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

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

DATA COMPILATION AND DIGITIZATION

of work performed

at the

BYNG PROPERTY

Byng 1 - 20	YC40951-YC40970
21 - 42	YD113299 – YD113320
43 - 50	YC93973 – YC93980
51 - 90	YF47861 – YF47900

NTS 105D/16
Latitude 60°55'N; Longitude 134°21'W

located in the

Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

by

K. Willms, B.Sc.

December 2016

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

INTRODUCTION

The Byng property covers gold-bearing quartz veins and soil geochemical anomalies located in the McClintock Lakes area of south-central Yukon. The property is wholly owned by Strategic Metals Ltd.

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

PROPERTY LOCATION, CLAIM DATA AND ACCESS

The Byng property consists of 90 contiguous mineral claims, which are located on NTS map sheet 105D/16 at latitude 60°55′ north and longitude 134°21′ west (Figure 1). The property covers an area of approximately 1,800 ha (18 km^2). The claims are registered with the Whitehorse Mining Recorder in the name of Archer Cathro, which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals. Specifics concerning claim registration are given below, while the locations of individual claims are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
Byng 1-20	YC40951-YC40970	March 1, 2020
Byng 21-42	YD113299-YD113329	March 1, 2020
Byng 43-50	YC93973-YC93980	March 1, 2020
Byng 51-90	YF47861-YF47900	September 16, 2017

* Expiry dates do not include 2016 work which has not yet been filed for assessment credit.

The property is situated approximately 45 km northeast of Whitehorse, the largest city in Yukon and closest supply centre. It lies wholly within the traditional territories of the Kwanlin Dun and Ta'an Kwäch'än First Nations, and the eastern half of the claim block lies within the traditional territory of the Teslin Tlingit First Nation. All three first nations have concluded land claim agreements with Canada and Yukon.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

In 1961, the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) released a 1:253,400 scale map of the Whitehorse Area (Wheeler, 1961).

In 1981, Dupont Canada Exploration Ltd. staked the Utshig claims approximately two kilometres to the west of the current property, to cover anomalous results from a regional reconnaissance exploration program. Follow-up work done on the Utshig claims in 1982 yielded up to 1,500 ppb gold from heavy mineral concentrates (Holmgren and Neelands, 1982).

In 1985, the GSC conducted a regional stream survey on NTS map sheet 105D. The survey

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FIGURE 1

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY LOCATION

BYNG PROPERTY

0 200 km

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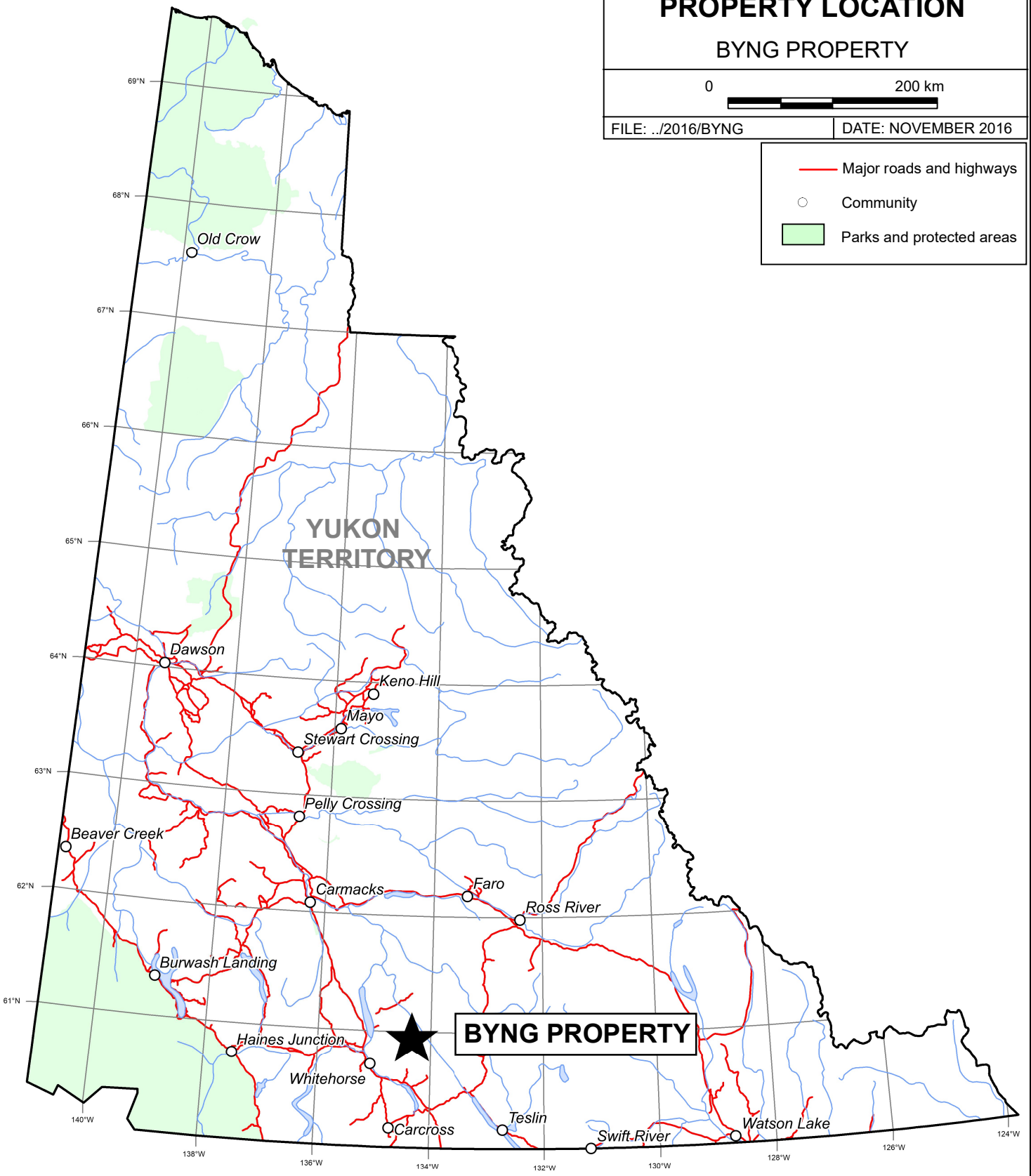

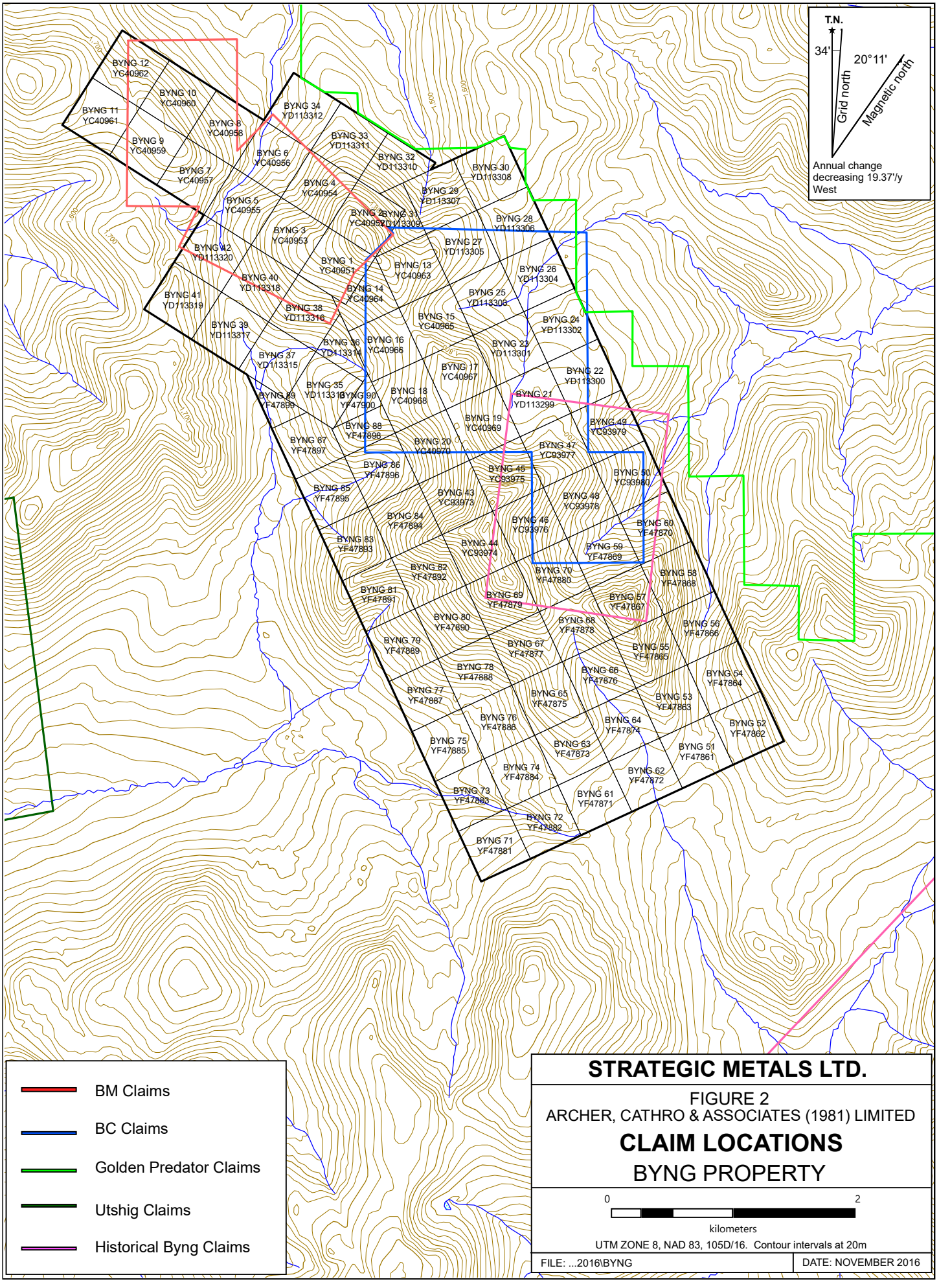
T.N.
34'
20°11'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.37'/y
West
BYNG 12 YC40962
BYNG 10 YC40960
BYNG 11 YC40961
BYNG 8 YC40958
BYNG 9 YC40959
BYNG 6 YC40956
BYNG 7 YC40957
BYNG 34 YD113312
BYNG 33 YD113311
BYNG 32 YD113310
BYNG 30 YD113308
BYNG 4 YC40954
BYNG 29 YD113307
BYNG 5 YC40955
BYNG 2 YC40952
BYNG 31 YD113309
BYNG 28 YD113306
BYNG 3 YC40953
BYNG 27 YD113305
BYNG 42 YD113320
BYNG 1 YC40951
BYNG 13 YC40963
BYNG 26 YD113304
BYNG 40 YD113318
BYNG 14 YC40964
BYNG 25 YD113303
BYNG 41 YD113319
BYNG 38 YD113316
BYNG 15 YC40965
BYNG 24 YD113302
BYNG 39 YD113317
BYNG 36 YD113314
BYNG 16 YC40966
BYNG 23 YD113301
BYNG 37 YD113315
BYNG 17 YC40967
BYNG 22 YD113300
BYNG 35 YD113313
BYNG 89 YF47899
BYNG 90 YF47900
BYNG 18 YC40968
BYNG 21 YD113299
BYNG 88 YF47898
BYNG 19 YC40969
BYNG 49 YC93979
BYNG 87 YF47897
BYNG 20 YC40970
BYNG 47 YC93977
BYNG 86 YF47896
BYNG 45 YC93975
BYNG 50 YC93980
BYNG 85 YF47895
BYNG 43 YC93973
BYNG 48 YC93978
BYNG 84 YF47894
BYNG 46 YC93976
BYNG 60 YF47870
BYNG 83 YF47893
BYNG 44 YC93974
BYNG 59 YF47869
BYNG 82 YF47892
BYNG 70 YF47880
BYNG 58 YF47868
BYNG 81 YF47891
BYNG 69 YF47879
BYNG 57 YF47867
BYNG 80 YF47890
BYNG 68 YF47878
BYNG 56 YF47866
BYNG 79 YF47889
BYNG 67 YF47877
BYNG 55 YF47865
BYNG 78 YF47888
BYNG 66 YF47876
BYNG 54 YF47864
BYNG 77 YF47887
BYNG 65 YF47875
BYNG 53 YF47863
BYNG 76 YF47886
BYNG 64 YF47874
BYNG 52 YF47862
BYNG 75 YF47885
BYNG 63 YF47873
BYNG 51 YF47861
BYNG 74 YF47884
BYNG 62 YF47872
BYNG 73 YF47883
BYNG 61 YF47871
BYNG 72 YF47882
BYNG 71 YF47881
BM Claims
BC Claims
Golden Predator Claims
Utshig Claims
Historical Byng Claims
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FIGURE 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATIONS
BYNG PROPERTY
0
2
kilometers
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m
FILE: ...2016\BYNG
DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

