ARCHER, CATHRO
& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

DIGITAL DATA COMPILATION

on the

HIDDEN PROPERTY

NTS 105F/6
Latitude 61°26'N; Longitude 133°22'W

in the

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

May 2002

BOX 4127, 2054 SECOND AVENUE, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 TEL (867) 667-4415

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 5700.00.

M. Baker

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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INTRODUCTION

The Hidden property consists of 12 mineral claims owned 100% by Strategic Metals Ltd. The claims were staked in June 2001 to protect tungsten mineralization, soil geochemical anomalies and scheelite panning targets discovered by a previous owner. To facilitate future exploration, digital basemaps were prepared in spring 2002 and earlier data were compiled on them. This report summarizes the previous work and presents pertinent results on the new basemaps.

The author supervised the digitization and compilation. His statement of Qualifications is in Appendix I.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Hidden property is located approximately 120 km northeast of Whitehorse in southern Yukon Territory. It is on NTS map sheet 105F/6 at latitude 61°26'N and longitude 133°22'W, as shown on Figure 1.

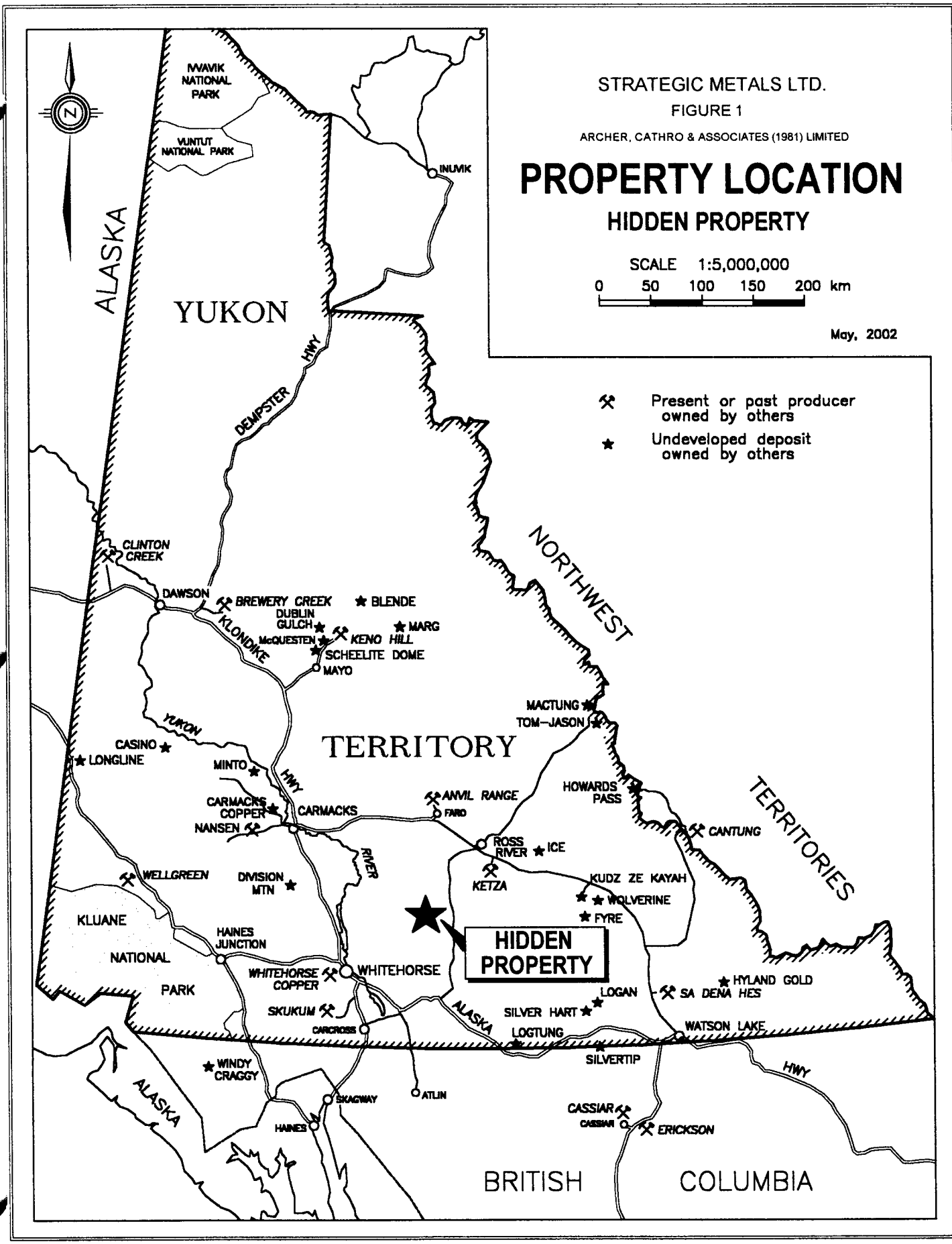
The property consists of the Hid 1-12 mineral claims registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, which holds them in trust for the owner Strategic Metals Ltd. Claim data are listed below while the location of individual claims in shown on Figure 2.

