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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

**GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS AND
MINERALIZATION**

at the

TIDD PROPERTY

located at

Latitude 62°03'N; Longitude 131°22'W
NTS 105J/03

in

Watson Lake Mining District
Southeastern Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

SEDEX MINING CORP.

and

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

W. A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.
March 2006

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AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
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1.0 SUMMARY

Strategic acquired the core of the Tidd property through staking in June and August 2005, and significantly expanded the claim block in January 2006. An option agreement was signed on January 23, 2006 with Mr. Richard Hughes, who assigned one hundred percent of his interest to SEDEX Mining Corp. on February 27, 2006. SEDEX can earn a 50% interest in the Tidd property by making cash payments totalling \$550,000 and work expenditures totalling \$3.5 million over a three year period with a minimum expenditure of \$1 million in the first year. Strategic will be the operator during and following earn-in as long as its interest is 50% or greater.

Strategic has agreed to this assignment and SEDEX has warranted that it will assume all of Mr. Hughes' obligations under the agreement.

The Tidd property consists of 314 claims covering about 6500 hectares. It is situated 55 km northeast of Ross River and 25 km southeast of the North Canal Road. The property lies within a favourable geological trend interpreted by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation geologists as the southeastern extension of the Anvil Range District, which hosts a number of well known sedimentary exhalative (sedex) deposits. Cyprus Anvil formally owned and developed the main deposits in the district, notably the Faro, Grum, Vangorda, Dy and Swim deposits which collectively contained pre-mining reserves of 120 Mt grading 5.6% zinc, 3.7% lead and about 40-50 g/t silver. These stratiform massive sulphide deposits are Cambrian age and occur within a restricted stratigraphic interval marked by the transition between the Mount Mye and Vangorda Formations. Ore bodies are characterized by stacked horizons of pyrite dominant sulphides with varying accumulations of sphalerite and galena. Vertical zoning within the deposits consists of an upper level lead-silver-zinc rich sulphide dominant facies underlain by a zinc sulphide enriched quartzose unit. Copper dominant feeder zone mineralization is associated with vent proximal facies in some sedex deposits but has rarely been recognized within the Anvil Range District. Some copper-gold rich mineralization was documented near the base of the Vangorda Deposit.

The Tidd property is characterized by gently undulating terrain with a thin veneer of glacial till, swamps and sub-alpine vegetation. Outcrop is sparse and geology is largely inferred from felsenmeer and subcrop.

Most of the property lies on the southern limb of a broad, east-northeast trending antiform with Mount Mye Formation rocks comprising the core. The main exploration targets are hosted by sediments near the transition to the overlying Vangorda Formation which locally consists of muscovite-sericite altered phyllite and lesser schist. Stratigraphy in the vicinity of the core claims exhibits moderate to strong north verging folds. Foliation in isolated outcrops generally dips shallowly to the south or southwest and commonly has a strong crenulation cleavage overprint. Faults and fractures exhibit a range of orientations between northeast and northwest with steep dips between 62 and 88°.

The host sediments are overlain by younger sediments to the south and are intruded by a small Cretaceous granitic stock and related porphyry dykes in the northern and eastern parts of the

property. These rocks are capped fine grained mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks to the south and northwest.

The Tidd claims were staked to cover a previously identified chalcopyrite bearing "vein" from which a chip sample reportedly returned 1.35% copper and 17.5 g/t silver over 20 m. Work conducted by Strategic in 2005 showed that the mineralization is much more extensive than previously thought and that it appears to be mostly stratabound. Prospecting and soil geochemical surveys outlined a moderate to strong soil geochemical anomaly within a 3000 by 1000 m area and identified over 75 copper-silver-indium±bismuth±lead±zinc float locales along the geochemical trend. Mineralized bedrock exposures are confined to two outcrops. The Main and WDE Showings lie about 600 m apart in the southeastern part of the anomalous area. They consist of moderately to strongly brecciated, intensely silicified and locally chlorite-sericite altered sediments. Chalcopyrite is the dominant sulphide occurring as disseminations, blebs and fracture fillings while pyrite, sphalerite and galena are found less commonly as blebs and fracture fillings. Some dykes and quartz veins are also mineralized.

Channel samples collected from a sawn cut across the Main Showing returned a weighted average of 1.08% copper, 68.53 g/t silver, 46 g/t indium and 0.02% bismuth over 10.5 m while panel chip samples across the WDE Showing yielded 0.97% copper, 44.44 g/t silver, 45 g/t indium, 0.066% bismuth and 0.51 g/t gold over 5 m. Float samples collected at various points throughout the anomalous area produced peak values of 6.85% copper, 411 g/t silver, 157 g/t indium, 0.34% bismuth, 3.61% lead and 2.39% zinc. Gold response was low. Compilation of earlier soil and stream sediment geochemical data has identified other areas on the property that will require additional follow up sampling to determine their extent, relative intensity and complete metal signature.

Magnetometer and horizontal loop electromagnetic surveys were conducted by Strategic in fall 2005 at regular intervals across the entire area of anomalous soil geochemical response while gravity and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys were performed on a few widely spaced lines. The most effective survey technique appears to be IP which when inverted highlights a shallowly southward dipping horizon with areas of slightly to moderately elevated chargeability and corresponding resistivity highs or lows depending upon the degree of silica alteration. The intensity and geometry of the IP response is consistent with a shallowly dipping, sulphide bearing, silica rich horizon that is cut by steeply dipping faults or dykes. Reliable extrapolation between lines is not possible because the spacing between lines is 400 to 500 m.

The exact nature of the mineralization at the Tidd property is uncertain at this time; however, the primary controls appear to be stratigraphic. The size and magnitude of the geochemical anomalies, the large amount of mineralization identified within these anomalies and the encouraging geophysical response clearly indicate the known exposures are part of a large, well mineralized system. The dominant metal signature of samples from both outcrops and float collected along the mineralized trend is copper-silver-indium with sporadic lead-zinc-bismuth. Preliminary Scanning Electron Microprobe (SEM) analyses indicate silver and indium are replacing small amounts of copper and iron in the chalcopyrite lattice. This implies that potential ores are likely to be non-refractory and that potential copper concentrates would likely contain significant indium and silver content. Indium is a high value metal used primarily in the

fabrication of LCD flat panel monitors. Current prices are approximately US\$800 per kg and have recently fluctuated between US\$700 and US\$1000 (Mining Journal, 2006).

An undergraduate thesis study that includes additional SEM analyses, petrology and geochronology on lead from galena and trace lead from other sulphide species from the Tidd property is underway at the University of British Columbia under the direction of Dr. Lee Groat, Professor of Mineralogy and Dr. Jim Mortensen, Professor of Isotope Geology. When available, these data should help in the genetic classification of the sulphide mineralization at the Tidd property.

Additional work is definitely warranted at the Tidd property. Initial work should consist of infill IP surveys across the remainder of the grid established in 2005 coupled with a helicopter borne Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetics (VTEM) survey to explore the remainder of the property. This work should be done between March and June 2006 and should be followed by diamond drilling to start in early July. The proposed program is budgeted at \$1,000,000 and includes 2000 m of helicopter supported diamond drilling.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes exploration work carried out on the Tidd property in southeastern Yukon by Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic Metals Ltd. during July, August and September 2005. The author directly supervised and personally participated in the 2005 exploration on the Tidd property. Section 18.0 contains his Certificate of Author.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Tidd property consists of 314 contiguous mineral claims. They are located in southeastern Yukon Territory, approximately 55 km northeast of Ross River and 25 km southeast of the North Canal Road (Figure 1). The property is roughly centred at latitude 62°03'N and longitude 131°22'W on NTS map sheet 105J/03. The claims were staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are registered in the Watson Lake Mining District in the name of Archer Cathro which holds them in trust for Strategic, subject to terms of an option agreement described later in this section. A full Yukon mineral claim is 20.9 hectares in size and accordingly, the property covers an aggregate area of about 6500 hectares (Figure 2). Claim tenure information is summarized as follows.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Tidd 1-20	YC29064-YC29083	July 20, 2006*
21-46	YC29161-YC29186	August 12, 2006*
47F-48	FYC29187-YC29188	August 12, 2006*
49-60	YC29211-YC29222	August 19, 2006*
61-92	YC29263-YC29294	September 9, 2006*
93-314	YC29519-YC29740	February 13, 2007

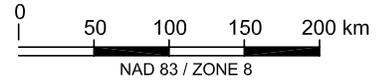
* Does not include assessment credit for work done in 2005.

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FIGURE 1

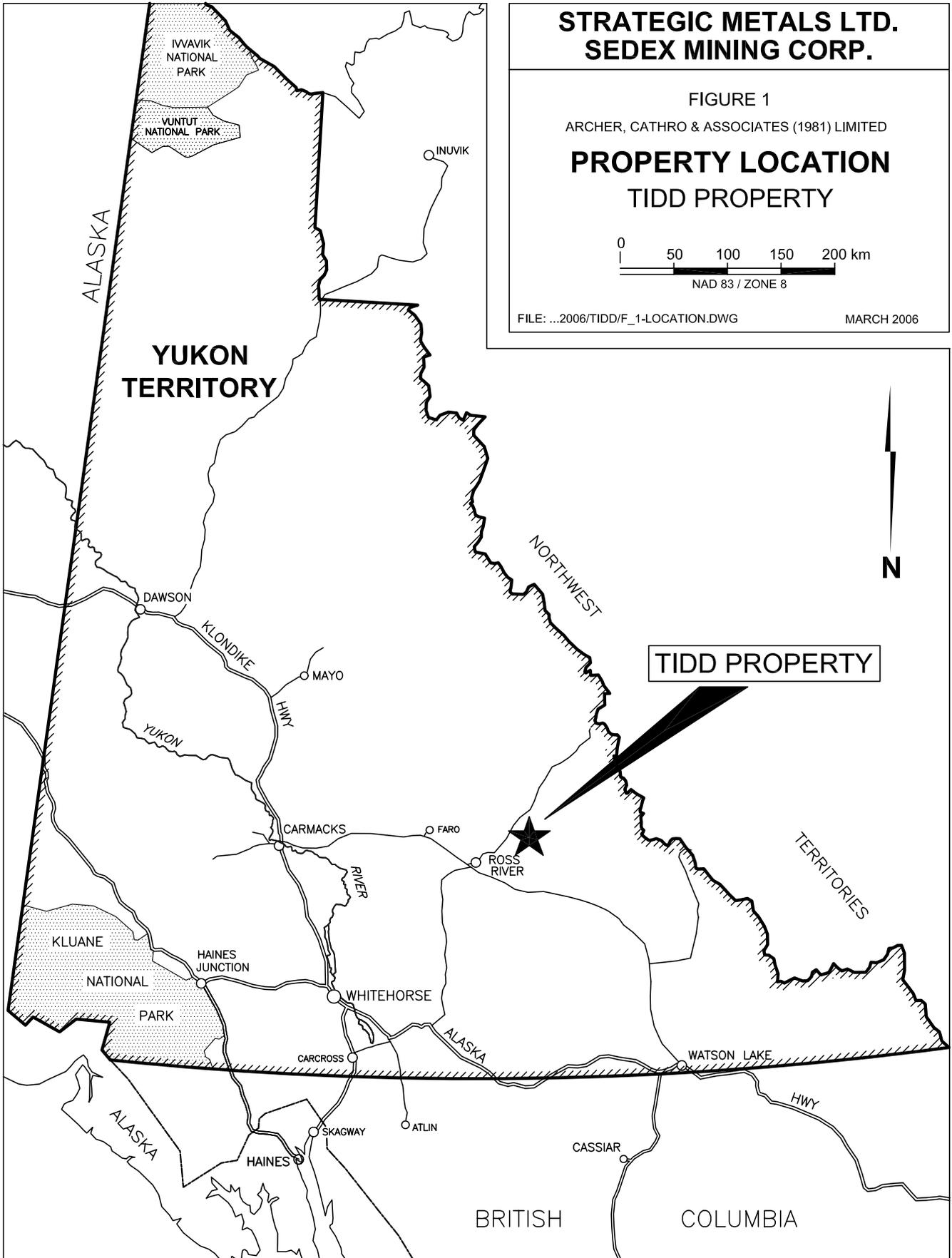
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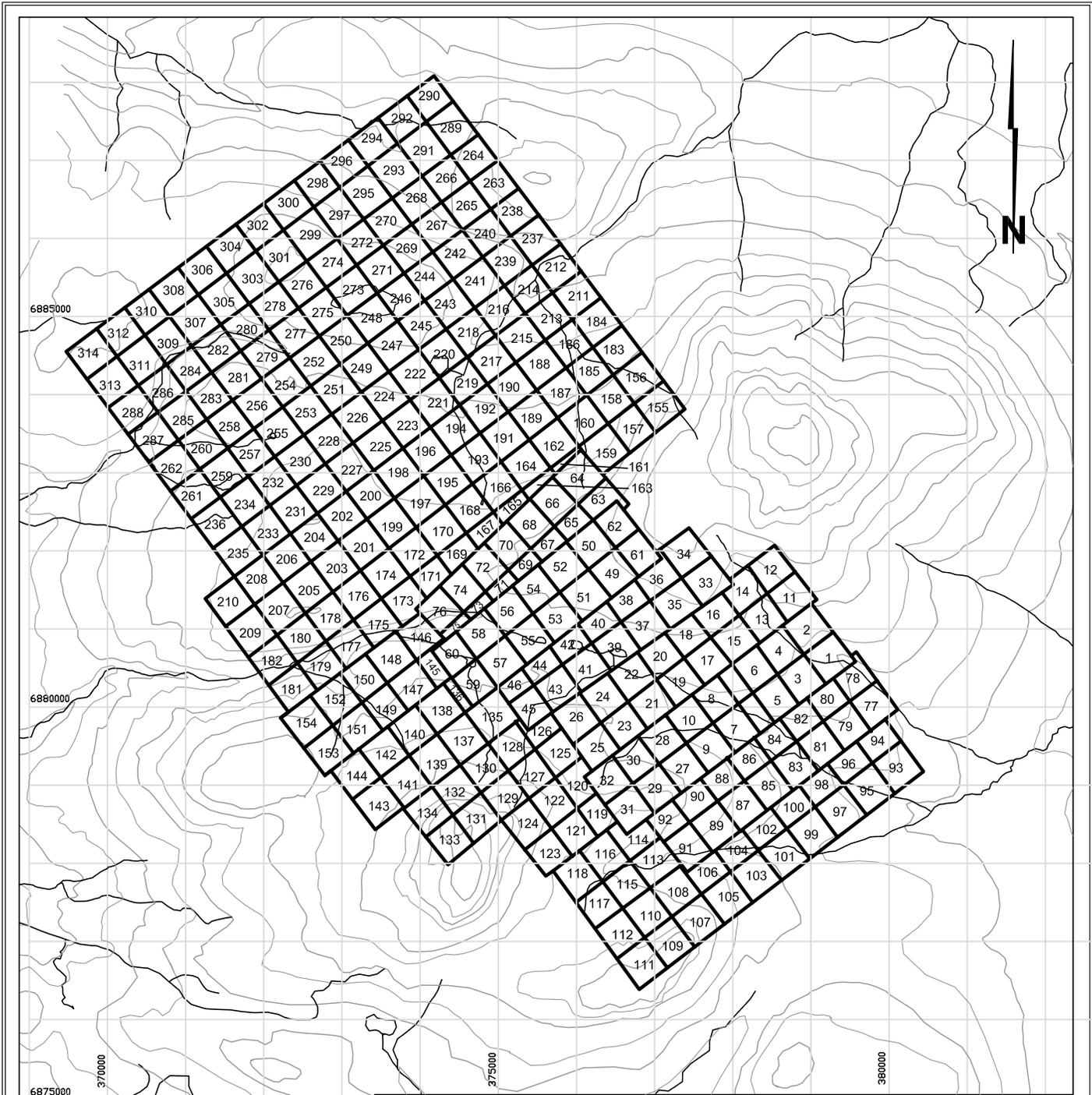
**PROPERTY LOCATION
TIDD PROPERTY**