identified weakly anomalous gold values in the Mt. Byng area (Carlyle, 1987).

In 1986, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. staked the historical Byng claim group and, later that year, conducted geological mapping along with rock, soil and silt sampling. Rock and soil samples collected from the program returned low gold values, while mapping identified major faults and dykes on the claims (Doherty, 1986).

Also in 1986, the BM claims were staked around Mt. Byng by Larry Carlyle and Drew MacDonald. These claims covered two mineralized zones, the R-7 and Main zones. Rock samples yielded up to 52,800 ppb gold, 140 ppm silver and 6.5% copper from hand trenches at the Main Zone, while soil sampling in the vicinity of trenches returned up to 15,100 ppb gold, 35 ppm silver and 1,535 ppm copper (Figure 3) (Carlyle, 1994).

In 1987, two claims were added to the BM claim group.

In 1988, Carlyle and MacDonald staked 37 additional claims and performed prospecting, soil sampling, trenching and VLF-EM surveys. Soil sampling returned up to 1,660 ppb gold and 1,018 ppm arsenic from around the Main Zone (Carlyle, 1989). During prospecting of the area, the R-17 Zone was discovered.

In 1989, Trevor Bremner, a mineral deposits geologist with the Division of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) performed four days of geological mapping on the BM claims and collected samples for K/Ar age dating. That year, Carlyle and MacDonald conducted further geological mapping on the BM claims (Carlyle, 1991).

In 1990, the BM claims were optioned to Aurora Gold Ltd., which conducted VLF-EM surveying, hand trenching and soil sampling around the R-17 Zone. Trench samples returned values up to 127,000 ppb gold with up to 164 ppm silver. Soil samples collected from the claims were never sent for analysis and the exploration data was lost (Carlyle, 1991).

In 1994, Aurora dropped its option and the BM claims were consolidated into a single group of 16 claims. After the option expired, Carlyle and MacDonald resumed work, completing a hand trenching program. Grab samples from trenches at the Main Zone yielded up to 6,660 ppb gold (Carlyle, 1994).

During the 1995 summer season, Carlyle added the BC claims after the Creek Showing and R-Zone were discovered, and conducted prospecting, blast trenching and soil sampling around the R-17 and Main zones. The best sample from blast trenching returned 6,721 ppb gold and 372 ppm arsenic from the Main Zone, while soil sampling yielded a maximum of 42 ppb gold (Carlyle, 1995).

Additionally in 1995, the Exploration and Geological Services Division of DIAND conducted 1:50,000 geological mapping of NTS map sheet 105D/16 (Hart, 1997).

In 1996, Carlyle and MacDonald completed blast trenching along VLF-EM and soil geochemical anomalies on the BM claims. Blast trenching returned up to 307 ppb gold and 645 ppm arsenic,

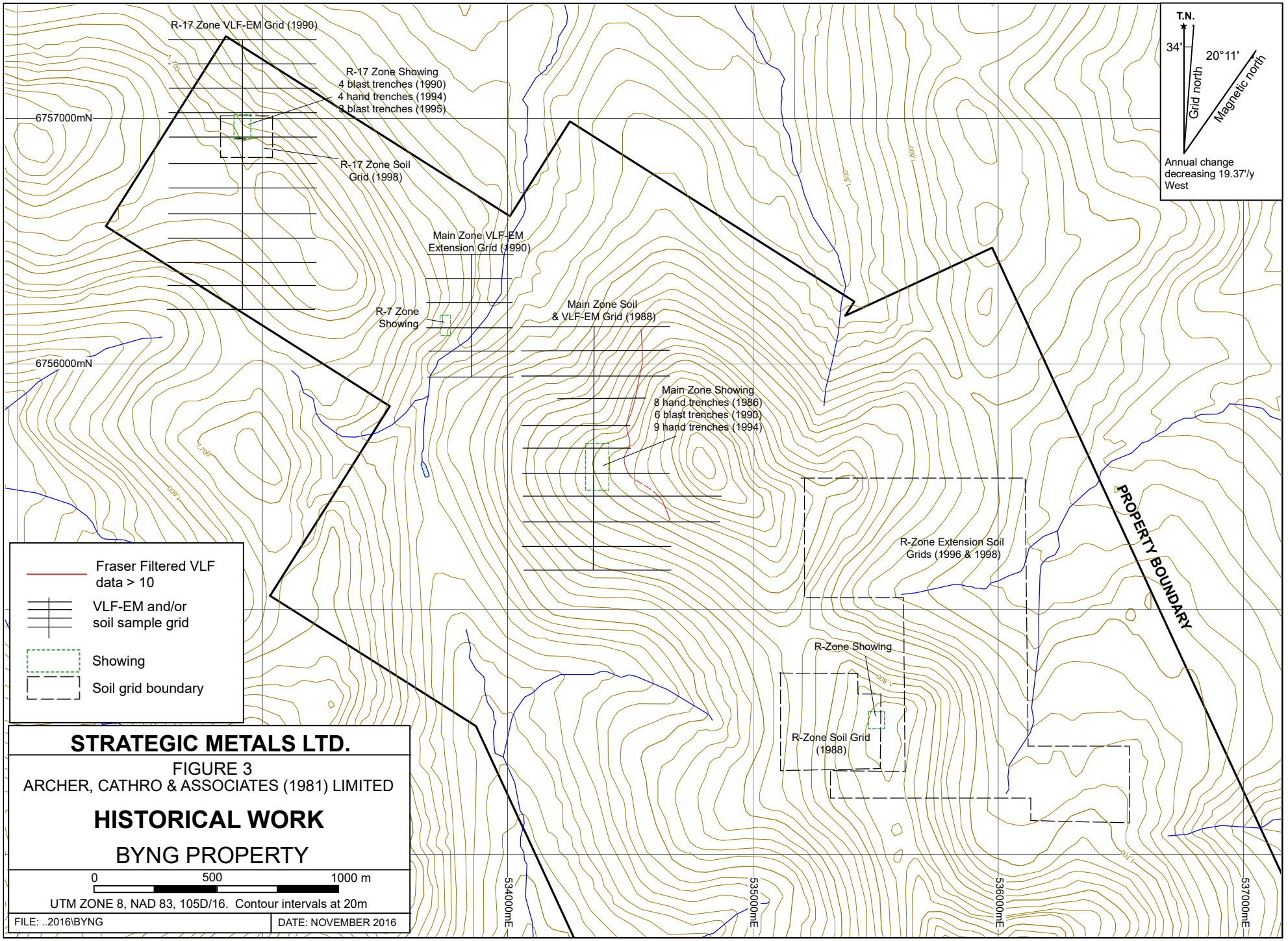

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FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

HISTORICAL WORK

BYNG PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m

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while soil sampling returned weakly anomalous values for copper, up to 113 ppm (Carlyle, 1996a). On the BC claims, soil sampling, geological mapping and a magnetometer survey were completed near the R-Zone and Creek Showing. Sampling returned up to 65 ppb gold, with some elevated values for arsenic (up to 602 ppm) and copper (up to 226 ppm) (Carlyle, 1996b).

In 1998, Carlyle completed soil sampling and magnetometer surveys across parts of the BC and BM claims. Soil samples returned up to 346 ppb gold at the R-17 Zone and 166 ppb gold at the R-Zone (Carlyle, 1998). Equipment failure during the magnetometer survey prevented completion of the project. No further work was done by Carlyle on the BC and BM claims, and they were subsequently allowed to expire.

In 2005, ATAC Resources Ltd. staked the current Byng 1-20 claims to cover zones identified by previous work.

In 2006, the property was optioned to New Shoshoni Ventures Ltd., which later that year conducted helicopter-borne magnetic and VTEM geophysical surveys on the claim block. New Shoshoni later dropped its option.

In 2010, ATAC Resources sold the Byng property to Strategic Metals. Following the sale, the Byng 21-42 claims were staked.

In 2011, the property was optioned to Alix Resources Corp., but no work was completed.

Also in 2011, Golden Predator Mining Corp. staked claims along the eastern side of the current Byng property. No record of work has been found, and the claims expired in 2013.