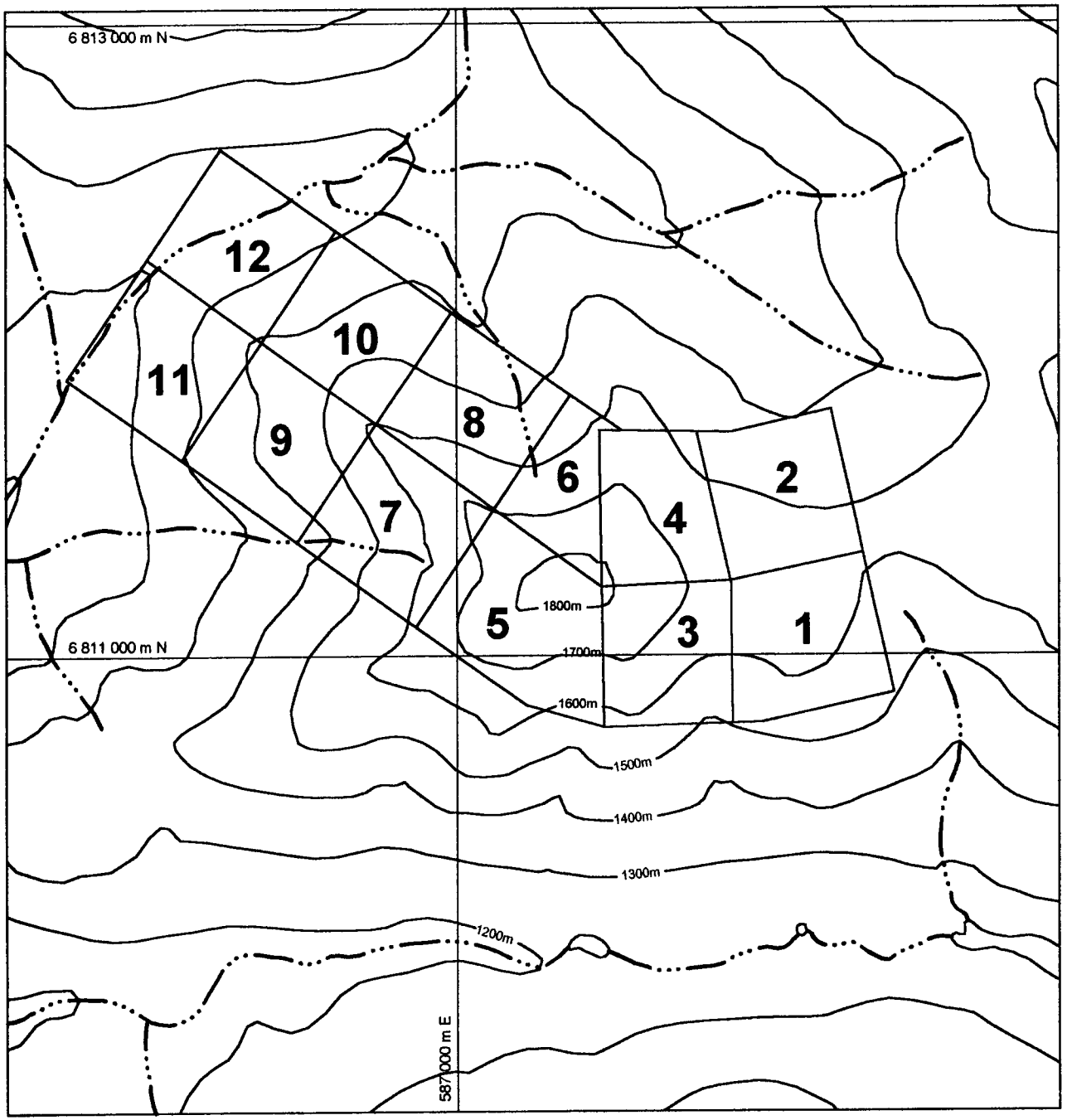
Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date *
Hid 1-12	YC19262-YC19273	March 7, 2007

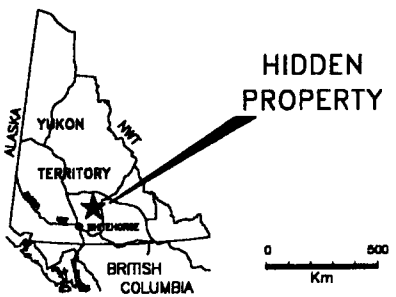
* Expiry date includes work described in this report which that has been filed for assessment but not yet accepted.

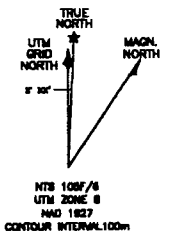
The claims lie 15 km due west of the South Canol Road, a gravel road maintained on a seasonal basis by the Yukon Territorial Government. A bulldozer trail extends from the South Canol Road to Strategic's Obvious property, which is located some 8 km east of the Hidden property.

Access in 2001 was by helicopter.


STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
HIDDEN PROPERTY
SCALE 1:5,000,000
0 50 100 150 200 km
May, 2002
Present or past producer owned by others
Undeveloped deposit owned by others
N
ALASKA
YUKON
TERRITORY
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
IVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
DEMPSTER HWY
CLINTON CREEK
DAWSON
BREWERY CREEK
BLENDE
DUBLIN GULCH
MARG
McQUESTEN
KENO HILL
SCHEELITE DOME
MAYO
KLONDIKE
YUKON
CASINO
LONGLINE
MINTO
HWY
CARMACKS COPPER
CARMACKS
NANSEN
WELLGREEN
DIVISION MTN
RIVER
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE COPPER
WHITEHORSE
SKUKUM
CARCROSS
WINDY CRAGGY
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
HAINES
ATLIN
MACTUNG
TOM–JASON
ANVIL RANGE
FARO
ROSS RIVER
ICE
KETZA
KUDZ ZE KAYAH
WOLVERINE
FYRE
HIDDEN PROPERTY
HOWARDS PASS
CANTUNG
HYLAND GOLD
SA DENA HES
LOGAN
SILVER HART
LOGTUNG
SILVERTIP
WATSON LAKE
HWY
CASSIAR
ERICKSON







STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATION

HIDDEN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:20000

0 200 400 600 800 1000m

DRAWN\REVISED BY: WAW	PROJECT: HIDDEN
FILE: STRATEGIC\HIDDEN\CLAIM LOC-20K	DATE: MAY, 2002

HISTORY

The Hidden area was first staked in 1978 by Cub Joint Venture (Union Carbide Canada Limited, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited and Highland-Crow Resources Ltd., a Teck Corp affiliate). The staking was prompted by discovery of tungsten mineralization during follow up prospecting of earlier Union Carbide stream sediment anomalies.

Exploration work in 1978 included grid panning and soil geochemical sampling, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, preliminary mapping and two hand trenches (Abbott and Cathro, 1978). In 1979, the claim block was expanded and eight diamond drill holes totalling 915 m were completed. Later that year following the drilling, geological mapping and additional panning and soil geochemical sampling were performed (Abbott and Cathro, 1979).

In 1981 Cub JV conducted a proton magnetometer survey over the core of the geochemical anomaly. It also performed petrographic studies (Main and Cathro, 1981).

The final work program by Cub JV was done in 1984. It consisted of three hand trenches in areas of high panning values, localized ultraviolet night lamping surveys and collection of scheelite bearing soil to compare panning results to assay values (Main, 1984).

Strategic's Hid claims cover the core of the old work area, including all of the diamond drill holes, the main showing and most of the panning anomaly, as shown on Figure 3.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Hidden property is located within the Pelly Mountains. It is drained by creeks within the watershed of the Big Salmon River, a major tributary of the Yukon River. The claims cover rugged terrain on the flanks of a prominent, unnamed mountain (herein "the Peak"). Local elevations range from about 1200 m alongside a west flowing creek on the northwestern edge of the property to 1853 m atop the Peak.

