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ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION, PROSPECTING, GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING, AND DATA COMPILATION

Field work performed on July 7, 2014

at the

MICHELLE PROPERTY

Michelle, M, US, ZN, Hot, H, OT and NS Claims

NTS 116A/13, 116B/16 & 116H/04
Latitude 64°58′ N; Longitude 137°44′ W

Mayo and Dawson Mining Districts
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

H. Burrell, B.Sc., P.Geo.

February 2015

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INTRODUCTION

The Michelle property covers several carbonate-hosted, non-sulphide and sulphide zinc showings, which are locally enriched in other metals including iron, lead, silver, gallium, molybdenum, nickel, bismuth and copper. The property is located in central Yukon and is owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

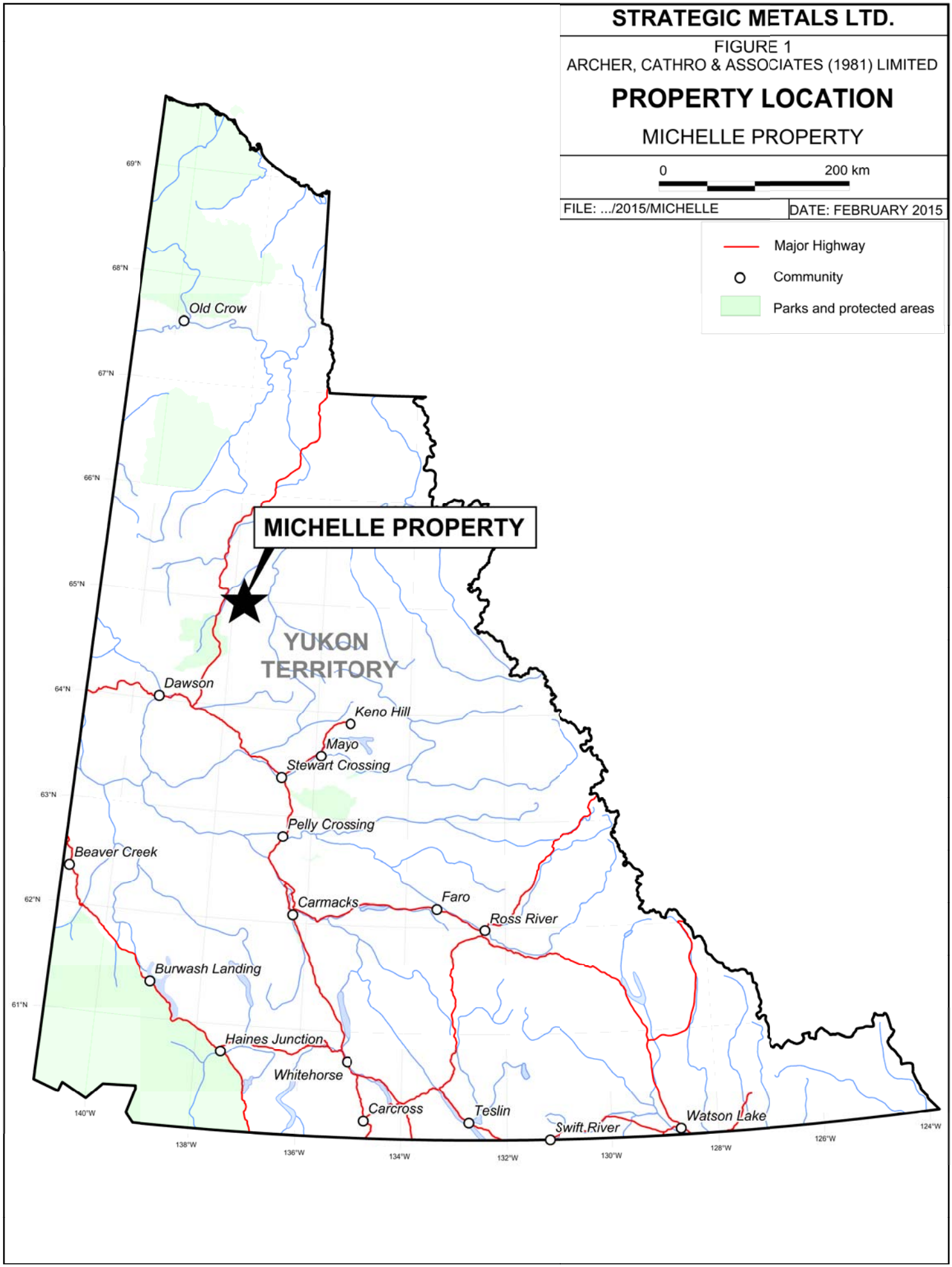
This report describes a two-phase work program that was conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited on behalf of Strategic Metals. The first phase of work was performed on July 7, 2014 and comprised prospecting and geochemical sampling around one of the zinc showings. The second phase of work was completed in fall 2014 and winter 2015, and included geological interpretation using recently-flown low-level, colour aerial photographs and data compilation of the newly interpreted geology with several generations of geochemical results and other historical exploration data. The author supervised and participated in the program, and her Statement of Qualifications is in Appendix I. A Statement of Expenditures is located in Appendix II.

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Michelle property is located in central Yukon, approximately 130 km north-northeast of Dawson City, at latitude 64°58′ north and longitude 137°44′ west on NTS map sheets 116A/13, 116B/16 and 116H/04 (Figure 1).

The property comprises a total of 782 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 15,900 ha (159 sq km). Four hundred and six of the claims lie within the Mayo Mining District, while the other 376 claims are located in the Dawson Mining District. All claims are registered in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals. Claim data are listed below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Mining District	Claim Name	Claim Number	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Mayo	Michelle	1-2	YC50208-YC50209	March 26, 2024
		3-20	YC56625-YC56664	March 26, 2023
		21-60	YC56625-YC56664	March 26, 2023
		61-90	YC57212-YC57241	March 26, 2023
		91-96	YC68288-YC68293	March 26, 2021
	M	1-12	YC69793-YC69804	March 26, 2021
		19-126	YC69811-YC69918	March 26, 2021
	US	1-42	YC69663-YC69704	March 26, 2021
	ZN	1-148	YC70337-YC70484	February 26, 2023
Dawson	Hot	1-11	YC62420-YC62430	March 26, 2025
		12	YC62957	March 26, 2025
		13-22	YC63033-YC63042	March 26, 2024
	H	1-68	YC75530-YC75597	March 26, 2021
		69-88	YC75598-YC75617	March 26, 2025
		89-159	YC75618-YC75688	March 26, 2025


STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY LOCATION
MICHELLE PROPERTY
0
200 km
FILE: .../2015/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015
Major Highway
Community
Parks and protected areas
MICHELLE PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
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

OT	1-30	YC76067-YC76096	March 26, 2021
NS	1-165	YC76298-YC76462	March 5, 2023

* Expiry dates include 2014 and 2015 work, which has been filed for assessment credit but not yet accepted.

The Michelle property lies within the traditional territories of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in and Nacho Nyak Dun first nations, which have concluded land claim agreements with Canada and Yukon.

In 2014, workers accessed the property using a Bell 206 L4 helicopter operated by Fireweed Helicopters from its permanent base in Dawson City. Historically, exploration programs on the Michelle property were conducted from small fly camps on the property or a larger tent frame camp located at the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in campsite at Km 130 on the Dempster Highway. Some crew and equipment access utilized the Chapman Lake airstrip (Km 116 on the Dempster Highway) located 25 km southwest of the property.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

In 1974, an area in the easternmost part of the current Michelle property was staked by Dynasty Exploration Limited to cover the headwaters of a small stream that was highly anomalous in zinc and lead (Dean, 1975). That year, Dynasty carried out prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling, which led to the discovery of gossanous zinc mineralization (now called the Gully Zone).

Another part of the current property, about five kilometres to the west, was also staked by Dynasty in 1974 (the two claim groups were not contiguous) to cover sulphide zinc-lead mineralization (now called the Dynasty Showing). Those claims were explored by mapping and hand trenching (Dean and Carne, 1974).

In 1975, Dynasty's claims were transferred to Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. and were further explored by geochemical sampling, mapping and hand trenching.

In 2001, two Archer Cathro geologists spent one day prospecting in the vicinity of the old Dynasty claim blocks on behalf of Strategic Metals. A number of rock samples were collected, but no claims were staked.

In 2006, three Archer Cathro geologists spent another day prospecting in the area of the former eastern claim block (Gully Zone), on behalf of Strategic Metals. Numerous limonite specimens, some with residual galena, were picked up in a creek bed and returned highly anomalous values for zinc, lead and silver. Prospecting at the time was limited by extensive snow cover. The area was briefly re-examined later that summer and was staked as the Michelle 1-20 claims.

The Michelle property was sold to Zinccorp Resources Inc. by Strategic Metals in March 2007. The claim block was then expanded from 20 to 112 claims. During the 2007 and 2008 exploration seasons, Archer Cathro completed geochemical sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and diamond drilling on behalf of Zinccorp. Results from these work programs have

been incorporated into the appropriate sections below, and full documentation of the work can be found in Eaton (2008) and Eaton (2009).

In 2009 and 2010, Zinccorp contracted Klondike Silver Corp. to perform prospecting, geological mapping, gravity surveys and diamond drilling on the property. Results from this work are described in the appropriate section below, and full documentation of these work programs appears in Mann (2009) and Liverton et al. (2010).

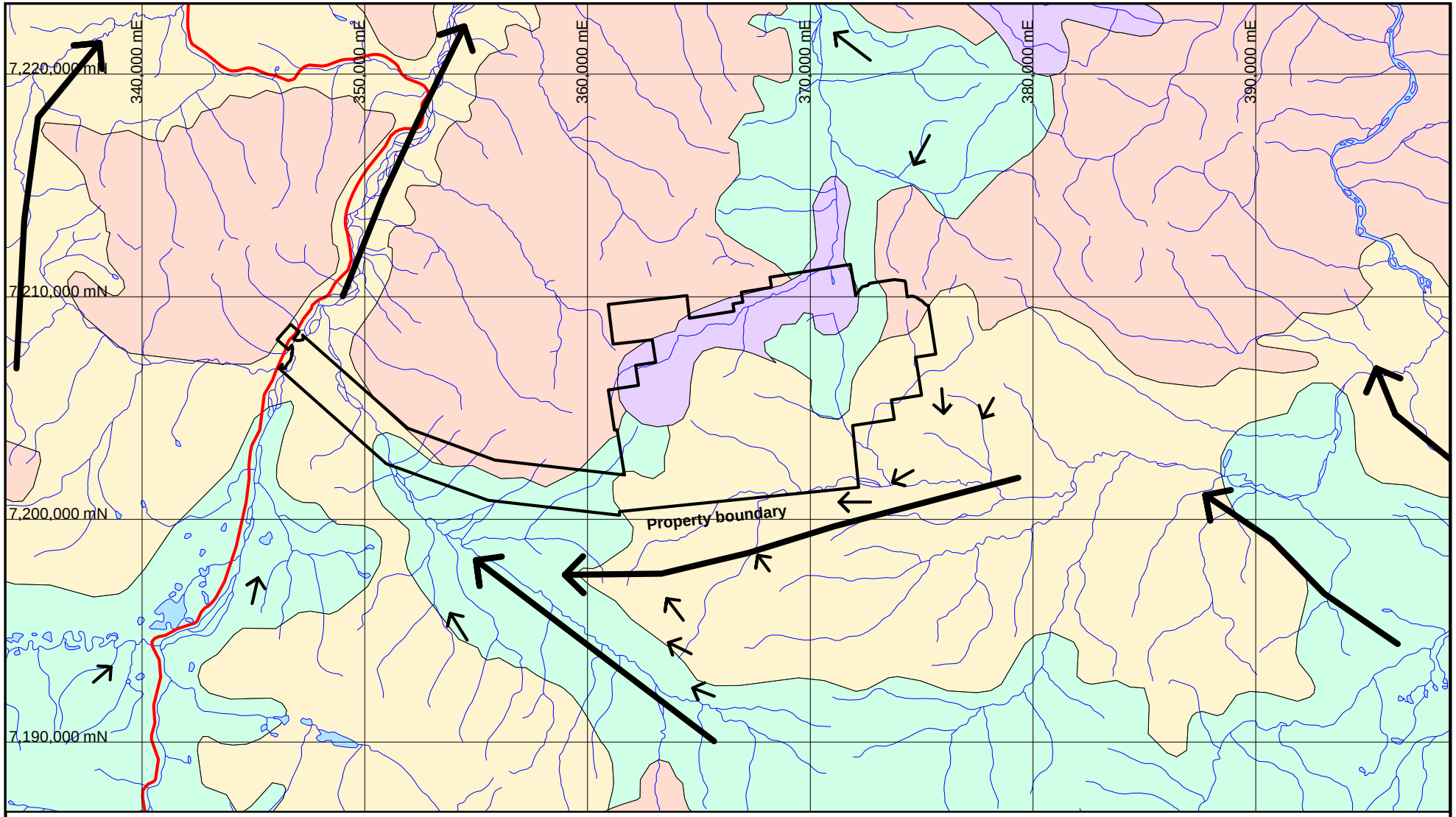
In winter 2012, Strategic Metals repurchased the Michelle property from Zinccorp. In summer 2013, it contracted Underhill Geomatics of Whitehorse to take aerial photographs of the Michelle property, and the following summer surveys were performed, which resulted in the creation of property-scale orthophotos and detailed (two metre contours) topographic maps (Burrell, 2014).

GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Michelle property is located in the Ogilvie Mountains of central Yukon Territory. It is drained by creeks that flow into the Hart and Blackstone rivers and ultimately into the Arctic Ocean via the Peel and Mackenzie rivers.

The geomorphological setting is gentle to rugged, sub-alpine to alpine terrain with local elevations ranging from about 900 to 1850 m. The property features blocky talus slopes with castellated ridge crests at higher elevations and broad valleys at lower elevations. Mountaintops are bare and most slopes are sparsely vegetated, which can contribute to flash flooding during heavy rains. The larger creek valleys contain aspen, white and black spruce, tamarack and tundra (Pyle et al., 2007). Water supply is variable in the area, with good flow rates throughout summer where creek beds are near bedrock, but little or no surface flow in areas of deep unconsolidated material. A few creeks contain bright orange iron-oxyhydroxide precipitates.

The property straddles the boundary between historically glaciated and unglaciated terrains (Figure 3). Two continental ice sheets (Laurentide and Cordilleran) covered much of North America in the Quaternary Period. The maximum advance of the Laurentide Ice Sheet terminated a considerable distance to the east and did not directly affect the geomorphology of the property. The Cordilleran Ice Sheet covered most of central and southern Yukon. It advanced at least four times between 2.5 Ma (million years ago) and 11 Ka (thousand years ago); however, deposits of only the last two glaciations (Reid – 300 to 200 Ka and McConnell – 25 to 12 Ka) can be distinguished today. Deposits from older glaciations are collectively referred to as "pre-Reid." The Ogilvie Mountains were generally unglaciated during these advances; however, because the Michelle property is located adjacent to a broad valley, it was likely subjected to advancements and retreats of the Cordilleran Ice Sheet (Pyle et al., 2007). There is definitely evidence of alpine glaciation in north-facing cirques on the property. The general flow directions in the Ogilvie Mountains were westerly and northerly (away from the main body of the glacier), but local outflow from tributary valleys was variable in direction (Figure 3).



HISTORICAL GLACIATIONS

- McConnell (ca. 22 Ka)
- Reid (ca. 200 Ka)
- Pre-Reid (ca. 3 Ma)
- Unglaciated

- Dempster Highway
- Local flow direction
- Regional flow direction

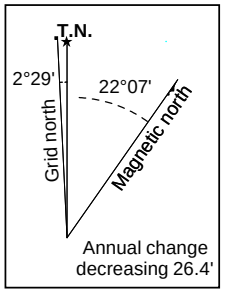


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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GLACIAL EXTENTS

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 10 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 116A/13, 116B/16, 116H/04

FILE: .../2013/MICHELLE | DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Michelle property is located within Mackenzie Platform (Figure 4), a tectonic element comprising episodic miogeoclinal sediments deposited on the west side of ancestral North America from Early Paleozoic through to Paleozoic times.

The property lies 25 km north of the Dawson Thrust Fault, which separates Selwyn Basin to the south from Mackenzie Platform to the north. This fault was a crustal break of probable Cambrian age that formed the edge of Selwyn Basin and later reactivated as a north-directed thrust (Pyle et al., 2007).

The geology in the region consists of five sedimentary units classified by Gordey and Makepeace (1999) as Quartet Group, Gillespie Lake Group, Road River Group, Bouvette Formation and Earn Group (Figure 5). Lower Proterozoic Quartet and Gillespie Lake groups, which belong to the Wernecke Supergroup, are exposed in a series of windows scattered across the region. Road River Group epitomizes Selwyn Basin, while Bouvette Formation is part of Mackenzie Platform. Earn Group is a transgressive shale package that appears in both the basinal and platformal sequences.

