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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

PROSPECTING AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Field work performed on August 8 and 15, 2013

at the

WIND PROPERTY

Wind 1-8	YC73932-YC73939
9-14	YC97789-YC97794

NTS 105G/08 and 105G/09
Latitude 61°30´N; Longitude 130°26´W

located in the

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

X. Montague, BSc (Hons), GIT

December 2013

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INTRODUCTION

The Wind property covers coincident silver-copper-zinc soil anomalies within the Finlayson Lake District of southeast Yukon Territory. This district hosts numerous volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) occurrences including the Wolverine, GP4F and Kudz Ze Kayah deposits, which lie about 15 km southeast, 11 km south-southwest and 10 km southwest, of the property, respectively. The Wind property is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

This report describes prospecting and geological mapping performed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic Metals on August 8 and 15, 2013. The author participated in the program and interpreted all results from it; her Statement of Qualifications appears in Appendix I. A Statement of Expenditures is in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Wind property consists of 14 contiguous quartz claims, which are located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 61°30´ north and longitude 130°26´ west on NTS map sheets 105 G/08 and 09 (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 260 ha (2.6 km^2). The claims are registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, 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.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Wind 1-8	YC73932-YC73939	March 23, 2014
9-14	YC97789-YC97794	June 20, 2014

* Expiry dates do not include 2013 work, which has not yet been filed for assessment credit.

The 2013 work was completed using setouts and pickups during fly camp moves between Strategic Metals' nearby Arm and Off properties. Helicopter support for the program was provided by a Bell 206B helicopter operated by Trans North Helicopters from its base in Watson Lake.

The Wind claims lie approximately 263 km east-northeast of Whitehorse and 119 km east-southeast of Ross River. The closest road is the Robert Campbell Highway, 14 km north of the property. The Robert Campbell Highway is usable in all seasons by two wheel drive vehicles.

The property is located in the Kaska Dena traditional territory. Neither the property nor access routes overly first nation settlement lands.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Wind property area was first staked in 1994 by Cominco Ltd. following discovery of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit. Comino's original Tag claims were part of the much larger claim block, which covered the projected extension of the stratigraphic package that hosts the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit. Cominco only preformed minor soil sampling in the area now covered by the Wind

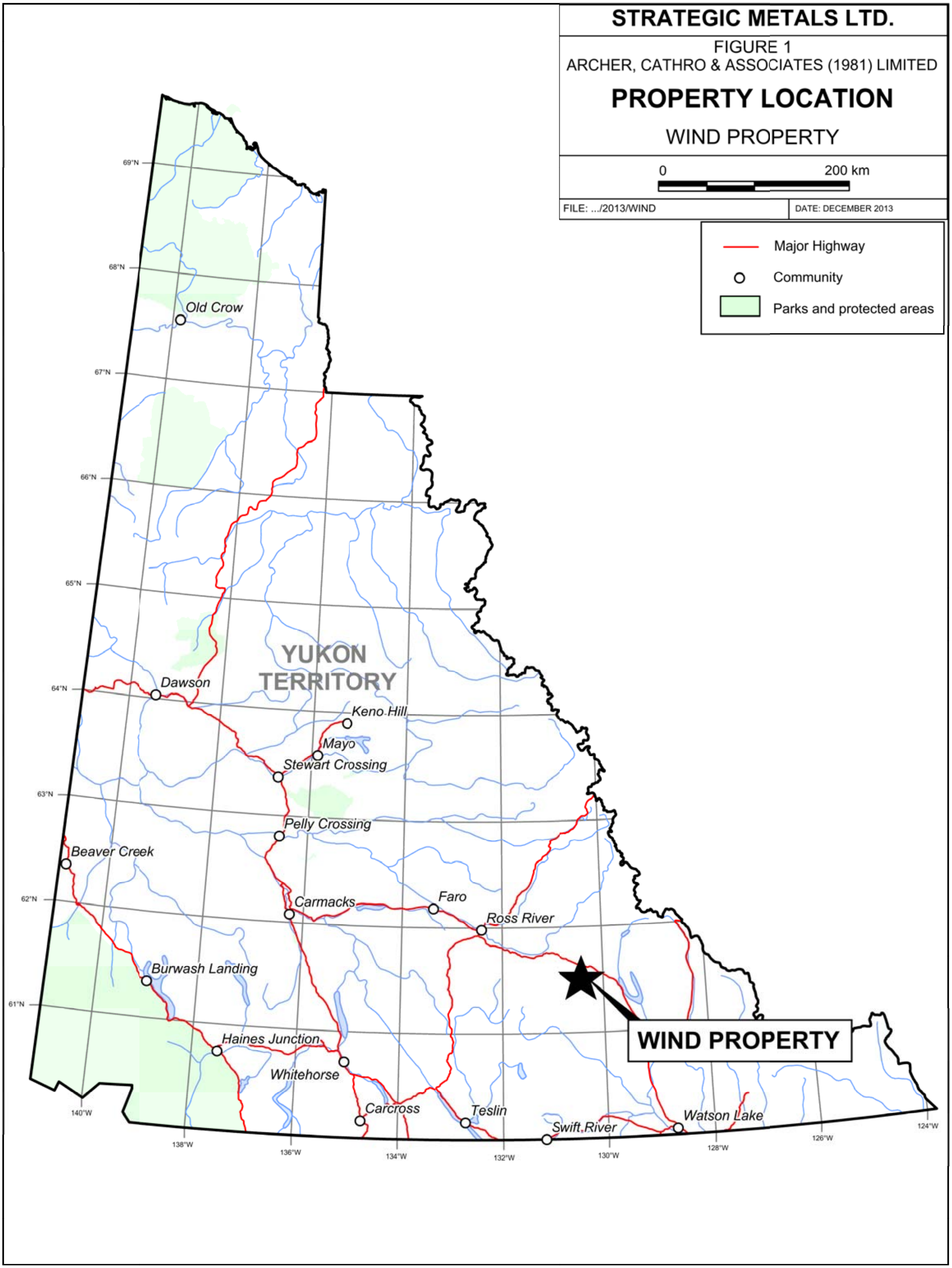

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FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
WIND PROPERTY
0
200 km
FILE: .../2013/WIND
DATE: DECEMBER 2013
Major Highway
Community
Parks and protected areas
YUKON TERRITORY
WIND PROPERTY
Old Crow
Dawson
Keno Hill
Mayo
Stewart Crossing
Pelly Crossing
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
Faro
Ross River
Burwash Landing
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Carcross
Teslin
Swift River
Watson Lake
69°N
68°N
67°N
66°N
65°N
64°N
63°N
62°N
61°N
140°W
138°W
136°W
134°W
132°W
130°W
128°W
126°W
124°W

