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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

DATA COMPILATION AND DIGITIZATION

of work completed

at the

SAYYEA PROPERTY

Sayyea 1-102 YD33891-YD33992
Sayyea 103-198 YE29603-YE29698

NTS 105B/09 and 105B/10
Latitude 60°40'N; Longitude 130°32'W

located in the

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

K. Willms, B.Sc.

December 2016

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS	1
HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK	1
GEOMORPHOLOGY	2
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	4
MINERALIZATION	5
STREAM SEDIMENT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	8
ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHS	8
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	9
REFEFENCES	10

APPENDICES

- I STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS
- II STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
I	Lithological Units	3
II	Rock Sampling Analytical Techniques	5
III	Rock Sample Thresholds	8
IV	Soil Samples Thresholds	8

FIGURES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1	Property Location	1
2	Claim Locations	1
3	Tectonic Setting	3
4	Regional Geology	3
5	Property Geology	5
6	Gold Rock Geochemistry	7
7	Silver Rock Geochemistry	7
8	Tungsten Rock Geochemistry	7
9	Bismuth Rock Geochemistry	7
10	Zinc Rock Geochemistry	7
11	Tin Rock Geochemistry	7
12	Lead Rock Geochemistry	7
13	Gold Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
14	Tungsten Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
15	Bismuth Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
16	Zinc Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
17	Tin Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
18	Copper Stream Sediment and Soil Geochemistry	8
19	Orthophoto Image	8

INTRODUCTION

The Sayyeya property covers an extensive system of tungsten±tin±gold±zinc enriched skarn horizons and greisen zones located in southeastern Yukon. The property is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

This report compiles historical data from geological mapping, prospecting, geophysical surveys, hand trenching and soil sampling onto orthophotos and detailed topographic maps prepared in 2015. The author's Statement of Qualifications is in Appendix I, while a Statement of Expenditures follows in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Sayyeya property consists of 198 contiguous quartz claims, which are located in southeast Yukon at latitude 60°40' north and longitude 130°32' west on NTS map sheets 105B/09 and 105B/10 (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 4,000 hectares (40 km²). The claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals. Specifics concerning claim registration are tabulated below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Sayyeya 1-102	YD33891-YD33992	March 26, 2021
Sayyeya 103-198	YE29603-YE29698	March 26, 2021

* Expiry date does not include 2016 work which has not yet been filed for assessment credit.

No field work was completed on the Sayyeya property in 2016.

The Sayyeya property is located 60 km due north of Rancheria, which is located along the Alaska Highway. Access to the property is by helicopter. The community of Watson Lake, the closest supply centre, is located 120 km southeast of the property. The Alaska Highway is usable in all seasons to access Watson Lake and Rancheria.

The property lies within the traditional territories of the Laird First Nation of the Kaska Dena Council, which has not concluded land claim agreements with Canada and Yukon.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

In 1979, SEREM Limited staked the historical Cabin claims to cover greisen-type tungsten mineralization on the northern edge of a granitic pluton. Stream sediment sampling, prospecting and geological mapping identified scheelite-bearing skarn horizons in adjacent meta-sediments and several other small showings of molybdenite, wolframite, arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite (Stammers, 1979). Based on these encouraging results, SEREM staked another 152 claims.

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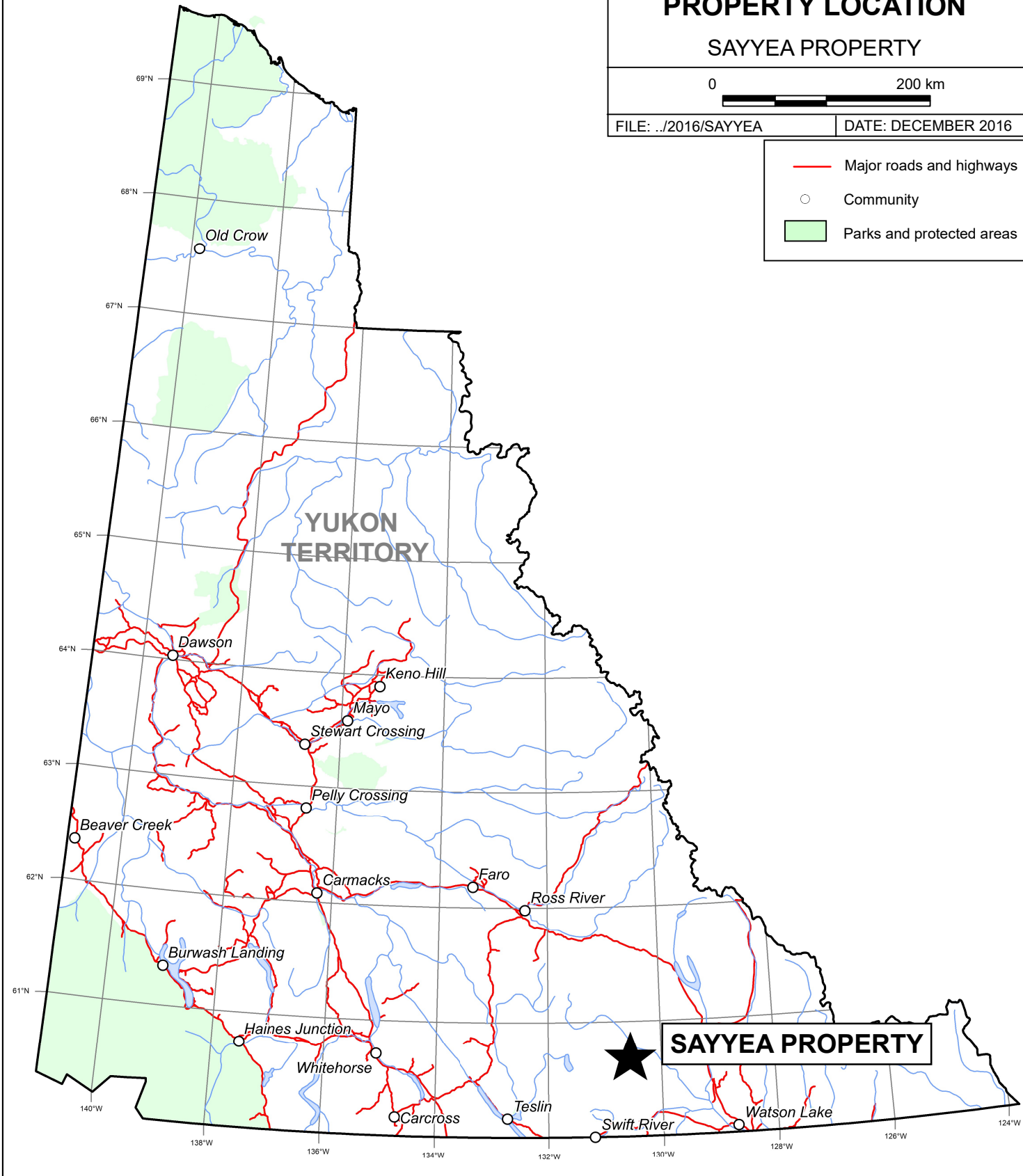
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 200 km

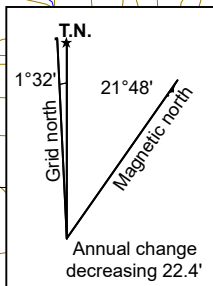
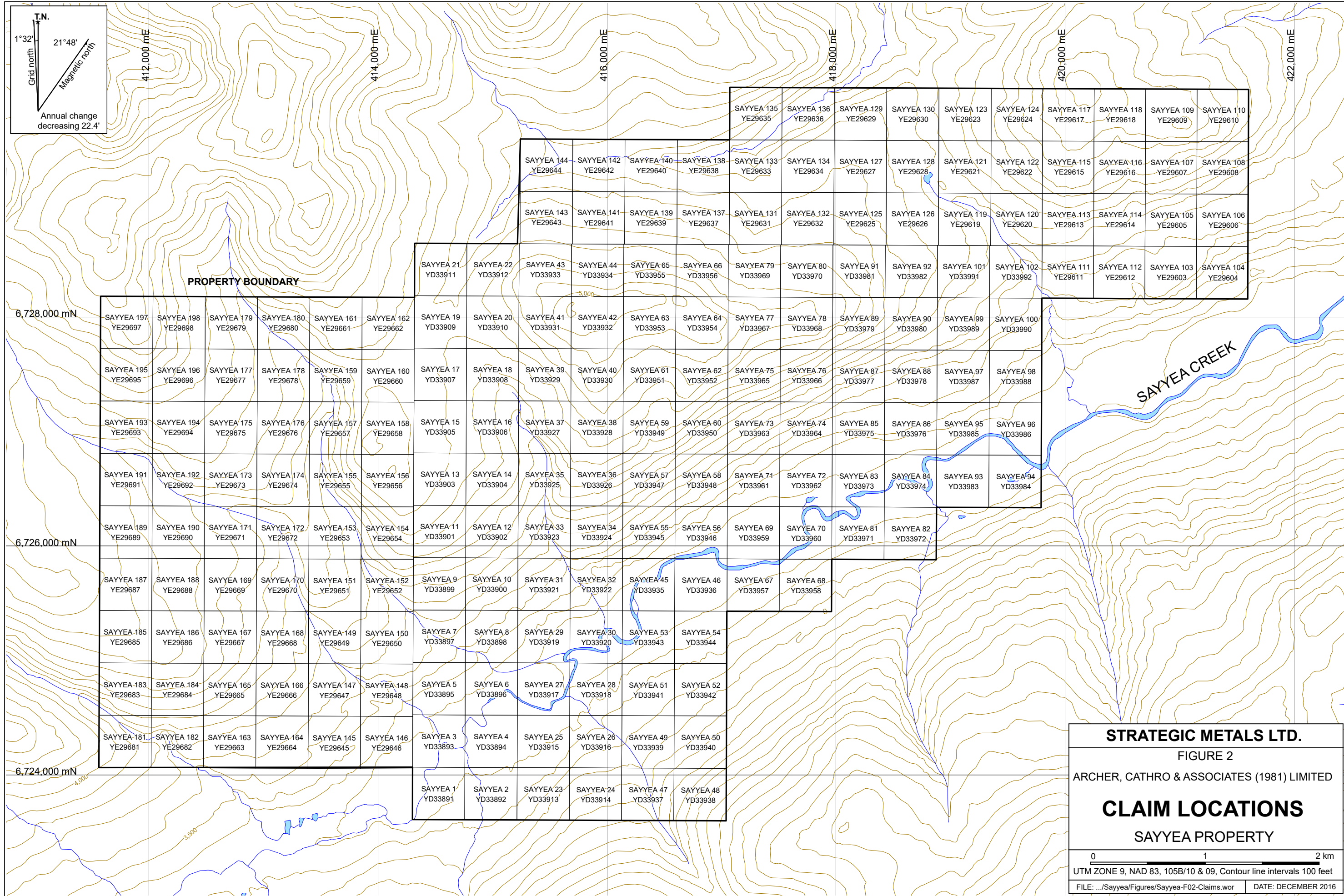
FILE: ../2016/SAYYEA

DATE: DECEMBER 2016

- Major roads and highways
- Community
- Parks and protected areas



SAYYEA PROPERTY



PROPERTY BOUNDARY

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 FIGURE 2
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS
 SAYYEE PROPERTY

0 1 2 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: .../Sayyee/Figures/Sayyee-F02-Claims.wor DATE: DECEMBER 2016

In 1980, SEREM conducted geological mapping, geochemical sampling and magnetometer surveys (Lee, 1980). This work defined several skarn horizons within meta-sediments near the contact of a Late Cretaceous stock. The most important mineralization occurs in the Main and Lower skarn horizons. SEREM traced the Main skarn horizon over four kilometres with its width ranging from 30 to 45 m. Results from grab samples yielded up to 0.30% tungsten and 2,060 ppb gold. Other skarn horizons identified on the claims have similar tungsten grades but are significantly narrower.

In 1981, SEREM carried out prospecting, chip sampling and ultraviolet lamping to further evaluate the tungsten-rich skarn showings. Chip and grab samples returned values up to 0.531% and 0.967% tungsten, respectively, but exhibited negligible gold (Stammers, 1982). No further work was done and the claims were allowed to expire.

In early 2010, Strategic Metals staked the Sayyea 1 to 120 claims to cover SEREM's principal skarn horizons. That summer, contour and grid soil sampling and prospecting were performed. Soil sampling yielded up to 7,150 ppm zinc and 29 ppm bismuth west of the Main zone, at the Main West skarn zone, but the samples returned near background values for all other elements of interest (Eaton, 2011). After receiving the results, an additional 78 claims (Sayyea 121 to 198) were added to cover the projections of the mineralized skarn horizons along strike to the west.