Tree line is at about 1500 m. Vegetation ranges from stands of black spruce near the creek to scattered stunted spruce and buckbrush near tree line.

GEOLOGY

The property is located near the western margin of the autochthonous rocks deposited along the margin of proto-North America. It lies southwest of the Tintina Fault and northeast of the Teslin Suture Zone within the Cassiar Thrust Fold Belt, as shown on Figure 4. Rocks in the area are a complex mixture of Cassiar Platform, Yukon-Tanana Terrane and accreted oceanic assemblages that are dismembered and juxtaposed by thrust and high angle faults. The immediate host rocks are thought to belong to the Cassiar Platform. The main deformation event occurred in Jurassic times and was related to accretion of allochthonous terranes further to the west. Granitic stocks and batholiths were emplaced during Cretaceous times. The property lies along the southern edge of the Nisutlin Batholith.

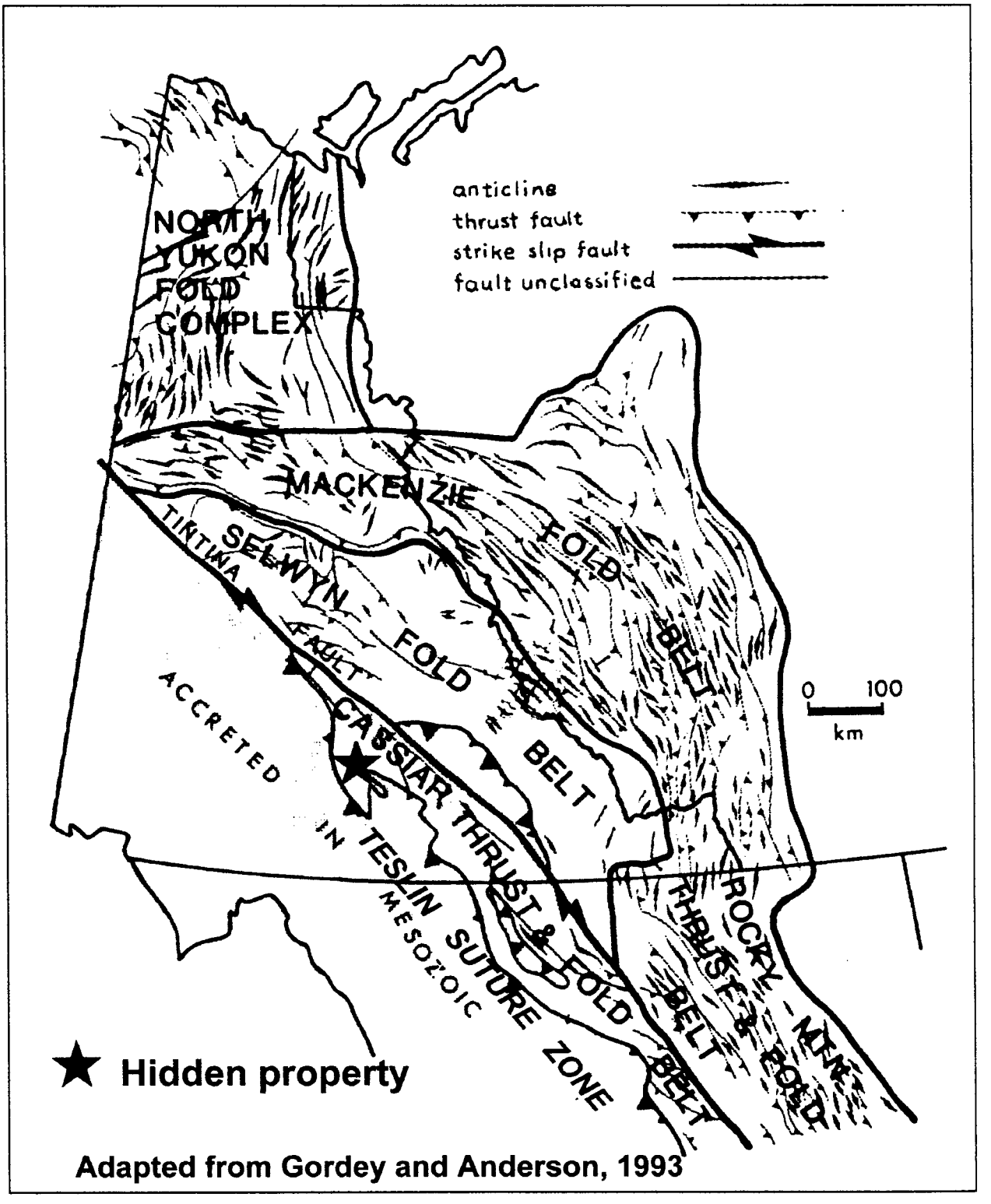


Figure 4: Structural Setting, Hidden Property

Geology in the vicinity of the Hidden property is shown at 1:10,000 scale on Figure 5 and 1:5000 scale on Figure 3. Property mapping was done by Trevor Bremner on behalf of Cub JV in 1979.

Local stratigraphy ranges from Ordovician to Mississippian in age. The section is at least 1300 m thick and has been subdivided into six map units, as described in the following paragraphs and illustrated on Figure 6 on the following page.

The oldest rocks belong to unit **OSc** which consists of at least 100 m of massive dolomite. The dolomites are characteristically white with black bands. They are only exposed in drill core and on few outcrops near the Discovery Showing.

The dolomite is overlain by unit **OSsl** comprising about 200 m of recessively weathering, black, graphitic calcareous slate with minor fetid limestone. The Discovery Showing may be hosted by fetid grey limestone near the top of this unit. The contact between this unit and the overlying rocks is gradational.

Unit **OSDqc** is composed of about 500 m of grey-green silty shale interbedded with black graphitic shale and distinctive, thinly laminated silty limestone. These rocks undergo marked lateral facies changes and some lithologies are similar to those within other units.

Unit **OSs** gradationally overlies unit OSDqc. It consists of about 100 m of recessively rusty weathering, black non-calcareous slate. A monograph found in slate on the southeast side of the Peak is probably Silurian in age.

Unit **Sd** is a massive, light grey sandy dolomite that is interbedded with lenses of massive grey quartzite. This unit is about 300 m thick. These dolomites are difficult to distinguish from those comprising unit OSc.