In 2012, Alix Resources dropped its option on the property. Later in the year, Strategic Metals conducted a soil and rock sampling program. A rock sample taken from a historical trench at the Main Zone returned 13,450 ppb gold, 35.8 ppm silver, 2,080 ppm arsenic, 635 ppm copper, 1,000 ppm lead. Soil sampling returned up to 1,770 ppb gold from an old trench (Drechsler, 2012).

In 2015, Strategic Metals conducted a LiDAR survey over the Byng property.

Aside from staking, no field work was done on the Byng property in 2016.

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND CLIMATE

The Byng property covers ridges and valleys surrounding Mt. Byng, which part of the Big Salmon Range of the Pelly Mountains. Mt. Byng is located approximately eight kilometres east of the McClintock Lakes. Two major creeks drain the property: Byng Creek and its tributaries, which drain westward into the McClintock River; and Sheldon Creek, which flows east to join the Teslin River. All of the streams are part of the Yukon River watershed.

Mt. Byng, which lies near the center of the property, dominates local topography and is flanked by a system of ridges and creek gullies. The rest of the property covers subsidiary peaks and ridges. Elevations range from approximately 1,400 to 2,100 m above sea level. Outcrop is

locally abundant along ridgetops and on steep slopes. Treeline is at about 1,550 m. Below treeline, poplar and spruce trees are mixed with an understory of buckbrush, moss and grasses. Above treeline, lichen, moss and low brush are interspersed with talus slopes and felsenmeer fields. During the Late Pleistocene, the area was heavily glaciated, with ice sheets migrating northwards joining with larger northwesterly migrating glaciation (Duk-Rodkin, 1999).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Byng property is located near the northern end of the Stikinia Terrane (STT) as shown on Figure 4. The STT comprises a variety of Paleozoic to Mesozoic metavolcanic, metasedimentary and metaplutonic rocks formed in arc environments (Israel et al., 2016). It represents an accretionary arc that developed along the ancient Pacific margin of North America. A sedimentary basin, known as the Whitehorse Trough, overlaps the STT. This fault-bound trough is composed of fore-arc basin metasediments.

The Yukon Geological Survey (YGS) maintains a website illustrating regional geology based on mapping done by the Geological Survey of Canada and YGS, recent thesis work and a comprehensive compilation done by Gordey and Makepeace in 2003. This interactive map is periodically updated when new information becomes available (YGS, 2016). The main lithological units are described below in Table I, while regional geology is shown on Figure 5. Figure 6 is a cross section of regional geology.

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

Unit Name	Age	Map Name	Description
Mount Nansen Group	Early to Late Cretaceous	mKN	Massive aphyric or feldspar-phyric andesite to dacite flows, breccia and tuff; massive, heterolithic, quartz and feldspar-phyric, felsic lapilli tuff; flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccia (Byng Creek Volcanics).
Whitehorse Suite	Early Cretaceous	mKgW	Grey, medium to coarse-grained, generally equigranular granitic rocks – biotite-hornblende granodiorite, hornblende quartz diorite and hornblende diorite; leucocratic, biotite hornblende granodiorite locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts (McClintock granodiorite).
		mKqW	Grey, medium to coarse-grained, generally equigranular felsic rocks – biotite quartz-monzonite, biotite granite and leucogranite, pink granophyric quartz monzonite, porphyritic biotite leucogranite, locally porphyritic (K-feldspar) hornblende monzonite to syenite, and locally

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FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TECTONIC SETTING

BYNG PROPERTY

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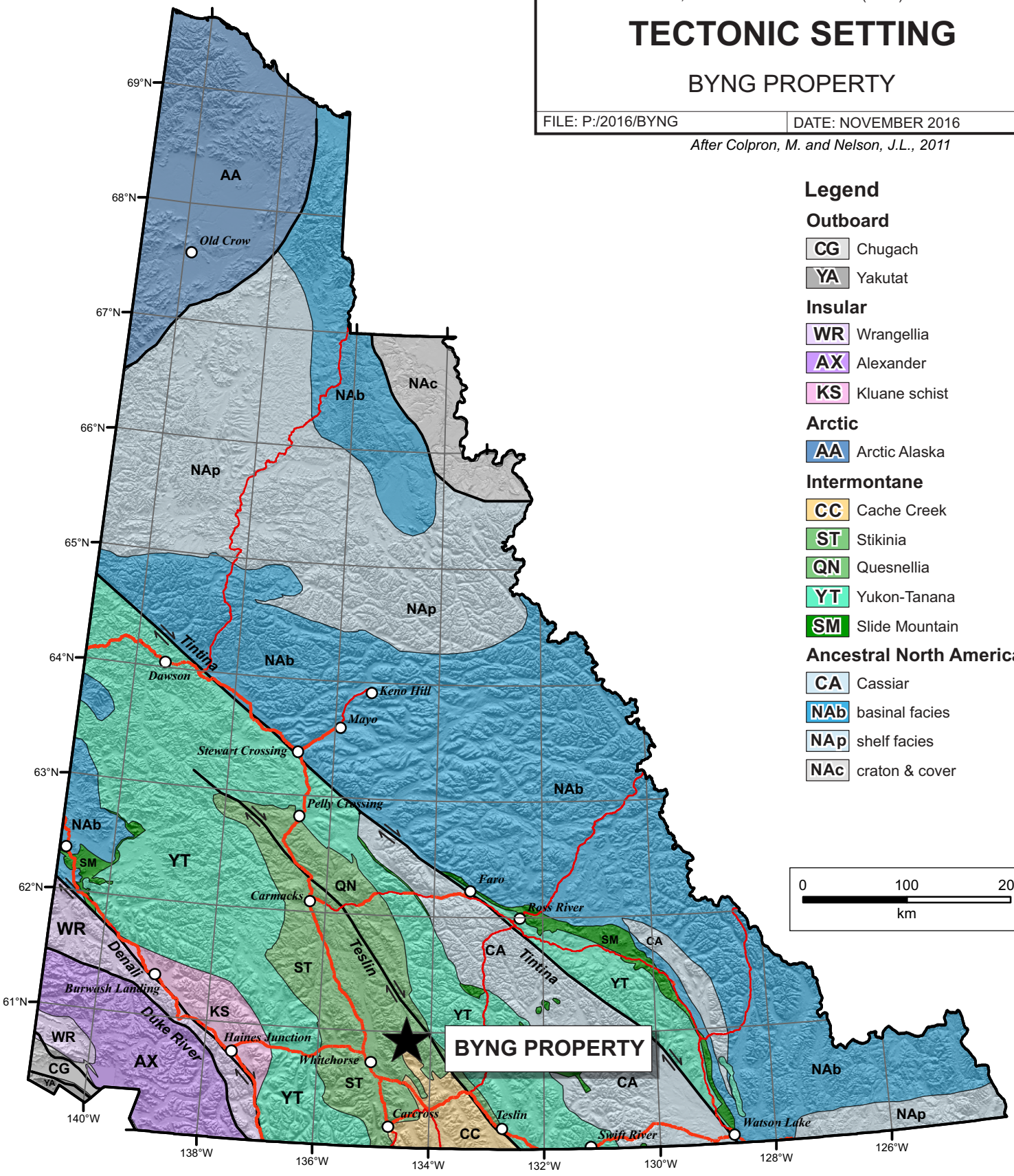
After Colpron, M. and Nelson, J.L., 2011



Legend

Outboard

- CG Chugach
- YA Yakutat

Insular

- WR Wrangellia
- AX Alexander
- KS Kluane schist

Arctic

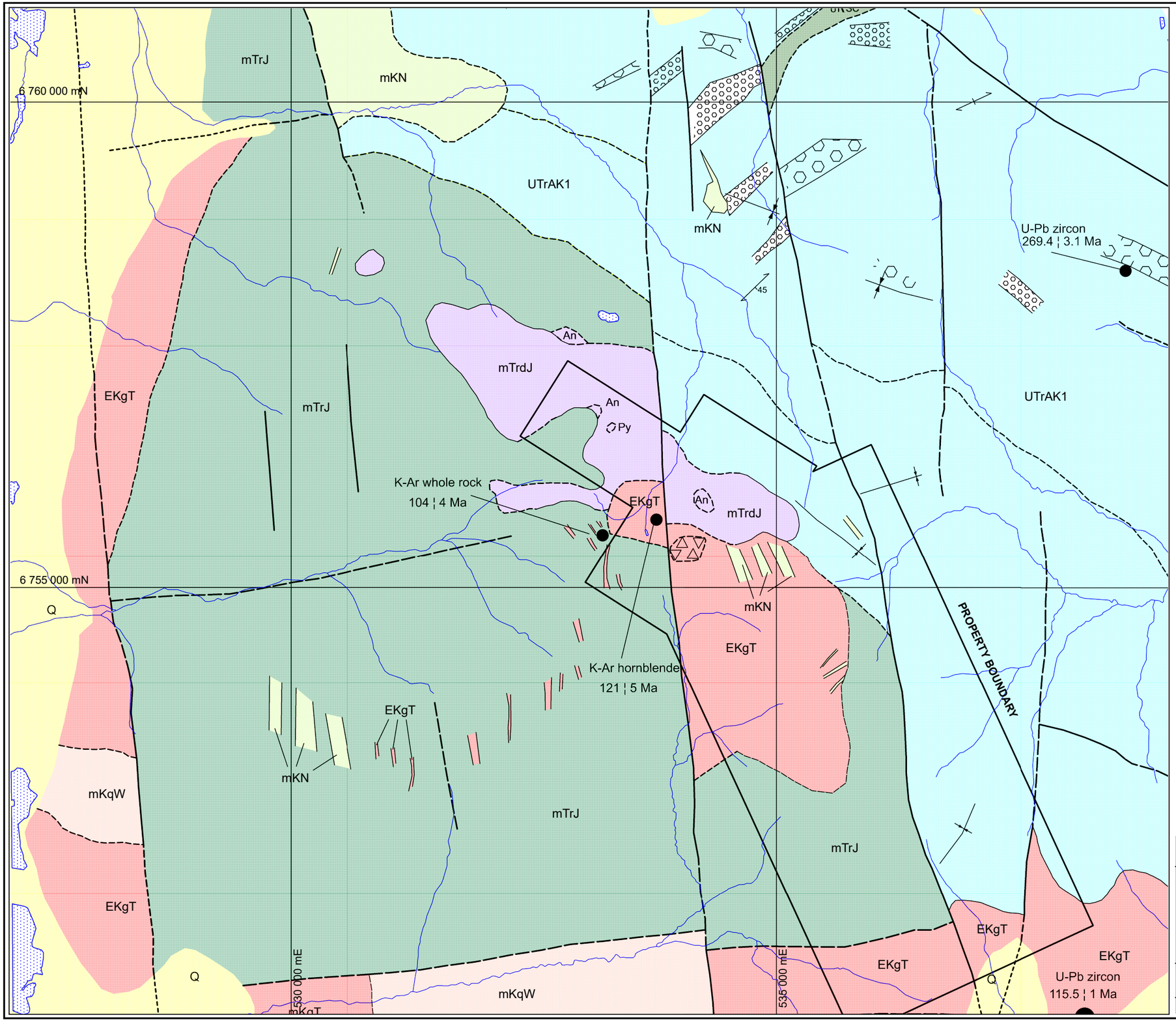
- AA Arctic Alaska

Intermontane

- CC Cache Creek
- ST Stikinia
- QN Quesnellia
- YT Yukon-Tanana
- SM Slide Mountain

Ancestral North America

- CA Cassiar
- NAb basinal facies
- NAp shelf facies
- NAc craton & cover



Q — Quaternary
Unconsolidated silt, sand and gravel of glacial, fluvial and lacustrine origin.