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MARCH 2006





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FIGURE 2
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**CLAIM LOCATION
TIDD PROPERTY**



UTM ZONE 9 / NAD 83

Most claim locations have been surveyed using a hand held Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit. The author has inspected most of the original Tidd 1-92 claim posts with respect to their proper placement and the position of location lines as required by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. Metal tags showing the grant numbers for the various claims have not yet been affixed to the claim posts and this will have to be done during the 2006 exploration season. There are no placer claims recorded within the area of the Tidd property and there is no encumbrance by First Nations Land Claims.

An option agreement was signed with Mr. Richard Hughes on January 23, 2006. On February 27, 2006 Mr. Hughes assigned one hundred percent of his interest to SEDEX. Strategic has agreed to this assignment and SEDEX has warranted that it will assume all of Mr. Hughes' obligations under the agreement. SEDEX can earn a 50% interest in the Tidd property by making cash payments totalling \$550,000 and work expenditures totalling \$3.5 million over a three-year period with a minimum expenditure of \$1 million in the first year. Strategic will be the operator during and following earn-in as long as its interest is 50% or greater.

Exploration work on the Tidd property is subject to the Mining Land Use Regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, which requires permits prior to performing significant exploration programs. Exploration is currently being conducted under Class II Permit LQ00166, which is valid until August 25, 2006. A Class III permit will be required to perform the diamond drilling proposed in this report. To the extent that the author can determine, the property has no unmitigated environmental liabilities as a result of previous mining exploration activities.

4.0 ACCESS, INFRASTRUCTURE, LOCAL RESOURCES, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Tidd property lies approximately 55 km northeast of the village of Ross River. All-season access extends from the city of Whitehorse to Ross River via 360 km of paved, chip sealed and gravel roads belonging to the Klondike and Robert Campbell Highways. The closest road access to the Tidd property is a staging area in a gravel pit at Km 43 on the North Canal Road, a seasonal access route that begins at the Ross River ferry crossing and extends northeasterly to the Northwest Territories border. Driving time from Whitehorse to the Ross River is approximately 4 hours and it is another hour to the staging area on the North Canal Road. Helicopter services are usually available during spring, summer and fall from a base at the Ross River airport. Flight time to the property is approximately 25 minutes. The Ross River airport has an unpaved runway approximately 1700 m in length and is classified for civil use under visual flight rules.

Ross River has a year round population of about 335 as of 2003 (Yukon Community Profiles, 2006). Local suppliers and services include a grocery store, two gas stations, a hotel and restaurant facility, a health centre with two nurses on staff and an RCMP detachment. Bulk fuel and some local lumber supplies are available with advance notice. A number of residents in the area maintain heavy equipment that can be contracted. A power line connects Ross River with the main grid servicing Whitehorse and several other communities around the Yukon.

The Tidd property lies within the Yukon Plateau at the southeast end of the Anvil Range Mountains. It covers the headwaters of the Big Timber Creek and smaller unnamed tributaries of the Ross River which flows into the Pelly River and eventually into the Yukon River.

Topography is typical of glaciated upland plateaus, exhibiting gentle undulating slopes largely blanketed by variable thicknesses of glacial till and melt water detritus. Bedrock exposure is poor and is mostly limited to the tops of nearby hills and their steeper north facing slopes. Elevations near the property range from 1070 m along the main creeks to 1726 m atop Mount Tidd, which is about 1 km north of the property and is the highest peak within a 30 km radius. Permafrost is probably present in some parts of the property; however, none was encountered during the 2005 exploration program.

Although there is no commercial timber on the property, most of it is vegetated with moderately dense growths of black spruce, fir and alder surrounded by an understorey of buckbrush. Trees and brush give way to grass and lichen at above 1500 m elevation.

Surface exploration can normally be conducted from late May until early October depending on the accumulated winter snow pack and the type of exploration to be done. The presence of a small lake on the property suggests that diamond drilling may be possible in the winter. The climate is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters and relatively temperate summers. The average temperature in January is about -27°C and in July about 13°C. Average annual precipitation as rain is 161 mm and the snowfall average is 98 cm ranging from 67 to 146 cm from data collected over 15 years of records (Yukon Community Profiles, 2006). Although summers are temperate, arctic cold fronts often move across the area and snowfall can occur in any month at higher elevations. Sunlight ranges from about 20 hours per day in late June to approximately four hours per day in late December.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The following exploration history of the Tidd property is largely compiled from Yukon Geological Survey Minfile database (Deklerk, 2003) with additions from assessment reports (Hendry, 1979 and Miller, 1980), an internal company report (Clemmer, 1980) and unauthored Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation field maps (A.R.O.F., 1980) that are now available for public viewing through the Yukon Geological Survey.

Part of the area currently occupied by the western portion of the Tidd property was previously staked as the Hench 1-48 claim group in 1978 by St Joseph Explorations Limited. Between 1978 and 1980 it explored with: mapping; soil geochemical surveys; ground geophysical surveys including Very Low Frequency Electromagnetics (VLF-EM), Horizontal Loop Electromagnetics (HLEM) and Induced Polarization (IP); and, 556.3 m of diamond drilling in five holes (Figure 3). This work outlined scattered lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies and two showings consisting of galena-sphalerite±chalcopyrite bearing vein material and what was interpreted as skarn locally developed within the metasediments. The best surface assays reportedly returned 18.9% lead, 14.8% zinc, 86 g/t silver and 0.06% copper from a 15 cm thick piece of float.

Five BQ diameter drill holes were completed in 1980 testing a combination of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Four holes tested a 3 km long east trending HLEM anomaly apparently marking the transition between graphitic and non-graphitic shales of the Earn Group. Coincident VLF and IP anomalies were also identified along the northern and southern edges of the HLEM target. Two holes intersected near surface sphalerite- and pyrite-bearing shale horizons that graded 0.14 and 0.11% zinc across 5 m, respectively. In one of the holes, the mineralized

interval was the first core recovered below surface. The other two holes in this area were barren. The fifth hole tested coincident VLF and lead soil geochemical anomalies, 2 km northeast of the HLEM target and 1300 m west of the Main Showing. This hole intersected near surface mineralization consisting of disseminated and net textured chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite within narrow (10 to 15 cm) intervals of silica healed breccia. The zones were blended with adjacent unmineralized material when sampled. The best of these blended intervals yielded 0.15% copper across 2 m. A 10 cm section of the sulphide bearing, silicified core was collected from the old core boxes during the 2005 program. It was quartered and shipped for analysis yielding high copper assays as discussed in Section 9.0.

The Clingon claims were staked immediately east of the Hensch property in 1980 by Getty Canadian Metals Ltd. The claims were staked over a vegetation “kill zone” identified during a reconnaissance helicopter flight. Ground inspection of the “kill zone” discovered what was interpreted as a series of partially exposed chalcopyrite bearing quartz veins. Chip samples across the widest exposure returned 1.35% copper and 17.5 g/t silver over 20 m. Grid soil geochemical sampling was conducted within an 1100 by 500 m area roughly centred on the mineralized outcrop. This work outlined a 900 by 200 m, southwest trending copper-silver-lead±zinc geochemical anomaly along what appeared to be the strike of the mineralized zone. Getty interpreted the “vein” as indicating potential for porphyry copper mineralization but there is no record of follow up work.

Regional scale geological mapping and very broad spaced soil and stream sediment sampling were performed by Cyprus Anvil in the vicinity of the property during fall 1980 (Mortensen, pers. comm., 2005). This work was part of a much larger program conducted over two exploration seasons, which explored for Anvil Range District type mineralization southeasterly along the probable extension of the belt. Cyprus Anvil mapping confirmed the presence of favourable Anvil Range District stratigraphy in the vicinity of the current Tidd claim block and identified a number of copper-lead-zinc soil anomalies that are now within the northwestern part of the claim block. No sampling was done by Cyprus Anvil within what is now the main area of interest because the claims were then held by St Joseph and Getty.

6.0 2005 EXPLORATION

In July 2005 Archer Cathro, working on behalf of Strategic, staked the first 16 Tidd claims. From then until late September it carried out an exploration program consisting of mapping and prospecting, grid soil sampling, line cutting and ground geophysical surveys (Figure 4). Additional claims were staked at various times during the program as positive results were obtained. Approximately 780 soil and rock samples were collected using grid soil sampling and prospecting as the primary tools to assess the nature and extent of the surface mineralization. Soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart across the entire grid. Later infill samples were taken at 50 m intervals along lines spaced 50 m apart in the vicinity of two mineralized outcrops. Sample sites were located by means of compass and Hip Chain surveys with frequent checks using hand held GPS units. They are marked by aluminium tags inscribed with the sample numbers, which are affixed to 0.5 m wooden lath driven into the ground. The samples were collected at depths of 20 to 50 cm in holes dug with mattocks or soil augers. They were then placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags.

Three types of rock samples were collected on the Tidd property in 2005 in conjunction with geological mapping and prospecting. Specimens of sulphide- or limonite-bearing float were collected wherever they were encountered during the course of geological work. Continuous channel samples were taken across approximately 3 m intervals from 5 by 5 cm cuts sawn into the bedrock exposure. Finally, one mineralized outcrop was tested with a relatively continuous panel chip sample because all available saw blades were exhausted.

The ground geophysical surveys were performed by Aurora Geosciences Ltd., a consulting firm based in Whitehorse, which has extensive experience with this type of work. Approximately 25 line km were cut in advance of the surveys with lines spaced 100 or 200 m apart in different areas of the grid. Slope chained stations were established at 25 m intervals along the lines using wire flags marked with grid coordinates. Equipment and survey procedures used by Aurora are described in detail in Appendix I.

The results of the 2005 program are described in detail under Section 9.0. The author supervised the entire program and participated in the prospecting and geological mapping. He was on site intermittently between August 3 and September 21 for a total of twelve days.

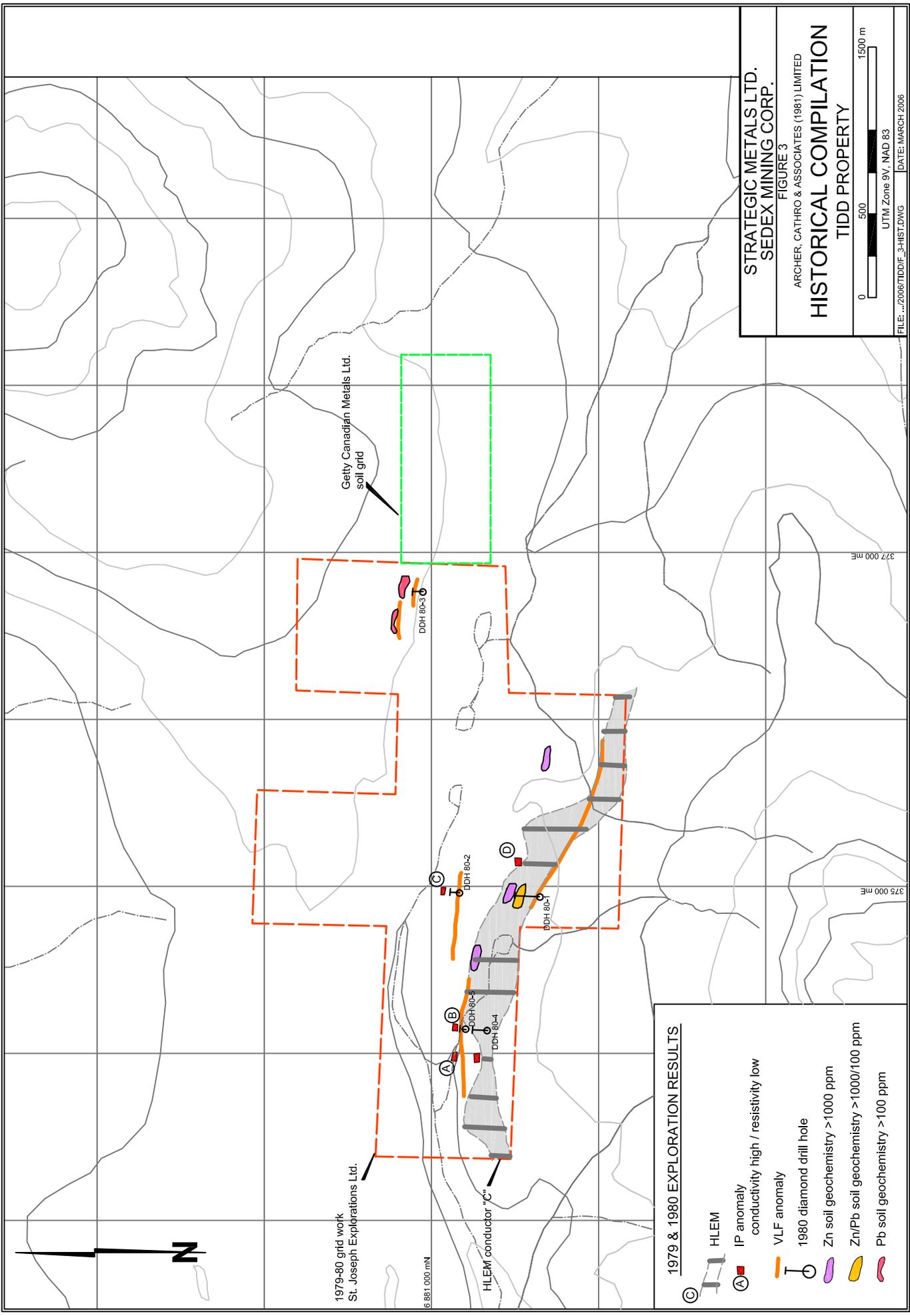
7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits

The property lies within a stratigraphic package interpreted by Cyprus Anvil geologists as the southeastern extension of the Anvil Range District, which hosts a number of well known sedimentary exhalative (sedex) deposits (A.R.O.F., 1980). Most notable are the Faro, Grum, Vangorda, Dy and Swim deposits which collectively contained pre-mining reserves of 120 Mt grading 5.6% zinc, 3.7% lead and between 40-50 g/t silver (YGP, 2006). The Anvil Range District lies at the base of the Selwyn Basin (Figure 5), a tectonic element comprised of deep water clastic rocks, chert and minor carbonate accumulated along the North American continental margin during Paleozoic time (Pigage, 2004). It contains the only lead-zinc mines developed within the Selwyn Basin. Although many lead-zinc deposits have been identified in various parts of this terrane, only those in the Anvil Range District have been mined.

The Anvil Range Deposits are stratiform massive sulphide bodies of Cambrian age, which occur within a restricted stratigraphic interval marked by the transition between the Mount Mye and Vangorda Formations (Figure 6). Ore bodies are characterized by stacked horizons of pyrite dominant sulphides with varying accumulations of sphalerite and galena. Vertical zoning within the deposits consists of an upper level lead-silver-zinc rich sulphide dominant facies underlain by a zinc sulphide enriched quartzose unit. Copper rich feeder zone mineralization is sometimes associated with vent proximal facies in deposits of this type elsewhere in the world but is not widely recognized within the Anvil Range Deposits. Minor quantities of copper-gold rich mineralization likely associated with a feeder zone was reported near the base of the Vangorda Deposit.

The Mount Mye Formation is the oldest unit exposed in the Anvil Range District and consists dominantly of biotite-muscovite-quartz-plagioclase schist that commonly grades into muscovite-chlorite-quartz-plagioclase schist. Minor marble, calc-silicate and carbonaceous schist and



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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981), LIMITED

HISTORICAL COMPILATION

TIDD PROPERTY



FILE: .../2006/TIDD/IF_3-HIST.DWG DATE: MARCH 2006

Getty Canadian Metals Ltd.
soil grid

1979-80 grid work
St. Joseph Explorations Ltd.

6 881 000 mN

HLEM conductor "C"

377 000 ME

375 000 ME

1979 & 1980 EXPLORATION RESULTS

- HLEM
- IP anomaly
conductivity high / resistivity low
- VLF anomaly
- 1980 diamond drill hole
- Zn soil geochemistry > 1000 ppm
- Zn/Pb soil geochemistry > 1000/100 ppm
- Pb soil geochemistry > 100 ppm

phyllite are interlayered within the other units. The rocks are typically well foliated and contain well developed crenulation cleavage. Carbonaceous phyllite, although not extensive within the Mount Mye Formation, is noteworthy because it marks the stratigraphic level near the transition into the overlying Vangorda Formation. This transition is the approximate level at which most of the Anvil Range Deposits occur.

The base of the Vangorda Formation is marked by the occurrence of pale silver-grey calcareous phyllite. In areas subjected to higher metamorphic grade this unit contains interbands and lenses of pale cream to brown calc-silicates, limestone/marble, carbonaceous phyllite/schist, dolomitic siltstone and chlorite phyllite. Like the Mount Mye Formation, these rocks are finely laminated and contain well developed crenulation cleavage, especially close to intrusive rocks.

Homogeneous, variably siliceous, fine grained, black (carbonaceous) phyllite occurs near the base of the formation and is interpreted to be the lateral equivalent of the quartzose ore facies of several Anvil Range District deposits (Jennings and Jilson, 1986).

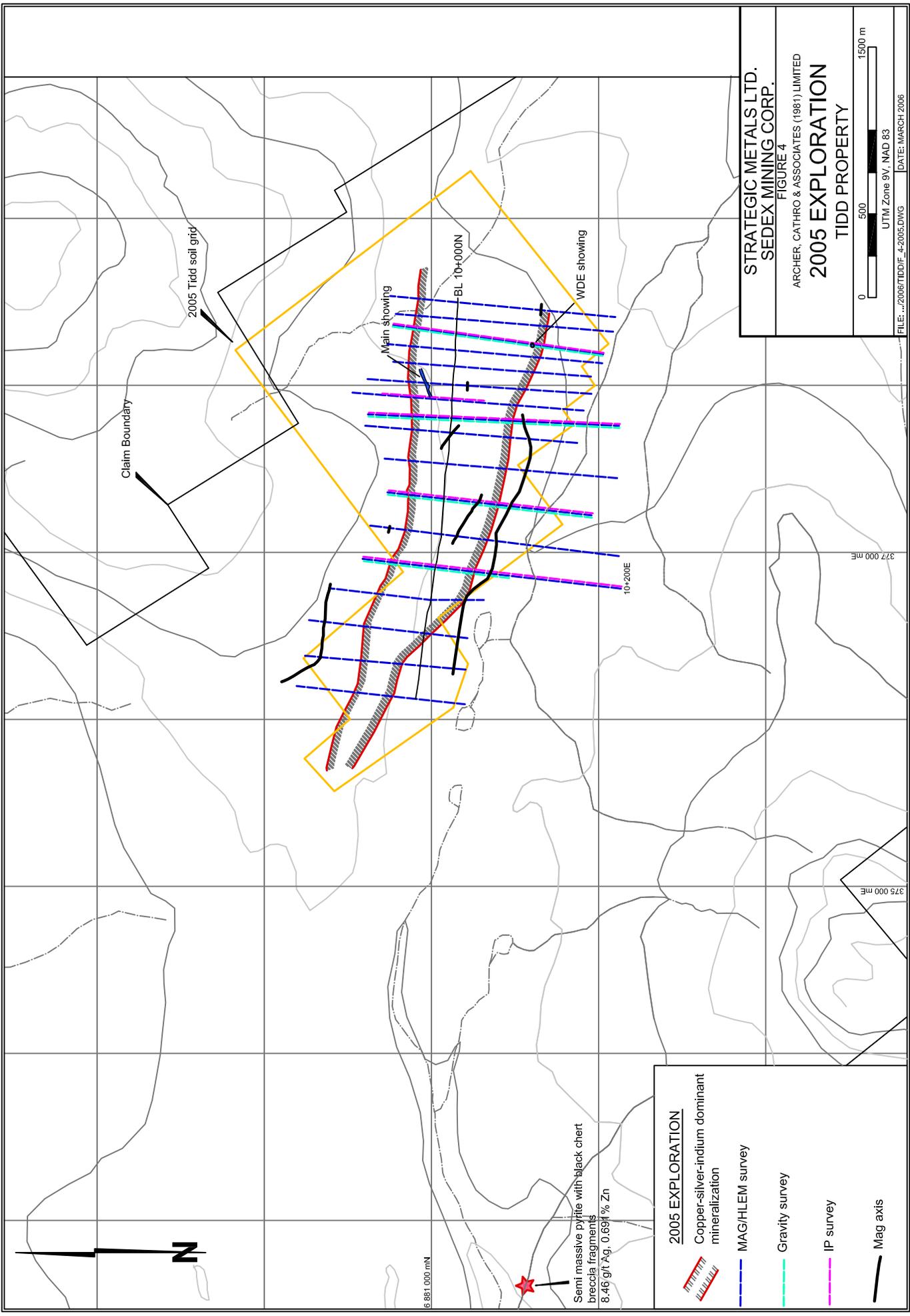
Most of the sediments comprising these formations are thinly laminated and contain variable degrees of crenulation cleavage depending on the subjected metamorphic grade and proximity to local intrusive bodies. These rocks are complexly polydeformed yielding up to five phases of deformation at some locales. They exhibit strong isoclinal folding with abundant internal parasitic folds and crenulation cleavage that are truncated and offset by later thrust and normal faulting.

The Anvil Range District stratigraphy is conformably overlain by Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group and Mississippian-Devonian Earn Group shales and deep water clastic rocks. All sedimentary units have been intruded by Mid Cretaceous Anvil and/or Tay River Suite granites and granodiorites ranging in size from plugs to batholiths. These intrusions are equigranular and do not exhibit any strain features. The youngest rocks are Late Cretaceous tuff of the South Fork Volcanics.

7.2 Property Geology

Stratigraphy in the immediate vicinity of the Tidd claims consists of Precambrian to Cambrian Mount Mye Formation non calcareous phyllite and schist stratigraphically overlain by the Cambro-Ordovician Vangorda Formation, which comprises calcareous phyllite and equivalent calc-silicates plus a narrow interval of carbonaceous phyllite mapped regionally near the contact between the two formations (Figure 7).

Most of the property is characterized by gently undulating terrain with a thin veneer of glacial till, swamps and sub-alpine vegetation. Sparse outcrops limit geological data within the area of the geochemical and geophysical grid. Where bedrock is observed, it consists largely of sericite altered phyllite and lesser schist presumed to belong to the Vangorda Formation. Stratigraphy exhibits strong local folding. The general foliation trend within the southern limb of the anticline is east to southeast dipping gently between 15 and 22° south to southwest. Isolated exposures exhibit steep southwesterly dips up to 86° and most contain strong crenulation cleavage overprint.



6 881 000 mN


 Semi massive pyrite with black chert
 breccia fragments
 8.46 g/t Ag, 0.69% Zn

2005 EXPLORATION

-  Copper-silver-indium dominant mineralization
-  MAGHLEM survey
-  Gravity survey
-  IP survey
-  Mag axis

Claim Boundary

2005 Tidd soil grid

Main showing

BL 10+000N

WDE showing

10-200E

377 000 mE

375 000 mE

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

2005 EXPLORATION
TIDD PROPERTY



UTM Zone 9V, NAD 83

FILE: .../2006/TIDD/F_4-2005.DWG DATE: MARCH 2006

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
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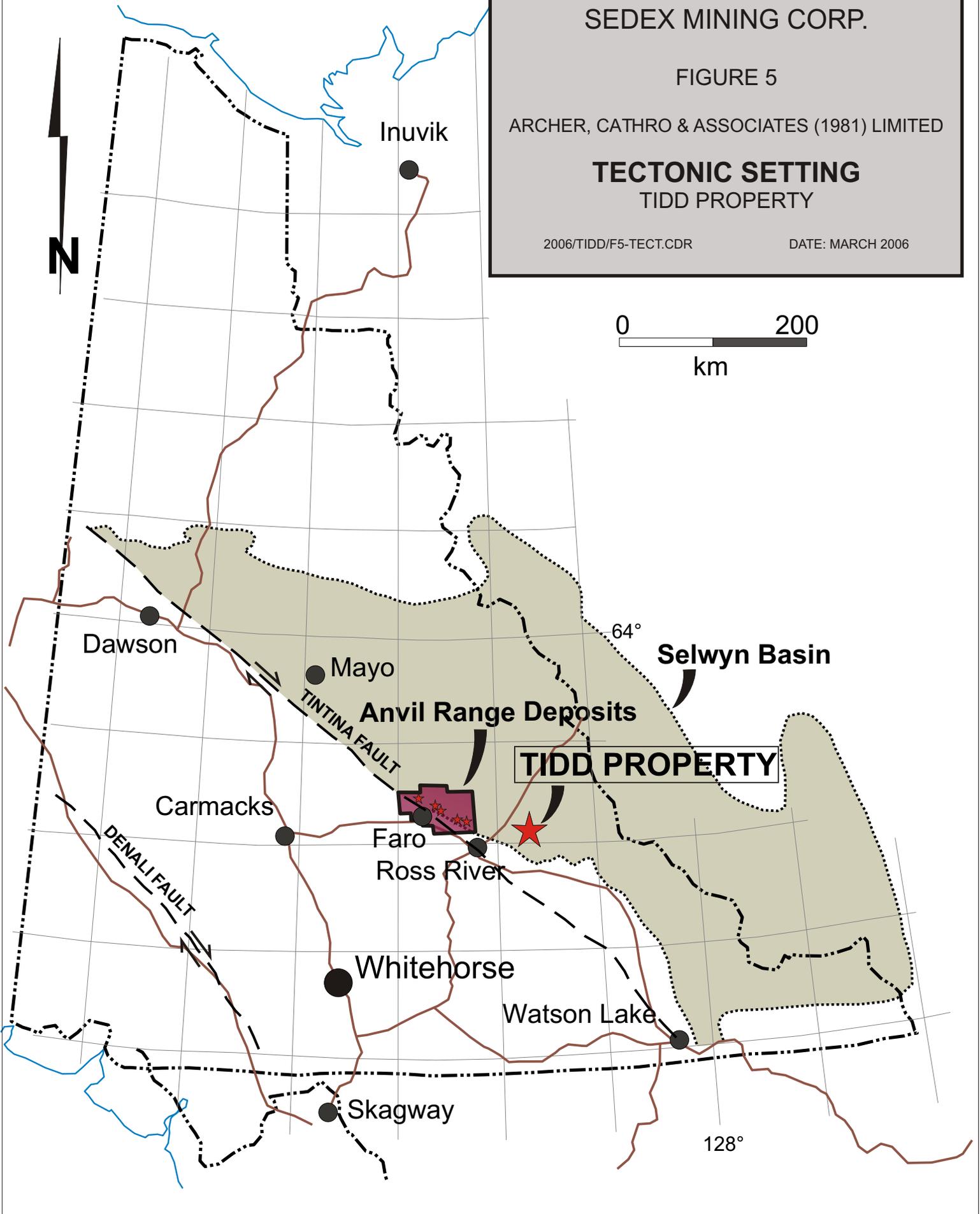
FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING
TIDD PROPERTY

2006/TIDD/F5-TECT.CDR

DATE: MARCH 2006



Graphitic shale and lesser phyllite were logged in the 1980 drill holes located in the southwestern part of the property. These rocks are mapped as Road River Group and Earn Group.