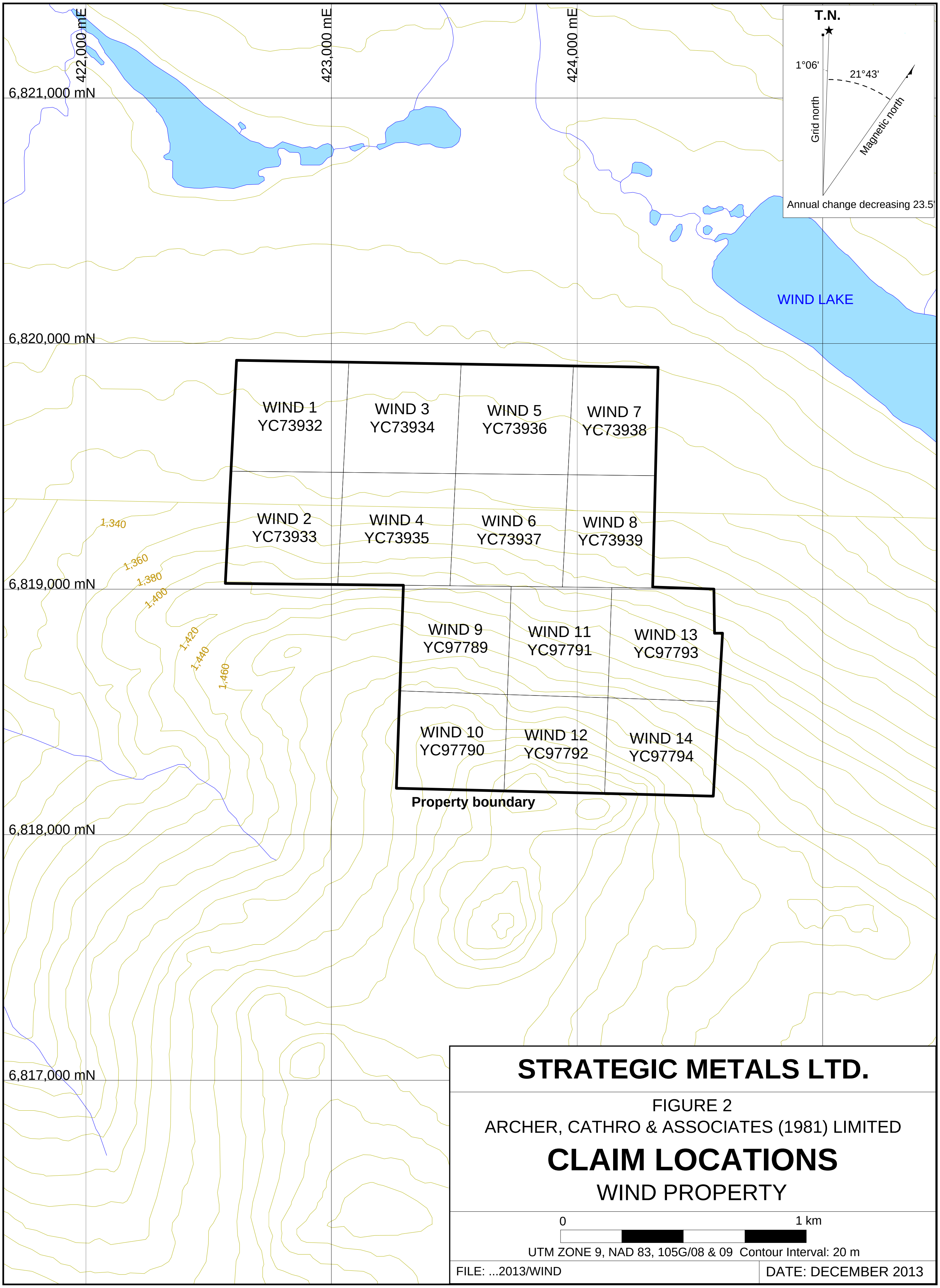

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FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

WIND PROPERTY

UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/08 & 09 Contour Interval: 20 m

FILE: ...2013/WIND

DATE: DECEMBER 2013

claims before its claims were allowed to lapse (Vanderkley, 1995). Results from Cominco's work are described in the Soil Geochemistry section below.

In 2008, Strategic Metals staked the Wind 1 to 8 claims, and in 2009 it completed a short geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling program (Gregory, 2009). Results from this work are described in the appropriate sections below.

In summer 2013, Strategic Metals expanded the property by staking the Wind 9 to 14 claims.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Wind property is located on the northeast side of the Pelly Mountains. It covers a westerly oriented ridge and a gentle north-facing slope about 5500 m west of Wolverine Lake and 500 m southwest of Wind Lake. Creeks draining the property flow into Wind Lake, which ultimately connects to the Arctic Ocean via the Finlayson, Frances, Liard and Mackenzie rivers.

Topography is mostly gentle and elevations range from 1200 to 1650 m. Vegetation comprises thick stands of spruce at lower elevations giving way to buckbrush and moss at higher elevations. Permafrost is present across the entire property. Outcrop is limited to the ridge crest on the southern edge of the claim block, with talus fields extending down slope to the north.

The climate in the Wind property area is typical of northern continental regions with long, cold winters, truncated fall and spring seasons and short, mild summers. Although summers are relatively mild, arctic cold fronts often cover the area and snowfall can occur in any month. The property is mostly snow free from late May to late September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Wind property lies within the Finlayson Lake District. This district has been the focus of numerous government and industry sponsored studies due to its VMS potential. The Geological Survey of Canada mapped the Finlayson Lake area (NTS map sheet 105G) twice at a 1:250,000 scale (Wheeler *et al.*, 1960 and Tempelman-Kluit, 1977). In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the Yukon Geological Survey performed more detailed (1:50,000 scale) mapping in the area and in 2002, it completed a geological compilation and updated the lithological names (Bond *et al.*, 2002). In 2003, Gordey and Makepeace incorporated this data into a Yukon-wide geological compilation. The Yukon Geological Survey maintains on-line geology that is periodically updated when new information is received (YGS, 2013). The following descriptions are based on the published data.

The Finlayson Lake District comprises an isolated outlier of Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) and Slide Mountain Terrane (SMT) and affiliated overlap assemblages (Figure 3). The district is bounded by the Tintina Fault to the southwest and the Inconnu Thrust Fault to the northeast. Five major VMS deposits have been discovered in the district (Figure 4). The Fyre Lake, Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Wolverine deposits, all occur within YTT, while the Ice Deposit is hosted in SMT.

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FIGURE 3

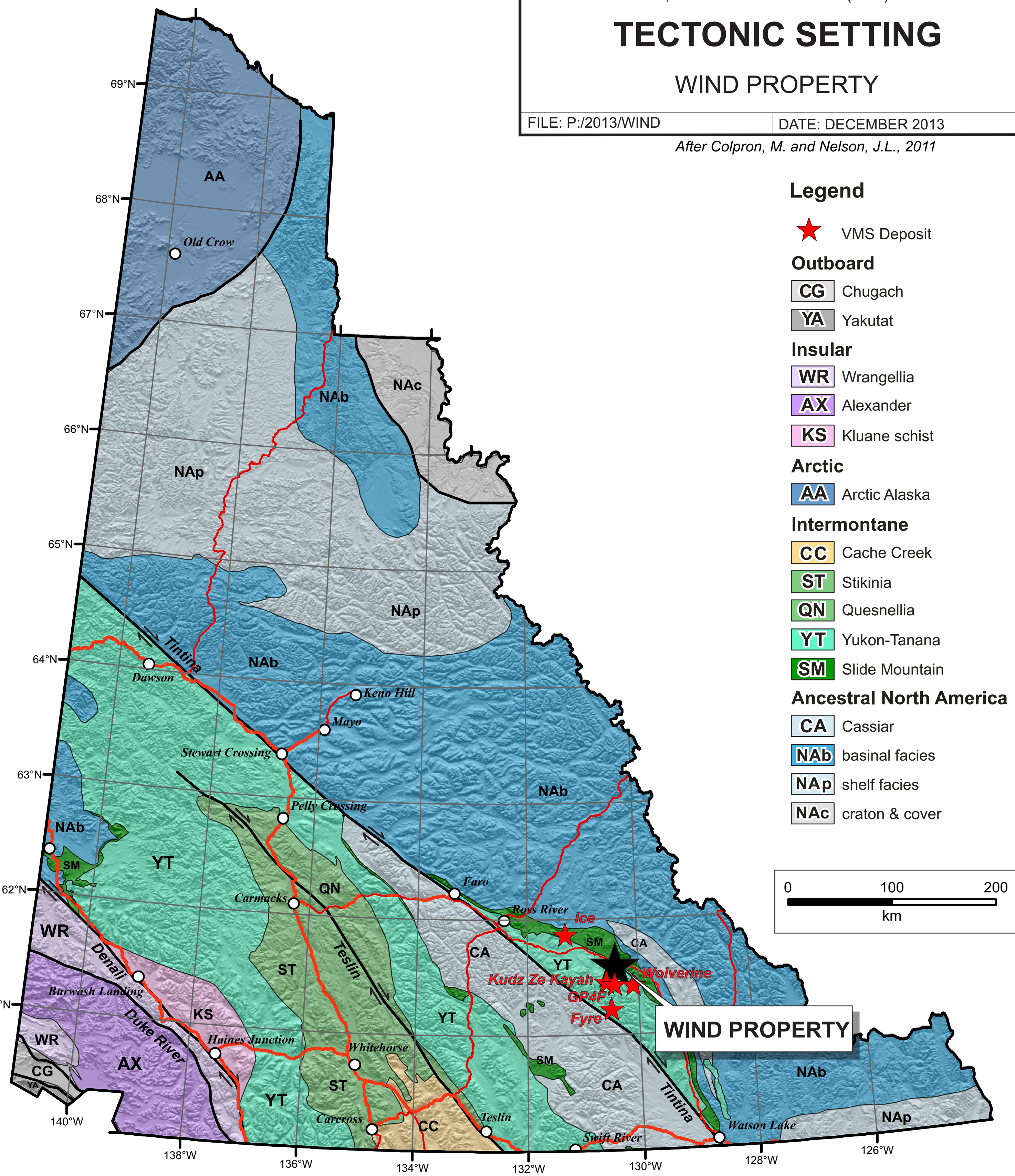
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