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKN — Byng Creek Volcanics (Mount Nansen Group)
Rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.

mKqW — Byng Creek Pluton (Mt. McIntyre Plutonic Suite)
Hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite, granite and quartz syenite.

mKgW — M'Clintock Lakes Granite (Whitehorse Suite)
Hornblende-biotite granite and granodiorite.

EKgT — Mount Byng Felsite (Teslin Plutonic Suite)
Feldspar-hornblende felsite and hornblende granodiorite.

UPPER TRIASSIC

uTrAK1 — Aksala Formation (Lewes River Group)
shale, siltstone, greywacke and interbedded bioclastic, argillaceous limestone; pebble and cobble conglomerate; lahar debris flows; rare feldspar-augite porphyry flows

MID-TRIASSIC

mTrJ — Joe Mountain Formation
Andesite and basaltic flows, breccia, microdiorite and diabase.

mTrdJ — Joe Mountain Formation
Pyroxene gabbro with pyroxenite and anorthosite.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed or covered)

Fault (dot on downthrown side) (defined, approximate, assumed or covered)

Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)

Anticline, syncline

Dykes, generally felsic

Dyke swarm

Polymictic, igneous-clast dominated cobble conglomerate

Breccia zone

Isotopic age determinations

Anorthosite — An

Pyroxenite — Px

T.N. 46' 21°44'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change decreasing 22.1'

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FIGURE 5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

BYNG PROPERTY

0 1000 2000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16, Contour intervals at 20m

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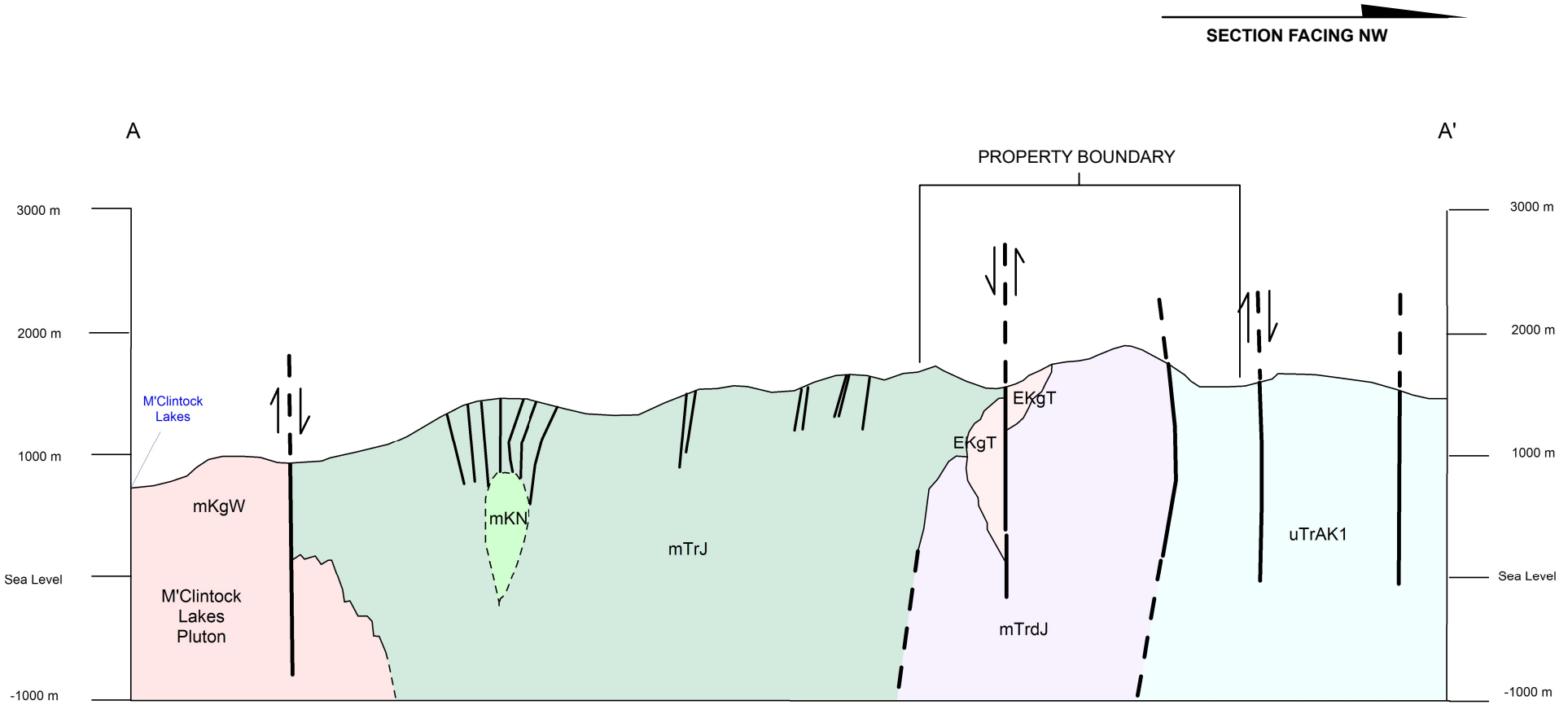

MID-CRETACEOUS

- nKN — Byng Creek Volcanics. Rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.
- mKgW — M'Clintock Lakes Granite (Teslin Plutonic Suite). Hornblende-biotite granite and granodiorite.
- EKgT — Mount Byng Felsite (Teslin Plutonic Suite). Feldspar-hornblende felsite and hornblende granodiorite.

UPPER TRIASSIC

- uTrAK1 — Aksala Formation (Lewes River Group). Limy siltstone, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate and hornfels.

MID-TRIASSIC

- mTrJ — Joe Mountain Formation. Andesite and basaltic flows, breccia, microdiorite and diabase.
- mTrdJ — Joe Mountain Formation. Pyroxene gabbro with pyroxenite and anorthosite.

Geological contact (defined, approximate)

Dyke

Fault (defined, approximate). Direction of movement shown by arrows.

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FIGURE 6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL CROSS-SECTION

BYNG PROPERTY

0 1000 2000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16

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DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

			porphyritic leucocratic quartz monzonite.
Teslin Suite	Early Cretaceous	EKgT	Leucocratic, fine to coarse-grained, equigranular, hornblende-biotite granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and quartz monzodiorite, locally with sparse grey and pink potassium feldspar phenocrysts; associated aplitic phases with dykes (Deadman Creek Batholith).
Laberge Group	Early to middle Jurassic	JL1	Predominantly turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-mudstone – well-bedded, turbiditic sandstone-siltstone-mudstone; dark weathering, massive to finely laminated mudstone and limy mudstone; thick-bedded to massive lenses of polymictic cobble to boulder conglomerate; lithic sandstone; minor limestone.
Aksala Formation (Lewes Group)	Late Triassic	uTrAK1	Mixed clastic-carbonate assemblage divisible into three dominant facies including calcareous greywacke – brown shale, black and minor red siltstone, greenish, calcareous greywacke and interbedded bioclastic, argillaceous limestone; igneous or limestone-clast pebble and cobble conglomerate; lahar debris flows; rare feldspar-augite porphyry flows (Casca Member).
Joe Mountain Formation	Late Triassic	mTrJ	Basalt – massive basalt flows; fine to locally medium-grained feldspar and pyroxene (?)-phyric, pillowed andesite; variably altered massive microdiorite; heterolithic diamictite (Joe Mountain Formation)
		mTrdJ	Subvolcanic mafic intrusion – coarse-grained and locally pegmatitic, hornblende gabbro and diorite.

Regional-scale mapping shows the Byng property is underlain by an amalgamation of faulted and deformed lithologies. The units primarily consist of basalt flows and a gabbro stock of the Joe Mountain Formation, and overlying Aksala Formation clastic and carbonate sediments. This basement package is intruded by a centrally located stock of Mount Byng Felsite belonging to the Teslin Suite. Other Teslin and Whitehorse Suite plutons are exposed along the southern edge of the property.

Faulting is extensive on the property and occurred in three episodes (Hart, 1997). The first is characterized by steeply dipping faults with easterly strikes. Following this, faulting transitioned into steep, northerly striking structures. The final set of faults trends northwesterly. Faults on the property exhibit both dextral strike-slip movement and up to two kilometres of vertical offset. Upright folds are associated with the northerly and northwesterly fault episodes.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Carlyle and MacDonald performed geological mapping on parts of the historical BM and BC claims blocks between 1986 and 1998. In 1989, Trevor Bremner, a DIAND geologist, performed four days of geological mapping on the BM property and collected samples for age dating (Bremner, 1990 and Carlyle, 1991). The following geological descriptions are compiled from this historical work, but have been revised to reflect current YGS terminology.

Mount Byng Felsite, which occurs in a stock within the south-central portion of the property, is composed of fine-grained to porphyritic, feldspar-hornblende felsite and hornblende granodiorite. These rocks were likely emplaced during faulting (Carlyle, 1998). Dating of granodiorite collected from the stock returned a K-Ar hornblende age of 121 ± 5 Ma (Bremner, 1990).

Younger rhyolite intrusions belonging to the Byng Creek volcanic complex cut all units on the property. They consist of locally flow-banded quartz-phyric rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs, dykes, sills and breccias. Where the rhyolites intrude sediments, local hornfelsing is documented (Carlyle, 1998). A K/Ar whole rock age of 104 ± 4 Ma was obtained one of the rhyolites (Bremner, 1990).

The youngest igneous phase on the property is a small diatreme of heterolithic breccia containing angular fragments of all of the major rock types in the area, which have been welded by granodiorite porphyry (Bremner, 1990). This diatreme lies within the Mount Byng Felsite stock.