Quartet Group consists primarily of grey-brown, relatively unmetamorphosed shale and siltstone that are often strongly folded. Those deeper water sediments are overlain by orange-brown Gillespie Lake Group dolostone and shallow water clastic sediments. Gently folded, massive dolostone and limestone of Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian Bouvette Formation unconformably overlie the Lower Proterozoic sediments. Bouvette Formation carbonates are locally overlain by a thin tongue of Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Group black shale and chert, which was deposited when Selwyn Basin briefly flooded on to Mackenzie Platform. Black siltstone and chert pebble conglomerate of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group overlie Bouvette Formation or Road River Group sediments (Pyle et al., 2007). The five units are described in greater detail in the following table.

Table I - Lithological Units (*after Gordey and Makepeace, 1999*)

Unit Name	Map Name	Age	Description
Earn Group	DME1	Devonian and Mississippian	Complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits with slate, chert-quartz arenite and wacke, chert pebble conglomerate, siltstone, barite and rare limestone.
Road River Group	ODR	Ordovician to Lower Devonian	Black shale and chert.
Bouvette Formation	CDB1	Upper Cambrian to Lower Devonian	Medium to thick bedded or massive dolostone and limestone, minor argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate and black shale.
Unconformity			
Gillespie Lake Group	IPG	Lower Proterozoic	Dolostone and silty dolostone, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser siltstone, shale,

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FIGURE 4

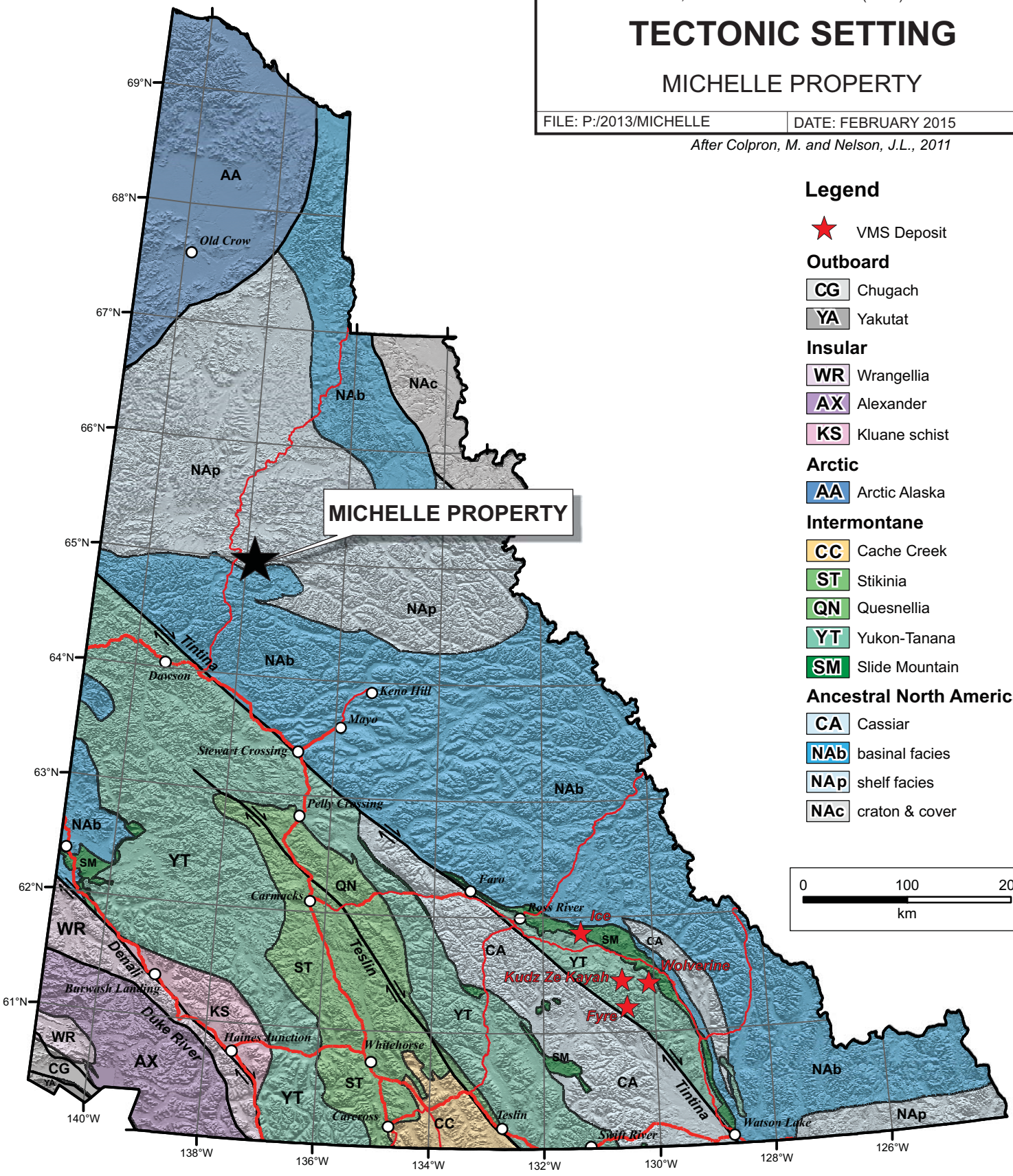
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

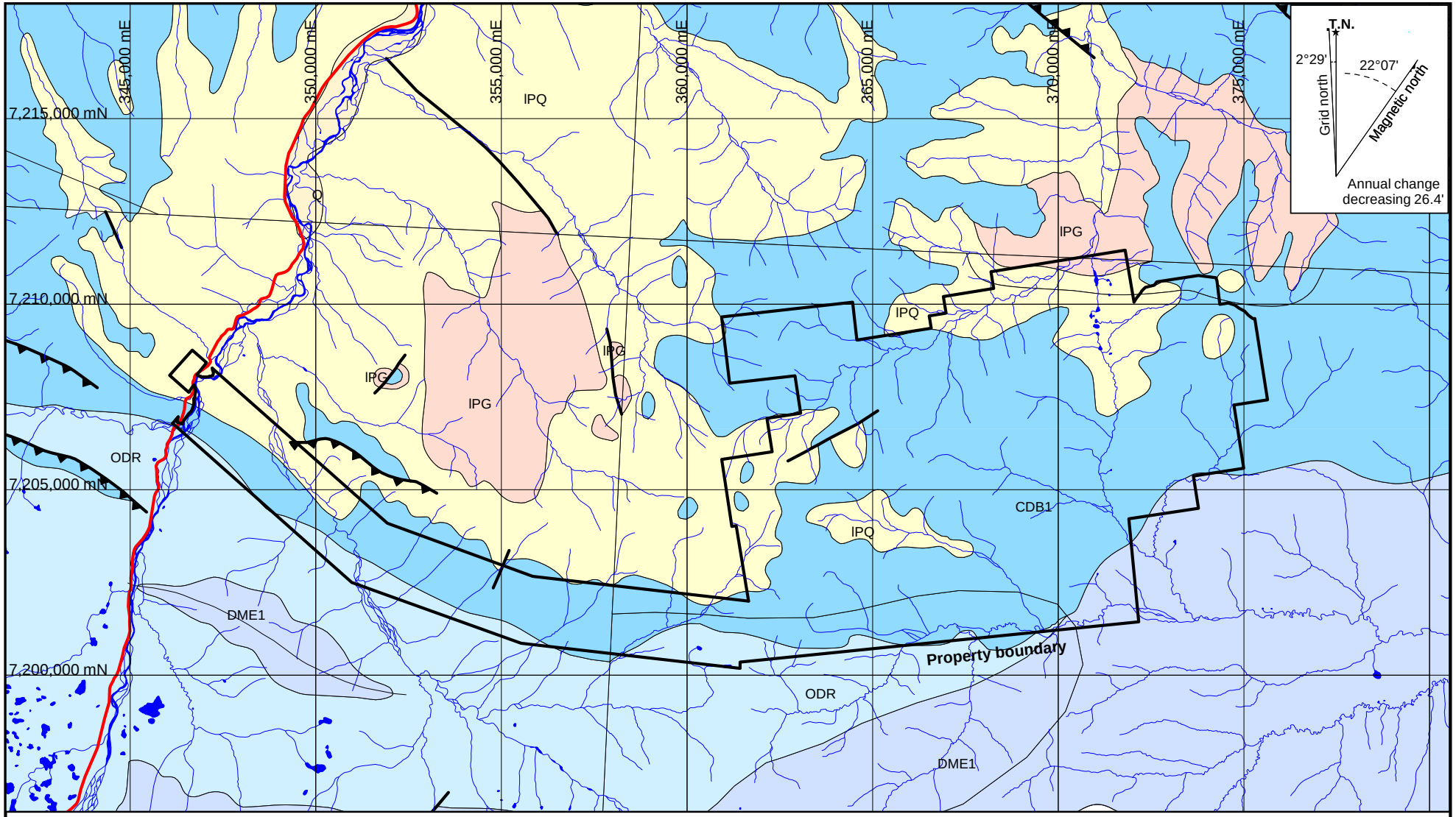
TECTONIC SETTING

MICHELLE PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2013/MICHELLE | DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

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





DME1	Earn Group: thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly interbedded chert-quartz arenite and wacke, chert pebble conglomerate, siliceous siltstone and barite.
ODR	Road River-Selwyn: black shale and chert.
CDB1	Bouvette Fmtn: medium to thick bedded or massive dolomite and limestone, minor argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate and black shale.
IPG	Gillespie Lake Group: dolostone and silty dolotone, interbedded with lesser black siltstone, shale, mudstone and sandstone.
IPQ	Quartet Group: shale, finely laminated siltstone and thin to thickly interbedded siltstone and fine grained sandstone.

Fault

Dempster Highway

After Gordey and Makepeace, 1999

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FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 5 km

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 116A/13, 116B/16, 116H/04

FILE: .../2013/MICHELLE | DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

			mudstone and sandstone.
Quartet Group	IPQ	Lower Proterozoic	Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thinly to thickly interbedded, light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

No systematic property-scale geological mapping has been done, but Zinccorp did some mapping at 1:20,000 scale and various owners have performed detailed mapping near some of the mineral showings. Figure 6 illustrates the property geology compiled from the historical mapping programs and the recent air photo interpretation.

Quartet Group sediments are mapped at regional-scale by the Yukon Geological Survey, within many low areas on the property (Gordey and Makepeace, 1999), but limited examinations conducted by Strategic Metals suggest that some of these sediments exhibit features that are more akin to the clastic units of Gillespie Lake Group. As such, the Lower Proterozoic unit(s) exposed on the property is referred to as Unit 1 (or simply 'p' for Proterozoic on figures within this report). This unit comprises flaggy, rusty weathering dolomitic siltstone with minor interbedded silty dolomite, very fine grained dolomitic sandstone and greenish weathering argillite.

Unit 1('p') is unconformably overlain by Bouvette Formation sediments (Unit 2 or 'c' for carbonate). Dynasty and Zinccorp report that the unconformity is angular with nearly flat-lying Paleozoic sediments sitting atop strongly folded Proterozoic strata (Dean, 1975 and Liverton et al., 2010). Unit 2 ('c') comprises most of the outcrops on the property and consists of grey weathering, light grey, fetid, sparry dolostone with locally abundant chert and limestone. Bedding orientations in this unit indicate low amplitude, open, east-trending folds. All known mineralization on the property is hosted within Unit 2 ('c').

Areas underlain by Road River and Earn groups are common south of the property, but these groups are not present on the property, possibly due to a deeper level of erosion.

AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION

In summer 2013, Underhill Geomatics of Whitehorse flew low-level, colour aerial photography over the Michelle property on behalf of Strategic Metals. In summer 2014, Underhill established differential GPS survey points on the property and used that data to orthoreference the air photos. A detailed (two metre contour) topography map was created using the orthoreferenced images. A full description of the aerial photography and survey can be found in Burrell (2014).

In fall 2014, the individual air photos and property-wide orthophoto image were studied, and a number of colour anomalies (gossans) that likely mark mineral showings and linear features that appear to represent recessive structural zones were identified. The unconformity between Proterozoic and Paleozoic rocks, the gossans and the linear features are shown on Figure 6, along with previously mapped geology and diamond drill hole locations.

Linear features are clearly evident in the Paleozoic carbonates but generally cannot be traced into the Proterozoic unit. The unconformity is easily seen, except where covered by talus. Bedding is locally observed in the Paleozoic carbonates, but it is distinguished from the linear features by its discontinuous nature and flat dips. Individual linear features can be traced over lengths ranging from less than 500 m to more than 5000 m.

The dominant orientation for the linear features is northeasterly, but many secondary linear features are north-trending and a few trend westerly. Some of the stronger linears clearly offset the unconformity between the Paleozoic and Proterozoic rocks. Most show only minor deflection due to topography and, therefore, they are assumed to mark the surface traces of steeply dipping fault structures. Several of the known showings are located along the linears.

MINERALIZATION

Prospecting, hand trenching and drilling have identified 16 named showings, and 2 zones (zones are showings where drilling has confirmed depth extent of mineralization) plus several isolated float occurrences within an 11 km long by up to 9 km wide belt that trends easterly across the eastern half of the Michelle property. A number of the showings and zones are marked by weak gossans located on or near ridge crests, where the softer and more fractured mineralized rocks are least likely to be covered by harder, more massive unmineralized talus. Mineralization consists almost exclusively of cavity-, fracture- and/or breccia-hosted, secondary oxide and carbonate minerals, predominantly limonite and smithsonite. In hand specimens, it is often difficult to determine relative percentages of the secondary minerals and, as such, visible grade estimates are unreliable. Residual galena with cerussite or anglesite envelopes is present in some showings. Relatively unoxidized sulphide mineralization (consisting of nearly massive sphalerite, galena and pyrite with a coating of hydrozincite) has only been observed in two locations (Dynasty and Silver Matt showings).

In 2010, Zinccorp submitted a sulphide-rich specimen from the Dynasty Showing to Vancouver Petrographics for polished section analysis. The specimen comprised zoned sphalerite showing variable iron content with small (<0.15 mm) euhedral to subhedral pyrite and an interstitial network of galena. The galena was brecciated with carbonate minerals filling the matrix. This brittle deformation is attributed to low temperatures during deformation (Mann, 2010). Carbonate gangue interstitial to the sphalerite represented approximately 5% of the specimen.

Although most of the mineral showings and zones appear to be hosted in steeply dipping structures that trend northeasterly, some stratabound mineralization has been observed, notably at the Gully Zone and Dynasty Showing.

A galena-bearing sample from an uncertain location (probably Dynasty Showing or Gully Zone) was submitted to the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of British Columbia by Dynasty for lead isotope dating. Results showed markedly radiogenic lead, which is typical of Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) deposits. The sample likely reflects a Devonian-Mississippian age of formation because it falls on the line of young carbonate deposits (Godwin et al., 1988).

Between 2008 and 2014, a total of 410 rock samples were taken on the Michelle property. Sample locations are illustrated on Figure 7, while results for zinc, lead, silver, gallium, nickel, copper and molybdenum are shown on Figures 8 to 14, respectively. Minor element enrichment of germanium, indium, bismuth, antimony and vanadium is seen at certain showings; however, thematic maps illustrating these elements have not been included in this report. Sampling and Analytical Procedures for all years are described in Appendix III, while Certificates of Analysis for 2014 samples are provided in Appendix IV. Rock sample descriptions are included in Appendix V.

The thresholds used to define weakly, moderately and strongly anomalous threshold values for zinc, lead, silver, gallium, nickel, copper, molybdenum, germanium, indium, bismuth, antimony, arsenic and vanadium are listed on Table II along with peak values for those elements. During the exploration programs different digestion techniques and analytical finishes were used for rock samples. The table below highlights the importance of the digestion and analytical techniques. Not all elements of interest are included in some analytical techniques and significantly higher values were obtained for some elements when a four acid, near-complete digestion was used rather than a simple aqua regia digestion.

Table II - Thresholds for Surface Rock Values

Element	Thresholds			Peak Value
	Weak	Moderate	Strong	
Zinc	1.00 < 2.00%	≥ 2.00 < 10.00%	≥ 10.00%	47.53%*
Lead	0.50 < 2.00%	≥ 2.00 < 10.00%	≥ 10.00%	82.78%*
Silver	20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 ppm	4,180 g/t*
Gallium	50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 ppm	1,120 ppm†
Nickel	100 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 < 500 ppm	≥ 500 ppm	4,050 ppm†
Copper	200 < 500 ppm	≥ 500 < 1000 ppm	≥ 1,000 ppm	7,230 ppm°
Antimony	50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 ppm	4,860 ppm†
Molybdenum	50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 ppm	1,950 ppm†
Germanium	5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 ppm	144 ppm*
Indium	5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 ppm	68.7 ppm*
Bismuth	2 < 5 ppm	≥ 5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 ppm	200 ppm†
Arsenic	200 < 500 ppm	≥ 500 < 1000 ppm	≥ 1,000 ppm	2,850 ppm†
Vanadium	100 < 200 ppm	≥ 200 < 500 ppm	≥ 500 ppm	4,170 ppm

*ME-MS61 – four acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry
† ME-ICP61a – four acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy
° ME-ICP41 – aqua regia digestion with inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy

Based on field observations and data compilations, most of mineralization is characterized as MVT-style zinc with varying amounts of iron, lead, silver, and gallium. Almost all of these showings are deeply weathered due to mostly unglaciated terrain. Depending upon the depth of erosion, three types of non-sulphide minerals have been identified; leached iron cap; in situ oxidation; and, supergene enrichment. Six idealized sub-types of mineralization have been developed. The criteria for categorizing mineralization are summarized on Table III.