In summer 2011, Strategic Metals performed two days of soil sampling and prospecting along the Main and Lower skarn zones. Soil sampling extended the strike of the Main West skarn zone further west, yielding strongly anomalous zinc and antimony values. Rock and chip samples collected from skarn outcrop and float returned up to 176 ppb gold, 0.64% tungsten, 71 ppm bismuth and 2,800 ppm zinc (Eaton, 2012).

In 2012, Strategic Metals conducted more prospecting and soil sampling, with focus on the Main skarn zone. Soil sampling along the zone returned up to 80 ppb gold, 640 ppm tungsten, 75 ppm bismuth and 5,440 ppm zinc, increasing the strike length of the Main skarn horizon to roughly 8,000 m. Rock samples, which were collected in the vicinity of the Main skarn zone, returned up to 3,730 ppm tungsten, 178 ppm bismuth and 5,510 ppm zinc, but only returned background levels for gold (Burrell, 2012). Also in 2012, Underhill Geomatics Ltd. was commissioned to fly airphotos over the property.

In 2015, orthophotos and 2 m contour topographic maps were prepared by Underhill (Burrell, 2015).

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Sayyea property lies within the Cassiar Mountains along portions of Cabin and Sayyea creeks. These creeks and their tributaries drain the property, and ultimately discharge into the Arctic Ocean via the Liard and Mackenzie rivers.

Topographic relief is gentle to moderate, and most of the property covers a ridge that slopes southward into the Cabin Creek valley. Local elevations range from 975 to 1,650 m above sea level (asl), and treeline is about 1,500 m. Slopes above treeline are vegetated with grass, moss

and buckbrush. Vegetation density increases downslope, and at lower elevations it consists of spruce, balsam, lodgepole pine, willow and poplar forests with a thick understory of buckbrush, slide alder and moss. Outcrop is sparse and is generally limited to higher elevations and deeply incised creek cuts. Much of the property, particularly the valley floor, is blanketed by Pleistocene colluvium deposits and glacial till.

The climate in the Sayyea area is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. The property is mostly snow free from early June to late September.

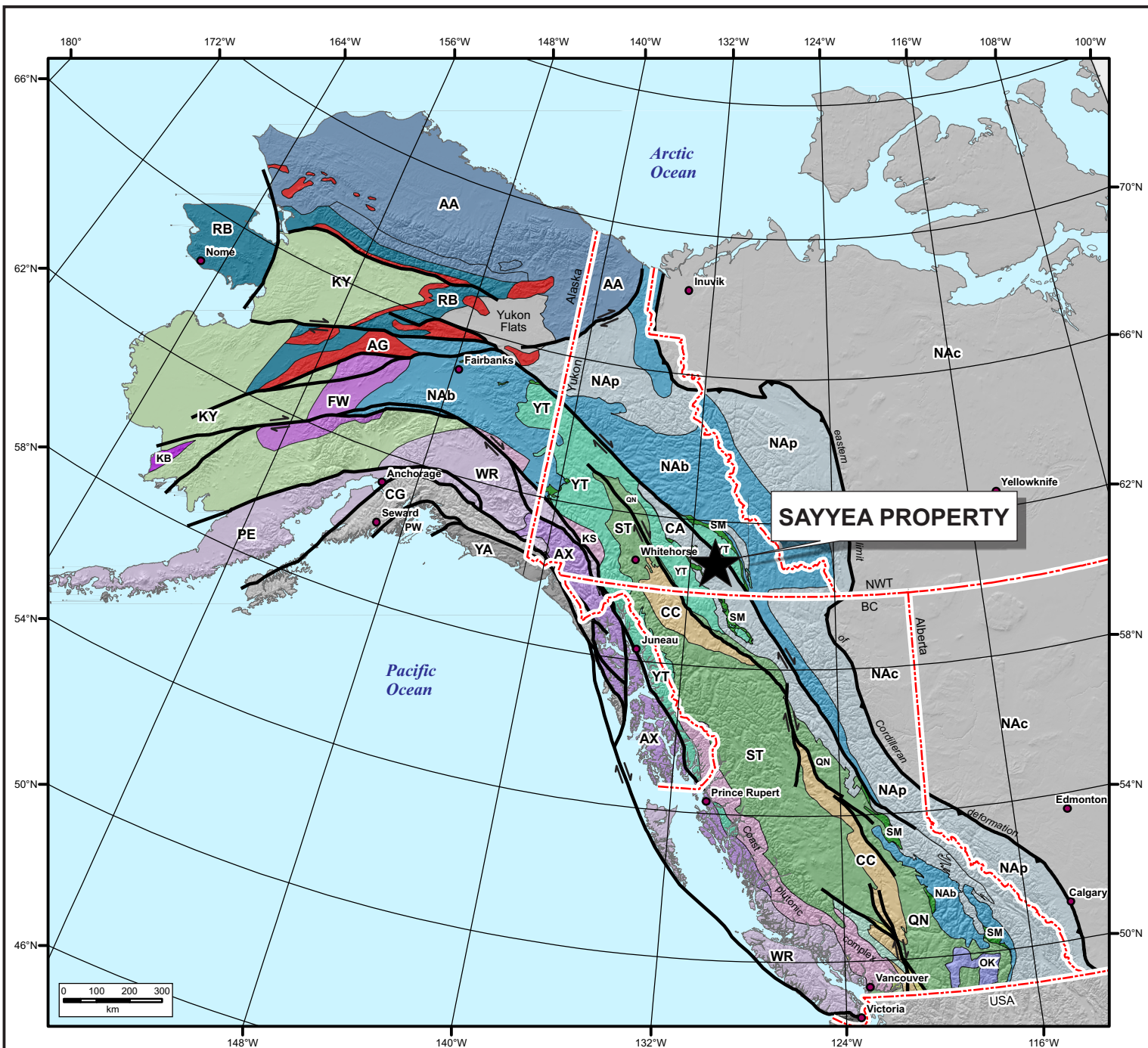
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sayyea property is situated in the northern Omineca Belt, in an area where Mid to Late Cretaceous intrusions cut the Cassiar Terrane (CT) (Figure 3). The CT comprises a belt of Upper Proterozoic to Upper Triassic parautochthonous, miogeoclinal sediments that extend 1,500 km from the northern interior of B.C. into southern Yukon (Pope and Sears, 1997 and EMPR, 2009). The northeast edge of the CT is defined by the Tintina Fault Zone, a series of sub-parallel transcurrent faults that produced about 450 km of dextral offset during the Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary (Tempelman-Kluit, et al., 1976). The southwest margin is bound by the Teslin Suture, an enigmatic zone composed of folds, thrusts and high angle faults.

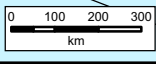
The Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) maintains a website illustrating regional geology based on mapping done by the Geological Survey of Canada and YGS, recent thesis work and a comprehensive compilation done by Gordey and Makepeace in 2003. This interactive map is periodically updated when new information becomes available (YGS, 2016). The main lithological units are described below in Table I, while regional geology is shown on Figure 4.

Table I – Lithological Units (Gordey and Makepeace, 2003)

Unit Name	Age	Map Name	Description
Rancheria Suite	Late Cretaceous	LKqR	Medium to coarse-grained, equigranular biotite-muscovite leucogranite and monzogranite (Cabin Creek Stock).
Kechika Group	Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician	COK1	Basinal fine-grained calcareous polytactic strata – thin-bedded, lustrous, calcareous, grey slate, phyllite, limestone, minor grey dolostone and dolomitic limestone; quartz-carbonate veins; minor sills and flows of basalt and basaltic tuff; may include Ordovician black slate at top of succession.
Rossella Formation	Lower Cambrian	ICR	Resistant, thick-bedded to massive, limestone and argillaceous limestone; local archaeocyathid buildups, trilobite fragments, oolites and pisolites; pisolitic massive dolostone and limestone; marble, calc-silicate, calcareous phyllite and minor schist



SAYYEA PROPERTY



- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| YA | Yakutat | Outboard |
| PW | Prince William | |
| CG | Chugach | |
| PR | Pacific Rim | |
| CR | Crescent | |
| KY | Koyukuk, Nyak, Togiak | Insular |
| PE | Peninsular | |
| AX | Alexander | |
| WR | Wrangellia | |
| KS | Kluane, Windy, Coast | |
| AG | Angayucham/Tozitna/Innoko | Northern Alaska |
| AA | Arctic-Alaska, Hammond | |
| RB | Coldfoot, Ruby, Seward | |
| FW | Farewell | |
| KB | Kilbuck | |

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| MT | Methow | Intermontane |
| CD | Cadwallader | |
| BR | Bridge River | |
| CC | Cache Creek | |
| HA | Harrison | |
| CK | Chilliwack | |
| ST | Stikinia | |
| QN | Quesnellia | |
| OK | Okanagan | |
| SM | Slide Mountain | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ancestral North America | |
| CA | Cassiar |
| NAb | North America - basinal |
| NAp | North America - platform |
| NAc | North America - craton & cover |

Taken from Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011

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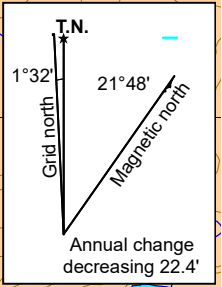
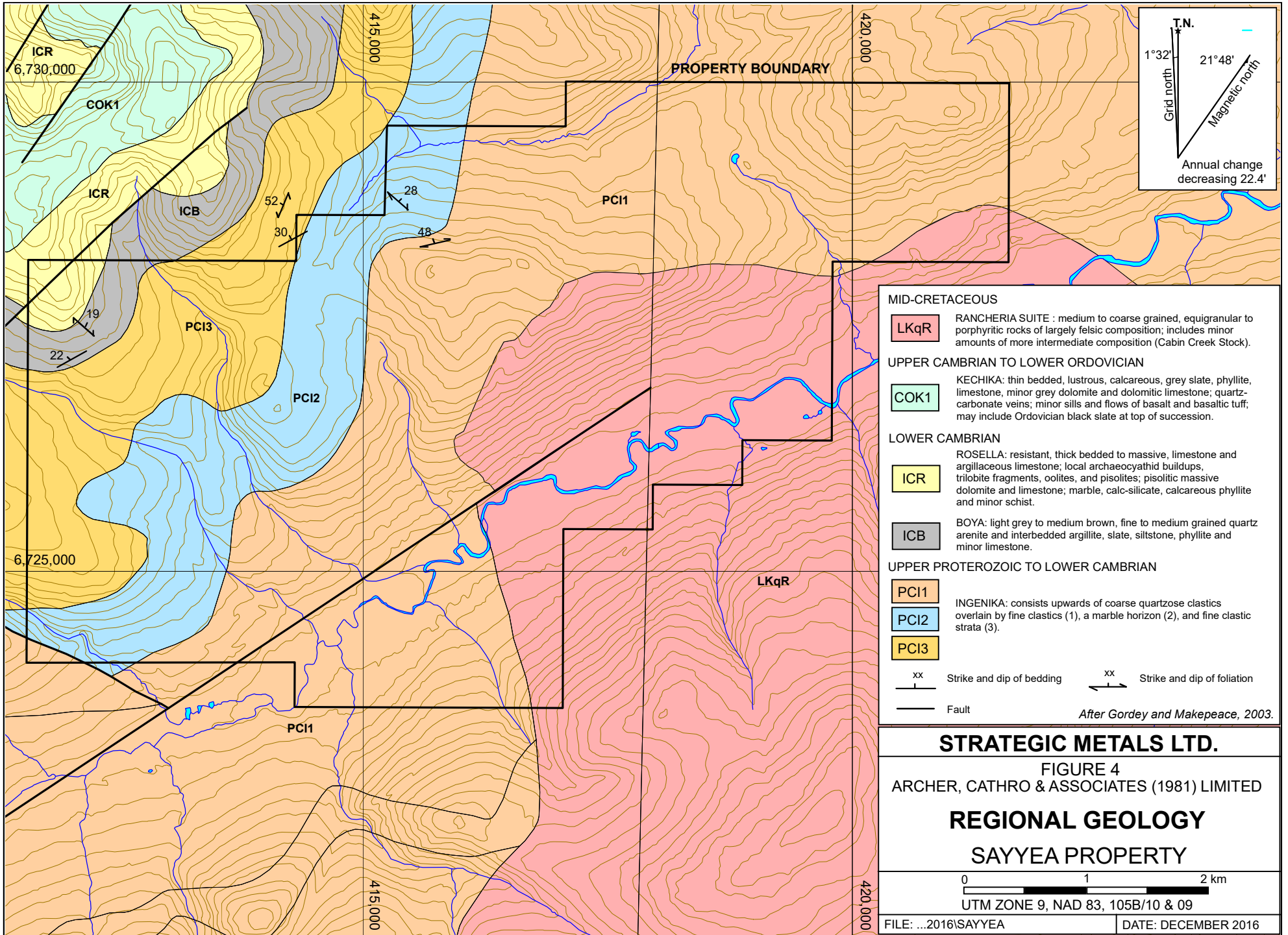
FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

SAYYEA PROPERTY

FILE: 2016/SAYYEA	DATE: DECEMBER 2016
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Boya Formation	Lower Cambrian	ICB	Light grey to medium brown, fine to medium-grained quartz arenite and interbedded argillite, slate, siltstone, phyllite and minor limestone.
Ingenika Group	Neoproterozoic to Lower Cambrian	PCI 1	Consists upwards of coarse quartzose clastic rocks overlain by calcareous sandstone, shale, quartz-eye grit, quartzite, micaceous quartzite and minor grey limestone generally overlain by phyllite, quartzite and dolomitic marble; muscovite-chlorite schist, biotite schist, metasandstone and minor calc-silicate (Swannel and Tsaydiz Formations).
		PCI 2	Consists upwards of coarse quartzose clastic rocks overlain by marble, minor dolomite, calc phyllite (Espee Formation).
		PCI 3	Consists upwards of coarse quartzose clastic rocks overlain by phyllite, quartzite and minor micaceous metasandstone (Stelkuz Formation).