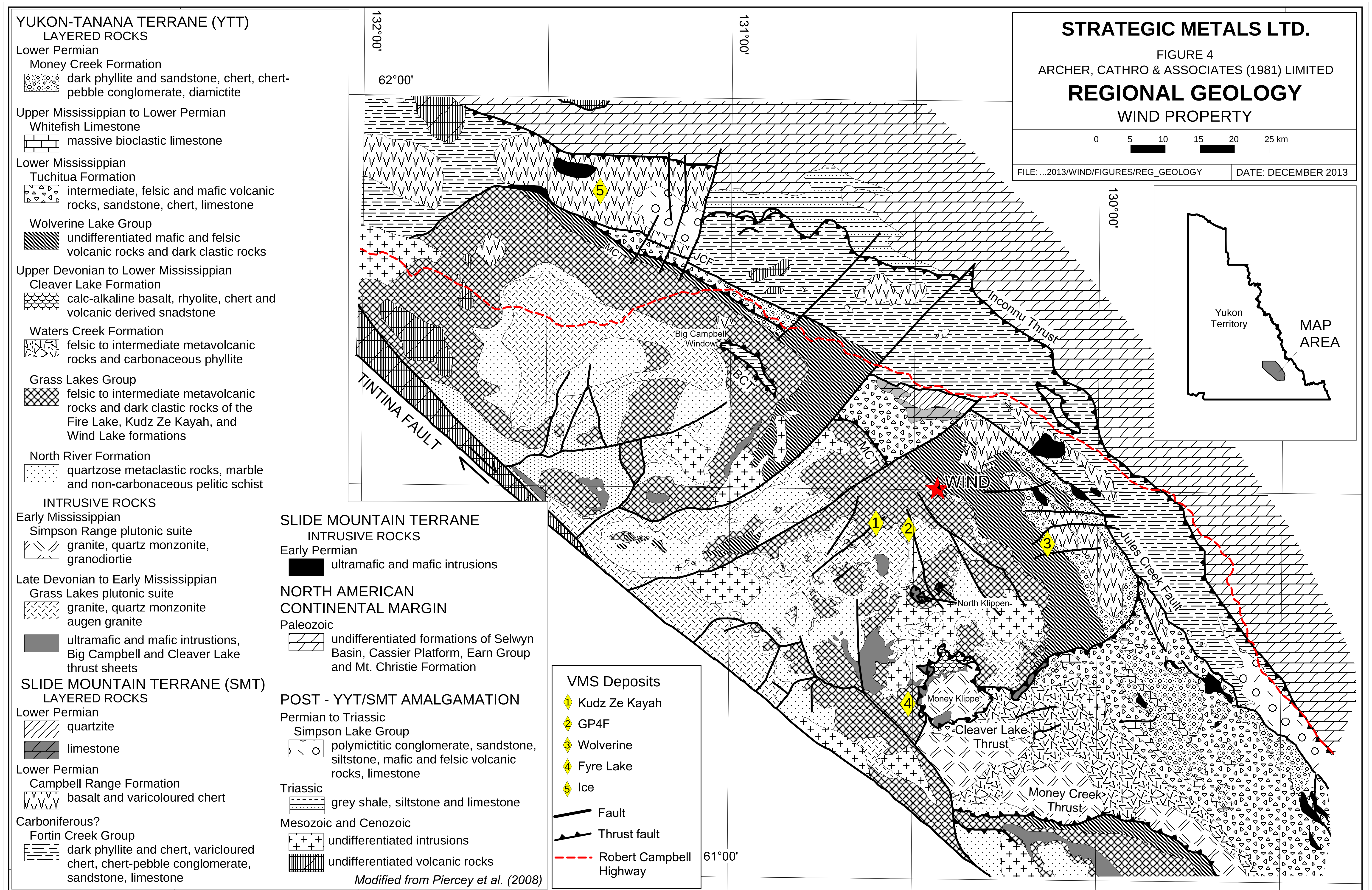
TECTONIC SETTING

WIND PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2013/WIND	DATE: DECEMBER 2013

After Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011





YUKON-TANANA TERRANE (YTT)
LAYERED ROCKS
Lower Permian
Money Creek Formation
dark phyllite and sandstone, chert, chert-pebble conglomerate, diamictite
Upper Mississippian to Lower Permian
Whitefish Limestone
massive bioclastic limestone
Lower Mississippian
Tuchitua Formation
intermediate, felsic and mafic volcanic rocks, sandstone, chert, limestone
Wolverine Lake Group
undifferentiated mafic and felsic volcanic rocks and dark clastic rocks
Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian
Cleaver Lake Formation
calc-alkaline basalt, rhyolite, chert and volcanic derived snadstone
Waters Creek Formation
felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and carbonaceous phyllite
Grass Lakes Group
felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and dark clastic rocks of the Fire Lake, Kudz Ze Kayah, and Wind Lake formations
North River Formation
quartzose metaclastic rocks, marble and non-carbonaceous pelitic schist
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Early Mississippian
Simpson Range plutonic suite
granite, quartz monzonite, granodiortie
Late Devonian to Early Mississippian
Grass Lakes plutonic suite
granite, quartz monzonite augen granite
ultramafic and mafic intrustions, Big Campbell and Cleaver Lake thrust sheets
SLIDE MOUNTAIN TERRANE (SMT)
LAYERED ROCKS
Lower Permian
quartzite
limestone
Lower Permian
Campbell Range Formation
basalt and varicoloured chert
Carboniferous?
Fortin Creek Group
dark phyllite and chert, varicloured chert, chert-pebble conglomerate, sandstone, limestone
SLIDE MOUNTAIN TERRANE
INTRUSIVE ROCKS
Early Permian
ultramafic and mafic intrusions
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENTAL MARGIN
Paleozoic
undifferentiated formations of Selwyn Basin, Cassier Platform, Earn Group and Mt. Christie Formation
POST - YYT/SMT AMALGAMATION
Permian to Triassic
Simpson Lake Group
polymictitic conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, limestone
Triassic
grey shale, siltstone and limestone
Mesozoic and Cenozoic
undifferentiated intrusions
undifferentiated volcanic rocks
Modified from Piercey et al. (2008)
VMS Deposits
1 Kudz Ze Kayah
2 GP4F
3 Wolverine
4 Fyre Lake
5 Ice
Fault
Thrust fault
Robert Campbell Highway
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FIGURE 4
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
WIND PROPERTY
0 5 10 15 20 25 km
FILE: ...2013/WIND/FIGURES/REG_GEOLOGY
DATE: DECEMBER 2013
Yukon Territory
MAP AREA
132°00'
131°00'
130°00'
62°00'
61°00'
TINTINA FAULT
Inconnu Thrust
Jules Creek Fault
Big Campbell Window
MCT
JCF
BCT
WIND
North Klippen
Money Klippe
Cleaver Lake Thrust
Money Creek Thrust

YTT and SMT represent continental arc and back-arc basin sequences that developed along the ancient Pacific margin of North America during late Devonian and through Permian (Piercey *et al.*, 2006). Pericratonic rocks of YTT and oceanic rocks of SMT are juxtaposed against rocks of the North American continental margin sequence along the post-Late Triassic Inconnu Thrust Fault (Murphy *et al*., 2006). Rocks of these terranes in the Finlayson Lake District are characterized by variably deformed and metamorphosed, lower greenschist to amphibolite facies metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks and affiliated metaplutonic suites.