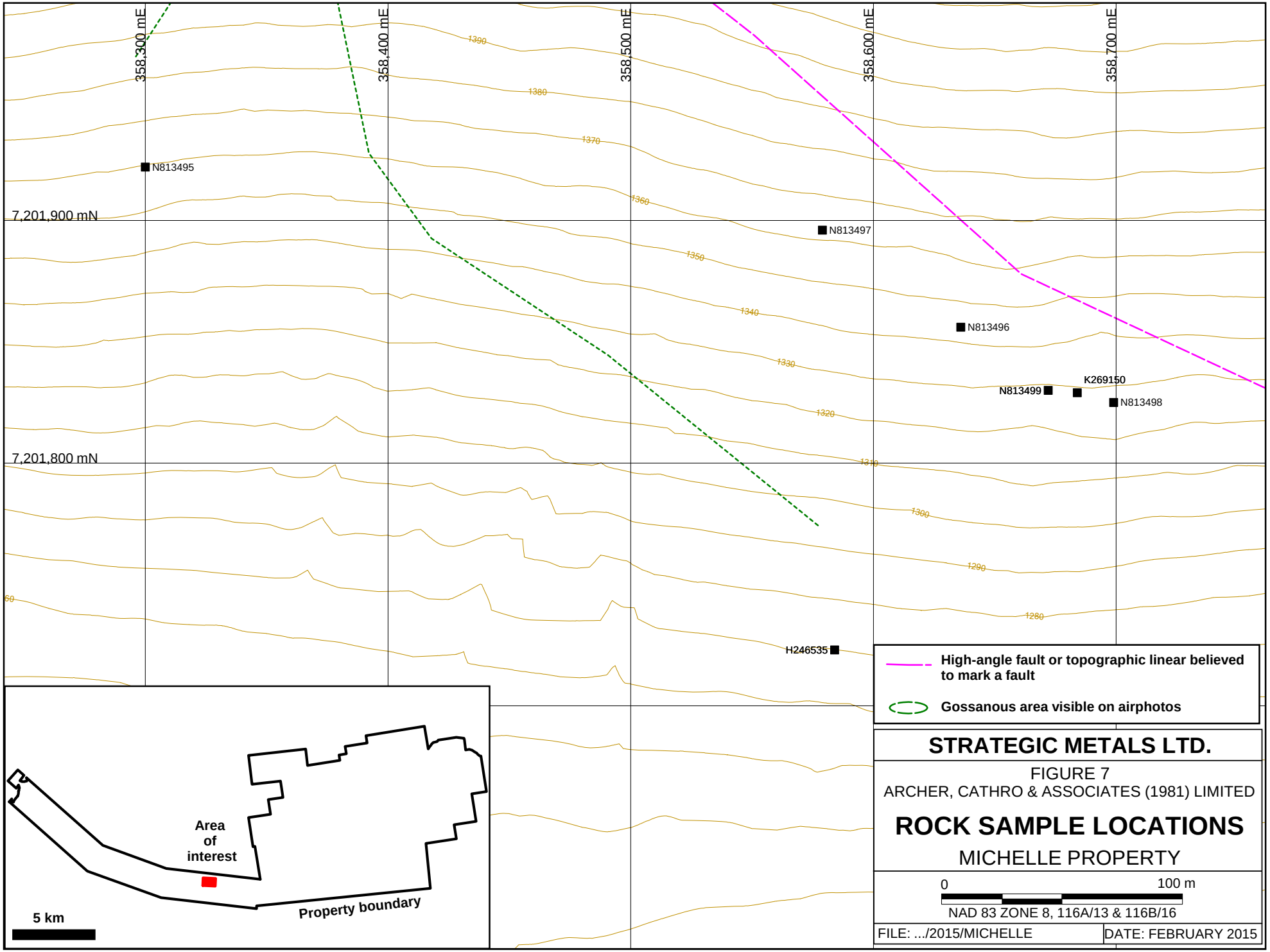

358,300 mE
358,400 mE
358,500 mE
358,600 mE
358,700 mE
7,201,900 mN
7,201,800 mN
1390
1380
1370
1360
1350
1340
1330
1320
1310
1300
1290
1280
N813495
N813497
N813496
K269150
N813499
N813498
H246535
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Area of interest
Property boundary
5 km
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS
MICHELLE PROPERTY
0
100 m
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16
FILE: .../2015/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

Table III - Criteria for Categorizing Non-Sulphide Zn-Pb-Ag Mineralization

Mineralization Type	Criteria
Weak leached iron cap	Zn (0 < 2%), Fe (< 10 %) Pb (< 1%), Ag (< 50 ppm) and Ga (< 50 ppm) unless reported otherwise.
Leached iron cap	Zn (0 < 5 %), Fe (≥ 10%) Pb (< 1%), Ag (< 50 ppm) and Ga (< 50 ppm) unless reported otherwise.
Weak in situ oxidation	Zn + Pb (< 5%), Fe (< 10%) Weak Ag and Ga. Relative proportion of Zn : (Pb + Fe) about 50:50.
In situ oxidation	Zn + Pb (≥ 5%) Ag and Ga variable, reported if ≥ 50 ppm for either. Substantial Pb and/or Fe.
Weak supergene enrichment	Zn (≥ 1%) Relative proportion of Zn : (Pb + Fe) at least 60:40. Weak Pb, Ag and Ga.
Supergene enrichment	Zn (≥ 10%) Relative proportion of Zn : (Pb + Fe) at least 80:20. Weak Pb, Ag and Ga.

The relative abundance of silver, gallium and bismuth suggests a higher temperature of formation than is common in most MVT and non-sulphide zinc deposits. Localized concentrations of nickel, molybdenum and vanadium are also unexpected in typical MVT deposits and suggest that two types of mineralizing systems may be over-printed on each other.

Correlation coefficients for all surface rock samples collected to date are listed in Table IV. No distinction was made between samples based on mineralization type or grade, and the samples have not been subdivided based on digestion method or analytical technique, therefore the correlation coefficients may be understated for some elements. The highest positive correlation is between silver and lead (0.89), while other high positive correlation coefficients are between lead and antimony (0.83), silver and antimony (0.81), nickel and vanadium (0.78), indium and gallium (0.72) nickel and molybdenum (0.64) and gallium and germanium (0.62). The absence of high positive correlations between zinc and any of the other elements is not unexpected because zinc is highly mobile and can be locally enriched or depleted relative to other metals in some supergene settings.

Table IV - Correlation Coefficients Surface Rock Values

	Ag	Bi	Fe	Ga	Ge	In	Mo	Ni	Pb	As	Sb	V	Zn
Ag		-0.08	-0.17	0.19	-0.04	-0.06	0.04	-0.05	0.89	-0.07	0.81	-0.06	0.06
Bi	-0.08		-0.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.03	-0.07	0.03	-0.04
Fe	-0.17	-0.01		0.03	0.24	0.32	0.17	0.22	-0.17	0.46	-0.07	0.24	-0.21
Ga	0.19	0.01	0.03		0.62	0.72	0.23	-0.06	0.23	0.04	0.18	-0.03	0.17
Ge	-0.04	0.06	0.24	0.62		0.72	-0.04	-0.04	-0.07	0.05	-0.01	-0.02	-0.07
In	-0.06	0.04	0.32	0.72	0.72		-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	0.06	-0.33	0.09	-0.07
Mo	0.04	-0.01	0.17	0.23	-0.04	-0.04		0.64	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.39	-0.01
Ni	-0.05	0.01	0.22	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	0.64		-0.07	0.16	0.05	0.78	-0.08

Pb	0.89	-0.06	-0.17	0.23	-0.07	-0.07	0.02	-0.07		-0.03	0.83	-0.07	0.21
As	-0.07	0.03	0.46	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.16	-0.03		0.07	0.17	-0.02
Sb	0.81	-0.07	-0.07	0.18	-0.01	-0.33	0.04	0.05	0.83	0.07		0.05	0.13
V	-0.06	0.03	0.24	-0.03	-0.02	0.09	0.39	0.78	-0.07	0.17	0.05		-0.08
Zn	0.06	-0.04	-0.21	0.17	-0.07	-0.07	-0.01	-0.08	0.21	-0.02	0.13	-0.08	

In 2008, a study of all mineralized samples with a significant carbonate content (minimum of 10% combined calcium and magnesium, which are the dominant cations in common carbonate rocks on the property) was completed to determine whether the mineralization is hosted in dolomite or limestone. For the purpose of this study, dolomite was inferred to be present if the relative magnesium content is in the 35-37% range [Mg/(Ca+Mg)]. All of the mineralized samples fell within this percent range (Eaton, 2008). This is not uncommon since most MVT deposits are associated with an envelope of extensive hydrothermal dolomitization that may extend tens of thousands of metres beyond the sulphide bodies (Paradis et al., 2007).

Descriptions of the local geomorphology, size, mineralogy and geochemistry of the 18 named showings and zones are provided in the following paragraphs. Only surface rock geochemical sampling and prospecting are discussed in this section; descriptions of soil and stream sediment geochemical sampling and diamond drilling are given in later sections. If no value is reported for lead, silver, gallium, nickel and/or molybdenum in the following showing descriptions, it can be assumed that none of the samples returned values that exceeded the weakly anomalous threshold for those metals.

The **Gully Zone** lies on the south side of a tributary valley in the eastern portion of the claim block. The zone is marked by a patch of rusty soil and talus, which lie within and near to a recessive linear that contains abundant fragments of smithsonite and limonite with occasional residual galena. The strongest mineralization is hosted in a north-trending fault that dips moderately to the west. Surface specimen samples from this showing averaged 24.0% zinc, 38.93% lead, 953 g/t silver and 327 ppm gallium (Eaton, 2009). A few of these samples returned spot highs for nickel (up to 429 ppm). In addition to the mineralization within the main fault, the Gully Zone also appears to contain stratabound mineralization and may include mineralized structures that splay off the main fault. A number of mostly unexplored gossanous areas coincide with air photo linears southwest of the Gully Zone. One of these gossanous areas, 700 m southwest of the Gully Zone, yielded samples that averaged 2.40% zinc and 2.00% lead, (Eaton, 2009). Diamond drill results from the Gully Zone are encouraging, as discussed in a subsequent section.

The **Cirque Showing** is situated 750 m east of the Gully Zone at the head of the same tributary valley. It comprises a train of massive limonite blocks in talus. These blocks reach maximum dimensions of approximately 2.5 x 2.0 x 0.75 m. Samples from the largest blocks yielded relatively low values (up to 0.77% zinc, 0.07% lead and 4.8 g/t silver), but smaller blocks in the same area returned up to 2.88% zinc, 0.46% lead and 8.6 g/t silver (Eaton, 2009). Scattered pieces of gossanous float occur along the talus slope between the Cirque Showing and Gully Zone, suggesting that they may be connected beneath the talus cover. The source of this float has not been determined. It could be derived from a flat-lying stratigraphic horizon or a steeply dipping easterly-trending fault/fracture zone. Samples from this area mostly returned moderate zinc values, with the best sample yielding 16.50% zinc, 1.54% lead and 41.3 g/t silver. Sporadic

mineralization was also found on the north side of the valley, extending from the Cirque Showing to a fault zone near the contact between Unit 1 (‘p’) and Unit 2 (‘c’). The highest value from the north side of the valley was 4.61% zinc, 0.05% lead and 1.4 g/t silver (Eaton, 2009).

The **Peak Zone** is located 4500 m west of the Gully Zone. It has been explored by soil sampling, prospecting, mapping and diamond drilling. Mineralization in this zone is found in talus over a strike length of 800 m and consists of limonite- and smithsonite-rich float with rare residual galena. Analyses revealed that samples are characterized as leached iron cap, averaging 1.81% zinc and 3.32% lead (Eaton, 2008). Silver and gallium values were generally low in this material, peaking at 58 g/t and 60 ppm, respectively. Weakly mineralized samples of in situ oxidation averaged 5.02% zinc, while better grade samples of in situ oxidation averaged 10.59% zinc, 62.96% lead, 1732 g/t silver and 155 ppm gallium. Two samples collected along a ridge returned strongly anomalous molybdenum values up to 700 ppm (Eaton, 2008).

Two massive limonite outcrops lie roughly 50 m apart within the eastern part of the Peak Zone. They measure 13 by 1.5 m and 4 by 2 m, respectively. The limonite is developed along faults or fractures with vertical dips and northerly strikes. Two samples from this zone classified as leached iron cap averaged 1.18% zinc and 155 ppm gallium (Eaton, 2008).

Diamond drill results from the Peak Zone are discussed in the following section.

The **Dynasty Showing** lies 1500 m to the north and northeast of the Peak Zone. A portion of this showing was discovered by Dynasty in 1974 high on the headwall of a north-facing cirque. Several patches of sulphide-bearing talus, surrounded by gossanous soil and rocks containing smithsonite, limonite and rare residual galena, occur at a nearly constant elevation over a strike length of about two kilometres. The mineralized areas are located no more than 125 m apart.

In 1974, Dynasty dug several shallow hand trenches and uncovered a number of massive sphalerite and galena blocks. In 2008, a short extension dug on the uphill side of one of the Dynasty trenches revealed a 40 cm thick (true thickness), bedding-parallel band of massive sphalerite and galena with lesser pyrite and hydrozincite. A chip sample that was taken across this band assayed 35.98% zinc, 23.48% lead and 197 g/t silver (Eaton, 2009). Samples were also taken perpendicular to bedding from visibly barren dolomite on either side of the sulphide band. The uphill sample yielded 1.12% zinc over 1.5 m and the downhill sample returned 1.36% zinc and 0.79% lead over 1.5 m. Both samples returned weak silver and gallium values.

Most of the other rock samples collected along the Dynasty Showing exhibited leached iron cap signatures that averaged 1.53% zinc. Some samples characterized as weak in situ oxidation mineralization returned 2.26% zinc and 1.26% lead, and a few specimens of better mineralized in situ oxidation averaged 11.51% zinc, 9.79% lead and 108 g/t silver (Eaton, 2008).

The **Blender Showing** comprises two separate areas: North and South. The North Blender Showing is located 500 m east of the Peak Zone at the junction of two linears identified by air photo interpretation. It consists of several, intermittently mineralized float trains that extend for about 700 m southwesterly along a hillside. This showing, unlike most others on the property, is situated very low in a valley, only about 150 m uphill from a creek. The South Blender Showing

lies 500 m southwest of the North Blender Showing, on the other side of a plateau. It comprises a small gossan and mineralized float train that cover a 20 by 15 m area.

The South Blender Showing consists primarily of massive limonite cobbles, and specimen samples of leached iron cap averaged 1.36% zinc (Eaton, 2008).

Mineralization in the North Blender Showing is primarily smithsonite- and limonite-healed dolomite breccia and massive limonite with rare residual galena. Leached iron cap samples averaged 1.92% zinc, while in situ oxidation samples averaged 27.74% zinc, 22.78% lead, 986 g/t silver and 533 ppm gallium. A supergene enriched specimen returned 14.05% zinc, with negligible values for the other metals (Eaton, 2008). Nickel and molybdenum values from the North Blender Showing are moderately elevated to peaks of 420 ppm and 278 ppm, respectively. Diamond drill results from this showing are discussed in the following section.

The **Gaynor Showing** lies on a ridge, 2000 m east-northeast of the Peak Zone. It comprises an approximately 25 m wide band containing gossanous soil with scattered mineralized talus fragments, which extends down both sides of the ridge for a cumulative length of 200 m (Eaton, 2008). The mineralization includes cavity-filling smithsonite and cobbles of massive limonite with rare residual galena. Samples of in situ oxidation mineralization averaged 7.94% zinc, 2.64% lead and 31 g/t silver with high gallium (90 ppm).

The **Gaz Showing** is located 2000 m east of the Peak Zone on a gossanous bench on a southeast-sloping ridge. Mineralization consists of abundant limonite cobbles within a 150 by 60 m area, containing some more concentrated gossans up to 30 m in diameter. A composite sample of leached iron cap material yielded 3.12% zinc, while a sample of in situ oxidation mineralization returned 0.26% zinc and 25.49% lead (Eaton, 2009).

The **Pinpoint Showing** consists of a 250 by 100 m area of patchy mineralization on a west-facing slope, 1500 m northwest of the Peak Zone. The top of the mineralized area is marked by several small (up to 30 by 10 m) gossans. About 150 m south of the showing a strong, northeast-trending linear cuts across the ridge crest. Mineralization comprises weakly smithsonite-healed dolomite breccia and massive limonite blocks. Samples of leached iron cap material averaged 2.14% zinc, with up to 190 ppm gallium from a single sample (Eaton, 2009).

The **Nanny Showing** is located on a north-northeast-trending ridge, about 2500 m west of the Peak Zone. Mineralized float is observed discontinuously over a width of 10 m on the ridge crest and continues down both sides of the ridge in relatively linear talus trains. The mineralization appears to be fault and/or fracture related. Samples of massive limonite or limonite- and smithsonite-healed breccia with dolomite clasts were collected. Of these samples, one is classified as leached iron cap while the others represent in situ oxidation mineralization. The leached iron cap sample yielded 1.04% zinc. A chip sample of in situ oxidation from a 75 x 50 x 20 cm limonite block returned 2.77% zinc, 25.98% lead, 300 g/t silver and 440 ppm gallium. Other in situ oxidation specimens averaged 22.17% zinc, 3.70% lead and 58 g/t silver, with rare moderate to strong gallium values up to 220 ppm (Eaton, 2009).