The Sayyea area is underlain largely by a basement of Ingenika Group meta-sediments, composed of the Swannel, Tsaydiz, Espee and Stelkuz Formations. In the northwestern corner of the property, conformable limestone, slate, phyllite and dolostone from the Boya, Rosella and Kechika Formations sequentially overlie the basement meta-sediments. The northwestern part of a granitoid stock (Cabin Creek Stock) underlies the east-central part of the property. Although this pluton has been assigned to the Cassiar Suite by regional mappers, it appears to be part of the younger Rancheria Suite. Mapping and U/Pb age dating of the Cabin Creek Stock on adjoining claims identified two phases, dated at 72.82 ± 0.13 Ma and 76.20 ± 0.15 Ma (Gregory, 2007). These two phases are porphyritic granite and megaporphyritic granite.

Although the region has been complexly deformed, bedding and compositional layering in the vicinity of the property generally trend northeasterly and dip moderately to the northwest. Local variations in foliation orientations are indicative of folding in the area. Rocks in the region exhibit differing metamorphic grades, which reflect the influences of regional dynamo-thermal metamorphism and localized contact metamorphism.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Property-scale mapping was carried out by SEREM in 1979 and 1980 (Stammers, 1979 and Lee, 1980). The following geological descriptions are summarized from SEREM's reports, observations made by Strategic Metals and regional mapping conducted on the area.

The Sayyea property straddles the contact between the Cabin Creek Stock and surrounding meta-sedimentary rocks belonging to the Swannel and Tsaydiz Formations. On the property, the Cabin Creek Stock reportedly ranges in composition from quartz-biotite granodiorite to quartz-biotite monzonite. Near its northern contact, the stock is locally altered to quartz-muscovite-feldspar-fluorite greisen. Quartz-muscovite veins associated with the greisens host wolframite

and scheelite. Lenses of bull quartz and coarse-grained, quartz-biotite monzonite dykes radiate out from the stock.

The meta-sediments on the property are primarily composed of quartz-rich biotite schist. Several quartzite, skarn and marble horizons have been identified within the schist, along the western and northern margins of the stock (Figure 5). Marble and skarn are best developed where the limestone protolith is proximal and parallel to the intrusive contact. The most common skarn lithologies are:

- 1) Garnet-pyroxene skarn: green, red and brown weathering surface; ring of black manganese oxide just below weathering surface; fine to coarse, mainly medium grained; composed primarily of garnet-pyroxene-quartz-calcite±tremolite±pyrrhotite±scheelite; garnets are well-formed; high specific gravity.
- 2) Pyroxene-quartz skarn: dark green and white, locally rusty weathering; aphanitic to fine grained; consists mainly of pyroxene-quartz±calcite±pyrrhotite±scheelite.
- 3) Cherty skarn (silicified limestone): light green to striped light green and white (green is more resistant); aphanitic; mainly quartz and pyroxene.
- 4) Garnet-rich skarn: pink or reddish weathering surface; brown or pink on fresh surface; composed mainly of garnet±quartz±calcite±pyroxene.

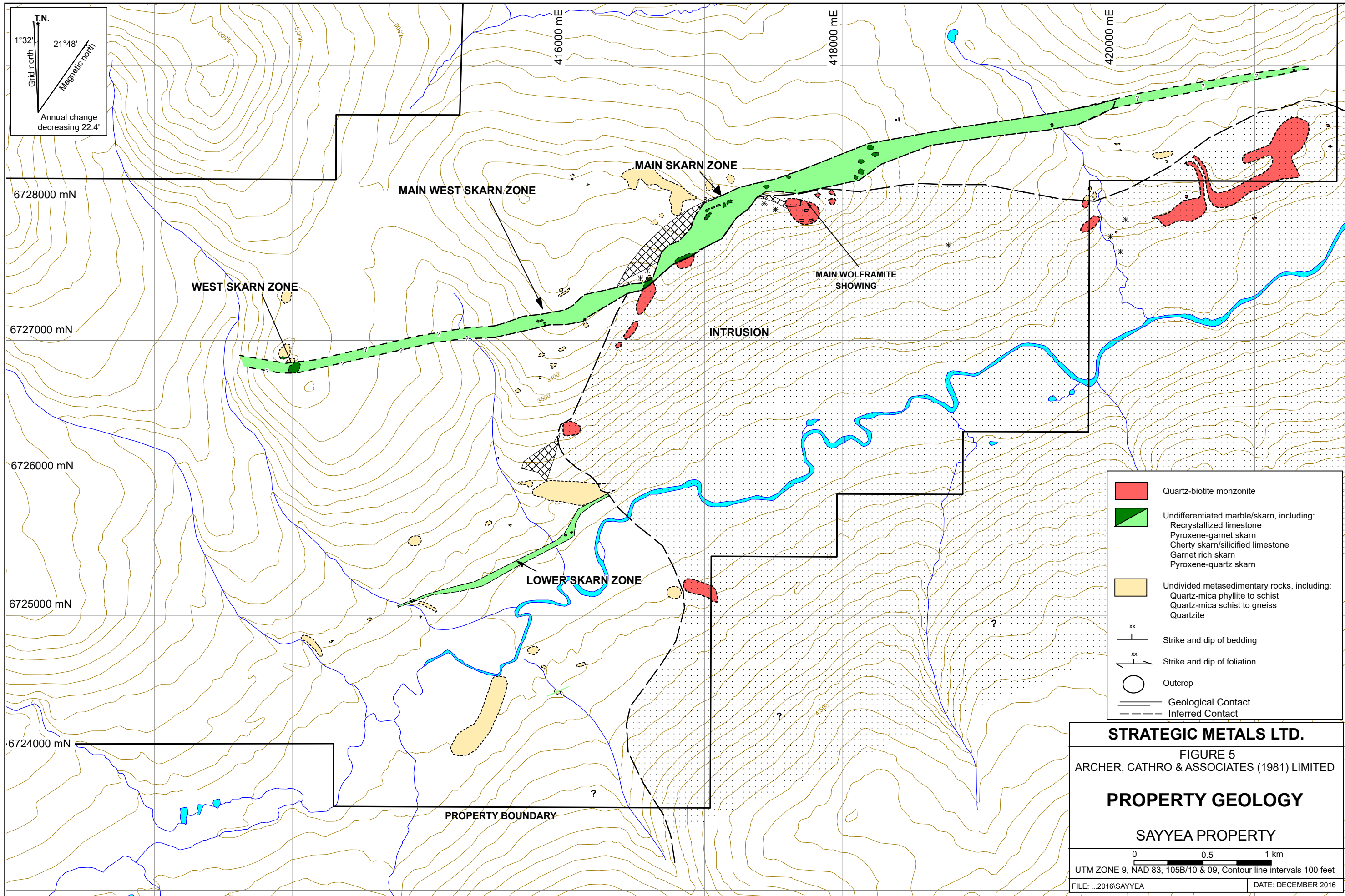
Bedding orientations on the property mostly strike east-northeastly and dip moderately to shallowly towards the north. Although foliation orientations also generally follow this trend, they are locally variable. Murphy (1988) mapped a steeply dipping, northeasterly trending fault that displaces the western part of the Cabin Creek Stock.

MINERALIZATION

The different generations of rock sampling have been completed on the Sayyea property, utilizing a variety of analytical techniques, as shown in Table II below. Some of these techniques involved incomplete digestion of rock samples and, therefore, may have understated metal contents, especially for samples containing resistate minerals such as scheelite and cassiterite.

Table II – Rock Sampling Analytical Techniques

Year	Element(s)	Analytical Technique	Code	Digestion
1979 to 1981 (SEREM)	Gold	Fire assay	Not provided	Partial
	Tungsten oxide	Acid digestion	Not provided	Partial
2011	Gold	Fire assay fusion followed by inductively coupled plasma.	Au-ICP21	Partial



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 FIGURE 5
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
 SAYYEE PROPERTY

(Strategic Metals)	Multi-element	Aqua regia digestion, inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectrometry and atomic emission spectroscopy.	ME-MS41	Partial
	Tin/Tungsten	Pressed pellet X-ray florescence.	W-XRF-05, Sn-XRF-05	Complete
2012 (Strategic Metals)	Gold	Fire assay fusion followed by inductively coupled plasma.	Au-ICP21	Partial
	Multi-element	Aqua regia digestion, inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectrometry and atomic emission spectroscopy.	ME-MS41	Partial
	Tungsten (reported values > 100 ppm from ME-MS41)	Pressed pellet X-ray florescence.	W-XRF-05	Complete
	Silver/Arsenic	Ore grade analyses using aqua regia digestion, inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectrometry and atomic emission spectroscopy.	Ag-OG46, As-OG46	Near complete

Analyses completed with partial digestion generally returned lower values than those completed with near complete digestion. Results from samples analysed using pressed pellet XRF techniques typically returned significantly higher values, for tungsten and tin.

Main Skarn Horizon

The Main skarn horizon strikes east-northeasterly and dips shallowly to the north. The horizon has mapped widths of 30 to 40 m and is locally in direct contact with the Cabin Creek Stock. Exposure is discontinuous and sparse in the central part of the horizon, where it is at or above treeline, and is rare in other areas. Scheelite is the primary mineral of interest, occurring throughout garnet-pyroxene and pyroxene-quartz skarns.

The Main skarn horizon hosts three mineralized zones: the Main, Main West and West. Each zone has a distinctive geochemical signature.

The Main skarn zone refers to the portion of the Main skarn horizon that abuts directly against the Cabin Creek Stock. Rock samples from this zone yielded anomalous tungsten (up to 9,675 ppm), gold (up to 308 ppb), zinc (up to 2,800 ppm), lead (up to 2,960 ppm), bismuth (up to 26 ppm) and tin (up to 173 ppm) values.

The Main West skarn zone is poorly exposed and is located approximately 1,500 m west of the Main skarn zone in an area where the horizon diverges from the Cabin Creek Stock. Rock samples from the Main West skarn zone returned values reaching 2,060 ppb gold, 5,313 ppm tungsten (over three metres) and 5,510 ppm zinc.

The West skarn zone is exposed on a knoll approximately two kilometres west of the Main West skarn zone. Little rock sampling has been done in this zone and values were low for all elements, except bismuth which returned up to 105 ppm.

Lower Skarn Horizon

The Lower skarn horizon lies 1,500 m south of the Main skarn horizon, following the same general trend. This horizon has been traced west from the Cabin Creek Stock for approximately 1,700 m along strike, with an average width of 10 m. Although most samples taken from it returned background values for the elements of interest, a few samples yielded elevated results up to 0.29% tungsten, 377 ppm bismuth, 5,900 ppm zinc and 107 ppm tin (Eaton, 2011).