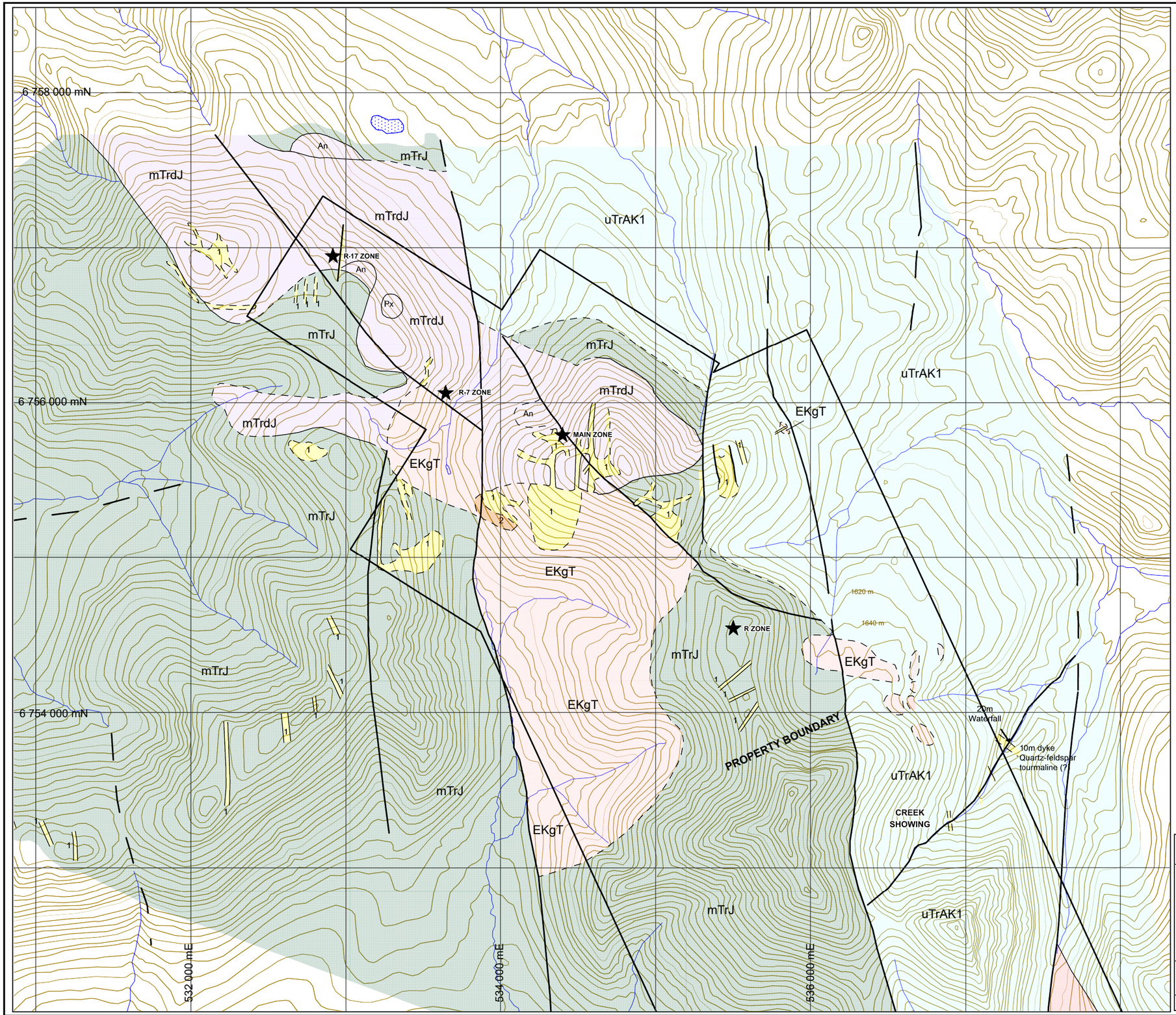
Two major strike-slip faults were mapped on the property (Figure 7). Both faults trend northerly. This northerly striking fault set may partially control mineralization on the property (Carlyle, 1998). Another set of faults, which strikes northwesterly, cuts the northerly trending faults.

MINERALIZATION

The Byng property hosts four prospective zones that have been the focus of historical work: the R-17, R-7, Main and R zones. Work done by Carlyle and MacDonald from 1986 until 1998 focused on these areas. The following descriptions are based on the historical reports and observations made by Strategic Metals.

The R-17 Zone is a gossanous area in the northwestern part of the property, which is situated along a north-trending fault gully. It comprises a 100 m in diameter, silicified chalcedony breccia/vein system hosted by Joe Mountain pyroxene/gabbro. Soil sampling near this zone yielded values up to 346 ppb gold, but rock samples returned less than 100 ppb.

The R-7 Zone, located 1,100 m southeast of the R-17 Zone, lies near an intersection between northerly and northwesterly trending faults, which juxtapose Joe Mountain gabbro and Mount Byng Felsite granodiorite stock. Little work has been done in the area, but rock sampling has returned values up to 840 ppb gold.



2 Vent breccia

1 Rhyolite

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKgW M'Clintock Lakes Granite

EKgT Mount Byng Felsite

UPPER TRIASSIC

uTrAK1 Aksala Formation: Limy siltstone, sandstone, hornfels

MID-TRIASSIC

mTrJ Joe Mountain Volcanics

mTrdJ Joe Mountain pyroxene/gabbro

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed or covered)

Fault (dot on downthrown side) (defined, approximate, assumed or covered)

Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)

Anticline, syncline

Dykes, generally felsic

Dyke swarm

Polymictic, igneous-clast dominated cobble conglomerate

Breccia zone

Isotopic age determinations

Anorthosite An

Pyroxenite Px

After Carlyle, 1998

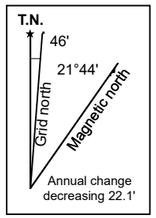


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FIGURE 7
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

BYNG PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16, Contour intervals at 20m

FILE: .../Byng/Figures/Byng-F06-Propert_Geol.wor | DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

The Main Zone lies approximately 850 m southeast of the R-7 Zone, on the west-facing slope of Mt. Byng. This zone comprises a series of northwesterly trending, shallow dipping, brecciated and vuggy quartz-carbonate veins. The veins follow the strike of a late-stage northwesterly trending fault identified by Carlyle in 1998, and lie within a swarm of northerly trending rhyolite dykes. Mineralization consists of malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Samples from blast-trenching returned up to 80,105 ppb gold, 120 ppm silver and 4.62% copper. Soil sampling at the Main Zone yielded up to 1,660 ppb gold. Approximately 200 m southwest of the Main Zone, soil sampling returned up to 1,770 ppb gold.

The R-Zone is a gossanous area roughly 1,700 m southeast of the Main Zone. Three east-southeast trending rhyolite dykes are mapped near the zone. Brecciated quartz-carbonate veins and fine-grained Joe Mountain volcanics host a range of sulphides, including pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum and pyrrhotite. A rock sample taken from the east end of the dykes returned 58,300 ppb gold, while soil sampling in the area yielded up to 100 ppb gold.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil geochemical surveys were conducted within the area now covered by the Byng property in 1986, 1988, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2012. Sample locations and results, where available, for gold, arsenic, copper and molybdenum are plotted on Figures 8 to 12, respectively. Anomalous thresholds and peak historical values for metals of interest are listed in Table II.

Table II – Soil Geochemical Thresholds

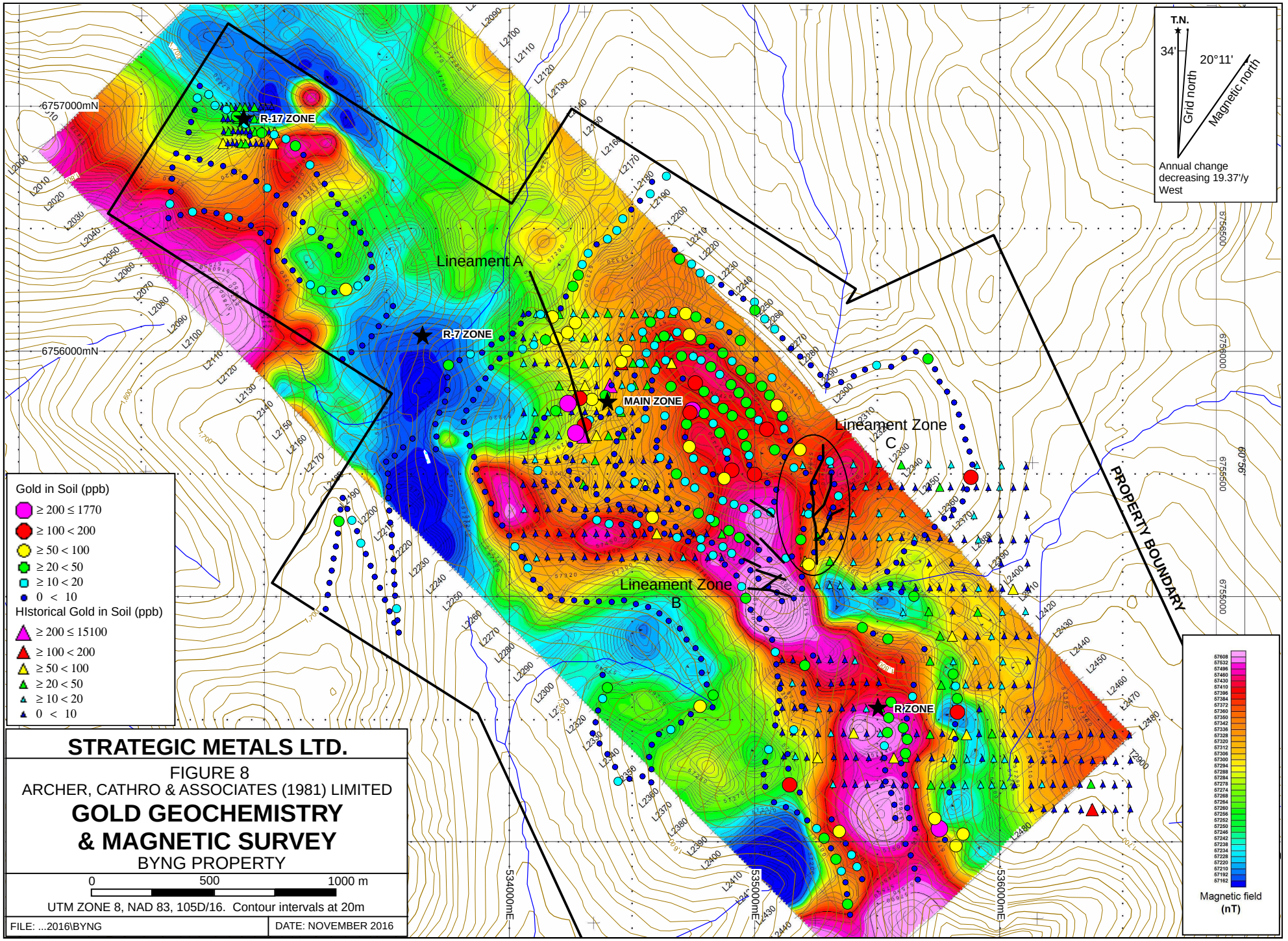
Element	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Peak results
Gold (ppb)	≥ 10 < 50	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 1,770	1,770
Silver (ppm)	≥ 1 < 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 30	30
Arsenic (ppm)	≥ 50 < 100	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 3,420	3,420
Copper (ppm)	≥ 100 < 200	≥ 200 < 500	≥ 500 < 517	517
Molybdenum (ppm)	≥ 5 < 10	≥ 10 < 20	≥ 20 < 69.4	69.4