The sedimentary rocks are intruded by a Mid Cretaceous granite stock referred to as the Mount Tidd Intrusion and by associated quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. The granite is coarse grained and comprised of quartz, feldspar, biotite, hornblende and minor muscovite. The quartz-feldspar porphyry has a similar composition but is finer grained with abundant clear and smoky quartz-eyes. It is found within the border phase of the Mount Tidd Intrusion and as dykes up to 10 m wide in the lowlands south of the stock. The dykes are strongly saussuritized and epidote-chlorite altered. They appear to cut steeply across stratigraphy within the eastern part of the grid and are aligned west-southwesterly. All of the intrusive rocks are likely associated with the Anvil or Tay River Plutonic Suite.

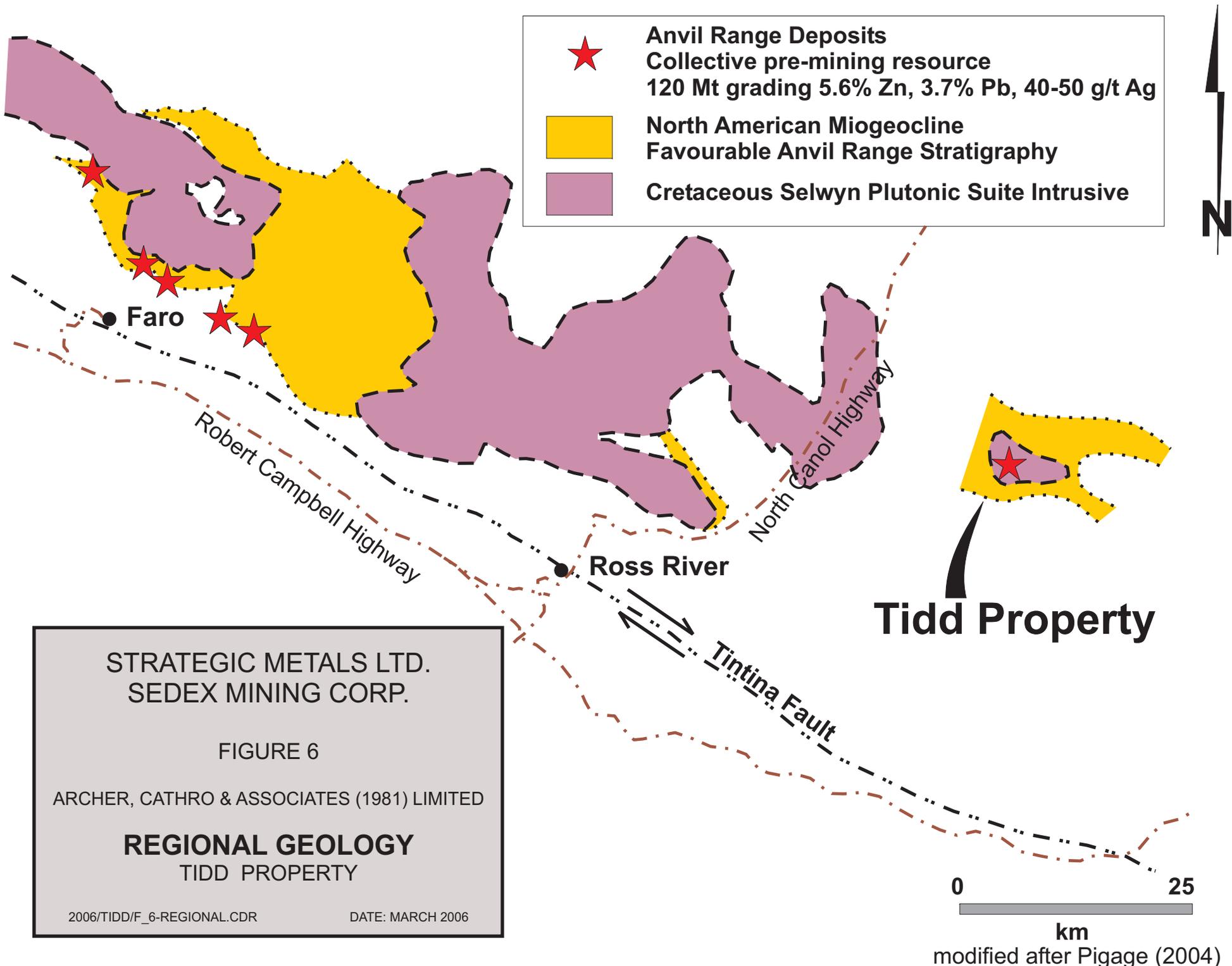
The youngest rocks on the property are the South Fork Volcanics which are dark brown weathering, locally columnar jointed, massive, densely welded, biotite-quartz-hornblende-feldspar crystal tuff. They unconformably cap the sedimentary rocks on a ridge along the southern edge of the property.

Brittle deformation within the sediments occurs dominantly as fractures that exhibit strikes ranging between northeasterly and northwesterly with steep dips between 62 and 88°. Because exposure is generally poor within the property boundary, large scale structural features are not directly observed; however, it is suspected that the porphyry dykes and broad linears observed within the lowland swamps may be associated with larger scale normal faults. These features trend westerly or southwesterly and likely dip steeply northward and/or southward.

The following table summarizes lithologies in the vicinity of the property.

Table I
Property Rock Units

Unit	Age	Description
Overburden	Pleistocene	Unconsolidated glacial sands, gravels and boulders.
South Fork Volcanics	Mid Cretaceous	Dark brown weathering, locally columnar jointed, massive, densely welded, biotite-quartz-hornblende-feldspar crystal tuff.
Anvil or Tay River Plutonic Suites	Mid Cretaceous	Coarse grained quartz-feldspar-biotite-hornblende±muscovite granite and associated porphyry dykes.
Mount Mye Formation	Precambrian to Cambrian	Non-calcareous biotite-muscovite-quartz-plagioclase schist and phyllite that commonly grades into muscovite-chlorite-quartz-plagioclase schist. Minor marble, calc-silicate and carbonaceous schist and phyllite are interlayered.
Vangorda Formation	Cambrian to Ordovician	Calcareous pale silver-grey phyllite with interbands and lenses of pale cream to brown calc-silicates, limestone/marble, carbonaceous phyllite/schist, dolomitic siltstone and chlorite phyllite.
Road River Group	Ordovician to Silurian	Grey to black shaly phyllite and cherty shale locally containing siltstone interbands.
Earn Group	Devonian to Mississippian	Dark grey to black shale with variable amounts of chert, siltstone, sandstone and limestone.



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FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
TIDD PROPERTY

2006/TIDD/F_6-REGIONAL.CDR DATE: MARCH 2006

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

A specific genetic model has not yet been established for the mineralization on the Tidd property. The observed copper rich, highly silicified breccias appear to be primarily stratabound, thus they may be classified as feeder zone mineralization associated with undiscovered or possibly eroded Anvil Range District type mineralization. The Anvil Range Deposits are stratiform massive sulphides classified as sedex deposits. They are predominantly pyritic and are lead-zinc-silver rich. Individual deposits typically consist of one to five sulphide sheets with little to no interbanded sedimentary rocks. There are currently five documented deposits along a 30 km long arcuate trend near the contact between the Mount Mye and Vangorda Formations, about 110 km west-northwest of the Tidd property. The sulphide accumulations are associated with a regionally developed carbonaceous phyllite unit and are interpreted to be lateral facies equivalents of this unit. All deposits are composed of a number of different ore types which are broadly divisible into massive sulphide and quartzose disseminated sulphides. There are also pyritic, baritic, pyrrhotitic and carbonate variants of the massive sulphide ores and non-carbonaceous variants of the quartzose ore types (Pigage, 1990).

Massive sulphides are commonly brecciated containing fragments of quartzose material or base metal sulphides. The fragments are angular to subrounded, poorly sorted and either clast or matrix supported. The origin of the breccias may be attributed to ductility contrasts between lithologies and the proximity to nearby intrusives. Quartzose disseminated sulphide ores underlie the massive sulphide horizons and are well banded, generally containing 10 to 30% sulphide dominated by coarse pyrite with variable amounts of galena and sphalerite.

All the deposits in the Anvil Range District conform to a relatively predictable mineralization cycle. The base of the cycle is marked by ribbon banded, carbonaceous, pyritic quartzites succeeded upward by pyritic quartzite, siliceous pyritic sulphides, massive pyritic sulphides and baritic massive pyritic sulphides. Metal zoning crudely complements this facies cycle with the basal unit carrying predominantly zinc rich sulphide, the massive pyritic sulphide unit enriched in lead and silver and the upper baritic facies containing the highest lead and silver content.

Alteration of wallrock and ore facies in the Anvil Range Deposits is largely a result of overprinting and consists of the development of beige to white mica (sericite). Mineralogical variants of the alteration facies include silicification, carbonate-talc-chlorite alteration and the development of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and magnetite. Close attention has been paid to the distribution of these alteration facies in an attempt to identify or define possible feeder zones to the massive sulphide deposits; however, no unequivocal feeder zones have been recognized. Recognition of feeder style mineralization is considerably hampered in the district by extensive polydeformation overprint. Pre-deformation quartz-chlorite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlets and stringers have been documented in altered footwall rocks of the Vangorda and Swim deposits but not in sufficient quantity to warrant classification as a traditional feeder zone.

Intrusive Rocks

- Cretaceous granite and quartz feldspar porphyry
- Cretaceous South Fork Volcanic porphyry

Sedimentary Rocks

- Pre Cambrian to Cambrian Mt. Mye Formation
- Undifferentiated Cambro-Ordovician Vangorda Formation
- Cambro-Ordovician Vangorda Formation, graphitic horizons
- Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group
- Upper Devonian-Mississippian Earn Group

3 km trend containing Cu-Ag-In-Bi-Pb-Zn mineralization

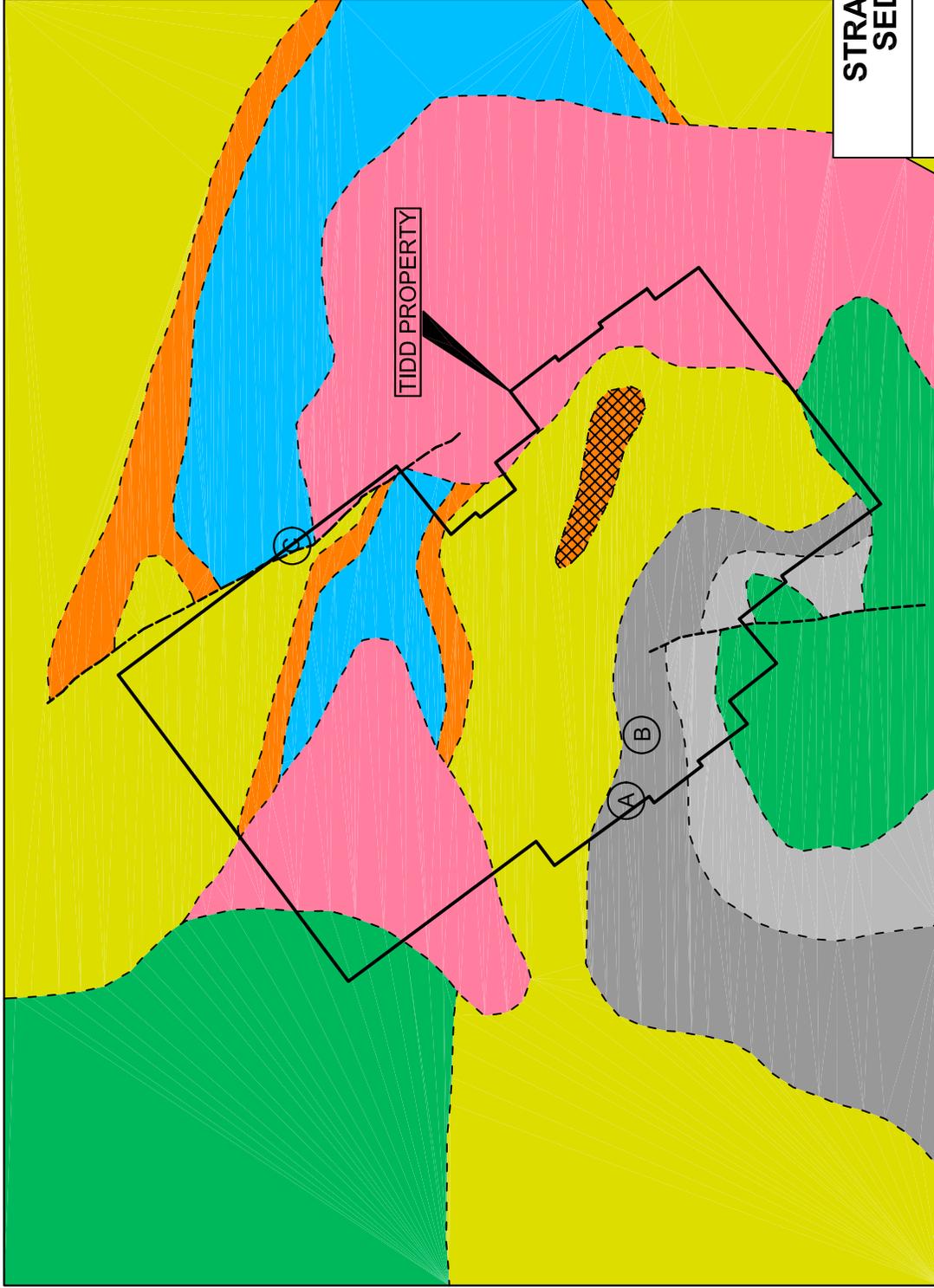
(A) Massive crudely banded pyrite with silica matrix and black chert breccia fragments

(B) Semi-banded chert with cpy+py fractures in calc-silicate altered sections

(C) Pyritic black silica/chert containing massive pyrite bands to 1 cm

Fault

Geological contact, inferred



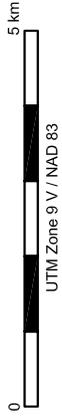
After Cyprus Anvil, 1980

STRATEGIC METALS LTD. SEDEX MINING CORP.

FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY TIDD PROPERTY



FILE: ...2006/TIDD/F_7-GEO.DWG

DATE: MARCH 2006

9.0 MINERALIZATION, GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES AND GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

Descriptions of mineralization on the Tidd property and its associated geochemical and geophysical signatures which appear in the following paragraphs are based primarily on data generated through the 2005 exploration program.

Grid soil geochemical sampling was performed over a 6 sq km area covering the previously documented copper showings and geochemical anomalies plus suspected extensions. Approximately 780 soil and rock samples were collected. Soil samples locations are shown in Appendix II and Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix III. In general, soil geochemical response was excellent considering the presence of extensive glacial deposits and the relatively subdued topographic setting. The survey outlined moderately to strongly anomalous copper-in-soil geochemical values within a 3000 by 1000 m area (Figure 8) with a peak value of 1370 ppm. The anomalous copper values are supported in part by elevated silver, lead and zinc as shown on Figures 9, 10 and 11, respectively. Peak values for these metals are 14.3 ppm, 470 ppm and 880 ppm, respectively. A select series of samples within the core of the copper anomaly was analyzed for gold. Values rarely exceeded 15 ppb gold, reaching a maximum of 224 ppb.

The general trend of the anomalous area is west-northwesterly roughly paralleling local topographic fabric and slightly oblique to the glacial ice movement. Isolated trends within the broad anomaly are clearly west to southwest trending, approximately parallel to foliation orientations observed in local stratigraphy. These anomalous trends are well defined in the vicinity of the Main Showing as expressed by zinc, lead and silver geochemistry.

Prospecting within the area of anomalous geochemistry discovered over 75 mineralized float occurrences (Figure 12) but only two mineralized bedrock exposures (Main and WDE Showings). These showings are confined to two outcrops about 600 m apart in the southeastern part of the anomalous area. Copper-silver-indium±bismuth±lead±zinc mineralization is hosted within moderately to strongly brecciated, chlorite-sericite altered and silicified sediments. Chalcopyrite is the dominant sulphide occurring as disseminations, blebs and fracture fillings while pyrite, sphalerite and galena are found less commonly as blebs and fracture fillings. Some dykes and quartz veins are similarly mineralized but their galena and sphalerite are generally coarser grained.

Locations for rock samples that were assayed are shown on Figure 12. Certificates of Analysis are in Appendix III and rock sample descriptions are in Appendix IV.

The Main Showing is intermittently exposed over a 150 m strike length and consists of strongly silicified muscovite-chlorite schist, pitted sucrosic quartzite and chlorite-sericite phyllites. All of the rock types exhibit various degrees of brecciation. Seven hand trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the showing, four of which were located within the mineralized trend (Figure 13). Two of the trenches cut directly across mineralized exposures. Sawn channel sampling completed across the largest of the mineralized outcrops in Trench-01 returned a weighted average of 1.08% copper, 68.53 g/t silver, 46 g/t indium and 0.02% bismuth over 10.5 m. The channel was cut oblique to the foliation trend. Trench-06 encountered silicified and brecciated phyllite subcrop with sporadic mineralization. A select representative sample collected from the central part of that trench yielded 0.64% copper, 22 g/t silver, 18 g/t indium and 0.35% bismuth. Gold assays for these samples were

low. Material exposed in Trench-07 consisted mostly of sericite-chlorite phyllite similar to that observed at the north end of Trench-01. Trenches-02 and-04 investigated weakly mineralized fracture style mineralization in float and subcrop 50 to 80 m downdip

The WDE Showing is located 600 m south of the Main Showing and consists of one outcrop exhibiting similar mineralization and orientation. Panel chip samples across the trend of the outcrop averaged 0.97% copper, 44.44 g/t silver, 45 g/t indium, 0.066% bismuth and 0.51 g/t gold over 5 m.

Core from a shallow diamond drill hole completed by St. Joseph in 1980 toward the western end of the area of anomalous soil geochemical response about 1300 m west of the Main Showing, was relocated in 2005 and inspected by the author. A 10 cm interval of highly siliceous sulphide rich material resembling mineralization at the Main and WDE Showings was collected and submitted for analysis. It yielded 5.73% copper, 177 g/t silver, 71 g/t indium, 0.05% bismuth, 0.17% lead and 0.46% zinc.

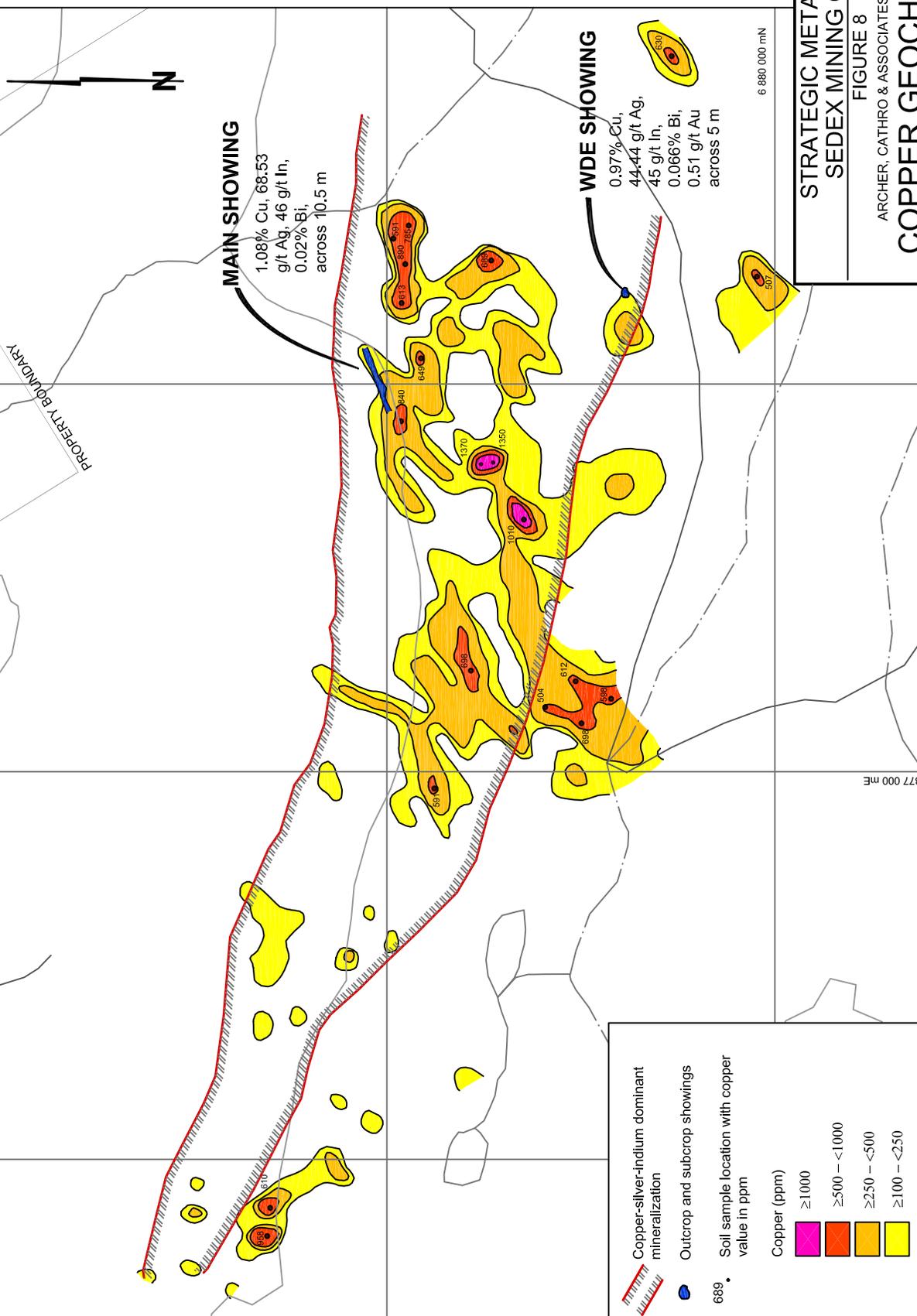
Float samples collected at various points along the 3000 m length of the soil anomaly produced peak values of 6.85% copper, 411 g/t silver, 157 g/t indium, 0.34% bismuth, 3.61% lead and 2.39% zinc. Most samples were slabbed and polished for textural examination. Many of the samples exhibit mild to strong brecciation with or without silica alteration and most of the sulphide species are well preserved. Several specimens of semi-banded chlorite-epidote altered rock with limonite and minor residual sulphide were also discovered at various locales along the geochemically anomalous trend. Specimens of this material returned up to 5.14% copper, 144 g/t silver, 157 g/t indium and 0.15% bismuth.

Two sample sites located roughly 6 km west and northwest of the Main Showing in lower topographic parts of the property (Figure 7) contain crudely banded coarse grained pyrite within a clear to black, brecciated and non-brecciated silica matrix. The best mineralized sample containing 50 to 60% coarse and fine pyrite with abundant black silica breccia fragments returned 0.69% zinc and 8.46 g/t silver.

Scanning Electron Microprobe (SEM) analyses are currently underway at the University of British Columbia under the direction of Dr. Lee Groat, Professor of Mineralogy. The purpose of this work is to establish the association between various sulphide mineral species and low concentration but valuable co-products such as silver, indium and bismuth. Preliminary analyses suggest both silver and indium are contained mostly in chalcopyrite and that indium is also present in sphalerite.

A variety of ground geophysical surveys were conducted along 24.7 km of line cut at regular intervals across the area of strongest soil geochemical response. The work was completed, compiled and interpreted by Aurora Geosciences Ltd. of Whitehorse. Magnetometer and HLEM surveys were conducted along all of the cut lines spanning almost the entire area of anomalous soil geochemical response. Gravity and IP surveys were performed only on selected lines spread about 400 m apart within the eastern and central part of the grid (Figure 6).

The most effective geophysical technique appears to be IP which, when inverted, highlights a shallowly southward dipping horizon with areas of weak to moderate chargeability and corresponding resistivity highs and lows, probably reflecting the degree of silicification. The geometry is relatively complex, suggesting a northward verging fold system cut by steeply dipping



MAIN SHOWING
 1.08% Cu, 68.53 g/t Ag, 46 g/t In, 0.02% Bi, across 10.5 m

WIDE SHOWING
 0.97% Cu, 44.44 g/t Ag, 45 g/t In, 0.066% Bi, 0.51 g/t Au across 5 m

6 880 000 mN

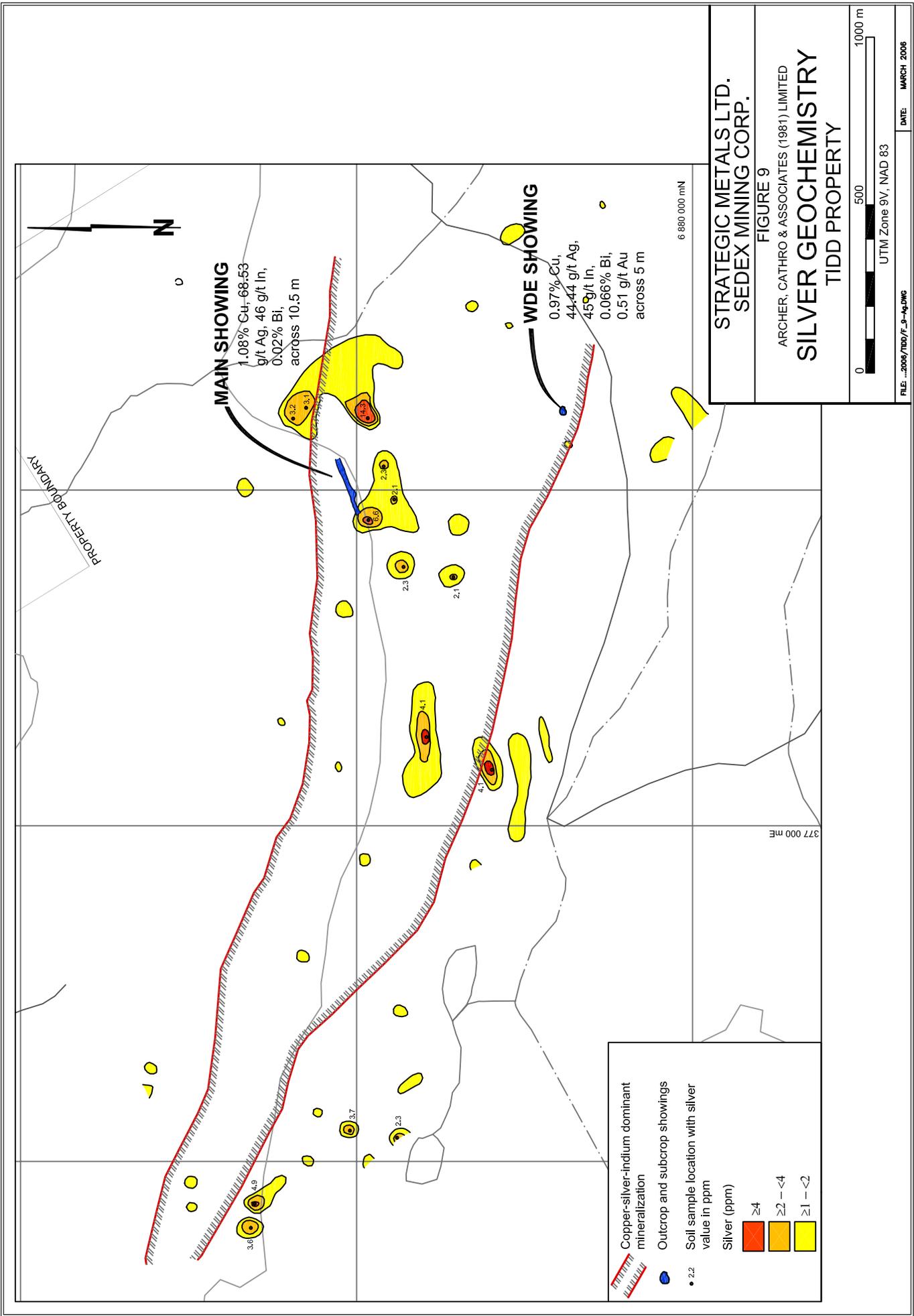
**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
 SEDEX MINING CORP.**