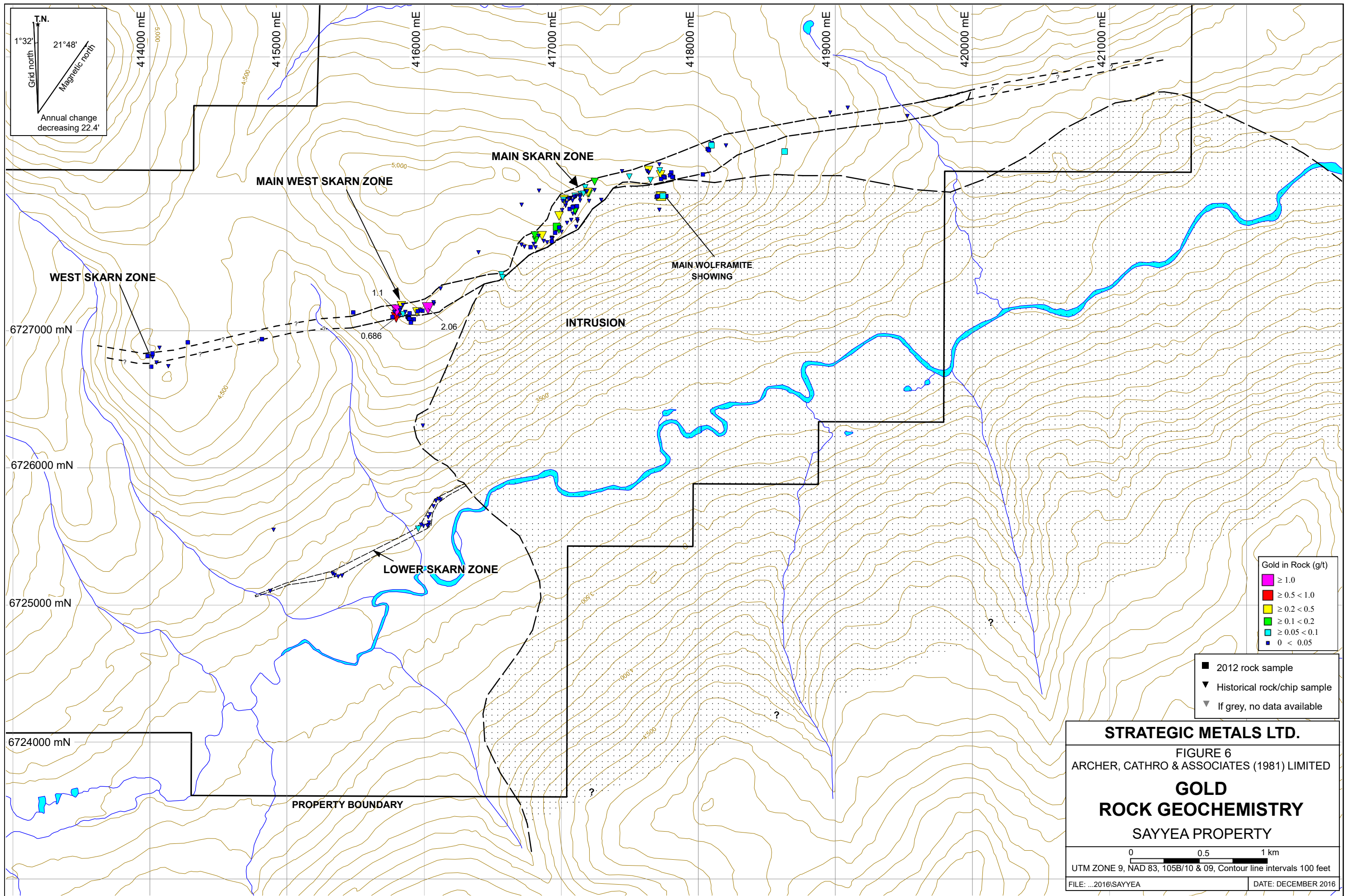
Greisen and Quartz Vein Zones

The Wolframite showing is located immediately south of the Main skarn zone, within the Cabin Creek Stock. Mineralization in this showing comprises coarse blades of wolframite and coarse scheelite crystals. Rock samples from the showing returned elevated tungsten (up to 3,730 ppm), gold (up to 343 ppb) and bismuth (up to 178 ppm) values.

Other greisen zones are found intermittently throughout the northern part of the Cabin Creek Stock. They typically contain fluorite with minor molybdenite and other sulphides. One sample of mineralized greisen, collected in 1979, returned 0.056% molybdenum and 0.001% tungsten oxide. All other samples of greisen material returned low values.

Quartz±muscovite veins are abundant in meta-sedimentary and intrusive rocks near the periphery of the Cabin Creek Stock, but are rarely mineralized. Quartz veins yielded up to 323 ppb gold, 100 ppm silver, 1.23% arsenic, and 3,300 ppm lead.

Anomalous thresholds for rock and chip samples taken from various zones and showing on the property are listed in Table III. Thematic data for gold, tungsten, bismuth, zinc, lead and tin are shown in Figures 6 to 12, respectively.



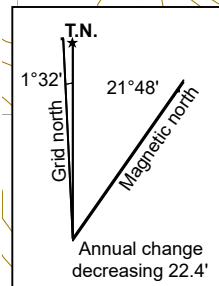
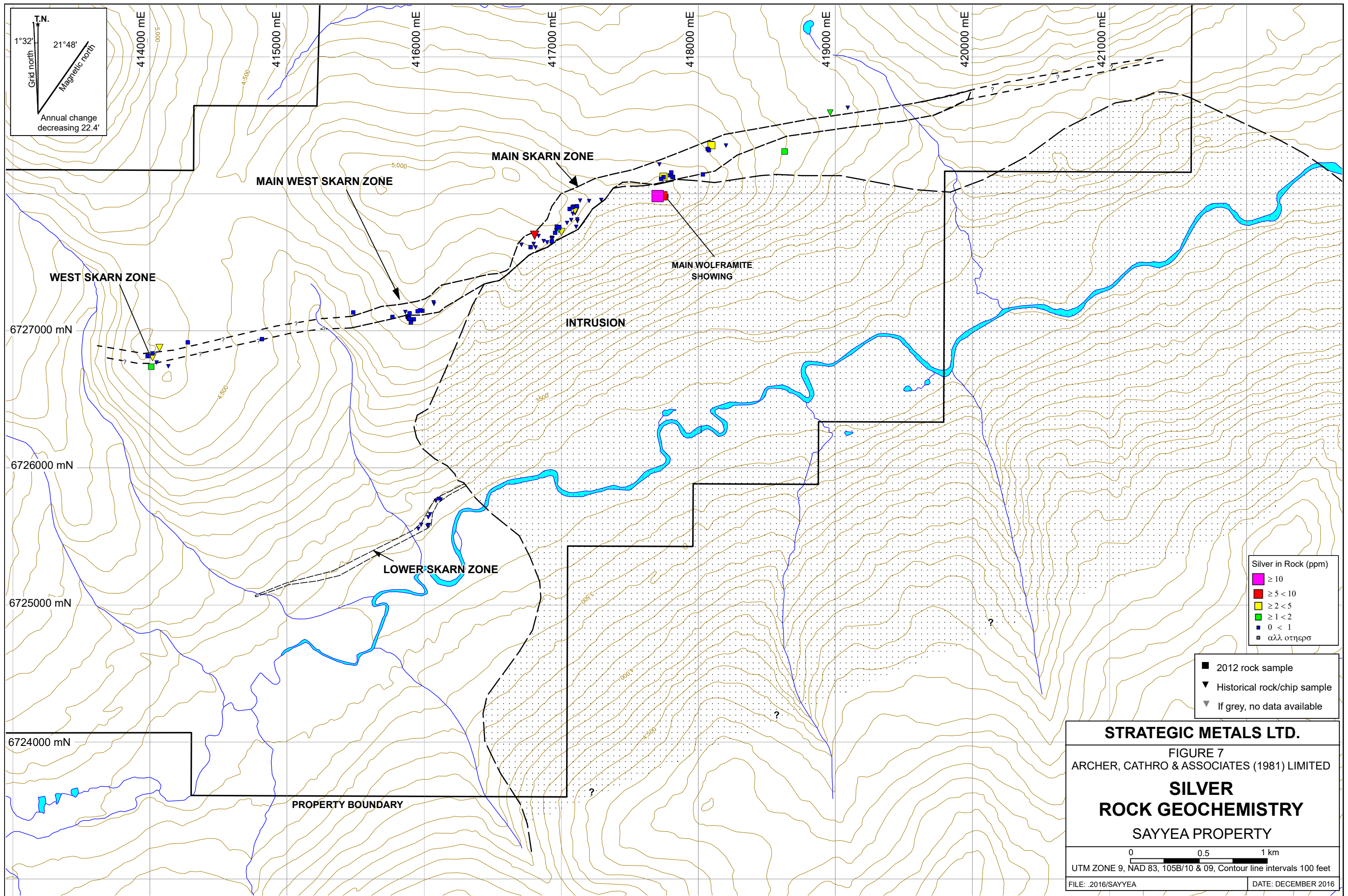
T.N.
 1°32' Grid north
 21°48' Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

Gold in Rock (g/t)	
■	≥ 1.0
■	≥ 0.5 < 1.0
■	≥ 0.2 < 0.5
■	≥ 0.1 < 0.2
■	≥ 0.05 < 0.1
■	0 < 0.05

- 2012 rock sample
- ▼ Historical rock/chip sample
- ▼ If grey, no data available

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 FIGURE 6
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
 SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: ...2016\SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016



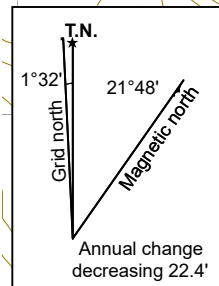
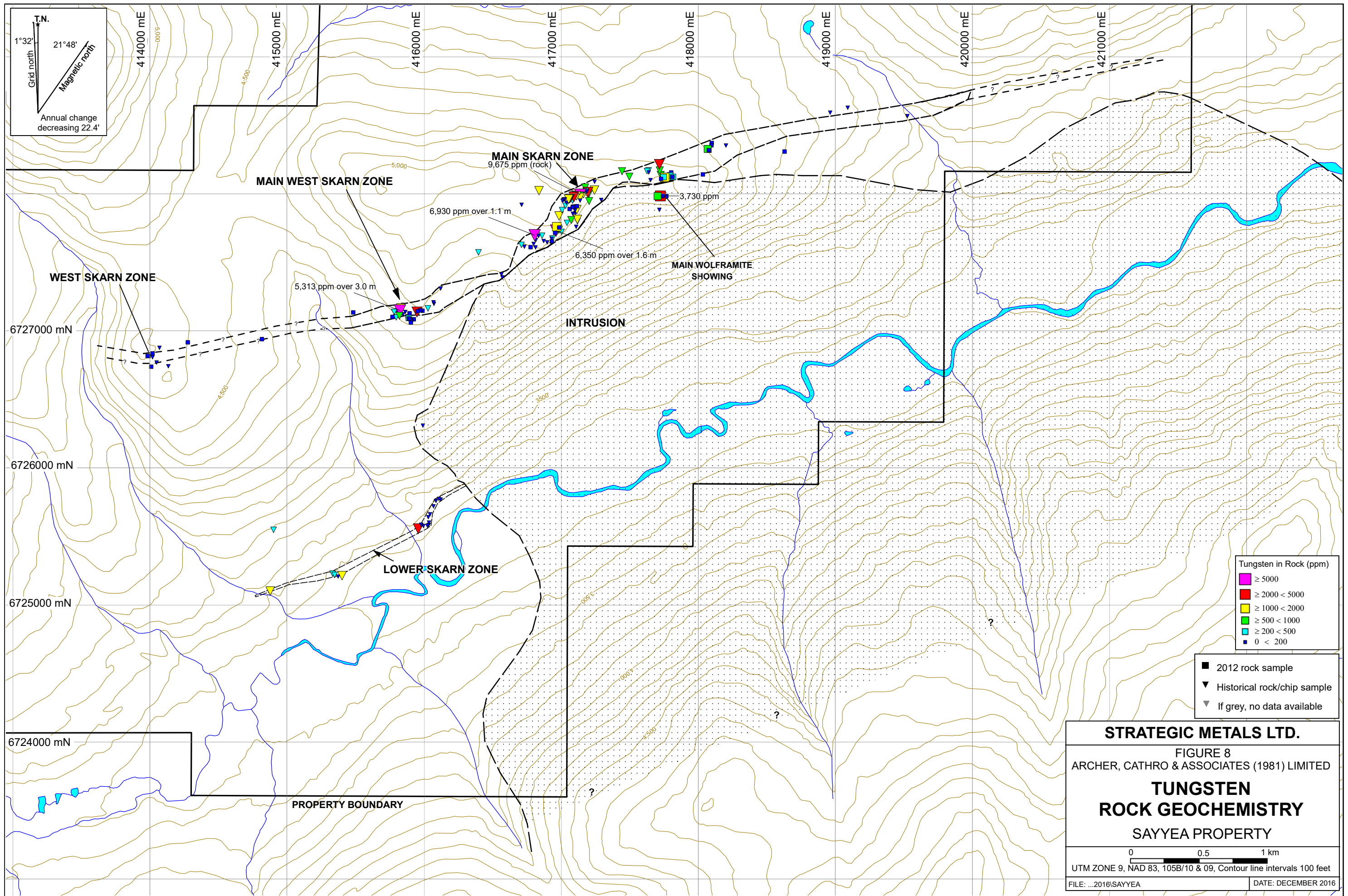
Silver in Rock (ppm)

■	≥ 10
■	≥ 5 < 10
■	≥ 2 < 5
■	≥ 1 < 2
■	0 < 1
■	αλλ. οτιλεσ

- 2012 rock sample
- ▼ Historical rock/chip sample
- ▼ If grey, no data available