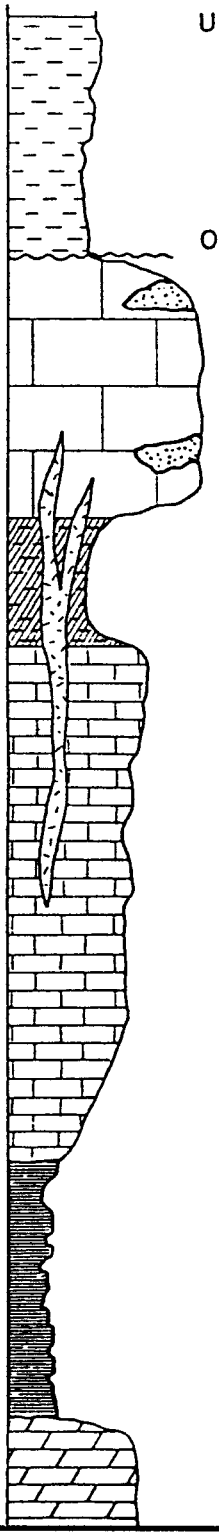
The youngest sedimentary rocks in the immediate vicinity of the Hidden property are black, graphitic non-calcareous, siliceous slate belonging to unit **uDMs**. These rocks are separated from the other units by a major fault and are believed to belong to a separate stratigraphic package. The exposed section of this unit is at least 300 m thick.

Unit **Kqm** includes porphyritic granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the 100 - 110 Ma Cassiar Suite. These rocks occur within the Nisutlin Batholith, the southern margin of which underlies the northeastern corner of the property. The contact is sharp and dips sharply southwest.

Unit **KTfp** forms two north trending, steeply dipping dykes that cut stratigraphy at a high angle in the central part of the claim block. The dykes are up to 10 m wide and consist of dark brown, feldspar porphyry containing vesicles and calcite filled amygdules. These rocks belong to a suite of subvolcanic dykes and associated flows of Upper Cretaceous or Tertiary age. A small isolated exposure of quartz-biotite-feldspar porphyry located about 800 m due south of the Peak is of uncertain affinity and could be unit Kqm or KTfp (it is shown on the maps as Kqm).

On a large scale, the sedimentary rocks are displaced by faults and cut obliquely by the Nisutlin Batholith, but they generally form a gently to moderately southwest dipping sequence. In detail

Figure 6 TABLE OF FORMATIONS



CRETACEOUS and/or TERTIARY

KTfp	Dacite porphyry dikes – dark brown, with vesicles and calcite-filled amygdules
Kqm	Nisutlin Batholith – quartz monzonite

UPPER DEVONIAN and MISSISSIPPIAN

uDMs	Slate – Minor Siltstone - black, non-calcareous

ORDOVICIAN, SILURIAN and DEVONIAN

Sq	Massive grey quartzite
Sd	Sandy Dolomite – massive, light grey and tremolite-diopside skarn
OSs ?	Slate, black, graptolitic, weathers rusty
OSDqc	Limestone, light grey, "wavy banded," pellet texture, with interbedded green-grey silty shale
OSsl	Graphitic Limestone and black calcareous shale
OSc	Banded Dolomite - white, massive, with thin black bands

they are mildly deformed by open, upright, northwest trending folds with amplitudes ranging up to 100 m. A penetrative cleavage dips southwesterly subparallel to bedding in fine grained clastic rocks but there is no evidence that it is accompanied by large scale folds.

The dominant structural elements on the property are north trending normal faults. However, the similarity of some of the map units often makes recognition of these structures difficult without very detailed stratigraphic and structural mapping. Faulting is most intensely developed near the Discovery Showing, where displacement of 1000 m or more has been measured. Offsets on the margin of the Nisutlin Batholith and airphoto lineaments that can be traced from the wallrocks into the granite indicate that some movement on the faults postdates emplacement of the batholith. The orientation of Tertiary dykes parallel to the faults suggests that the two may be related. An exception to the general northerly trend of faults is a postulated northeasterly trending structure situated between diamond drill holes 4 and 7 (see Figure 3). This fault was inferred solely from drill hole data and another interpretation may be possible with further work.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Grid soil sampling was conducted over a strike length of about 6 km along the southern margin of the Nisutlin Batholith. In most areas, samples were taken at 50 m intervals on lines spaced 200 m apart. Over much of what is now the Hid claims, line spacing was tightened to 100 m and in the vicinity of the Discovery Showing the grid was done at 25 m intervals on lines spaced 50 m apart. All of the samples were geochemically analyzed for tungsten, copper, molybdenum and lead at Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. Molybdenum values were low across the entire area with only a few scattered values exceeding 10 ppm. Tungsten, copper and lead show greater contrast. For each of these elements the highest values are clustered in the area covered by the Hid claims. The area between the Peak and the Discovery Showing contains the greatest concentration of strongly anomalous tungsten (greater than 400 ppm), copper (greater than 100 ppm) and lead (greater than 25 ppm) values. Of the four metals, tungsten is by far the most enriched relative to regional backgrounds. Unfortunately the technique used for most of the tungsten analyses had an upper limit of 400 ppm and samples containing more than that amount were not reanalyzed to establish absolute values. Thus, many samples were reported as greater than 400 ppm.

Results from the geochemical sampling were not reproduced in this report, mainly because the panning results discussed in the following section identify essentially the same areas of interest.

SOIL PANNING

Soil panning surveys were also conducted over an area much larger than the current claim block. Sample spacing varies from 50 m intervals on lines spaced 100 to 200 m apart in low priority areas to 25 m intervals on lines spaced 50 m apart in anomalous areas. Sampling was done along pace and compass lines between cut baselines. Each pan contained about 2.5 kg of material that was panned to a concentrate, which was then lamped with an ultraviolet light and scheelite grains were counted. Results are summarized on Figure 3. The Company's Hid 1-12 claims were staked to cover the main area of anomalous response.

The anomaly, as defined by the 200 grain contour, is 1900 m long and varies between 500 and 1000 m wide. A higher grade core of over 2000 grains was defined after the drill program was completed about 100 m uphill from the Discovery Showing. This core area is about 1000 m long and 300 m wide. Within it are several clusters of samples that contained greater than 10,000 grains per pan. Although downslope dispersion has likely expanded the anomaly in northerly and westerly directions, most of the scheelite appears to be locally derived.