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
TIDD PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m
 UTM Zone 9V, NAD 83
 FILE: ...2006/7100/F_8-CuIInAg
 DATE: MARCH 2006

- Copper-silver-indium dominant mineralization
 - Outcrop and subcrop showings
 - 689. Soil sample location with copper value in ppm
- | Copper (ppm) | |
|--------------|--------------|
| | ≥1000 |
| | ≥500 – <1000 |
| | ≥250 – <500 |
| | ≥100 – <250 |



MAIN SHOWING

1.08% Cu, 68.53 g/t Ag, 46 g/t In, 0.02% Bi, across 10.5 m

WDE SHOWING

0.97% Cu, 44.44 g/t Ag, 45 g/t In, 0.066% Bi, 0.51 g/t Au across 5 m

6 680 000 mN

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

N

0

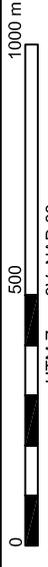
377 000 ME

Copper-silver-indium dominant mineralization
 Outcrop and subcrop showings
 • 2.2 Soil sample location with silver value in ppm
 Silver (ppm)
 ≥4
 ≥2 - <4
 ≥1 - <2

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SEDEX MINING CORP.

FIGURE 9

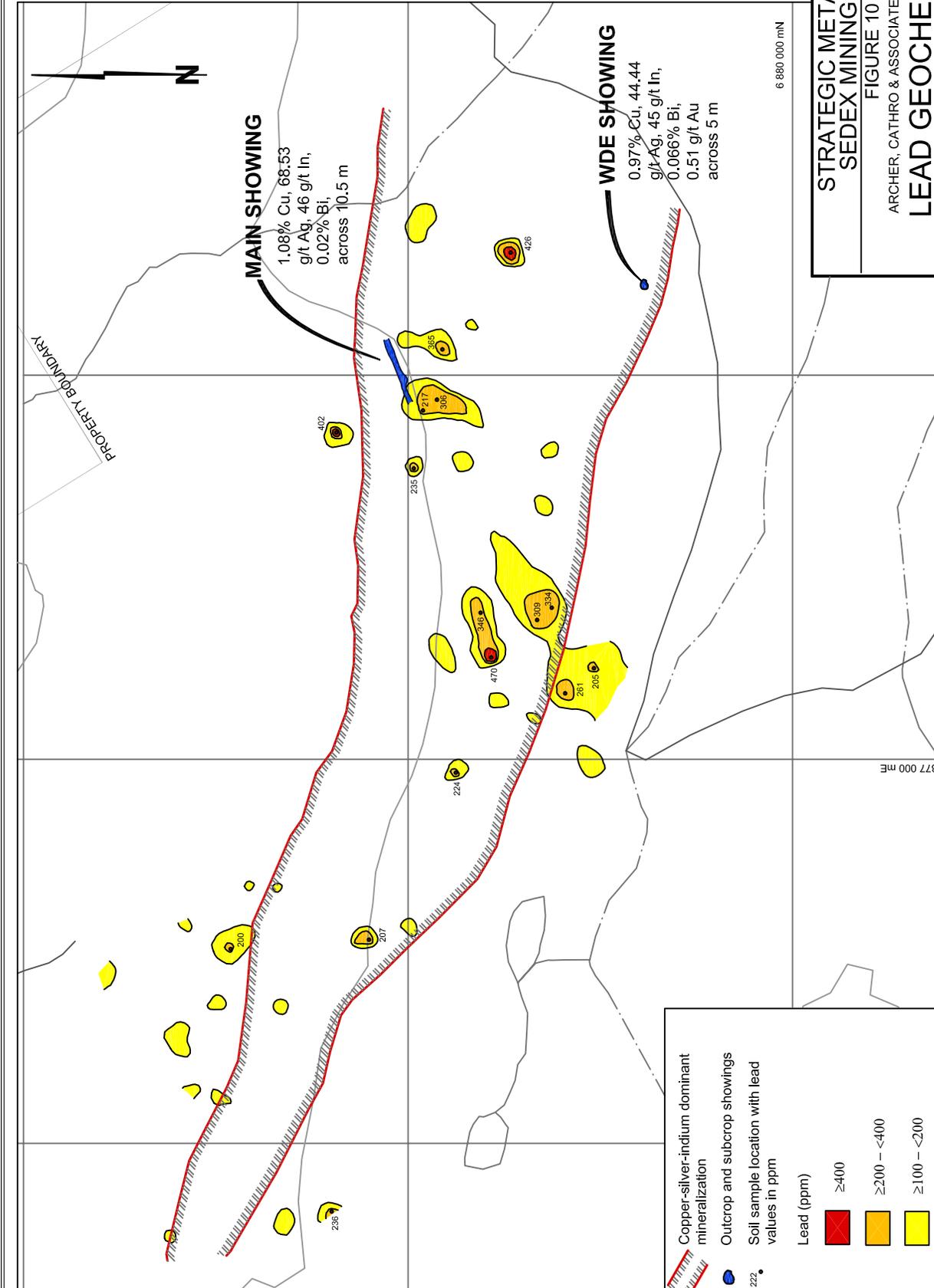
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY
TIDD PROPERTY



UTM Zone 9V, NAD 83

FILE: ...2006/TIDD/F_9-40.DWG

DATE: MARCH 2006



6 680 000 mN

**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
SEDEX MINING CORP.**

FIGURE 10

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY
TIDD PROPERTY



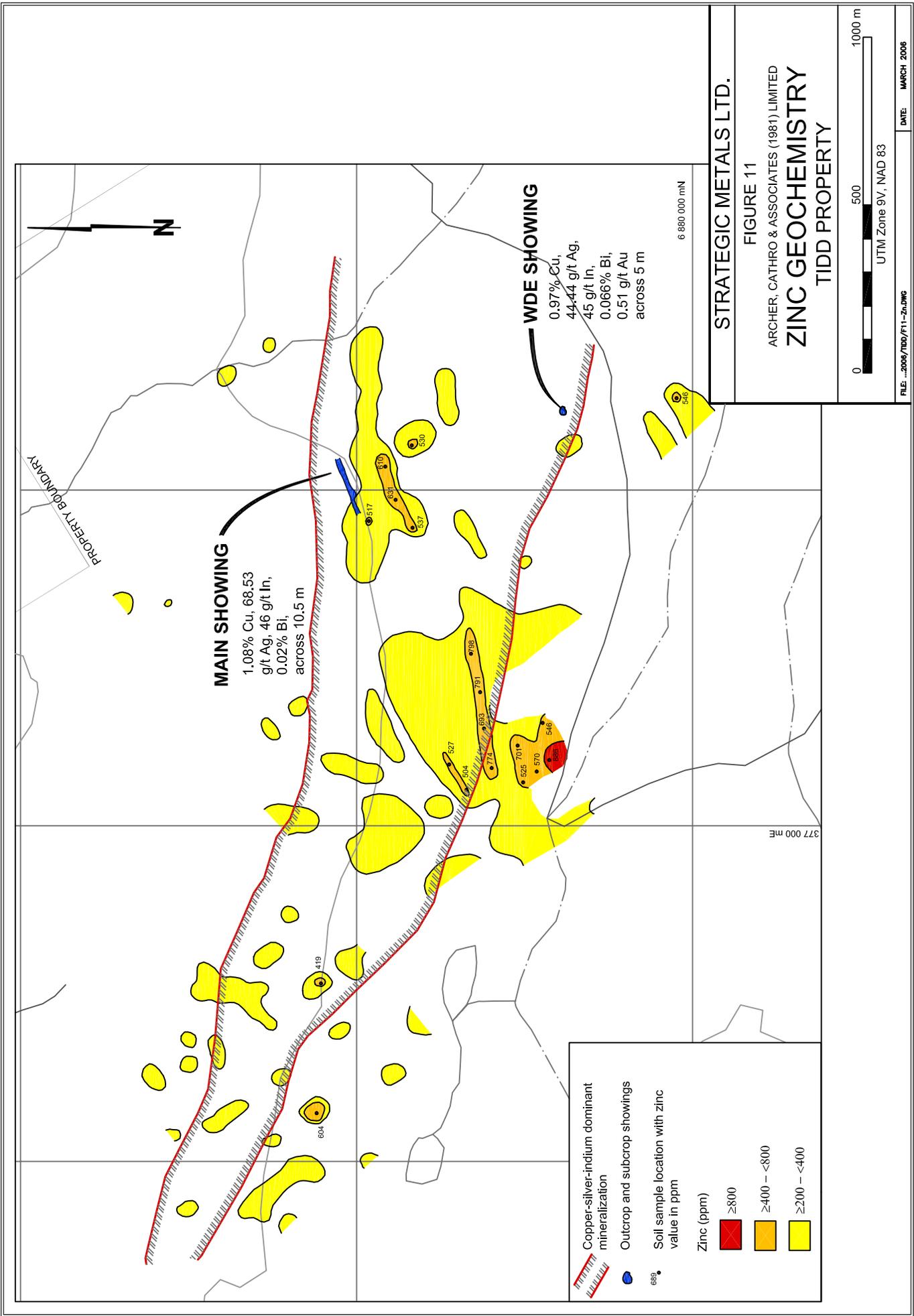
UTM Zone 9V, NAD 83

DATE: MARCH 2006

FILE: ...2006/TIDD/F10-PR.DWG

PROPERTY BOUNDARY
 222. Soil sample location with lead values in ppm
 Copper-silver-indium dominant mineralization
 Outcrop and subcrop showings

Lead (ppm)
 ≥400
 ≥200 - <400
 ≥100 - <200



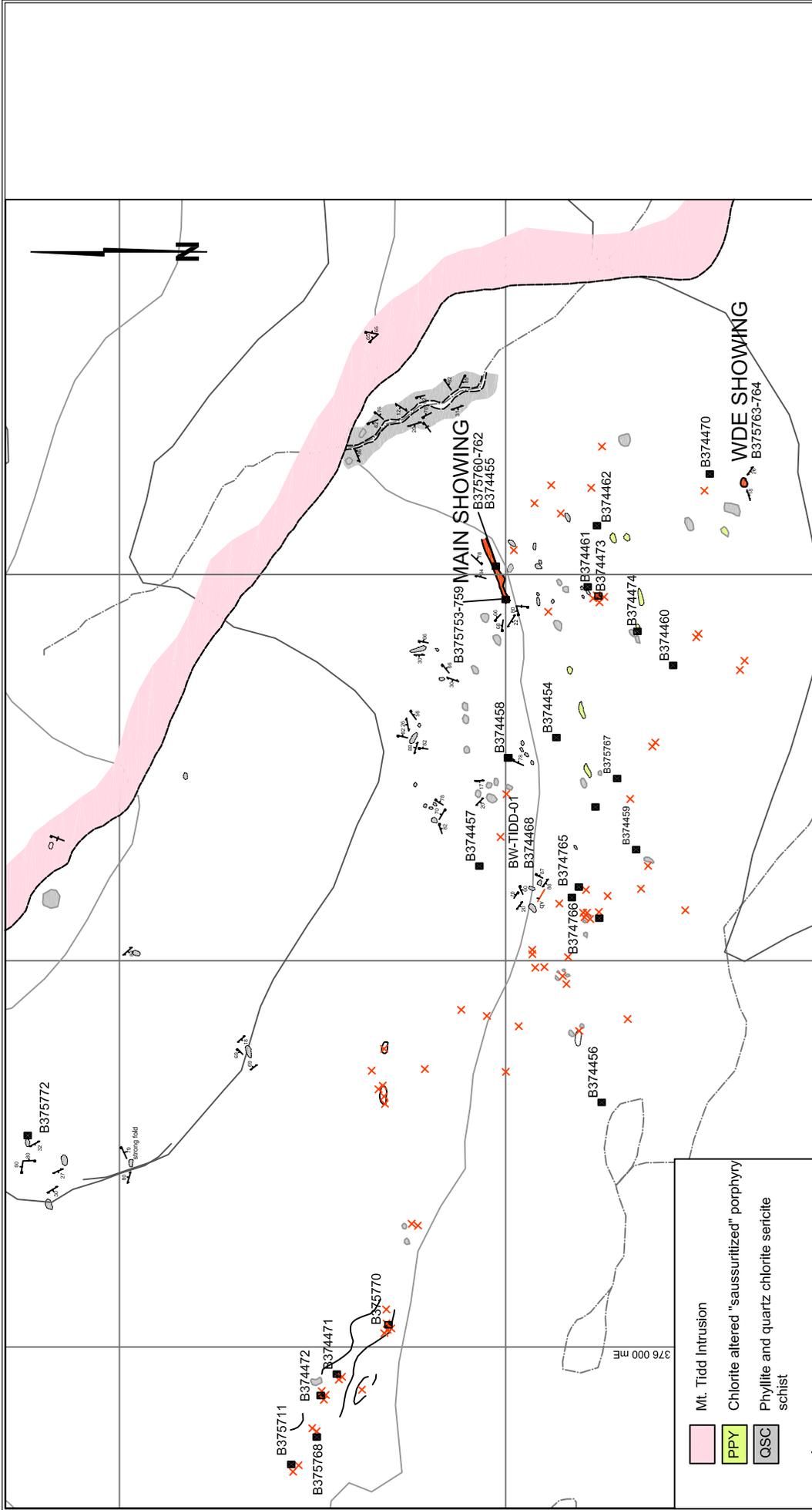
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY
TIDD PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m
 UTM Zone 9V, NAD 83

FILE: ...2006/TDD/F11-2a.DWG DATE: MARCH 2006

Copper-silver-indium dominant mineralization
 Outcrop and subcrop showings
 Soil sample location with zinc value in ppm
 Zinc (ppm)
 ≥800
 ≥400 - <800
 ≥200 - <400



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SEDEX MINING CORP.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MINERALIZATION

TIDD PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m

NAD 83 / ZONE 9V

FILE: ...2006/TIDD/712-MIN.DWG DATE: MARCH 2006

	Mt. Tidd Intrusion
	Chlorite altered "saussuritized" porphyry
	Phyllite and quartz chlorite sericite schist
	Foliation orientation
	Fracture orientation
	Outcrop
	Subcrop-talus
	Linear clearing "kill" zone
	Rock sample location
	Mineralized showing

crosscutting features, likely post-mineralization dykes or faults. At several locales the IP response indicates the presence of more intense chargeability which may indicate concentrations of sulphide minerals. Reliable extrapolation of specific anomalies is not possible between lines because the spacing is too great.