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 FIGURE 7
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SILVER
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
 SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: .2016/SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016



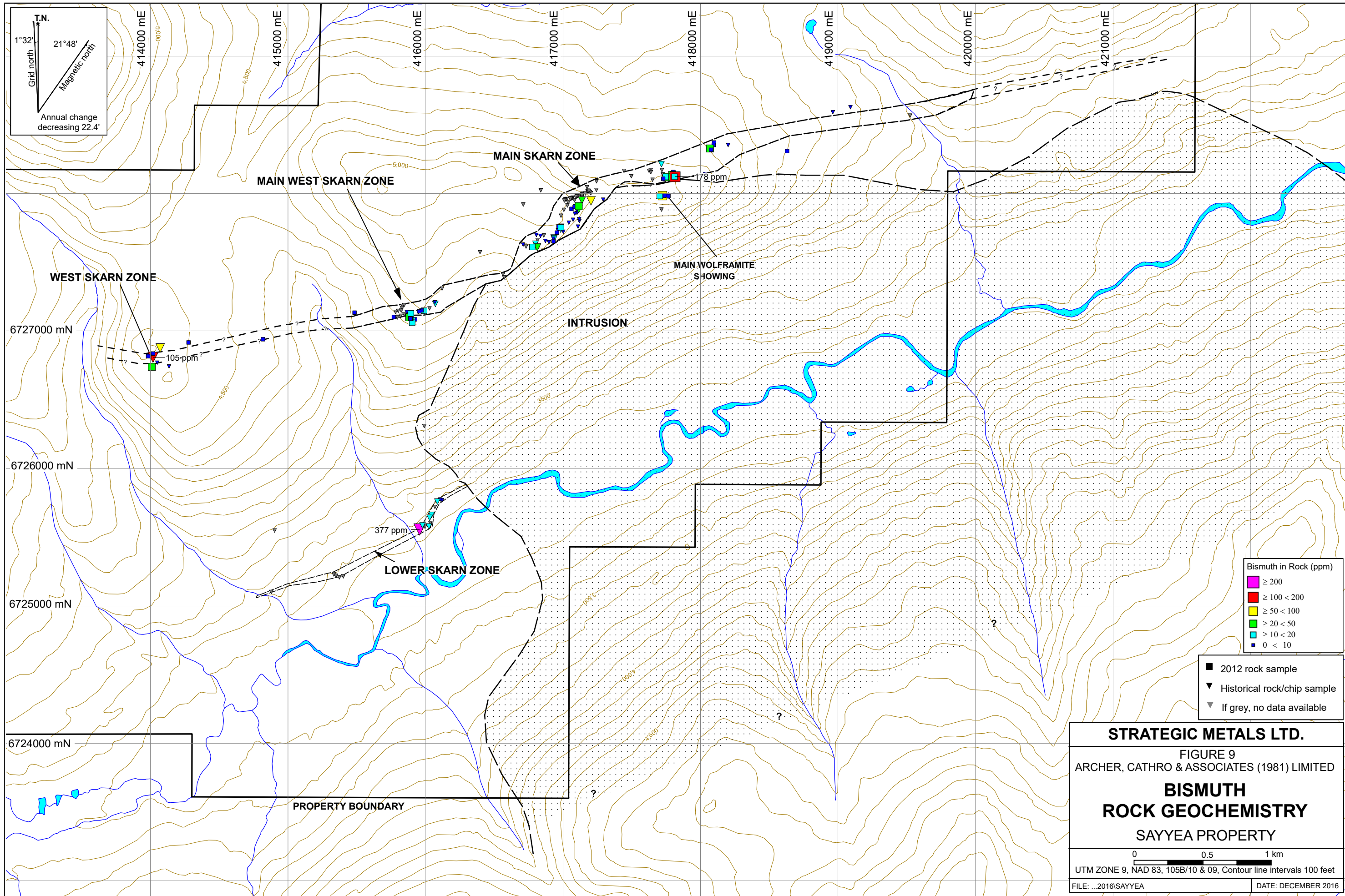
Tungsten in Rock (ppm)

█	≥ 5000
█	≥ 2000 < 5000
█	≥ 1000 < 2000
█	≥ 500 < 1000
█	≥ 200 < 500
█	0 < 200

- █ 2012 rock sample
- ▼ Historical rock/chip sample
- ▼ If grey, no data available

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 FIGURE 8
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
**TUNGSTEN
 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**
 SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: ...2016\SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016



T.N.
 1°32' Grid north
 21°48' Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

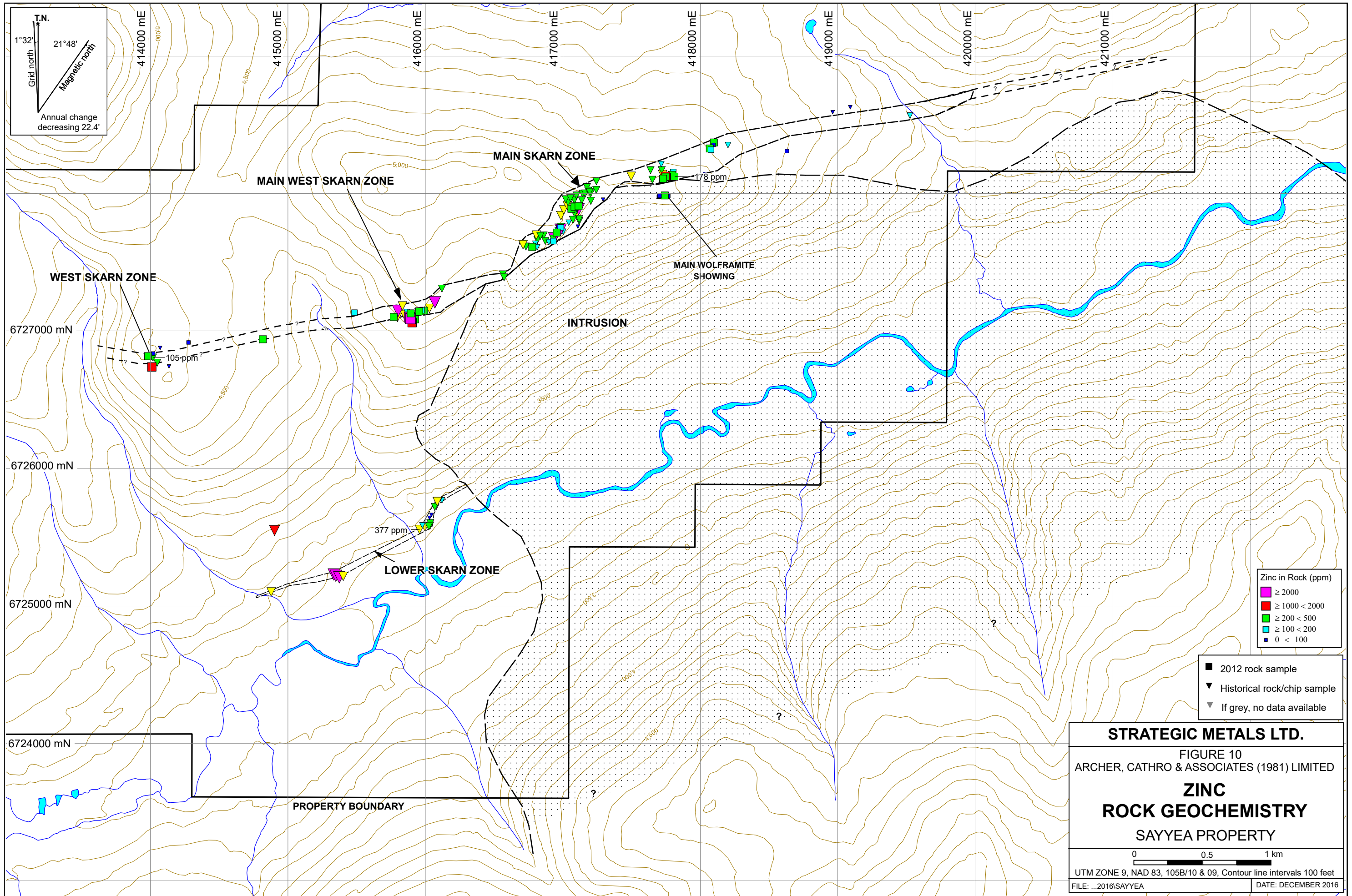
Bismuth in Rock (ppm)

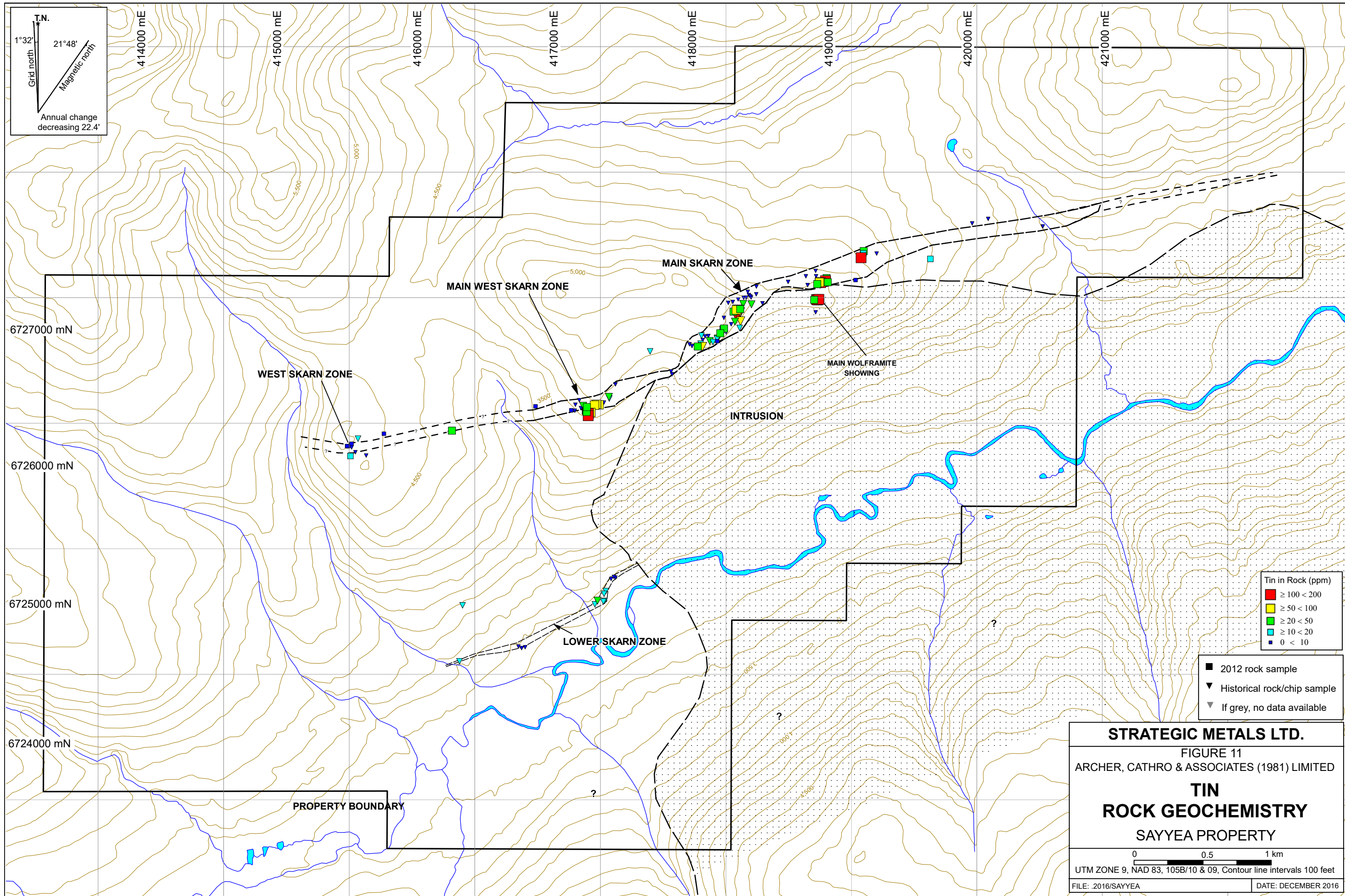
- ≥ 200
- ≥ 100 < 200
- ≥ 50 < 100
- ≥ 20 < 50
- ≥ 10 < 20
- 0 < 10

- 2012 rock sample
- ▼ Historical rock/chip sample
- ▼ If grey, no data available

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 FIGURE 9
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
**BISMUTH
 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**
 SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: ...2016\SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016