The following descriptions of YTT and SMT are largely summarized from Murphy *et al.* (2006).

Rocks of YTT in the Finlayson Lake District lie between the Tintina Fault and the Jules Creek Fault. YTT is subdivided into a number of fault- and unconformity-bounded groups and formations. From the structurally deepest levels of the district upwards, these include: (1) North River Formation, Grass Lakes and Wolverine Lake groups, and affiliated metaplutonic rocks in the Big Campbell Thrust Sheet; (2) North River, Waters Creek and Tuchitua River formations and affiliated intrusions in the Money Creek Thrust Sheet; and (3) Cleaver Lake Formation and intrusions of the Cleaver Lake Thrust Sheet (Figure 4). Regional shortening, uplift, erosion and synorogenic clastic sedimentation took place during Early Permian. Lower Permian Money Creek Formation was deposited unconformably atop folded Mississippian and Pennsylvanian rocks and was subsequently folded and overthrust by the Cleaver Lake and Money Creek thrust faults. The movement of the Money Creek Thrust Fault is constrained to Early Permian because both the hanging wall and footwall are unconformably overlain by Lower Permian rocks of Campbell Range Formation of SMT.

North River Formation quartzose metaclastic rocks and metapelites are the oldest exposed rock units in the Big Campbell Thrust Sheet. North River Formation is overlain by chloritic schist and lesser carbonaceous phyllite of Fire Lake Formation of Grass Lakes Group. This formation hosts the Besshi-style Fyre Lake Deposit (Hunt, 2002). This Late Devonian deposit is associated with chloritic phyllite and greenstone of boninitic composition (Piercey *et al.*, 2004). Mafic and variably serpentinized ultramafic rocks are present as sills and dikes in Fire Lake and North River formations, respectively. Stratigraphically overlying Fire Lake Formation is a carbonaceous phyllite-dominated succession which has been divided into two parts. The lower part, Kudz Ze Kayah Formation, contains felsic metavolcanic rocks that host the Kuroko-style Kudz Ze Kayah and GP4F deposits, while the upper part, Wind Lake Formation, contains mafic metavolcanic rocks and quartzite (Murphy, 1998). Grass Lakes Group is intruded by Late Devonian to Early Mississippian Grass Lakes Plutonic Suite and Early Mississippian Simpson Range Plutonic Suite.

Wolverine Lake Group unconformably overlies Grass Lakes Group and hosts the Kuroko-style Wolverine Deposit. This deposit occurs in a thick sequence of Carboniferous rhyolitic metavolcanic rocks and carbonaceous argillite (Tucker *et al.*, 1997). Together, the Grass Lakes and Wolverine groups have been interpreted to represent a continental back-arc rift to back-arc basin assemblage.

During Early Permian, YTT experienced regional shortening and uplift. The deformation and erosion of the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian rocks were followed by unconformable deposition of Money Creek Formation. Money Creek Formation comprises carbonaceous phyllite and sandstone, varicoloured chert, chert-pebble conglomerate, and diamictite. This formation was emplaced atop units of Wolverine Lake Group in the Big Campbell Thrust Sheet and Tuchitua River Formation, Whitefish Limestone, White Lake Formation, King Arctic Formation and Finlayson Creek Limestone in the Money Creek Thrust Sheet by the Cleaver Lake and Money Creek Thrust Faults. Money Creek Formation is preserved in the Big Campbell and Money Creek Klippen.

The imbricated rocks of YTT are juxtaposed against rocks of SMT along the Jules Creek Fault. SMT of the Finlayson Lake District consists of Mississippian to Lower Permian Fortin Creek Group, Lower Permian Campbell Range Formation and spatially associated plutonic rocks, and Lower Permian limestone and quartzite. The Ice Deposit is hosted in Campbell Range Formation basalt (Hunt, 2002).

Middle Permian and younger sequences in the Finlayson Lake District are derived from, or deposited on both YTT and SMT. Middle Permian to Triassic Simpson Lake Group is composed of clastic rocks derived from both terranes and Middle Permian felsic and mafic metavolcanic rocks (Mortensen *et al.*, 1999). SMT, YTT and overlapping rocks are juxtaposed against Triassic shale and siltstone and older rocks of the North American continental margin sequence along the Inconnu Thrust Fault.

During the Mesozoic era, two types of intrusion were emplaced in the Finlayson area. The first comprises several unmetamorphosed Early Jurassic mafic and intermediate composition plutons. The second consists of Late Cretaceous two-mica quartz monzonite and granite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