Magnetic and residual gravity results identify two broad anomalous domains which are attributed to deep seated structures or the contact between the Mount Mye and Vangorda Formations. The HLEM response was generally weak throughout the survey area and where present, is likely due to weakly conductive faults or alteration zones.

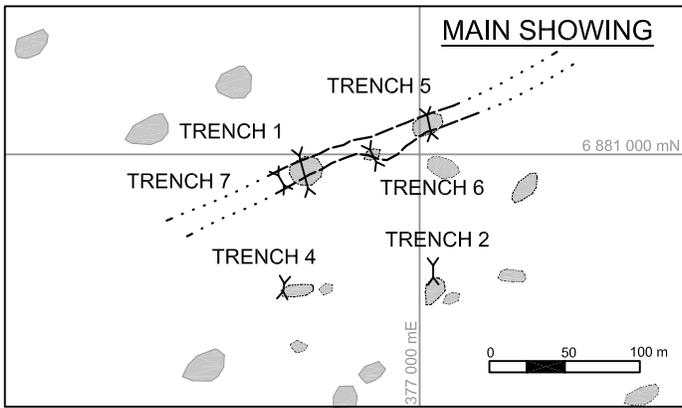
10.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

No holes were drilled in 2005 and none of the previous drilling was done in the vicinity of the main mineralized outcrops. Five diamond drill holes were completed in the southwestern part of the property in 1980 by St. Joseph. Four holes were collared within and along the northern edge of a moderate to strong, westerly trending HLEM conductor that approximately coincides with a series of coincident linear VLF anomalies. The nearest of four drill holes is located 3 km west-southwest of the Main Showing. Two of the holes intersected near surface intervals of zinc bearing graphitic shale and phyllite, the best of which reportedly returned 0.14% zinc across 5 m. The fifth of the St. Joseph holes (DDH 80-3) was located near the western end of Strategic's copper geochemical anomaly. It tested a short VLF anomaly that parallels the mineralized trend and coincides with a small, relatively weak lead soil geochemical anomaly. The hole was drilled to a depth of 74 m and encountered several narrow (5 to 15 cm), near surface, silica altered chalcopyrite bearing breccia horizons. The chalcopyrite bearing intervals were blended with unmineralized wallrock to produce 2 m long samples. Two of the 2 m sample intervals returned 0.12% and 0.15% copper, respectively. Re-sampling of a 10 cm mineralized interval in 2005 yielded 5.73% copper, 177 g/t silver, 71 g/t indium, 0.05% bismuth, 0.17% lead and 0.46% zinc.

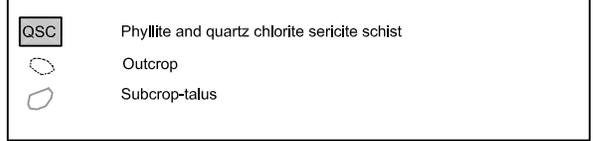
11.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

This section summarizes sampling carried out on the Tidd property by Archer Cathro in 2005.

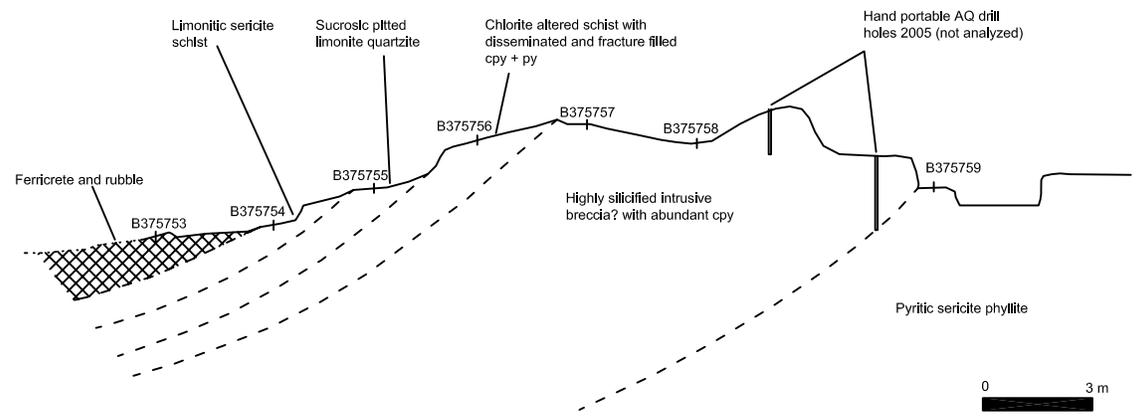
A grid soil sampling program was conducted over a 6 sq km area in the vicinity of the Main and WDE Showings. Soil sampling was the primary exploration tool due to the lack of exposure over most of the area of interest. Phase I sample spacing on the grid was at 50 m intervals along lines spaced 100 m apart. Later infill sampling was performed in the vicinity of the anomalies generated from the Phase I work. The infill sampling was done at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 50 m apart. Stream sediment samples were collected from drainages around the periphery of the grid. Sample sites are marked by aluminium tags affixed to 0.5 m wooden lath that were driven into the ground. Each aluminium tag is inscribed with the number of the sample taken at that site. Soil samples were collected from the bottom of holes dug 20 to 50 cm below surface with a mattock. The soil was placed into individually pre-numbered Kraft paper bags. Stream sediments were collected from parts of the streams conducive to the accumulation of the finest clay rich fraction available. Sample intervals along drainages ranged from 500 to 1000 m apart.



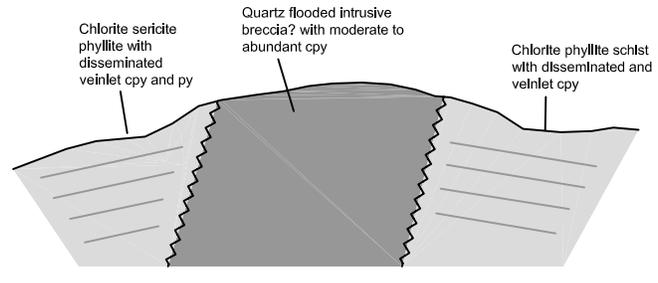
TRENCH	SAMPLE	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Bi (g/t)	In (g/t)	Interval (m)
1	B375754	8.62	0.21	23.20	71.00	3
	B375755	117.00	0.21	259.00	73.00	3
	B375756	136.00	0.19	392.00	60.00	3
	B375757	126.00	0.86	410.00	66.00	3
	B375758	31.80	0.65	74.80	35.00	3
	B375759	54.70	1.52	145.5	40.00	4,5
5	B374455	22.4	0.64	3405.00	18.00	specimen



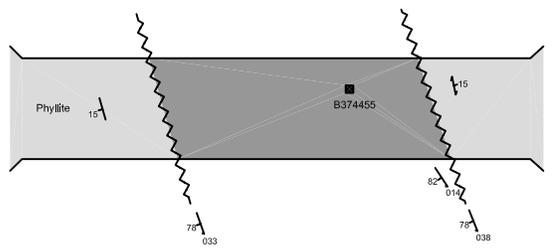
TRENCH 1 - X-Section looking west



TRENCH 5 - X-Section looking west



TRENCH 5 - Plan view



**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
SEDEX MINING CORP.**

FIGURE 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**MAIN SHOWING HAND TRENCHES
TIDD PROPERTY**

Most of the soil samples were collected on hillsides with slopes ranging from 10 to 25°. They usually consisted of poorly developed B Horizon material and often were at least in part comprised of glacial till.

Two types of rock samples were collected on the Tidd property in 2005. Specimens of limonite- or sulphide-bearing float were collected wherever they were encountered during the course of reconnaissance geological mapping. Bedrock exposures of mineralized areas, whether exposed naturally or in hand trenches, were sampled by continuous channel sample taken from 5 by 5 cm grooves sawn into the bedrock or by panel chip samples taken across the surface of the exposure.

Specimen samples of mineralized float and outcrop were collected as an integral part of the exploration program. Specimens are not always representative of the average grade of a mineral occurrence but do serve to establish the presence of mineralization with grades of economic interest. The significance of chip sampling results must be assessed in light of the material collected. For instance, it is relatively easy to obtain a continuous chip sample of even size across a zone of fault gouge or highly broken rock but this is more difficult to do across a massive bedrock exposure. While every effort is made to ensure that chip samples are representative, it is possible that narrow, more resistant intervals within a broader interval of highly fractured rock may be under-represented in the sample. It is likewise possible that unintended bias can be introduced by varying individual sample chip size. Sawn channel samples remove most of the potential bias and are considered to be nearly as representative as a diamond drill hole. True widths of mineralized intervals cannot be estimated accurately if the nature of the bedrock exposure does not permit reliable measurements of orientation for relevant structures.

12.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Little information is available concerning sample handling methods employed by the companies that explored on what is now the Tidd property between 1978 and 1980. The following paragraphs describe procedures used by Archer Cathro in 2005.

After collection, the samples were stored at the camp on the property until they could be flown out and transported to Whitehorse by truck under escort by personnel associated with the program. Rock samples were slabbed using a rock saw at Archer Cathro's Whitehorse office. One portion of the sawn sample was kept as a representative specimen while the other part was packaged in a plastic bag containing the individual sample number. Both soil and rock samples were then shipped to the ALS Chemex laboratory in North Vancouver via Greyhound Courier Express. No part of the sample collection or preparation was conducted by an employee, officer, director or associate of Strategic. Douglas Eaton, Strategic's CFO, transported some of the soil samples from the property to Whitehorse.

Analytical procedures are summarized below as reported by ALS Chemex. At the laboratory, the rock samples were weighed, dried and crushed to 70% minus 2 mm, before a 250 g split was taken and pulverized to better than 85% minus 75 microns. A 30 g split of the pulverized fraction of each sample was then analyzed for gold using fire assay with an AA finish. A smaller split was dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed for 34 elements using ICP techniques. Another split was taken and subjected to near total digestion by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ for 47 elements using

a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES. If a sample exceeded the detection limit for copper, lead, zinc or silver it was reanalyzed for total metal content using standard assay procedures. Soil samples were dried and sieved to -100 microns (-80 mesh) before a split was analyzed for 34 elements by the same procedures used for the rock samples. Splits for selected soil samples were further analyzed for gold using a fire assay technique and AA finish. ALS Chemex operates according to the guidelines set out in ISO/IEC Guide 25 "General requirements for the competence of calibration and testing laboratories" and the company is certified to ISO 9002 by KPMG in Canada and other countries.

Check analyses were performed on 40 selected pulps, mainly for confirmation of indium and copper grades. This work was done through Teck Cominco's Global Discovery Lab in Vancouver. Indium analyses were obtained by aqua regia digestion and atomic adsorption spectroscopy.

13.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Geochemical and geological data resulting from the 2005 exploration program were summarized from observations made by the author or by experienced personnel working under the author's supervision or direction. The author has relied on his own field notes to verify the reliability of the sample data. In examining and verifying the 2005 sample data summarized in this report, the author performed the following tasks:

- original analytical certificates were obtained from ALS Chemex and Global Discovery Labs;
- chip sample results were compiled from original field notes and analytical certificates; and,
- the range of reported results and the distribution of these results were checked against the field description of material sampled.

The verification measures undertaken in connection with this assignment are intended to assess whether inadvertent errors may have occurred through sampling, sample handling and analytical procedures. Indium analyses performed at the above mentioned labs show good to excellent reproducibility for values between 20 and 120 ppm. Percentage differences for indium values in this range differ from -27.88 to +38.9%. On average, the ALS Chemex values are 0.83% lower than those from Global Discovery Labs within the stated range. At upper (>120 ppm) levels, however, ALS Chemex reported values up to 40% higher. Additional analyses will have to be done to determine which labs values are more accurate in certain ranges. Erring toward caution, the lower Global Discovery values were used to compile this report. Copper assays showed good reproducibility.

14.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2005 exploration program at the Tidd property appears to have resulted in a significant new discovery in Yukon's most prolific mining district. Previous exploration on the property was done in a narrow window during the late 1970s and early 1980s. That work was mostly directed toward similar sedex style mineralization but it was hampered by complex claim ownership and

poor exposure which limited geological interpretation. The earlier exploration was likely terminated prematurely by a sharp industry-wide downturn that began in 1981.

The 2005 program conducted by Strategic examined the mineralization more closely. It recognized that the mineralization is hosted by gently southward dipping and moderately folded strata within which are areas showing varying degrees of brecciation and silicification possibly related to steeply crosscutting structures. These observations are supported by geometries inferred from inverted IP data collected across the area of anomalous geochemistry.