The **Nanny West Showing** lies 1000 m west of the Nanny Showing. It comprises a cluster of samples that yielded anomalous values for silver (up to 1300 g/t), lead (up to 30.3%), zinc (up to 27.2%), nickel (up to 230 ppm) and molybdenum (up to 1950 ppm). The samples were taken within and near a northeasterly-trending linear feature. Drill results from this showing are discussed in the Diamond Drill section below.

The **Civic Showing** is located on a steep north-facing talus slope, 2250 m northwest of the Peak Zone. This showing comprises variably abundant, mineralized float that is scattered over an area approximately 140 x 50 m. The mineralization mostly consists of rusty-purple blocks of massive boxwork limonite up to 50 x 35 x 15 cm. Limonite and smithsonite also occur as fracture- and cavity-fillings in dolomite. Rock samples collected from this showing are categorized as leached iron cap and in situ oxidation. The leached iron cap samples averaged 2.36% zinc, while the in situ oxidation samples averaged 15.34% zinc and 0.73% lead. It is difficult to identify the source and/or control of the mineralization in the Civic Showing because the mineralized material is largely buried by unmineralized talus from further uphill (Eaton, 2008). This showing hosts the highest nickel value (4050 ppm) on the property. Two strongly anomalous molybdenum values were reported from sampling along the ridge upslope from the main Civic Showing. These samples returned 720 ppm and 1450 ppm molybdenum, respectively.

The **Michelle West Showing** is situated on a ridge crest and adjacent south-facing slope, 3000 m to the west of the Peak Zone. Mineralization occurs in a two metre wide talus train and comprises smithsonite- and limonite-healed dolomite breccia and massive limonite blocks up to 50 x 30 x 25 cm. Both types of mineralization are classified as leached iron cap. A sample of limonite yielded 2.51% zinc (Eaton, 2008). Interestingly, a number of samples with strongly anomalous nickel values (up to 1390 ppm) were collected in the vicinity of a series of closely spaced linears.

The **Polar Showing** straddles a northwest-trending ridge, 2500 m southwest of the Peak Zone. It consists of a series of narrow gossans and linears that cut perpendicular across the ridge to form a complex with an aggregate width of 250 m. This complex was intermittently traced over a length of about 1000 m. Mineralization comprises cavity-, fracture- and breccia-filling smithsonite in dolomite with lesser limonite fragments. Samples of leached iron cap averaged 2.69%, and one sample returned 280 ppm gallium. Samples of in situ oxidation averaged 10.36% zinc (Eaton, 2008). A number of unexplored gossans lie south of the Polar Showing. These gossans coincide with strong northeast-trending linears.

The **Us Showing** is located about 600 m southeast of the Polar Showing. It comprises an 80 m wide by 750 m long, sporadically mineralized area that exhibits the same characteristics as the Polar Showing, except that the Us Showing yielded some strongly anomalous nickel values (up to 590 ppm). Samples of leached iron cap were collected and averaged 3.04% zinc, while an in situ oxidation specimen returned 15.15% zinc (Eaton, 2008). A small, unexplored gossan lies southeast of this showing.

The **Prairie Dog Showing** is located along the crest of a ridge, 6000 m southwest of the Peak Zone. Mineralization, which was observed on both sides of the ridge, consists of limonite blocks on the south side and cavity-, fracture- and breccia-filling smithsonite to the north. Smithsonite

occurs in dolomite talus and outcrop. A composite sample of limonite, which is classified as leached iron cap, returned 2.18% zinc, 0.52% lead and 240 ppm gallium. In situ oxidation samples averaged 10.27% zinc, while a sample, classified as supergene enrichment, yielded 32.54% zinc (Eaton, 2008). A number of northeast-trending linears cut the ridge in the vicinity of the Prairie Dog Showing, but no samples have been collected from them. A series of samples that returned strongly anomalous nickel values (up to 2410 ppm) were taken to the west, along the ridge, from the main Prairie Dog Showing.

The **OT Showing** is located in a gully at the top of a narrow valley, approximately 6250 m west-northwest of the Peak Zone, in the northwest corner of the property. Mineralization is found within this showing over a 250 by 70 m area, mostly on the west side of the gully. Mineralization consists of massive and cavity- and fracture-filling limonite and smithsonite, which were observed in talus and subcrop. Leached iron cap specimens averaged 2.94% zinc and 57 ppm gallium; weak in situ oxidation returned 1.12% zinc; and, strong in situ oxidation sample yielded 1.60% zinc, 5.19% lead, 29 g/t silver and 50 ppm gallium (Eaton, 2008). The highest nickel value within this showing was 2160 ppm, while the highest molybdenum was 920 ppm. The samples with the highest values for zinc, lead, silver, gallium, nickel and molybdenum all lie within northeast-trending linears.

The **Scorpion Showing** is located along a ridge about 3000 m southeast of the Prairie Dog Showing. It covers a 250 by 400 m area of limonite talus with rare cores of residual galena. The best sample from this zone graded 29.2% zinc, 20.4% lead, 145 g/t silver and 21 ppm gallium (Mann, 2010). Small boulders containing crystalline barite were discovered on the northwestern side of the Scorpion Showing. An area of mineralized float, located 450 m southeast of the showing returned 1.56% zinc, 16% lead and 62 g/t silver; however, it is unclear if these showings are related.

The **Silver Matt Showing** lies about 9000 m west of the Scorpion Showing. It is the second showing on the property known to host significant sulphides. This showing comprises a 30 by 50 m area of subcrop and outcrop (Mann, 2010). Mineralized samples primarily comprise brown to black weathering botryoidal, boxworked and brecciated semi-massive sulphides including galena, sphalerite and rare chalcopyrite. Secondary minerals include anglesite, cerussite and limonite. Results from this showing range from 0.6 to 47.5% zinc, 0.8 to 82.8% lead and 38.3 to 4180 g/t silver. Other zinc-enriched samples were collected west of the main showing in 2014.

Several unnamed lead±zinc±silver±molybdenum occurrences have been discovered within the core of the property, between the Dynasty, Blender, Gaynor and Gaz showings. Most of these occurrences consist of isolated specimens of mineralized float found on talus covered slopes. No mineralized bedrock or large patches of mineralized talus were identified. Samples of material from various areas returned a range of values up to 26.80% zinc, 39.68% lead, 166 g/t silver and 700 ppm molybdenum (Eaton, 2008).

A number of isolated samples collected from linears in the southern part of the property yielded strongly anomalous nickel (up to 1540 ppm) and molybdenum (up to 757 ppm) values with moderately anomalous zinc (up to 6110 ppm) and vanadium (up to 323 ppm) values, but low values for most other elements of interest.

Rock samples returning vanadium values between 500 ppm and 4170 ppm were collected from northeast-trending linears at the Dynasty, Pinpoint, Civic, Nanny, Michelle West, Us, OT and Prairie Dog showings. Coincident strongly anomalous vanadium and nickel values occur at the Prairie Dog, Civic, Peak and OT showings, while strongly anomalous molybdenum values occur with the vanadium and nickel at the Civic, OT and Peak showings. A possible explanation for vanadium-nickel-molybdenum enrichment in certain zones is discussed in the Deposit Model section below.

SOIL AND STREAM SEDIMENT GEOCHEMISTRY

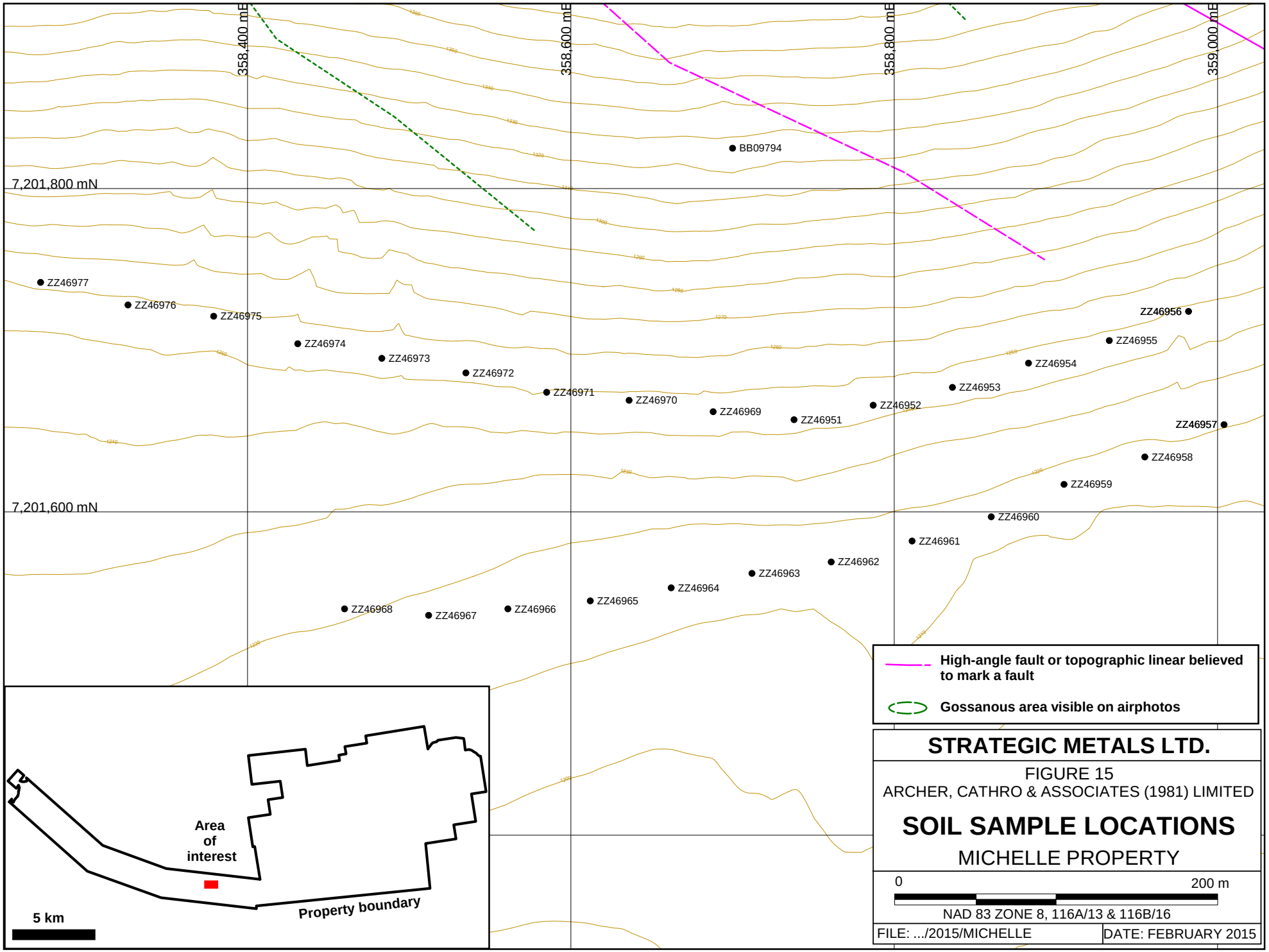
Government sponsored stream sediment surveys report that samples taken from streams draining the Michelle property are within the 95-98th percentile for zinc, 98-100th percentile for lead and 98-100th percentile for silver compared to samples from other streams on that map sheet (Friske *et al*., 1990). Zinc values in streams draining the property are classified in a lower percentile than lead and silver because there are extensive areas of black shales with abnormally high zinc background on the map sheet, which mask more significant values associated with carbonate-related zinc mineralization. Regional background levels for these elements have been set, for the purpose of the government survey, at the 80th percentile (i.e. 195 ppm zinc, 19 ppm lead and 0.1 ppm silver). The government samples were taken at a low sample density.

A total of 124 stream sediment samples were collected from streams in the eastern part of the Michelle property to provide more detailed coverage than is available from GSC survey data. Sample locations are illustrated on Figure 15. Results for zinc, lead, silver, gallium, nickel, copper and molybdenum are illustrated thematically on Figures 16 to 22, respectively. Sampling and Analytical Procedures are explained in Appendix III. A full report on the stream sediment sampling can be found in Eaton (2009). The following table lists the threshold values used for stream sediment samples collected on the property.

Table V - Thresholds for Stream Sediment Values

	Thresholds			
Element	**Weak**	**Moderate**	**Strong**	**Peak Value**
Zinc	≥ 200 < 500 ppm	≥ 500 ppm	n/a	707 ppm
Lead	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 ppm	472 ppm
Silver	≥ 0.2 < 0.5 ppm	≥ 0.5 < 1.0 ppm	≥ 1.0 ppm	1.96 ppm
Gallium	≥ 5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 ppm	20.6 ppm
Nickel	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	-	39.7 ppm
Copper	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	-	70.1 ppm
Molybdenum	≥ 2 < 5 ppm	-	-	2.38 ppm

Based on these threshold values, the majority of the stream sediment samples fall within the weakly anomalous category. None of the results are considered to be strongly anomalous for zinc; however, four lead values and four silver values qualify as strongly anomalous. All but one of these strongly anomalous values comes from a string of samples that were collected from streams draining the Gully Zone. The exception is a strong lead value that came from a creek below the Dynasty Showing. Surprisingly, most values derived from the stream sediment samples taken downstream from known showings are relatively low. This is likely due in part to


358,400 mE
358,600 mE
358,800 mE
359,000 mE
7,201,800 mN
7,201,600 mN
BB09794
ZZ46977
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ZZ46975
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ZZ46958
ZZ46959
ZZ46960
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ZZ46962
ZZ46963
ZZ46964
ZZ46965
ZZ46966
ZZ46967
ZZ46968
Area of interest
Property boundary
5 km
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 15
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
MICHELLE PROPERTY
0
200 m
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16
FILE: .../2015/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

buffering of metal-bearing groundwater by the carbonate host rocks, which limits hydromorphic transport. There also appears to be limited mechanical transport of mineralized grains. This is probably due to the soft nature of the mineralization, which results in rapid decomposition to soil that is usually blanketed by a thick layer of coarse unmineralized talus.

A total of 1132 contour soil samples have been collected on the Michelle property since 2007. Almost all of the soil sampling has been confined to areas in the eastern half of the property. Twelve of the eighteen showings (Gully, Peak, Cirque, Dynasty, Gaynor, Gaz, Blender, Michelle West, Pinpoint, Polar, Us, and Silver Matt) have been tested by widely spaced samples, and none has been sampled in detail. Sample locations are illustrated on Figure 15. Results for zinc, lead, silver, gallium, nickel, copper and molybdenum are illustrated thematically on Figures 16 to 22, respectively. Sampling and Analytical Procedures are explained in Appendix III and Certificates of Analyses for 2014 samples are provided in Appendix IV. The following table lists the threshold values used for soil samples collected on the property.

Table VI - Thresholds for Soil Values

	Thresholds			
Element	**Weak**	**Moderate**	**Strong**	**Peak Value**
Zinc	≥ 1,000 < 2,000 ppm	≥ 2,000 < 5,000 ppm	≥ 5,000 ppm	4.30%
Lead	≥ 500 < 1,000 ppm	≥ 1,000 < 2,000 ppm	≥ 2,000 ppm	6.26%
Silver	≥ 5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 ppm	270 g/t
Gallium	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 ppm	120 ppm
Nickel	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 ppm	700 ppm
Copper	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 ppm	376 ppm
Molybdenum	≥ 5 < 10 ppm	≥ 10 < 20 ppm	≥ 20 ppm	97.4 ppm
Antimony	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 ppm	1390 ppm
Vanadium	≥ 20 < 50 ppm	≥ 50 < 100 ppm	≥ 100 ppm	406 ppm

In general results from soil samples are much higher than those obtained from stream sediment samples and most the anomalous soil samples were collected in the vicinity of known showings or within areas of scattered mineralization. Zinc is the most widely dispersed of the anomalous metals. Particularly strong zinc values are observed through the core of the property near the Peak and Gully zones and near the Polar and Us showings to the south.

Anomalous lead and silver values are limited to the Peak and Gully zones and nearby showings in the centre of the property, and the Silver Matt Showing in the western part of the property. Strongly anomalous gallium values (≥ 20 to 120 ppm), though rare, are present in samples from six of the showings. Elevated gallium values appear to be best correlated with zinc.

Moderately to strongly anomalous nickel values occur at the Dynasty, Michelle West, Polar and Us showings in the central part of the property, while moderately anomalous nickel values are present at the Silver Matt Showing. Copper values are highest near the Dynasty Showing and Peak and Gully zones, while moderately anomalous values occur at the Polar and Us showings. Strongly anomalous molybdenum-in-soil values are observed in the Dynasty, Peak and Michelle West showings. The antimony-in-soil signature on the Michelle property is interesting because there is a stark contrast between background levels and anomalous values. The Peak and Gully

zones and Michelle West, Gaz, Gaynor, Dyansty and Silver Matt showings all host isolated samples or small clusters of strongly anomalous antimony values, while samples from the Polar, Us and Pinpoint showings returned moderately anomalous antimony values. Elsewhere on the property antimony values are background. The highest vanadium-in-soil value (406 ppm) was collected from a contour line at the Peak Showing.