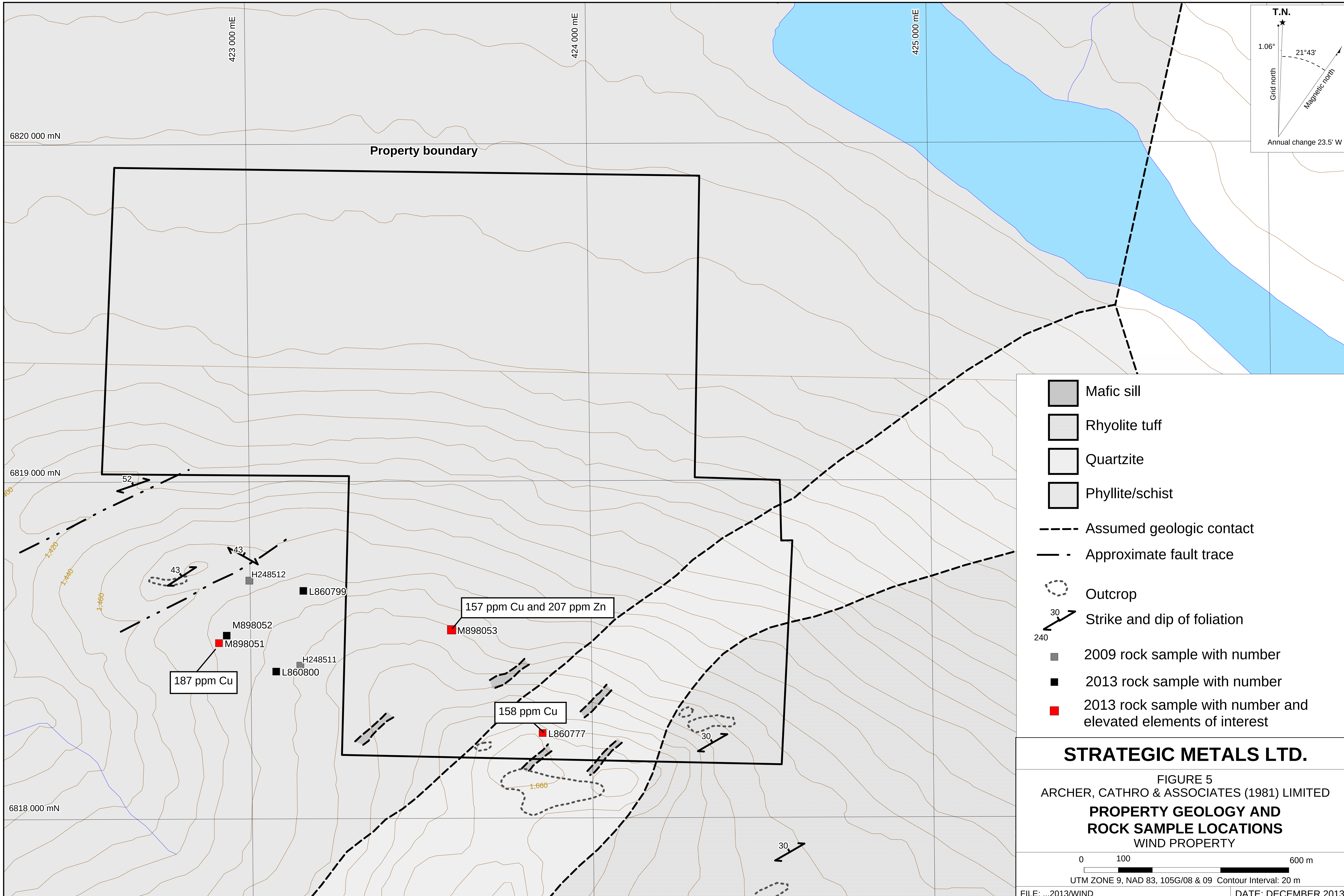
<u>PROPERTY GEOLOGY</u>

Outcrop and talus are moderately abundant on the ridge in the southern part of the property; but, bedrock is blanketed by glacial till and vegetation elsewhere on the property. Figure 5 was produced using a combination of 1995, 2009 and 2013 property-scale mapping.

The property is underlain by a conformable package of southwesterly striking and northerly dipping rocks. The lowermost unit is a rhyolite tuff that outcrops in the southeast corner of the property. The tuff is overlain by a quartzite unit that has a 200 m wide surface expression. The quartzite is overlain by a thick package of phyllite, which covers the rest of the property. The quartzite-phyllite contact is assumed to be gradational because the phyllite is more siliceous near the contact.

The youngest unit on the property comprises narrow mafic sills that are clustered near the contact between quartzite and phyllite. These sills are non-foliated and therefore were likely emplaced after the last major phase of deformation.

The following paragraphs describe the main units in more detail.



T.N.
1.06°
21°43'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change 23.5' W
423 000 mE
424 000 mE
425 000 mE
6820 000 mN
6819 000 mN
6818 000 mN
Property boundary
52
43
43
H248512
L860799
157 ppm Cu and 207 ppm Zn
M898053
M898052
M898051
187 ppm Cu
H248511
L860800
158 ppm Cu
L860777
30
30
Mafic sill
Rhyolite tuff
Quartzite
Phyllite/schist
Assumed geologic contact
Approximate fault trace
Outcrop
Strike and dip of foliation
2009 rock sample with number
2013 rock sample with number
2013 rock sample with number and elevated elements of interest
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FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS
WIND PROPERTY
0
100
600 m
UTM ZONE 9, NAD 83, 105G/08 & 09 Contour Interval: 20 m
FILE: ...2013/WIND
DATE: DECEMBER 2013

Regionally Metamorphosed Units

Phyllite is dark grey and fine grained with minor muscovite on fractures. A friable, light to medium green-grey muscovite-quartz±chlorite schist has been observed as a thin layer within the phyllite approximately 1000 m north of the contact between phyllite and quartzite.

Quartzite is white to tan on both fresh and weathered surfaces, but locally may be light green due to minor chlorite. It occasionally contains 10 cm wide bands with up to 10% muscovite. Near the contact with the phyllite, there are occasional bands of a medium grey, medium to coarse grained biotite-quartz schist within the quartzite.

Rhyolite Tuff comprises interlayered quartz-sericite and quartz-biotite schists interpreted to be metamorphosed felsic tuffaceous to epiclastic rocks.

Post-Deformation Units

Mafic sill is dark green when fresh and weathers to medium brown. It is fine grained and contains abundant chlorite with approximately 20% magnetite.

Structure

Foliation is moderately to well developed in phyllite, schists and rhyolite tuff, but is poorly developed in quartzite. All units generally strike northeasterly and dip gently to the northwest between 30º and 50˚.

MINERALIZATION

There are no known mineral showings on the Wind property. In 2013, a total of six rock samples were collected on the property (Figure 5). Rock sample sites were marked with flagging and recorded with hand-held GPS units. Rock samples were sent to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse where they were dried and fine crushed to better than 70% passing 2 mm before a 250 g split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The fine fractions were then sent to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, where they were analysed for 48 elements using an aqua regia digestion followed by inductively coupled plasma combined with mass spectroscopy and atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS61). An additional 30 g charge from each fine fraction was further analysed for gold by fire assay with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emissions spectroscopy finish (Au-ICP21). Certificates of Analysis are provided in Appendix III and Rock Sample Descriptions are given in Appendix IV.

Rock geochemistry returned background results for most VMS pathfinder elements but, weakly elevated levels of zinc (207 ppm) and copper (three samples averaging 167 ppm) were found in the phyllite and rhyolite tuff.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The area of the Wind property was grid soil sampled in 1995 by Cominco. This sampling defined a copper-zinc anomaly on the east side of the current claim block that covers a 400 m wide by 600 m long easterly-elongated area. The anomalous copper and zinc values ranged from 100 to 217 ppm and 150 to 333 ppm, respectively (Vanderkley, 1995). Grid sampling was also completed adjacent to the property by Westmin in 1995 (Bradshaw *et al.*, 1996) and (Terry *et al.*, 1996).

Results from soil sampling completed in 2009 have been compiled with the earlier data. Figures 6, 7 and 8 thematically illustrate the silver, copper and zinc values. The 2009 results confirmed historical anomalies and also identified a silver anomaly that ranges from 1.0 to 5.2 ppm. This anomaly trends southeasterly and covers a 100 by 500 m area. A total of 19 samples in the vicinity of the silver anomaly were re-analyzed for gold in fall 2009. These samples returned slightly elevated gold values that show good correlation with silver results.