Prospecting and soil geochemical results defined a 3000 m long zone extending west and east from the original discovery outcrop (Main Showing). Chalcopyrite is by far the most abundant sulphide specie followed in decreasing order by pyrite, sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite. Lack of available carbonate in the system inhibits the development of malachite and hydrozincite, therefore oxide specie are generally limited to surface coatings of limonite. The preservation of sulphide in this system is attributed to the recent glacial scouring and the presence of widespread silica encapsulation. The absence of hornfels related and skarn style calc-silicate alteration in the system suggests most of the mineralization is not associated with nearby intrusions.

The dominant metal signature of both bedrock samples and float specimens collected along the mineralized trend is copper-silver-indium with erratic lead-zinc-bismuth content. SEM analyses indicate both silver and indium are contained primarily within the chalcopyrite crystal structure (Groat, pers. Comm., 2005). Correlation coefficients for 35 samples collected randomly along the mineralized trend are shown below.

Table II
Correlation Coefficients

	In	Ag	Cu	Bi	Pb	Zn
In	1.00	0.40	0.77	0.19	0.02	0.20
Ag	0.40	1.00	0.53	0.25	0.84	0.58
Cu	0.77	0.53	1.00	0.24	0.18	0.31
Bi	0.19	0.25	0.24	1.00	0.15	0.01
Pb	0.02	0.84	0.18	0.15	1.00	0.62
Zn	0.20	0.58	0.31	0.01	0.62	1.00

Observations from the SEM study are supported by the correlation coefficients. These results coupled with the coarse grained character of the sulphide grains have positive implications concerning potential concentrates that might be produced from the mineralization. It appears that silver and indium are replacing small amounts of copper and iron in the chalcopyrite lattice and there is no evidence of specific indium- or silver-rich mineral inclusions. These observations suggest that potential ores are likely to be non-refractory, that good mineral segregation should be possible and that a hypothetical copper concentrate would likely be significantly enhanced by co-products indium and silver. Detailed metallurgical testing will be required to confirm these observations and marketing studies will have to be done to determine the value of the co-products.

Geochronological studies on lead from galena and trace lead from other sulphide species are underway at the University of British Columbia under the direction of Dr. Jim Mortensen, Professor of Isotope Geology. This age determination data will aid in the genetic classification of the sulphide mineralization.

The exploration at the Tidd property is currently modelled on mineralization associated with the Anvil Range Deposits located 110 km to the west. Copper-silver-indium may represent a feeder zone underlying that type of mineralization. Textures in many of the mineralized specimens from the Tidd property exhibit brecciation and silicification, and it is believed that some of these textures may have been developed in close proximity to a mineralizing vent complex. Future exploration should establish the extent and average grade of the known copper rich mineralization but should also explore for distal bedded lead-zinc-silver mineralization akin to the Anvil Range Deposits. This type of massive sulphide mineralization has not yet been identified on the Tidd property.

15.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tidd property hosts a drill ready, bulk tonnage, copper-silver-indium±bismuth±lead±zinc target and has potential to host distal Anvil Range District style lead-zinc-silver massive sulphide mineralization. Work to date has been limited to a small area in the eastern part of the claim block and there are a number of reconnaissance scale copper-lead-zinc soil geochemical anomalies elsewhere on the property that have received no systematic follow up.

The next phase of exploration should commence with the completion of the IP survey on existing cut lines in the eastern part of the anomalous geochemical trend and along new lines proposed across the western part the trend. This work should bring the IP line spacing to 100 m across the entire area of values. A helicopter borne VTEM survey is also recommended across the entire property to explore further downdip from the area of known mineralization and to search for evidence of Anvil Range District type massive sulphide mineralization. The geophysical survey should be done between March and June to generate the necessary targets for follow up diamond drilling to commence about July 1.

The proposed program is budgeted at \$1 million and provides for 2000 m of diamond drilling. Detailed budget information follows in Section 16.0.

17.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Diamond drilling - 2000 m at \$120/m BTW, fuel, mob and demob included	\$240,000
Helicopter support	200,000
Labour – drill logging, core splitting, drill site construction, geological mapping, soil sampling, line cutting and cook	180,000
Camp and equipment rental and consumable items - 650 mandays at \$100/manday	65,000

\$100/manday	
Helicopter VTEM survey – 950 line km@\$90/line km, plus mob/demob	100,000
Geophysical contractor – IP surveys	50,000
Assays - 400 core samples \$40/sample and 500 soil samples at \$10/sample	21,000
Transportation, shipping and communication	23,000
Accounting and expediting	20,000
Senior supervision, pre-season planning and report preparation	20,000
Management	41,000
Contingency	40,000
Total	\$1,000,000

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

W.A. Wengzynowski, P.Eng.

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Yukon Community Profiles

2006

<http://www.yukoncommunities.yk.ca/communities/rossriver/people/>

18.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and residential address at Box 1924, 1000 Pia Road, Garibaldi Highlands, British Columbia, V0N 1T0, do hereby certify that:

1. I am President of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited of 1016 - 510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1L8.
2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering, Option 1, mineral and fuel exploration.
3. I registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia on December 12, 1998 (Licence Number 24119).
4. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia and Mexico.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of all sections of this Technical Report. I performed prospecting and mapping on the property intermittently between August 3 and September 21, 2005 and supervised the 2005 exploration program. This report is based on publicly available reports and maps, plus data generated during the 2005 exploration program.
7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the report, non-disclosure of which would make the report misleading.
8. I have no interest either directly or indirectly in SEDEX Mining Corp., Strategic Metals Ltd. or the Tidd property.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
10. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and its publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 16 day of March 2006.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

William A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.

APPENDIX I

**SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT THE TIDD PROPERTY
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.**

SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT THE TIDD PROPERTY AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Gravity, induced polarization and resistivity (IP), total magnetic field and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys were conducted on the Tidd Property near Ross River for Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited to investigate widespread copper mineralization on the property. The purpose of the surveys was to characterize the style of mineralization present and to locate targets for detailed investigation.

The gravity survey covered 264 points on 5 lines and covered the centre of the geochemical survey grid and the known mineralization. The survey was conducted with an automated gravimeter using RTK GPS survey equipment for topographic leveling. The data was reduced using standard corrections for drift, latitude, Bouguer slab, Free Air, Bullard-B, near station terrain and far station terrain effects. The Bouguer Anomaly is characterized by a strong regional scale, north-south gradient across the property. The residual anomaly was extracted from the Bouguer anomaly by upward continuing the Bouguer anomaly for 2000 m and subtracting the upward continued field from the Bouguer anomaly. The residual anomaly consists of a broad, north-south trending, 0.8 mGal high in the centre of the geochemical grid. Three dimensional modeling of the residual gravity indicates that the source of the residual anomaly is likely a large deep seated zone of slightly anomalous density (+0.03 - 0.09 g/cm³). The source is not likely to be a massive sulphide body but may be a zone of metasomatism.

The total magnetic field survey covered 24.7 line-km. Data was collected with a pair of proton precession magnetometers, corrected with a synchronized base station magnetometer. Corrections for temporal geomagnetic variation and leveling between operators were performed. The total magnetic field data defines two magnetic domains separated by an east-west boundary which may define the boundary between the Mt Mye and Vangorda Formations. The northern domain is characterized by high amplitude, short spatial wavelength magnetic responses which form two sets of anomalies. The dominant set is roughly parallel to the domain boundary and to the inferred regional geological strike and appears to be stratabound. Cross cutting these trends is a second set of dominantly north-south magnetic highs and lows which appear to truncate the dominant set in places. The southern magnetic domain is coincident with the low lying area in the southern portion of the grid and to some extent the muted magnetic response may be a reflection of overburden depth. Nonetheless, there appears to be a sharp boundary between the two magnetic domains. The southern domain is characterized by low amplitude, long wavelength responses.

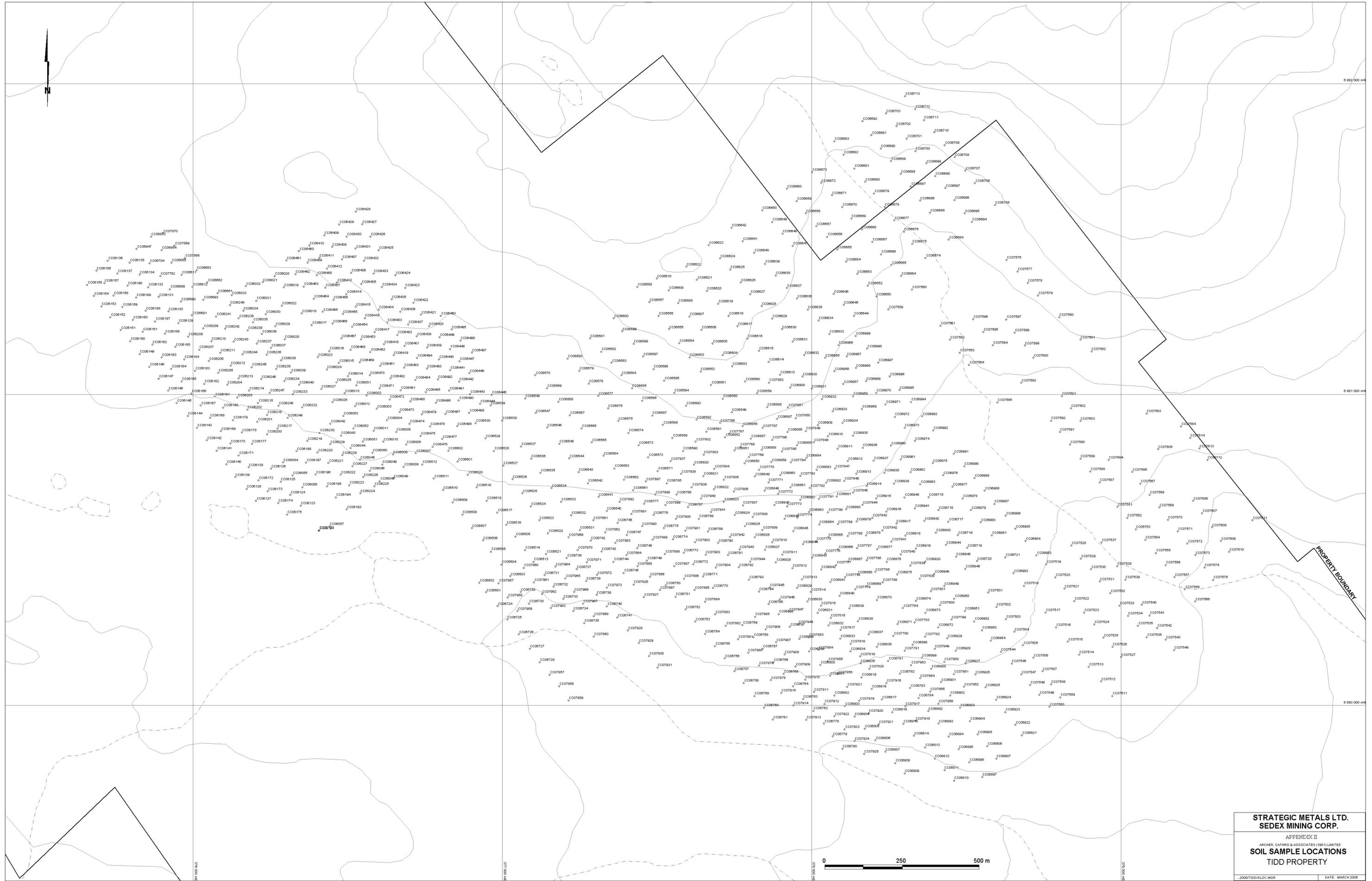
The HLEM survey covered 22.5 line-km of the survey grid and was performed with 100 m coils using 220, 1760, 3520 and 7040 Hz. The data, after standard corrections for topographic effects, indicates the presence of very poor conductors visible only at 7040 Hz and primarily as quadrature anomalies. These anomalies generally follow the trend of the magnetic highs although the conductor associated with the Main Showing follows the trend of a magnetic field low. The very poor conductance of the source conductors indicates that they are not associated with conductive massive sulphide mineralization but instead may follow bedding-parallel structures or zones of alteration.

The IP survey covered 6.5 line-km of survey on 5 lines. The survey was performed in the time domain using a pole-dipole array, 25 m dipoles and reading from the 1st to the 6th separation. The data was of very good quality because of the good ground contact and the generally high bedrock resistivity. The IP survey results defined two domains separated by an east-west trending boundary roughly coincident with the boundary between the magnetic field domains. The northern domain is characterized by generally higher resistivity, higher background chargeability, and the presence of discrete high amplitude chargeability anomalies. The southern domain is characterized by lower apparent resistivity and chargeability and the absence of high amplitude chargeability anomalies.

The IP data was inverted to yield 2D sections of resistivity and chargeability distribution. The northern domain contains a number of generally thin, steeply dipping, highly chargeable sources and a lesser number of thin, flat lying, apparently surficial sources. The steeply dipping sources dip dominantly north at a steep angle and appear to be structurally controlled. Some of the chargeability sources are characterized by coincident low resistivity indicating a significant concentration of conductive minerals (i.e. sulphides or graphite). Some of the highly chargeable sources are of considerable width and others are rooted in apparently flat lying deeper sources.

Considered together, the geophysical survey results do not indicate the presence of a large volcanogenic or sediment hosted massive sulphide system. This is primarily due to the lack of laterally extensive IP, HLEM or magnetic field anomalies. Instead, the survey results indicate that the area of the elevated soil geochemical response and of known mineralization is characterized by a large number of steeply dipping (structurally controlled?) sources of disseminated chargeable mineralization associated with bedding parallel total magnetic field trends.

The IP survey detected several IP targets of appreciable width which merit additional investigation. IP surveys on intermediate lines are necessary to define the lateral continuity and overall tenor of the chargeable sources. Many of the anomalies detected apparently subcrop and could be tested by trenching.



**STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
SEDEX MINING CORP.**
APPENDIX II
ARCHER, CATRO & ASSOCIATES (198) LIMITED
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
TIDD PROPERTY