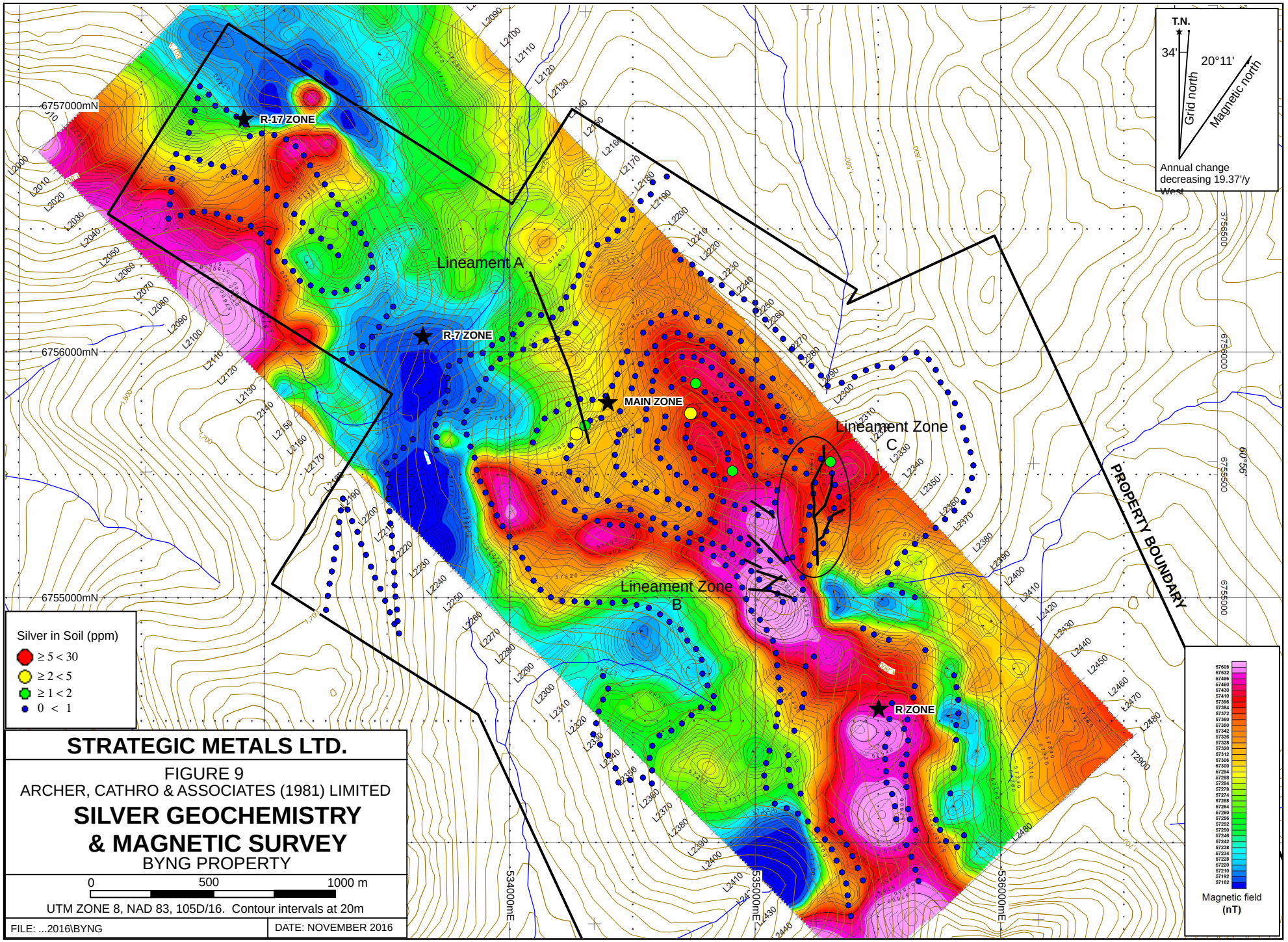
Soil samples taken from a historical trench at the Main Zone returned up to 15,100 ppb gold, but these results are not included in the table.

GEOPHYSICS

In 1988 and 1990, Fraser-filtered VLF surveys were conducted over the Main Zone, R-Zone and R-17 Zone. VLF data from the Main Zone shows a strong north-trending conductor along the eastern edge of the showing, which appears in Figure 13. The R-Zone also has strong northerly conductors, but they could not be digitized due to missing baseline information. VLF response at the R-17 Zone was not significant.

In 2006, New Shoshoni commissioned Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario to fly a helicopter-borne VTEM and magnetic survey over the Byng 1 to 20 claims, and surrounding area.. Figures 8 and


T.N.
34'
20°11'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.37'/y
West
6757000mN
6756000mN
534000mE
535000mE
536000mE
R-17 ZONE
R-7 ZONE
MAIN ZONE
R ZONE
Lineament A
Lineament Zone B
Lineament Zone C
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
Gold in Soil (ppb)
≥ 200 ≤ 1770
≥ 100 < 200
≥ 50 < 100
≥ 20 < 50
≥ 10 < 20
0 < 10
HIstorical Gold in Soil (ppb)
≥ 200 ≤ 15100
≥ 100 < 200
≥ 50 < 100
≥ 20 < 50
≥ 10 < 20
0 < 10
Magnetic field (nT)
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
& MAGNETIC SURVEY
BYNG PROPERTY
0
500
1000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m
FILE: ...2016\BYNG
DATE: NOVEMBER 2016