The Discovery Showing is marked as a single site panning anomaly of greater than 10,000 grains. None of the other, larger areas of anomalous values are explained by a known showing of significant size or grade. The core of the anomaly is situated at or above timberline where outcrop is relatively abundant and soil cover is usually about 1 m thick. It approximately coincides with an extensive stockwork system of scheelite bearing veinlets hosted by silicified wallrocks. Many of the highest values occur along high angle faults and dykes that have narrow skarn zones developed adjacent to them. The faults form broad recessive linears that are largely filled with talus from adjacent wallrocks. Thus, little is known about the size and nature of skarns developed along them.

The panning anomalies have not been systematically followed up but limited work done in 1981 and 1984 yielded encouraging results. Several sites, where high concentrations of scheelite grains were reported, were revisited and resampled in 1984. The soil from these sites was sent unprocessed to Chemex Labs where it was assayed for tungsten oxide. The following table compares panning results to assay results.

TABLE I

Panning Results vs. Assay Values

1979 Panning Value (scheelite grains)	1984 Soil Assay (%WO_3)
16,600	0.067
1,500	0.056
22,000	0.090
20,000	0.073
17,000	0.180
9,000	0.298
5,000	0.032
25,000	0.078

MINERALIZATION

The only well tested mineralization on the property is the Discovery Showing. This scheelite occurrence is hosted by skarn likely developed in unit OSsl dark grey, fetid limestone. It consists of an area of felsenmeer 40 m long and 30 m wide that contains mineralized skarn blocks which are typically 0.3 to 1 m across but range up to 5 m. The mineralized blocks were

originally interpreted as frost heaved outcrop; however, trenching showed that they are rotated and form a discontinuous layer overlying soil and unmineralized talus.

The mineralized blocks are coated with a thick layer of brown limonite on weathered surfaces. Inside they consist of massive to weakly banded, dark to medium green, fine grained, siliceous skarn. In a few specimens, reddish brown garnets 1-2 mm across occur as random disseminations. Up to 5% pyrrhotite is disseminated throughout most of the skarn blocks. Chalcopyrite is a minor component. Scheelite forms subhedral grains ranging from 1 to 5 mm across and is usually fairly evenly disseminated throughout the skarn although it is occasionally segregated into poorly defined bands. Thin sections show that the skarn is comprised of angular to subhedral grains of scheelite, diopside and minor garnet in a quartz groundmass with irregular interstitial sulphide blebs. Two semi-quantitative spectrographic analyses done in 1978 on this type of skarn indicate that in addition to iron, copper and tungsten the skarns are enriched in beryllium (700 and 1000 ppm) and bismuth (150 and 300 ppm).

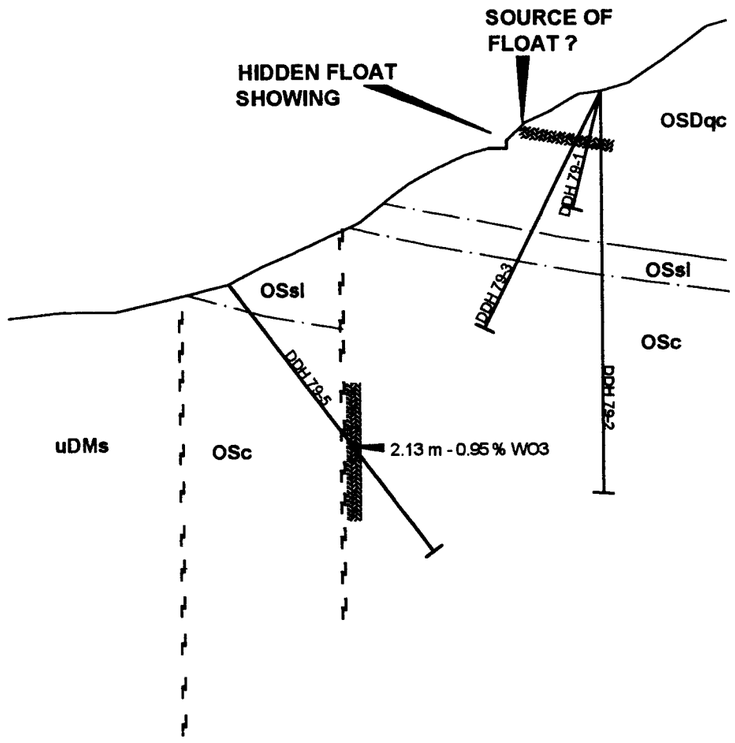
A second type of mineralized rock, which was given the field name "altered skarn", forms a minor part of the float at the Discovery Showing. It occurs as both concordant and discordant bands up to several centimetres wide within diopside-garnet-quartz skarn. In hand specimen, it is soft, crumbly and intensely fractured. White laths of pyroxene up to one cm long give the rock an igneous appearance but thin sections show that the rock is a skarn in which scheelite and pyroxene again occur in a quartz groundmass. The "altered skarn" typically exhibits strong limonite stains on all weathered surfaces.

Surface samples of mineralized skarn reportedly averaged 1.2% WO_3 across the area of the float showing. Individual chip samples ranged from 0.89% across 5 m to 1.72% across 1.5 m. Soil geochemical results suggest the mineralization could extend 200 m further to the west but this is contradicted by Bremner's geology map which shows a major fault about 50 m west of the showing.

Three holes (1, 2 and 3) were drilled at different dip angles from one setup located above the showing to test the apparent host stratigraphy downdip. Another hole (5) was drilled back toward the first three from downhill to scissor beneath the Discovery Showing. Figure 7 illustrates three possible interpretations of the results.

Holes 1, 2 and 3 intersected black limestone and weakly developed siliceous diopside skarn containing only traces of scheelite. Bedding angles in the holes suggest that the stratigraphy is nearly horizontal. Therefore, assuming the mineralization is stratigraphically controlled, it has limited lateral extent (Interpretation A) or it is derived from a source located uphill from the drill holes (Interpretation B). Hole 5 intersected a fault zone that assayed 0.95% WO_3 across 2.13 m. Rocks within and adjacent to the fault are described as "veined and brecciated skarn" which was the only skarn logged in that hole. Thus, there is a third possible explanation that could account for the observed surface mineralization and drill results. The skarn mineralization could be developed in a narrow band within and along the margins of a vein fault (Interpretation C). Assuming this interpretation is correct, the fault would likely strike northeasterly and dip about 60° to the north. It would extend updip from the intersection in hole 5 to a point immediately above the Discovery Showing float train but downhill from the collars of holes 1, 2 and 3.