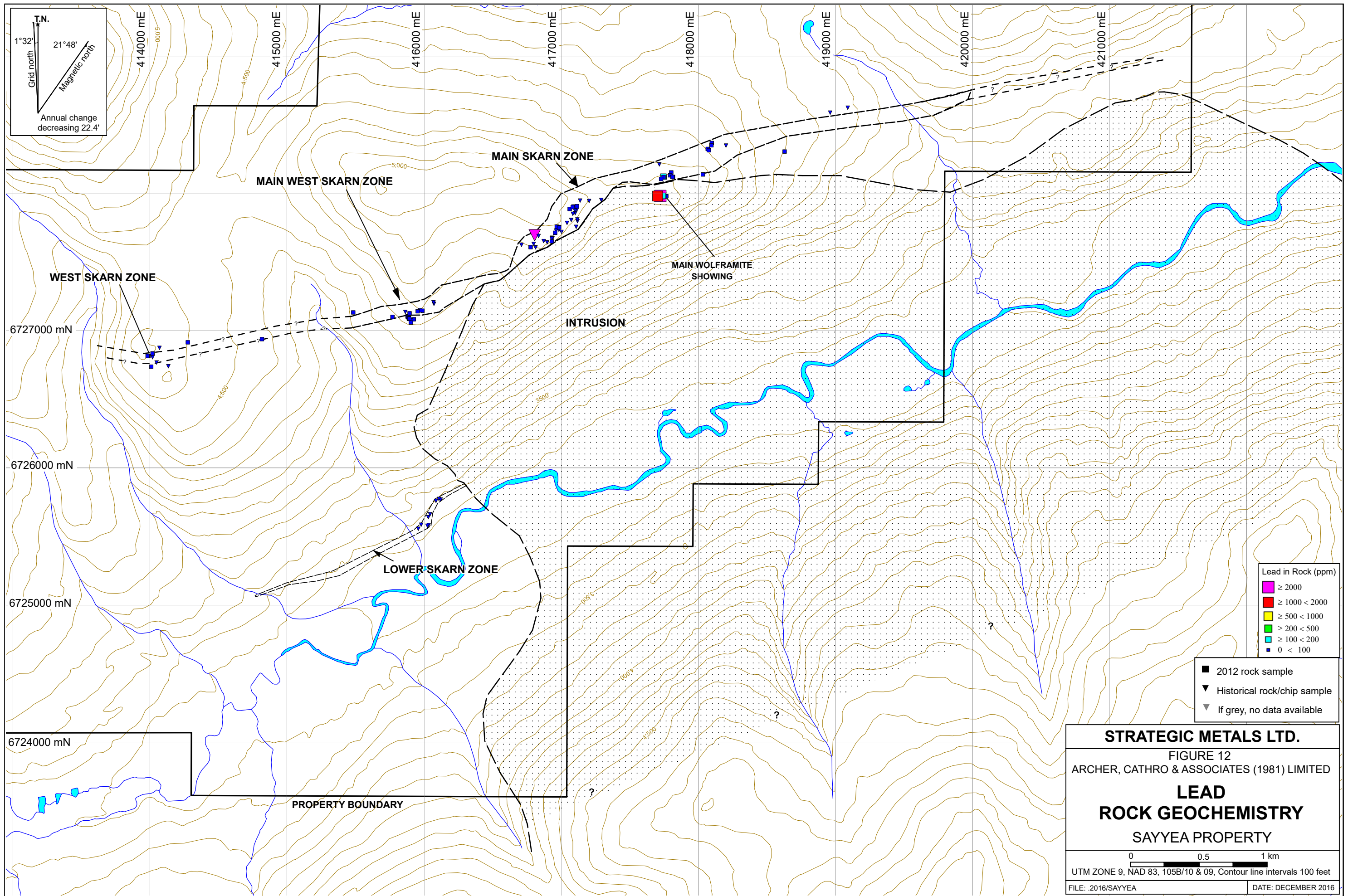




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 FIGURE 11
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**TIN
 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**
 SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet
 FILE: .2016/SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016



Lead in Rock (ppm)

■	≥ 2000
■	≥ 1000 < 2000
■	≥ 500 < 1000
■	≥ 200 < 500
■	≥ 100 < 200
■	0 < 100

- 2012 rock sample
- ▼ Historical rock/chip sample
- ▼ If grey, no data available

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 FIGURE 12
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**LEAD
 ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY**

SAYYEA PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km
 UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09, Contour line intervals 100 feet

FILE: .2016/SAYYEA DATE: DECEMBER 2016

Table III – Rock Sample Thresholds

Element	Anomalous Thresholds			
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Peak
Gold (g/t)	$\geq 0.05 < 0.2$	$\geq 0.2 < 0.5$	$\geq 0.5 \leq 2.06$	2.06
Tungsten (ppm)	$\geq 200 < 1,000$	$\geq 1,000 < 2,000$	$\geq 2,000 \leq 9,675$	9,675
Bismuth (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 100$	$\geq 100 \leq 377$	377
Zinc (ppm)	$\geq 100 < 500$	$\geq 500 < 1,000$	$\geq 1,000 \leq 5,510$	5,510
Lead (ppm)	$\geq 100 < 500$	$\geq 500 < 1,000$	$\geq 1,000 \leq 3,300$	3,300
Tin (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 100$	$\geq 100 \leq 173$	173
Silver (ppm)	$\geq 1 < 2$	$\geq 2 < 5$	$\geq 5 \leq 100$	100

STREAM SEDIMENT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil sampling on the Sayyea property has been an effective tool for delineating mineralized skarn horizons. There is strong contrast between samples collected directly over and immediately downhill of skarn horizons and those collected in other areas. Tungsten and gold data are available for all samples, but only soil samples taken in 2011 and 2012 were analyzed for bismuth, zinc, copper and tin. Anomalous thresholds and peak values for soil samples are listed in Table IV. Figures 13 to 18 show thematic stream and soil sample results for gold, tungsten, bismuth, zinc, copper and tin, respectively.

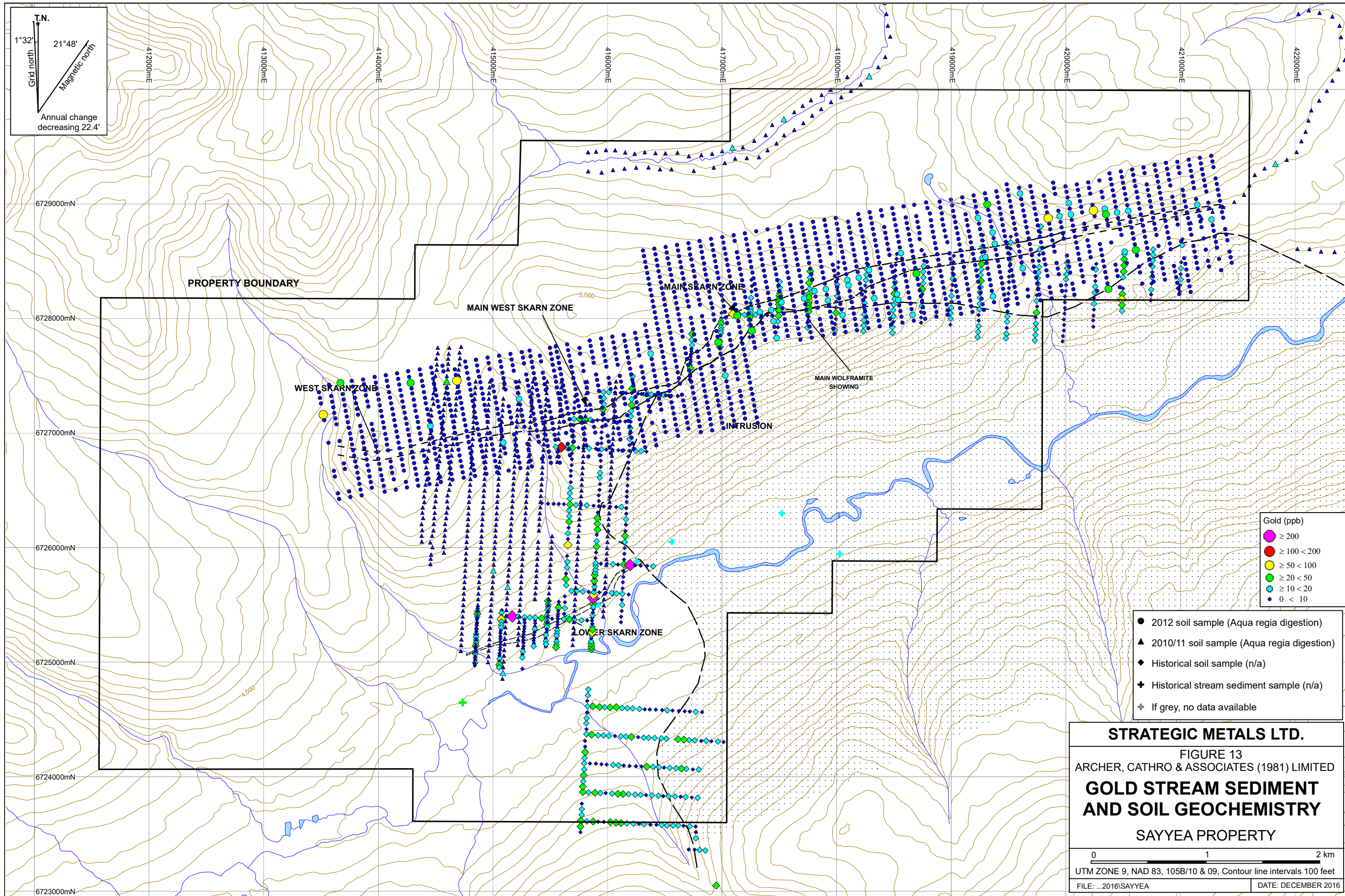
Table IV – Soil Sample Thresholds

Element	Anomalous Thresholds			
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Peak
Gold (ppb)	$\geq 10 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 100$	$\geq 100 \leq 1,650$	1,650
Tungsten (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 100$	$\geq 100 \leq 1,500$	1,500
Bismuth (ppm)	$\geq 5 < 10$	$\geq 10 < 20$	$\geq 20 \leq 76$	75.6
Zinc (ppm)	$\geq 200 < 500$	$\geq 500 < 1,000$	$\geq 1,000 \leq 7,150$	7,150
Copper (ppm)	$\geq 50 < 100$	$\geq 100 < 200$	$\geq 200 \leq 312$	312
Tin (ppm)	$\geq 10 < 20$	$\geq 20 < 50$	$\geq 50 \leq 152.5$	152.5

ORTHOGRAPHOS

In fall 2012, Underhill flew an airphoto survey over the Sayyea property, producing high resolution imagery, and in 2015, it performed ground surveys so that orthophotos and detailed (2m) topographic maps could be produced. Data related to the orthophotos and topographic maps is presented in Burrell, 2015, while an orthophoto image is shown on Figure 19. The geochemical data referred to in the previous sections are plotted on the detailed topographic map base.

Orthophotos reveal that the Lower skarn horizon lies alongside a regional-scale northeasterly trending fault. The fault, which appears as a distinct recessive linear, has been mapped for 16 km into the centre of the property and appears to continue northeasterly across it for another 4 km.