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY & MAGNETIC SURVEY

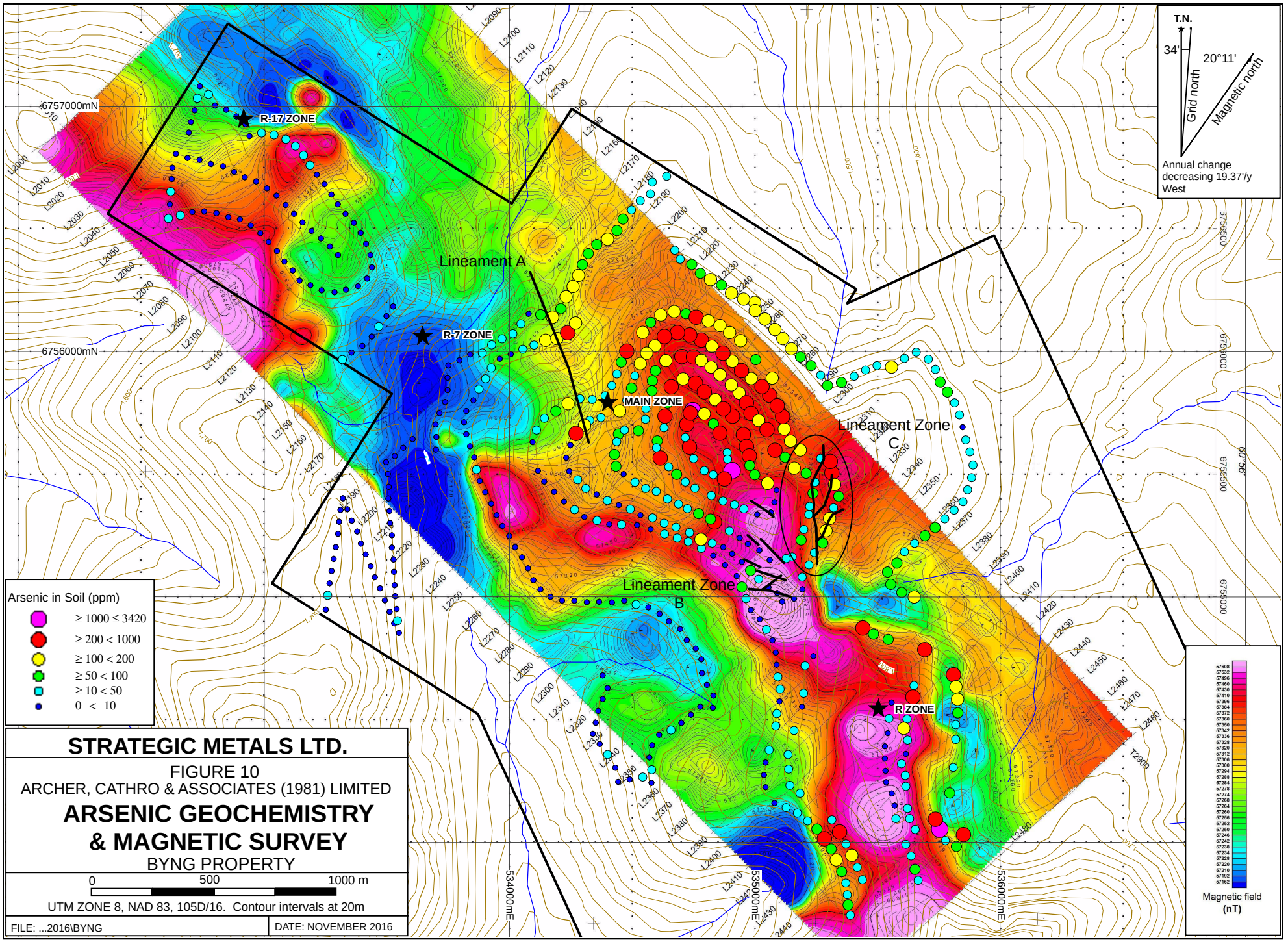
BYNG PROPERTY

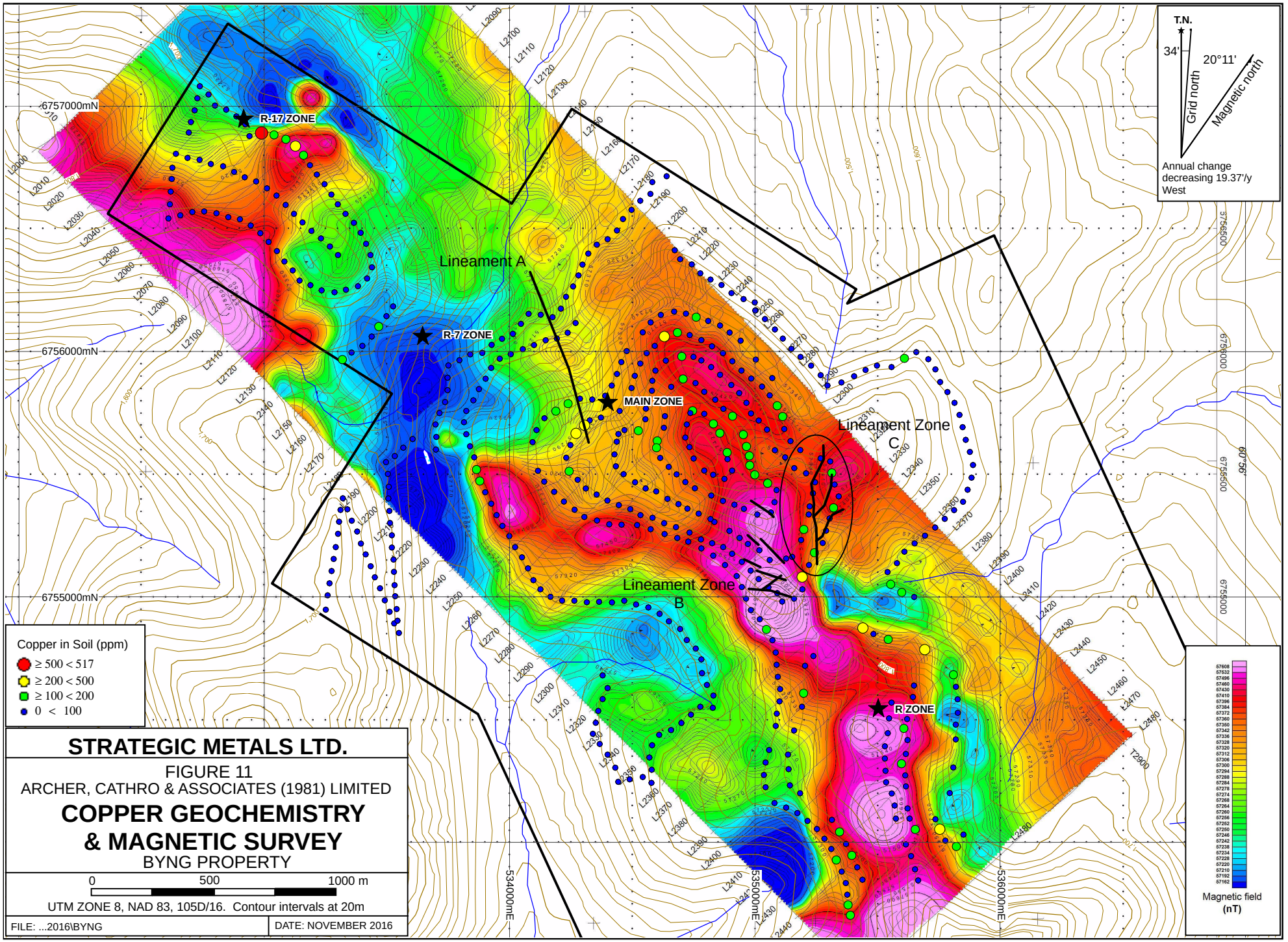
0 500 1000 m

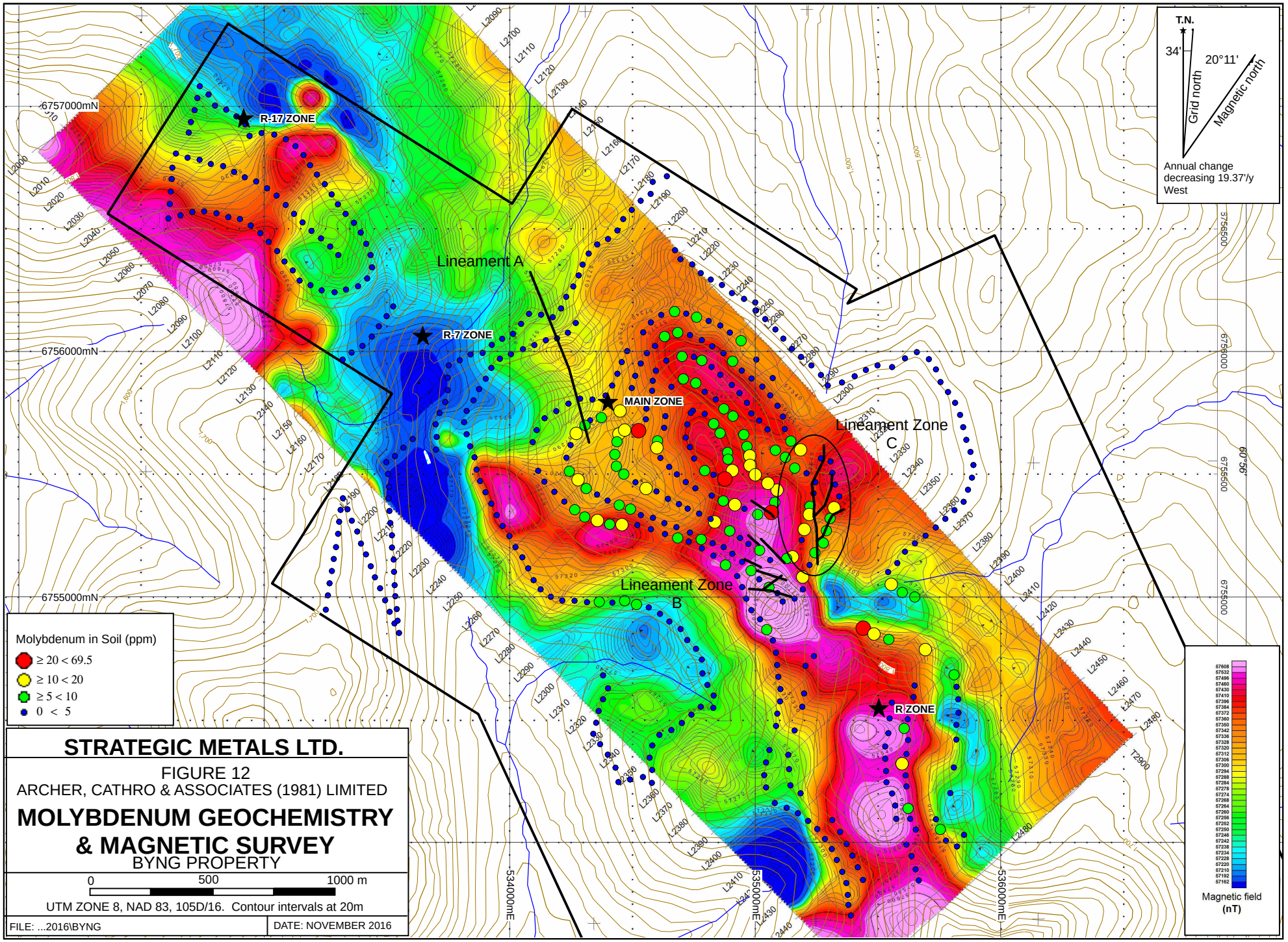
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m

FILE: ...2016\BYNG

DATE: NOVEMBER 2016


T.N.
34'
20°11'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.37'/y
West
6757000mN
6756000mN
R-17 ZONE
R-7 ZONE
MAIN ZONE
R ZONE
Lineament A
Lineament Zone B
Lineament Zone C
534000mE
535000mE
536000mE
Arsenic in Soil (ppm)
≥ 1000 ≤ 3420
≥ 200 < 1000
≥ 100 < 200
≥ 50 < 100
≥ 10 < 50
0 < 10
Magnetic field (nT)
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 10
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY & MAGNETIC SURVEY
BYNG PROPERTY
0
500
1000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m
FILE: ...2016\BYNG
DATE: NOVEMBER 2016


T.N.
34'
20°11'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.37'/y
West
6757000mN
6756000mN
6755000mN
534000mE
535000mE
536000mE
R-17 ZONE
R-7 ZONE
MAIN ZONE
R ZONE
Lineament A
Lineament Zone B
Lineament Zone C
Copper in Soil (ppm)
≥ 500 < 517
≥ 200 < 500
≥ 100 < 200
0 < 100
Magnetic field (nT)
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 11
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY
& MAGNETIC SURVEY
BYNG PROPERTY
0
500
1000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m
FILE: ...2016\BYNG
DATE: NOVEMBER 2016