DIAMOND DRILLING

To date, three diamond drill programs have been completed on the Michelle property. In 2007, a total of 853.12 m of drilling in seven holes was done at the Gully Zone. In 2008, twenty-five drill holes totalling 3113.27 m were completed at the Peak and Gully zones. In 2010, ten drill holes totalling 1034 m were done near the Blender and Nanny West showings and east of the Peak Zone. Location and orientation information for all drill holes are summarized below, while the location of the drill holes are shown on Figure 6. Highlights from all drill programs are listed in Table VII. Full reports from the drill programs can be found in Eaton (2008), Eaton (2009) and Liverton et al. (2010).

Table VII – Drill Hole Data

Hole	Zone	Easting(m)	Northing(m)	Elevation(m)	Azimuth	Dip Angle	Length(m)
MCH-07-01	Gully	372817	7208214	1499	270°	45°	99.67
MCH-07-02	Gully	372817	7208214	1499	270°	60°	142.34
MCH-07-03	Gully	372817	7208214	1499	310°	45°	96.62
MCH-07-04	Gully	372744	7208451	1417	000°	60°	130.15
MCH-07-05	Gully	372744	7208451	1417	000°	90°	139.29
MCH-07-06	Gully	372744	7208451	1417	090°	45°	102.72
MCH-07-07	Gully	372744	7208451	1417	090°	70°	142.34
MCH-08-08*	Peak	368384	7207317	1686	178°	50°	93.57
MCH-08-09*	Peak	368380	7207382	1656	178°	45°	41.76
MCH-08-10	Peak	368380	7207382	1656	178°	45°	288.65
MCH-08-11	Peak	368278	7207208	1731	002°	45°	145.39
MCH-08-12	Peak	368278	7207208	1731	002°	67°	128.93
MCH-08-13	Peak	368281	7207288	1721	178°	60°	53.95
MCH-08-14	Peak	368294	7207368	1692	178°	45°	124.06
MCH-08-15	Peak	368199	7207481	1677	178°	45°	245.98
MCH-08-16	Gully	372693	7208351	1440	100°	45°	167.03
MCH-08-	Peak	368189	7207330	1695	178°	45°	17.37
MCH-08-17b	Peak	368189	7207330	1695	178°	50°	127.10
MCH-08-18	Gully	372678	7208229	1458	090°	45°	90.53
MCH-08-19	Gully	372682	7208154	1432	100°	45°	89.00
MCH-08-20	Gully	372749	7208451	1417	135°	45°	86.87
MCH-08-21	Peak	368189	7207330	1695	178°	72°	130.15
MCH-08-22	Peak	368600	7207133	1664	288°	45°	148.44
MCH-08-23	Gully	372749	7208451	1417	045°	45°	138.69
MCH-08-24	Peak	368600	7207133	1664	288°	58°	197.21

MCH-08-25	Gully	372744	7208512	1375	090°	45°	57.00
MCH-08-26	Gully	372836	7208594	1356	270°	45°	69.19
MCH-08-27	Gully	372836	7208594	1356	000°	45°	78.33
MCH-08-28	Gully	372836	7208594	1356	000°	90°	53.95
MCH-08-29	Gully	372939	7208584	1378	270°	60°	131.37
MCH-08-30	Gully	372749	7208451	1417	270°	70°	185.02
MCH-08-31	Peak	368384	7207317	1686	178°	45°	133.20
MCH-08-32	Peak	368281	7207288	1721	133°	45°	90.53
MCH-10-01	Blender	369200	7207112	1350	270°	45°	126.49
MCH-10-02	Blender	369200	7207112	1350	90°	55°	126.49
MCH-10-03	Nanny	365193	7207397	1646	86°	45°	76.20
MCH-10-04	Nanny	365193	7207397	1646	86°	80°	57.00
MCH-10-05	Nanny	365100	7207365	1603	334°	45°	161.54
MCH-10-06	Nanny	365100	7207365	1603	334°	75°	97.54
MCH-10-07	Blender	369200	7207112	1350	002°	45°	91.44
MCH-10-08	Blender	369200	7207112	1350	002°	75°	51.82
MCH-10-09	Blender	369220	7207320	1351	170°	49°	92.96
MCH-10-10	Peak	368585	7207414	1556	155°	45°	152.40

* Hole lost and redrilled. Core was not logged in detail.

Table VIII – Highlights from Diamond Drilling

Hole Number	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Ga (ppm)	Pb + Zn (%)
MCH-07-04	Gully	70.35	95.75	25.40	1.64	0.03	0.3	<10	1.67
including		93.57	95.75	2.18	10.15	0.23	0.9	<10	10.38
MCH-07-05	Gully	64.23	65.27	1.04	1.54	0.01	0.9	<10	1.55
		67.13	68.85	1.72	2.20	0.01	0.3	<10	2.21
MCH-07-06	Gully	35.66	53.95	18.29	16.75	8.86	310.0	132	25.61
including		45.22	53.16	7.94	22.71	17.38	511.0	253	40.09
MCH-07-07	Gully	47.85	57.00	9.15	12.62	0.10	2.1	<10	12.72
including		49.10	53.30	4.20	23.98	0.18	2.6	<10	24.16
MCH-08-16	Gully	42.60	43.85	1.25	1.04	0.06	1	<50	1.10
		44.78	45.80	1.02	1.57	0.07	1	<50	1.64
MCH-08-20	Gully	26.78	36.18	9.40 †	5.36	16.36	152	870	21.72
		36.18	39.00	2.82 †	1.94	0.06	1	<50	2.00
		40.75	42.19	1.44 †	1.04	0.01	1	<50	1.05
		53.67	60.38	6.71 †	15.04	0.07	4	<50	15.11
including		54.77	58.23	3.46 †	27.73	0.13	6	<50	27.86
MCH-08-23	Gully	54.57	56.34	1.77 †	1.92	0.11	1	<50	2.03
		74.13	75.52	1.39 †	1.27	0.00	1	<50	1.27
		78.13	107.29	29.16 †	1.56	0.02	2	<50	1.58
including		79.62	80.72	1.10 †	4.49	0.97	4	<50	5.46
MCH-08-26	Gully	17.91	24.37	6.46 †	1.03	0.02	1	<50	1.05
MCH-08-27	Gully	26.39	28.83	2.44 †	1.62	0.04	1	<50	1.66
MCH-08-28	Gully	8.33	10.17	1.84 †	1.92	0.01	1	<50	1.93

		12.37	14.26	1.89 †	1.17	0.00	1	<50	1.17
		19.87	21.35	1.48 †	2.05	0.08	3	<50	2.13
MCH-08-30	Gully	76.27	77.28	1.01 †	1.18	0.01	1	<50	1.19
		95.54	99.34	3.80 †	1.07	0.06	1	<50	1.13
MCH-08-11	Peak	60.05	71.74	11.69 †	3.69	0.50	60	78	4.19
		82.08	95.39	13.30 †	3.31	0.39	24	125	3.70
including		85.32	90.67	5.34 †	4.79	0.46	24	131	5.25
		103.17	113.32	10.15 †	3.55	0.08	10	<50	3.63
		117.96	120.16	2.20 †	1.28	0.00	1	<50	1.28
		124.60	126.46	1.86 †	1.40	0.01	1	<50	1.41
MCH-08-13	Peak	26.95	29.92	2.97	1.59	7.16	451	60	8.75
		38.82	42.15	3.33	1.46	0.30	57	<50	1.76
MCH-08-14	Peak	47.44	49.10	1.66	1.80	0.04	4	<50	1.84
		102.05	103.05	1.00	1.78	0.02	3	<50	1.80
MCH-08-17	Peak	18.92	20.42	1.50	2.04	3.13	76	50	5.17
		60.10	68.86	8.76	2.77	0.21	12	100	2.98
MCH-08-21	Peak	9.80	17.32	7.52	1.25	6.85	52	<50	8.10
including		14.40	17.32	2.92	0.34	17.58	133	<50	17.92
		65.69	68.59	2.90	1.90	0.80	113	65	2.70
MCH-10-09	Blender	79.46	80.53	1.07	0.49	0.42	3.54	10	0.91

The best results from the Gully Zone were obtained beneath the mineralized float train. The lead-rich sections of holes MCH-07-05 and 07 and MCH-08-20 contained partially oxidized galena, but zine in these intervals was normally in the form of smithsonite boxwork. This type of in-site oxidation was often flanked zinc-rich intervals comprised of sugary, light brown carbonate, which is thought to represent supergene replacement of dolomitic wallrocks.

Most of the mineralization in the holes at the Peak Zone occurred in narrow galena-rich veins that are flanked by zinc-enriched wallrocks. Some of the holes cut obliquely across the veins, resulting in exaggerated widths.

Only one narrow weakly mineralized interval was intersected during the 2010 drill program; however, this is not surprising given that all holes were collared well to the west of both the mineralized talus and the dominant recessive linear identified during the air photo interpretation. These drill sites should be relocated, and detailed mapping and prospecting should be done around them to better identify the probable source of the mineralized talus.

DEPOSIT MODELS

Most of the mineralization discovered to date at the Michelle property occurs in limonite boxwork found in talus. The boxwork fragments range from less than a centimetre to more than a metre in diameter. Sphalerite and pyrite are rare but residual galena has been reported at a number of showings. Abundant mixed sulphides have only been observed in a few outcrops and hand trenches at the Dynasty Showing, which is located on a steep, rapidly eroding cliff in a north facing cirque, and in near-source talus samples at the Silver Matt Showing. Neither of these showing have been drilled.

Based on geochemical signatures, the showings and zones at the Michelle property mostly can be categorized into two model types: (i) non-sulphide zinc-dominated mineralization, which likely resulted from deep weathering of pre-existing Mississippi Valley-Type (MVT) sulphide deposits; and, (ii) nickel-molybdenum-zinc mineralization, which may have precipitated in feeder pipes to stratiform Nick-style horizons that occur regionally near the contract between the Road River and Earn groups. The following descriptions of MVT and non-sulphide zinc deposits are largely based on Paradis et al. (2007) and Hitzman et al. (2003), respectively. The description of Nick-style mineralization is based on Hulbert et al. (1992), Lefebure (1994) and Butterworth and Caufield (1998).

Mississippi Valley-Type Deposits

MVT deposits are defined as epigenetic, carbonate-hosted, predominantly zinc-lead sulphide bodies that form from the upwelling of warm, saline, metalliferous hydrothermal fluids. They dominantly occur in dolostone as open-space fillings, collapse breccias and/or replacement of reactive carbonate rocks. Individual ore bodies are typically less than two million tonnes; however, they commonly occur in clusters as seen at the Michelle property. The dimensions of ore bodies are often difficult to establish due to their highly irregular shapes.

Traditionally, MVT deposits were considered to be stratabound ore bodies that formed from low temperature (75 to 200°C) hydrothermal ore fluids, but in recent years this definition has been broadened to incorporate a greater variety of carbonate-hosted zinc-lead deposits. Three sub-types that are now included within this broader classification are: 1) structurally and stratigraphically controlled zinc-lead deposits, 2) high-temperature carbonate replacement zinc-lead±iron±silver deposits, and 3) Irish-type zinc-lead deposits.

Worldwide in 2007, there were 80 MVT deposits/districts with grade and tonnage figures, 16 of which are in Canada. Canadian deposits typically contain 1 to 10 Mt of 4 to 10% combined zinc and lead, though some are bigger and richer (eg. Pine Point, Polaris and Prairie Creek). Many of the Canadian MVT deposits are located in the Mackenzie Mountains of Yukon and Northwest Territories, where hundreds of small deposits and a few larger ones occur in Proterozoic to Devonian dolostone and limestone, near the boundary between Selwyn Basin and Mackenzie Platform (Figure 23). Examples of the larger deposits in this region include: Gayna River, Blende, Bear-Twit, Goz Creek and Prairie Creek. The exact age of these deposits is unknown; however, they likely formed during a contractional tectonic event, either the Devonian-Mississippian Antler Orogeny or the Cretaceous-Tertiary Laramide Orogeny. Lead isotope studies give radiogenic results, which make ages of formation difficult to establish, but they point toward the Antler Orogeny (Godwin et al., 1988).

Non-Sulphide Zinc Deposits

Historically, non-sulphide zinc deposits have been significant producers of zinc, particularly in Europe. The most notable example is the La Calamine ore body in Belgium, which yielded more than 600,000 tons of zinc metal and was continuously exploited for several centuries (Boni et al., 2007). Due to the recent development of hydrometallurgical techniques (specifically

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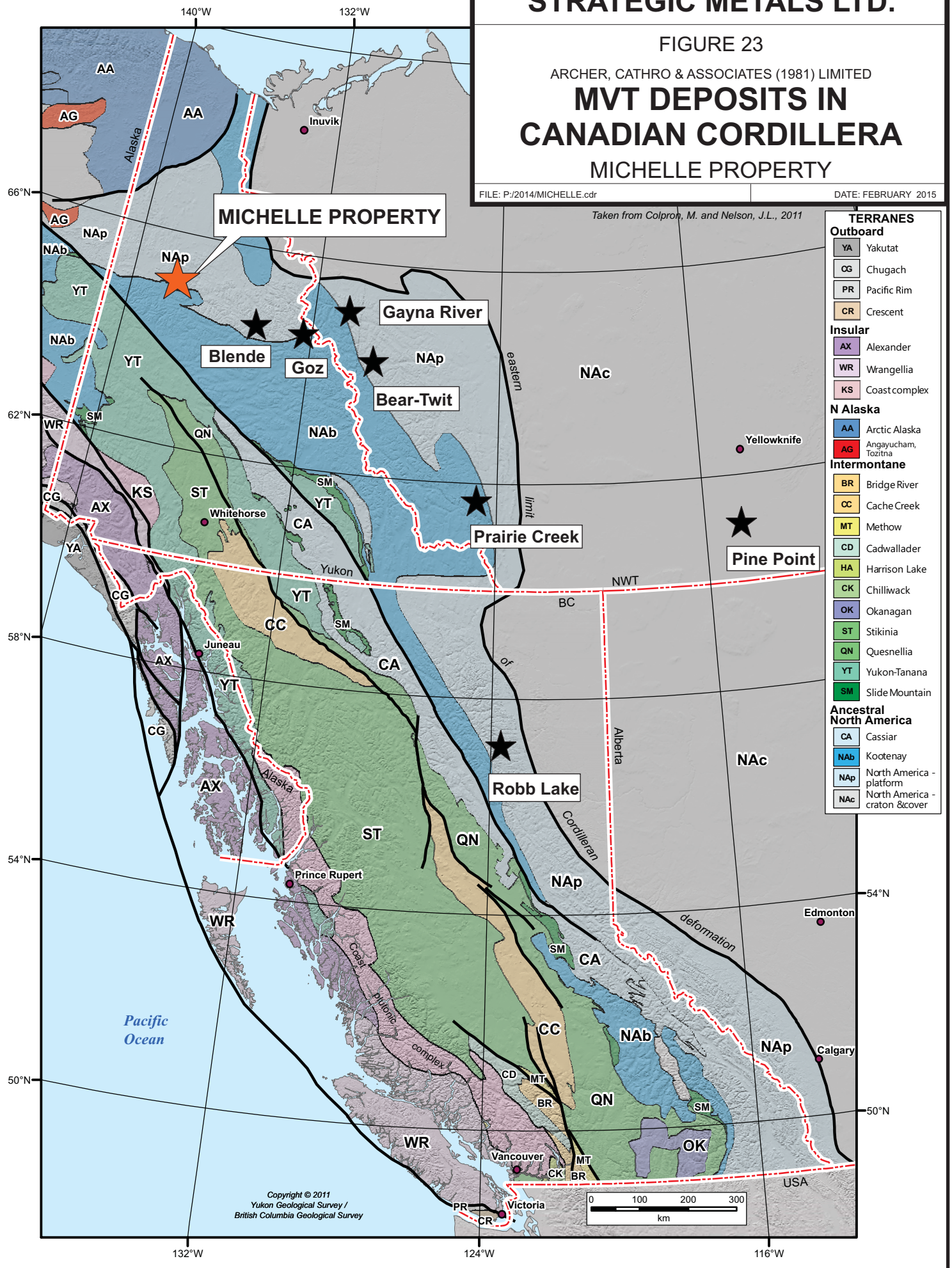
FIGURE 23

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MVT DEPOSITS IN CANADIAN CORDILLERA

MICHELLE PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2014/MICHELLE.cdr | DATE: FEBRUARY 2015



electrowinning and solvent extraction), non-sulphide zinc deposits have re-emerged as attractive mining targets.

There are two types of non-sulphide zinc deposits: supergene and hypogene. Supergene deposits are the more common of the two and are widely distributed. Hypogene deposits are poorly known due to their scarcity.

Supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits are formed by the oxidation of pre-existing sulphide zinc deposits. The majority have a MVT origin. The formation of these deposits is dependent on several factors, namely: 1) size and mineralogy of the pre-existing zinc occurrence, 2) vertical displacement of the water table, 3) rate of water table descent through tectonic uplift and/or arid climatic conditions, 4) wallrock fracture density, and 5) presence of a suitable neutralizing trap site. Supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits are sub-divided into three categories:

I. **Direct-replacement deposits** are formed when metals liberated by oxidation of sulphide minerals are trapped within the space that was occupied by the protore (original ore body). The mineralogy and consequent metallurgy are quite complex with a wide variety of minerals similar to those generally occurring in gossans.

II. **Wallrock-replacement deposits** result when metals liberated by the oxidation of sulphide ore are not trapped locally and are transported down ground water flow gradient from the protore. The transported metals may be located in proximity to the original ore body or several hundreds of metres away (Simandl and Paradis, 2008). The main ore mineral is cryptocrystalline smithsonite. The simpler mineralogy makes this type of deposit a much more attractive economic target.

III. **Residual and karst-fill deposits** result from the accumulation of secondary zinc minerals in a network of karst cavities. These deposits are commonly high grade and small tonnage.

Many supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits include components of more than one of the three sub-types listed above. These deposits commonly contain two types of ore: red zinc ore and white zinc ore. The type of ore depends on the nature of the protore and the specific oxidation processes involved in formation of the deposit. Red zinc ore is typically rich in zinc (> 20%), iron (> 7%) and lead, while white zinc ore contains up to 40% zinc with low iron (< 7%) and lead contents. Red zinc ores comprise iron-oxyhydroxides, goethite, hematite, hemimorphite, cerussite and smithsonite and/or hydrozincite. White zinc ores consists of smithsonite and hydrozincite with minor iron-oxyhydroxides (Reichert and Borg, 2008).

Hypogene non-sulphide zinc deposits contain accumulations of minerals that do not seem to be directly derived from sulphide bodies. They appear to have formed from the mixing of a reduced, low- to moderate-temperature (80°-200°C), zinc-rich, sulphur-poor fluid with an oxidized, sulphur-poor fluid. Two major sub-types of hypogene non-sulphide zinc deposits have been recognized:

I. **Structurally controlled deposits** contain willemite and variable amounts of sphalerite. They are hematitic and generally associated with hydrothermal dolomitization.

II. **Stratiform, manganese-rich deposits** appear to be end members of a spectrum of deposits that include base metal-poor stratiform manganese deposits and sulphide-dominant Broken Hill-type deposits.

Non-sulphide zinc mineralization at the Michelle property is of the supergene variety and was likely formed by a combination of direct- and wallrock-replacement.

Supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits typically consist of three parts: a leached iron cap, a zone of in situ oxidized zinc and lead mineralization and an adjacent zone of supergene enriched zinc mineralization. The leached iron cap is characterized by oxidized iron (limonite) and near absence of zinc minerals. It is uppermost in the deposit and is underlain by the zone of in situ oxidation, which comprises oxidized zinc minerals (smithsonite, hemimorphite and/or hydrozincite) with oxidized lead minerals (cerussite and/or anglesite) often encapsulating residual lead sulphide (galena). The supergene enrichment zone(s) occur on the periphery of the oxidized zone, where secondary zinc minerals are precipitated through buffering reactions between circulating metal-bearing groundwater and the carbonate wallrocks.

As previously stated, climate is important in the formation of supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits because it partially controls oxidation and metal transport. The most favourable conditions for oxidation are found in arid climates. Arid conditions maximize the quantity of metals available for transport by supergene solutions by minimizing biogenic activity within the soil, thereby maximizing the oxygen available for sulphide oxidation (Simandl and Paradis, 2008). Dry climates are also associated with low water tables, which prevent premature dilution, dispersion and removal of metals from supergene solutions by contact with barren groundwater (Reichert and Borg, 2008). Suitable conditions for deep oxidation of a pre-existing MVT deposit are currently found in the southern United States and northern Mexico, between latitudes 20 and 40˚. Four major deserts (Mojave, Great Basin, Sonoran and Chihuahuan) are located within these latitudes. Based on paleogeographic maps presented by Nelson and Colpron (2007), Yukon would have lain within these latitudes between Late Paleozoic and Early to Mid-Triassic, during which time the Michelle non-sulphide zinc deposit may have formed. If these constraints on the occurrence of deep weathering are correct, then it is probable that the pre-existing Michelle MVT deposit formed during the Devonian-Mississippian Antler Orogeny, not the Cretaceous-Tertiary Laramide Orogeny. The cool, semi-arid conditions present in the Michelle region today may contribute to the preservation of the deposit by limiting the availability of groundwater and by maintaining a deep water table, both of which protect the non-sulphide ore from further dissolution (Reichert and Borg, 2008).

Another important climatic factor that may affect the formation and preservation of supergene non-sulphide zinc deposits is the presence of glaciers. Regions that are not affected by glaciation generally have a higher potential to preserve relatively soft non-sulphide deposits (Simandl and Paradis, 2008). Although the Michelle property lies within an area that was partially glaciated, it has two main attributes working in its favour. The first is that, because the property was at the very edge of regional glaciation, the ice cover was probably quite thin and locally absent. Hence, most of the deposits have not been deeply eroded. The second, and arguably more significant attribute, is the favourable orientation of the Michelle ore bodies. As stated by

Simandl and Paradis (2008), the preservation of non-sulphide deposits through glaciation depends more on the orientation and shape of the ore bodies than on the intensity of glacial scouring. Steeply dipping, rod-shaped deposits with their smallest dimension exposed at surface are far more likely to survive glacial scouring than flat-lying deposits with their largest dimension parallel to the erosion surface (Figure 24). In some instances (such as at the Michelle property) weak glaciation can benefit exploration by causing small-scale dispersion of non-sulphide ore fragments from steeply dipping ore bodies (Simandl and Paradis, 2008), which otherwise may have remained hidden under a mantle of unmineralized carbonate talus.

Mineralization at the Michelle property is atypical of MVT and non-sulphide zinc deposits because it contains many high silver, gallium, bismuth, nickel and molybdenum values. Limited data also indicates local enrichment of germanium, indium, coper and vanadium. The silver to lead ratios are highly variable but are often uncommonly high. These characteristics of the Michelle mineralization (particularly the elevated silver, gallium and bismuth) suggest a relatively high temperature of formation. The nearest pluton lies 50 km southwest of the property and belongs to the Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Suite. If the timing of formation for the Michelle mineralization is correct, then the emplacement of these plutons would post-date formation of the deposit, leaving a heat source unexplained.

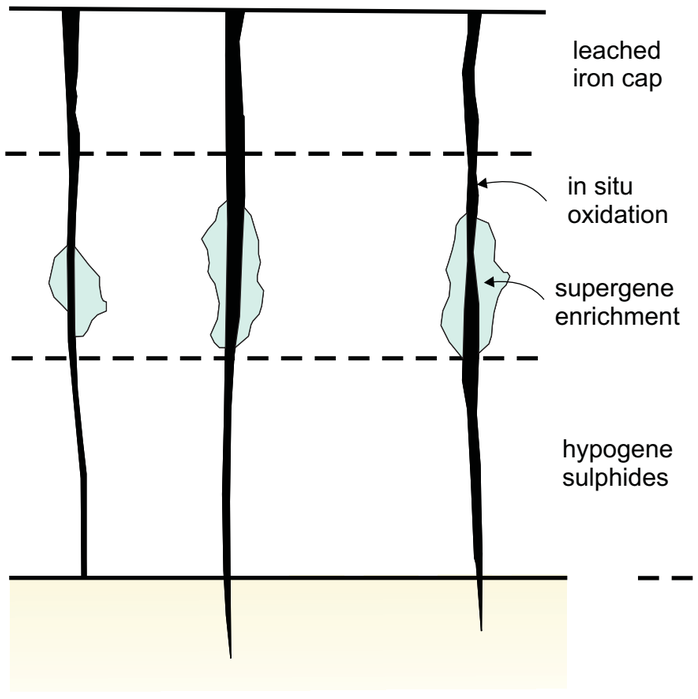
Nick-Style Mineralization

Cursory work on the Michelle property has identified clusters of strongly anomalous nickel-zinc±molybdenum±vanadium values, which lie along air photo linears. Although some of these clusters overlap with areas of zinc±lead±silver mineralization, others are distinct. The nickel-molybdenum enriched linears may represent feeder structures to eroded Nick-style mineralization. The Civic, OT and Peak showings all contain coincident strongly anomalous values for vanadium, nickel, molybdenum and moderately to strongly anomalous values for zinc.

Stratiform Nick-style mineralization is found within continental platform sedimentary sequences and successor basins. Black shale is the most common host, but associated limestone, dolomitic limestone, calcareous shale, and siliceous dolomite are also known to contain Nick-style horizons. Mineralization typically forms as thin beds (0 to 15 cm thick, locally up to 30 cm thick) covering broad lateral areas – sometimes over tens of kilometres across (Lefebure, 1994). In Yukon, most known Nick-style horizons are near the contact between the Road River and Earn groups. On the Michelle property, the Earn and Road River groups have been eroded from the stratigraphic section; but the feeder structures would remain in the underlying Bouvette Formation carbonate rocks. The closest known showing of Nick-style mineralization is at the Rein occurrence (Minfile 116 B 239), which is located 38 km southwest of the property.

The nickel-bearing mineralization may also be related to karst settings where the upwelling fluids occupy cavities within the carbonate rocks and create carbonate breccias containing nickel oxides with bitumen gangue (Carne and Dean, 1974).

IDEALIZED CROSS-SECTION
PALEO-WEATHERING SURFACE



PALEOZOIC
CARBONATES

UNCONFORMITY

PROTEROZOIC
BASEMENT

IDEALIZED CROSS-SECTION
CURRENT EROSION SURFACE

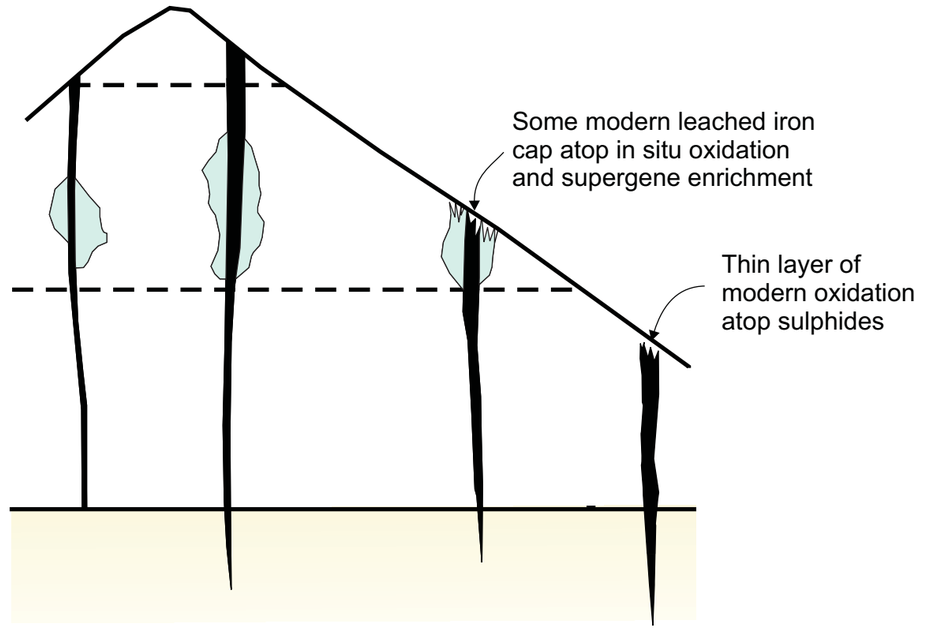


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FIGURE 24

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

IDEALIZED DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALIZATION IN DEEPLY WEATHERED MVT SYSTEMS

MICHELLE PROPERTY

FILE: P:/2014/MICHELLE	DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Michelle property lies within the Mackenzie Platform, a tectonic element that hosts a number of zinc±lead±silver MVT deposits. Some of the deposits such as Gayna and Goz are mainly comprised of zinc, but others such as Prairie Creek and Blende contain substantial quantities of lead and silver as well. Most of these deposits are located in glaciated terranes; and, while some exhibit intense near-surface oxidation, none contains as much non-sulphide zinc as Michelle.

Reconnaissance-scale exploration on the Michelle property has identified a large mineralized system that hosts at least 18 non-sulphide and sulphide zinc showings. Drilling at the Gully and Peak zone has demonstrated grade continuity to depth.

Mineralization on the property is hosted in, or related to, linear features thought to represent fault structures that acted as fluid conduits. Identification of numerous strong structures on air photos is promising because most of the linears have not yet been soil sampled or prospected. These air photo linears and coincident gossans are attractive exploration targets that require follow up work.

Only cursory work has been done at most of the mineralized showings on the property, and the controls on mineralization are still unclear; detailed mapping, trenching and drilling will be required to identify key structural and stratigraphic features controlling the distribution of sulphide and non-sulphide mineralization within each showing and zone. In addition, feeder zones for Nick-style mineralization may occur within the Paleozoic carbonates, down-section from the now eroded contact between the Earn and Road River groups or within carbonate-hosted karst settings where nickel-rich breccia mineralization may occur. Additional work is required to better assess the character and extent of all styles of mineralization and to explore for new showings.

Utilizing the compiled data sets included in this report, the future work program should consists of: 1) property-wide structural and stratigraphic mapping; 2) continued reconnaissance- and detail-scale prospecting and soil geochemical sampling; 3) systematic hand trenching where possible; and, 4) closely spaced drill holes wherever high grade zones are exposed in trenches.

Property-wide structural and stratigraphic mapping should initially focus on ground-truthing the linears and the unconformity between the Paleozoic and Proterozoic rocks, as interpreted from air photos, and identifying particularly prospective carbonate features such as karsts or silty horizons that could form traps for mineralizing fluids. Mapping should first target areas with showings and elevated soil geochemistry.

Reconnaissance- and detailed-scale prospecting and soil geochemical sampling should be conducted in the vicinity of linears and gossans identified during the air photo interpretation. Particular attention should be paid to areas where these features cross ridge crests. Due to the recessive nature of the MVT and nickel-rich mineralization, the ridge crests are the most prospective areas for discovering in situ mineralization. Hand trenching in these areas may help better explain the relationships between structural and stratigraphic controls. Visual grade

estimates are unreliable because it is often difficult to determine relative proportions of limonite and smithsonite; and, therefore, a hand-held XRF machine should be used during prospecting and hand trenching.

Closely spaced diamond drilling should be conducted where abundant high grade mineralization has been identified. Due to limited success of the 2010 drill program, it is imperative that future drill holes be properly positioned with respect to: in situ mineralization in hand trenches; subcrop mineralization; prospective areas with abundant leached iron cap material; and, linear features. The strong surface leaching seen in many parts of the Michelle property means that grades for zinc in leached talus and outcrop may be much lower than grades in underling bedrock.

Respectfully submitted,

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Heather Burrell, P.Geo.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2006 with a B.Sc in Earth and Ocean Sciences.

2. From 2004 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory, British Columbia and Northwest Territories.

3. I am a Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member Number 34689).

4. I am a partner in Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

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

H. Burrell, B.Sc., P.Geo.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Michelle Project - 782 Mineral Claims
February 26, 2015

Labour

D. Eaton (geologist) 95 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $120/hr	$	11,970.00
H. Burrell (geologist) 125 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $96/hr		12,600.00
A. Carne (engineer) 13 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $85/hr		1,160.25
J. Stevens (engineer) 9 hours March to February 26, 2014 at $85/hr		803.25
J. Itkin (office) 13 3/4 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $85/hr		1,227.19
R. Drechsler (office) 12 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $80/hr		1,008.00
J. Mariacher (office) 55 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $90/hr		5,197.50
L. Corbett (expedite) 7 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $81/hr		1,595.35
S. Newman (office) 139 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $62/hr		9,048.90
L. Smith (office & expedite) 41 hours March to February 26, 2015 at $62/hr		2,669.10
		47,279.54

Expenses (including management)

Underhill Geomatics Ltd.	64,675.42
W.D. Mann	1,587.60
Fireweed Helicopters – 1.6 hours Bell 206B at $1,050/hr plus fuel	2,215.38
ALS Chemex	1,032.40
Room and board	1,322.05
Truck rental and fuel	1,062.51
	71,895.36

Total	$119,174.90

Dawson	$ 65,546.20
Mayo	53,628.70
	$119,174.90

APPENDIX III

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Rock Geochemical Samples
(2008 and 2009)

All rock geochemical sample sites on the property were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit.

The rock samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, British Columbia where they were dried and fine crushed to –2 mm. A 250 g split was then pulverized to 75 micron and a portion of this material was digested in a four acid solution before being analyzed for 33 elements by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-ICP61a). Over limit zinc, lead and silver values were determined using aqua regia digestion with inductively coupled plasma and either atomic emission spectroscopy or atomic absorption spectroscopy (Zn-, Pb- or Ag-OG46). Samples that exceeded 30% zinc or 20% lead were re-analyzed by wet chemical assay techniques (Zn-VOL50 or Pb-VOL70).

(2010)

Samples collected during prospecting and mapping were in all cases from loose rock on surface (felsenmeer) rather than from outcrop. Therefore samples are all grab samples, not a measured width. Each sample weighed between 0.4 and 1.3 kg. The sample number is written on flagging tape and wrapped around a rock at each sample site.