T.N.
 1°32' 21°48'
 Grid north
 Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

MAIN WEST SKARN ZONE

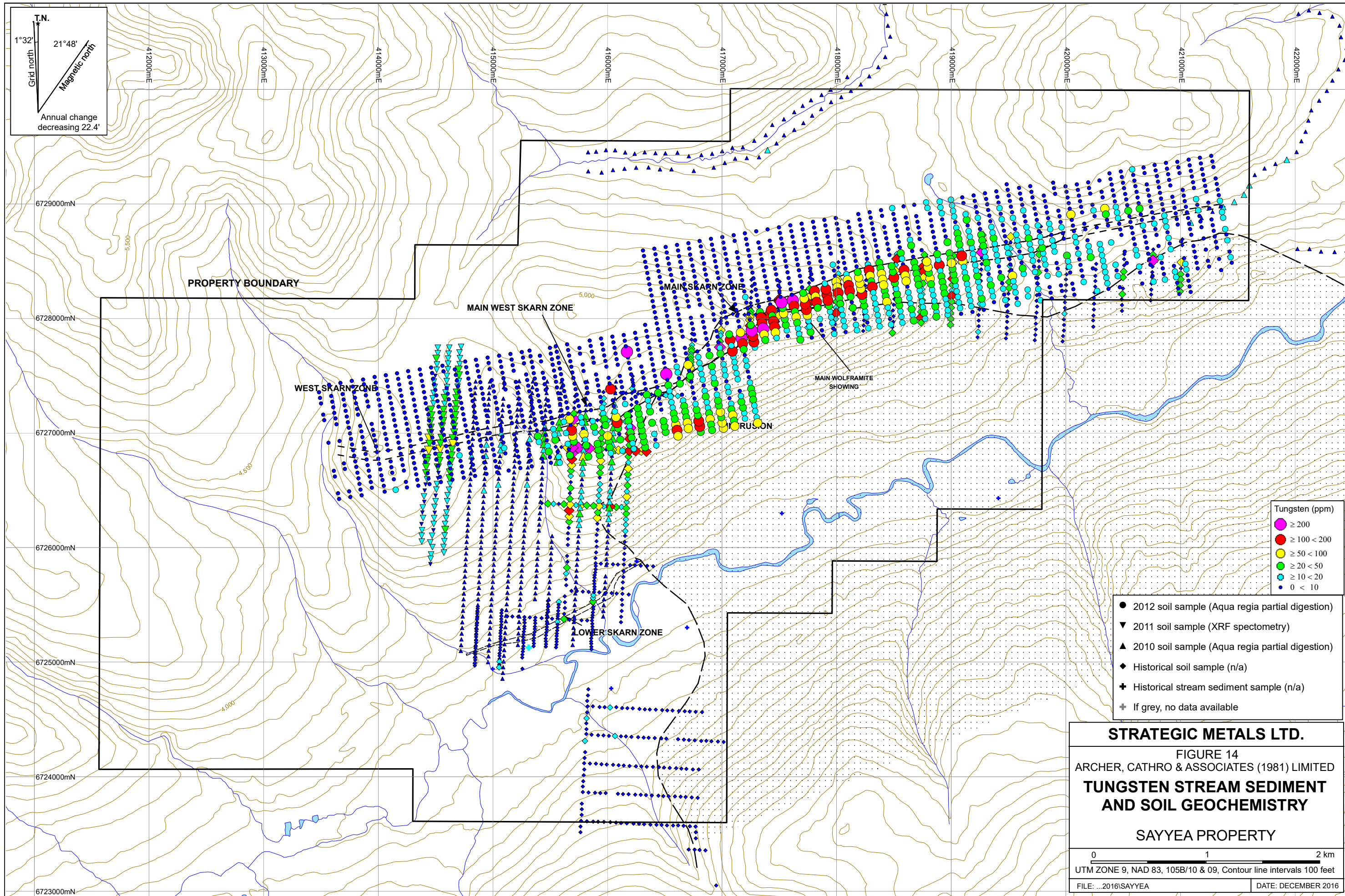
MAIN SKARN ZONE

WEST SKARN ZONE

MAIN WOLFRAMITE SHOWING

INTRUSION

LOWER SKARN ZONE



T.N.
 1°32' 21°48'
 Grid north
 Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

6729000mN

6728000mN

6727000mN

6726000mN

6725000mN

6724000mN

6723000mN

412000mE

413000mE

414000mE

415000mE

416000mE

417000mE

418000mE

419000mE

420000mE

421000mE

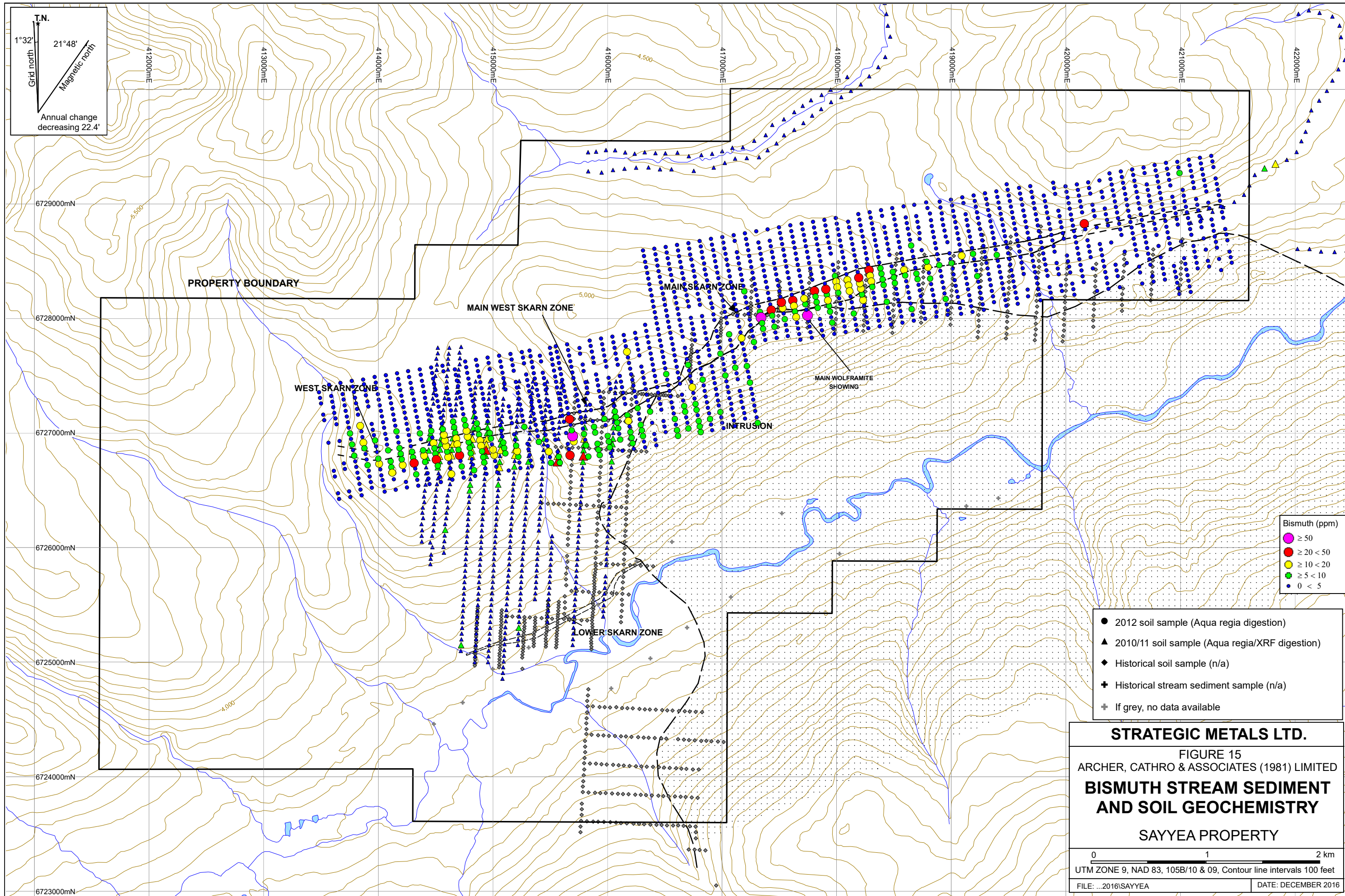
422000mE

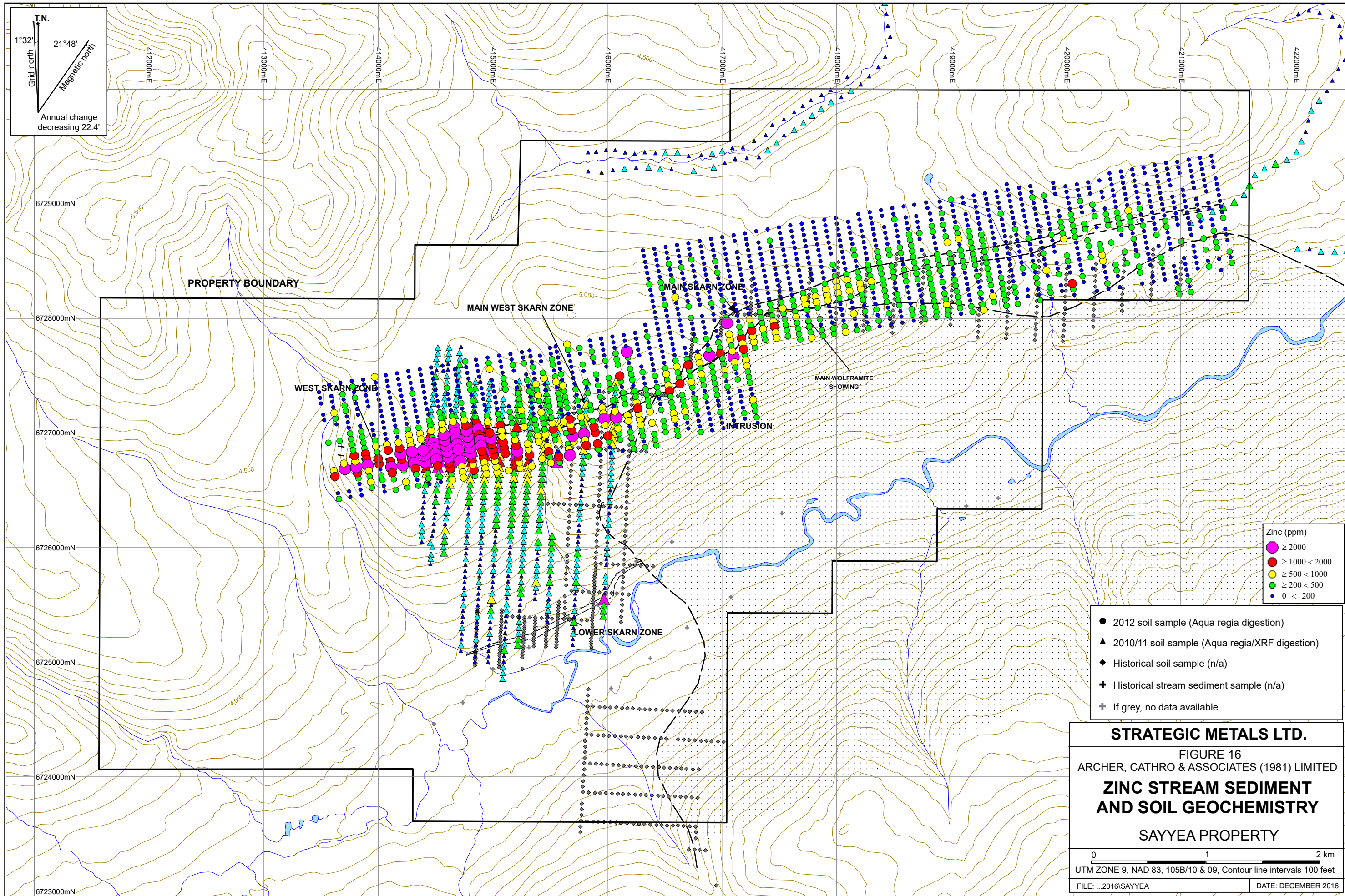
505

5,000

4,500

4,000





T.N.
 1°32' 21°48'
 Grid north
 Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