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 12

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMISTRY & MAGNETIC SURVEY

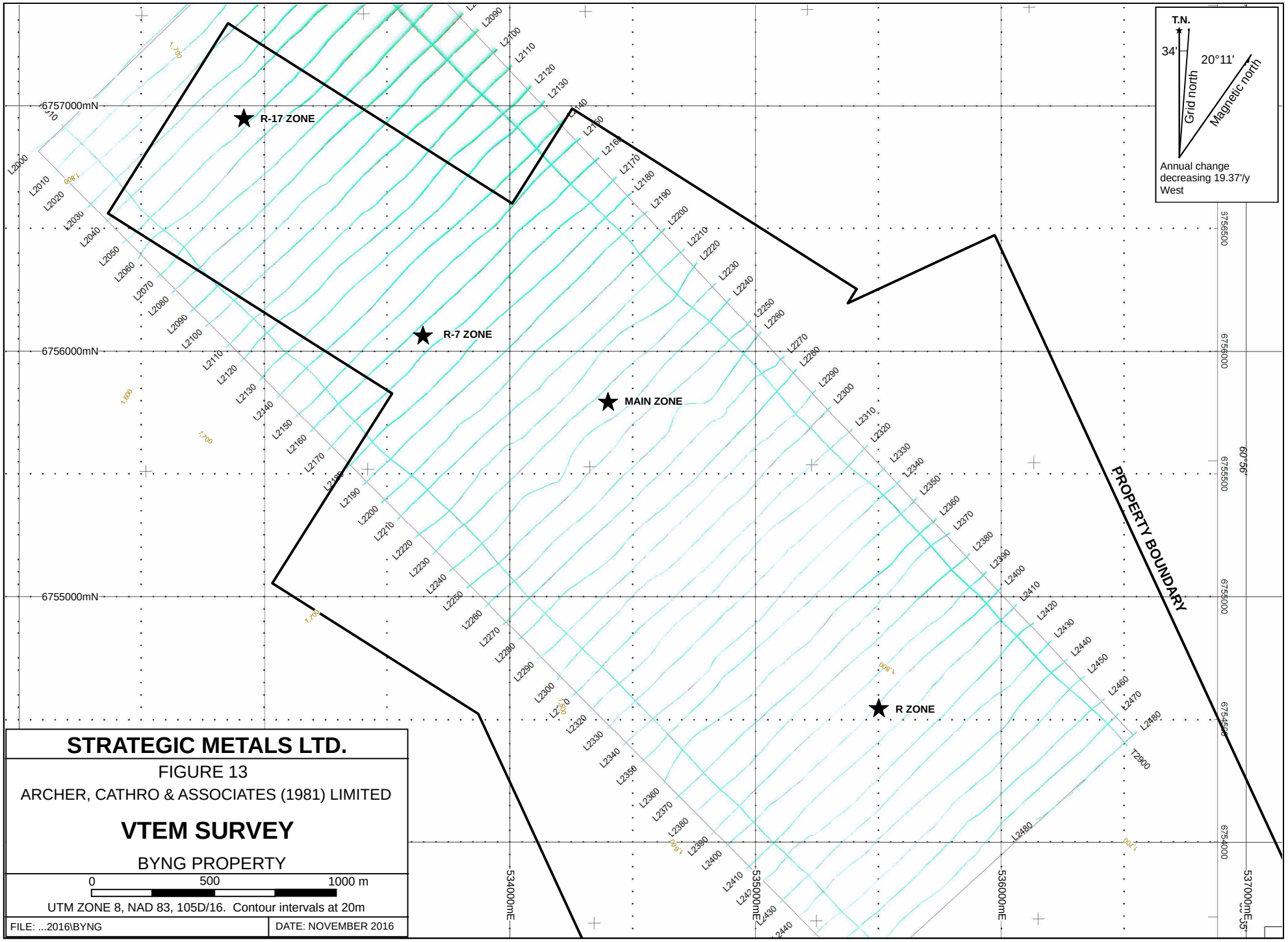
BYNG PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m

FILE: ...2016\BYNG

DATE: NOVEMBER 2016


T.N.
34'
20°11'
Grid north
Magnetic north
Annual change
decreasing 19.37'/y
West
R-17 ZONE
R-7 ZONE
MAIN ZONE
R ZONE
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
6757000mN
6756000mN
6755000mN
534000mE
535000mE
536000mE
537000mE
6756500
6756000
6755500
6755000
6754500
6754000
60°56'
STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 13
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
VTEM SURVEY
BYNG PROPERTY
0
500
1000 m
UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m
FILE: ...2016\BYNG
DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

12 illustrate the magnetic data along with differing soil geochemical results, while Figure 13 illustrates VTEM results.

Analysis of the magnetic data suggests that the results are strongly influenced by topography. Magnetic highs coincide with topographic highs while magnetic lows overlap topographic lows. There is no definitive correlation between magnetic susceptibility and mapped lithological units or structures; however, northerly and northwesterly trending faults around the R-17 Zone locally correspond to magnetic lows and anorthosite bodies are coincident with discrete magnetic highs.

The VTEM response is relatively flat across the property.

LiDAR SURVEY

In 2015, Eagle Mapping Ltd. flew a helicopter-borne LiDAR survey over the Byng property. This survey produced elevation contours, a digital elevation model and digital surface model at one metre resolution, along with a LiDAR intensity map. Full survey details can be found in Burrell, 2015.

LiDAR imagery, along with compiled historical mapping, outlines prospective lineaments on the Byng property that represent faults or vein structures. Figure 14 shows these trends on the LiDAR image.

Lineament A is situated approximately 100 m west of the Main Zone and coincides with a cluster of strong geochemical anomalies. This cluster follows the trace of a west-northwesterly trending lineament that adjoins the fault that crosses the Main Zone. Northerly and easterly trending rhyolite dykes underlie the anomalous cluster. These intrusions may follow fault planes created prior to late sequence northwesterly faulting.

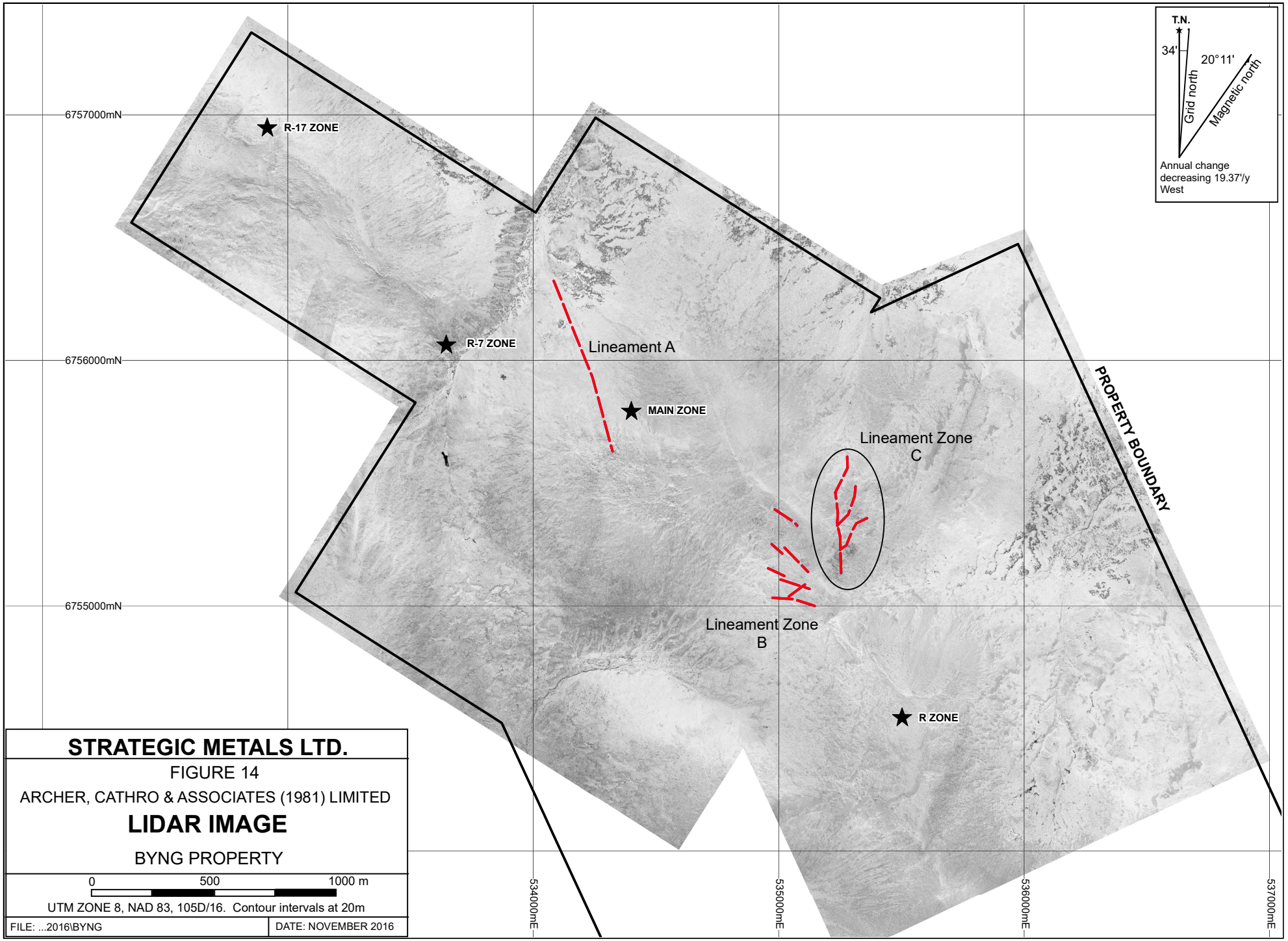
Lineament Zone B is on the southern flank of Mt. Byng. Several east-trending lineaments, ranging from 200 to 500 m long, splay off a northwesterly fault. Geochemical sampling around these lineaments returned weakly to moderately anomalous gold (up to 50 ppb) and arsenic (up to 200 ppm).

Lineament Zone C lies roughly 120 m east of the Lineament A. A northerly trending structure splits into three separate splays, eventually projecting into a creek channel. Sampling around this feature shows background levels in the south, but increasingly anomalous values toward the north.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Byng property covers a series of fault-controlled veins located within volcanic and high level intrusive rocks that are cut by late dykes and regional-scale faults. The volcanic package is part of the Stikinia Terrane, which hosts significant epithermal deposits, notably those of the “Golden Triangle” in northern British Columbia.

The property exhibits multiple stages of regional-scale faulting and deformation. The faults appear to have acted as conduits for rhyolite dykes, which are associated with mineralization in



STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 14

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LIDAR IMAGE

BYNG PROPERTY

0 500 1000 m

UTM ZONE 8, NAD 83, 105D/16. Contour intervals at 20m

FILE: ...2016\BYNG | DATE: NOVEMBER 2016

the north-central part of the property. Soil geochemistry and rock sampling have yielded strong gold, arsenic, copper and molybdenum values in close proximity to regional-scale faults. Mineralization, which is hosted by quartz-carbonate breccia/veins, may be part of a low-sulphidation epithermal or hot spring system, and may overlie stronger mineralization at depth.

The Byng property warrants additional work because of its prospective geological setting, geochemical characteristics and mineralogical textures, which are consistent with those seen at low sulphidation epithermal gold and hot spring deposits. Future work should include but not be limited to: 1) detailed mapping to better understand mineralization controls; 2) extension of closely spaced grid or contour soil sampling to provide geochemical coverage across the entire property; and 3) comprehensive ground VLF-EM surveys in mineralized or geochemical anomalous parts of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

K. Willms, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 2016 with a B.Sc in Earth and Environmental Sciences.

2. From 2015 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

3. I have interpreted all data resulting from work described in this report.

K.Willms, B.Sc.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures
Byng 1-90 Mineral Claims
February 8, 2017

Data compilation and digitization of 2015 LIDAR survey (approved)

Labour

D. Eaton (geologist) 11 hours September 16 to January at $120/hr	$ 1,386.00
H. Burrell (geologist) 2 hours September 16 to January at $106/hr	222.60
K. Willms (geologist) 46 hours September 16 to January at $82/hr	2,753.10
J. Itkin (office) 5.5 hours September 16 to January at $90/hr	519.75
J. Mariacher (office) 4 hours September 16 to January at $/90hr	378.00
L. Smith (office) – 8 hours September 16 to January at $69/hr	579.60
S. Newman (office) 9 hours September 16 to January at $66/hr	623.70
	6,462.75
	$6,462.75