CROSS SECTION LOOKING EAST (INTERPRETATION A)



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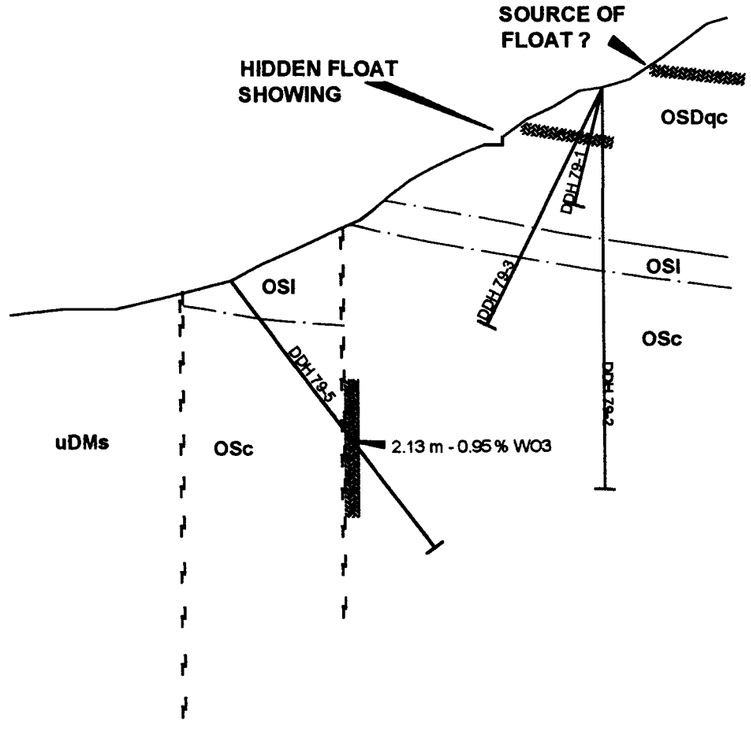
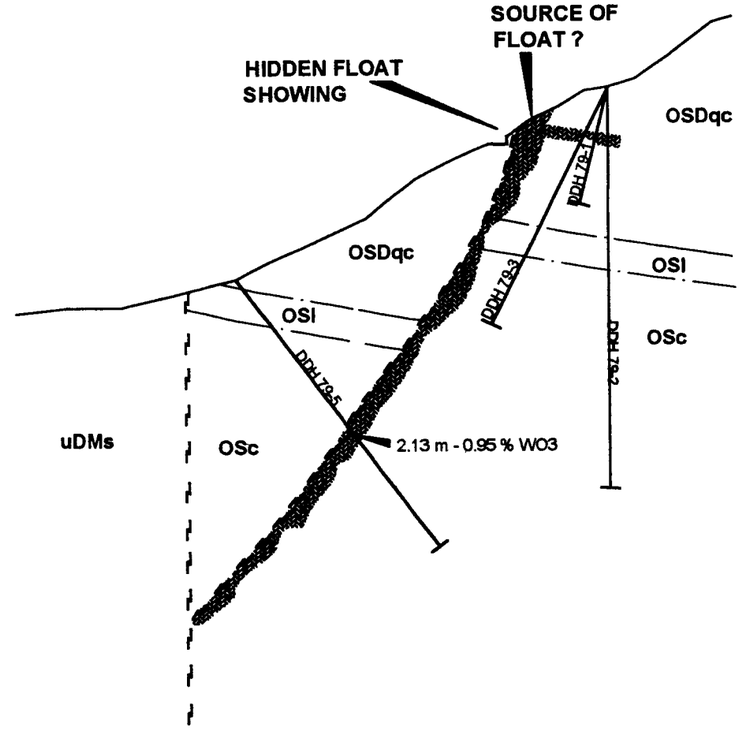


CROSS SECTION LOOKING EAST (INTERPRETATION C)



uDMs	slate		fault
OSDqc	wavy banded limestone		geological contact
OSsl	graphitic limestone and black calcareous shale		diamond drill hole
OSc	banded dolomite		
	skarn		

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FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CROSS SECTION

DISCOVERY ZONE

HIDDEN PROPERTY

DRAFTED/REVISED BY: WAW	PROJECT: HIDDEN
FILE: ..AC-PROTO\BL3HP-1K.DWG	DATE: MAY, 2002

Descriptions of the mineralized fault and skarn intersected in hole 5 are quite sketchy. However, the mineralized "altered skarn" float has characteristics that would be expected from rocks adjacent to a fault. Mineralogical variations between the skarn observed in the drill hole and the majority of the mineralized float boulders may be due to differing wallrock chemistry.

Prospecting elsewhere on the property located several areas of skarn along faults and porphyry dykes, and widely spaced scheelite bearing quartz veinlets forming a broad stockwork zone.

Most of the outcropping, skarns are weak and are not accompanied by strong soil geochemical or panning anomalies. The exposed skarns usually grade less than 0.2% WO_3 and contain little or no magnetite or sulphide mineralization. However, magnetic surveys done in 1981 across the core of the panning anomaly identified several areas of strong positive response along faults and dykes, perhaps indicating that buried, pyrrhotite rich skarns are present. Hand trenching in 1984 confirmed tungsten bearing skarns are more widespread than is suggested by surface prospecting. All three trenches exposed mineralized bedrock or float grading between 0.3 and 2.8% WO_3.

The stockwork zone, which covers an area about 850 by 350 m wide, directly coincides with the high grade core of the panning anomaly. Mapping and petrographic studies done in 1981 indicate that the entire area exhibits pervasive calc-silicate alteration. The quartz-scheelite veins and veinlets typically have bleached envelopes two to five times their width. Diopside is an ubiquitous vein component which implies that they were emplaced at a high temperature. Reportedly there are two to three mineralized fractures per metre over large areas. This type of mineralization has not been systematically sampled to establish its average grade.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The Hidden property has a favourable geological setting for tungsten mineralization and exhibits widespread panning and soil geochemical anomalies that have not been adequately explained. However, surface prospecting and magnetic surveys suggest that it is unlikely that there is a large skarn on the property that contains abundant pyrrhotite and is conformable with bedding. Thus, a Cantung-type deposit is a poor exploration model.

The presence of widespread, scheelite bearing stockwork and narrow skarns along steeply dipping faults and dykes suggests that the main control on mineralization is probably structural. This said, the presence or absence of carbonate minerals in the wallrocks may also be a significant factor in localizing mineralization. Proximity of stockwork zones to the feldspar porphyry dykes may indicate the presence of a buried intrusion which could in turn indicate that the stockwork is part of a larger "porphyry" system.