Samples were sorted and dried before being weighed and crushed to 70% less than 2 mm, then riffle split to achieve a 250 gram (approximate) sub sample. The sub sample was pulverized in a ring and puck pulverizer to 85% less than 75 microns. The sample was rehomogenized by riffle splitting. Samples were initially analyzed by 48 element four acid near-total digestion, inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy method (ME-MS61) using a one gram subsample. Overlimit values for silver, lead or zinc were reanalyzed using the ore grade methods (OG62), with four acid digestion and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy or atomic absorption finish. Samples that exceed the OG62 analytical limits were further analyzed by 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish for silver (method Ag- GRA21) or by titration methods for lead (method Pb-VOL70).

2014

All rock geochemical sample sites on the property were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. The location of each sample was determined using a handheld GPS unit.

The rock samples were submitted to ALS Minerals (formerly ALS Chemex) in North Vancouver, British Columbia where they were dried and fine crushed to –2 mm. A 250 g split was then pulverized to 80 microns and a portion of this material was dissolved in a four acid solution and analyzed for 47 elements using a combination of inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS61). Over limit zinc, lead and silver values were determined using aqua regia digestion with inductively

coupled plasma and either atomic emission spectroscopy or atomic absorption spectroscopy (Zn-, Pb- or Ag-OG46). Samples that exceeded 30% zinc or 20% lead were re-analyzed by wet chemical assay techniques (Zn-VOL50 or Pb-VOL70). Silver overlimit by Ag-GRA21.

Soil Geochemical Samples
(2008 and 2009)

All soil geochemical samples collected in 2008 and 2009 were taken at 50 to 100 m intervals along contour lines. The sample sites were located by means of hip-chain surveys with frequent checks using handheld GPS units, and were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. Soil samples were collected using mattocks and were placed into individually pre-numbered kraft paper bags.

The soil samples were sent to ALS Chemex, where they were dried and screened to minus 180 microns. A 50 g split of the screened fraction was dissolved in a four acid solution and analyzed for 47 elements using a combination of inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS61). Over limit zinc, lead and silver values were determined using Zn-, Pb- or Ag-OG46.

(2014)

The 2014 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals along contour lines. The sample sites were located by means of hip-chain surveys with frequent checks using handheld GPS units, and were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. Soil samples were collected using mattocks and were placed into individually pre-numbered kraft paper bags.

The soil samples were sent to ALS Minerals, where they were dried and screened to minus 180 microns. A 50 g split of the screened fraction was dissolved in a four acid solution and analyzed for 47 elements using a combination of inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ME-MS61). Over limit zinc, lead and silver values were determined using Zn-, Pb- or Ag-OG46.

Stream Sediment Geochemical Samples
(2008 and 2009)

Steam sediment geochemical samples were collected from all drainages in the east part of the property. One or more samples were taken from each creek. Sample locations were recorded using handheld GPS units and were marked with orange flagging tape labelled with the sample number. Stream sediment samples were collected by hand and were placed into individually pre-numbered kraft paper bags.

The stream sediment samples were sent to ALS Chemex, where they were dried and screened to minus 180 microns. A 50 g split of the screened fraction was dissolved in a four acid solution and analyzed by ME-MS61.

Drill Core Samples
(2009)

Core was transported by helicopter from the drill sites to a logging area at the base camp on the Dempster Highway. A quick log was performed on the core there before it was shipped to Whitehorse by truck, under escort by a representative of Archer Cathro. Recovery was measured and geological logging was performed at the Archer Cathro office in Whitehorse. After being logged, the mineralized sections of the core were sawn in half with a diamond saw. One half of each sawn interval was placed in a plastic bag with a pre-numbered assay tag and the other half was returned to the core box. The core is now stored in the H.S. Bostock Core Library in Whitehorse.

Core samples were shipped to ALS Chemex in North Vancouver, where they were routinely analyzed using the ME-ICP61a technique. Over limit zinc, lead or silver values were determined by Zn-, Pb- or Ag-OG46.

(2010)

Core received at the core shack is first geotechnically logged, then photographed, then geologically logged. The core is marked for sampling by the geologist based on geological intervals. Half of the NTW diamond drill core is collected by sawing the core in half lengthwise. The entire sample was sealed in plastic sample bags ready for shipment without further preparation. A numbered sample tag is placed in each bag, and the number written on the outside of the bag. The remaining half core is returned to the core box and stored near the core shack as a record for further study or evaluation.

A portable Niton XRF Analyzer was used in the field on both drill core and rock samples to pre-screen the material and focus analytical work on metal-rich samples. Samples in plastic bags were packed into poly- weave sacks and sealed with nylon zip ties. The samples were delivered by the geological staff to the ALS Chemex's preparation lab in Whitehorse at the end of the program.

Samples were sorted and dried (if necessary). Samples were weighed, crushed to 70% less than 2mm, then riffle split to achieve a 250 gram (approximate) sub sample. The sub sample was pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 85% less than 75 microns. The sample was rehomogenized by riffle splitting.

Samples were initially analyzed by 48 element four acid near-total digestion inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry method (ME-MS61) using a one gram sub-sample. Where silver, lead or zinc were over the limits of this method, the samples were reanalyzed using the ore grade methods (OG62), with four acid digestion and ICP-AES or -AAS finish. Samples that exceed the OG62 analytical limits were further analyzed by 30g fire assay with gravimetric finish for silver (method Ag- GRA21) or by titration methods for lead (method Pb-VOL70).
No independent standard samples were inserted into the sample stream by Zinccorp Resources, however ALS has a rigorous internal system of Quality Control and Quality Assurance.

APPENDIX IV

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

Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
Account: RANSIL

CERTIFICATE WH14104802

Project: MICHELLE

This report is for 7 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 9-JUL-2014.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MATT DUMALA	JOAN MARIACHER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-21	Sample logging - ClientBarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

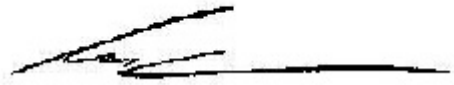
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Pb-OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Ag-GRA21	Ag 30g FA-GRAV finish	WST-SIM
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	VARIABLE
Pb-VOL70	Pb by Titration	
Zn-VOL50	Zn by titration	
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES

To: **SILVER RANGE RESOURCES 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.
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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
Account: RANSIL

Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104802

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	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	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
K269150		0.84	>100	0.02	5.6	30	<0.05	0.05	0.07	35.9	0.65	0.1	1	<0.05	76.2	0.77
H246535		0.24	>100	0.10	32.7	160	0.05	0.12	0.56	540	1.44	0.8	2	0.08	226	1.06
N813495		0.61	>100	0.16	102.0	60	0.05	0.03	0.05	6.70	0.63	1.2	6	0.11	352	13.70
N813496		0.35	56.6	0.06	30.8	20	0.05	0.02	0.23	936	2.13	0.4	4	<0.05	426	4.42
N813497		0.59	38.3	0.07	16.5	140	<0.05	0.01	0.38	834	1.11	0.4	8	0.05	62.6	2.08
N813498		1.12	>100	0.09	332	>10000	0.19	0.03	0.12	138.5	2.24	4.2	<1	0.14	101.5	4.95
N813499		0.82	50.2	0.19	237	80	0.12	0.05	0.16	37.5	1.56	0.4	36	0.07	280	>50

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

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Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
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Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104802

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	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	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	0.5
K269150		4.81	0.06	<0.1	1.320	<0.01	1.0	<0.2	0.03	290	0.25	<0.01	<0.1	0.5	10	>10000
H246535		94.0	0.12	<0.1	4.62	0.03	1.0	1.4	0.17	4510	8.75	<0.01	0.1	6.0	120	>10000
N813495		32.0	0.11	<0.1	0.297	0.04	<0.5	1.4	0.03	150	3.17	0.01	0.2	2.0	300	>10000
N813496		6.07	0.08	<0.1	0.272	0.02	1.5	0.7	0.24	5380	5.60	<0.01	0.1	7.8	220	>10000
N813497		19.15	0.09	<0.1	1.030	0.02	0.7	0.8	0.40	2920	2.85	<0.01	0.1	12.9	270	8210
N813498		45.0	0.10	0.1	0.152	0.04	2.2	1.0	0.05	>100000	70.8	<0.01	0.1	24.0	1320	>10000
N813499		62.5	4.56	0.1	7.14	0.03	1.3	1.5	0.06	1140	33.7	0.01	0.2	4.8	2240	>10000

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

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Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
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Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104802

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	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1	1
K269150		0.2	<0.002	>10.0	2570	<0.1	13	4.1	5.0	<0.05	0.32	<0.2	<0.005	4.43	0.8	1
H246535		1.5	<0.002	0.16	437	0.2	20	18.2	27.1	<0.05	0.10	0.2	0.005	0.25	6.6	6
N813495		2.0	<0.002	0.07	205	0.2	1	2.0	3.1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	0.006	0.07	1.4	8
N813496		0.8	<0.002	0.01	152.0	0.2	5	1.1	1.9	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.06	1.3	4
N813497		1.0	<0.002	0.03	61.4	0.2	13	3.6	2.0	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	0.06	0.4	12
N813498		1.4	<0.002	<0.01	1040	0.6	2	0.6	37.0	<0.05	<0.05	<0.2	<0.005	5.44	8.8	64
N813499		1.6	<0.002	0.07	168.0	0.5	4	9.0	2.6	<0.05	0.09	0.3	0.007	0.09	6.4	114

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

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To: **SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.**
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1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
Account: RANSIL

Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104802

Sample Description	Method	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	ME-MS61	Ag-OG62	Pb-OG62	Ag-GRA21	Zn-OG62	Pb-VOL70	Zn-VOL50
	Analyte	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Ag	Pb	Ag	Zn	Pb	Zn
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%
	LOR	0.1	0.1	2	0.5	1	0.001	5	0.001	0.01	0.01
K269150		<0.1	0.1	>10000	<0.5	>1500	>20.0	3890	1.520	80.06	
H246535		0.1	0.6	>10000	2.2	685	>20.0		29.5	30.57	
N813495		0.2	0.3	5990	1.7	141	4.27				
N813496		0.1	0.5	>10000	1.2		1.740		>30.0		45.89
N813497		0.1	0.6	>10000	1.2				>30.0		47.53
N813498		0.1	3.2	>10000	2.3	187	2.49		19.90		
N813499		0.2	0.9	>10000	5.1		4.24		3.56		

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

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VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Project: MICHELLE

Page: Appendix 1
Total # Appendix Pages: 1
Finalized Date: 5-AUG-2014
Account: RANSIL

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104802

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.

CRU-31	CRU-QC	LOG-21	PUL-31
SPL-21	WEI-21		

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Ag-GRA21	Ag-OG62	ME-MS61	ME-OG62
Pb-OG62	Pb-VOL70	Zn-OG62	Zn-VOL50

ALS Canada Ltd.

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North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
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To: **SILVER RANGE RESOURCES LTD.**
C/O ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016-510 W HASTINGS ST
VANCOUVER BC V6B 1L8

Finalized Date: 26-JUL-2014
Account: RANSIL

CERTIFICATE WH14104803

Project: MICHELLE

This report is for 28 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 9-JUL-2014.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MATT DUMALA	JOAN MARIACHER	

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR-41	Screen to -180um and save both

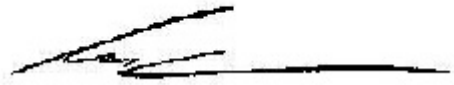
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Zn-OG62	Ore Grade Zn - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-MS61	48 element four acid ICP-MS	
Ag-OG62	Ore Grade Ag - Four Acid	VARIABLE
ME-OG62	Ore Grade Elements - Four Acid	ICP-AES
Pb-OG62	Ore Grade Pb - Four Acid	VARIABLE

To: **SILVER RANGE RESOURCES 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
Phone: 604 984 0221 Fax: 604 984 0218 www.alsglobal.com

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

Finalized Date: 26-JUL-2014
Account: RANSIL

Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104803

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	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	Recvd Wt.	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOR	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.2	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.1	1	0.05	0.2	0.01
BB09794		0.27	>100	0.97	41.7	360	0.40	0.15	13.05	28.1	16.30	2.7	18	0.73	73.4	7.14
ZZ46951		0.17	3.82	1.40	10.9	480	0.46	0.06	15.20	12.25	25.1	3.8	21	0.91	43.5	1.79
ZZ46952		0.14	0.80	3.77	12.9	900	1.02	0.13	9.07	2.10	48.5	8.6	52	2.17	18.6	2.47
ZZ46953		0.17	1.16	4.50	21.6	1720	1.54	0.16	7.02	1.38	52.0	10.7	67	5.34	25.2	2.80
ZZ46954		0.16	0.39	3.19	11.5	860	0.89	0.10	12.60	0.49	39.0	7.0	41	1.75	16.5	2.02
ZZ46955		0.14	0.74	3.60	19.8	1610	1.24	0.13	10.45	1.21	42.6	9.1	58	3.20	24.5	2.61
ZZ46956		0.15	0.47	1.86	11.4	1750	0.79	0.06	15.40	1.23	22.5	5.2	29	1.72	19.0	1.45
ZZ46957		0.16	0.66	3.94	22.1	2450	1.42	0.14	9.84	1.73	55.1	10.6	64	3.48	30.3	3.02
ZZ46958		0.17	0.36	1.57	10.1	770	0.63	0.07	15.80	0.81	22.8	4.5	28	1.30	11.9	1.23
ZZ46959		0.14	0.56	4.96	17.9	1170	1.47	0.20	5.25	1.11	66.5	11.7	71	3.17	20.2	3.33
ZZ46960		0.20	0.29	2.88	15.8	650	0.76	0.10	12.05	0.49	44.4	6.4	40	1.43	13.0	2.56
ZZ46961		0.21	0.42	2.11	4.4	500	0.57	0.08	13.60	0.72	44.0	4.0	33	1.20	10.8	1.17
ZZ46962		0.20	5.99	3.01	11.1	630	0.78	0.11	11.50	8.72	46.3	6.0	44	1.59	24.3	2.17
ZZ46963		0.21	5.07	2.65	14.9	510	0.66	0.09	12.10	7.26	59.9	5.8	50	1.20	18.8	2.51
ZZ46964		0.21	1.34	2.89	9.2	600	0.76	0.09	12.45	2.03	44.1	5.4	37	1.30	13.5	1.88
ZZ46965		0.19	2.73	4.02	10.0	730	0.91	0.13	8.66	1.94	59.6	7.3	53	1.78	12.9	2.26
ZZ46966		0.22	2.36	4.80	11.8	760	1.10	0.16	5.21	1.61	66.4	8.4	62	2.30	16.5	2.71
ZZ46967		0.25	0.59	4.55	15.3	1040	1.12	0.14	6.67	0.91	64.5	8.8	58	2.00	22.7	2.86
ZZ46968		0.18	1.72	2.57	17.6	590	0.73	0.10	10.20	3.93	31.9	6.2	37	1.88	25.2	2.23
ZZ46969		0.23	50.7	3.06	37.3	800	1.00	0.14	9.92	12.15	43.4	7.9	46	2.26	63.7	4.35
ZZ46970		0.23	3.58	3.99	24.6	1200	1.24	0.14	7.80	4.71	55.0	10.1	56	2.90	28.6	3.18
ZZ46971		0.18	13.90	4.37	17.0	970	1.09	0.17	6.85	5.57	59.2	9.7	56	2.45	19.3	2.90
ZZ46972		0.18	4.71	4.63	16.8	810	1.20	0.15	5.32	3.46	71.4	10.2	65	2.12	19.2	2.97
ZZ46973		0.20	1.14	1.61	12.9	350	0.51	0.07	14.50	1.63	29.7	4.3	28	1.11	15.7	1.59
ZZ46974		0.18	1.32	1.80	15.3	420	0.62	0.09	13.90	3.30	34.1	4.7	29	1.31	16.2	1.97
ZZ46975		0.18	0.74	3.88	11.5	650	0.96	0.13	7.49	1.76	56.1	8.6	52	1.79	18.1	2.41
ZZ46976		0.20	0.73	4.33	11.4	750	1.08	0.15	7.13	1.29	52.5	9.0	51	2.07	19.8	2.52
ZZ46977		0.15	1.17	5.94	15.8	1150	1.40	0.23	1.80	2.69	84.4	13.1	83	2.87	17.7	3.81

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

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Finalized Date: 26-JUL-2014
Account: RANSIL