MAIN WEST SKARN ZONE

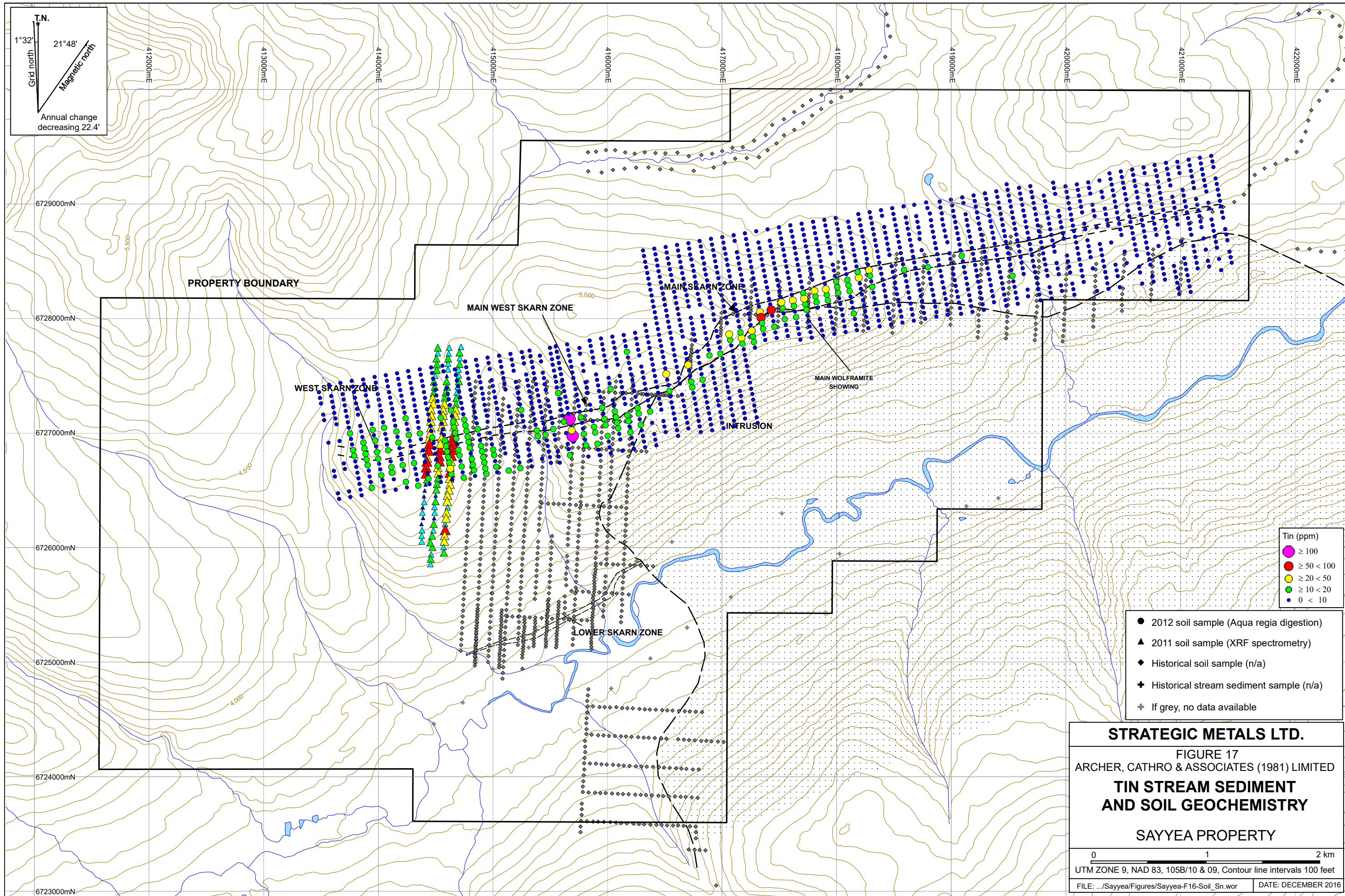
WEST SKARN ZONE

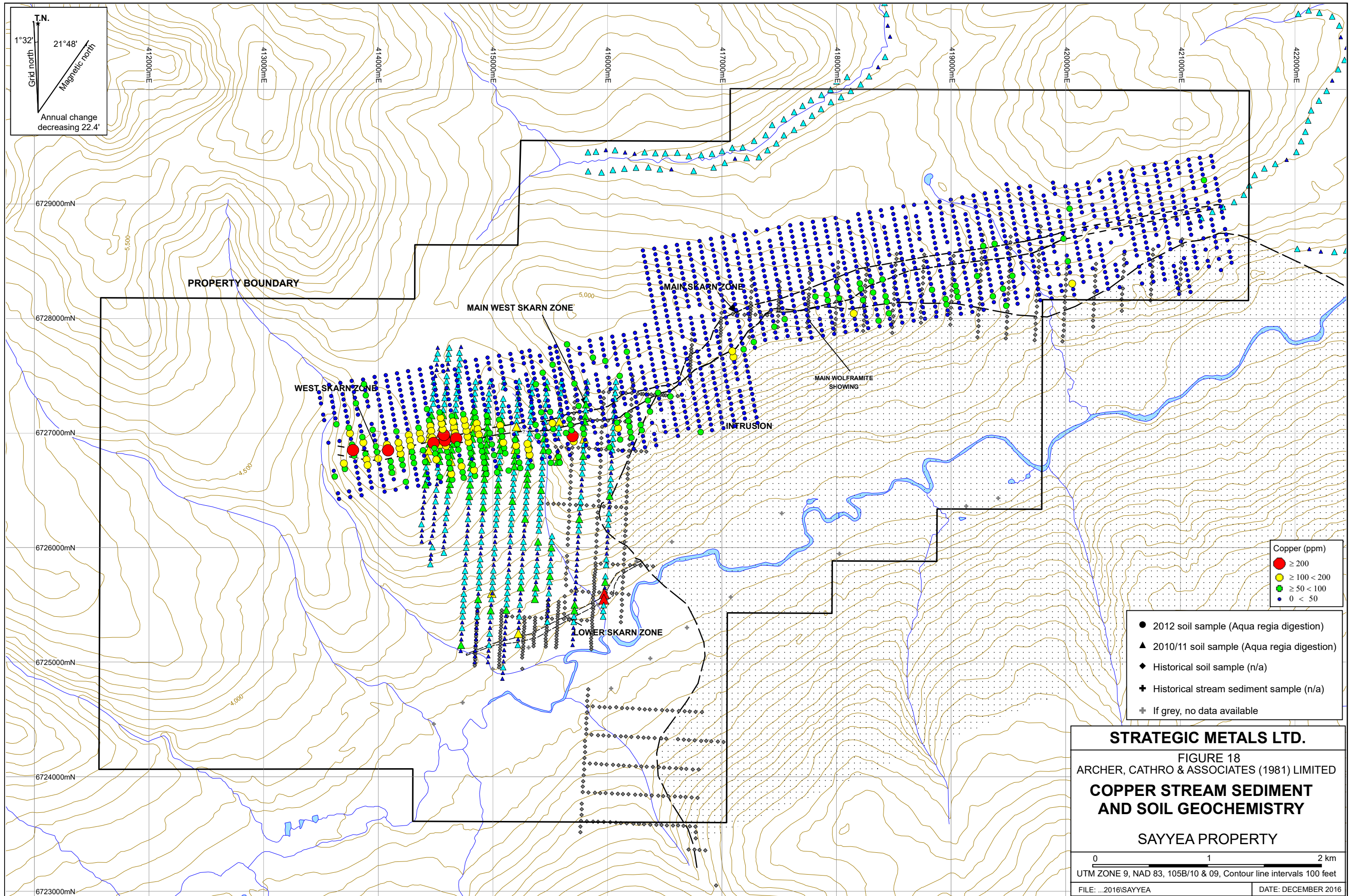
MAIN SKARN ZONE

MAIN WOLFRAMITE SHOWING

INTRUSION

LOWER SKARN ZONE





T.N.
 1°32' 21°48'
 Grid north
 Magnetic north
 Annual change decreasing 22.4'

6729000mN

6728000mN

6727000mN

6726000mN

6725000mN

6724000mN

6723000mN

412000mE

413000mE

414000mE

415000mE

416000mE

417000mE

418000mE

419000mE

420000mE

421000mE

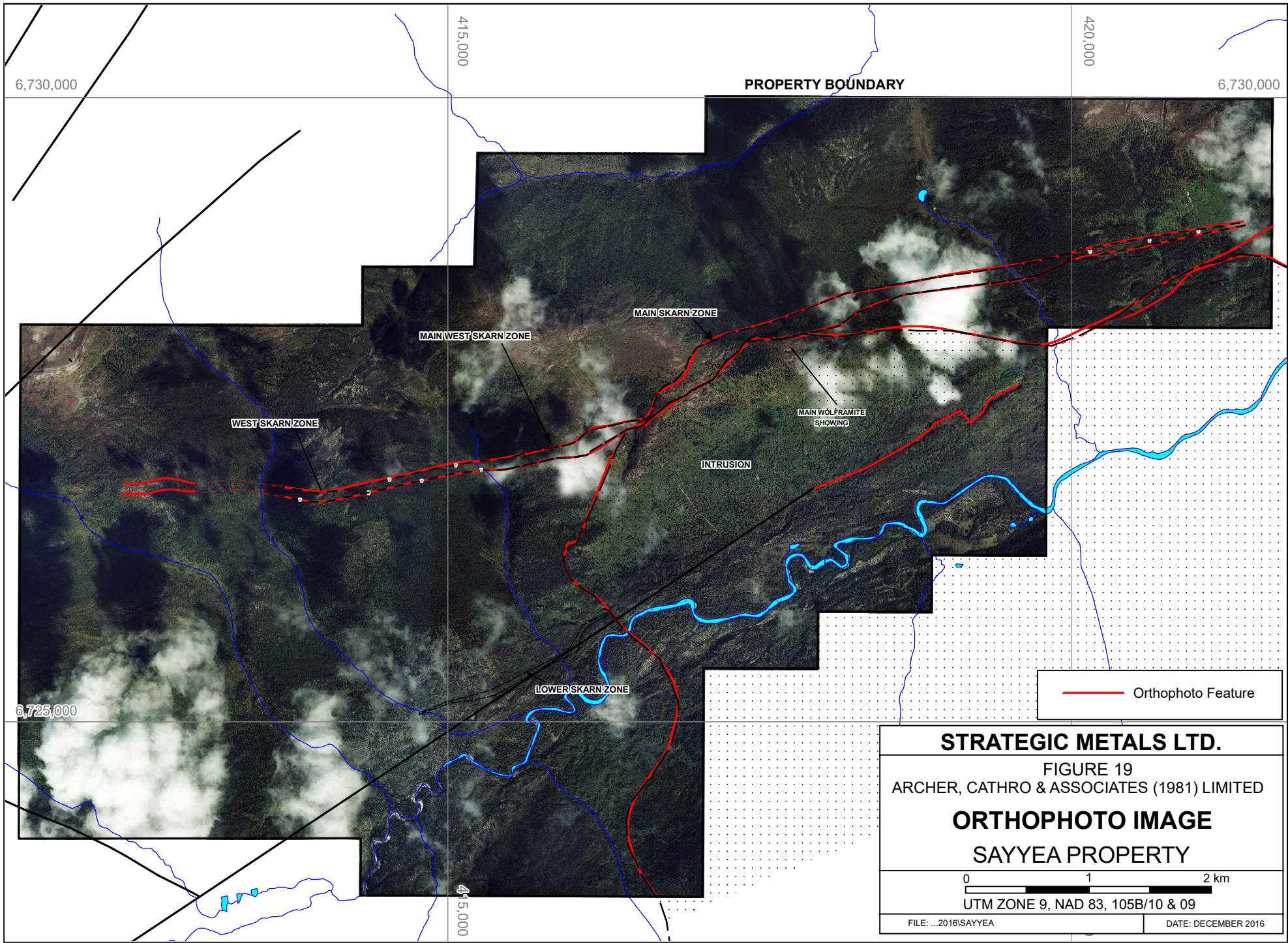
422000mE

5055

5000

4500

4000

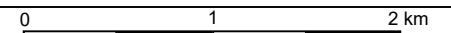


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FIGURE 19
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ORTHO PHOTO IMAGE

SAYYEE PROPERTY



UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105B/10 & 09

FILE: ...2016\SAYYEEA

DATE: DECEMBER 2016

A westerly trending recessive linear lies along the projected strike of the Main skarn horizon suggesting the skarn may continue into unsampled and unprospected parts of the property.

Vegetation overlying the Cabin Creek Stock is considerably less dense than vegetation across the rest of the property. This vegetation contrast delineates the contact between the Cabin Creek Stock and adjacent meta-sediments.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Sayyea property covers metal-bearing skarn horizons and greisen zones that are developed in the western part of the Cabin Creek Stock and adjacent meta-sediments.

In the Main skarn horizon, tungsten, tin and gold are most prevalent where the skarn is proximal to the Cabin Creek Stock. Proportionally higher bismuth, zinc and copper values are found to the west, where the skarn horizon diverges from the stock. This pattern likely reflects metal zoning within the hydrothermal system. This horizon remains open to extension along strike in both directions and it dips at a shallow angle, sub-parallel to topography.

The Lower skarn horizon appears to be gold-enriched and tungsten-depleted relative to the Main skarn horizon. Although rock samples collected along the 1,700 m length of this horizon typically returned background values for the elements of interest, locally elevated gold, tungsten, bismuth and zinc values were obtained. This horizon is truncated by the Cabin Creek Stock to the east, but is open to extension to the west-southwest, paralleling the approximate trace of a prominent northeasterly trending fault. .

Future work on the Sayyea property is warranted to fully evaluate the known skarn and greisen mineralization and to explore for more distal, carbonate replacement-style mineralization, which could be present. Work on the property should include but not be limited to: 1) a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric surveys; 2) additional grid soil sampling; and 3) track-mounted reverse circulation drilling or mechanical trenching to establish grades and thickness of mineralization and confirm the orientations of skarn horizons.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



Kelson Willms, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kelson Willms, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2016 with a B.Sc in Earth and Environmental Sciences.
2. From 2015 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.
3. I have interpreted all data resulting from work described in this report.



K. Willms, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Sayyea 1-198 Mineral Claims
March 30, 2017

Data Compilation and Digitization

D. Eaton geologist – 5 hours April to February 1 at \$120/hr	\$630.00
H. Burrell geologist – 1 hour April to February 1 at \$120/hr	111.30
K. Wilms geologist – 445 hours April to February 1 at \$57/hr	2,693.25
J. Itkin office – 5.15 hours April to February 1 at \$90/hr plus 0.75 hours at \$92/hr	559.13
J. Mariacher office – 2 hours April to February 1 at \$90/hr	189.00
L. Smith office – 5 hours April to February 1 at \$66/hr plus 5.5 hours at \$81/hr	814.28
S. Newman – 15.5 hours April to February 1 at \$66/hr	<u>1,074.15</u>
	<u>\$6,071.11</u>