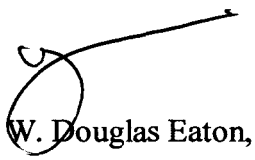
A useful model for the Hidden property could be Strategic's Logtung tungsten-molybdenum deposit, located 180 km to the southeast in the same belt of intrusions. This deposit contains 229 million tonnes grading 0.104% WO_3 and 0.050% MoS_2. It is centred on a Cretaceous-Tertiary dyke swarm. Recent compilation of old exploration data from Logtung identified general zoning away from molybdenum in the core toward tungsten on the fringes. This work also showed that recessively weathering, steeply dipping, sheeted veins that cut the stockwork

zone host much higher than deposit average grade mineralization and comprise a greater proportion of total mineralization than previously thought. Beryllium and bismuth minerals are often present in veins, especially in the more distal part of that system. Skarn zones host only a small percentage of mineralization at Logtung but where intersected often grade between 0.3 and 1% WO_3. Their relationship to the steeply dipping veins is uncertain.

Future work at the Hidden property should evaluate stockwork, vein and fault-related skarn potential. This should include night lamping, hand trenching and prospecting. The old drill core, especially hole 5, should be re-logged. Potential for other metals should also be considered, notably beryllium and bismuth.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology

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1978 1978 Final Report, Cub Joint Venture, pp 42-49.

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1984 Hand Trenching and Sampling program, Hidden 5 Claim, Cub Joint Venture, p 12.

Main, C.A. and Cathro, R.J.
1981 1981 Final Report, Cub Joint Venture, pp 81-88.

APPENDIX I

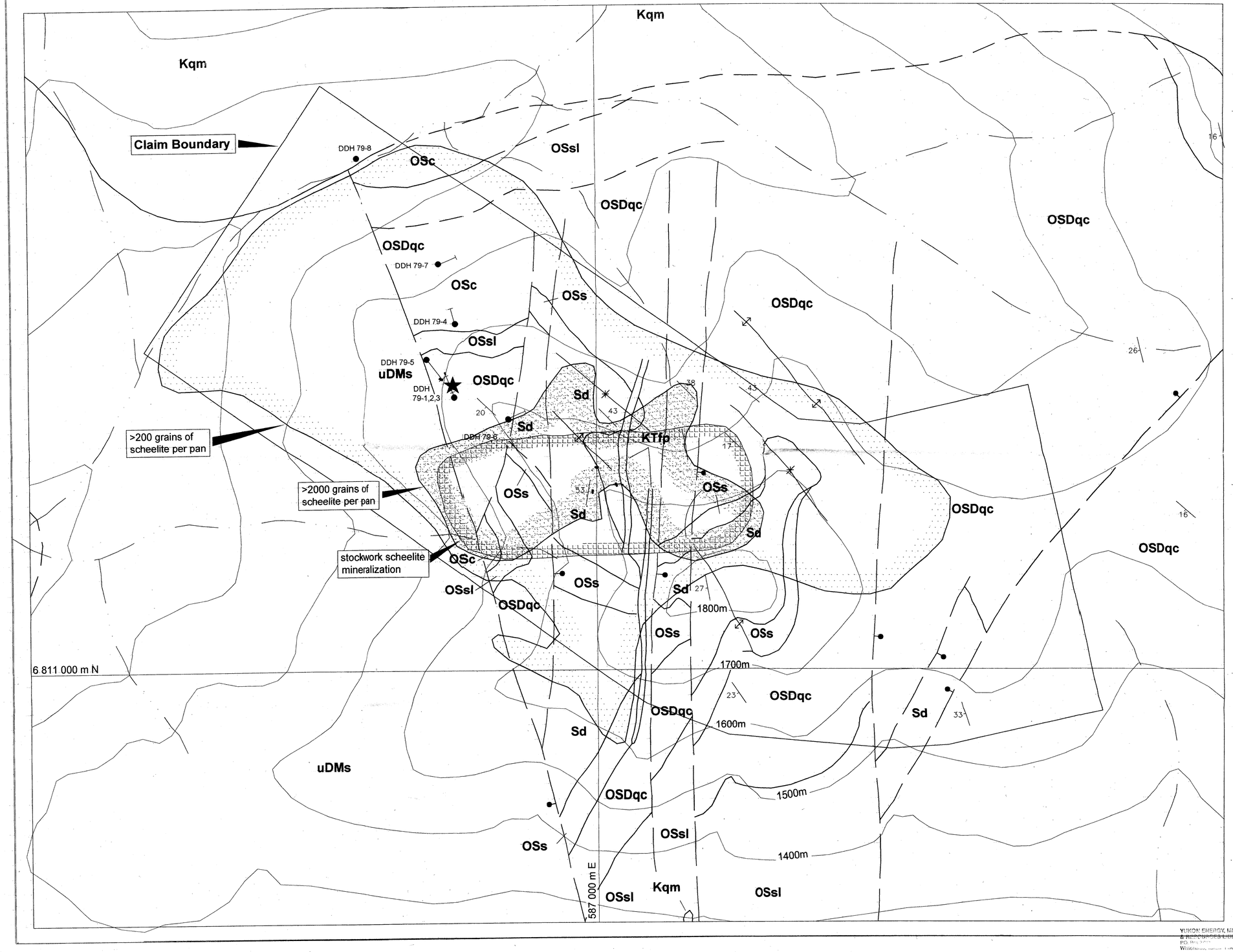
AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

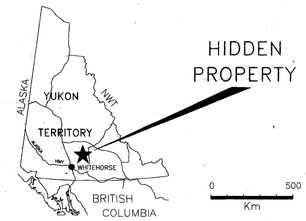
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

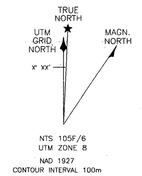
I, W. Douglas Eaton, geologist, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1980 with a B.Sc. majoring in Geological Sciences.
2. From 1971 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in British Columbia and Yukon Territory and on June 1, 1981, became a partner in Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
3. I have personally participated in or supervised the compilation reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

W. Douglas Eaton, B.Sc. Geology







Cretaceous
- KTfp dacite porphyry dikes
- Kqm quartz monzonite

Upper Devonian and Mississippian
- uMDs slate

Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian
- Sd sandy dolomite
- OSs slate
- OSDqc limestone
- OSsl limestone and shale
- OSc banded dolomite

- discovery showing
- hand trench
- diamond drill hole DDH 79-6
- geological boundary - defined, approximate
- fault - defined with dip direction
- bedding orientation
- anticline
- syncline