DEPOSIT MODEL

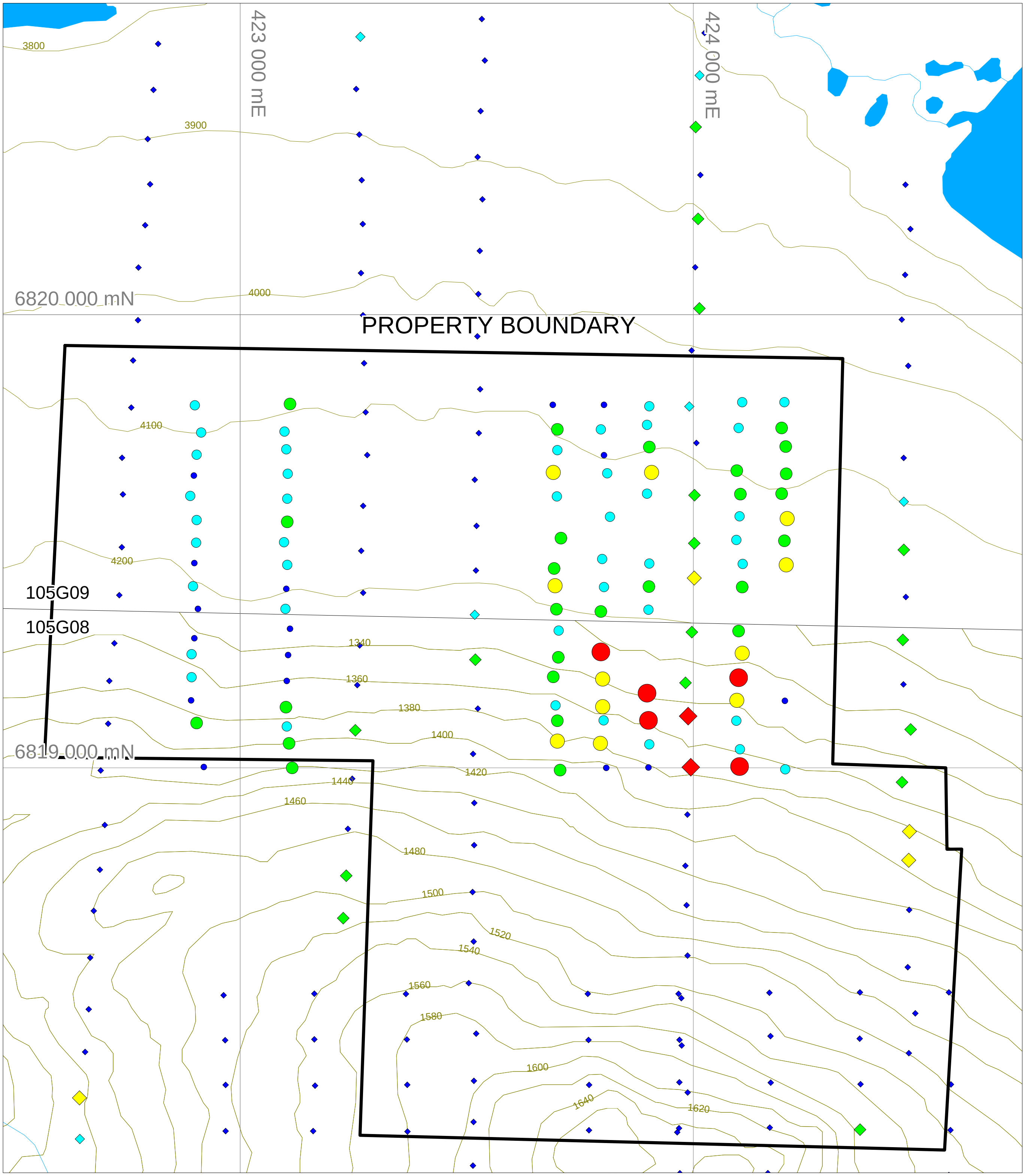
Based on the lithologies mapped in the area, the Wind property has potential to host a Kuroko-style VMS deposit, similar to the nearby Kudz Ze Kayah and GP4F deposits. The Kudz Ze Kayah deposit comprises an inferred resource of 12,800,000 tonnes grading 5.9% zinc, 1.7% lead, 0.81% copper, and 1.38 g/t gold, while the GP4F deposit comprises 1,500,000 tonnes averaging 6.4% zinc, 3.1% lead, 0.1% copper, 90 g/t silver and 2 g/t gold (Teck Cominco Ltd., 2009). The following description of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit provides a model for exploring and assessing the Wind property.

The main zone of the Kudz Ze Kayah (previously known as the ABM deposit) is hosted within an overturned assemblage of felsic fragmental, aphanitic massive meta-rhyolite and meta-siliclastic rocks of the Kudz Ze Kayah Formation (Bond, 2002).

The host metavolcanic sequence has been structurally thickened to about 1000 m and is subdivided up into the following units: felsic tuffs, felsic flows, feldspar and quartz meta-intrusive rocks, feldspar augen crystal tuff, and undifferentiated mafic metavolcanic rocks.

Felsic tuffs are the most abundant unit. They are often thinly bedded near the top of the structural sequence and at stratigraphic levels where argillaceous, sediments occur as intercalations. Thin mafic tuffs are locally present in this unit as strongly foliated porphyroblastic chlorite-biotite-calcite unit and as coarse grained mafic schist with gabbroic texture (Schultze and Hall, 1997).

The deposit subcrops beneath 2 to 20 m of glacial overburden and extends for 700 m along an east-west strike and up to 400 m down dip (Schultze and Hall, 1997). The deposit is tabular and forms a single layer over much of its extent; however, two layers of sulphides have been encountered in some areas within the southwest part of the deposit (Schultze and Hall, 1997). Economic minerals are sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena with electrum occurring at the margins of galena and chalcopyrite grains (Hunt, 2002). Gangue minerals include a mixture of



Silver-in-Soil (ppm) Historical sample	Silver-in-Soil (ppm) 2009 samples
≥2 < 3.2	≥2 < 5.2
≥1 < 2	≥1 < 2
≥0.5 < 1	≥0.5 < 1
≥0.2 < 0.5	≥0.2 < 0.5
≥0 < 0.2	≥0 < 0.2

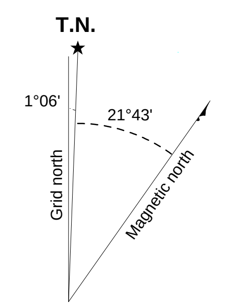


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FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

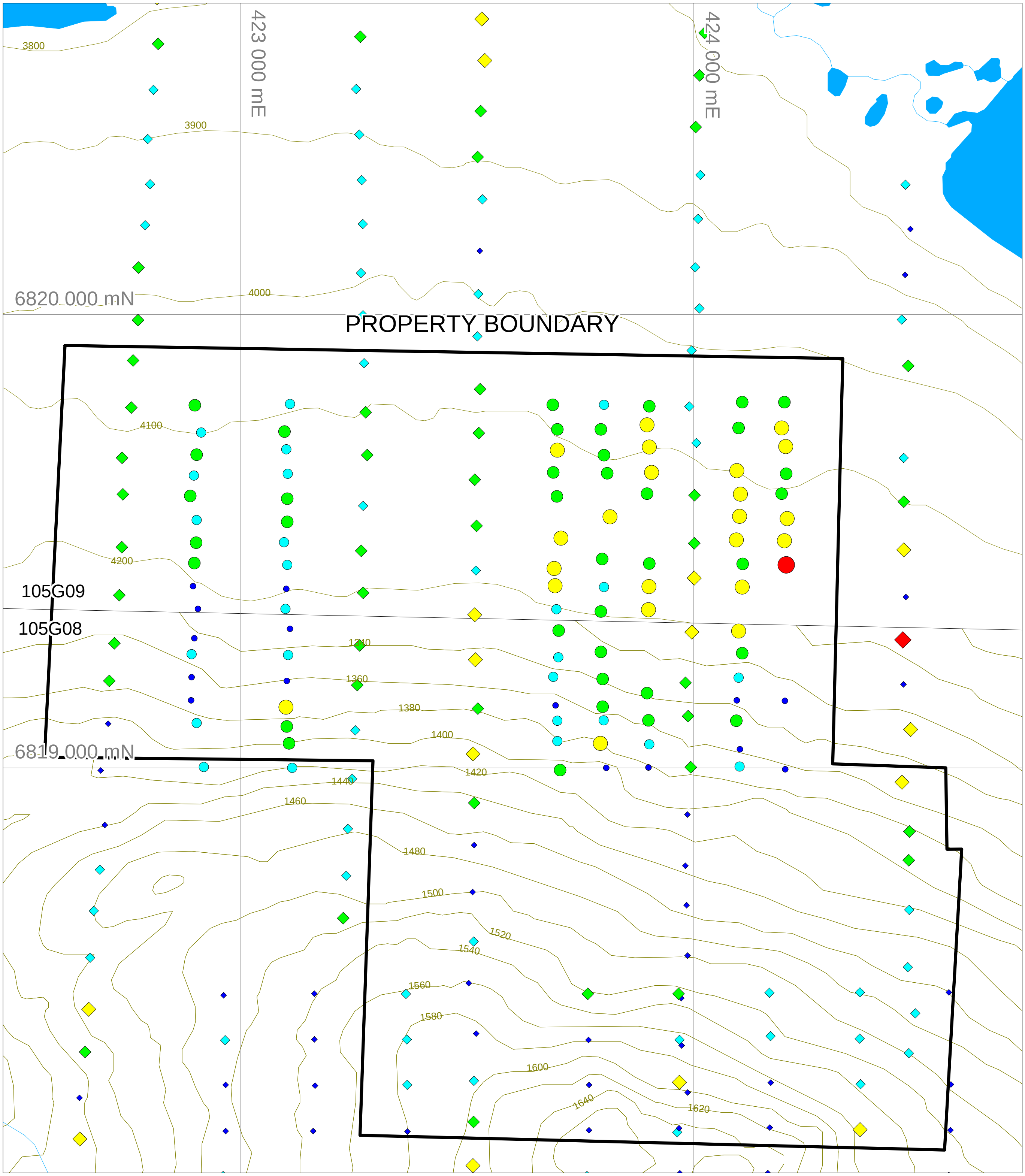
SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

