high-grade, massive sulphide float that extended 2 km along the axis of the anomaly. Follow-up work in 1997 included 1100 m of excavator trenching and 994 m of diamond drilling in eight holes. The property covers gentle topography below treeline, with a blanket of till ranging from 0.2 to 10 m thick. While intermittent bedrock was encountered in five of eight trenches, all of those in the core of the anomaly bottomed in till and failed to locate the source of the mineralized boulders. Eight diamond drill holes tested along a 500 m section of the till covered target. The first three holes encountered only minor fracture-controlled mineralization, while the following five holes all intersected sections of massive, semi-massive and fracture-controlled mineralization in breccia replacement zones within limestone. The best intersection was in the last hole, which averaged **25.2 g/t silver, 1.52% lead and 3.20% zinc over 11.93 m, including 107.5 g/t silver, 8.43% lead and 13.50% zinc over 1.75 m**. This was the final hole of the season, and the mineralized zone remains open along strike to the west (Figure 2).

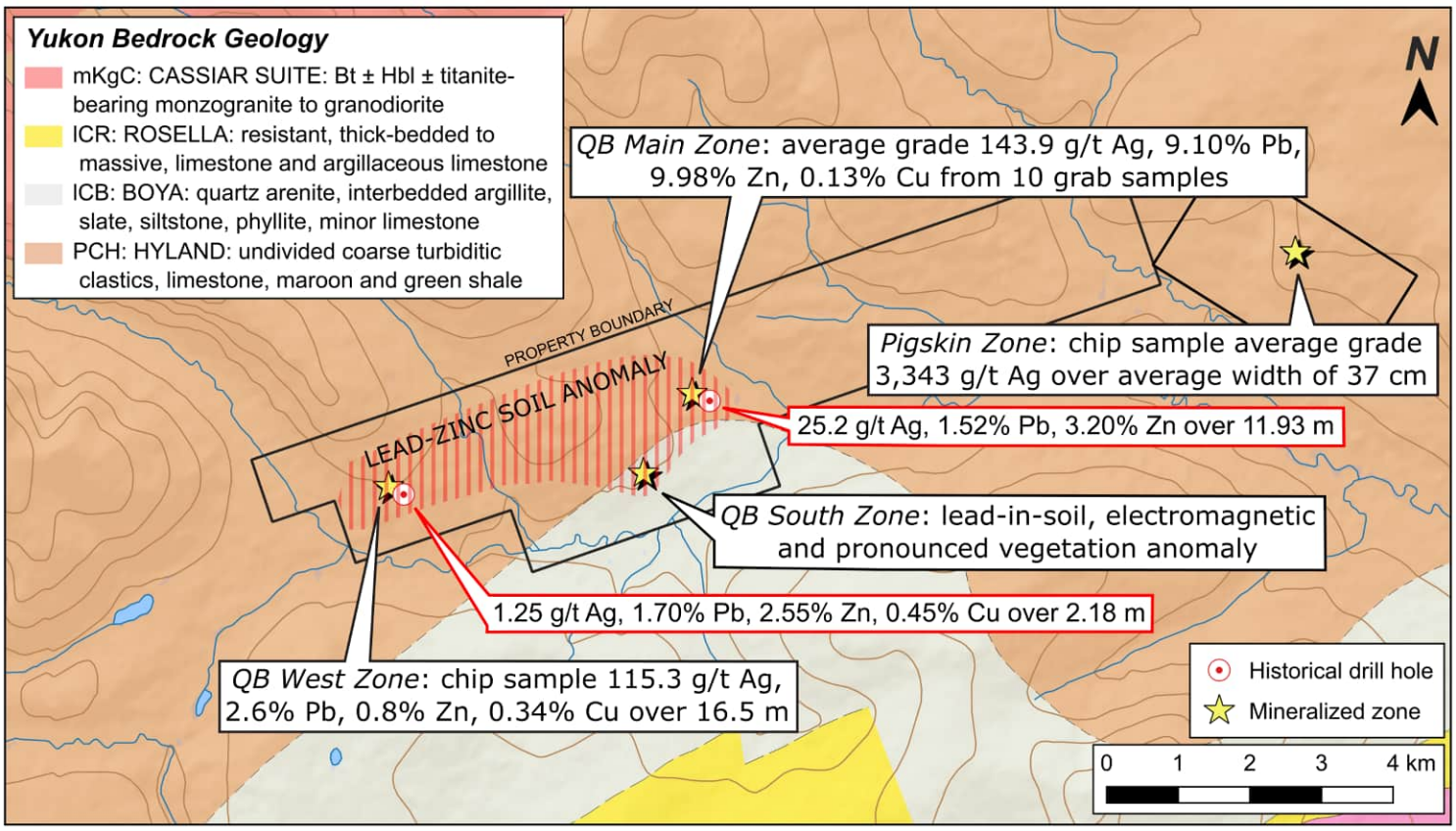

Figure 2. *QB Project mineral occurrences and diamond drill highlights*

Exploration at QB has been hampered by an abundance of till and a lack of bedrock. As a result, hsitorical trenching and diamond drilling has largely been designed to test overburden thickness, lithology and blind mineralization. Many of the mineral occurrences on the property have not been adequately assessed. In addition, several strong geochemical and geophysical targets, including mineralization exposed in the eastern part of the property, have not been tested by mechanized trenching or drilling.

Technical information in this brochure has been approved by Strategic Metals' Vice President Exploration, Jackson Morton, P.Geo., a qualified person as defined under the terms of National Instrument 43-101.

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