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL COMPILATION

094311

HIDDEN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:5000

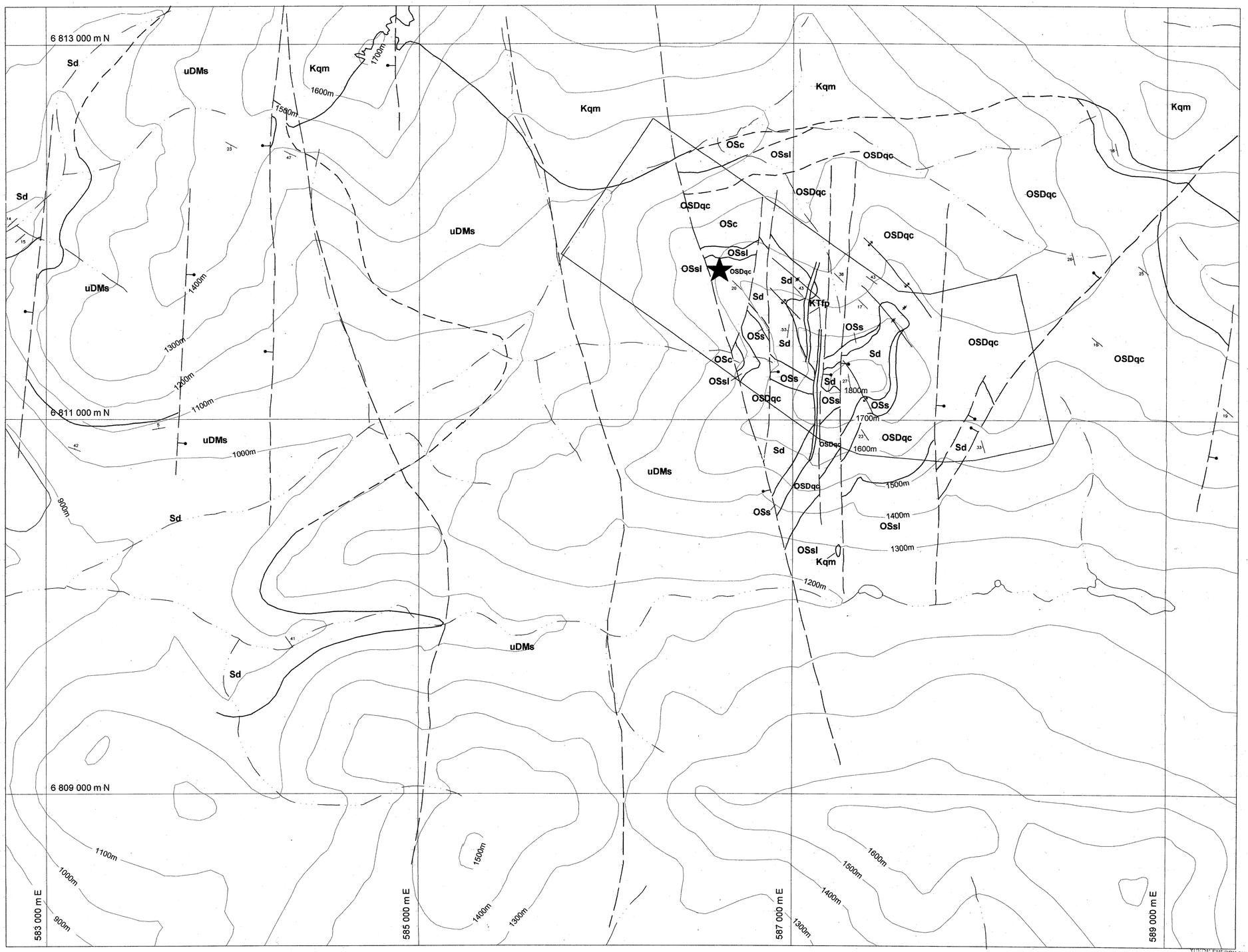
0 50 100 150 200 250

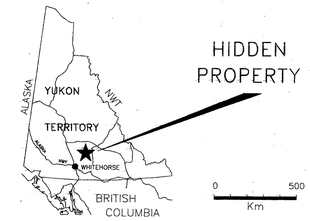
DRAWN/REVISED BY: WAW

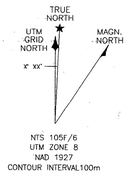
PROJECT: HIDDEN

FILE: STRATEGIC\HIDDEN\HISTORICAL_COMPILATION_5K.DWG

DATE: MAY, 2002







Cretaceous

KTfp	dacite porphyry dikes
Kqm	quartz monzonite

Upper Devonian and Mississippian

uDMs	slate

Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian

Sd	sandy dolomite
OSs	slate
OSDqc	limestone
OSsl	graphitic limestone and black calcareous shale
OSc	banded dolomite

- geological boundary - defined, approximate
- fault - defined with dip direction
- bedding attitude
- syncline
- anticline
- discovery showing

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

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PROPERTY GEOLOGY

HIDDEN PROPERTY

SCALE 1:10000

0 100 200 300 400 500m

DRAWN/REVISED BY: WAW

FILE: STRATEGIC\HIDDEN\PROPERTY GEOLOGY\10K

PROJECT: HID

DATE: MAY, 2002

QW07555

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 – 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

AFFIDAVIT

I, Joan Mariacher, of VANCOUVEL, B.C. make oath and say:

That to the best of my knowledge the attached Statement of Expenditures for exploration work on the HLD 1-2 mineral claims on Claim Sheet 105F/6 is accurate.

094311

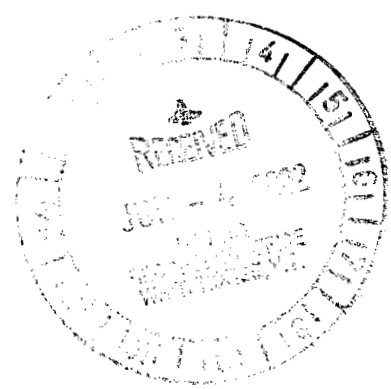
Joan Mariacher

Sworn before me at VANCOUVEL, B.C.

this 3RD day of

JUNE, 2002

Notary, Yukon Territory



QW97555

Statement of Expenditures
Hid 1-12 Mineral Claims
June 3, 2002

Labour

D. Eaton – geologist – 42 hours May at $60/hr	$2,696.40
B. Wengzynowski – geologist 45 ½ hours April & May at $60/hr	2,921.10
J. Mariacher – 8 ½ hours May & June at $44.45/hr	404.27
	6,021.77

Expenses

Printing	116.84
	$6,138.61