WIND PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km

UTM ZONE 9W, NAD 83, 105G09 and 105G08, Contour intervals 20 m

FILE: ...2013 DATE: DECEMBER 2013



Copper-in-Soil (ppm)
Historical Samples

- ≥200 < 481
- ≥100 < 200
- ≥50 < 100
- ≥20 < 50
- ≥0 < 20

Copper-in-Soil (ppm)
2009 Samples

- ≥200 < 217
- ≥100 < 200
- ≥50 < 100
- ≥20 < 50
- ≥0 < 20

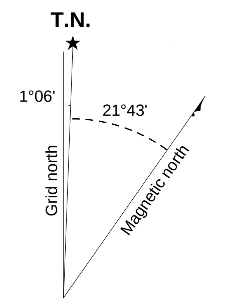


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FIGURE 7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

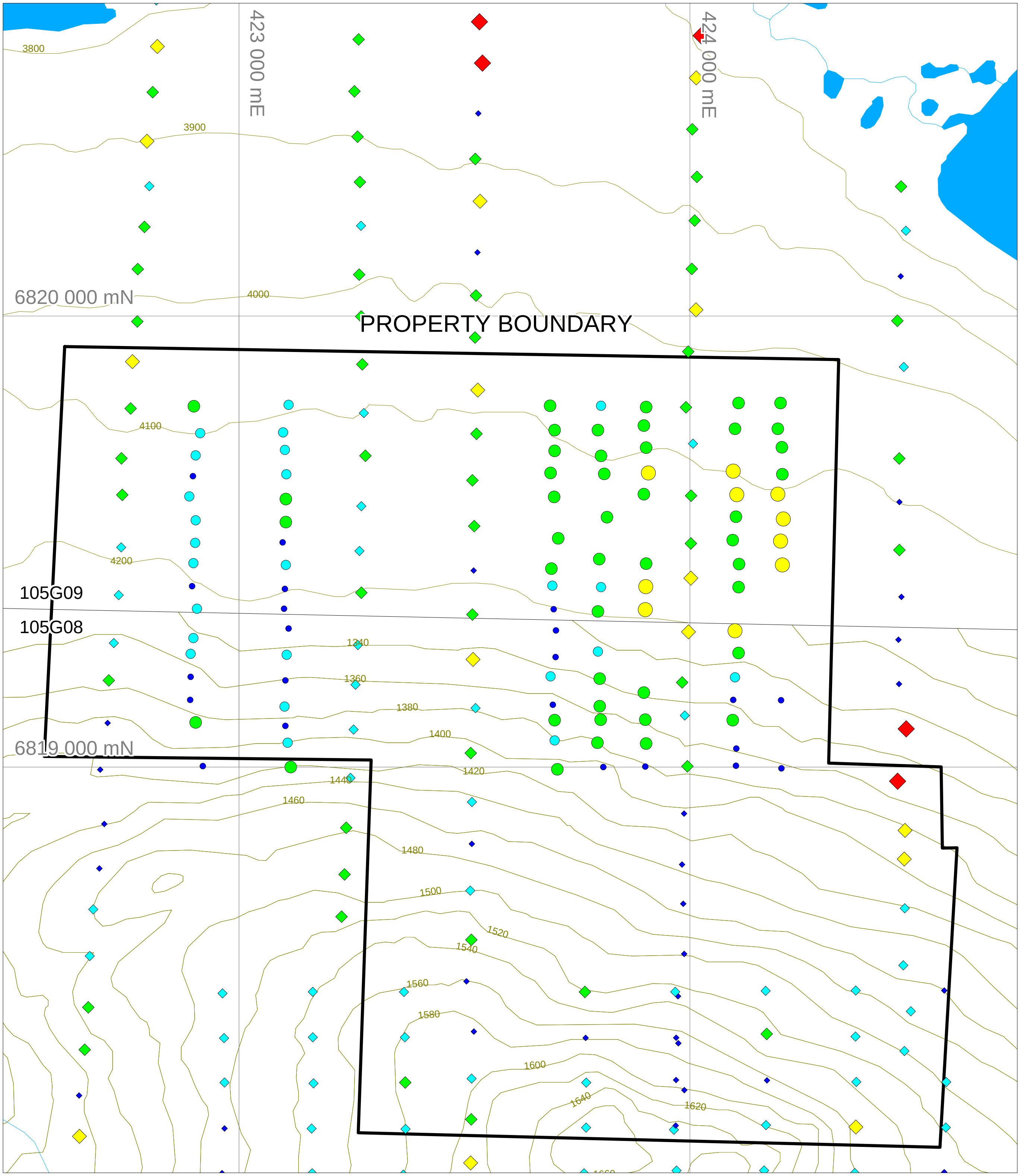
WIND PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km

UTM ZONE 9W, NAD 83, 105G09 and 105G08, Contour intervals 20 m

FILE: ...2013

DATE: DECEMBER 2013

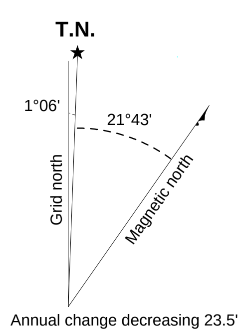


Zinc-in-Soil (ppm)
Historical Samples

- ≥500 < 2,660
- ≥200 < 500
- ≥100 < 200
- ≥50 < 100
- ≥0 < 50

Zinc-in-Soil (ppm)
2009 Samples

- ≥500 < 2,000
- ≥200 < 500
- ≥100 < 200
- ≥50 < 100
- ≥0 < 50



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY
WIND PROPERTY

0 0.5 1 km

UTM ZONE 9W, NAD 83, 105G09 and 105G08, Contour intervals 20 m

FILE: ...2013/WIND/

DATE: DECEMBER 2013

magnetite, barite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and carbonate. Alteration in the immediate hanging wall and footwall of the deposit is typically porphyroblastic, chlorite/biotite-ankerite-muscovite±albite, while the distal alteration assemblage is characterized by carbonate-sericite-silica±pyrite (Hunt, 2002).

The hanging wall of the host metavolcanic complex is a metasedimentary package that lies about 200 m above the deposit. Its composition varies between carbonaceous and calcareous mudstones, with minor quartzites, siltstones, limestones and intercalations of mafic and felsic volcanics. This sequence is thick and regionally extensive. A second metasedimentary package underlies the metavolcanic complex. It is coarser grained than the hanging wall package and is largely composed of siltstones, phyllitic schists, light grey quartzites and more massive tuffaceous wackes interfingered with feldspar porphyry bodies. Locally, non-carbonaceous to carbonaceous mudstones, thin felsic tuffs, mafic sills and dykes (flows?) and banded cherty horizons are found in the footwall metasedimentary sequence. The thickness and extent of these units are unknown (Schultze and Hall, 1997).

The Kudz Ze Kayah deposit and its host rocks display a sub-horizontal to moderately northerly dipping penetrative schistosity and exhibit isoclinal, recumbent folding with bedding generally parallel to schistosity (Schultze, 1996). The zonation of base and precious metals and barium within the deposit, the proximal location of chloritic alteration above portions of the deposit, and the lithogeochemical signatures of the deposit and the overlying units led Schultze (1996) to suggest that the deposit is, at least in part, overturned.

Based on the geological and geochemical characteristics of the Kudz Ze Kayah Formation, Piercey *et al.* (2001) proposed that it was deposited within a back-arc basin environment. Mortensen (1992) suggested that Devonian-Mississippian YTT arc magmas formed above a west-facing subduction zone proximal to North America and that the felsic rocks in the Kudz Ze Kayah Formation represent rifting and subsequent ensialic back-arc basin generation within this arc. The arc rifting and the syn-volcanic faults associated with it are likely the regional-scale controls on the localization and formation of the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit (Murphy and Piercey, 2000).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Previous work on the Wind claims confirmed historical copper and zinc soil geochemical anomalies and located a silver anomaly with weak gold support. Prospecting follow up of the soil geochemical anomalies yielded slightly elevated copper and zinc values in phyllite and rhyolite tuff.