Project: MICHELLE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104803

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	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	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	0.5
BB09794		19.60	0.10	0.5	4.10	0.25	8.4	5.3	8.05	2260	7.31	0.15	2.3	12.4	330	>10000
ZZ46951		4.99	0.13	0.8	0.570	0.33	12.6	7.0	9.73	1100	2.17	0.23	3.8	12.3	380	999
ZZ46952		8.76	0.13	1.7	0.056	0.79	24.6	16.7	5.39	1390	2.54	0.63	7.9	25.7	880	188.0
ZZ46953		10.30	0.13	1.9	0.047	1.15	25.6	23.2	4.13	2100	4.72	0.59	10.3	37.3	1130	257
ZZ46954		7.11	0.14	1.3	0.032	0.74	19.0	13.8	7.33	894	2.09	0.61	6.5	22.5	510	80.0
ZZ46955		8.21	0.11	1.6	0.053	0.94	21.2	19.2	6.39	1970	3.92	0.48	7.9	38.4	970	184.0
ZZ46956		4.17	0.13	0.9	0.028	0.55	11.3	12.6	9.72	1350	2.64	0.23	4.6	30.0	570	118.0
ZZ46957		9.25	0.16	2.1	0.054	1.02	27.9	23.4	5.98	2130	4.08	0.52	9.3	52.1	1090	177.5
ZZ46958		3.71	0.12	0.7	0.025	0.41	11.6	8.7	9.97	1370	2.51	0.17	3.8	16.6	800	66.1
ZZ46959		11.95	0.19	2.1	0.056	0.96	33.9	23.8	3.03	2450	3.91	0.73	10.8	30.1	1390	105.5
ZZ46960		6.61	0.13	1.3	0.029	0.65	21.2	12.1	7.24	634	2.20	0.57	6.2	19.8	570	51.4
ZZ46961		5.09	0.13	1.4	0.032	0.47	21.3	9.7	8.58	361	0.95	0.41	5.8	14.4	510	91.7
ZZ46962		7.51	0.13	1.6	0.185	0.65	22.7	13.1	6.93	861	1.77	0.55	6.8	19.9	720	1200
ZZ46963		7.76	0.13	1.9	0.341	0.56	30.5	10.9	7.10	826	1.99	0.56	7.1	19.2	650	1380
ZZ46964		6.92	0.14	1.4	0.112	0.63	21.7	11.9	7.47	780	1.38	0.62	6.1	17.9	590	355
ZZ46965		9.54	0.16	1.7	0.073	0.81	30.1	16.5	5.18	763	1.11	0.81	8.4	21.8	730	714
ZZ46966		11.90	0.18	2.0	0.150	0.88	33.9	20.1	3.05	755	1.60	0.91	9.9	25.8	960	534
ZZ46967		10.40	0.15	2.2	0.085	0.89	32.8	17.9	3.95	506	1.69	0.92	9.4	27.9	880	154.5
ZZ46968		6.72	0.13	1.1	0.150	0.56	16.1	11.8	5.86	1640	2.85	0.39	5.2	21.1	1000	615
ZZ46969		17.70	0.13	1.5	2.84	0.71	21.5	14.4	6.03	2570	5.48	0.45	6.9	30.2	830	7450
ZZ46970		10.55	0.13	1.8	0.260	0.84	27.8	19.4	4.74	2890	4.80	0.64	8.6	35.3	940	1270
ZZ46971		10.60	0.15	1.8	0.138	0.84	29.0	19.2	4.06	1930	3.44	0.72	9.2	27.6	810	4000
ZZ46972		11.25	0.16	2.1	0.168	0.93	36.5	19.6	2.70	1180	2.48	0.88	9.9	31.0	790	1290
ZZ46973		4.28	0.13	1.0	0.141	0.36	14.8	7.6	9.13	973	2.13	0.27	4.1	16.1	550	367
ZZ46974		5.00	0.13	1.0	0.117	0.37	16.3	8.3	8.70	1400	2.56	0.29	4.4	15.7	640	528
ZZ46975		9.13	0.15	1.7	0.041	0.82	28.4	16.3	4.41	850	1.40	0.77	8.1	24.2	700	278
ZZ46976		10.20	0.18	1.8	0.057	0.84	25.6	17.9	4.29	1090	1.88	0.83	8.1	28.7	830	286
ZZ46977		14.15	0.21	2.6	0.075	1.02	42.5	25.3	1.14	1510	2.95	1.07	11.9	36.9	860	738

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104803

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	Rb	Re	S	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOR	0.1	0.002	0.01	0.05	0.1	1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05	0.2	0.005	0.02	0.1	1
BB09794		11.4	<0.002	0.03	638	2.2	5	12.5	109.0	0.15	0.12	2.1	0.084	0.54	4.3	45
ZZ46951		15.9	<0.002	0.02	11.65	3.3	2	0.9	137.5	0.27	<0.05	3.1	0.130	0.33	1.3	48
ZZ46952		39.5	<0.002	0.05	3.29	8.2	1	1.0	162.0	0.55	<0.05	6.0	0.282	0.53	1.9	91
ZZ46953		59.2	<0.002	0.08	3.45	9.2	1	1.2	143.5	0.68	<0.05	6.5	0.323	1.54	2.8	101
ZZ46954		34.1	<0.002	0.03	1.65	6.8	1	0.8	192.0	0.43	<0.05	4.7	0.233	0.46	1.5	73
ZZ46955		46.8	<0.002	0.07	3.90	7.5	1	1.0	149.5	0.52	<0.05	5.1	0.248	1.09	2.3	80
ZZ46956		24.7	<0.002	0.03	2.60	4.0	2	0.5	147.0	0.30	<0.05	2.8	0.134	0.80	1.5	48
ZZ46957		51.4	<0.002	0.06	3.67	9.0	1	1.0	155.5	0.62	0.06	6.6	0.299	1.47	2.7	94
ZZ46958		21.9	<0.002	0.05	1.59	3.8	1	0.5	136.0	0.25	<0.05	2.7	0.116	0.38	1.5	39
ZZ46959		51.9	<0.002	0.08	2.64	11.2	2	1.3	158.0	0.71	<0.05	8.1	0.360	0.70	2.6	112
ZZ46960		29.0	<0.002	0.01	1.14	6.1	<1	0.7	169.0	0.42	<0.05	5.2	0.234	0.36	1.5	65
ZZ46961		22.0	<0.002	0.01	1.43	5.0	1	0.7	160.0	0.41	<0.05	5.5	0.211	0.28	1.5	57
ZZ46962		32.0	<0.002	0.03	9.12	6.8	2	1.0	168.5	0.48	<0.05	5.6	0.256	0.40	1.8	75
ZZ46963		26.0	<0.002	0.01	17.35	6.6	2	1.1	187.5	0.52	<0.05	7.5	0.279	0.35	2.1	77
ZZ46964		28.2	<0.002	0.01	4.45	6.1	1	0.8	190.0	0.42	<0.05	5.6	0.235	0.38	1.5	70
ZZ46965		39.3	<0.002	0.02	4.44	8.4	2	1.0	191.5	0.59	<0.05	7.4	0.309	0.38	1.9	91
ZZ46966		42.7	<0.002	0.03	4.15	9.9	1	1.6	188.0	0.70	<0.05	8.2	0.363	0.53	2.3	113
ZZ46967		42.5	<0.002	0.02	2.66	9.6	1	1.2	202	0.65	0.06	8.2	0.343	0.54	2.1	106
ZZ46968		29.6	<0.002	0.09	7.18	5.6	2	0.9	134.0	0.34	<0.05	3.9	0.172	0.70	1.8	80
ZZ46969		36.9	<0.002	0.05	208	6.7	3	5.4	145.0	0.48	0.08	5.3	0.235	1.08	2.9	92
ZZ46970		44.8	<0.002	0.05	15.60	8.5	1	1.3	160.0	0.58	0.06	6.6	0.286	1.29	2.3	110
ZZ46971		43.3	<0.002	0.05	11.20	9.1	1	1.4	166.0	0.70	<0.05	6.9	0.311	0.60	2.2	110
ZZ46972		45.7	<0.002	0.05	6.36	10.1	2	1.5	190.0	0.69	0.05	8.8	0.357	0.54	2.3	109
ZZ46973		18.8	<0.002	0.04	5.75	3.8	1	0.6	144.0	0.28	<0.05	3.6	0.141	0.45	1.4	54
ZZ46974		20.6	<0.002	0.03	7.25	4.2	2	0.7	143.0	0.31	<0.05	4.1	0.163	0.39	1.4	64
ZZ46975		40.2	<0.002	0.03	2.83	8.3	<1	1.1	182.0	0.58	<0.05	7.1	0.286	0.40	1.9	90
ZZ46976		41.2	<0.002	0.05	2.42	8.7	1	1.1	184.0	0.57	<0.05	6.4	0.296	0.54	1.9	102
ZZ46977		51.4	<0.002	0.05	2.57	12.9	1	1.5	192.0	0.86	<0.05	10.6	0.439	0.63	2.5	149

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH14104803

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME-MS61 W ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Y ppm 0.1	ME-MS61 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS61 Zr ppm 0.5	Ag-OG62 Ag ppm 1	Pb-OG62 Pb % 0.001	Zn-OG62 Zn % 0.001
BB09794		0.3	4.0	>10000	17.6	217	6.98	2.05
ZZ46951		0.4	6.0	4680	27.3			
ZZ46952		0.9	12.8	1170	57.5			
ZZ46953		1.0	14.9	439	70.4			
ZZ46954		0.6	10.5	144	44.3			
ZZ46955		0.7	12.4	370	63.7			
ZZ46956		0.4	7.3	392	31.4			
ZZ46957		0.9	15.4	534	69.1			
ZZ46958		0.5	6.6	185	25.8			
ZZ46959		1.2	16.3	272	75.7			
ZZ46960		0.7	10.6	102	45.0			
ZZ46961		0.6	9.5	260	47.4			
ZZ46962		0.8	11.1	4720	52.0			
ZZ46963		1.0	12.7	4500	63.1			
ZZ46964		0.7	10.8	1250	47.4			
ZZ46965		1.0	14.0	699	60.2			
ZZ46966		1.1	15.7	683	70.1			
ZZ46967		1.0	16.3	269	70.4			
ZZ46968		0.7	9.2	1520	37.1			
ZZ46969		1.0	11.6	8550	53.0			
ZZ46970		0.9	14.3	2950	63.1			
ZZ46971		1.0	14.0	2530	63.3			
ZZ46972		1.0	16.4	1480	71.9			
ZZ46973		0.4	7.1	542	32.9			
ZZ46974		0.4	7.4	1410	34.0			
ZZ46975		0.8	13.5	384	58.4			
ZZ46976		0.9	13.6	225	59.1			
ZZ46977		1.4	20.1	1010	86.4			

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CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS

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

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Whitehorse located at 78 Mt. Sima Rd, Whitehorse, YT, Canada.
LOG-22 SCR-41 WEI-21

Applies to Method: Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Ag-OG62 ME-MS61 ME-OG62 Pb-OG62
Zn-OG62

APPENDIX V

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Rock Sample Descriptions Property: Michelle Year: 2014

Sample Number:	H246535		UTM:	358584	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201723	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	K269150		UTM:	358684	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201829	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	N813495		UTM:	358300	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201922	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	N813496		UTM:	358636	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201856	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	N813497		UTM:	358579	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201896	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	N813498		UTM:	358699	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201825	mN	
Comments:						

Sample Number:	N813499		UTM:	358672	mE	Nad83, Zone 8
Elevation:		m	UTM:	7201830	mN	
Comments:						

T.N.

2°29'

22°07'

Grid north

Magnetic north

Annual change decreasing 26.4'

350 000 mE

360 000 mE

370 000 mE

7 210 000 mN

7 200 000 mN

Dempster Highway

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

Mining district divide

Note: Claims labelled MICH correspond to MICHELLE

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 2

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CLAIM LOCATIONS

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2.5 km 5 km

UTM ZONE 8W, NAD 83, NTS 116A/13, 116B/16 & 116H/04

Dawson & Mayo Mining Districts, Contour intervals: 100 feet

FILE: ...P:/2013/Michelle

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

365,000 mE
368,000 mE
370,000 mE
372,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,208,000 mN
7,206,000 mN
Property boundary
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
GAZ SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
MCH-08-15
MCH-08-17b
MCH-08-17a
MCH-08-21
MCH-08-16
MCH-08-37
MCH-08-09
MCH-08-31
MCH-08-30
MCH-08-12b
MCH-08-12
MCH-08-24
MCH-10-10
MCH-10-9
MCH-10-8
MCH-10-2
MCH-10-1
MCH-10-7
MCH-10-5
MCH-10-4
MCH-10-3
MCH-08-28
MCH-08-27
MCH-08-26
MCH-08-29
MCH-08-25
MCH-08-23
MCH-08-30
MCH-07-07
MCH-07-06
MCH-07-04
MCH-07-05
MCH-08-20
MCH-08-16
MCH-08-18
MCH-07-03
MCH-08-19

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 6
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 1 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16
FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE-WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Zinc Rock (%)
ME-ICP41
20 to 47.40
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Zinc rock (%)
ME-ICP61a
20 to 45.30
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Zinc rock (%)
ME-MS61
20 to 47.60
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone

P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone

Unconformity, often gossanous

High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault

Gossanous area visible on airphotos

Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 8

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km

NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Lead rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200,000 to 548,100
100,000 to 200,000
50,000 to 100,000
20,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 20,000
0 to 10,000

Lead rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
200,000 to 816,800
100,000 to 200,000
50,000 to 100,000
20,000 to 50,000
10,000 to 20,000
0 to 10,000

Lead rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
20,000 to 827,800
10,000 to 20,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,000 to 5,000
1,000 to 2,000
0 to 1,000

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 9
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LEAD ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Silver rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200 to 1,535
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Silver rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
200 to 2,300
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Silver rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
200 to 4,180
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone

P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone

Unconformity, often gossanous

High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault

Gossanous area visible on airphotos

Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Gallium rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

Gallium rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
1,000 to 1,120
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

Gallium rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone

P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone

Unconformity, often gossanous

High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault

Gossanous area visible on airphotos

Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 11

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GALLIUM ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km

NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Nickel rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
500 to 4,050
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
0 to 20

Nickel rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
500 to 4,050
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
0 to 20

Nickel rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
200 to 1,540
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone

P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone

Unconformity, often gossanous

High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault

Gossanous area visible on airphotos

Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

NICKEL ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km

NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Copper rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
1,000 to 7,230
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

Copper rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
1,000 to 3,840
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

Copper rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
1,000 to 1,150
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
100 to 200
50 to 100
0 to 50

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 13

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIVIC SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Molybdenum rock (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200 to 385
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Molybdenum rock (ppm)
ME-ICP61a
200 to 1,950
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Molybdenum rock (ppm)
ME-MS61
200 to 757
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 14
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MOLYBDENUM ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING
Property boundary

Zinc Soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
5,000 to 20,500
2,000 to 5,000
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
0 to 200

Zinc Soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
5,000 to 43,000
2,000 to 5,000
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
200 to 500
0 to 200

Zinc Silt (ppm)
500 to 707
200 to 500
0 to 200

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 16
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN
OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING
Property boundary

Lead Soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
2,000 to 69,800
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
202 to 500
100 to 202
0 to 100

Lead Soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
2,000 to 62,600
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
202 to 500
100 to 202
0 to 100

Lead Silt (ppm)
2,000 to 5,000
1,000 to 2,000
500 to 1,000
202 to 500
100 to 202
0 to 100

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING
Property boundary

Silver Soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
20 to 217
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Silver Soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
20 to 270
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Silver silt (ppm)
1 to 2
0 to 1.96

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 18
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
CIVIC SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Gallium soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
20 to 50
10 to 20
5 to 10
0 to 5

Gallium soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
100 to 120
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
5 to 10

Gallium Silt (ppm)
20 to 50
10 to 20
5 to 10
0 to 5

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 19

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

GALLIUM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE | DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULBY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING
Property boundary

Nickel soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
100 to 197.5
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Nickel soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200 to 700
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Nickel Silt (ppm)
20 to 39.7
10 to 20
0 to 10

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 20
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

NICKEL SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
PINPOINT SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING

Property boundary

Copper soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Copper soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
200 to 376
100 to 200
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

Copper silt (ppm)
50 to 100
20 to 50
10 to 20
0 to 10

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone

P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone

Unconformity, often gossanous

High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault

Gossanous area visible on airphotos

Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 21

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km

NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE

DATE: FEBRUARY 2015

350,000 mE
355,000 mE
360,000 mE
365,000 mE
370,000 mE
375,000 mE
7,210,000 mN
7,205,000 mN
7,200,000 mN

OT SHOWING
CIRQUE SHOWING
DYNASTY SHOWING
GULLY ZONE
PINPOINT SHOWING
CIVIC SHOWING
GAYNOR SHOWING
NANNY SHOWING
PEAK ZONE
MICHELLE WEST SHOWING
GAZ SHOWING
BLENDER SHOWING
POLAR SHOWING
US SHOWING
PRAIRIE DOG SHOWING
SCORPION SHOWING
SILVER MATT SHOWING
Property boundary

Molybdenum soil (ppm)
ME-MS61
20 to 97.4
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Molybdenum soil (ppm)
ME-ICP41
20 to 71
10 to 20
5 to 10
2 to 5
1 to 2
0 to 1

Molybdenum silt (ppm)
2 to 2.38
1 to 2
0 to 1

T.N.
1°47'
21°25'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 25.1'

C Paleozoic carbonates consisting mostly of dolomite and minor limestone
P Proterozoic, mainly siliclastics, pelites and minor quartz sandstone
Unconformity, often gossanous
High-angle fault or topographic linear believed to mark a fault
Gossanous area visible on airphotos
Mineral showings, predominantly oxides

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 22
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MOLYBDENUM SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

MICHELLE PROPERTY

0 2 km
NAD 83 ZONE 8, 116A/13 & 116B/16

FILE: .../2014/MICHELLE
DATE: FEBRUARY 2015