Given the favourable geological setting and relative proximity to the Kudz Ze Kayah, GP4F and Wolverine deposits, the Wind property warrants additional work. Pervasive permafrost in the area of the known soil anomalies poses a significant problem to hand trenching and likely render such efforts futile; therefore, future exploration should include mechanized trenching or percussion and/or auger drilling to collect lithological and geochemical data from bedrock, which is needed to better assess the Wind property's VMS potential.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

X. Montague, BSc (Hons), GIT

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Xéna Montague, geologist, with business address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2012 with a BSc (Hons) in Geological Sciences.

2. From 2011 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory.

3. I am a registered Geologist in Training (GIT) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

4. I have personally participated in and supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.

X. Montague, BSc (Hons), GIT

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Wind 1-8, 9-14 Mineral Claims
March 23, 2014

Labour

D. Eaton – geologist – 6 hours June to December at $120/hr	$ 756.00
H. Burrell – geologist – 14 hours June to December at $96/hr	1,411.20
X. Montague – geologist – 27 hours June to December at $72/hr	2,041.20
L. Smith – office – 14 hours June to December at $62/hr	911.40
	5,119.80

Expenses (incl. management)

Field room and board – 2 mandays @ $135/day	283.50
Trans North Helicopters – 1.9 hrs Bell 206B @ $990/hr plus fuel	2,279.61
ALS Chemex	232.67
	2,795.78

Total	$7,915.58

Total 6 soil, silt and rock samples = $1319.26/sample

APPENDIX III

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

CERTIFICATE WH13158583

Project: WIND
P.O. No.:
This report is for 6 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 30-AUG-2013.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

HEATHER BURRELL	SARAH DRECHSLER	JOAN MARIACHER

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
ATTN: JOAN MARIACHER
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

Project: WIND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13158583

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.02	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2
L860777		0.76	0.005	0.09	1.32	36.5	440	0.55	0.12	0.03	0.70	13.25	1.5	48	0.58	157.5
L860799		1.11	0.002	0.01	0.49	3.7	40	0.15	0.01	0.30	0.53	1.99	109.5	2300	<0.05	3.7
L860800		1.34	0.002	0.24	7.47	1.7	710	4.39	0.62	0.78	0.04	189.5	9.7	12	6.71	26.2
M898051		0.28	0.007	0.63	4.20	19.9	1200	1.64	0.28	2.21	1.30	44.3	11.7	201	3.23	186.5
M898052		0.19	0.003	0.36	6.12	7.2	240	0.76	4.18	0.17	0.03	116.5	10.1	12	1.13	53.1
M898053		0.63	0.001	0.10	6.59	1.4	260	2.84	0.48	9.84	0.10	48.0	16.8	567	0.43	157.0

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

Project: WIND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13158583

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
	Units	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.005	0.01	0.5	0.2	0.01	5	0.05	0.01	0.1	0.2	10
L860777		3.13	4.52	0.11	0.7	0.016	0.46	9.5	18.5	0.10	107	3.26	0.02	4.0	20.8	920
L860799		6.46	0.82	0.11	<0.1	0.011	0.01	0.9	0.3	22.8	1060	0.30	0.01	0.1	2070	70
L860800		3.75	17.95	0.29	2.1	0.028	3.24	95.1	5.0	0.23	100	21.3	3.65	11.2	5.9	440
M898051		2.80	10.90	0.16	1.2	0.038	1.84	24.1	12.9	0.41	406	4.06	0.09	6.9	108.5	>10000
M898052		6.27	16.50	0.23	3.0	0.036	4.87	53.5	1.7	0.04	111	8.85	1.42	14.3	6.5	420
M898053		10.40	15.80	0.18	1.3	0.267	0.18	26.9	14.1	5.80	740	0.52	0.15	43.1	64.0	1240

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

Project: WIND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13158583

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOR	ME-MS61 Pb ppm 0.5	ME-MS61 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Re ppm 0.002	ME-MS61 S % 0.01	ME-MS61 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Se ppm 1	ME-MS61 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ta ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Te ppm 0.05	ME-MS61 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS61 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS61 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS61 U ppm 0.1
L860777		3.2	21.7	<0.002	0.01	3.92	3.0	2	0.5	40.3	0.24	0.08	3.7	0.058	0.13	3.8
L860799		2.4	0.4	<0.002	0.01	0.12	9.0	1	<0.2	4.0	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	0.008	<0.02	0.1
L860800		27.9	83.9	0.002	1.97	0.16	6.7	3	5.2	112.5	0.74	<0.05	39.5	0.088	0.37	3.4
M898051		14.3	68.9	0.002	0.02	0.95	14.7	4	0.7	183.5	0.45	0.06	4.6	0.248	0.84	5.5
M898052		21.3	66.4	<0.002	5.00	0.17	6.5	1	2.3	65.2	0.83	0.06	26.9	0.100	0.31	3.1
M898053		6.8	4.9	0.003	0.33	2.01	30.5	5	11.2	533	2.08	0.07	2.4	0.929	0.07	1.3

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Minerals

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

To: **STRATEGIC METALS LTD.**
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

Project: WIND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13158583

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61
	Analyte	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.5
L860777		39	0.4	7.3	83	28.0
L860799		39	0.5	0.5	99	0.8
L860800		15	1.1	18.4	7	68.3
M898051		448	0.9	28.7	175	49.6
M898052		8	0.7	17.8	<2	104.0
M898053		201	0.6	15.7	207	39.0

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

ALS Canada Ltd.

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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 20-SEP-2013
Account: MTT

Project: WIND

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH13158583

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

REE's may not be totally soluble in this method.
Applies to Method: ME-MS61

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

Applies to Method:	CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-22	PUL-31
	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21	

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:	Au-ICP21	ME-MS61

APPENDIX IV

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions Property: Wind

Sample Number:	L860777	UTM:	423854 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1645 m	UTM:	6818252 mN	

Comments: Grab sample. Weathers red/brown, fresh dark grey phillite with bands of pitted limonite hosted in a sugary siliceous quartz lense. Rep taken.

Sample Number:	L860799	UTM:	423156 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1511 m	UTM:	6818676 mN	

Comments: Sub rounded float. Limonite and goethite surficial alteration of dark-med grey, unfoliated, mica rich, meta..? Sample football sized. Grab from 50 cm hand pit at 070 linear 20 m features. Rep and photo.

Sample Number:	L860800	UTM:	423074 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1530 m	UTM:	6818437 mN	

Comments: Sub-rounded float on 262 linear. Rock is 20 x 15 cm goethite with minor limonited stained on surface. Quartz mica schist with mineralization hosted in a 3 cm thick band of grey quartz band. Mineraliztioan is 10-15% arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite. Smells sulfuric with 10% HCl. Rep and photo.

Sample Number:	M898051	UTM:	422907 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1506 m	UTM:	6818522 mN	

Comments: Angular float. Limonite pittled mudstone -> phyllite. Limonite pits ~20%. Rep and photo.

Sample Number:	M898052	UTM:	422930 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1509 m	UTM:	6818544 mN	

Comments: Sub angular float. White quartzite hosting sulphide stringers (pyrite +?) 3-4mm thick. Limonite and goethite stained. Rep and photo.

Sample Number:	M898053	UTM:	423590 mE	Nad83, Zone 9
Elevation:	1540 m	UTM:	6818559 mN	

Comments: Sub rounded grab sample. Limonite and goethite altered, green-blue meta volcanics? Aphanitic groundmass--felsite? Hosting py->limonite 2 mm blebs ~5%. Rep taken.